

**United States Department of Agriculture
Forest Service**



Caribou-Targhee National Forest, Idaho/Wyoming

**Fiscal Year 2012
President's Budget
Budget Justification**

(This page inserted to format for duplex printing)

**USDA Forest Service
FY 2012 Budget Justification
Table of Contents**

	<u>Page</u>
Overview / Highlights.....	1-1
Budget at a Glance.....	2-1
Annual Performance Report.....	3-1
Appropriation Language Changes.....	4-1
Forest and Rangeland Research.....	5-1
State and Private Forestry.....	6-1
Forest Health Management.....	6-4
Federal Lands.....	6-9
Cooperative Lands.....	6-13
Cooperative Fire Protection.....	6-16
State Fire Assistance.....	6-17
Volunteer Fire Assistance.....	6-19
Cooperative Forestry.....	6-21
Forest Stewardship.....	6-22
Forest Legacy Program.....	6-26
Community Forest and Open Space Conservation.....	6-29
Urban and Community Forestry	6-31
Forest Resources Information and Analysis.....	6-35
International Forestry.....	6-37
National Forest System.....	7-1
Integrated Resource Restoration.....	7-4
Land Management Planning, Assessment and Monitoring.....	7-12
Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness.....	7-19
Grazing Management.....	7-25
Minerals and Geology Management.....	7-28
Landownership Management.....	7-32
Law Enforcement Operations.....	7-37
Valles Caldera National Preserve.....	7-40
Capital Improvement and Maintenance.....	8-1
Facilities.....	8-2
Roads.....	8-11
Trails.....	8-16
Deferred Maintenance and Infrastructure Improvement.....	8-19

Land Acquisition	9-1
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests Special Acts.....	9-1
Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges.....	9-1
Other Appropriations	10-1
Range Betterment Fund.....	10-1
Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Forest and Rangeland Research.....	10-3
Management of National Forest Lands for Subsistence Uses	10-4
Wildland Fire Management	11-1
Preparedness.....	11-3
Suppression.....	11-4
Fire Operations—Other	11-12
Hazardous Fuels.....	11-13
Rehabilitation and Restoration.....	11-18
Research and Development.....	11-20
Joint Fire Science Program.....	11-23
Forest Health Management—Federal Lands.....	11-25
Forest Health Management—Cooperative Lands.....	11-27
State Fire Assistance.....	11-29
Volunteer Fire Assistance.....	11-32
FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund	12-1
Forest Service Payments to Communities	13-1
Permanent Appropriations	14-1
Brush Disposal.....	14-3
Licensee Program (Smokey Bear and Woodsy Owl).....	14-5
Restoration of National Forest Lands and Improvements.....	14-6
Recreation Enhancement Program.....	14-8
Land and Facility Enhancement Fund.....	14-10
Timber Purchaser Election Road Construction.....	14-14
Timber Salvage Sales.....	14-16
Stewardship Contracting.....	14-18
Timber Sales Pipeline Restoration Fund.....	14-21
Forest Botanical Products.....	14-23
Roads and Trails (10 Percent) Fund.....	14-25
Midwin National Tall Grass Prairie Rental Fee Fund.....	14-27
Midwin National Tall Grass Prairie Restoration Fund.....	14-28
Operation and Maintenance of Quarters.....	14-29
Land Between the Lakes Management Fund.....	14-30
Valles Caldera Fund.....	14-32
Administration of Rights-of-Way and Other Land Uses.....	14-34

Payment Funds.....	14-37
Trust Funds.....	15-1
Cooperative Work Trust Fund—Knutson-Vandenberg (K-V) Fund.....	15-2
Cooperative Work Trust Fund—Other	15-5
Land Between the Lakes Trust Fund.....	15-7
Reforestation Trust Fund.....	15-9
Special Exhibits	16-1
1 American Recovery and Reinvestments Act Funding.....	16-2
2 Bark Beetle Infestation in the West.....	16-7
3 Biomass and Bioenergy.....	16-12
4 Centralized Business Services.....	16-15
5 Chief’s Reserve Fund	16-19
6 Climate Change	16-22
7 Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration.....	16-27
8 Conservation Education	16-34
9 Cost Pool Totals	16-36
10 Deferred Maintenance and Asset Management.....	16-43
11 Facilities Maintenance Assessment	16-47
12 Fire Transfers	16-50
13 Knutson-Vandenberg (K-V) Financial Status	16-52
14 National Scenic and Historic Trails	16-53
15 Office of General Counsel Reimbursement	16-58
16 Office of Tribal Relations	16-59
17 Partnerships	16-61
18 Reforestation	16-66
19 Region, Station, and Area Allocation FY 2008 -2010.....	16-70
20 Research and Development Threat Assessment Centers	16-81
21 Service First	16-86
22 Stewardship Contracting.....	16-88
23 Sustainable Operations	16-95
24 Unobligated Balances	16-98
25 Wood Education and Resource Center.....	16-100
26 Working Capital Fund and Greenbook Charges - USDA	16-102
27 Working Capital Fund - Forest Service	16-116
28 Working Capital Fund - Forest Service Fleet Management.....	16-117
Authorities.....	17-1

(This page inserted to format for duplex printing)



United States Department of Agriculture
Forest Service

Fiscal Year 2012 Budget Overview



USDA Forest Service Snapshot

Assets

End-of-year FY 2010 Data

193 million acres in 44 States & territories
(almost 30% of all Federally-managed lands)

- 155 National Forests, 20 National Grasslands
 - 17,905 recreation sites
 - 152,222 miles of trails
 - 373,417 miles of road
 - 12,645 bridges (6,207 road; 6,438 trail)
 - 40,433 buildings
 - 18,690 motor vehicles
- 18 Job Corps centers in 12 States

Research & Innovation

- Five Research and Development Stations
- 80 Experimental Forests & Ranges
- Forest Products Laboratory
- Two Technology and Development Centers
 - Missoula, Montana
 - San Dimas, California
- Geospatial Service and Technology Center

Full-Time Equivalents

Proposed FY 2012

National Forest System	13,458
State & Private Forestry	670
Forest & Rangeland Research	2,222
Capital Improvement	2,336
Wildlife Fire Management	11,553
Mandatory Funds & Trusts	2,529
<u>Other</u>	<u>669</u>
Total	33,437

Contents

Introduction to the USDA Forest Service	2
Mission and Description	2
Forest Service Value	2
Alignment with Administration and Department Priorities	3
FY 2012 Budget in Context	3
2012 Agency Funding Priorities	6
Enhancing Water Resources	6
Responding to Climate Change	7
Community-based Stewardship	9
Jobs to Assist Rural Communities	11
Three-Year Summary of Appropriations.....	13
Budget Line Item Changes from FY 2011 Estimate.....	16
Research and Development	16
State and Private Forestry.....	16
National Forest System	17
Capital Improvement and Maintenance.....	18
Land Acquisition.....	19
Other Appropriations.....	19
Wildland Fire Management.....	19
FLAME	20
Payments to Communities	20
Efficiencies and Cost Control Measures.....	21
Legislative Changes.....	21
Forest Service Organizational Chart and Maps	22
Three-Year Summary of Full-Time Equivalents	25
Three-Year Receipts By Source and Payments to States	28
Activity and Output/Outcome By Appropriation and Budget Line Item.....	31
FY 2012 Facilities Major Project List	42
FY 2012 Proposed Land Acquisition Program	47
Forest Legacy Program FY 2012 Project List	48





Fiscal Year 2012 Overview

Introduction to the USDA Forest Service

Mission and Description

The mission of the USDA Forest Service is to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the Nation's forests and grasslands. This is accomplished through direct management of 193 million acres of national forests and grasslands; technical and financial assistance to States, Tribes, and private forest landowners; and innovative research on sustaining forest resources for future generations.

The Forest Service manages multiple resources and land uses including: fish and wildlife habitat, wilderness areas, timber, and recreation. We conduct programs in partnership with States and Tribes. We also work closely with local communities, conservation groups, the private sector and research scientists.

Forest Service Value

America relies on healthy forests and grasslands and the benefits they provide: clean air and water, carbon storage, renewable energy, food and fiber, fertile soils, wildlife habitat, and recreation opportunities. We deliver value to the public by restoring and improving forest health, conducting research, and providing financial and technical assistance to partners. Our national forests and grasslands help to sustain 224,000 full- and part-time jobs in rural areas and contribute an estimated \$14 billion to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) each year through visitor spending alone.¹ The Forest Service works to efficiently maximize limited resources and create a high return on investment for the American taxpayer.



¹ USDA Forest Service. National Visitor Use Monitoring Results. <http://www.fs.fed.us/recreation/programs/nvum/>



Alignment with Administration and Department Priorities

The Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 President’s Budget advances Administration and Department priorities and balances those priorities with fiscal restraint. The Forest Service will actively work to meet the goals identified by President Obama’s America’s Great Outdoors initiative, Secretary Vilsack’s “all-lands vision” for forest conservation, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s strategic priorities.

America’s Great Outdoors

President Obama’s America’s Great Outdoors (AGO) initiative will strengthen citizen and community connections to the outdoors, including the national forests and grasslands. The AGO action plan was created with input from some 20,000 Americans, through 56 listening sessions held across the United States, and another 150,000 comments received electronically.

In FY 2012, the Forest Service will work to achieve AGO goals. By strategically allocating resources to support successful local models of stewardship and catalyzing new partnerships and innovations. These actions will support a healthy, vibrant outdoor legacy for generations to come. The FY 2012 Budget proposes program increases to ensure the success of the AGO initiative. Those programs include: the Forest Legacy Program; the Community Forest and Open Space Conservation Program; Urban and Community Forestry; Land Acquisition; and Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness.

USDA “All-Lands” Vision

Secretary Vilsack’s “all-lands vision” for forest conservation, first articulated in August 2009, defines a second set of priorities for the agency in FY 2012. This vision recognizes the role of healthy forests and grasslands in protecting water resources and increasing resilience to climate change. The vision also recognizes the need for greater collaboration across Federal, State and private forestlands and the importance of maintaining working forest landscapes for rural economies. The USDA 2010–2015 Strategic Plan expands upon this all-lands approach, directing the Forest Service to “ensure that the Nation’s forests and grasslands are conserved, restored, and made more resilient to climate change, while enhancing our water resources” and “assist rural communities to create prosperity.” These goals and associated performance measures are integrated across multiple program areas and budget line items.

FY 2012 Budget in Context

The FY 2012 President’s budget request for the Forest Service totals \$5.1 billion in discretionary appropriations, a decrease of \$178 million from the FY 2011 Budget Estimate. Our budget responds to the public’s desire to make smart investments that will pass on to future generations clean water, wildlife, and natural resources from our Nation’s forests and grasslands. In these tough economic times, this budget balances priorities against targeted reductions. It will allow the agency to maintain and in some cases increase commitments for programs directed toward key outcomes and shared priorities.





The FY 2012 President's Budget
(dollars in thousands)

	FY 2011 Estimate	Pay & Other Cost Changes	Program Changes	FY 2012 President's Budget
Annual Appropriations				
Discretionary Funds				
Forest & Rangeland Research	\$312,012	\$0	-\$16,239	\$295,773
State & Private Forestry	\$308,061	\$0	\$33,521	\$341,582
National Forest System	\$1,551,339	\$0	\$153,187	\$1,704,526
Capital Improvement & Maintenance	\$556,054	\$0	-\$206,127	\$349,927
Land Acquisition	\$64,822	\$0	\$26,360	\$91,182
Other Appropriations	\$6,232	\$0	-\$2,925	\$3,307
Wildland Fire Management	\$2,103,737	\$0	-\$396,675	\$1,707,062
FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund	\$413,000	\$0	-\$97,114	\$315,886
Forest Service Payments to Communities	\$0	\$0	\$328,000	\$328,000
Discretionary Funds Total	\$5,315,257	\$0	-\$178,012	\$5,137,245
Mandatory Appropriations	\$814,961	\$0	-\$48,504	\$766,457
Supplemental & Emergency Funding	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Supplemental & Emergency Funding - ARRA	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Supplemental & Emergency Funding - Fire	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Grand Total, Forest Service	\$6,130,218	\$0	-\$226,516	\$5,903,702





FY 2010 USDA Forest Service Accomplishments

National Forest System

- Protected economically vital fish populations by restoring over 3,500 stream miles and nearly 28,000 acres of lake habitat and reconnecting nearly 600 miles of threatened and endangered species habitat. These activities are vital for the conservation of commercial and recreational fisheries across the United States.
- Conserved and protected water quality and quantity through 191,000 acres of watershed treatments including culvert replacement, road decommissioning and trail improvements.
- Leveraged \$66 million non-Federal dollars to protect wildlife habitat.
- Completed 2,400 fish and wildlife projects on national forests and grasslands.
- Reached over five million Americans through environmental literacy programs, raising awareness of forest management issues.

Wildland Fire Management

- Reduced risk to firefighters, natural resources and communities by treating almost 2 million acres of hazardous fuels in the Wildland Urban Interface.
- Assisted over 13,000 volunteer fire departments in small, rural communities to ensure they are better prepared for wildland fires.
- Reduced risk of wildfire in over 3,000 communities through Forest Service assistance.
- Successfully managed wildfires on over 318,000 acres of National Forest System and other protected lands in FY 2010.

Research and Development

- Developed many new approaches to mitigate over \$2 billion in damages caused by invasive forest pests each year. Developments include fumigants and heat treatments to eradicate Sudden Oak Death from nurseries, tools for early detection of Asian Longhorn Beetle infestation, and a DNA-based tool to detect the White Nose Syndrome in bats.
- Created new decision-support tools that assisted over 30 urban communities improve water quality, save energy, and improve public health through management of the urban forest, directly improving the quality of life for more than 11 million people.
- Provided current forestland inventory data nationwide to support decisions on fire risk, changes to land use and responses to climate change, through online databases, informing land management decisions.
- Improved paper recycling efficiency by developing an improved ink removal method; the Forest Service holds the patent on this method.

State & Private Forestry

- Protected over 136,000 acres of at-risk forest from conversion. Direct benefits include maintaining key wildlife habitat; protecting valuable watersheds; and helping mitigate the adverse effects of climate change.
- Assisted forest landowners in managing over 1.8 million acres sustainably under forest stewardship plans; almost 20,000,000 acres of private forestland nationwide are managed sustainably under forest stewardship plans.
- Treated over 445,000 acres of Federal land and almost 800,000 acres of private land for invasive and native pests, thereby improving forest health, slowing the spread of known pests and protecting against future infestations.
- Provided assistance to over 7,000 communities to develop urban forestry programs, directly improving the quality of life for 177 million people across the country.



2012 Agency Funding Priorities

The needs of the people and the land have changed in the 21st century, and so too has the way in which the Forest Service must achieve its mission. In alignment with the Secretary’s vision of an “all-lands approach” to conservation, we are focusing our efforts in the following areas:

- o Enhancing Water Resources
- o Responding to Climate Change
- o Community-based Stewardship
- o Jobs to Assist Rural Communities

Enhancing Water Resources

Freshwater resources are integral to the health and prosperity of the United States. More than half of our Nation’s freshwater flows from public and private forestlands, and approximately 66 million Americans

National Forest System lands supply over 900 cities and 3,400 public water systems with clean water.

rely on drinking water that originates from the National Forest System. Rivers, lakes, and streams enable recreational opportunities that generate economic returns and serve as habitat for fish and wildlife.

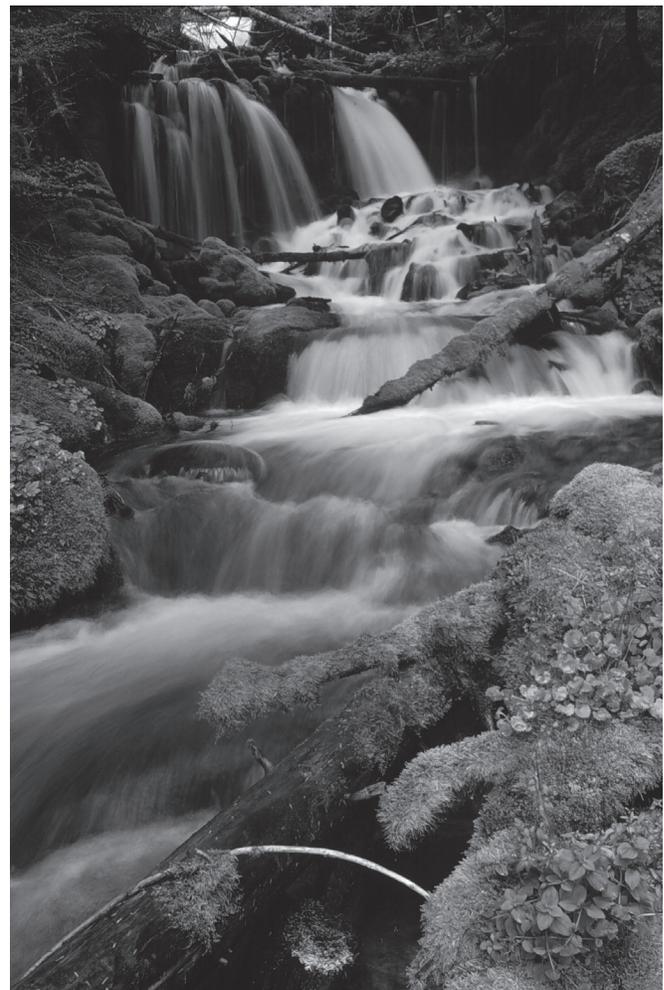
Forestland is an important filtration mechanism for freshwater. However, these lands now face threats including climate change, catastrophic fire, invasive pests, severe storm events, and increasing development pressures.

Landscapes of National Importance

Protecting and improving our Nation’s water resources is a high-priority performance goal of the Department. USDA’s strategy for meeting this goal is to work with farmers and forest managers to implement high-impact targeted practices on over six million acres of national forest and private working lands in the Chesapeake Bay, Great Lakes, Upper/Lower Mississippi, and California Bay Delta landscapes, by the end of fiscal year 2011. The Forest Service is now working with the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) to develop interim guidelines for measuring the outcomes of these practices, and will pilot outcome-based measures in 2012.

Integrated Resource Restoration

The FY 2012 Budget consolidates and focuses watershed restoration efforts through the proposed Integrated Resource Restoration (IRR) budget line. First proposed in FY 2011, the IRR budget line combined the Forest Products, Vegetation and Watershed Management, and Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management line items from past years. The FY 2012 President’s Budget shifts additional funding to IRR from 1) the non-Wildland Urban Interface (non-WUI) portion of Hazardous Fuels, 2) the entire Legacy Roads and Trails budget line item, 3) road decommissioning associated with restoration objectives from the Roads budget line item, and 4) the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration fund. This structure will better integrate funding and authorities related to forest restoration and water quality. We will measure results achieved under the IRR program area with a new watershed condition framework performance metric that will provide clearer accountability, as well as traditional targeted measures.





The IRR budget line focuses on bringing together key management resources for maintaining and restoring forest health under one umbrella, and directs funding to achieve the highest priority work. Restoration project goals include maintaining and improving water quality and watershed function; improving fish and wildlife habitat; integrating forest product production into stewardship and watershed restoration activities; and maintaining and creating local jobs. While projects will focus on using stewardship contracting authorities, the agency will also continue to use timber sales contracting in pursuit of restoration goals.

Responding to Climate Change

The Forest Service continues to successfully integrate climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies into multiple program areas. This budget supports actions to address climate change. Climate change poses a real and significant threat to America’s forests and grasslands and jeopardizes many of the benefits of nature including fresh water, recreational opportunities, and wildlife habitat. Management problems caused by wildfires, changing

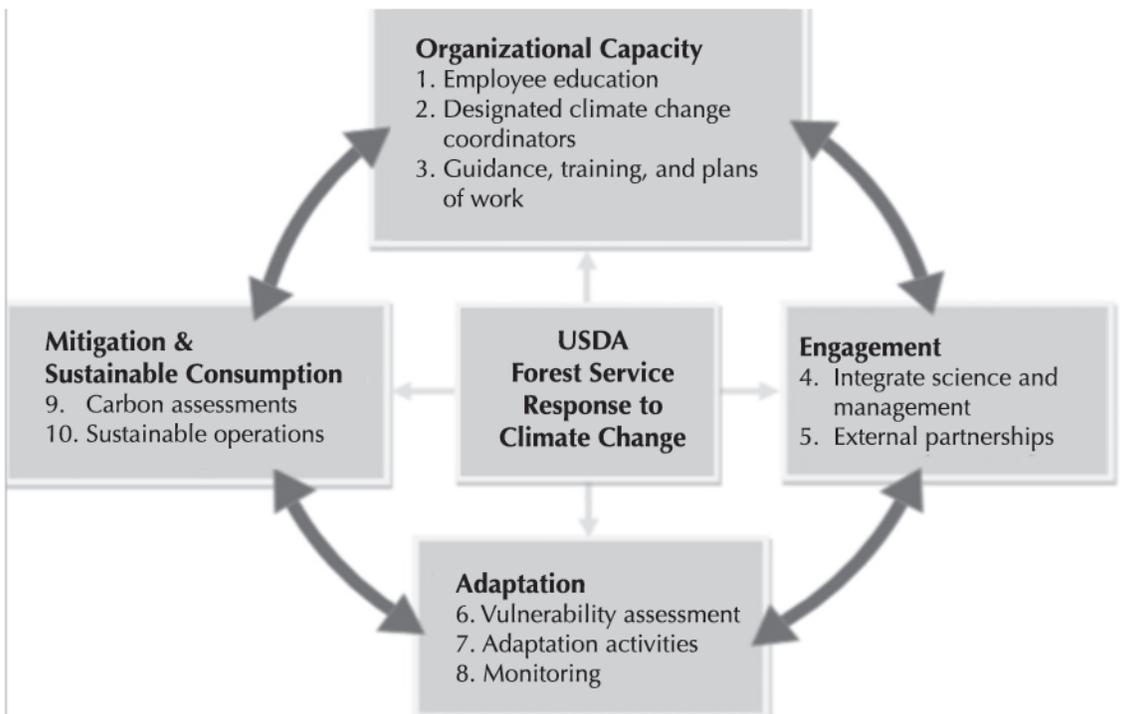
rain patterns, and expanding forest insect infestations have been driven in part by a changing climate; future impacts are projected to be more severe. Rising air temperatures are reducing snowpack, and creating faster and earlier snowmelts. Greater variability in rainfall causes more floods and droughts. Warmer water in lakes and streams alters critical habitat. Higher temperatures lead to drier vegetation and more fire, invasive species, insects (such as bark beetles) and disease in the Nation’s natural areas.

Roadmap for Responding to Climate Change

The new USDA Strategic Plan for 2010-2015 sets a departmental goal to “Ensure our national forests and private working lands are conserved, restored, and made more resilient to climate change, while enhancing our water resources.” As a measure of this goal, all national forests are to come into compliance with a climate change adaptation and mitigation strategy. To guide our progress, we have developed a Roadmap for Responding to Climate Change.

The Roadmap integrates land management, outreach, and sustainable operations. It focuses on three kinds of

Forest Service Performance Scorecard for Accountability in Responding to Climate Change





activities: assessing current risks, vulnerabilities, policies, and gaps in knowledge; engaging partners in seeking solutions and learning from as well as educating the public and employees on climate change issues; and managing for resilience, in natural areas as well as in human communities, through adaptation, mitigation, and sustainable consumption strategies. To measure progress in moving toward this goal, we implemented a Climate Change Performance Scorecard. The scorecard includes measures of progress made by each national forest and grassland, supported by the regional offices, stations, and national programs. The scorecard will address agency capacity (training and program guidance); partnerships (alliances, integrating science and management); adaptation (assessing and monitoring key resource vulnerabilities and priorities); and mitigation (assessing and managing carbon stocks and flows, reducing our environmental footprint).

Sustainable Operations

Forest Service offices are already implementing sustainable operations programs to reduce their own environmental footprint. For example, the Shasta-Trinity National Forest saved nearly \$23,000 in FY 2010 through innovative water and energy efficiency projects.

The Southern Research Station reduced their vehicle fleet fuel use by 21 percent over two years and have replaced eleven less efficient vehicles with new hybrid and flex fuel vehicles, leading to significant cost savings. In FY 2012 we will continue to proactively mitigate climate change by reducing consumption and expanding sustainable operations.

Facilitating Planning, Assessment, and Monitoring

In addition, we will take proactive measures to help the Nation's forests and grasslands adapt to climate change. The 2012 budget request includes a new Land Management Planning, Assessment and Monitoring budget line that will support climate change adaptation work through the anticipated implementation of the new national planning rule for forests, grasslands, and other National Forest System units. This line item combines the Land Management Planning and Inventory & Monitoring line items to create a single program that will allow managers to implement the requirements of the new planning rule, including the ability to integrate agency monitoring and assessment activities with local unit planning efforts. This will assist in identifying and implementing forest practices that are necessary for adapting to climate change in the local area. As National





Forest System units work to revise and amend their forest plans, the climate change scorecard will help guide their planning efforts through funding from the Land Management Planning, Assessment and Monitoring budget line. Project work based on local integrated planning efforts will result in forests and grasslands that are more resilient to climate change and expanding forest health threats such as the bark beetle.

Other Programs Addressing Climate Change

Climate change adaptation activities will also be achieved through the Integrated Resource Restoration budget line. Restoration projects increase forest resilience to climate change, helping forests better withstand climate-induced forest health threats such as bark beetle, and thereby mitigate impacts to populations in local towns and far urban areas. Examples of projects include reclaiming roads to reduce the risk of erosion from severe storms; treating fuels near communities, important watersheds, or critical habitat to reduce the risk that severe wildfire will damage these resources; reforestation to stabilize critical watersheds and soils impacted by natural events and increase long-term carbon sequestration capacity; and noxious weed and invasive species management to reduce stress to native ecosystems that will be impacted by climate change.

Programs such as Forest Legacy and Land Acquisition also assist with climate change adaptation by protecting biodiversity hotspots and important habitat. While climate change will alter ecosystem interactions and habitat will shift, such targeted acquisitions help provide the backbone for biodiversity and habitat protection. These programs maintain protected areas, acquire land, and allow for the strategic purchase of conservation easements. The Hazardous Fuels line item also assists with climate change adaptation by treating fuels at the Wildland-Urban Interface.

Community-based Stewardship

Our focus on connecting people to the land and engaging them in land management decisions is changing the way we do business. By working with local communities, we focus and maximize restoration efforts. Through locally-led efforts to educate youth about nature, engaging volunteers to care for the land, and promoting outdoor recreation activities, we invest in our Nation’s future. We will continue to proactively engage local communities and the American people in FY 2012. This budget request includes funding to build on existing stewardship

activities that are funded by multiple budget line items. Current programs include:

- Recreation, Heritage & Wilderness
- Urban and Community Forestry
- Forest Legacy
- Land Acquisition
- Conservation Education
- Community Forest and Open Space Conservation Program
- Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program
- Wildland Fire Management

Engaging Americans in the Great Outdoors

We will continue our efforts to connect Americans, especially youth, to the outdoors in FY 2012.

Conservation education and volunteer programs are already working with local communities to get kids outdoors. For example, the Generation Green program at the Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit engages at-risk high-school students in outdoor leadership and forest management. Generation Green works with the local school district, community college, Boys & Girls Club and other community groups.

Kids-in-the-Woods

The Kids-in-the-Woods program at the Apache-Sitgreaves National Forests is another example of a successful locally based outdoor education program. In 2010, this program served over 5,000 participants who learned about topics ranging from invasive species to water conservation and responsible off-road vehicle riding.

Forest Service conservation education programs and volunteer programs are funded through a variety of budget line items. Volunteer opportunities include wilderness





stewardship and trail clearing, restoration of historic structures, and campground host duties. Programs connect students and volunteers with their natural and cultural heritage and promote citizen stewardship and healthy lifestyles. Conservation education and volunteer opportunities will be a top priority as we work toward goals identified through the America’s Great Outdoors initiative in FY 2012.

Land and Water Conservation Fund

We will also work toward community-based stewardship through our Forest Legacy and Land Acquisition programs, funded by the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF). This budget requests full funding for LWCF in response to comments gathered through the America’s Great Outdoor listening sessions. LWCF directs a portion of revenue from offshore oil and gas leases to Federal, State, and local conservation. Full funding of LWCF result in an increases of \$59 million for Forest Legacy and \$26 million for Land Acquisition.

The Forest Legacy Program 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. Forest Legacy funds target large, connected natural areas that protect water quality and provide habitat, forest products, opportunities for recreation and other public benefits. Projects are nominated by States and evaluated by a national panel that selects the highest priority land conservation areas in the Nation. To date, more than \$630 million in non-Federal matching funds has been used to conserve over 2 million acres of important places. For FY 2011, 38 projects are proposed in 33 States and one territory.

Community Forest and Open Space Conservation

In FY 2012 we will accelerate implementation of the 2008 Farm Bill’s Community Forest and Open Space Conservation Program (CFP) to meet the goals of the America’s Great Outdoors Initiative. This budget request includes an increase of \$4.5 million for the Community Forest and Open Space Program. The CFP program provides eligible local governments, Tribal governments, and qualified nonprofit organizations grants for creating community forests through acquisition. These forests provide public access and recreational opportunities, protect vital water supplies and wildlife habitat, provide demonstration sites for private forest landowners, and derive financial and community benefits from sustainable management. CFP is strictly voluntary, and requires a 50 percent non-Federal match.



**Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Projects
 Funding Awarded in FY 2010**

State	Project Name	FY 2010
Montana	Southwestern Crown of the Continent	\$1 million
Idaho	Selway-Middle Fork Clearwater project	\$1 million
Colorado	Uncompahgre Plateau	\$446,000
Colorado	Colorado Front Range	\$1 million
Arizona	4 Forest Restoration Initiative	\$2 million
New Mexico	Southwest Jemez Mountains	\$392,000
California	Dinkey Landscape	\$830,000
Washington	Tapash	\$1.6 million
Oregon	Deschutes Skyline	\$500,000
Florida	Accelerating Longleaf Pine Restoration in NE FL	\$1.2 million



Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration

Greater community engagement will be a priority in FY 2012. The Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund (CFLR) funds large-scale forest restoration projects.

**Selway-Middle Fork
Clearwater Project**

In FY 2010, CFLR funded the \$1 million Selway-Middle Fork Clearwater project in Idaho. This project is a joint effort between the Clearwater Basin Collaborative and the Nez Perce and Clearwater National Forests that includes prescribed burning, commercial timber harvest, replacement of culverts to restore fish passage, and decommissioning roads.

These projects are proposed through multi-stakeholder collaborative planning at the local level. The FY 2012 budget request moves CFLR into the Integrated Resource Restoration budget line, as requested in FY 2011. For more information on CFLR, please see the Integrated Resource Restoration line item exhibit and the special exhibit on CFLR.

Land Management Planning, Assessment, and Monitoring
Finally, National Forest System land management

planning will change in FY 2012. We propose combining the Land Management Planning and Inventory and Monitoring budget line items. This move will encourage greater community engagement in identifying, prioritizing, and implementing programs and projects. Collaboration with partners and the public is critical to developing, revising and amending land management plans; and conducting assessments, developing, and implementing a monitoring program. Collaboration assists in identifying needs, establishing desired conditions, crafting alternatives or scenarios for future management, and identifying information and monitoring requirements. We look forward to working with local communities to ensure their engagement in national forest planning.

Jobs to Assist Rural Communities

Forests are an important source of employment and rural development. Close to 3 million Americans have forest-related jobs in fields ranging from forest management to outdoor recreation to the forest products industry.² In addition, the Forest Service provides service contracts for many types of activities including tree planting, timber harvesting, noxious weed control, culvert replacement, and road reconstruction to name a few. The restoration of large natural areas, sustainable forest management, and the development of markets for ecosystem services provide jobs to communities and benefit rural economies. We are working to further build a forest restoration economy through innovation and research around wood utilization, and targeted grants that assist small businesses. Some regions of the country are better positioned than others, but investment in existing and new forest management infrastructure are important steps that will reduce management costs and push job creation and retention. Continuing the agency’s “Recovery Act” focus, job creation and rural development will remain a priority in FY 2012.

Economic Recovery Jobs

Over the past year we have created and retained jobs in rural communities through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA). In FY 2010, we obligated \$533 million for Capital Improvement and Maintenance (CIM) projects and \$275.5 million for Wildland Fire Management (WFM) projects. The objective of the

Forest Service ARRA Project Jobs FY 2010	
FY 2010 Quarter	Jobs Created or Retained
Q1	2,463
Q2	2,675
Q3	4,466
Q4	7,401
* Job calculations are based on the number of hours worked in a quarter and the figures reported in each quarter are not cumulative across quarters.	



² USDA, Forest Service. 2010. Draft National Report on Sustainable Forests. <http://www.fs.fed.us/research/sustain/>



Forest Service's CIM projects is to restore infrastructure that supports public, administrative, and recreation uses with minimal impact to natural areas. The focus of the Forest Service's WFM projects is to protect communities from large, unnaturally severe fires and to contribute to the restoration of fire-adapted ecosystems, thereby helping to foster fire-adapted communities well into the future. We will continue to complete approved ARRA projects in FY 2012.

Priority Watershed Restoration and Job Stabilization

The Priority Watersheds and Job Stabilization program, funded through the Integrated Resources Restoration line item, will focus on job creation in high priority watersheds. This program funds projects that are identified through the Watershed Condition Framework, which establishes a nationally consistent system for identifying and prioritizing watershed restoration needs associated with maintaining and improving the Nation's watershed conditions.

Under this \$80 million initiative, we will fund work using all available activities and tools that can help improve a watershed's condition class. Priorities will be informed by the Watershed Condition Framework, State Wildlife Conservation Assessments and State Forest Assessments, cost, and input from local communities. Restoration projects will include riparian corridor improvements, fish and wildlife habitat improvements, exotic species eradications, nonsystem road decommissioning, putting system roads into storage, and fuels treatments to mitigate potential effects that fires pose to water quality. This initiative would fund activities identified through watershed action plans to maintain or improve the condition class in priority watersheds.

Training Youth through Job Corps

In partnership with the Department of Labor, the Forest Service will continue to invest in job creation through Job Corps, an education and career technical training program that helps young people ages 16 through 24 improve the quality of their lives through career technical and academic training. Forest Service Job Corps Centers provide approximately 6,200 students each year with the skills they need to become employable and independent so that they can find meaningful jobs or further education. One of the goals of the America's Great Outdoors Initiatives is to build on the success of programs like Job Corps by creating a 21st Century Conservation Service Corps program that will remove barriers to employment and improve career pathways to jobs in natural resource conservation.

Recreation Contribution to Gross Domestic Product

Recreation on national forestlands also results in a boost to local economies and the creation of jobs. The 2010 National Visitor Use Monitoring Report found that spending by recreation visitors in areas surrounding national forests amounts to nearly \$13 billion each year. As visitor spending ripples through the U.S. economy, it contributes over \$14 billion to GDP, and sustains a more than 224,000 full and part time jobs. Recreation is also one of the easiest and most natural ways to connect people to the outdoors. In FY 2012, the Forest Service will directly create jobs in by accelerating work to maintain, create, and repair recreational infrastructure including trails and campgrounds. This work aligns with the goals of the America's Great Outdoors initiative.





Three-Year Summary of Appropriations

	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 President's Budget	FY 2012 vs FY 2011	Percent of Change
Discretionary Funds					
Forest & Rangeland Research					
Annual Appropriations					
Forest & Rangeland Research	\$312,012	\$312,012	\$295,773	-\$16,239	-5%
Annual Appropriations Total	\$312,012	\$312,012	\$295,773	-\$16,239	-5%
Forest & Rangeland Research Total	\$312,012	\$312,012	\$295,773	-\$16,239	-5%
State & Private Forestry					
Annual Appropriations					
Forest Health Management					
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	\$57,282	\$57,282	\$55,613	-\$1,669	-3%
Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	\$48,573	\$48,573	\$43,942	-\$4,631	-10%
Forest Health Management Total	\$105,855	\$105,855	\$99,555	-\$6,300	-6%
Cooperative Fire Protection					
State Fire Assistance	\$39,147	\$39,147	\$33,201	-\$5,946	-15%
Volunteer Fire Assistance	\$7,000	\$7,000	\$7,000	\$0	0%
Cooperative Fire Protection Total	\$46,147	\$46,147	\$40,201	-\$5,946	-13%
Cooperative Forestry					
Forest Stewardship Program	\$29,369	\$29,369	\$29,449	\$80	0%
Forest Legacy Program	\$75,960	\$75,960	\$135,000	\$59,040	78%
Community Forest & Open Space Conservation	\$500	\$500	\$5,000	\$4,500	900%
Urban & Community Forestry	\$30,377	\$30,377	\$32,377	\$2,000	7%
Economic Action Programs	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$0	-\$5,000	-100%
Forest Resources Information & Analysis	\$5,035	\$5,035	\$0	-\$5,035	-100%
Cooperative Forestry Total	\$146,241	\$146,241	\$201,826	\$55,585	38%
International Forestry	\$9,818	\$9,818	\$0	-\$9,818	-100%
Annual Appropriations Total	\$308,061	\$308,061	\$341,582	\$33,521	11%
Supplemental & Emergency Funding	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
State & Private Forestry Total	\$308,061	\$308,061	\$341,582	\$33,521	11%
National Forest System					
Annual Appropriations					
Integrated Resource Restoration	\$0	\$0	\$854,242	\$854,242	0%
Land Management Planning, Assessment & Monitoring	\$0	\$0	\$205,602	\$205,602	0%
Land Management Planning	\$45,917	\$45,917	\$0	-\$45,917	-100%
Inventory & Monitoring	\$170,502	\$170,502	\$0	-\$170,502	-100%
Recreation, Heritage & Wilderness	\$285,117	\$285,117	\$290,498	\$5,381	2%
Wildlife & Fisheries Habitat Management	\$143,014	\$143,014	\$0	-\$143,014	-100%
Grazing Management	\$50,714	\$50,714	\$45,445	-\$5,269	-10%
Forest Products	\$336,722	\$336,722	\$0	-\$336,722	-100%
Vegetation & Watershed Management	\$187,960	\$187,960	\$0	-\$187,960	-100%
Minerals & Geology Management	\$87,240	\$87,240	\$78,805	-\$8,435	-10%
Landownership Management	\$95,606	\$95,606	\$85,875	-\$9,731	-10%
Law Enforcement Operations	\$145,047	\$145,047	\$144,059	-\$988	-1%
Valles Caldera National Preserve	\$3,500	\$3,500	\$0	-\$3,500	-100%
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Annual Appropriations Total	\$1,551,339	\$1,551,339	\$1,704,526	\$153,187	10%
Supplemental & Emergency Funding	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
National Forest System Total	\$1,551,339	\$1,551,339	\$1,704,526	\$153,187	10%



Three-Year Summary of Appropriations

	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 President's Budget	FY 2012 vs FY 2011	Percent of Change
Discretionary Funds					
Capital Improvement & Maintenance					
Annual Appropriations					
Facilities	\$135,010	\$135,010	\$100,785	-\$34,225	-25%
Roads	\$236,521	\$236,522	\$157,818	-\$78,704	-33%
Trails	\$85,381	\$85,381	\$82,188	-\$3,193	-4%
Deferred Maintenance & Infrastructure Improvement	\$9,141	\$9,141	\$9,136	-\$5	0%
Legacy Roads & Trails	\$90,000	\$90,000	\$0	-\$90,000	-100%
Annual Appropriations Total	\$556,053	\$556,054	\$349,927	-\$206,127	-37%
Supplemental & Emergency Funding	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Supplemental & Emergency Funding - ARRA	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Capital Improvement & Maintenance Total	\$556,053	\$556,054	\$349,927	-\$206,127	-37%
Land Acquisition					
Annual Appropriations					
Land Acquisition	\$63,522	\$63,522	\$90,000	\$26,478	42%
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests Special Acts	\$1,050	\$1,050	\$955	-\$95	-9%
Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges	\$116	\$250	\$227	-\$23	-9%
Annual Appropriations Total	\$64,688	\$64,822	\$91,182	\$26,360	41%
Land Acquisition Total	\$64,688	\$64,822	\$91,182	\$26,360	41%
Other Appropriations					
Annual Appropriations					
Range Betterment Fund	\$2,590	\$3,600	\$3,262	-\$338	-9%
Gifts, Donations, & Bequests for Research	\$50	\$50	\$45	-\$5	-10%
Mgt. of NF Lands for Subsistence Uses	\$2,582	\$2,582	\$0	-\$2,582	-100%
Annual Appropriations Total	\$5,222	\$6,232	\$3,307	-\$2,925	-47%
Other Appropriations Total	\$5,222	\$6,232	\$3,307	-\$2,925	-47%
Wildland Fire Management					
Annual Appropriations					
Preparedness	\$675,000	\$675,000	\$1,006,052	\$331,052	49%
Fire Operations - Suppression	\$997,505	\$997,505	\$538,720	-\$458,785	-46%
Fire Operations - Other					
Hazardous Fuels	\$340,285	\$340,285	\$254,015	-\$86,270	-25%
NFP Rehabilitation & Restoration	\$11,600	\$11,600	\$0	-\$11,600	-100%
NFP Research & Development	\$23,917	\$23,917	\$21,734	-\$2,183	-9%
Joint Fire Science Program	\$8,000	\$8,000	\$7,262	-\$738	-9%
NFP Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	\$20,752	\$20,752	\$12,983	-\$7,769	-37%
NFP Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lar	\$11,428	\$11,428	\$6,366	-\$5,062	-44%
NFP State Fire Assistance	\$71,250	\$71,250	\$45,564	-\$25,686	-36%
NFP Volunteer Fire Assistance	\$9,000	\$9,000	\$6,366	-\$2,634	-29%
Fire Operations - Other Total	\$496,232	\$496,232	\$354,290	-\$141,942	-29%
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$0	-\$10,000	-100%
Use of Prior Year Funds	-\$75,000	-\$75,000	\$0	\$75,000	-100%
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances	\$0	\$0	-\$192,000	-\$192,000	0%
Annual Appropriations Total	\$2,103,737	\$2,103,737	\$1,707,062	-\$396,675	-19%
Supplemental & Emergency Funding - Fire	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Supplemental & Emergency Funding - ARRA	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Wildland Fire Management Total	\$2,103,737	\$2,103,737	\$1,707,062	-\$396,675	-19%



Three-Year Summary of Appropriations

	(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 President's Budget	FY 2012 vs FY 2011	Percent of Change
Discretionary Funds					
FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund					
Annual Appropriations					
FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund	\$413,000	\$413,000	\$315,886	-\$97,114	-24%
Annual Appropriations Total	\$413,000	\$413,000	\$315,886	-\$97,114	-24%
FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund Total	\$413,000	\$413,000	\$315,886	-\$97,114	-24%
Forest Service Payments to Communities					
Annual Appropriations					
Forest Service Payments to Communities	\$0	\$0	\$328,000	\$328,000	0%
Annual Appropriations Total	\$0	\$0	\$328,000	\$328,000	0%
Forest Service Payments to Communities Total	\$0	\$0	\$328,000	\$328,000	0%
Discretionary Funds Total	\$5,314,112	\$5,315,257	\$5,137,245	-\$178,012	-3%
Permanent Funds					
Brush Disposal	\$6,101	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$0	0%
Licensee Program	\$49	\$50	\$50	\$0	0%
Restoration of Forest Lands & Improvements	\$15,427	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$0	0%
Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Fund	\$92,130	\$71,500	\$64,500	-\$7,000	-10%
Federal Land & Facility Enhancement Fund	\$8,125	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$0	0%
Timber Purchaser Election Road Construction	\$986	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$0	0%
Timber Salvage Sales	\$27,718	\$28,000	\$28,000	\$0	0%
Stewardship Contracting	\$4,293	\$9,200	\$9,400	\$200	2%
Timber Sales Pipeline Restoration Fund	\$5,180	\$7,585	\$8,000	\$415	5%
Forest Botanical Products	\$1,457	\$2,400	\$2,600	\$200	8%
Roads & Trails (10 percent) Fund	\$393	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie Rental Fee Fund	\$570	\$600	\$600	\$0	0%
Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie Restoration Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Operation & Maintenance of Quarters	\$7,791	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$0	0%
Land Between the Lakes Management Fund	\$3,846	\$4,300	\$4,500	\$200	5%
Valles Caldera Fund	\$2,217	\$2,200	\$800	-\$1,400	-64%
Administration of Rights-of-Way & Other Land Uses	\$4,394	\$6,200	\$7,200	\$1,000	16%
Payment to States Funds	\$483,103	\$449,876	\$407,707	-\$42,169	-9%
Permanent Funds Total	\$663,780	\$670,911	\$622,357	-\$48,554	-7%
Trust Funds					
Cooperative Work, Knutson-Vandenberg	\$57,497	\$69,000	\$69,000	\$0	0%
Cooperative Work, Knutson-Vandenberg Regional Work	\$16,385	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$0	0%
Cooperative Work, Forest Service	\$31,079	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$0	0%
Land Between the Lakes Trust Fund	\$8	\$50	\$100	\$50	100%
Reforestation Trust Fund	\$30,797	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$0	0%
Trust Funds Total	\$135,766	\$144,050	\$144,100	\$50	0%
Grand Total, Forest Service	\$6,113,658	\$6,130,218	\$5,903,702	-\$226,516	-4%



Budget Line Item Changes from FY 2011 Estimate

Research and Development

Forest and Rangeland Research (-\$16,239) — This request includes a decrease of \$16.24 million for Forest and Rangeland Research. The line item provides \$61.94 million for the Forest Inventory and Analysis program, a decrease of \$4.35 from the FY 2011 Estimate.

State and Private Forestry

Forest Health Federal Lands (-\$1,669) — This request includes a decrease of \$1.67 million for Forest Health on Federal lands. Funds will be used to conduct forest insect and disease surveys on over 400 million acres of forestlands; to conduct forest insect and disease prevention, suppression, restoration, and eradication projects; to 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.

Forest Health Coop Lands (-\$4,631) — This request includes a decrease of \$4.63 million for Forest Health on Coop Lands. At this level of funding, we will reduce monitoring and treatments on 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.

State Fire Assistance (-\$5,946) — This request includes a decrease of \$5.95 million for the State Fire Assistance program. These funds are matched and will be used to assist 4,900 communities with training, planning, hazardous fuel treatments and the purchase and maintenance of equipment.

Forest Stewardship (+\$80K) — This request includes an increase of \$80 thousand for the Forest Stewardship Program. The program will continue to focus on forest stewardship on lands identified as high priority by the State Forest Resource Assessments and Strategies, completed

in 2010. The Statewide Assessments and Resource Strategies will enable States to focus and coordinate program delivery to produce cumulative, large-scale measurable impacts, with multi-landowner, multi-partner planning and technical assistance efforts.

Forest Legacy (+\$59,040) — This request includes an increase of \$59 million for the Forest Legacy program from the Land and Water Conservation Fund. This increase supports the America’s Great Outdoor’s initiative goal of focusing Federal side Land and Water Conservation Fund resources on large scale land conservation projects by working with local and State efforts to conserve large natural areas.

Community Forest and Open Space Conservation (+\$4,500) — This request includes an increase of \$4.5 million for the Community Forest Open Space Conservation program to assist with the America’s Great Outdoors goal of establishing and enhancing parks and green spaces in towns and cities. We will use FY 2012 funds to monitor projects selected in FY 2011 and will issue a request for proposals to fund additional community forest pilot projects.

Urban & Community Forestry (+\$2,000) — This request includes an increase of \$2 million for the Urban & Community Forestry program. At this funding level, strategic tree planting initiatives for carbon sequestration and energy conservation will continue. Special emphasis will be placed on demonstration projects that have regional and national significance for urban and community forest management.

Economic Action (-\$5,000; Line Item Terminated) — The Economic Action line item is terminated. This request was made in the FY 2011 budget because these program activities can be achieved through other rural community assistance programs within the USDA.

Forest Resources Information and Analysis (-\$5,035; Line Item Terminated) — The Forest Resource Information and Analysis line item is terminated. This decrease will be absorbed by reducing the grants provided to States to implement the annual Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) program



under Forest and Rangeland Research. Enhanced coverage beyond the base program provided by Forest and Rangeland Research in some States will be reduced or eliminated.

International Forestry (-\$9,818; Line Item Terminated) — Funding for the International Forestry line item is terminated. The Forest Service will conduct its highest priority international work under existing Forest Service authorities and in partnership with other Federal agencies whose missions are more centrally focused on international development.

National Forest System

Integrated Resource Restoration (+\$854,242) — The Integrated Resource Restoration line was first proposed in the FY 2011 budget request. The FY 2012 budget continues to request this line and shifts funding to Integrated Resource Restoration from the Capital Improvement Maintenance and Hazardous Fuels Management line items. As requested in FY 2011, the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration line item is also included under this line item.

Capital Improvement and Maintenance – This request shifts funding from the Legacy Roads and Trails and Road Decommissioning line items to Integrate Resource Restoration. These changes will make it easier for managers on the ground to incorporate road and trail maintenance and decommissioning into integrated restoration work, specifically those actions to restore sensitive areas and water quality. Priorities includes maintenance to minimize or correct the environmental impacts to resources, such as reducing sediment loads in streams and lakes, replacing culverts to restore fish passage, and eliminating unneeded roads or trails or portions of the existing transportation system that duplicate access or create extensive environmental degradation. Decommissioning unneeded roads, trails, and structures eliminates adverse environmental effects and is essential to operating a safe and sustainable transportation system.

Hazardous Fuels (non-WUI) – This request shifts the non-Wildland Urban Interface portion of the Hazardous Fuels line into Integrated Resource Restoration. This will support a similar level of hazardous fuel reduction outside of the wildland-urban interface as has been accomplished in prior years in fire-dependent natural areas throughout the country. These treatments will be identified as part of an integrated restoration strategy, designed to reduce excessive fuel loading and to restore healthy fire-adapted natural areas in support of meeting ecological restoration objectives; improving watershed condition class; restoring fire-adapted ecosystems, and helping reduce wildfire risk.

Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration — As requested in FY 2011, this budget moves the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration program to the Integrated Resource Restoration line item. The majority of funds will be used to continue implementation of large restoration projects previously selected by the Secretary.

Land Management Planning, Assessment & Monitoring (+\$205,602) — The Land Management Planning, Assessment & Monitoring line item is new in the FY 2012 budget. This program will support the requirements of the new planning rule, including the integration of multi-tiered monitoring and assessment strategies with local planning efforts. The resulting plans will provide the basis for identifying and implementing projects that meet high priority agency objectives such as climate adaptation, large-scale restoration, and watershed improvement. It absorbs the Land Management Planning and Inventory & Monitoring line items. At FY 2011 estimated funding levels, these two programs totaled \$216,419. Thus the requested \$205,602 for this line is a reduction of \$10,817.

Land Management Planning (-\$45,917; Line Item Terminated) — Funding for Land Management Planning is moved to the Land Management Planning, Assessment & Monitoring line item.

Inventory & Monitoring (-\$170,502; Line Item Terminated) — Funding for Inventory & Monitoring is moved to the Land Management Planning, Assessment & Monitoring line item.



Recreation, Wilderness & Heritage (+\$5,381)— This request includes an increase of \$5,381 million for the Recreation, Wilderness & Heritage line item. This program will support the President’s America’s Great Outdoors and the First Lady’s “Let’s Move” initiatives. To complement these efforts, we will implement the Forest Service’s Framework for Sustainable Recreation.

Wildlife & Fisheries Habitat Management (-\$143,014; Line Item Terminated) — As proposed in FY 2011, funding for Wildlife & Fisheries Habitat Management is moved to the Integrated Resource Restoration line item in order to accomplish work more efficiently.

Grazing Management (-\$5,269) — This request includes a decrease of \$5.3 million for the Grazing Management program. Funds will be used to manage livestock grazing on approximately 90 million acres of National Forest System land and 10 million acres of private land within grazing allotments. Focus will shift from permit administration to completion of National Environmental Policy Act analysis on grazing allotments.

Forest Products (-\$336,722; Line Item Terminated) — As proposed in FY 2011, funding for Forest Products is moved to the Integrated Resource Restoration line item in order to accomplish work more efficiently.

Vegetation & Watershed Management (-\$187,960; Line Item Terminated) — As proposed in FY 2011, funding for Vegetation & Watershed Management is moved to the Integrated Resource Restoration line item in order to accomplish work more efficiently.

Minerals and Geology Management (-\$8,435) — This request includes a decrease of \$8.4 million for the Minerals and Geology Management line item. Priority will be placed on processing energy related mineral proposals with a focus on increasing opportunities to develop and supply oil and gas, and geothermal resources from Federal lands, in support of the Energy Policy Act (EPA) of 2005.

Landownership Management (-\$9,731) — This request includes a decrease of \$9.73 million for the

Landownership Management line item. Priority will be placed on supporting land restoration needs by providing critical boundary work on national forests and grasslands and processing new special land use applications, focusing on those that contribute to the Nation’s energy needs.

Law Enforcement Operations (-\$988K) — This request includes a decrease of \$988 thousand for Law Enforcement Operations. Priority will be placed on response to emergency and life-threatening situations. We will continue to work with the National Sherriff’s Association on crime prevention and will support the National Fire Plan through prioritization of arson investigations. We will continue to combat drug trafficking organizations along the Southwest and Northern borders and address cultivation of marijuana on National Forest System lands, particularly in California.

Valles Caldera (-\$3,500; Line Item Terminated) — Funding for the Valles Caldera line item is terminated. However, this proposal does provide for the continued funding of the Preserve from other funds to ensure that the integrated program management objectives for the area are met.

Capital Improvement and Maintenance

Facilities (-\$34,225) — This request includes a decrease of \$34.23 million for facilities. Emphasis will be on eliminating health and safety risks at agency owned buildings and recreation sites and reducing critical deferred maintenance on the aging infrastructure. Priority will be placed on repairing and improving those facilities that receive public use and are critical to supporting agency operations. The Agency will prioritize the completion of major facility projects.

Roads (-\$78,703) — This request shifts funding for road decommissioning associated with restoration work to the Integrated Resource Restoration budget line. Priority will be placed on work related to ensuring public safety and critical access needs. Funding from this line item will also be used to address replacing deficient bridges and stream crossings, as well as ensuring public access to the national forests.



Trails (-\$3,193) — This request includes a decrease of \$3.19 million for trails. Priority will be placed on implementing the America's Great Outdoors and First Lady's "Let's Move" initiatives. We will also designate trails for motor-vehicle use and strengthening partnerships in trail stewardship, particularly those that provide for the delivery of youth programs. In addition, approximately \$15 million will be used to promote ecosystem health by protecting soil, vegetation, and water quality in response to climate change.

Deferred Maintenance (- \$5K) — This request includes a decrease of \$5 thousand for deferred maintenance. Other appropriations, such as Facilities, Roads, and Trails will contribute to the agency's efforts to reduce the deferred maintenance backlog.

Legacy Roads and Trails (-\$90,000; Line Item Terminated) — Funding for Legacy Roads and Trails is moved to the Integrated Resource Restoration line item in order to accomplish work more efficiently.

Land Acquisition

Land Acquisition (+\$26,360) — This request includes an increase of \$26.3 million in Land Acquisition through the Land and Water Conservation Fund. This increase supports the America's Great Outdoor's initiative goal of focusing Federal side Land and Water Conservation Fund land acquisition resources on large-scale land conservation projects by prioritizing funding across the Department of Agriculture and Department of the Interior and by working with local and State efforts to conserve large natural areas. Creation of such a land exchange program was identified as a priority through the America's Great Outdoors initiative.

Other Appropriations

Range Betterment Fund (-338K) — This request includes a decrease of \$338 thousand for the Range Betterment Fund. This program will emphasize essential structural and non-structural

improvements prescribed in grazing allotment NEPA decision documents. Treatment of invasive plant species related to permitted livestock use will continue to be a priority for non-structural rangeland improvement work.

Gifts, Donations and Bequests for Research (-\$5K) — This request includes a decrease of \$5 thousand in Gifts, Donations and Bequests for Research. 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

Management of National Forest Lands for Subsistence Uses (-\$2,582; Line Item Terminated) — Funding for the Management of National Forest Lands for Subsistence Uses line item is terminated. However, we will continue to meet our responsibilities under the 1980 Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act through other National Forest System funds.

Wildland Fire Management

Fire Preparedness (+\$331,052) — This request includes an increase of \$331 million in Fire Preparedness. Funding at this level continues the restructuring of the Preparedness and Suppression accounts proposed in the FY 2011 President's Budget to fully reflect the costs of readiness resources and program management.

Fire Suppression (-\$458,785) — This request includes a decrease of \$458.79 million in Fire Suppression. This level reflects the realignment of aviation assets and cost pools that had been shifted from Preparedness to Suppression in the past, as well as funding of the FLAME Act account. The request represents the 10-year average, at the close of Fiscal Year 2009, adjusted for inflation and includes indirect costs related to suppression as required by Congress.

Hazardous Fuels (-\$86,270) — This request includes a decrease of \$86.3 million to hazardous fuels. The hazardous fuels program will be exclusively focused on the Wildland Urban Interface. Funds that may have been spent outside the WUI in previous



years will now be combined into IRR and support integrated restoration of Forest Service lands.

National Fire Plan Rehabilitation and Restoration (-\$11,600; Line Item Terminated) — Funding for the National Fire Plan Rehabilitation and Restoration line item is terminated. The type of work previously accomplished through this line item will continue to be carried out by the Integrated Resource Restoration line item.

National Fire Plan Research & Development (-\$2,183) — This request includes a decrease of \$2.2 million for National Fire Plan Research & Development. Research addressing the effects and effectiveness of hazardous fuels treatments, biomass use, and other activities intended to ensure health and sustainability of fire-impacted forest and rangeland systems will continue to be a priority.

Joint Fire Sciences Program (-738K) — This request includes a decrease of \$747 thousand for Joint Fire Sciences Program. The JFSP will continue to produce important technical and scientific information that is needed to support the large national effort concerning hazardous fuels, fire management, and fire-related restoration.

National Fire Plan Forest Health – Fed Lands (-\$7,769) — This request includes a decrease of \$7.8 million for National Fire Plan Forest Health – Fed Lands. Funds will be used to conduct forest insect and disease surveys, to provide technical assistance, and to conduct forest insect and disease prevention, suppression, and restoration projects on Federal lands, specifically those at risk to wildland fire or those recently burned.

National Fire Plan Forest Health – Coop Lands (-\$5,062) — This request includes a decrease of \$5.06 million for NFP Forest Health – Coop Lands. This reduction will result in less invasive plants work on non-Federal lands. Funds will be used to monitor forest health on State and private lands and to conduct forest insect and disease prevention, suppression, and restoration projects, on land at risk to wildland fire or recently burned.

National Fire Plan State Fire Assistance (-\$25,686) — This request includes a decrease of \$25.69 million for NFP State Fire Assistance. These funds will support hazardous fuel treatments, capacity building, fire prevention education and preparedness activities to help 7,500 communities reduce fire risk.

National Fire Plan Volunteer Fire Assistance (-\$2,634) — This request includes a decrease of \$2.63 million for NFP State Fire Assistance. This amount will provide matching financial assistance to approximately 4,500 rural communities of less than 10,000 people to build and maintain fire suppression capacity.

Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration (-\$10,000) — As requested in FY 2011, the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration program is moved to the Integrated Resource Restoration line item and funded at \$40 million, an increase of \$30 million over the FY 2011 estimate.

FLAME

FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund (-\$97,114) — This request includes a decrease of \$97.11 million for the FLAME fund. The amount proposed for the FLAME budget line is appropriately rebalanced to account for those amounts predicted to be needed to fund large, complex fires.

Payments to Communities

Payments to Communities (+\$328,000) — This budget includes an increase of \$328 million in discretionary funds for a five year reauthorization of the Secure Rural Schools program. These funds will be used to pay States on behalf of both the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management. Proposed changes to current authorities support the Administration's focus on building rural economies and are described in greater detail in the Secure Rural Schools budget line item exhibit.



Efficiencies and Cost Control Measures

The Forest Service's FY 2012 target for cost savings is \$44 million. Reduced travel accounts for \$14 million of these savings. An additional \$30 million is achieved through new acquisition management procedures including the use of strategic sourcing, competitive and/or performance-based contracts, and ongoing training of contracting staff to better manage contracts. Our \$44 million reduction constitutes the majority of the USDA's \$80.9 million in expected administrative savings in FY 2012. An additional decrease of \$34 million is achieved through a pay freeze for all Federal employees

Legislative Changes

Service First Permanent Authority — This proposal would provide permanent authorization for the Service First Initiative, which historically has been included as pilot authority under the Interior Appropriations Acts since 2001. Permanent authority would create consistency, solidify the integration of Federal land management, foster long term commitment among agencies and employees and prevent the need for regular extensions of the language in the Appropriations process. It is needed so that both agencies can expand cooperative work and more effectively manage on a landscape basis. Through permanent authority, the agencies would improve efficiency by building on their transfer authorities, managing lands more seamlessly and

creating more dual-delegated managers, thereby reducing the overall number of Full Time Equivalent employees needed to manage the resources. It would also allow agencies to obtain the authority to designate "Lead Agency" to operate under one agency's laws, regulations and policies to implement a joint project or plan based on whatever is most appropriate for the subject matter.

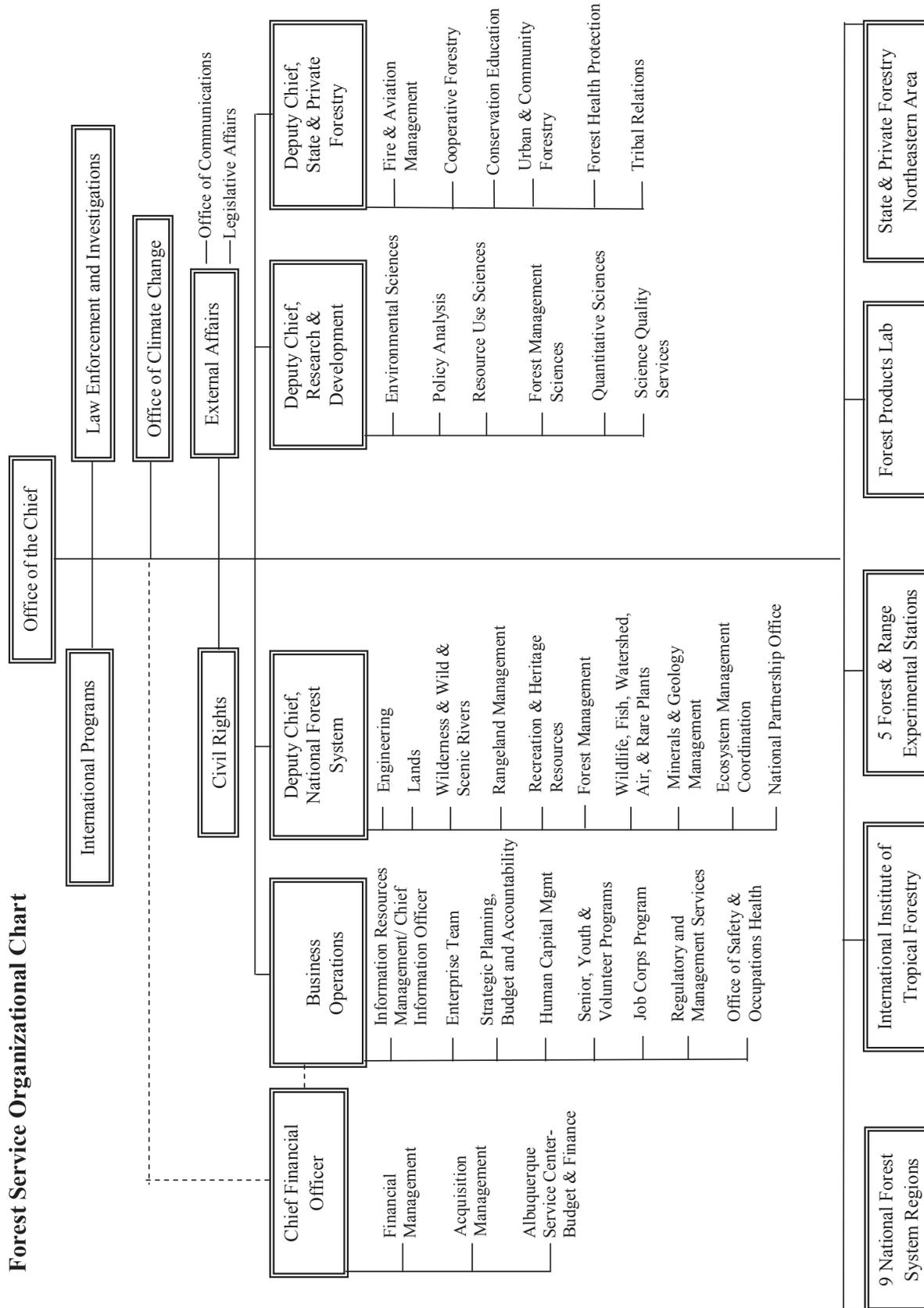
Amendments to the TEWS Act — This proposal authorizes agreements with foreign fire organizations to exchange resources, including personnel, to assist with fire suppression and pre-suppression. These amendments are intended to address gaps in the liability coverage provided to individual firefighters, the United States, and foreign fire organizations when they are acting within the scope of official duties under a TEWS agreement. These amendments would replace the recurring rider dealing with liability in the Department of Interior (DOI)Appropriations Act. The USDA Office of Government Council worked with staff at DOI, the State Department, and the Department of Justice on these proposed amendments.

Extension of and Changes to Payments to Communities — This proposal would reauthorize the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 for five years. This proposal revises the allocation split between the Schools & Roads, Economic Investment & Forest Restoration/Protection, and Fire Assistance portions of the program. Allocations also change within portions over time. More details are available in the Secure Rural Schools budget line exhibit.



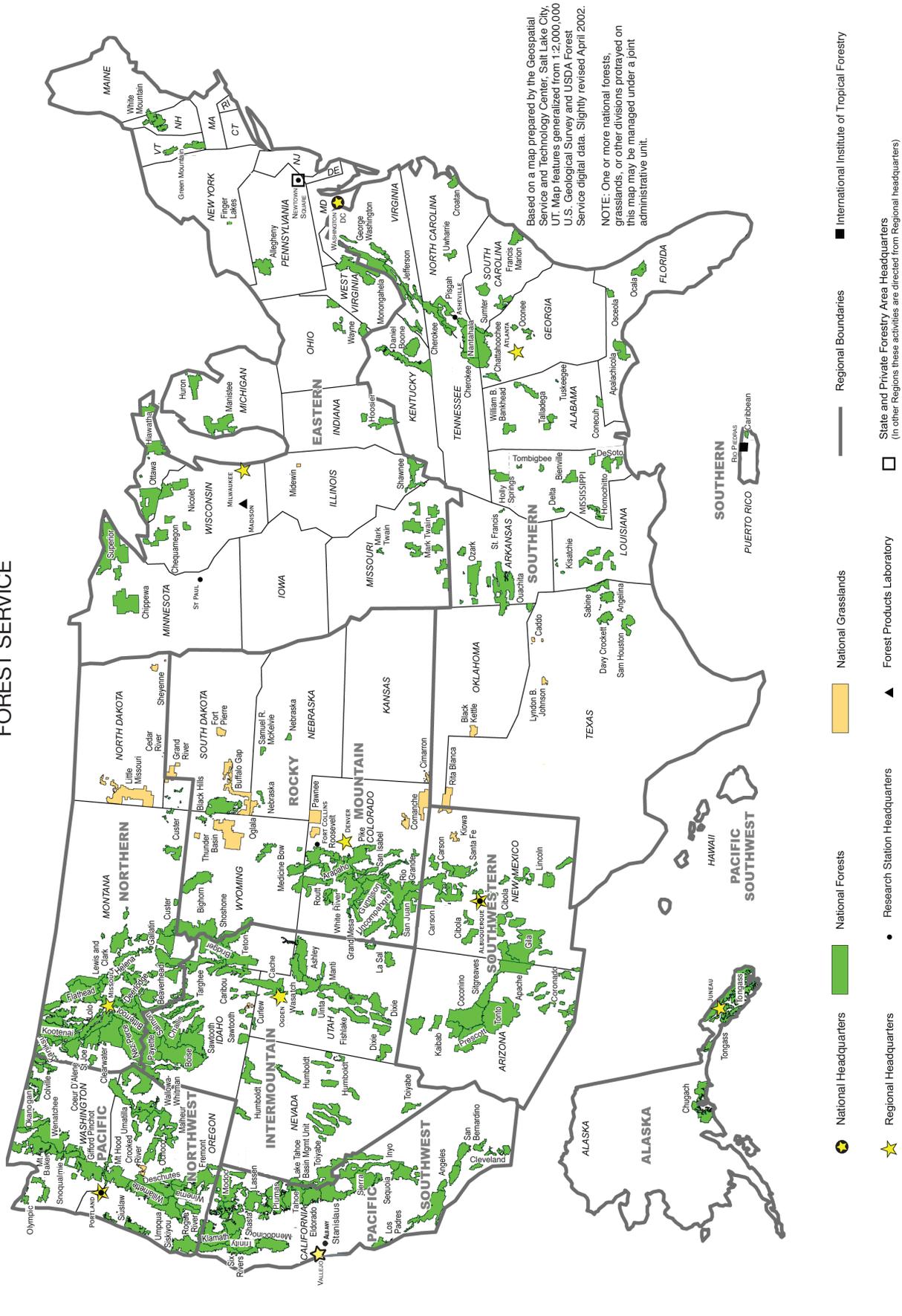
Forest Service Organizational Chart and Maps

Forest Service Organizational Chart





U.S. Department of Agriculture
FOREST SERVICE



Based on a map prepared by the Geospatial Service and Technology Center, Salt Lake City, UT. Map features generalized from 1:2,000,000 U.S. Geological Survey and USDA Forest Service digital data. Slightly revised April 2002.

NOTE: One or more national forests, grasslands, or other divisions portrayed on this map may be managed under a joint administrative unit.

- National Headwaters
- National Forests
- National Grasslands
- International Institute of Tropical Forestry
- Regional Boundaries
- State and Private Forestry Area Headquarters (In other Regions these activities are directed from Regional Headquarters)
- Forest Products Laboratory
- Research Station Headquarters
- Regional Headquarters



Three-Year Summary of Full Time Equivalents

	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 President's Budget	FY 2012 vs FY 2011
Forest & Rangeland Research				
Annual Appropriations				
Forest & Rangeland Research				
Wildland Fire & Fuels R&D	156	157	151	-6
Invasive Species R&D	244	244	235	-9
Recreation R&D	34	35	31	-4
Resource Management & Use	660	671	650	-21
Water, Air & Soil R&D	237	237	240	3
Wildlife & Fish R&D	201	201	186	-15
Inventory & Monitoring R&D	74	80	69	-11
Forest Inventory & Analysis	439	420	413	-7
Forest & Rangeland Research Total	2,045	2,045	1,975	-70
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances	0	0	0	0
Annual Appropriations Total	2,045	2,045	1,975	-70
Forest & Rangeland Research Total	2,045	2,045	1,975	-70
State & Private Forestry				
Annual Appropriations				
Forest Health Management				
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	310	335	305	-30
Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	50	50	40	-10
Forest Health Management Total	360	385	345	-40
Cooperative Fire Protection				
State Fire Assistance	49	49	49	0
Volunteer Fire Assistance	0	0	0	0
Cooperative Fire Protection Total	49	49	49	0
Cooperative Forestry				
Forest Stewardship Program	58	58	58	0
Forest Legacy Program	24	24	22	-2
Community Forest & Open Space Conservation	0	0	1	1
Urban & Community Forestry	44	44	44	0
Economic Action Programs	0	0	0	0
Forest Resources Information & Analysis	26	26	0	-26
Cooperative Forestry Total	152	152	125	-27
International Forestry	29	29	0	-29
Annual Appropriations Total	590	615	519	-96
Supplemental & Emergency Funding	0	0	0	0
State & Private Forestry Total	590	615	519	-96
National Forest System				
Annual Appropriations				
Integrated Resource Restoration	0	0	5,634	5,634
Land Management Planning, Assessment & Monitoring	0	0	1,279	1,279
Land Management Planning	297	297	0	-297
Inventory & Monitoring	1,055	1,055	0	-1,055
Recreation, Heritage & Wilderness	2,304	2,304	2,324	20
Wildlife & Fisheries Habitat Management	1,087	1,087	0	-1,087
Grazing Management	425	425	412	-13
Forest Products	2,918	2,923	0	-2,923
Vegetation & Watershed Management	1,318	1,325	0	-1,325
Minerals & Geology Management	562	564	527	-37
Landownership Management	708	708	688	-20
Law Enforcement Operations	858	858	850	-8
Valles Caldera National Preserve	1	1	0	-1
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances	0	0	0	0
Annual Appropriations Total	11,533	11,547	11,714	167
Supplemental & Emergency Funding	5	0	0	0
National Forest System Total	11,538	11,547	11,714	167



Three-Year Summary of Full Time Equivalents

	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 President's Budget	FY 2012 vs FY 2011
Capital Improvement & Maintenance				
Annual Appropriations				
Facilities	514	554	470	-84
Roads	1,395	1,443	987	-456
Trails	678	758	685	-73
Deferred Maintenance & Infrastructure Improvement	16	30	11	-19
Legacy Roads & Trails	253	253	0	-253
Annual Appropriations Total	2,856	3,038	2,153	-885
Supplemental & Emergency Funding	19	0	0	0
Supplemental & Emergency Funding - ARRA	411	0	0	0
Capital Improvement & Maintenance Total	3,286	3,038	2,153	-885
Land Acquisition				
Annual Appropriations				
Land Acquisition	49	49	49	0
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests Special Acts	0	0	0	0
Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges	0	0	0	0
Annual Appropriations Total	49	49	49	0
Land Acquisition Total	49	49	49	0
Other Appropriations				
Annual Appropriations				
Range Betterment Fund	10	10	10	0
Gifts, Donations, & Bequests for Research	0	0	0	0
Mgt. of NF Lands for Subsistence Uses	16	16	0	-16
Annual Appropriations Total	26	26	10	-16
Other Appropriations Total	26	26	10	-16
Wildland Fire Management				
Annual Appropriations				
Preparedness	6,873	6,876	6,915	39
Fire Operations - Suppression	2,742	2,739	2,700	-39
Fire Operations - Other	2,937	3,023	2,157	-866
Hazardous Fuels	2,463	2,549	1,901	-648
NFP Rehabilitation & Restoration	172	172	0	-172
NFP Research & Development	128	128	120	-8
Joint Fire Science Program	19	19	18	-1
NFP Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	131	131	94	-37
NFP Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	22	22	22	0
NFP State Fire Assistance	2	2	2	0
NFP Volunteer Fire Assistance	0	0	0	0
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund	1	1	0	-1
Use of Prior Year Funds	0	0	0	0
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances	0	0	0	0
Annual Appropriations Total	12,553	12,639	11,772	-867
Supplemental & Emergency Funding - Fire	0	0	0	0
Supplemental & Emergency Funding - ARRA	272	0	0	0
Wildland Fire Management Total	12,825	12,639	11,772	-867



Three-Year Summary of Full Time Equivalents

	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 President's Budget	FY 2012 vs FY 2011
FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund				
Annual Appropriations				
FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund	0	0	0	0
Annual Appropriations Total	0	0	0	0
FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund Total	0	0	0	0
Forest Service Payments to Communities				
Annual Appropriations				
Forest Service Payments to Communities	0	0	0	0
Annual Appropriations Total	0	0	0	0
Forest Service Payments to Communities Total	0	0	0	0
Discretionary Funds Total	30,359	29,959	28,192	-1,767
Permanent Funds	1,353	1,370	1,320	-50
Trust Funds	1,020	1,020	1,020	0
FTEs Only				
Allocation	1,585	1,585	1,617	32
Discretionary Reimbursable	663	663	629	-34
Working Capital Fund	659	659	659	0
FTEs Only Total	2,907	2,907	2,905	-2
Grand Total, Forest Service	35,639	35,256	33,437	-1,819



Three-Year Receipts By Source and Payments to States

Revenue, Receipts, and Transfers	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	1908 Act Receipt?
	ACTUAL	REVISED	PRES. BUDG	
Timber Management				
National Forest Fund (NFF) Receipts	17,228	20,000	24,000	Yes
Mandatory Transfers from NFF:				
Timber Roads--Purchaser Election Program	-4,000	0	-4,000	
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts ^{1/}	-200	-200	-200	
Ten-Percent Roads and Trails Fund ^{1/}	-3,100	-3,100	-3,600	
Timber Sale Area Improvement (Knutson-Vandenberg Fund)	42,636	55,000	55,000	Yes
Timber Salvage Sales	21,623	17,000	17,000	Yes
Timber Sales Pipeline Restoration Fund	5,221	4,300	5,000	Yes
Credits to Timber Purchasers (not receipts)				
Credits for Road Construction (sales before April 1, 1999)	(9)	(50)	(50)	Yes
Specified Road Costs	(13,104)	(20,000)	(20,000)	Yes
Brush Disposal	6,413	6,000	6,000	
Forest Botanical Products	2,319	2,600	2,800	
Total Timber Management Receipts	95,440	104,900	109,800	
Total Timber Management Receipts and Credits	108,553	124,950	129,850	
Total Timber Management Deposits to NFF	9,928	16,700	16,200	
Grazing Management				
National Forest Fund (NFF) Receipts	5,180	5,200	5,200	Yes
Grasslands and Land Utilization Projects (LUP)	517	500	500	No
Mandatory Transfers from NFF & Grasslands & LUP's:				
Range Betterment Fund (50 Percent Grazing)	-2,630	-2,600	-2,600	
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts ^{1/}	-50	-50	-50	
Ten-Percent Roads and Trails Fund ^{1/}	-900	-800	-800	
Total Grazing Management Receipts	5,697	5,700	5,700	
Total Grazing Management Deposits to NFF & Grasslands Fund	2,117	2,250	2,250	
Minerals Management				
National Forest Fund (NFF) Receipts	891	1,000	1,000	Yes
Minerals Receipts on Acquired Lands to NFF from Minerals Mgt Service	54,537	40,000	40,000	Yes
Grasslands and Land Utilization Projects (LUP)	55,001	55,000	55,000	No
Mandatory Transfers from NFF:				
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts ^{1/}	-10	-10	-10	
Ten-Percent Roads and Trails Fund ^{1/}	-200	-200	-200	
Mineral Leases on Public Domain Lands and Oregon and California Grant Lands, estimated ^{2/}	500,000	500,000	500,000	
Total Minerals Management Receipts	110,429	96,000	96,000	
Minerals Management Receipts incl DOI receipts	610,429	596,000	596,000	
Total Minerals Management Deposits to NFF and Grasslands Fund	110,219	95,790	95,790	



Three-Year Receipts By Source and Payments to States

Revenue, Receipts, and Transfers	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	1908 Act Receipt?
	ACTUAL	REVISED	PRES. BUDG	
Landownership Management				
National Forest Fund (NFF) Receipts - Land Uses	16,293	18,000	19,800	Yes
National Forest Fund (NFF) Receipts - Power	8,309	9,000	10,000	Yes
Grasslands and Land Utilization Projects (LUP) -Land Uses & Power	215	260	260	No
Mandatory Transfers from NFF:				
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts ^{1/}	-260	-260	-270	
Ten-Percent Roads and Trails Fund ^{1/}	-4,400	-4,200	-4,500	
Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges	0	250	250	
Administration of Rights-of-Way, Other Land Uses	6,590	4,000	4,000	
Power Licenses on Public Domain Lands, estimated ^{2/}	20,000	20,000	20,000	
Total Landownership Management Receipts	31,193	31,250	34,050	
Landownership Management Receipts incl DOI receipts	51,193	51,250	54,050	
Total Minerals Management Deposits to NFF and Grasslands Fund	20,158	22,800	25,290	
Recreation Management Revenues and Receipts				
National Forest Fund - Recreation, Admission, and User Fees	53,319	53,850	54,400	Yes
Mandatory Transfers from NFF:				
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts ^{1/}	-600	-500	-500	
Ten-Percent Roads and Trails Fund ^{1/}	-9,500	-8,300	-8,200	
Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Fund	64,848	65,000	65,500	
Grey Towers National Historic Site Fund	0	0	0	
Land Between the Lakes (LBL) Management Fund	3,964	4,500	4,500	
Land Between the Lakes (LBL) Trust Fund	6	0	0	
Total Recreation Management Receipts	122,137	123,350	124,400	
Total Recreation Management Deposits to NFF	43,219	45,050	45,700	
Other Revenues and Receipts				
Grasslands and Land Utilization Projects (LUP)- all other	5	10	10	No
Stewardship Contracting retained receipts	7,770	8,000	8,200	
Cooperative Contributions	13,418	42,000	42,000	
Midewin NTP Restoration Fund & Rental Fees	288	500	500	
Licensee Programs	141	141	141	
Operation and Maintenance of Quarters	7,769	9,000	9,000	
Federal Land and Facility Enhancement Fund	6,417	30,000	30,000	
Restoration of Forestlands and Improvements	32,152	35,000	35,000	
Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Research	50	50	50	
Valles Caldera Fund	726	900	900	
Total Other Receipts	68,736	125,601	125,801	
Total Other Deposits to Grasslands Fund	5	10	10	
Total Forest Service Revenue and Receipts	433,632	486,801	495,751	
Total Revenue and Receipts from Forest Service Lands	953,632	1,006,801	1,015,751	
Total Deposits to NFF before Mandatory Transfers	155,757	147,050	154,400	
Total Deposits to Grasslands Fund before Mandatory Transfers	55,739	55,770	55,770	
Total Deposits to NFF & Grasslands after Mandatory Transfers	185,646	182,600	185,240	
Deposits & Credits Basis for Act of 1908 (25% Fund)	239,551	259,170	267,220	



Three-Year Receipts By Source and Payments to States

Revenue, Receipts, and Transfers	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	1908 Act Receipt?
	ACTUAL	REVISED	PRES. BUDG	
Payments and Transfers for States and Counties. ^{3/}				
Payments and Transfers from National Forest Fund Receipts				
Payment to Minnesota	6,150	6,150	6,150	
Payments to States, Act of 1908 (as amended)	9,755	9,703	9,700	
Secure Rural Schools & Community Self-Determination Act				
Payment to States, Title I & III	35,944	66,000	60,000	
Transfer to Forest Service, Title II	30,329	42,063	37,857	
Payments from U.S. Treasury funds				
Secure Rural Schools & Community Self-Determination Act				
Payment to States, Title I & III	386,622	310,000	279,000	
Payments from National Grasslands and Land Utilization Project receipts				
Payments to Counties	14,303	15,960	15,000	
Total Payments and Transfers for States and Counties	483,103	449,876	407,707	
Funds to Treasury for National Forest Fund Receipts after Payments and Transfers	11,446	0	0	
Funds to Treasury for National Grasslands and Land Utilization Projects after Transfers by Special Acts	39,000	42,000	43,000	
^{1/} Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts are transferred from receipts of certain national forests. Ten-Percent Roads and Trails Fund are transferred from National Forest Fund receipts. These funds are split in this report based on an estimated proration against the various activities in order to show approximate activity totals, however the amounts are not determined, nor recorded, on an activity by activity basis as shown here. Total amounts transferred from NFF are shown below:				
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts	1,050	1,050	1,050	
Ten-Percent Roads and Trails Fund	18,059	16,500	17,300	
^{2/} Represents receipts from NFS lands which are deposited directly to Department of Interior and Department of Energy.				
^{3/} Payments and Transfers made from the National Forest fund are earned in the previous fiscal year and paid from those previous years receipts in the fiscal year shown.				



Activity and Output/Outcome by Appropriation & Budget Line Item

	FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010		FY 2011		FY 2012	
	Actual	Target										
Discretionary Funds												
Forest & Rangeland Research												
Forest & Rangeland Research												
Customer satisfaction index score for R&D	72	72	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75
Number of patent applications filed (3-year average)	11	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	8
Percent of R&D programs that have been externally peer-reviewed within the last 5 years	50%	75%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Number of R&D programs that have been externally peer-reviewed within the last 5 years	2	6	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Percent of peer-reviewed R&D programs that achieve a rating of satisfactory or excellent during the last 5 years	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Percent of Nation with accessible FIA data	88%	92%	92%	92%	92%	92%	94%	94%	92%	92%	92%	92%
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	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	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	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	170	180	177	163	163	163	170	170	163	163	163	163
Cost per invasive species tool on a 5-year running average adjusted for budgets	\$238,000	\$207,000	\$198,000	\$426,000	\$426,000	\$426,000	\$208,000	\$208,000	\$220,000	\$220,000	\$220,000	\$220,000



Activity and Output/Outcome by Appropriation & Budget Line Item

	FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010		FY 2011		FY 2012	
	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target
Discretionary Funds												
State & Private Forestry												
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands												
Federal acres treated - Invasives	60,029	154,169	164,495	172,930	138,293	168,408	177,000					
Federal acres treated - Native pests	49,136	27,156	171,220	177,512	260,260	172,416	169,740					
Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands												
Cooperative lands acres treated - Invasives	580,629	859,039	690,807	554,440	533,508	429,978	333,840					
Cooperative lands acres treated - Native pests	152,440	121,324	105,952	104,805	152,119	71,041	51,209					
State Fire Assistance												
Communities assisted (number)	16,658	11,569	6,896	1,345	6,153	1,197	4,900					
Volunteer Fire Assistance												
Volunteer fire departments assisted (number)	10,157	5,591	4,255	2,600	5,294	2,600	3,900					
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	0.5%	1.8%	2.6%	10.0%	1.8%	10.0%	1.8%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Acres of nonindustrial private forest land that are being managed sustainably under forest stewardship management plans. (Annual)	1,715,206	1,888,904	2,076,447	2,000,000	1,805,353	2,250,000	2,250,000					
Acres of nonindustrial private forest land that are being managed sustainably under forest stewardship management plans. (Cumulative)	16,848,895	18,737,799	18,582,449	22,000,000	19,592,387	23,500,000	25,750,000					
Forest Legacy Program												
Acres of environmentally important forests protected from conversion (Annual)	88,091	194,987	176,471	188,000	136,960	215,000	301,000					
Acres of environmentally important forests protected from conversion (Cumulative)	1,448,091	1,643,078	1,897,809	2,085,809	2,056,107	2,300,809	2,601,809					
Parcelization of forests avoided (number of parcels prevented)	2,880	13,392	7,161	9,200	2,682	10,506	14,700					
Urban & Community Forestry												
Percentage of people living in communities managing programs to plant, protect, and maintain their urban and community trees and forests.	38.0%	39.6%	42.0%	38.0%	43.0%	38.0%	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%	38%	34%	37%	34%	37%	34%					



Activity and Output/Outcome by Appropriation & Budget Line Item

	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
National Forest System							
Integrated Resource Restoration							
Number of watersheds in Condition Class 1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,280
Number of watersheds in Condition Class 2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6,831
Number of watersheds in Condition Class 3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,440
Acres treated annually to sustain or restore watershed function and resilience	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,560,000
Volume of timber sold (million board feet (MMBF))	1,610	2,484	2,415	2,546	2,592	2,400	2,616
Miles of roads decommissioned	402	1,290	1,778	1,519	2,549	1,450	4,370
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced	1,542	2,346	3,498	2,600	3,577	2,800	2,670
Land Management Planning, Assessments & Monitoring							
Number of land management plan amendments underway	36	31	48	46	41	30	20
Number of land management plan revisions or creations underway	41	39	39	17	20	20	20
Acres of inventory data collected and acquired	20,860,388	25,223,812	55,191,314	23,200,000	32,882,996	23,200,000	20,078,000
Number of annual monitoring requirements completed	1,487	2,021	1,462	1,285	1,387	1,400	1,350
Number of land management plan assessments completed	52	66	73	28	62	40	38
Land Management Planning							
Number of land management plan amendments underway	36	31	48	46	41	30	N/A
Number of land management plan revisions or creations underway	41	39	39	17	20	20	N/A
Inventory & Monitoring							
Acres of inventory data collected and acquired	20,860,388	25,223,812	55,191,314	23,200,000	32,882,996	23,200,000	N/A
Number of annual monitoring requirements completed	1,487	2,021	1,462	1,285	1,387	1,400	N/A
Number of land management plan assessments completed	52	66	73	28	62	40	N/A
Recreation, Heritage & Wilderness							
Number of recreation site capacity (PAOT days) operated to standard	69,686,938	72,288,992	74,364,856	78,800,000	88,711,234	88,712,000	94,000,000
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	13.0%	27.0%	43.7%	98.0%	66.7%	100.0%	100.0%
Number of recreation special use authorizations administered to standard	9,524	13,119	21,070	13,250	14,772	13,500	13,650
Number of priority heritage assets managed to standard	1,982	2,830	3,447	3,030	3,731	3,030	3,730
Number of wilderness areas managed to minimum stewardship level	67	102	128	138	176	204	252
Number of wild and scenic river areas meeting statutory requirements	45	28	39	41	46	48	50
Customer satisfaction with value for fee paid	83%	83%	83%	85%	83%	85%	85%
Wildlife & Fisheries Habitat Management							
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced	1,542	2,346	3,498	2,600	3,577	2,800	N/A
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced	13,002	18,290	23,570	19,060	27,779	26,300	N/A
Acres of terrestrial habitat enhanced	273,562	1,962,962	2,153,749	1,607,646	2,037,110	2,137,300	N/A



Activity and Output/Outcome by Appropriation & Budget Line Item

	FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010		FY 2011		FY 2012	
	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target
Discretionary Funds												
National Forest System												
Grazing Management												
Allotment acres administered to 100% of Forest Plan standards	42,775,483	36,119,640	35,774,408	30,665,909	33,113,679	29,420,000	20,600,800					
Number of grazing allotments with signed decision notices	670	470	370	466	248	460	360					
Forest Products												
Volume of timber sold (hundred cubic feet (CCF))	3,111,523	4,753,979	4,829,254	5,093,400	5,020,841	4,800,000	N/A					
Volume of timber sold (million board feet (MMBF))	1,610	2,484	2,415	2,546	2,592	2,400	N/A					
Volume of timber harvested (CCF)	3,794,744	3,939,551	3,768,349	3,968,000	4,081,045	4,335,830	N/A					
Volume of timber harvested (MMBF)	1,960	2,049	1,884	1,984	2,138	2,170	N/A					
Forestlands treated to achieve healthier conditions	57,756	29,911	16,527	120,380	14,695	14,000	N/A					
Vegetation & Watershed Management												
Acres of forest vegetation improved	60,658	240,058	264,500	252,724	347,954	225,890	N/A					
Acres of forest vegetation established	73,921	210,945	269,345	243,728	236,728	239,300	N/A					
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved	2,021,505	867,748	1,892,194	2,048,080	1,814,743	2,034,500	N/A					
Acres of watershed improvement	27,297	105,288	203,508	59,896	191,190	72,900	N/A					
Acres of noxious weeds and invasive plants treated	128,223	258,261	304,106	212,581	309,228	210,930	N/A					
Minerals & Geology Management												
Number of mineral operations administered	11,718	14,857	14,613	12,350	15,472	12,100	9,560					
Number of mineral applications processed	10,604	12,649	11,187	9,840	12,366	9,600	7,975					
Number of new Applications for Permits to Drill (APDs) processed within prescribed timeframes	502	109	112	325	274	325	295					
Number of AML safety risk features mitigated to "no further action"	403	494	519	662	725	630	560					
Number of administrative units where audits were conducted	0	28	25	26	20	26	22					
Number of contaminated sites mitigated	N/A	47	75	32	119	35	50					
Landownerships Management												
Acres of land adjustments to conserve the integrity of undeveloped lands and habitat quality	27,002	42,243	14,691	49,560	26,120	63,290	46,800					
Miles of landownership boundary line marked/maintained to standard	2,606	3,868	4,418	3,200	4,804	3,680	3,200					
Number of land use authorizations administered to standard	14,797	15,753	16,683	16,000	17,784	16,200	12,400					
Number of land use proposals and applications processed	5,111	4,991	4,542	4,980	4,341	4,100	3,200					
Law Enforcement Operations												
Percent of cases referred for adjudication	4.3%	8.0%	8.3%	8.2%	6.9%	8.3%	6.8%					
Number of documented law enforcement incidents per 10,000 forest visits	6.3	7.2	7.6	7.5	7.1	7.6	7.0					



Activity and Output/Outcome by Appropriation & Budget Line Item

	FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010		FY 2011		FY 2012	
	Actual	Target										
Discretionary Funds												
Capital Improvement & Maintenance												
Facilities												
Facilities condition index	89%		62%		87%		86%		85%		86%	
Percent of facilities with "Good" or "Fair" condition rating	66%		63%		66%		68%		64%		65%	
Number of outdoor recreation facilities maintained to standard	10,231	10,129	10,533	11,680	10,812	11,325	10,000	10,150	10,900	10,900	10,150	10,000
FA&O facilities maintained to standard	11,881	11,024	11,457	12,663	10,911	10,900	10,150	10,150	10,900	10,900	10,150	10,000
Roads												
Miles of passenger car roads receiving maintenance	39,453	46,247	50,592	50,889	52,837	47,120	28,260	28,260	28,880	28,880	13,900	13,900
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance	20,725	29,638	34,411	30,440	33,651	28,880	13,900	13,900	2,549	2,549	N/A	N/A
Miles of roads decommissioned	402	1,290	1,778	1,519	2,549	2,158	N/A	N/A	3,501	3,501	1,253	1,253
Miles of road reconstruction and capital improvement	617	3,501	4,352	5,225	5,352	3,500	1,253	1,253	5,352	5,352	3,500	1,253
Percent of road and trail rights-of-way acquired that provide public access through easement acquisitions or land adjustments	90%		78%		67%		85%		106%		85%	
Trails												
Miles of system trails maintained to standard	25,696	30,867	38,383	31,565	49,576	38,000	32,000	32,000	38,000	38,000	820	820
Miles of system trail improved to standard	1,594	1,410	1,473	925	2,303	925	820	820	2,303	2,303	925	820
Deferred Maintenance & Infrastructure Improvement												
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance	0	44	16	50	0	50	0	0	160	160	0	0
Miles of passenger car roads receiving maintenance	0	174	80	175	75	160	0	0	29	29	0	0
Miles of road reconstruction and capital improvement	153	14	7	20	36	29	0	0	18	18	0	15
Miles of trails maintained to standard	0	50	11	50	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miles of system trail improved to standard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FA&O facilities maintained to standard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
Number of outdoor recreation facilities maintained to standard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Legacy Roads & Trails												
Miles of passenger car roads receiving maintenance	N/A	633	666	900	842	1,000	N/A	N/A	1,000	1,000	N/A	N/A
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance	N/A	900	1,196	1,440	1,776	1,795	N/A	N/A	1,795	1,795	N/A	N/A
Miles of roads decommissioned	N/A	531	929	660	1,509	1,500	N/A	N/A	1,500	1,500	N/A	N/A
Miles of road reconstruction and capital improvement	N/A	631	733	1,560	886	1,240	N/A	N/A	1,240	1,240	N/A	N/A
Miles of trails maintained to standard	N/A	849	162	850	405	540	N/A	N/A	540	540	N/A	N/A
Miles of system trail improved to standard	N/A	22	28	45	234	55	N/A	N/A	55	55	N/A	N/A



Activity and Output/Outcome by Appropriation & Budget Line Item

	FY								
	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Actual	2010 Target	2010 Actual	2010 Target	2011 Target	2011 Actual	2012 Target
Discretionary Funds									
Land Acquisition									
Number of acres acquired or donated	125,742	83,757	27,449	20,800	169,086	23,900			33,156
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	20,377	32,915	20,495	16,640	125,326	20,100			32,890
Other Appropriations									
Range Betterment Fund									
Number of range structural improvements	270	516	374	500	403	370			350
Wildland Fire Management									
Preparedness									
Percent change from the 10-year average for the number of wild fires controlled during initial attack.	-1.0%	-0.4%	0.3%	0.5%	0.8%	0.5%			0.5%
Percent change from the 10-year average for the number of human caused wildfires.	-0.9%	2.0%	5.0%	-1.0%	-15.7%	-1.0%			-2.0%
Fire Operations - Suppression									
Percent of fires not contained in initial attack that exceed a Stratified Cost Index (SCI)	22.0%	24.3%	22.0%	19.0%	39.7%	18.0%			14.0%
Three-year average percent of fires not contained in initial attack that exceed a Stratified Cost Index (SCI)	23.9%	22.4%	20.4%	20.4%	26.7%	19.6%			24.0%



Activity and Output/Outcome by Appropriation & Budget Line Item

	FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010		FY 2011		FY 2012	
	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target
Discretionary Funds												
Wildland Fire Management												
Hazardous Fuels												
Acres of wildland-urban interface (WUI) high-priority hazardous fuels treated	1,138,351	1,944,268	2,189,820	1,470,000	1,955,057	1,600,000	1,200,000					
Percentage of total National Forest System land base for which fire risk is reduced through movement to a better condition class.	1.9%	2.1%	2.4%	3.0%	2.6%	3.1%	3.2%					
Number of acres maintained and improved (using prescribed fire, mechanical, and wildland fire use)	N/A	1,211,395	1,945,927	1,300,000	1,925,757	1,238,095	1,176,190					
Percent of acres maintained and improved (using prescribed fire, mechanical, and wildland fire use) that changed condition class.	N/A	27%	27%	30%	24%	30%	30%					
Number of acres restored and maintained per million dollars gross investment.	N/A	4,103	4,482	3,900	4,125	3,614	3,000					
Acres moved to a better condition class per million dollars gross investment.	1,809	1,721	1,487	1,500	1,184	1,428	1,039					
Number of acres treated to restore fire-adapted ecosystems which are moved toward desired conditions	970,641	699,062	799,215	1,180,000	693,957	960,000	1,600,000					
Percent of acres treated to restore fire-adapted ecosystems which are moved toward desired conditions	32%	23%	27%	49%	24%	40%	40%					
Number of acres treated to restore fire-adapted ecosystems which are maintained in desired conditions.	1,022,144	986,507	1,146,720	1,128,000	1,231,800	1,200,000	2,000,000					
Percent of acres treated to restore fire-adapted ecosystems which are maintained in desired conditions.	33.0%	32.0%	38.0%	47.0%	42.0%	50.0%	50.0%					
Percent of treated acres identified in Community Wildfire Protection Plans or equivalent plans.	24.7%	36.0%	41.0%	41.0%	44.8%	75.0%	75.0%					



Activity and Output/Outcome by Appropriation & Budget Line Item

	FY								
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2010	2010	2010	2011	2012
Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	Target
Discretionary Funds									
Wildland Fire Management									
NFP Research & Development									
Customer satisfaction index score for R&D	72	72	75	75	75	75	75	75	75
NFP Forest Health Management - Federal Lands									
Federal acres treated under NFP - Invasives	1,602	190	9,932	6,000	5,700	5,700	6,015	6,015	9,943
Federal acres treated under NFP - Native pests	21,146	20,028	39,781	26,097	39,309	39,309	19,307	19,307	23,354
NFP Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands									
Acres treated on cooperative lands under NFP - Invasives	158,234	120,732	117,705	117,411	123,892	123,892	70,877	70,877	71,181
Acres treated on cooperative lands under NFP - Native pests	12,456	782	4,684	2,438	5,431	5,431	3,061	3,061	3,351
NFP State Fire Assistance									
Communities at risk from wildfire assisted - NFP (number)	29,064	17,353	13,154	10,500	9,229	9,229	8,200	8,200	7,500
NFP Volunteer Fire Assistance									
Volunteer fire departments assisted - NFP (number)	5,789	8,386	6,382	3,900	7,941	7,941	3,000	3,000	4,500
Permanent Funds									
Brush Disposal									
Brush Disposal									
Acres of harvest related woody fuels treated	70,940	59,411	74,669	55,000	54,522	54,522	60,000	60,000	60,000
Salvage Timber Sales									
Timber Salvage Sales									
Volume of salvage timber sold (hundred cubic feet (CCF))	978,050	871,054	588,081	390,432	634,015	634,015	415,000	415,000	323,340
Volume of salvage timber sold (million board feet (MMBF))	517	472	294	195	338	338	207	207	162



Activity and Output/Outcome by Appropriation & Budget Line Item

	FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010		FY 2011		FY 2012	
	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target
Permanent Funds												
Stewardship Contracting												
Stewardship Contracting												
Acres of forest vegetation established	111	784	1,344	1,166	434	3,950	5,600					
Acres of forest vegetation improved	14,275	15,854	16,338	23,573	29,445	69,300	98,700					
Acres of noxious weeds/ invasive plant treatments	193	869	6,535	1,292	732	45,000	107,700					
Acres of wildlife habitat restored or improved	12,196	5,804	36,334	8,630	77,305	42,000	59,800					
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced	87	15	47	99	50	65	200					
Miles of roads decommissioned	29	62	9	39	0	100	140					
Miles of high clearance system roads improved	129	105	116	148	137	135	80					
Miles of passenger car system roads improved	35	98	54	44	39	60	40					
Volume of timber sold (hundred cubic feet (CCF))	655,072	678,328	743,417	825,000	1,133,837	1,500,000	2,394,000					
Volume of timber sold (million board feet (MMBF))	331	339	372	413	567	750	1,197					
Green tons of biomass made available for energy production	383,767	213,238	467,266	376,000	735,007	1,090,000	1,556,000					
Acres of stewardship contracts / agreements awarded	77,676	65,890	88,304	121,000	152,834	250,000	300,000					
Acres of hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic fires	49,938	58,067	69,607	86,339	123,261	126,000	180,000					
Acres of wildland-urban interface (WUI) high-priority hazardous fuels treated	34,285	35,617	36,858	38,500	65,751	42,000	59,800					
Number of stewardship contracts / agreements contributing to watersheds in fully functioning condition (number)	4	7	4	12	59	20	20					
Timber Sales Pipeline												
Timber Sales Pipeline Preparation												
Volume of pipeline timber prepared (hundred cubic feet (CCF))	528,827	535,120	571,061	450,000	556,846	670,000	740,000					
Volume of pipeline timber prepared (million board feet (MMBF))	264	268	285	225	320	335	370					
Forest Botanical Products												
Forest Botanical Products												
Sold value of forest botanical products	\$2,503,442	\$1,075,452	\$1,773,732	\$2,250,000	\$2,319,435	\$2,250,000	\$2,300,000					



Activity and Output/Outcome by Appropriation & Budget Line Item

	FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010		FY 2011		FY 2012	
	Actual	Target										
Trust Funds												
Cooperative Work, Knutson-Vandenberg												
Knutson-Vandenberg												
Acres of forest vegetation established	62,195		59,135		50,622		75,573		51,950		55,700	56,000
Acres of forest vegetation improved	61,381		44,679		33,662		59,159		23,530		49,250	38,130
Highest priority acres treated annually for noxious weeds and invasive plants on NFS lands	19,977		18,502		13,234		25,293		12,502		37,700	30,500
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced with non-Wildlife funds	1,118		1,006		1,183		172		136		180	240
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced	2		9		2		12		3		45	10
Acres of wildlife habitat (terrestrial) (TES and Non-TES) restored or improved with non-Wildlife dollars	99,663		103,518		87,997		190,869		102,819		195,000	187,800
Miles of roads decommissioned	61		22		66		0		24		0	0
Miles of high clearance system roads improved	33		0		4		0		0		0	0
Miles of passenger car system roads improved	13		0		2		0		0		0	0
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage	15		2		1		0		0		0	0
Acres of hazardous fuels treated to reduce risk of catastrophic fire	129,864		146,604		71,538		31,503		121,226		30,000	30,000
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved	168		3,418		508		2,118		2,941		1,300	780
Acres of watershed improvement	4,670		3,420		3,205		10,837		2,437		8,290	4,750



Activity and Output/Outcome by Appropriation & Budget Line Item

	FY								
	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Actual	2010 Target	2010 Actual	2010 Target	2011 Target	2011 Actual	2012 Target
Trust Funds									
Cooperative Work, Knutson-Vandenberg Regional Work									
Knutson-Vandenberg Regional Work									
Acres of forest vegetation established	6,134	151	99	500	10,276	0	0	2,500	0
Acres of forest vegetation improved	4,570	767	1,441	0	1,513	0	0	0	0
Forestlands treated to achieve healthier conditions	57,756	29,911	16,527	11,000	14,695	0	0	0	0
Volume of timber sold (hundred cubic feet (CCF))	716,408	340,738	183,920	335,755	222,369	314,000	240,000		
Volume of timber sold (million board feet (MMBF))	372	179	92	168	119	150	120		
Miles of landowners hip boundary line marked/maintained to standard	36	6	17	0	17	0	0	0	0
Miles of road maintenance	3,609	0	51	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acres of hazardous fuels treated to reduce risk of catastrophic fire	45,951	10,806	2,187	0	3,495	0	0	0	0
Acres of wildland-urban interface (WUI) high-priority hazardous fuels treated	35,588	5,549	91	0	1,059	0	0	0	0
Highest priority acres treated annually for noxious weeds and invasive plants on NFS lands	6,993	2,706	1,679	0	469	0	0	0	0
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved	0	0	103	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acres of watershed improvement	242	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced with non-Wildlife funds	345	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acres of wildlife habitat (terrestrial) (TES and Non-TES) restored or improved with non-Wildlife dollars	9,769	46	147	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reforestation Trust Fund									
Reforestation Trust Fund									
Acres of forest vegetation established	70,290	71,731	56,567	50,050	91,928	50,300	40,010		
Acres of forest vegetation improved	22,782	26,231	33,841	23,397	31,548	17,000	30,080		



FY 2012 Facilities Major Project List

FY 2012 FACILITIES MAJOR PROJECT LIST (\$ in thousands)														
Region 1		FY 2012 Facilities Funding												
ID	State	Cong District	Forest	Project Name	Fire Fac? (Y/N)	REC Mtce.	REC Cap. Imp.	FA&O Mtce.	FA&O Cap. Imp.	TOTAL FAC. Mtce.	TOTAL FAC. Cap. Imp.	TOTAL FAC.	Construction Costs Beyond FY 2012	
													Facilities	Roads
			Regionwide	Planning & Design* Total		\$ 149	\$ 109	\$ 260	\$ 209	\$ 409	\$ 318	\$ 727	\$ 1,188	\$ 127
			Regionwide	Minor Capital Improvement Projects**			\$ 906				\$ 906	\$ 906	\$ 259	
R101	MT	1	Beaverhead-Deerlodge	Birch Creek CCC Camp Rehabilitation	N			\$ 1,005		\$ 1,005		\$ 1,005		
R102	MT	1	Bitterroot	Magruder Corridor Reconstruction	N	\$ 454				\$ 454		\$ 454	\$ 275	
R103	MT	1	Flathead	Abbot-Emery-Murray Reconstruction, Phase 1	N	\$ 563				\$ 563		\$ 563	\$ 363	\$ 678
R104	MT	1	Flathead	Spotted Bear Ranger Station Water System Replacement	N			\$ 510		\$ 510		\$ 510	\$ 399	
				TOTAL		\$ 1,186	\$ 1,015	\$ 1,775	\$ 209	\$ 2,961	\$ 1,224	\$ 4,185	\$ 4,052	\$ 805
Region 2		FY 2012 Facilities Funding												
ID	State	Cong District	Forest	Project Name	Fire Fac? (Y/N)	REC Mtce.	REC Cap. Imp.	FA&O Mtce.	FA&O Cap. Imp.	TOTAL FAC. Mtce.	TOTAL FAC. Cap. Imp.	TOTAL FAC.	Construction Costs Beyond FY 2012	
													Facilities	Roads
			Regionwide	Planning & Design* Total		\$ 195		\$ 254	\$ 388	\$ 449	\$ 388	\$ 837	\$ 1,464	\$ 5,598
			Regionwide	Minor Capital Improvement Projects**										
R201	SD	1	Nebraska	National Grasslands Visitor's Center & Wall Ranger District Office Renovations.	N			\$ 1,885		\$ 1,885		\$ 1,885	\$ 427	
R202	CO	5	Pike/San Isabel	Turquoise Lake Water/Wastewater Rehabilitation	N	\$ 982				\$ 982		\$ 982	\$ 731	
R203	CO	3	Grand Mesa, Unc., Gunnison	Gunnison Office Health & Safety Improvements	N			\$ 1,067		\$ 1,067		\$ 1,067	\$ 435	
R204	WY	1	Bighorn	Burgess Junction Visitor Center (Phase 1)	N			\$ 378		\$ 378		\$ 378	\$ 266	\$ 920
R205	WY	1	Pike/San Isabel	Monument Fire Center Rehab	Y			\$ 360		\$ 360		\$ 360	\$ 250	
R206	NE	3	Nebraska	SO Energy Efficiency Renovations	N			\$ 1,118		\$ 1,118		\$ 1,118	\$ 138	
				TOTAL		\$ 1,177	\$ 5,062	\$ 388	\$ 6,239	\$ 388	\$ 6,627	\$ 6,627	\$ 3,711	\$ 6,518
Region 3		FY 2012 Facilities Funding												
ID	State	Cong District	Forest	Project Name	Fire Fac? (Y/N)	REC Mtce.	REC Cap. Imp.	FA&O Mtce.	FA&O Cap. Imp.	TOTAL FAC. Mtce.	TOTAL FAC. Cap. Imp.	TOTAL FAC.	Construction Costs Beyond FY 2012	
													Facilities	Roads
			Regionwide	Planning & Design* Total		\$ 77	\$ 386	\$ 77	\$ 1,075	\$ 77	\$ 1,461	\$ 1,538	\$ 1,544	\$ 2,162
			Regionwide	Minor Capital Improvement Projects**			\$ 244		\$ 223		\$ 467	\$ 467	\$ 450	
R301	AZ	1	Prescott	Prescott Fire Center Improvements	Y			\$ 1,501		\$ 1,501		\$ 1,501	\$ 647	
R302	NM	2	Cibola	Magdalena Ranger Station, Phase 3	N			\$ 424		\$ 424		\$ 424	\$ 535	
R303	AZ	8	Coronado	Rose Canyon Campground, Phase 3	N	\$ 270				\$ 270		\$ 270	\$ 134	
				TOTAL		\$ 347	\$ 630	\$ 1,501	\$ 1,722	\$ 1,948	\$ 2,352	\$ 4,200	\$ 3,310	\$ 2,162



FY 2012 Facilities Major Project List

FY 2012 FACILITIES MAJOR PROJECT LIST (\$ in thousands)															
Region 8		Cong District	Forest	Project Name	Fire Fac? (Y/N)	FY 2012 Facilities Funding						TOTAL RDS.	DEF. MTCE. ELIM.	Construction Costs Beyond FY 2012	
						REC Mtce.	REC Cap. Imp.	FA&O Mtce.	FA&O Cap. Imp.	TOTAL FAC. Mtce.	TOTAL FAC. Cap. Imp.			TOTAL FAC.	Facilities
			Regionwide	Planning & Design* Total				\$ 400					\$ 14	\$ 4,600	
			Regionwide	Minor Capital Improvement Projects**											
R801	TN	8	Land Between the Lakes	Piney Campground Bathhouses	N	\$ 3,250				\$ 3,250			\$ 2,800		
R803	AL	2	National Forests in Alabama	Open Pond Work Center Renovation	N			\$ 975		\$ 975			\$ 600		
				TOTAL		\$ 3,250		\$ 400		\$ 4,225			\$ 3,414	\$ 4,600	
Region 9		Cong District	Forest	Project Name	Fire Fac? (Y/N)	FY 2012 Facilities Funding						TOTAL RDS.	DEF. MTCE. ELIM.	Construction Costs Beyond FY 2012	
						REC Mtce.	REC Cap. Imp.	FA&O Mtce.	FA&O Cap. Imp.	TOTAL FAC. Mtce.	TOTAL FAC. Cap. Imp.			TOTAL FAC.	Facilities
			Regionwide	Planning & Design* Total		\$ 360				\$ 360			\$ 404	\$ 6,865	\$ 4,043
			Regionwide	Minor Capital Improvement Projects**											
R901	MI	2	Huron-Manistee	Baldwin/White Cloud Ranger District, Phase 2	N			\$ 4,786	\$ 233	\$ 233	\$ 4,786		\$ 175	\$ 615	
R902	MN	8	Chippewa	Walker Administrative Site, Phase 3	N			\$ 292		\$ 292	\$ 292		\$ 50	\$ 2,465	
R903	WV	3	Monongahela	Lake Sherwood, Phase 2	N	\$ 437				\$ 437	\$ 437		\$ 25	\$ 819	
				TOTAL		\$ 797		\$ 5,078	\$ 233	\$ 1,030	\$ 5,078		\$ 654	\$ 5,669	\$ 4,043
Region 10		Cong District	Forest	Project Name	Fire Fac? (Y/N)	FY 2012 Facilities Funding						TOTAL RDS.	DEF. MTCE. ELIM.	Construction Costs Beyond FY 2012	
						REC Mtce.	REC Cap. Imp.	FA&O Mtce.	FA&O Cap. Imp.	TOTAL FAC. Mtce.	TOTAL FAC. Cap. Imp.			TOTAL FAC.	Facilities
			Regionwide	Planning & Design* Total		\$ 69				\$ 241	\$ 350		\$ 166	\$ 1,292	\$ 2,266
			Regionwide	Minor Capital Improvement Projects**							\$ 946			\$ 257	\$ 675
R1001	AK	1	Tongass	Thorne Bay Compound Electrical Distribution	N				\$ 634					\$ 38	
R1002	AK	1	Tongass	Petersburg Ranger District Duplex Deferred Maintenance	N				\$ 259	\$ 259			\$ 119		
				TOTAL		\$ 69	\$ 1,296	\$ 1,065	\$ 1,134	\$ 1,296	\$ 1,296		\$ 166	\$ 1,706	\$ 2,266



FY 2012 Facilities Major Project List

FY 2012 FACILITIES MAJOR PROJECT LIST (\$ in thousands)																
Research		FY 2012 Facilities Funding				FY 2012 Facilities Funding				Construction Costs Beyond FY 2012						
ID	State	Cong District	Forest	Project Name	Fire Fac? (Y/N)	REC Mtce.	REC Cap. Imp.	FA&O Mtce.	FA&O Cap. Imp.	TOTAL FAC. Mtce.	TOTAL FAC. Cap. Imp.	TOTAL FAC. FAC.	TOTAL RDS.	DEF. MTCE. ELIM.	Facilities	Roads
			Stationwide	Planning & Design* Total				\$ 490	\$ 190	\$ 490	\$ 190	\$ 680				
			Stationwide	Minor Capital Improvement Projects**					\$ 565		\$ 565	\$ 565		\$ 202		
S01	MS	4	Southern	Saucier Water System & Facilities Upgrades	N			\$ 1,086		\$ 1,086		\$ 1,086		\$ 1,026		
S02	GA	12	Southern	Athens Forestry Sciences Laboratory Renovations, Phase 2	N			\$ 800	\$ 185	\$ 800	\$ 185	\$ 985		\$ 816		
S03	WI	2	Forest Products Lab	Building 1 Stair Tower Repair	N			\$ 350		\$ 350		\$ 350		\$ 400		
S04	AZ	1	Rocky Mountain	Sierra Ancha Experimental Forest Site Upgrades	N			\$ 516		\$ 516		\$ 516		\$ 600		
S05	ID	1	Rocky Mountain	Moscow Forestry Sciences Laboratory Upgrades	N			\$ 700	\$ 122	\$ 700	\$ 122	\$ 822		\$ 700		
S06	ME	1	Northern	Massabasic Experimental Forest Renovations	N			\$ 367	\$ 103	\$ 367	\$ 103	\$ 470		\$ 367		
S07	HI	2	PSW	Hawaii EF Infrastructure Phase 4	N				\$ 720		\$ 720	\$ 720			\$ 4,146	
				TOTAL				\$ 4,309	\$ 1,885	\$ 4,309	\$ 1,885	\$ 6,194		\$ 4,111		
Grey Towers		FY 2012 Facilities Funding				FY 2012 Facilities Funding				Construction Costs Beyond FY 2012						
ID	State	Cong District	Forest	Project Name	Fire Fac? (Y/N)	REC Mtce.	REC Cap. Imp.	FA&O Mtce.	FA&O Cap. Imp.	TOTAL FAC. Mtce.	TOTAL FAC. Cap. Imp.	TOTAL FAC. FAC.	TOTAL RDS.	DEF. MTCE. ELIM.	Facilities	Roads
			Regionwide	Planning & Design* Total					\$ 175		\$ 175	\$ 175				\$ 1,750
			Regionwide	Minor Capital Improvement Projects**												
				TOTAL					\$ 175		\$ 175	\$ 175				\$ 1,750



FY 2012 Facilities Major Project List

FY 2012 FACILITIES MAJOR PROJECT LIST (\$ in thousands)												
TOTALS FOR REGIONS, STATIONS AND TECH & DEVELOPMENT CENTERS				FY 2012 Facilities Funding								
ID	Cong District	Forest	Project Name	Fire Fac? (Y/N)	REC Mtce.	REC Cap. Imp.	FA&O Mtce.	FA&O Cap. Imp.	TOTAL FAC. Mtce.	TOTAL FAC. Cap. Imp.	TOTAL FAC. Imp.	TOTAL FAC.
			Regional Subtotal		\$14,317	\$3,055	\$16,826	\$8,840	\$31,143	\$11,895	\$11,895	\$43,038
			Stations Subtotal				\$4,309	\$1,885	\$4,309	\$1,885	\$1,885	\$6,194
			Grey Towers				\$175			\$175		\$175
			TOTAL - MAJOR PROJECT LIST		\$14,317	\$3,055	\$21,135	\$10,900	\$36,452	\$13,955	\$13,955	\$49,407
			Recreation Maintenance Under \$250,000		\$36,602				\$36,602			\$36,602
			Washington Office		\$3,305	\$229	\$606	\$2,173	\$3,911	\$2,402	\$2,402	\$6,313
			Albuquerque Service Center Business Management		\$4,539	\$299	\$790	\$2,835	\$5,329	\$3,134	\$3,134	\$8,463
			TOTAL, OTHER PROGRAM SUPPORT		\$44,446	\$528	\$1,396	\$5,008	\$45,842	\$5,536	\$5,536	\$51,378
			TOTAL FACILITIES MAJOR PROJECT LIST		\$58,763	\$3,583	\$22,531	\$15,908	\$81,294	\$19,491	\$19,491	\$100,785

TOTAL RDS.	DEF. MTCE ELIM.	Construction Costs Beyond FY 2012
\$4,322	\$40,513	Facilities \$52,027
	\$4,111	Roads \$10,276
		\$1,750
\$4,322	\$44,624	\$52,027
		\$12,026
\$4,322	\$44,624	\$52,027
		\$12,026

Notes:
 †/ Using a national competition process, these projects were selected by the agency's Asset Management Review Board (AMRB) and approved by the Executive Leadership Council.
 *Planning and Design (P&D) for capital investment projects costing more than \$250,000. Project names are provided in the associated fact sheet.
 **Capital Improvement projects costing less than \$250,000



FY 2012 Proposed Land Acquisition Program

(Dollars in Thousands)

Project Name	Forest	State	Amount
Hells Canyon NRA	Wallowa-Whitman	OR	\$1,417,500
Salmon - Selway Initiative Area	Salmon-Challis; Sawtooth	ID	\$3,500,000
Rocky Fork	Cherokee	TN	\$5,000,000
Shield Ranch	Coconino	AZ	\$1,500,000
Tenderfoot	Lewis & Clark	MT	\$5,040,000
Montanan Legacy Completion	Lolo; Flathead	MT	\$5,000,000
Cube Cove	Tongass	AK	\$500,000
Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail	Multiple	CA	\$2,939,500
Pacific NW Streams	Multiple	OR/WA	\$2,265,000
North Carolina Threatened Treasures	NFs in NC	NC	\$3,576,000
Great Lakes/Great Lands (Upper)	Hiawatha; Ottawa	MI	\$1,500,000
Ophir Valley	Uncompahgre	CO	\$4,040,000
Unita-Wasach-Cache	Unita-Wasatch-Cache	UT	\$1,200,000
Washington Cascade Ecosystem	Wenatchee	WA	\$1,500,000
Miranda Canyon Property	Carson	NM	\$3,442,000
Hoosier	Hoosier	IN	\$2,100,000
Bonneville Shoreline Trail	Unita-Wasatch-Cache	UT	\$1,600,000
Georgia Mountains & Rivers	Chattahoochee-Oconee	GA	\$2,000,000
Missouri Ozarks	Mark Twain	MO	\$1,500,000
Mitchell Lakes	San Juan	CO	\$1,300,000
Hurdygurdy	Six Rivers	CA	\$1,750,000
Misty Fiords NM Inholdings	Tongass	AK	\$500,000
Deer & Mill Creek Project	Lassen	CA	\$1,500,000
Fleming Ranch	San Bernardino	CA	\$1,500,000
Sierra Nevada Inholdings	Tahoe; Eldorado	CA	\$2,000,000
Upper Lochsa	Clearwater	ID	\$1,000,000
Pole Gulch - Greater Yellowstone Area	Gallatin	MT	\$1,100,000
Minnesota Wilderness	Chippewa; Superior	MN	\$1,400,000
Mississippi Riverfront Forest	Shawnee	IL	\$1,000,000
Columbia River Gorge NSA	Gifford Pinchot; Mt. Hood	WA	\$1,230,000
Greater Yellowstone Area	Caribou; Targhee	WY	\$1,100,000
Fiddleback Ranch	Thunder Basin; Medicine Bow	WY	\$1,500,000
Wisconsin Wild Waterways	Chequamegon-Nicolet	WI	\$1,000,000
Rockcastle River Watershed	Daniel Boone	KY	\$1,000,000
Alabama Tracts	NFs in Alabama	AL	\$1,000,000
South Carolina Landscape Protection	Francis Marion; Sumter	SC	\$1,000,000
Plum Creek Tract	Kisatchie	LA	\$1,000,000
Suwannee Wildlife Corridor	NFs in Florida	FL	\$1,000,000
Total Purchase			\$72,500,000
Acquisition Management			\$12,000,000
Critical Inholdings /Cash Equalization			\$5,500,000
Total			\$90,000,000



Forest Legacy Program FY 2012 Project List

Final Rank	State	Project Name	Panel Request
1	KY	Big Rivers Corridor Phase 2	5,100,000
2	CA	Eel River Conservation Area Phase 2	7,000,000
3	ME	High Peaks – Crocker Mountain	7,000,000
4	MI	Menominee River Headwaters Forest	3,000,000
5	WI	Chippewa Flowage Forest	2,500,000
6	MT	Stimson Forestlands Conservation	6,500,000
7	UT	Green Canyon	4,000,000
8	AR	Maumelle Water Excellence	4,000,000
9	NH	Androscoggin Headwaters	5,000,000
10	TN	Fiery Gizzard	500,000
11	ID	Boundary Connections	3,160,000
12	MA	Brushy Mountain	5,000,000
13	HI	Kukaiiau Koa Forest	2,000,000
14	NJ	Working Forests, Healthy Forests	2,000,000
15	ME	High Peaks – Orbeton Stream	1,730,000
16	FL	Thomas Creek NE FL Timberlands	3,500,000
17	PA	Eagle Rock	1,500,000
18	SD	Blood Run Nat'l Historic Landmark	2,660,000
19	VT	Northern Green Mountains Linkage	2,550,000
20	NY	Follensby Pond	3,500,000
21	WY	Devils Tower Viewshed	2,000,000
22	OR	Blue Mountain Heritage	1,500,000
23	MA	Southern Monadnock Plateau Phase 3	3,870,000
24	MS	Pascagoula R. Conservation Lands	3,185,000



Forest Legacy Program FY 2012 Projects List

Final Rank	State	Project Name	Panel Request
25	IN	Discover Woods	2,365,000
26	CT	Thorpe Mountain	2,110,000
27	NC	Campbell Creek Watershed	2,000,000
28	TX	Longleaf Ridge Conservation Area	3,785,000
29	VA	Mattaponi Headwaters	3,000,000
30	CA	Six Rivers to the Sea Phase 3	1,500,000
31	OR	Gilchrist Forest	2,500,000
32	AR	Wye Mountain Headwaters	2,000,000
33	TN	North Cumberland Conserv. Area	1,280,000
34	ID	North Idaho Timber Communities	1,020,000
35	WA	Mt. St. Helens Forest	2,387,000
36	UT	North Fork	535,000
37	GA	Lookout Mt. Regional Forest Corr.	1,455,000
38	NH	Mahoosuc Gateway	3,375,000
39	WY	Munger Mountain Corridor	3,000,000
40	PA	Little Bushkill Headwaters Forest	1,500,000
41	WA	Pysht Coastal Forest	1,500,000
42	DE	Sussex Woodlands	1,350,000
43	IA	Upper Iowa River Watershed	2,775,000
44	SC	Savannah River Phase 3	1,925,000



Forest Legacy Program FY 2012 Projects List

45	AK	Ouzinkie – No. Afognak Phase 1	1,000,000
46	MO	LaBarque Creek	2,255,000
	KS	New State Start-up	500,000
	OK	New State Start-up	500,000
		Administrative Funds	6,628,000
		Total Funding	135,000,000

FY 2012 Forest Service Budget at a Glance

<i>Appropriation</i> Budget Line Item	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Estimate	Pay & Other Cost Changes	Program Changes	FY 2012 President's Budget	Percent of Program Change
Discretionary Funds						
<i>Forest & Rangeland Research</i>						
Annual Appropriations						
Forest & Rangeland Research	\$312,012	\$312,012	\$0	-\$16,239	\$295,773	-5%
Wildland Fire & Fuels R&D	\$23,605	\$23,605	\$0	-\$959	\$22,646	-4%
Invasive Species R&D	\$37,463	\$37,463	\$0	-\$2,490	\$34,973	-7%
Recreation R&D	\$5,177	\$5,177	\$0	-\$501	\$4,676	-10%
Resource Management & Use	\$100,762	\$100,762	\$0	-\$3,285	\$97,477	-3%
Water, Air & Soil R&D	\$36,136	\$36,136	\$0	-\$162	\$35,974	0%
Wildlife & Fish R&D	\$30,467	\$30,467	\$0	-\$2,690	\$27,777	-9%
Inventory & Monitoring R&D	\$11,463	\$11,463	\$0	-\$1,152	\$10,311	-10%
Forest Inventory & Analysis	\$66,939	\$66,939	\$0	-\$5,000	\$61,939	-7%
Annual Appropriations Total	\$312,012	\$312,012	\$0	-\$16,239	\$295,773	-5%
<i>Forest & Rangeland Research Total</i>	<i>\$312,012</i>	<i>\$312,012</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>-\$16,239</i>	<i>\$295,773</i>	<i>-5%</i>
<i>State & Private Forestry</i>						
Annual Appropriations						
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	\$57,282	\$57,282	\$0	-\$1,669	\$55,613	-3%
Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	\$48,573	\$48,573	\$0	-\$4,631	\$43,942	-10%
State Fire Assistance	\$39,147	\$39,147	\$0	-\$5,946	\$33,201	-15%
Volunteer Fire Assistance	\$7,000	\$7,000	\$0	\$0	\$7,000	0%
Forest Stewardship Program	\$29,369	\$29,369	\$0	\$80	\$29,449	0%
Forest Legacy Program	\$75,960	\$75,960	\$0	\$59,040	\$135,000	78%
Community Forest & Open Space Conservation	\$500	\$500	\$0	\$4,500	\$5,000	900%
Urban & Community Forestry	\$30,377	\$30,377	\$0	\$2,000	\$32,377	7%
Economic Action Programs	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$0	-\$5,000	\$0	-100%
Forest Resources Information & Analysis	\$5,035	\$5,035	\$0	-\$5,035	\$0	-100%
International Forestry	\$9,818	\$9,818	\$0	-\$9,818	\$0	-100%
Annual Appropriations Total	\$308,061	\$308,061	\$0	\$33,521	\$341,582	11%
Supplemental & Emergency Funding	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
<i>State & Private Forestry Total</i>	<i>\$308,061</i>	<i>\$308,061</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$33,521</i>	<i>\$341,582</i>	<i>11%</i>

FY 2012 Forest Service Budget at a Glance

<i>Appropriation</i> Budget Line Item	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2010	FY 2011	Pay & Other Cost	Program	FY 2012	Percent of
	Enacted	Estimate	Changes	Changes	Budget	Program
						Change
Discretionary Funds						
<i>National Forest System</i>						
Annual Appropriations						
Integrated Resource Restoration	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$854,242	\$854,242	0%
Restoration & Management of Ecosystems	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$659,242	\$659,242	0%
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$40,000	\$40,000	0%
Priority Watersheds & Job Stabilization	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$80,000	\$80,000	0%
Legacy Roads and Trails	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$75,000	\$75,000	0%
Land Management Planning, Assessment & Monitoring	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$205,602	\$205,602	0%
Land Management Plan Revisions & Amendments	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$45,003	\$45,003	0%
Assessments & Monitoring	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$160,599	\$160,599	0%
Land Management Planning	\$45,917	\$45,917	\$0	-\$45,917	\$0	-100%
Maintain Land Management Plans	\$28,254	\$28,250	\$0	-\$28,250	\$0	-100%
Create/Revise Land Management Plans	\$17,663	\$17,667	\$0	-\$17,667	\$0	-100%
Inventory & Monitoring	\$170,502	\$170,502	\$0	-\$170,502	\$0	-100%
Conduct Strategic Resource Inventories	\$76,525	\$78,330	\$0	-\$78,330	\$0	-100%
Conduct Land Management Plan Monitoring	\$67,506	\$67,290	\$0	-\$67,290	\$0	-100%
Conduct Land Management Plan Assessments	\$26,471	\$24,882	\$0	-\$24,882	\$0	-100%
Recreation, Heritage & Wilderness	\$285,117	\$285,117	\$0	\$5,381	\$290,498	2%
Manage Recreation Operations	\$156,345	\$157,255	\$0	\$2,656	\$159,911	2%
Administer Recreation Special Use Authorizations	\$45,823	\$45,423	\$0	\$1,000	\$46,423	2%
Manage Heritage Resources	\$33,434	\$33,068	\$0	\$281	\$33,349	1%
Manage Wilderness & Wild & Scenic Rivers	\$49,515	\$49,371	\$0	\$1,444	\$50,815	3%
Wildlife & Fisheries Habitat Management	\$143,014	\$143,014	\$0	-\$143,014	\$0	-100%
Manage Aquatic Habitat	\$55,786	\$55,816	\$0	-\$55,816	\$0	-100%
Manage Terrestrial Habitat	\$78,102	\$78,076	\$0	-\$78,076	\$0	-100%
Provide Wildlife Interpretation & Education	\$9,126	\$9,122	\$0	-\$9,122	\$0	-100%
Grazing Management	\$50,714	\$50,714	\$0	-\$5,269	\$45,445	-10%
Manage Grazing Allotments	\$28,568	\$24,687	\$0	-\$4,340	\$20,347	-18%
Prepare Grazing Allotment NEPA	\$22,146	\$26,027	\$0	-\$929	\$25,098	-4%
Forest Products	\$336,722	\$336,722	\$0	-\$336,722	\$0	-100%
Plan & Prepare Timber Sales	\$250,795	\$258,928	\$0	-\$258,928	\$0	-100%
Administer Timber Sales	\$85,927	\$77,794	\$0	-\$77,794	\$0	-100%

<i>Appropriation</i>		(dollars in thousands)				
Budget Line Item	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Estimate	Pay & Other Cost Changes	Program Changes	FY 2012 President's Budget	Percent of Program Change
Discretionary Funds						
<i>National Forest System</i>						
Annual Appropriations						
Vegetation & Watershed Management	\$187,960	\$187,960	\$0	-\$187,960	\$0	-100%
Improve Forest Vegetation	\$37,557	\$38,357	\$0	-\$38,357	\$0	-100%
Establish Forest Vegetation	\$36,762	\$38,121	\$0	-\$38,121	\$0	-100%
Manage Rangeland Vegetation	\$24,835	\$24,002	\$0	-\$24,002	\$0	-100%
Maintain & Improve Watershed Conditions	\$61,426	\$58,922	\$0	-\$58,922	\$0	-100%
Manage Noxious Weeds & Invasive Plants	\$22,740	\$23,411	\$0	-\$23,411	\$0	-100%
Manage Air Quality	\$4,640	\$5,147	\$0	-\$5,147	\$0	-100%
Minerals & Geology Management	\$87,240	\$87,240	\$0	-\$8,435	\$78,805	-10%
Administer Minerals Operations	\$30,222	\$30,482	\$0	-\$1,810	\$28,672	-6%
Process Mineral Applications	\$22,705	\$22,813	\$0	-\$2,418	\$20,395	-11%
Manage Geologic Resources & Hazards	\$8,181	\$8,473	\$0	-\$2,650	\$5,823	-31%
AML Safety Risk Mitigated	\$7,832	\$7,974	\$0	-\$642	\$7,332	-8%
Manage Environmental Compliance	\$2,032	\$1,816	\$0	-\$198	\$1,618	-11%
Manage Environmental Restoration	\$16,268	\$15,682	\$0	-\$717	\$14,965	-5%
Landownership Management	\$95,606	\$95,606	\$0	-\$9,731	\$85,875	-10%
Adjust Land Ownership	\$13,910	\$12,984	\$0	-\$552	\$12,432	-4%
Protect Land Ownership Title	\$11,582	\$8,379	\$0	\$1,486	\$9,865	18%
Locate Land Boundaries	\$33,331	\$36,763	\$0	-\$4,621	\$32,142	-13%
Administer Land Use Authorizations	\$22,588	\$23,597	\$0	-\$3,386	\$20,211	-14%
Process Land Use Proposals	\$14,195	\$13,883	\$0	-\$2,658	\$11,225	-19%
Law Enforcement Operations	\$145,047	\$145,047	\$0	-\$988	\$144,059	-1%
Enforce Laws & Regulations	\$95,748	\$95,748	\$0	-\$691	\$95,057	-1%
Investigate Crime	\$49,299	\$49,299	\$0	-\$297	\$49,002	-1%
Valles Caldera National Preserve	\$3,500	\$3,500	\$0	-\$3,500	\$0	-100%
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Annual Appropriations Total	\$1,551,339	\$1,551,339	\$0	\$153,187	\$1,704,526	10%
<i>National Forest System Total</i>	<i>\$1,551,339</i>	<i>\$1,551,339</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$153,187</i>	<i>\$1,704,526</i>	<i>10%</i>

FY 2012 Forest Service Budget at a Glance

<i>Appropriation</i> Budget Line Item	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2010	FY 2011	Pay &	Program	FY 2012	Percent of
	Enacted	Estimate	Other Cost	Changes	Budget	Program
			Changes	Changes	Budget	Change
Discretionary Funds						
<i>Capital Improvement & Maintenance</i>						
Annual Appropriations						
Facilities	\$135,010	\$135,010	\$0	-\$34,225	\$100,785	-25%
Maintain Facilities	\$86,250	\$89,586	\$0	-\$6,925	\$82,661	-8%
Improve Facilities	\$48,760	\$45,424	\$0	-\$27,300	\$18,124	-60%
Roads	\$236,521	\$236,521	\$0	-\$78,703	\$157,818	-33%
Operations & Maintenance	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$124,115	\$124,115	0%
Reconstruction of Existing Roads	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$24,729	\$24,729	0%
New Road Construction	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8,974	\$8,974	0%
Maintain Passenger Car Roads	\$141,394	\$141,777	\$0	-\$141,777	\$0	-100%
Maintain High Clearance & Closed Roads	\$19,753	\$20,408	\$0	-\$20,408	\$0	-100%
Decommission Roads	\$4,909	\$5,409	\$0	-\$5,409	\$0	-100%
Improve Roads	\$70,465	\$68,927	\$0	-\$68,927	\$0	-100%
Trails	\$85,381	\$85,381	\$0	-\$3,193	\$82,188	-4%
Maintain Trails	\$63,759	\$65,052	\$0	-\$1,630	\$63,422	-3%
Improve Trails	\$21,622	\$20,329	\$0	-\$1,563	\$18,766	-8%
Deferred Maintenance & Infrastructure Improvement	\$9,141	\$9,141	\$0	-\$5	\$9,136	0%
Legacy Roads & Trails	\$90,000	\$90,000	\$0	-\$90,000	\$0	-100%
Annual Appropriations Total	\$556,053	\$556,053	\$0	-\$206,126	\$349,927	-37%
Supplemental & Emergency Funding	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Supplemental & Emergency Funding - ARRA	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Capital Improvement & Maintenance Total	\$556,053	\$556,053	\$0	-\$206,126	\$349,927	-37%
<i>Land Acquisition</i>						
Annual Appropriations						
Land Acquisition	\$63,522	\$63,522	\$0	\$26,478	\$90,000	42%
Land Acquisition Management	\$8,000	\$6,155	\$0	\$5,845	\$12,000	95%
Purchase Land	\$55,522	\$57,367	\$0	\$20,633	\$78,000	36%
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests Special Acts	\$1,050	\$1,050	\$0	-\$95	\$955	-9%
Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges	\$116	\$250	\$0	-\$23	\$227	-9%
Annual Appropriations Total	\$64,688	\$64,822	\$0	\$26,360	\$91,182	41%
Land Acquisition Total	\$64,688	\$64,822	\$0	\$26,360	\$91,182	41%

FY 2012 Forest Service Budget at a Glance

	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Estimate	Pay & Other Cost Changes	Program Changes	FY 2012 President's Budget	Percent of Program Change
Discretionary Funds						
<i>Other Appropriations</i>						
Annual Appropriations						
Range Betterment Fund	\$2,590	\$3,600	\$0	-\$338	\$3,262	-9%
Gifts, Donations, & Bequests for Research	\$50	\$50	\$0	-\$5	\$45	-10%
Mgt. of NF Lands for Subsistence Uses	\$2,582	\$2,582	\$0	-\$2,582	\$0	-100%
Annual Appropriations Total	\$5,222	\$6,232	\$0	-\$2,925	\$3,307	-47%
<i>Other Appropriations Total</i>	<i>\$5,222</i>	<i>\$6,232</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>-\$2,925</i>	<i>\$3,307</i>	<i>-47%</i>
<i>Wildland Fire Management</i>						
Annual Appropriations						
Preparedness	\$675,000	\$675,000	\$0	\$331,052	\$1,006,052	49%
Fire Operations - Suppression	\$997,505	\$997,505	\$0	-\$458,785	\$538,720	-46%
Hazardous Fuels	\$340,285	\$340,285	\$0	-\$86,270	\$254,015	-25%
Non-Wildland-Urban Hazardous Fuels	\$90,953	\$76,164	\$0	\$177,851	\$254,015	234%
Wildland-Urban Hazardous Fuels	\$249,332	\$264,121	\$0	-\$264,121	\$0	-100%
NFP Rehabilitation & Restoration	\$11,600	\$11,600	\$0	-\$11,600	\$0	-100%
NFP Research & Development	\$23,917	\$23,917	\$0	-\$2,183	\$21,734	-9%
Joint Fire Science Program	\$8,000	\$8,000	\$0	-\$738	\$7,262	-9%
NFP Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	\$20,752	\$20,752	\$0	-\$7,769	\$12,983	-37%
NFP Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	\$11,428	\$11,428	\$0	-\$5,062	\$6,366	-44%
NFP State Fire Assistance	\$71,250	\$71,250	\$0	-\$25,686	\$45,564	-36%
NFP Volunteer Fire Assistance	\$9,000	\$9,000	\$0	-\$2,634	\$6,366	-29%
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$0	-\$10,000	\$0	-100%
Use of Prior Year Funds	-\$75,000	-\$75,000	\$0	\$75,000	\$0	0%
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances	\$0	\$0	\$0	-\$192,000	-\$192,000	0%
Annual Appropriations Total	\$2,103,737	\$2,103,737	\$0	-\$396,675	\$1,707,062	-19%
Supplemental & Emergency Funding - Fire	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Supplemental & Emergency Funding - ARRA	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
<i>Wildland Fire Management Total</i>	<i>\$2,103,737</i>	<i>\$2,103,737</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>-\$396,675</i>	<i>\$1,707,062</i>	<i>-19%</i>

FY 2012 Forest Service Budget at a Glance

	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Estimate	Pay & Other Cost Changes	Program Changes	FY 2012 President's Budget	Percent of Program Change
Discretionary Funds						
<i>FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund</i>						
Annual Appropriations						
FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund	\$413,000	\$413,000	\$0	-\$97,114	\$315,886	-24%
Annual Appropriations Total	\$413,000	\$413,000	\$0	-\$97,114	\$315,886	-24%
<i>FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund Total</i>	<i>\$413,000</i>	<i>\$413,000</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>-\$97,114</i>	<i>\$315,886</i>	<i>-24%</i>
 <i>Forest Service Payments to Communities</i>						
Annual Appropriations						
Forest Service Payments to Communities	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$328,000	\$328,000	0%
Annual Appropriations Total	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$328,000	\$328,000	0%
<i>Forest Service Payments to Communities Total</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$328,000</i>	<i>\$328,000</i>	<i>0%</i>
Discretionary Funds Total	\$5,314,112	\$5,315,256	\$0	-\$178,011	\$5,137,245	-3%
Permanent Funds	\$663,780	\$670,911	\$0	-\$48,554	\$622,357	-7%
Trust Funds	\$135,766	\$144,050	\$0	\$50	\$144,100	0%
Grand Total, Forest Service	\$6,113,658	\$6,130,217	\$0	-\$226,515	\$5,903,702	-4%

USDA Forest Service Annual Performance Report

Table of Contents

Introduction.....	2
Forest Service Mission.....	2
Forest Service Performance Management Framework.....	2
Forest Service Strategic Plan Overview.....	5
FY 2012 Budget Request by Forest Service Strategic Goal.....	6
FY 2012 Full Time Equivalents by Strategic Goal.....	6
Results by Forest Service Strategic Plan Goal.....	7
Goal 1: Restore, Sustain, and Enhance the Nation’s Forests and Grasslands.....	7
Goal 2: Provide and Sustain Benefits to the American People.....	15
Goal 3: Conserve Open Space.....	19
Goal 4: Sustain and Enhance Outdoor Recreation Opportunities.....	23
Goal 5: Maintain Basic Management Capabilities of the Forest Service.....	27
Goal 6: Engage Urban America with Forest Service Programs.....	30
Goal 7: Provide Science-Based Applications and Tools for Sustainable Natural Resources Management.....	34
Corrective Action Plans for Measures with FY 2010 Variance from Targets for Strategic Objectives.....	36
External Audits and Reviews.....	39
Management Challenges.....	41
FY 2010 – FY 2012 Funding and FTE’s by Strategic Goal.....	42

Introduction

This chapter presents the Forest Service's accomplishments associated with the current U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) strategic plan and Forest Service strategic plan, and serves as the agency's Government Performance and Results Act Annual Performance Report for FY 2010. The discussion for each goal includes: 1) performance data for FY 2007 through FY 2010, 2) an assessment of those results, 3) corrective action plans where appropriate, and 4) implications for FY 2011 and FY 2012 performance 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 2010 and a Summary of Performance and Financial Information that will be published in February 2011. All three reports will be available on the Forest Service website at <http://www.fs.fed.us/>.

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 overview section of the FY 2012 Congressional Budget Justification describes our organizational structure. The Chief of the Forest Service reports to the USDA Under Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment and is based in Washington, DC, along with deputy chiefs for the following four areas: National Forest System, State and Private Forestry, Research and Development, and Business Operations. The bulk of the agency, however, is distributed across the country into:

- 155 national forests and 20 grasslands that contain more than 600 ranger districts;
- nine regional offices;
- the Northeastern Area for State and Private Forestry;
- five research stations; and
- three major business service units.

Performance accountability is an integral part of Forest Service operating standards. We assign accomplishment targets to Washington Office (WO) staff, regions, stations, and the Northeastern Area based on our strategic goals and objectives, and input from executive leaders as to on-the-ground capability. 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.

Managers, supervisors, and project staff continually review 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. Washington Office staff conduct periodic reviews to 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.

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 the goal to:

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

Our agency also contributes to the Department's strategic goal to:

Assist rural communities to create prosperity so they are self-sustaining, repopulating, and economically thriving.

Specific performance measures that reflect the Forest Service's contributions to the USDA goals are listed on the next page, followed by an update on progress toward the agency's own strategic plan goals during FY 2010.

Forest Service Contributions to USDA Strategic Goal Objectives and Measures

		USDA Baseline	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target	FY 2015 Target
1.1.5	Annual economic contribution of recreation on National Forests and Grasslands (number of jobs)	237,800	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	247,300
2.1.1	Annual acres of public and private forest lands restored or enhanced	N/A	N/A	4,776,620	3,737,365	3,992,210	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%	N/A	34.6%	28.7%	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	2,085,809	2,225,193	2,493,795	2,827,951	2,860,000
2.1.5	Number of communities with urban and community forestry programs resulting from Forest Service assistance	7,139	7,200	7,102	7,200	10,000	7,639
2.2.3	Percent of National Forests in compliance with a climate change adaptation and mitigation strategy	0%	N/A	N/A	3%	17%	100%
2.3.1	Acres of National Forest system watersheds at or near natural condition	58,000,000	60,390,000	61,500,000	61,968,000	N/A	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	750,000	409,786	600,000	1,500,000	N/A
2.4.1	Number of communities with reduced risk from catastrophic wildfire	10,000	13,000	3,574	14,000	13,300	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	59,131,800	58,769,842	59,610,600	60,089,400	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%	41.0%	44.8%	75.0%	75.0%	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 few years, so we have identified one target for the entire strategic plan period. 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.

The Forest Service is moving to a new national Watershed Condition Framework. Accomplishments and targets for measure 2.3.1 may change once the Forest Service completes the framework in FY 2011. At that time, watersheds will be evaluated using a new, consistent set of national indicators.

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 to develop outcome-based measures for 2012.

Forest Service Strategic Plan Overview

The remainder of this chapter is arranged according to the Forest Service Strategic Plan for FY 2007–2012, which identifies seven strategic goals consistent with our mission:

- Goal 1: Restore, Sustain, and Enhance the Nation’s Forests and Grasslands
- Goal 2: Provide and Sustain Benefits to the American People
- Goal 3: Conserve Open Space
- Goal 4: Sustain and Enhance Outdoor Recreation Opportunities
- Goal 5: Maintain Basic Management Capabilities of the Forest Service
- Goal 6: Engage Urban America with Forest Service Programs
- Goal 7: Provide Science-Based Applications and Tools for Sustainable Natural Resources Management

Each goal includes specific strategic objectives and strategic performance measures, with baselines and FY 2012 targets for each measure. The Forest Service Strategic Plan can be found at: <http://www.fs.fed.us/plan/>.

The agency strategic goals align with departmental strategic goals for 2010-2015 as follows:

USDA Strategic Goal	Forest Service Strategic Goal
1: Assist rural communities to create prosperity so they are self-sustaining, repopulating, and economically thriving	<i>2: Provide and Sustain Benefits to the American People</i>
	<i>4: Sustain and Enhance Outdoor Recreation Opportunities</i>
	<i>6: Engage Urban America with Forest Service Programs*</i>
2: Ensure our national forests and private working lands are conserved, restored, and made more resilient to climate change, while enhancing our water resources	<i>1: Restore, Sustain, and Enhance the Nation's Forests and Grasslands</i>
	<i>3: Conserve Open Space</i>
	<i>5: Maintain Basic Management Capabilities of the Forest Service</i>
	<i>7: Provide Science-based Applications & Tools for Sustainable Natural Resources Management</i>

*America’s Great Outdoors programs that bring urban populations to National Forests provide additional economic benefits to rural communities.

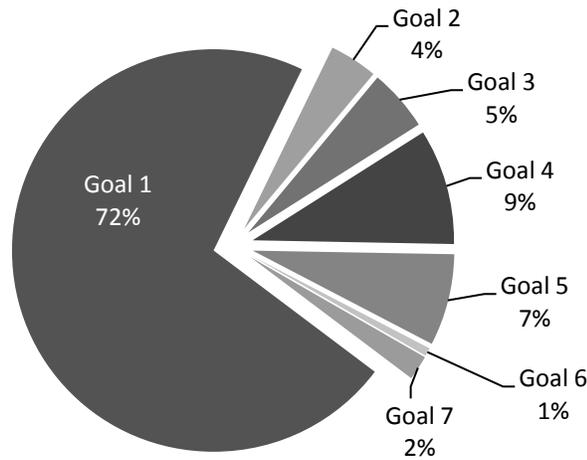
We met or exceeded sixty-five percent of our strategic goal targets in 2010. Of those targets that were not met, we improved upon last year’s performance in about one-third of the cases. Goals are considered to be “met” if actual accomplishments are within 5 percent of the stated target for that year. Descriptions of and explanations for unmet targets for strategic measures from FY 2010 are summarized toward the end of this chapter.

FY 2012 Budget Request by Forest Service Strategic Goal

Each section corresponding to a strategic goal includes details of the FY 2012 budget request for that goal. Below is a summary of the overall budget request by Forest Service strategic goal.

	(dollars in thousands)		
	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 President's Budget
Goal 1: Restore, Sustain and Enhance the Nation's Forests and Grasslands	\$4,240,200	\$4,192,454	\$4,234,341
Goal 2: Provide and Sustain Benefits to the American People	\$383,862	\$408,839	\$231,824
Goal 3: Conserve Open Space	\$209,668	\$200,778	\$292,930
Goal 4: Sustain and Enhance Outdoor Recreation Opportunities	\$676,692	\$698,885	\$562,648
Goal 5: Maintain Basic Management Capabilities of the Forest Service	\$439,941	\$465,326	\$426,150
Goal 6: Engage Urban America with Forest Service Programs	\$36,562	\$36,563	\$38,854
Goal 7: Provide Science-Based Applications and Tools for Sustainable Natural Resources Management	\$126,733	\$127,372	\$116,955
Grand Total, Forest Service	\$6,113,658	\$6,130,217	\$5,903,702

FY 2012 President's Budget



FY 2012 Full Time Equivalents by Strategic Goal

	FY 2012		
	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Estimate	President's Budget
Goal 1: Restore, Sustain and Enhance the Nation's Forests and Grasslands	21,184	20,720	21,123
Goal 2: Provide and Sustain Benefits to the American People	2,813	2,980	1,776
Goal 3: Conserve Open Space	397	392	400
Goal 4: Sustain and Enhance Outdoor Recreation Opportunities	4,943	4,875	4,031
Goal 5: Maintain Basic Management Capabilities of the Forest Service	2,487	2,478	2,336
Goal 6: Engage Urban America with Forest Service Programs	84	85	87
Goal 7: Provide Science-Based Applications and Tools for Sustainable Natural Resources Management	824	819	779
Grand Total, Forest Service	32,732	32,349	30,532

Results by Forest Service Strategic Plan Goal

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 naturally severe disturbance.

Healthy forests and rangelands, and their watersheds and ecosystems, provide many benefits for current and future generations. Since its creation, the Forest Service has balanced land stewardship with meeting public desires for goods and services from National Forest System (NFS) lands. Despite past successes, challenges persist. Population growth and expanding urban centers raise demand for goods, services, and amenities from the Nation's private and public forests and rangelands at the same time that natural disturbances and non-natural changes increase stress and risk of severe wildfire for forest and rangeland ecosystems.

Disturbance is a natural process, and is often required to maintain or restore desired environmental conditions. However, the Forest Service and its partners are challenged to manage disturbances to sustain healthy ecosystems while avoiding adverse impacts to the goods and services provided to the public by these lands. For example, fire is a natural component of most forest ecosystems, but when fires occur in areas with uncharacteristically high fuel conditions, during periods of prolonged drought and high winds, or near populated areas, they threaten both communities and the environment.

Invasive and native pests, including certain insects, pathogens, plants, and aquatic pests, pose a long-term risk to forest and rangeland health. 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.

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 lands in order to make the Nation's wildland ecosystems more resilient and better able to respond to future climate change and other disturbances.

FY 2012 Budget Request

Goal 1: Restore, Sustain and Enhance the Nation's Forests and Grasslands			
(dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 President's Budget
Discretionary Funds			
Annual Appropriations			
Forest & Rangeland Research	\$140,867	\$140,867	\$132,962
State & Private Forestry	\$152,002	\$152,002	\$139,756
National Forest System	\$651,528	\$636,143	\$906,672
Capital Improvement & Maintenance	\$163,696	\$155,792	\$157,818
Other Appropriations	\$2,582	\$2,582	\$0
Wildland Fire Management	\$2,103,737	\$2,103,737	\$1,707,062
FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund	\$413,000	\$413,000	\$315,886
Forest Service Payments to Communities	\$0	\$0	\$328,000
Supplemental & Emergency Funding	\$0	\$0	\$0
Supplemental & Emergency Funding - Fire	\$0	\$0	\$0
Supplemental & Emergency Funding - ARRA			
Capital Improvement & Maintenance	\$0	\$0	\$0
Wildland Fire Management	\$0	\$0	\$0
Discretionary Funds Total	\$3,627,412	\$3,604,123	\$3,688,156
Permanent Funds	\$524,425	\$507,214	\$465,068
Trust Funds	\$88,363	\$81,117	\$81,117
Grand Total, Forest Service	\$4,240,200	\$4,192,454	\$4,234,341

Principle Programs to Achieve Goal 1

Some of the programs critical to maintaining forest and rangeland health, productivity, diversity, and resistance to disturbance are discussed below.

The Wildland Fire Management program represents the largest budgetary investment for achieving the desired outcomes of Goal 1 on National Forest System lands. 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. In 2009, acres burned by unplanned ignitions that benefited ecosystems by moving them toward desired conditions comprised 47% of total NFS acres burned. In 2010 this total increased to 57%. Hazardous Fuel management, both inside and outside the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI), directly reduces the risk of unnaturally severe fire to communities and resources while producing integrated benefits for restoring fire-adapted ecosystems, enhancing wildlife habitat, and increasing forest health and watershed quality. State and Volunteer Fire Assistance programs also contribute to Goal 1 outcomes.

Under our Forest Health programs for Federal and cooperative lands, the Forest Service’s State and Private Forestry (S&PF) Deputy Chief area addresses monitoring, identification, survey, and control efforts for pests on a landscape basis.

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

The Integrated Resource Restoration (IRR) program 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 watershed-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.

Goal 1 – Key Performance Measure Assessment for Wildland Fire Management

Objective 1.1 *Reduce the risk to communities and natural resources from wildfire^{1,2}*

		Baseline	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Actual	FY2009 Actual	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Actual	Percent of Target Achieved	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
1.1.a.	Number and percentage of acres treated to restore fire-adapted ecosystems									
	(1) Moved toward desired conditions									
	Number (acres)	991,000	970,641	699,062	799,215	1,180,000	693,957	59%	960,000	1,600,000
	Percentage	39%	32%	23%	27%	49%	24%	49%	40%	40%
	(2) Maintained in desired conditions									
	Number (acres)	830,000	1,022,144	986,507	1,146,720	1,128,000	1,231,800	109%	1,200,000	2,000,000
	Percentage	33.0%	33.0%	32.0%	38.0%	47.0%	42.0%	89%	50.0%	50.0%
1.1.b.	Number of acres brought into stewardship contracts	57,500	77,676	65,890	88,304	121,000	152,834	126%	250,000	300,000

Objective 1.2 *Suppress wildfires efficiently and effectively*

		Baseline	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Actual	FY2009 Actual	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Actual	Percent of Target Achieved	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
1.2.a	Percentage of fires not contained in initial attack that exceed a stratified cost index	24.0%	22.0%	24.3%	22.0%	19.0%	39.7%	-109%	18.0%	14.0%

¹ 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.

² The FY 2011 target and FY 2012 goal for measure 1.1.b have been decreased from last year to more accurately reflect the Forest Service’s capability to shift ecosystem restoration implementation to stewardship contracting. 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	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Actual	FY2009 Actual	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Actual	Percent of Target Achieved	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 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%	24.7%	36.0%	41.0%	41.0%	44.8%	109%	75.0%	75.0%

Goal 1 - FY 2010 Results Summary and Assessment for Wildland Fire Management

In FY 2010, the Forest Service treated more acres for hazardous fuel reduction than originally expected. While we exceeded the target for acres maintained in desired condition, the percent of acres treated that were maintained in desired condition was slightly lower than the target. We also fell short of our target for moving acres toward desired conditions. Numerous factors influence our ability to meet this goal, namely weather, resource availability, the number of treatments required, and data projection errors. It often takes multiple treatments to move an area toward its desired condition and to maintain an area in desired condition may take repeated entries over time. In addition, we continue to emphasize treating more strategic acres in the WUI, which are often more costly. We also continue to increase the proportion of acres treated in the WUI that are identified as priorities in Community Wildfire Protection Plans.

The target for measure 1.2.a represents a goal for the maximum percentage of fires that exceed an agency-determined stratified cost index (SCI) in any given year. In 2010, the percent of fires exceeding the SCI was more than double the target percentage, resulting in a shortfall of 109%. Due to a less severe fire season this year, more resources were available on average for each fire. This allowed the Forest Service to, in some cases, allocate greater resources to safely and effectively manage large fires than would be available in most typical years where the agency experiences an active fire season. We do not anticipate this being a trend, and we will continue to improve our management of risk on large fires so as to increase cost effectiveness. We believe that, overall, our continued efforts to manage risk on large incidents have been successful, and that these efforts will contribute to effective cost management in the long run.

Implications for FY 2011 and FY 2012

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. Treatments aimed at ecosystem restoration in non-WUI areas will be funded within the Integrated Resources Restoration budget line item (BLI). We will also explore more effective measures for fire suppression in light of changes in the implementation of the Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy.

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 2011 and FY 2012, 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, guided by implementation of Phase I of the Cohesive Wildland Fire Strategy. The Cohesive Strategy 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. Through the Cohesive Strategy, partners will evaluate wildfire risk across the country and will identify priority regional strategies to meet wildland fire goals by using the best available scientific methods.

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.
- Continuing to work with Federal, non-Federal and tribal wildland fire management partners to complete Phase II of the Cohesive Strategy. Phase II involves 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 and allocation decisions.

Goal 1 – Key Performance Measure Assessment for Invasive Species

Objective 1.4 Reduce adverse impacts from invasive species, pests, and diseases.³

	Baseline	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Actual	FY2009 Actual	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Actual	Percent of Target Achieved	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
1.4.a Percentage of priority acres restored and/or protected from invasive species on Federal and Cooperative program lands									
NFS	90.0%	75.8%	80.8%	81.5%	90.0%	78.6%	87%	90.0%	90.0%
S&PF	N/A	19.0%	28.4%	26.2%	20.0%	20.0%	100%	20.0%	20.0%

Goal 1 - FY 2010 Results Summary and Assessment for Invasive Species

We exceeded one of our targets for the strategic plan measures and continue to work toward meeting the overall strategic plan goal. 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. As partnerships and program integration continue to contribute significantly to the amount of acres treated, we have struggled to conduct adequate monitoring of acres treated.

Implications for FY 2011 and FY 2012

As we shift emphasis to increase treatment effectiveness, including increased monitoring, and focus treatments on watersheds targeted for integrated resource restoration, unit costs may increase resulting in corresponding adjustments in targets and accomplishments. Through added emphasis on treatment efficacy, we expect to eradicate new infestations more effectively before they establish a strong foothold, and to control established infestations more effectively.

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

³ S&PF accomplishments are not cumulative and reflect meeting 100% of a 5-year (2007-2012) target of nearly 4 million acres.

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 NRCS, 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.*^{4,5}

	Baseline	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Actual	FY2009 Actual	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Actual	Percent of Target Achieved	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
1.5.a Percentage of watershed in class 1 condition	30%	30%	30%	30%	29%	26%	91%	29%	32%
1.5.b Acres and miles of terrestrial and aquatic habitat restored consistent with forest plan direction:									
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored	642,000	273,562	1,962,962	2,153,749	1,607,646	2,037,110	127%	2,137,300	3,973,000
Miles of stream habitat restored	4,600	1,542	2,346	3,498	2,600	3,577	138%	2,800	2,670
Acres of lake habitat restored	18,000	13,002	18,290	23,570	19,060	27,779	146%	26,300	23,600
1.5.c Percentage of acres needing reforestation or timber stand improvement that were treated	13%	14%	15%	18%	17%	23%	137%	18%	17%

Goal 1 - FY 2010 Results Summary and Assessment for Healthy Watersheds and Diverse Habitats

The Forest Service met or exceeded 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 will be completed in FY 2011. This new framework will produce accomplishment information with greater consistency and increased reliability.

The Forest Service restored more stream and terrestrial habitat than expected, due in part to an increased understanding and reporting of integrated accomplishments. Recovery Act projects and higher than anticipated partnership contributions also helped us surpass these targets. The Forest Service also exceeded the target for restoring lake habitat primarily due to unexpected opportunistic projects in three regions and high partnership contributions. Lake habitat accomplishments are likely to fluctuate year to year due to the range in size of lakes, ponds and reservoirs; the nature of the work accomplished; and the need for repair of aging infrastructure.

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 as well as contributions associated with the Recovery Act. The accomplishment for percent of acres treated needing reforestation or timber stand improvement (1.5.c) was facilitated through forest vegetation improvement projects funded with Recovery Act appropriations. 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

⁴ 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.

⁵ 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% to 17% to reflect an increasing emphasis on artificial reforestation and the increased unit costs of artificial reforestation as compared to TSI.

to continue as the agency becomes more skilled at developing projects that benefit multiple resources. Since FY 2008, we have used a unified accomplishment business rule which allows for benefits of direct actions and integrated results from other vegetative treatments to count as accomplishments when appropriate. We continue to refine the performance measures and accomplishment reporting process for the watershed, fisheries and wildlife habitat programs. 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 2011 and FY 2012

Some of the FY 2010 accomplishments were attributable to Recovery Act work. For example, approximately 34,500 acres of terrestrial and approximately 280 miles of stream habitat improvements were attributable to the Recovery Act in FY 2010. This funding will not be available in FY 2011 and FY 2012. The magnitude of partner contributions and what can be accomplished on the ground are expected to continue. However, accomplishments may be hindered over the next few years by financial challenges that some of our partners anticipate. Potential reductions in partner contributions will be offset by increases in integrated accomplishments and through restoration efforts in burned areas.

Climate change effects on at-risk species and habitat location may play a greater role in how the agency implements fisheries and wildlife management activities in FY 2012. For example, emphasis may be placed on completing habitat improvements that will help offset the effects of climate change and preserve species that may have adapted to more marginal habitat conditions and may be important for preserving management options in the future.

Means and Strategies for Success

The Watershed Condition Framework is the centerpiece for uniformly classifying watershed conditions across the country, prioritizing restoration activities, and determining if watershed conditions are improving. Through its work planning efforts, the Forest Service will identify the “ecological significance” of accomplishments—a key concern for maintaining the continued support of partners for both aquatic and terrestrial conservation achievements.

Mixing and pooling program funds within Goal 1 increases the integrated investment, and results in greater overall benefits for watershed health, and fish and wildlife habitat. An increased emphasis on National Forest System lands as important refugia for rare species will benefit Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive (TES) species program accomplishments.

We will continue to expand our artificial reforestation (planting) capability by expanding nursery stock production. This multi-year expansion effort was initiated using emergency supplemental funds for burned area restoration authorized late in fiscal years 2007 and 2008. Reforestation with selected genetic stock or species is an important tool for implementing adaptation strategies designed to increase the resilience of forest vegetation to the potential effects of climate change.

Non-WUI fuels management resources, legacy road and trail activities, and the portion of road management activities associated with decommissioning and enhancements will be managed under the IRR budget line item in FY 2012. These activities are essential for effective restoration of hydrologic and ecological functions within watersheds. Managing these fuels and roads resources as a package with wildlife, fish, timber, and vegetation management activities under the IRR program will facilitate effective restoration.

The Forest Service is responding to recommendations from a recent program assessment by continuing to develop new policy, protocols, and tools to improve the Watershed Program’s delivery and effectiveness. The Forest Service is developing aquatic inventory and monitoring protocols for National Forest System

lands and GIS-based tools to help States identify and prioritize critical forest areas on non-Federal lands. Through these applications and others, NFS and S&PF are exploring meaningful ways to measure effectiveness of programs pertaining to watershed improvement.

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 National Forest System 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.

FY 2012 Budget Request

Goal 2: Provide and Sustain Benefits to the American People			
(dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 President's Budget
Discretionary Funds			
Annual Appropriations			
Forest & Rangeland Research	\$35,456	\$35,456	\$32,042
State & Private Forestry	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$0
National Forest System	\$228,263	\$244,408	\$145,044
Capital Improvement & Maintenance	\$72,351	\$70,487	\$0
Other Appropriations	\$2,590	\$3,600	\$3,262
Supplemental & Emergency Funding - ARRA	\$0	\$0	\$0
Discretionary Funds Total	\$343,660	\$358,951	\$180,348
Permanent Funds	\$20,222	\$28,176	\$29,764
Trust Funds	\$19,980	\$21,712	\$21,712
Grand Total, Forest Service	\$383,862	\$408,839	\$231,824

Principle Programs to Achieve Goal 2

The Forest Service actively manages forest vegetation through the Integrated Resource Restoration program to meet ecosystem and watershed restoration objectives, and renewable forest products are produced as an outcome of these treatments. Active vegetation management also serves as an important tool for meeting objectives such as wildlife habitat restoration, while optimizing carbon sequestration opportunities to mitigate climate change.

Forest Service administration of over 8,000 grazing allotments provides a sustainable supply of forage for livestock and wildlife, economic support for rural communities, and maintenance of open space and habitat connectivity across national forest and the associated private lands used for livestock production.

The Minerals & Geology program ensures that minerals operations provide adequate protection of surface resources and meet objectives of the Energy Policy Act of 2005.

To help increase the Nation’s supply of renewable energy, the Forest Service will continue to implement the Woody Biomass Utilization Strategy, and will engage in hydropower licensing, wind energy development, and geothermal operations on National Forest System lands.

Forest Service Research and Development 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.*^{6,7}

		FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Actual	FY2009 Actual	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Actual	Percent of Target Achieved	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target	
2.1.a.	Amount of wood fiber provided each year to help meet the Nation's demand for forest products in an environmentally sustainable manner									
	CCF	5,400,000	3,111,523	4,753,979	4,829,254	5,093,400	5,020,841	99%	4,800,000	5,232,000
	MMBF	2,700	1,610	2,484	2,415	2,546	2,592	102%	2,400	2,616
2.1.b	Number of green tons and/or volume of woody biomass from hazardous fuel reduction and restoration treatments on Federal land that are made available through permits, contracts, grants, agreements, or the equivalent	N/A	2,768,000	2,331,989	3,155,936	2,700,000	3,306,138	122%	2,700,000	2,700,000

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	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Actual	FY2009 Actual	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Actual	Percent of Target Achieved	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
2.2.a	Acres of national forests and grasslands under grazing permit that are sustainably managed for all rangeland products	81,560,000	90,197,781	79,472,798	79,097,281	81,560,000	76,153,782	93%	81,560,000	81,560,000

⁶ **Measure 2.1.a:** 1 CCF = 100 cubic feet; 1 MMBF = 1 million board feet; The FY2012 target for performance measure 2.1.a (amount of wood fiber provided) has been reduced from the Strategic Plan target of 8.0 million CCF to 5.2 million CCF but represents an increase over past accomplishments. This adjustment is based on recent trends in actual performance levels (FY 2008-2010), reduced demand for forest products relative to when the Strategic Plan objective was established as a result of the home mortgage crisis, and projected rate of recovery for new housing starts.

⁷ **Measure 2.1.b:** The initial collection of data for this performance measure commenced at the beginning of FY2007.

Objective 2.3 *Help meet energy resource needs.*⁸

		Baseline	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Actual	Percent of Target Achieved	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
2.3.a	Percentage of land Special Use Permit applications for energy-related facilities that are completed within prescribed timeframes	50%	45%	100%	100%	95%	100%	105%	100%	100%
2.3.b	Percentage of energy-mineral applications that are processed within prescribed timeframes	45%	11%	8%	8%	50%	5%	11%	50%	10%

Objective 2.4 *Promote market-based conservation and stewardship of ecosystem services.*⁹

		Baseline	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Actual	Percent of Target Achieved	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
2.4.a	Number of States that have agreements with the Forest Service to help private forest landowners market ecosystem services	1	6	12	17	19	20	105%	21	21

Goal 2 - FY 2010 Results Summary and Assessment

The Forest Service met or exceeded four of the six targets set for this goal. The increase in availability of woody biomass was generated in large part through fuel hazard reduction projects funded with Recovery Act funds. Demand for this resource continues to lag behind availability, due to the need for development and refinement of the technology and infrastructure to effectively utilize available woody biomass for bio-energy production. 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 and thus a trend of reduced acres under grazing permits.

The Forest Service has struggled to meet the target for Strategic Plan measure 2.3.b. Several energy mineral applications submitted to the Forest Service involve proposals for oil and gas or geothermal leasing projects in inventoried roadless areas administered by the agency. Due to legal and administrative constraints, the timeframe to complete NEPA analyses required to process energy-mineral proposals involving these areas is significantly longer than originally expected. We continue to process energy-mineral proposals to the extent possible; however, as long as these constraints continue to exist, the prescribed timeframe will not likely be met in several cases.

⁸ **Measure 2.3.b:** The FY 2012 target for performance measure 2.3.b has been reduced from the Strategic Plan target of 55% to 10%. This adjustment is based on current trends in performance (FY 2007-2010), as well as legal and administrative constraints.

⁹ **Measure 2.4.a:** These agreements take various forms and typically do not involve funding. They are also consistent with priorities identified in the state assessments. This measure was put in place to track the number of states where agreements exist, not the outcomes of those agreements.

Implications for FY 2011 and FY 2012

Market conditions for forest products are expected to trend upward in FY 2011 and FY 2012, resulting in part from the economic stimulus provided by Recovery Act funded projects and from recovering housing markets. Increases in harvest levels are expected in response to these conditions, and as contracts that were extended during the economic downturn approach their termination dates. Demand for additional sales volumes are also expected to increase – but may lag behind the projected increase in harvest levels. Demand for excess woody biomass is also expected to trend upwards due to improved market conditions and as infrastructure and enhanced technology for economically viable utilization of this available resource come on line. The demand for grazing permits is expected to remain relatively flat. Accomplishments are expected to remain level through FY 2012.

Organizational changes in the Minerals program, initiated in FY 2010, will refocus agency oversight and lead to more effective program delivery. Projected outputs may need to be reassessed, based upon the outcome of current litigation.

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 National Forest System 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. Integrated Resource Restoration 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 bio-energy. 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, Wyden Authority, partnerships, and 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.

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, places to recreate, 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 adaptation to climate change, conservation of water resources and drinking water supply, reduction of wildfire risk, and protection of at-risk species while providing for the creation of green jobs.

Under this goal, the Forest Service works with States and private landowners 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, climate change mitigation, 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.

FY 2012 Budget Request

Goal 3: Conserve Open Space			
(dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
	Enacted	Estimate	President's Budget
Discretionary Funds			
Annual Appropriations			
Forest & Rangeland Research	\$3,329	\$3,329	\$4,391
State & Private Forestry	\$105,829	\$105,829	\$169,449
National Forest System	\$34,175	\$25,048	\$26,158
Land Acquisition	\$64,688	\$64,822	\$91,182
Discretionary Funds Total	\$208,021	\$199,028	\$291,180
Trust Funds	\$1,647	\$1,750	\$1,750
Grand Total, Forest Service	\$209,668	\$200,778	\$292,930

Principal Programs to Achieve Goal 3

Forest Service programs that contribute toward conservation of open space involve Research & Development, National Forest System, and State & Private Forestry programs.

The Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) 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 the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

The Landownership Management and Land Acquisition Programs support land acquisitions through purchase, donation, and exchange to improve public access for outdoor recreation, watershed protection, implementation of priority vegetation management, conservation of undeveloped lands, and habitat quality. Private land conservation organizations work closely with Land Acquisition Programs to purchase critical open space in advance of Federal appropriations. These groups assume much of the cost associated with the acquisition of the lands and often transfer them to the Forest Service for less than their appraised value, providing public savings. The Land Acquisition Program submits proposed acquisition projects to Congress annually based on a nationally competitive selection process that considers watershed protection, critical habitat, adaptability to climate change, potential for conversion, recreation opportunities, cultural resource preservation, special Congressional designations, cost savings, and landscape level impacts.

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

The Forest Stewardship Program works through State agency and other partners to sustain and improve our Nation's private forest landscapes. The program develops and delivers appropriate technical and planning assistance to enable active, informed, long-term forest management. Assistance is focused in priority landscape areas that have been identified in Statewide Forest Resource Assessments and Strategies. Forest Stewardship management plans provide landowners with practical guidance for achieving their own unique objectives in a way that also maximizes public goods and services provided by forests, such as clean drinking water, clean air, carbon sequestration, wood fiber, recreation, and scenic landscapes. Landowners who implement Forest Stewardship Management Plans are in a much better position to participate in certification programs and access emerging markets, such as those for ecosystem services and carbon credits.

Goal 3 – Key Performance Measure Assessment for Conserve Open Space

Objective 3.1 *Protect forests and grasslands from conversion to other uses.*¹⁰

	Baseline	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Actual	FY2009 Actual	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Actual	Percent of Target Achieved	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
3.1.a. Acres of environmentally important forests and grasslands protected from conversion (number of acres added annually)									
Annual	0	88,091	194,987	176,471	188,000	136,960	73%	215,000	301,000
Cumulative	1,360,000	1,448,091	1,643,078	1,897,809	2,085,809	2,056,107	99%	2,300,809	2,601,809

Objective 3.2 *Help private landowners and communities maintain and manage their land as sustainable forests and grasslands.*¹¹

	Baseline	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Actual	FY2009 Actual	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Actual	Percent of Target Achieved	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
3.2.a. Acres of nonindustrial private forest land that are being managed sustainably under forest stewardship management plans.									
Annual	1,760,000	1,715,206	1,888,904	2,076,447	2,000,000	1,805,353	90%	2,250,000	2,250,000
Cumulative	15,133,689	16,848,895	18,737,799	18,582,449	22,000,000	19,592,387	89%	23,500,000	25,750,000

Goal 3 - FY 2010 Results Summary and Assessment

In FY 2010, we acquired 813 percent more land into the National Forest System than originally planned. This increase was due to an 111,540 acre donation from The Nature Conservancy on the Lolo and Flathead National Forests for the Montana Legacy project.

However, the Forest Service fell short of the annual goal for protecting land from conversion to other uses two reasons: (1) while the Forest Legacy Program completed a significant number of projects, some were costlier than average, and (2) real estate negotiations are very unpredictable. In addition to the unpredictable nature of real estate transactions, FLP projects typically take about 2 years to close, so there is a time lag between annual funding and realization of the accomplishments.

The Forest Service fell short of its Forest Stewardship Program goal because the development of Statewide Forest Resource Assessments and Strategies pulled some resources away from base program delivery and because State partners began to invest in reorganization and redirection of resources to address new program priorities.

¹⁰ Measure 3.1.a is reported annually, but the baseline and 2012 targets are cumulative. 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.

¹¹ Includes acres managed under current forest stewardship management plans only; as plans expire they are not always renewed, resulting in a slight drop in the cumulative number for this measure from 2008 to 2009.

Implications for FY 2011 and FY 2012

The Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) directs a portion of revenue from offshore oil and gas leases to state and local conservation. This fund provides the principal resources for land acquisition. Proposed program increases for FY 2011 and FY 2012 reflect the President's commitment to full funding for the LWCF by 2014.

The Forest Service remains on track to meet the 2012 strategic plan objective to protect forests and grasslands from conversion to other uses. We will focus on acquiring the highest priority lands that serve both the President's America's Great Outdoors 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. States have recently completed their Statewide Forest Resource Assessments and Strategies, many of which identify those priority landscape 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. The 2008 Farm Bill contains new authorities that present opportunities to conserve open space, either through encouraging market-based conservation or through financial incentives (e.g. stewardship planning). Specific means and strategies for success include:

- Focus assistance in priority landscape areas that have been identified in Statewide Forest Resource Assessments and Strategies.
- Permanently protect priority lands identified through State Assessments and Resource Strategies that will 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.

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 177 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.

FY 2012 Budget Request

Goal 4: Sustain and Enhance Outdoor Recreation Opportunities

(dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
	Enacted	Estimate	President's Budget
Discretionary Funds			
Annual Appropriations			
Forest & Rangeland Research	\$6,037	\$6,037	\$5,141
National Forest System	\$275,907	\$284,274	\$276,991
Capital Improvement & Maintenance	\$267,265	\$285,732	\$165,620
Supplemental & Emergency Funding - ARRA	\$0	\$0	\$0
Discretionary Funds Total	\$549,209	\$576,043	\$447,752
Permanent Funds	\$103,168	\$85,471	\$77,475
Trust Funds	\$24,315	\$37,371	\$37,421
Grand Total, Forest Service	\$676,692	\$698,885	\$562,648

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 National Forest Systems – Integrated Resource Restoration 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 Forest Service restores and enhances wildlife and fish habitat as both a direct result of funds appropriated for that purpose and as a result of the integrated efforts of other vegetation management programs for the enjoyment of the recreating public.

Goal 4 – Key Performance Measure Assessment

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

		Baseline	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Actual	FY2009 Actual	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Actual	Percent of Target Achieved	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
4.1.a	Percentage of recreation sites maintained to standard	65%	67%	65%	67%	67%	68%	102%	66%	70%
4.1.b	Percentage of total recreation capacity at developed recreation sites that meets accessibility standards	10%	N/A	22%	23%	24%	19%	81%	27%	30%
4.1.c	Percentage of trails that meet national quality standards	60%	39%	N/A	26%	40%	41%	101%	40%	50%
4.1.d	Percentage of customers who are satisfied with recreational facilities, services, and settings	80%	90%	89%	91%	90%	94%	104%	90%	90%
4.1.e	Percentage of road system intended for passenger car use that is suitable for passenger car use	29%	90%	89%	89%	89%	90%	101%	89%	75%

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

		Baseline	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Actual	FY2009 Actual	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Actual	Percent of Target Achieved	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
4.2.a	Percentage of high priority access rights-of-way acquired	90%	90%	78%	74%	85%	106%	124%	85%	95%

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

		Baseline	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Actual	FY2009 Actual	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Actual	Percent of Target Achieved	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 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%	13.0%	27.0%	43.7%	98.0%	66.7%	68%	100.0%	100.0%

Goal 4 - FY 2010 Results Summary and Assessment

The Forest Service met or exceeded five of the seven targets for Goal 4. We achieved our target in recreation facilities managed to standard, in large part due to additional resources provided through Recreation Enhancement Fund and the Recovery Act, along with contributions from volunteers and youth organizations that help us manage the recreation, heritage, facilities, and trails programs. Many of the regions enhanced their effectiveness by recruiting volunteers to improve recreation facilities and directing resources towards routine maintenance projects and not for their more expensive deferred maintenance.

We also achieved our target for acquiring critical rights-of-way. This was primarily due to the Northern Region's creation of a lands zoning team dedicated to the effort.

The target shortfall in meeting accessibility standards at developed recreation sites was the result of improvements made within the Infra database to correct erroneous reporting entries. Overall, units continue to make excellent progress in improving recreation site accessibility.

Maintaining the current inventory of passenger car roads to an appropriate standard presents a significant challenge. The Forest Service is working to identify the appropriately sized, safe, and sustainable road system for passenger cars that provides access to and through the National Forest System lands.

The amount of time needed to complete motor-vehicle use maps (MVUMs) continues to be longer than anticipated. Appeals have also delayed production of many MVUMs. Agency leadership has approved a schedule change and we are on target to meet 100 percent completion by the end of calendar year 2011.

Implications for FY 2011 and FY 2012

In 2010, the President launched the America's Great Outdoors Initiative, which calls for a grassroots approach to protecting our lands and waters and connecting all Americans to their natural and cultural heritage through recreation, service, and education. In support of this 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 National Forest System.

We will also improve recreational access, a major goal of initiative, and complete region-wide outfitting needs assessments and resort master plans.

We will emphasize continued achievement of the recreation objectives in FY 2011 and FY 2012 by:

- creating new and strengthening existing partnerships,
- focusing resources on mission-driven priorities,
- connecting recreation benefits to communities,
- providing for changing urban populations, and
- 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.

The National Forest Road System is an integral part of the rural transportation network and is operated and maintained to provide safe access for resource program activities. Efforts are being made to "right size" (establish the appropriate mix of road maintenance levels) the transportation system to establish an appropriately sized, safe, sustainable road system for passenger cars that provides access to and through National Forest System lands in support of current resource management needs. The deferred maintenance backlog on the road and bridge system is significant and is a barrier to a quality outdoor experience. Efforts are being made to identify the system of roads that: 1) meet identified needs, 2) are sustainable with available resources, and 3) compliant with environmental and safety requirements. The reduction in available resources coupled with the rising cost of construction due to high fuel and material prices could affect our ability meet these goals in the future.

Means and Strategies for Success

The detailed program budget in this document identifies the operations and capital investments required to continue efforts on these objectives. In particular, we will focus on:

- 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.
- Establishing the appropriate mix of road maintenance levels for the NFS Transportation System in line with financial resources and in conformance with approved land management resource plans.
- Validating or update Road Management Objectives with line officers.

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, to meet these needs.

Land management plans, required of each unit in the National Forest System, 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.

FY 2012 Budget Request

Goal 5: Maintain Basic Management Capabilities of the Forest Service			
(dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
	Enacted	Estimate	President's Budget
Discretionary Funds			
Annual Appropriations			
State & Private Forestry	\$9,818	\$9,818	\$0
National Forest System	\$361,466	\$361,466	\$349,661
Capital Improvement & Maintenance	\$52,741	\$44,042	\$26,489
Supplemental & Emergency Funding - ARRA	\$0	\$0	\$0
Discretionary Funds Total	\$424,025	\$415,326	\$376,150
Permanent Funds	\$15,916	\$50,000	\$50,000
Grand Total, Forest Service	\$439,941	\$465,326	\$426,150

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	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Actual	FY2009 Actual	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Actual	Percent of Target Achieved	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
5.1.a	Percentage of selected data in information systems that is current to standard	44%	46%	54%	54%	76%	77%	101%	78%	80%

Objective 5.2 *Improve the administration of national forest lands and facilities in support of the agency's mission.*^{12,13}

		Baseline	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Actual	FY2009 Actual	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Actual	Percent of Target Achieved	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
5.2.a	Percentage of administrative facilities that are being maintained to standard	64%	66%	63%	66%	68%	64%	95%	65%	65%
5.2.b	Percentage of newly reported encroachments and title claims administered to standard	60%	N/A	3%	5%	20%	34%	170%	20%	35%

Goal 5 - FY 2010 Results Summary and Assessment

The Forest Service met or exceeded all of its FY 2010 targets under Goal 5. In FY 2010, we completed our fourth year of piloting tools designed to assess the quantity and quality of data in corporate applications. We have focused on assessing the completeness of selected data layers in internal geographic information systems (GIS) data sets. The results of this testing have indicated that the tools and techniques being used to evaluate these data sets are ready for general use by the agency.

The Forest Service continues to develop long-term outcome-based performance measures that fully cover the Capital Improvement and Maintenance program, including safety, condition and environmental suitability, utilization, and mission dependency. It will also develop and implement a strategy to prioritize road, facility, and trail improvements that reflect investment strategies as a common criterion for reducing the deferred maintenance backlog. Finally, we have utilized disposal authorities to convey excess properties through the Facilities Realignment and Enhancement Act.

In FY 2010, we surpassed our target for administering newly reported encroachments and title claims to standard by 170 percent. This was the result of increased program emphasis in the Pacific Southwest Region, which established a team dedicated to resolving title claims and encroachments. Resolution of title claims and encroachments affecting landownership activities, such as fire restoration and securing public access, will continue to be an agency priority in order to secure, defend, and protect the interest, rights, title, and land and resources of the public estate.

¹² The FY 2012 target for measure 5.2.a has been reduced to 65% from the 75% 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.

¹³Efforts are underway to develop a new performance measure and associated targets for measure 5.2.b.

Implications for FY 2011 and FY 2012

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 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 the 2011 Planning Rule by developing a strong agency-wide multi-tiered monitoring program, conducting broad-scale assessments to identify resource issues and assist in determining the need to change direction in plans, and utilize a collaborative, cost-effective approach for revising and amending land management plans.
- Emphasize the collection of information using national standards and protocols to meet specific business needs such as climate change, watershed restoration, and implementation of the 2011 Planning Rule for land management planning.
- 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.
- Divest obsolete or misaligned facilities through conveyance authority or other means (approximately 4,000 structures over the next ten years).
- 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 National Forest System lands.

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 National Forest System, State and Private Forestry, and Research and Development 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 America’s Great Outdoors 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.

FY 2012 Budget Request

Goal 6: Engage Urban America with Forest Service Programs			
(dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
	Enacted	Estimate	President's Budget
Discretionary Funds			
Annual Appropriations			
Forest & Rangeland Research	\$6,136	\$6,136	\$6,427
State & Private Forestry	\$30,377	\$30,377	\$32,377
Discretionary Funds Total	\$36,513	\$36,513	\$38,804
Permanent Funds	\$49	\$50	\$50
Grand Total, Forest Service	\$36,562	\$36,563	\$38,854

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 (including the Smokey Bear and Woodsy Owl Licensee Programs), Recreation and Heritage and Wilderness, Research and Development, Integrated Resource Restoration, 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.¹⁴*

		Baseline	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Actual	FY2009 Actual	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Actual	Percent of Target Achieved	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
6.1.a	Number of people who annually participate in Forest Service environmental literacy programs and activities	2,500,000	4,989,365	6,448,041	4,195,964	10,000,000	5,244,401	52%	4,000,000	4,200,000

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

		Baseline	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Actual	FY2009 Actual	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Actual	Percent of Target Achieved	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
6.2.a	Number of communities with developing or established urban and community forestry programs resulting from Forest Service assistance	6,564	6,326	7,139	6,853	7,200	7,102	99%	7,200	10,000

Goal 6 - FY 2010 Results Summary and Assessment

In FY2010 we met our goal for the number of communities with developing or established urban and community forestry programs resulting from Forest Service assistance. In FY 2010, the State U&CF Programs provided educational, technical, and financial assistance to communities, and reported on local community accomplishments in improving urban forest management by hiring professional staff, developing policies and ordinances, developing forest management plans, and establishing community advisory groups. The States, U.S. Territories, and the District of Columbia reported assisting 7,102 communities, where just under 177 million people lived, with developing or established U&CF programs. This population served by the U&CF program represents approximately 77 percent of the people living in communities with the potential to develop programs to care for their trees and urban forest resources. The number of communities assisted in FY 2010 increased slightly, about 3 percent, from FY 2009.

The Forest Service achieved significant accomplishments in FY2010 in the number of people who annually participate in Forest Service environmental literacy programs and activities, reaching more than 6.8 million people. This total exceeds the accomplishments in FY2009 by over 60 percent. In FY 2010, the Conservation Education (CE) 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. Nationally, the Forest Service focuses on reconnecting people, especially kids, with nature, utilizing a continuum of programming to enhance environmental literacy, from outdoor recreational and interpretive activities to multi-day intensive teacher training. With grants from the Forest Service, partners such as Girl Scouts of America, Enviromentor, Canon Envirothon, Hispanic Communication Network, and Latino Legacy developed or enhanced multiple programs to reach underserved communities.

¹⁴ The FY2010 target for measure 6.1.a was set artificially high due to an error in accomplishments initially reported in FY2009. Targets have been re-adjusted appropriately to accurately reflect projected accomplishments for FY 2011 and FY 2012.

Conservation Education also evaluated the agency's programs and materials using national *Guidelines for Excellence*. We used technology to enhance program delivery for distance learning and web-based education tools such as "Finding my Forest", Discover the Forest Ad Council Campaign, webinars, and other distance learning tools. These tools, along with environmental stewardship activities, strengthened environmental awareness and knowledge as well as citizen involvement in sustainable resource management. Partnerships contributed to the effort by providing educational expertise, teacher training, supplemental curriculum materials and connections to our customers, and effective engagement with urban and underserved communities.

Implications for FY 2011 and FY 2012

While we expect to meet the FY 2011 target of successfully assisting 7,200 communities, past performance trends indicate that we will fall short of the 2012 goal of assisting 10,000 communities. However, as the Forest Service continues to integrate its programs to better engage urban America, including opportunities under the America's Great Outdoors initiative, additional communities will be involved in agency programs. The benefits to urban America extend well beyond the strategic plan measures assigned to this goal. We will develop improved measures to capture the breadth of communities engaged in Forest Service programs for future planning efforts.

For example, additional states and communities will participate in programs such as the Children's Forests, Forest for Every Classroom, Green Schools! and others through the agency's Conservation Education program. At the field and regional levels, environmental literacy programs and activities are funded through over a dozen other agency programs. Funding reductions in these programs may result in decreased support for environmental literacy programs and activities, impacting annual accomplishments.

Means and Strategies for Success:

In order to achieve its goals for FY 2011 and FY 2012, 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 (1) increase carbon sequestration; (2) reduce energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions from power plants; (3) reduce the forest's susceptibility to pests; (4) improve the forest's ability to contribute to water quality and quantity needs; and (5) generate biofuels from urban wood waste products to off-set fossil fuel usage.
- Utilize Statewide Forest Resource Assessments and Strategies to inform Conservation Education planning activities and to focus needs and recognize emerging opportunities in the Urban and Community Forestry 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 America's Great Outdoors 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.
- Increase Forest Service awareness of urban populations and urban natural resources through training and information sharing.

- 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.
- Provide strong support to the field to enhance program delivery through professional training for teachers, GreenSchools!, green jobs, and technology use.
- 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.

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, Research and Development (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.

FY 2012 Budget Request

Goal 7: Provide Science-Based Applications and Tools for Sustainable Natural Resources Management			
(dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
	Enacted	Estimate	President's Budget
Discretionary Funds			
Annual Appropriations			
Forest & Rangeland Research	\$120,187	\$120,187	\$114,810
State & Private Forestry	\$5,035	\$5,035	\$0
Other Appropriations	\$50	\$50	\$45
Discretionary Funds Total	\$125,272	\$125,272	\$114,855
Trust Funds	\$1,461	\$2,100	\$2,100
Grand Total, Forest Service	\$126,733	\$127,372	\$116,955

Principal Programs to Achieve Goal 7

The principal program that contributes toward achieving the outcome of Goal 7 is 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 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. 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. ¹⁵

		Baseline	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Actual	Percent of Target Achieved	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
7.1.a	Customer satisfaction with R&D products and services (ACSI score)	72	72	72	75	75	75	100%	75	75
7.1.b	Number of patent applications filed, based on station and center discoveries, developments, and applications	10	11	6	6	6	6	100%	6	8

Goal 7 - FY 2010 Results Summary and Assessment

The Forest Service achieved the annual results planned for both measures. Customer satisfaction appears to have increased beyond expectation due to increased focus on science applications and mechanisms for delivering research results and deploying tools and products of that research. The sustained number of patent applications filed despite budget and staffing limitations is a reflection of R&D's commitment to develop and deliver tools and technologies resulting from its quality science programs.

Implications for FY 2011 and FY 2012

The target value for the Customer Satisfaction Index is 75 for FY 2011 because the survey is conducted every three years, and the recently completed Customer Satisfaction survey indicated an index score of 75. The survey will be conducted again in 2012 and is targeted at the same level as 2011, which exceeds the historical level of most federal research agencies. The FY 2011 target for the number of patent applications filed for is six based on recent trends in accomplishments and funding. The projected target for FY 2012 reflects R&D's commitment to increase the transfer of its quality science to tools and technologies to applications for public and private use.

Means and Strategies for Success

In order to achieve the goals for FY 2011 and FY 2012, 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 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.

¹⁵ 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.

Corrective Action Plans for Measures with FY 2010 Variance from Targets for Strategic Objectives

Strategic Objective	FY 2010 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.	1,180,000 49%	693,957 24%	59% 49%	The agency continues 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 FY2011 and FY2012. 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 FY2011 and FY2012.
1.1a	Percentage of acres treated to restore fire-adapted ecosystems maintained in desired conditions.	47.0%	42.0%	89%	While the agency exceeded the planned accomplishment for the number of acres treated to restore fire-adapted ecosystems maintained in desired conditions, the percentage of those acres maintained in desired conditions was slightly below the result planned. 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 FY2011 and FY2012. 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 FY2011 and FY2012.
1.2.a	Percentage of fires not contained in initial attack that exceed a stratified cost index.	19.0%	39.7%	-109%	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.
1.4.a	Percentage of priority acres restored and/or protected from invasive species on Federal and cooperative program lands (NFS only)	90%	78.6%	87%	The agency will continue to focus invasive species program implementation on outcome-based activities designed to effectively reduce the impact of invasive species. Treatments will be prioritized based on risk, treatment efficacy, and cost.

Strategic Objective	FY 2010 Measure	Target	Actual	% of Target	Planned Corrective Actions
1.5.a	Percentage of watershed in class 1 condition	29%	26%	91%	We are moving to a new national Watershed Condition Framework and the preliminary assessments will be completed in FY 2011. This new framework will produce accomplishment information with greater consistency and increased reliability. This will enable greater focus on the attainment of the target in the coming year.
2.2.a	Acres of national forests and grasslands under grazing permit that are sustainably managed for all rangeland products	81,560,000 acres	76,153,782 acres	93%	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%	5%	11%	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.
3.1.a	Acres of environmentally important forests and grasslands protected from conversion (number of acres added annually).	188,000	136,960	73%	Completed acres were lower than anticipated due to the following factors: (1) the FLP completed a significant number of projects, but some 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 2 years to close, so there is a time lag between annual funding and the accomplishments. The Program will continue to work with partners to identify priority projects that achieve the goals of this program.

Strategic Objective	FY 2010 Measure	Target	Actual	% of Target	Planned Corrective Actions
3.2a	Acres of nonindustrial private forest land that are being managed sustainably under forest stewardship management plans (cumulative)	22,000,000	19,592,387	89%	The development of Statewide Forest Resource Assessments and Strategies pulled some resources away from base program delivery, contributing in part to underachievement in this area. In addition, States are continuing to move resources and adapt programs to target newly established Priority Areas. The Program will focus on achieving outcomes by emphasizing provision of landowner assistance in priority landscape areas that have been identified in Statewide Forest Resource Assessments and Strategies.
4.1.b	Percentage of total recreation capacity at developed recreation sites that meets accessibility standards	24%	19%	81%	The target shortfall was the result of improvements made within the Infra database to correct erroneous entries in order to improve the accuracy of accomplishment reporting. Overall, units continue to make excellent progress improving recreation site accessibility. No corrective action needed.
4.3.a	Percentage of NFS lands covered by new motor vehicle use maps reflecting a designated-use system of roads, trails, and areas	98%	66.7%	68%	The amount of time needed to complete the process resulting in a motor-vehicle use map (MVUM) continues to be longer than anticipated. Appeals have also delayed production of many MVUMs. The agency has adjusted its schedule accordingly and is on target to meet 100 percent completion by the end of calendar year 2011.
6.1.a	Number of people who annually participate in Forest Service environmental literacy programs and activities.	10,000,000	5,244,401	52%	The FY2010 target was set artificially high due to an error in accomplishments initially reported in FY2009. It has been re-adjusted appropriately to accurately reflect projected accomplishments for FY11 and FY12.

External Audits and Reviews

FY 2010 OIG Audits Conducted on the Forest Service

Current OIG Audits (Audits less than 1 year old)

Audit Number	Audit Title	Report Issued	Audit Status
08401-10-FM	FY 2009 Financial Statements	11/13/2009	Multiple actions required for closure.
08001-02-AT	FS Contracted Labor Crews	3/29/2010	Two of the 10 recommendations are closed. Of the remaining 8 open recommendations, the Forest Service hired a contractor to implement three, and the Forest Service is working on implementing five recommendations.
08601-54-SF	FS Firefighting Succession Plans	03/31/10	Two of the 20 recommendations are closed; an implementation team headed by an assigned team lead has been established to develop a plan in response to the other 18 recommendations.
08601-58-SF	FS Follow-up on Prior OIG Firefighter Safety Audits	09/30/10	Corrective actions are in progress on the three open recommendations.
08601-07-AT	Invasive Species Program	09/30/10	One recommendation has been closed; corrective actions are in progress for the other 10.
08601-56-SF	Forest Legacy Program	In progress	Discussion draft received.

OIG Audits Officially Closed in FY 2010

Audit Number	Audit Title	Issue Date	Audit Status
08401-04-FM	FY 2004 Financial Statements	11/1/2004	Closed 11/23/2009
08401-06-FM	FY 2005 Financial Statements	12/21/2005	Closed 7/1/2010
08601-38-SF	Firefighting Safety Program	9/23/2003	Closed 1/28/2010
08601-40-SF	Emergency Equipment Rental Agreements	7/6/2005	Closed 8/27/2010
08601-41-SF	Collaborative Ventures and Partnerships with Non-Federal Entities	1/13/2006	Closed 3/4/2010
08601-42-SF	Firefighting Contract Crews	3/14/2006	Closed 8/30/2010
08601-48-SF	Air Safety Program	2/5/2008	Closed 3/18/2010
08601-50-SF	Stewardship Contracts	9/28/2007	Closed 11/13/2009

Summary of Outstanding Audits (Audits over 1 Year old)

FY 2010 Beginning Inventory	15
Audits added	3
Subtotals	18
Audits closed	8
FY 2010 Ending Balance	10

FY 2010 GAO Active Audits

Job or Audit Report Number	Audit Title	Responsible Deputy Area/RSA	Report Issued	Audit Status
GAO-10-337	FS Appeals, Objections and Litigation regarding Fuels Reduction	NFS	Yes	No further action required
GAO-10-379R	Merchantable Timber Contracting Pilot Program	NFS	Yes	No further action required
GAO-10-413	Workforce Planning	ASC HRM	Yes	Report has recommendations
GAO-10-768	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA)	NFS	Yes	Report has recommendations
GAO-10-770	Hydropower Relicensing	NFS	Yes	Report has recommendations

Management Challenges

Two emerging management challenges for USDA pose a potential of risk to the Forest Service mission, specifically:

- **Eliminating improper payments.** Although the Forest Service and other USDA agencies made considerable progress in meeting the goals of the Improper Payments Information Act (IPIA) of 2002, in FY 2010 new legislation and an executive order expanded the requirements for identifying programs and activities susceptible to improper payments to improve agency accountability.
- **Workforce planning for fire-suppression activities.** The Forest Service does not have a national firefighting workforce plan. This is a significant risk as a proportion of employees, especially those involved with fire-suppression activities, are currently eligible to retire or will be eligible in the near future. This becomes a critical issue as the demand for trained fire-suppression personnel has increased and the agency already relies on employing retired personnel to perform many needed tasks.

In addition to the emerging management challenges discussed above, the Forest Service continued to make progress on previously identified issues, namely:

- Implementation of strong, integrated management control (internal control) systems still needed.
- Better Forest Service management and community action needed to improve the health of the national forests and reduce the cost of fighting fires.

Details on these challenges, including actions taken to address them in 2010 and activities planned for 2011, can be found in the 2010 Agency Financial Report.

GAO High Risk Items and Other Major Government Challenges

The Forest Service has no items on the GAO High Risk list, which was last updated in January 2009. However, one of the GAO Management Challenges for USDA states that, as a steward of the Nation's natural resources, USDA faces the increasing severity and frequency of wildland fires that cross into populated rural and urban areas.

Under the FLAME Act mandate, the Forest Service and the Department of Interior are developing a Cohesive Wildfire Management Strategy. The Cohesive Strategy will restore ecosystems on a landscape scale, build fire-adapted human communities, and respond appropriately to wildfire, putting out wildfires that threaten lives, homes, and critical natural resources.

FY 2010 – FY 2012 Funding and FTEs by Strategic Goal

Goal 1: Restore, Sustain and Enhance the Nation's Forests and Grasslands

(dollars in thousands)

	FY 2010 Enacted		FY 2011 Estimate		FY 2012 President's Budget		FY 2012 vs FY 2011	
	Amount	Staff Years	Amount	Staff Years	Amount	Staff Years	Amount	Staff Years
	Annual Appropriations							
Discretionary Funds	\$3,627,412	19,687	\$3,604,123	19,691	\$3,688,156	20,111	\$84,033	420
Forest & Rangeland Research	\$140,867	923	\$140,867	928	\$132,962	891	-\$7,905	-37
State & Private Forestry	\$152,002	409	\$152,002	434	\$139,756	394	-\$12,246	-40
National Forest System	\$651,528	5,096	\$636,143	5,011	\$906,672	6,067	\$270,529	1,056
Capital Improvement & Maintenance	\$163,696	690	\$155,792	663	\$157,818	987	\$2,026	324
Other Appropriations	\$2,582	16	\$2,582	16	\$0	0	-\$2,582	-16
Wildland Fire Management	\$2,103,737	12,553	\$2,103,737	12,639	\$1,707,062	11,772	-\$396,675	-867
FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund	\$413,000	0	\$413,000	0	\$315,886	0	-\$97,114	0
Forest Service Payments to Communities	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$328,000	0	\$328,000	0
Mandatory Appropriations								
Permanent Funds	\$524,425	465	\$507,214	505	\$465,068	488	-\$42,146	-17
Trust Funds	\$88,363	736	\$81,117	524	\$81,117	524	\$0	0
Supplemental & Emergency Funding	\$0	24	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Supplemental & Emergency Funding - Fire	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Supplemental & Emergency Funding - ARRA	\$0	272	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Grand Total, Forest Service	\$4,240,200	21,184	\$4,192,454	20,720	\$4,234,341	21,123	\$41,887	403

Goal 2: Provide and Sustain Benefits to the American People

(dollars in thousands)

	FY 2010 Enacted		FY 2011 Estimate		FY 2012 President's Budget		FY 2012 vs FY 2011	
	Amount	Staff Years	Amount	Staff Years	Amount	Staff Years	Amount	Staff Years
	Annual Appropriations							
Discretionary Funds	\$343,660	2,504	\$358,951	2,615	\$180,348	1,405	-\$178,603	-1,210
Forest & Rangeland Research	\$35,456	232	\$35,456	235	\$32,042	213	-\$3,414	-22
State & Private Forestry	\$5,000	0	\$5,000	0	\$0	0	-\$5,000	0
National Forest System	\$228,263	1,835	\$244,408	1,941	\$145,044	1,182	-\$99,364	-759
Capital Improvement & Maintenance	\$72,351	427	\$70,487	429	\$0	0	-\$70,487	-429
Other Appropriations	\$2,590	10	\$3,600	10	\$3,262	10	-\$338	0
Mandatory Appropriations								
Permanent Funds	\$20,222	163	\$28,176	218	\$29,764	224	\$1,588	6
Trust Funds	\$19,980	146	\$21,712	147	\$21,712	147	\$0	0
Supplemental & Emergency Funding - ARRA	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Grand Total, Forest Service	\$383,862	2,813	\$408,839	2,980	\$231,824	1,776	-\$177,015	-1,204

Goal 3: Conserve Open Space

(dollars in thousands)

	FY 2010 Enacted		FY 2011 Estimate		FY 2012 President's Budget		FY 2012 vs FY 2011	
	Amount	Staff Years	Amount	Staff Years	Amount	Staff Years	Amount	Staff Years
	Annual Appropriations							
Discretionary Funds	\$208,021	385	\$199,028	380	\$291,180	388	\$92,152	8
Forest & Rangeland Research	\$3,329	22	\$3,329	22	\$4,391	29	\$1,062	7
State & Private Forestry	\$105,829	82	\$105,829	82	\$169,449	81	\$63,620	-1
National Forest System	\$34,175	232	\$25,048	227	\$26,158	229	\$1,110	2
Land Acquisition	\$64,688	49	\$64,822	49	\$91,182	49	\$26,360	0
Mandatory Appropriations								
Trust Funds	\$1,647	12	\$1,750	12	\$1,750	12	\$0	0
Grand Total, Forest Service	\$209,668	397	\$200,778	392	\$292,930	400	\$92,152	8

Goal 4: Sustain and Enhance Outdoor Recreation Opportunities

(dollars in thousands)

	FY 2010 Enacted		FY 2011 Estimate		FY 2012 President's Budget		FY 2012 vs FY 2011	
	Amount	Staff Years	Amount	Staff Years	Amount	Staff Years	Amount	Staff Years
	Annual Appropriations							
Discretionary Funds	\$549,209	3,734	\$576,043	3,958	\$447,752	3,152	-\$128,291	-806
Forest & Rangeland Research	\$6,037	40	\$6,037	40	\$5,141	34	-\$896	-6
National Forest System	\$275,907	2,160	\$284,274	2,158	\$276,991	2,107	-\$7,283	-51
Capital Improvement & Maintenance	\$267,265	1,534	\$285,732	1,760	\$165,620	1,011	-\$120,112	-749
Mandatory Appropriations								
Permanent Funds	\$103,168	682	\$85,471	594	\$77,475	556	-\$7,996	-38
Trust Funds	\$24,315	116	\$37,371	323	\$37,421	323	\$50	0
Supplemental & Emergency Funding - ARRA	\$0	411	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Grand Total, Forest Service	\$676,692	4,943	\$698,885	4,875	\$562,648	4,031	-\$136,237	-844

Goal 5: Maintain Basic Management Capabilities of the Forest Service

(dollars in thousands)

	FY 2010 Enacted		FY 2011 Estimate		FY 2012 President's Budget		FY 2012 vs FY 2011	
	Amount	Staff Years	Amount	Staff Years	Amount	Staff Years	Amount	Staff Years
	Annual Appropriations							
Discretionary Funds	\$424,025	2,444	\$415,326	2,425	\$376,150	2,284	-\$39,176	-141
State & Private Forestry	\$9,818	29	\$9,818	29	\$0	0	-\$9,818	-29
National Forest System	\$361,466	2,210	\$361,466	2,210	\$349,661	2,129	-\$11,805	-81
Capital Improvement & Maintenance	\$52,741	205	\$44,042	186	\$26,489	155	-\$17,553	-31
Mandatory Appropriations								
Permanent Funds	\$15,916	43	\$50,000	53	\$50,000	52	\$0	-1
Supplemental & Emergency Funding - ARRA	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Grand Total, Forest Service	\$439,941	2,487	\$465,326	2,478	\$426,150	2,336	-\$39,176	-142

Goal 6: Engage Urban America with Forest Service Programs

(dollars in thousands)

	FY 2010 Enacted		FY 2011 Estimate		FY 2012 President's Budget		FY 2012 vs FY 2011	
	Amount	Staff Years	Amount	Staff Years	Amount	Staff Years	Amount	Staff Years
	Annual Appropriations							
Discretionary Funds	\$36,513	84	\$36,513	85	\$38,804	87	\$2,291	2
Forest & Rangeland Research	\$6,136	40	\$6,136	41	\$6,427	43	\$291	2
State & Private Forestry	\$30,377	44	\$30,377	44	\$32,377	44	\$2,000	0
Mandatory Appropriations								
Permanent Funds	\$49	0	\$50	0	\$50	0	\$0	0
Grand Total, Forest Service	\$36,562	84	\$36,563	85	\$38,854	87	\$2,291	2

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

(dollars in thousands)

	FY 2010 Enacted		FY 2011 Estimate		FY 2012 President's Budget		FY 2012 vs FY 2011	
	Amount	Staff Years	Amount	Staff Years	Amount	Staff Years	Amount	Staff Years
	Annual Appropriations							
Discretionary Funds	\$125,272	814	\$125,272	805	\$114,855	765	-\$10,417	-40
Forest & Rangeland Research	\$120,187	788	\$120,187	779	\$114,810	765	-\$5,377	-14
State & Private Forestry	\$5,035	26	\$5,035	26	\$0	0	-\$5,035	-26
Other Appropriations	\$50	0	\$50	0	\$45	0	-\$5	0
Mandatory Appropriations								
Trust Funds	\$1,461	10	\$2,100	14	\$2,100	14	\$0	0
Grand Total, Forest Service	\$126,733	824	\$127,372	819	\$116,955	779	-\$10,417	-40

All Funds

(dollars in thousands)

	FY 2010 Enacted		FY 2011 Estimate		FY 2012 President's Budget		FY 2012 vs FY 2011	
	Amount	Staff Years	Amount	Staff Years	Amount	Staff Years	Amount	Staff Years
Annual Appropriations								
Discretionary Funds	\$5,314,112	29,652	\$5,315,256	29,959	\$5,137,245	28,192	-\$178,011	-1,767
Forest & Rangeland Research	\$312,012	2,045	\$312,012	2,045	\$295,773	1,975	-\$16,239	-70
State & Private Forestry	\$308,061	590	\$308,061	615	\$341,582	519	\$33,521	-96
National Forest System	\$1,551,339	11,533	\$1,551,339	11,547	\$1,704,526	11,714	\$153,187	167
Capital Improvement & Maintenance	\$556,053	2,856	\$556,053	3,038	\$349,927	2,153	-\$206,126	-885
Land Acquisition	\$64,688	49	\$64,822	49	\$91,182	49	\$26,360	0
Other Appropriations	\$5,222	26	\$6,232	26	\$3,307	10	-\$2,925	-16
Wildland Fire Management	\$2,103,737	12,553	\$2,103,737	12,639	\$1,707,062	11,772	-\$396,675	-867
FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund	\$413,000	0	\$413,000	0	\$315,886	0	-\$97,114	0
Forest Service Payments to Communities	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$328,000	0	\$328,000	0
Mandatory Appropriations								
Permanent Funds	\$663,780	1,353	\$670,911	1,370	\$622,357	1,320	-\$48,554	-50
Trust Funds	\$135,766	1,020	\$144,050	1,020	\$144,100	1,020	\$50	0
Supplemental & Emergency Funding	\$0	24	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Supplemental & Emergency Funding - Fire	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Supplemental & Emergency Funding - ARRA	\$0	683	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Grand Total, Forest Service	\$6,113,658	32,732	\$6,130,217	32,349	\$5,903,702	30,532	-\$226,515	-1,817

Proposed Language

This language is being displayed as all new language.

FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

	<u>For necessary expenses of forest and rangeland research as authorized by law, \$295,773,000, to remain available until expended: <i>Provided</i>, That of the funds provided, \$61,939,000 is for the forest inventory and analysis program.</u>
--	---

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

	<u>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 as authorized, \$341,582,000, to remain available until expended, as authorized by law; of which \$135,000,000 is to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund.</u>
--	---

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

	<u>For necessary expenses of the Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, for management, protection, improvement, and utilization of the National Forest System, \$1,704,526,000, to remain available until expended: <i>Provided</i>, That of the funds provided, \$75,000,000 shall be available for urgently needed decommissioning of roads including unauthorized roads not part of the Forest Service transportation system, forest road and trail repair and maintenance and associated activities, and removal of fish passage barriers on National Forest System lands, 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 as authorized by 16 U.S.C. 532-538 and 23 U.S.C. 101 and 205: <i>Provided further</i>, That of the funds provided, \$40,000,000 shall be deposited into the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund for ecological restoration treatments as authorized by 16 U.S.C. 7303(f).</u>
--	--

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT AND MAINTENANCE (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

	<u>For necessary expenses of the Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, \$349,927,000, to remain available until expended, for construction, capital improvement, maintenance and acquisition of buildings and other facilities and infrastructure; and for construction, reconstruction, and maintenance of forest roads and trails by the Forest Service as authorized by 16 U.S.C. 532-538 and 23 U.S.C. 101 and 205: <i>Provided</i>, 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.</u>
--	---

LAND ACQUISITION

	<p><u>For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended (16 U.S.C. 4601-4 through 11), including administrative expenses, and for acquisition of land or waters, or interest therein, in accordance with statutory authority applicable to the Forest Service, \$90,000,000, to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund and to remain available until expended.</u></p>
--	---

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS SPECIAL ACTS

	<p><u>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.</u></p>
--	--

ACQUISITION OF LANDS TO COMPLETE LAND EXCHANGES

	<p><u>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.</u></p>
--	---

RANGE BETTERMENT FUND

	<p><u>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.</u></p>
--	---

GIFTS, DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS FOR FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

	<p><u>For expenses authorized by 16 U.S.C. 1643(b), \$45,000, to remain available until expended, to be derived from the fund established pursuant to the above Act.</u></p>
--	--

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT (INCLUDING TRANSFERS AND CANCELLATION OF FUNDS)

	<p><u>For necessary expenses for forest fire presuppression activities on National Forest System lands, for emergency fire suppression on or adjacent to such lands or other lands under fire protection agreement, hazardous fuels reduction on or adjacent to such lands, and for emergency rehabilitation of burned-over National Forest System lands and water, \$1,707,062,000, to remain available until expended: <i>Provided</i>, That such funds including unobligated balances under this heading, are available for repayment of advances from other appropriations accounts previously transferred for such purposes: <i>Provided further</i>, 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: <i>Provided further</i>, That amounts in this paragraph may be transferred to the “State and Private Forestry”, “National Forest System”, and “Forest and Rangeland Research” accounts to fund State fire assistance, volunteer fire assistance, forest health management, forest and rangeland research, the Joint Fire Science Program, vegetation and watershed management, heritage site rehabilitation, and wildlife and fish habitat management and restoration: <i>Provided further</i>, 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: <i>Provided further</i>, That of the funds provided herein, the Secretary of Agriculture may enter into procurement contracts or cooperative agreements, or issue grants for hazardous fuels reduction activities and for training and monitoring associated with such hazardous fuels reduction activities, on Federal land, or on adjacent non-Federal land for activities that benefit resources on Federal land: <i>Provided further</i>, That the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture may authorize the transfer of funds appropriated for wildland fire management, in an aggregate amount not to exceed \$10,000,000, between the Departments when such transfers would facilitate and expedite jointly funded wildland fire management programs and projects: <i>Provided further</i>, That of the funds provided for hazardous fuels reduction, not to exceed \$5,000,000, may be used to make grants, using any authorities available to the Forest Service under the State and Private Forestry appropriation, for the purpose of creating incentives for increased use of biomass from national forest lands. <i>Provided further</i>, That \$192,000,000 in unobligated fire suppression balances under this heading are hereby permanently cancelled.</u></p>
--	--

FLAME WILDFIRE SUPPRESSION RESERVE FUND (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

	<p><u>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, to remain available until expended: <i>Provided</i>, 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.</u></p>
--	--

FOREST SERVICE PAYMENTS TO COMMUNITIES

	<p><u>Contingent upon the enactment of authorizing legislation that authorizes payments to communities, to benefit public schools, roads and other purposes, to fund projects that enhance forest ecosystems, restore and improve land health and water quality, and increase economic activity, and to fund fire prevention and county fire planning activities, \$328,000,000 to remain available until September 30, 2013.</u></p>
--	---

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) 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) debt collection contracts in accordance with 31 U.S.C. 3718(c).

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 exhausted within 30 days.

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 United States and international organizations.

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

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.

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 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.

Pursuant to section 2(b)(2) of Public Law 98–244, \$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.

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: *Provided*, That no more than 2 percent of any unit’s budget may be used for such purposes: *Provided further*, That no more than 5 percent of the funds in any budget line item may be used for such purposes.

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.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any appropriations or funds available to the Forest Service not to exceed \$500,000 may be used to reimburse the Office of the General Counsel (OGC), Department of Agriculture, for travel and related expenses incurred as a result of OGC assistance or participation requested by the Forest Service at meetings, training sessions, management reviews, land purchase negotiations and similar non-litigation related matters.

GENERAL PROVISIONS (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

LIMITATION ON CONSULTING SERVICES

	<u>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.</u>
--	---

RESTRICTION ON USE OF FUNDS

	<u>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.</u>
--	--

OBLIGATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

	<u>SEC. 403. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.</u>
--	--

PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR PERSONAL SERVICES

	<u>SEC. 404. 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.</u>
--	--

DISCLOSURE OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	<u>SEC. 405. Estimated overhead charges, deductions, reserves or holdbacks from programs, projects, activities and subactivities to support government-wide, departmental, agency or bureau administrative functions or headquarters, regional or central operations shall be presented in annual budget justifications. Advance notice of changes to such estimates shall be presented to the Committees on Appropriations</u>
--	--

GIANT SEQUOIA

	<u>SEC. 406. 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 conducted in fiscal year 2011.</u>
--	---

MINING APPLICATIONS

	<p><u>SEC. 407. (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.—The provisions of subsection (a) shall not apply if the Secretary of the Interior determines that, for the claim concerned: (1) a patent application was filed with the Secretary on or before September 30, 1994; and (2) all requirements established under sections 2325 and 2326 of the Revised Statutes (30 U.S.C. 29 and 30) for vein or lode claims and sections 2329, 2330, 2331, and 2333 of the Revised Statutes (30 U.S.C. 35, 36, and 37) for placer claims, and section 2337 of the Revised Statutes (30 U.S.C. 42) for mill site claims, as the case may be, were fully complied with by the applicant by that date. (c) REPORT.—On September 30, 2012, 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 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.</u></p>
--	---

CONTRACT SUPPORT COSTS

	<p>Sec. 408. Provision not applicable to the Forest Service.</p>
--	--

FOREST MANAGEMENT PLANS

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

PROHIBITION WITHIN NATIONAL MONUMENTS

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

CONTRACTING AUTHORITIES

	<p><u>SEC. 411. 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, 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: <i>Provided</i>, That notwithstanding Federal Government procurement and contracting laws the Secretaries may award contracts, grants or cooperative agreements to local non-profit entities, Youth Conservation Corps or related partnerships with State, local or non-profit youth groups, or small or micro-business or disadvantaged business: <i>Provided further</i>, That the contract, grant, or cooperative agreement is for forest hazardous fuels reduction, watershed or water quality monitoring or restoration, wildlife or fish population monitoring, road decommissioning, trail maintenance or improvement, or habitat restoration or management: <i>Provided further</i>, That the terms “rural community” and “economically disadvantaged” shall have the same meanings as in section 2374 of Public Law 101– 624: <i>Provided further</i>, That the Secretaries shall develop guidance to implement this section: <i>Provided further</i>, That nothing in this section shall be construed as relieving the Secretaries of any duty under applicable procurement laws, except as provided in this section.</u></p>
--	--

LIMITATION ON TAKINGS

	<p><u>SEC. 412. 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 complaints in condemnation without the prior notification of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations: <i>Provided</i>, That this provision shall not apply to funds appropriated to implement the Everglades National Park Protection and Expansion Act of 1989, or to funds appropriated for Federal assistance to the State of Florida to acquire lands for Everglades restoration purposes.</u></p>
--	--

EXTENSION OF GRAZING PERMITS

	<p><u>SEC. 413. The terms and conditions of section 325 of Public Law 108–108, regarding grazing permits at the Department of the Interior and the Forest Service, shall remain in effect for fiscal year 2012.</u></p>
--	--

PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS (ACORN)

	<p>Sec. 414. Provision not applicable to the Forest Service.</p>
--	--

PROHIBITION ON NO-BID CONTRACTS

	<p><u>SEC. 415. 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 the Federal Property and Administrative Service Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 253) or chapter 137 of title 10, United States Code, and the Federal Acquisition Regulations, 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.</u></p>
--	--

POSTING OF REPORTS

	<p><u>SEC. 416. (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.</u></p> <p><u>(a) Subsection (a) shall not apply to a report if—</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><u>(1) the public posting of the report compromises national security; or</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><u>(2) the report contains proprietary information.</u></p> <p><u>(b) 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.</u></p>
--	---

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS HONORIFIC AWARDS

	Sec. 417. Provision not applicable to the Forest Service.
--	---

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS AWARDS TO STATES

	Sec. 418. Provision not applicable to the Forest Service.
--	---

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS GRANT GUIDELINES

	Sec. 419. Provision not applicable to the Forest Service.
--	---

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS PROGRAM PRIORITIES

	Sec. 420. Provision not applicable to the Forest Service.
--	---

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING

	<p><u>Sec. 421. 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.</u></p>
--	--

UTILIZE UNOBLIGATED BALANCE

	<p><u>SEC. 422. Notwithstanding Section 430 of Division E of Public Law 111-8 and Section 444 of Public Law 111-88, the Secretary of Agriculture may utilize unobligated balances of the Forest Service 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.</u></p>
--	---

FOREST SERVICE REALIGNMENT AND ENHANCEMENT ACT AMENDMENT

	<p><u>SEC. 423. Title V of the Forest Service Realignment and Enhancement Act, 2005, (Public Law 109-54, 119 Stat. 559-563; 16 U.S.C. 580d note), as amended by section 422 of Public Law 111-8, is further amended in section 503(f) by striking "2011" and inserting in lieu thereof "2016".</u></p>
--	---

SERVICE FIRST

<p><u>SEC. 424. 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 (114 Stat. 996), as amended by section 428 of Public Law 109-54 (119 Stat. 555-556) and section 418 of Public Law 111-8, 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”, (2) by inserting following Agriculture “are authorized to conduct joint permitting and leasing programs”, and (3) by deleting in the first sentence “may establish pilot programs”.</u></p>
--

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

<p><u>Sec. 425. Section 337(a) of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2005 (Public Law 108-447; 118 Stat. 3102) as amended by section 417 of Public Law 111-8, is further amended by striking “September 30, 2010” and inserting “September 30, 2013”.</u></p>

Appropriation **Forest and Rangeland Research**

(dollars in thousands)

	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Estimate	Pay & Other Cost Changes	Program Changes	FY 2012 President's Budget	Percent of Program Change
Forest & Rangeland Research						
Annual Appropriations	\$312,012	\$312,012	\$0	-\$16,239	\$295,773	-5%
Forest & Rangeland Research Total	\$312,012	\$312,012	\$0	-\$16,239	\$295,773	-5%
Annual Appropriation FTEs	2,045	2,045			1,975	
Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	2,045	2,045			1,975	
Forest & Rangeland Research Activities						
Wildland Fire & Fuels R&D	\$23,605	\$23,605	\$0	-\$959	\$22,646	-4%
Invasive Species R&D	\$37,463	\$37,463	\$0	-\$2,490	\$34,973	-7%
Recreation R&D	\$5,177	\$5,177	\$0	-\$501	\$4,676	-10%
Resource Management & Use	\$100,762	\$100,762	\$0	-\$3,285	\$97,477	-3%
Water, Air & Soil R&D	\$36,136	\$36,136	\$0	-\$162	\$35,974	0%
Wildlife & Fish R&D	\$30,467	\$30,467	\$0	-\$2,690	\$27,777	-9%
Inventory & Monitoring R&D	\$11,463	\$11,463	\$0	-\$1,152	\$10,311	-10%
Forest Inventory & Analysis	\$66,939	\$66,939	\$0	-\$5,000	\$61,939	-7%

	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
Forest & Rangeland Research							
Customer satisfaction index score for R&D	72	72	75	75	75	75	75
Number of patent applications filed (3-year average)	11	6	6	6	6	6	8
Percent of R&D programs that have been externally peer-reviewed within the last 5 years	50%	75%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Number of R&D programs that have been externally peer-reviewed within the last 5 years	2	6	8	8	8	8	8
Percent of peer-reviewed R&D programs that achieve a rating of satisfactory or excellent during the last 5 years	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Percent of Nation with accessible FIA data	88%	92%	92%	92%	94%	92%	92%
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	3.5
Output Efficiency Index - total fire science products per scientist year on a 3-year rolling average	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Invasive species tools developed, delivered and used on a 5-year rolling average	170	180	177	163	170	163	163
Cost per invasive species tool on a 5-year running average adjusted for budgets	\$238,000	\$207,000	\$198,000	\$426,000	\$208,000	\$220,000	\$220,000

FY 2012 Program Changes

The FY 2012 President's Budget proposes \$295,773,000 for Forest and Rangeland Research, a program decrease of \$16,239,000 from the FY 2011 Estimate. These funds are used for seven strategic program areas, listed as activities in the table above. The budget includes \$61,939,000 for the Forest Inventory and Analysis program, a decrease of \$5,000,000 from the FY 2011 Estimate.

Strategic Program Areas

Wildland Fire and Fuels Research & Development (R&D)¹

FY 2012 Program Changes

The FY 2012 President's Budget includes \$22,646,000, a decrease of \$959,000 from the FY 2011 Estimate. The request will maintain the highest priority fire research. Within the program, funds will be refocused to prepare syntheses of mature fire science research.

Past Performance

In FY 2010, Forest Service R&D has continued in its global leadership in wildland fire and fuel research. This research has led to cheaper and more effective fuel treatments, lower fire suppression costs, and reduced risk to people, property, and communities from wildland fires. Recent accomplishments include:

- understanding the role of air turbulence in wildfire behavior and smoke effects
- using cutting edge remote sensing techniques to measure forest structure and canopy fuel loading
- using national forest inventory to assess commercial biomass utilization as a means to reduce forest fuel loads and associated fire hazard
- adding an air quality assessment tool to the Wildland Fire Decision Support System (WFDSS)
- understanding historic fire regimes through tree ring analysis and recreation of historic disturbance patterns
- measuring fire potential based on drought indices
- distinguishing the relative value of forest fuel mitigation using mechanical means compared to prescribed fire

Forest Service R&D began a major push in FY 2010 to bolster the core science principles upon which important fire risk and behavior models are founded. Forest Service-developed models have long formed the standard for fuel and fire management, and are now being significantly enhanced using modern research tools and techniques. For example, FS scientists created an analysis framework called FIA BioSum that uses the nationwide Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) database and enables forest managers to simultaneously assess the effectiveness of fuel treatments, the location and capacity of processing facilities, and project returns on investments. This information is also valuable to commercial interests and local governments seeking to create jobs and enhance the economic and social vitality of rural communities.

Forest Service R&D is developing the scientific basis to move the organization toward a highly reliable and resilient safety culture that practices proactive risk management and takes a systems approach to saving lives and reducing injuries. The Forest Service is assembling the scientific knowledge from a

¹ Forest Service Research and Development manages a total of \$51,642,000 for fire research. Forty-four percent of this is under Forest and Rangeland Research (narrative above). The other 56 percent is funded through the Wildland Fire Management (WFM) appropriation under the National Fire Plan (\$21,734,000) and under the Joint Fire Sciences Program (\$7,262,000), with narratives in the WFM section of this document.

variety of disciplines from around the world to reduce the frequency of fatalities and serious accidents. Forest Service R&D is linking leading scientists in the disciplines of human factors, risk analysis, and organizational development with Forest Service practitioners, and interagency fire managers, to promote the practice of leading edge risk management and high performance.

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 will assist 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 2012 Program Changes

The FY 2012 President's Budget includes \$34,973,000 for invasive species research and development, a decrease of \$2,490,000 from the FY 2011 Estimate. Research on the most thoroughly studied pests and pathogens will be reduced so that research on the highest priority invasive species may be maintained.

Past Performance

In 2010, Forest Service R&D developed and delivered 170 tools used by customers. These tools included: 1) the treatment for eradication of Sudden Oak Death pathogen, *Phytophthora ramorum*, in nursery soils, 2) invasive species risk maps, 3) a web-enabled database for the Center for Mycology, 4) expansion of the American Elm Restoration project, and 5) detection and monitoring efforts as described below.

Ailanthus altissima, a rapidly growing invasive non-native tree, is spreading into many forested landscapes in the eastern United States and displacing native plants and threatening valuable native habitat. To gain a better understanding of how landscape disturbances affect *Ailanthus* distribution, FS scientists partnered with the Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR) Division of Forestry to develop aerial mapping techniques for finding infestations. This technology will lower costs and improve effectiveness of invasive plant removal.

Research Recognized by Hawaii Star Advertiser



Forest Service technicians survey a mixed forest of native and exotic species in Hawaii in order to develop a management prescription for treatment of invasive species affecting a lowland wet forest on the Island of Hawaii. This FS R&D project offers solutions to invasive problems facing the state by exploring cost-effective approaches to managing invasive threats. As noted by Hawaii Star Advertiser newspaper on November 28, 2010, "(Forest Service is) launching new research into developing "hybrid ecosystems" that will incorporate some nonnative plants but allow native plants to thrive."

Forest Service scientists, collaborating with partners, developed an Asian long-horned beetle (ALB) trap. Development of an operationally effective trap has been a goal of ALB eradication program since the first individual ALB was found in New York in 1996. A trap can now be deployed that can demonstrate the presence of low densities of ALB in an area—which is critical to detecting and eliminating infestations.

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 in the field 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 2012 Program Changes

The FY 2012 President's Budget includes \$4,676,000 for recreation research and development, a decrease of \$501,000 from the FY 2011 Estimate. Recreation research that can otherwise be funded by land management units will be reduced. Priority recreation science will be maintained in support of resilient ecosystems and thriving communities.

Past Performance

Forest Service R&D has made important contributions to understanding, managing, and characterizing recreation use on wildlands and developed recreation areas. Research has provided insights into recreation effects on communities, as well as the consequences of heavy recreation use on forest land.

Forest Service research has explored how to foster ecotourism to preserve landscape diversity and contribute to rural economic vitality, by creating jobs and increasing local economic activity. The research has produced information that links outdoor recreation with both quality of life and health, and the population and economic growth in areas bounding protected areas that offer high quality outdoor recreation. This research informed the selection of the recommendations in the action plan for the America's Great Outdoors Initiative. Forest Service R&D has provided new knowledge on visitor constraints to physical activity in parks and recreation areas, focusing on how to increase outdoor recreation by underserved communities.

National Recreation Surveys



The National Survey on Recreation and the Environment (NSRE), a nationwide survey, is viewed as the Nation's authoritative source for outdoor recreation and environmental values information. The National Kids Survey (NKS) is a companion survey focused on identifying patterns in how youth 6-19 years old spend time outdoors. Together these surveys have been highly effective ways in which FS R&D provides timely information to guide National and State policies and legislation.

Forest Service R&D examined the intensive use of the popular Boundary Waters Canoe Area (BWCA), which draws over 250,000 visitors annually, to monitor and assess impacts on the pristine beauty, water quality and isolation of the area. Together with the Superior National Forest in Minnesota and university partners, Forest Service R&D has developed and implemented methods to monitor and map visitor travel and camping patterns. This work identifies high impact areas and develops methods that preserve the important natural characteristics of the area while still providing high quality recreation experiences for the large number of visitors.

Program Overview

The Outdoor 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

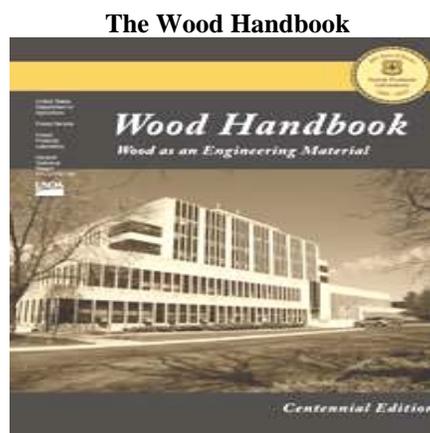
FY 2012 Program Changes

The FY 2012 President's Budget includes \$97,477,000 for resource management and use research and development, a decrease of \$3,285,000 from the FY 2011 Estimate. The request reflects a reduction of mature or low priority forest products, operations, and management research and an increase in forest resiliency and restoration research. Critical research in nanotechnology, bioenergy, and biomass management will be maintained.

Past Performance

In FY 2010, Forest Service R&D released an updated version of the tax planning guide titled, *Estate Planning for Forest Landowners: What Will Become of Your Timberland?* This publication is one of the most widely-used tax guides for family forest owners and the legal, accounting, financial, insurance, and forestry professionals who serve them. The book provides guidelines and examples for effective use of planning tools for both basic and more complex forest estates. Informed estate planning can help keep family forest properties intact, conferring economic, social, and environmental benefits to the community.

Forest Service researchers have discovered that cellulose nanocrystals (CNC), a forest derived renewable nanomaterial, are stronger than steel wire and Kevlar, and possesses unique optical properties. Possible applications of CNC include: lighter and stronger paper, lighter and



The Forest Products Laboratory's *Wood Handbook-Wood as an Engineering Material* serves as a primary reference document for a wide variety of users-from the general public through architects and design engineers who use wood in highly engineered structures. It is one of the most widely downloaded Forest Service documents - over 16,000 downloads of all or parts of it occur weekly. This special Centennial Edition builds upon previous editions, with several important additions.

stronger building materials, products that require less energy to manufacture and transport, polymers and plastics with novel properties, sensors, helicopter windows, automobiles, electronics, biomedical devices and armors.

Forest Service R&D has continued to develop more integrated management systems that enhance the health and productivity of the Nation's forests and enable private landowners and public land managers to better meet their resource management objectives, such as adaptation and mitigation strategies to manage for climate change and carbon sequestration. A climate change vulnerability assessment and workbook was developed and tested for northern Wisconsin to help land managers apply research results on vulnerable species and ecosystems at the project level. FS R&D cooperated with national forests, state forestry, and university partners in this effort. Similar efforts are now being launched in multiple states and National Forests. More information on the work can be found at <http://nrs.fs.fed.us/niacs/tools/ccrf/>. Efforts will also be made to develop new science and technologies to create value-added utilization opportunities for forest-based materials, and broaden the array of treatment options available to forest owners and managers. In addition, Forest Service R&D will assess the economic competitiveness of the U.S. forest sector and provide information and tools to help forest sector participants evaluate market opportunities and maintain healthy forest resources.

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. Focus areas include plant science, soil science, social science, silviculture, productivity, forest and range ecology and management, forest harvesting and operations, forest and biomass products and utilization, economics, urban forestry, and climate change.

Water, Air, and Soil R&D

FY 2012 Program Changes

The FY 2012 President's Budget includes \$35,974,000 for water, air, and soil research and development, a decrease of \$162,000 from the FY 2011 Estimate. The request reflects a reduction of low priority air quality/atmospheric interactions research with a refocusing of 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

Forest Service R&D has found cheaper and more efficient methods for accurately predicting stream temperatures, potential warming of cold water streams caused by climate change, and expected habitat loss for a wide range of sensitive species across large river networks. Similarly, Forest Service scientists have begun developing a computer application called the River Bathymetry Toolkit (RBT) that automatically extracts channel shape information from digital terrain maps. This

Climate Change Resource Center



The Climate Change Resource Center (CCRC) website, which has provided practical, science-based information on managing ecosystems under climate change to USFS land managers in the western United States, has been expanded to encompass a broader geography. <http://www.fs.fed.us/ccrc/>

information is important to assess channel and stream condition, to prescribe effective restoration actions, and to prioritize restoration investments in locations where the greatest improvement can be gained at the least cost.

Forest Service scientists have developed a new method to estimate the vulnerability of renewable water supply to shortages in the contiguous 48 states over the next century given projected socioeconomic and climatic changes. The research accounts for future supply vulnerability and risk of water shortage by modeling three scenarios that incorporate social, economic, and environmental information. Scenarios are modeled using downscaled estimates of weather variables from three different global climate models. Vulnerability is estimated by comparing supply and demand, and isolating those areas most likely to face water supply challenges. This research gives a first-ever accounting of water supply and demand consistently across the United States.

Forest Service R&D research has contributed significantly to knowledge of water, air and soil resources from research on local site conditions to assessment of potential future water shortages across the United States. To better understand water supply, scientists have determined that water supply trends in the western United States must account for ground water dynamics as well as more traditional measurement and analysis of snowpack. This research gives a clearer picture of future water supply.

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

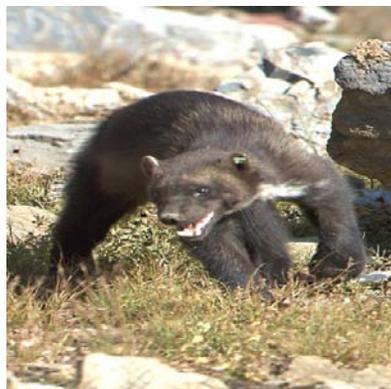
FY 2012 Program Changes

The FY 2012 President's Budget includes \$27,777,000 for wildlife and fish research and development, a decrease of \$2,690,000 from the FY 2011 Estimate. The request reflects reduced funding for studies on traditional game and fish species with a refocusing of funds for long term monitoring protocols for wildlife and aquatic species being evaluated on experimental forests.

Past Performance

Forest Service scientists evaluated the use of light detection and ranging (LiDAR) data for mapping the presence/absence of key habitat elements such as understory shrub species and different snag diameter classes in a mixed-conifer forest in Northern Idaho. This study highlights the value of LiDAR in characterizing key forest structure

Wolverine Mapping



FS R&D partnered with multiple state and private agencies to provide maps which identify corridor locations which optimize wolverine population connectivity. While current efforts are focused on wolverines, a species of conservation interest, these newly developed tools can be applied to a variety of organisms to inform their potential future in a changing climate.

components important for wildlife, and will lead to further applications for other forested environments and wildlife species.

Forest Service R&D will continue to address research to sustain species and ecosystems of concern so people can better understand and use credible scientific information to meet legal obligations and ensure wildlife, fish, and rare plants are sustained. Research will also help manage terrestrial and aquatic habitats so people can better conserve ecosystems to sustain or enhance selected animal and plant populations.

Forest Service R&D will continue to develop methods and technology to improve delivery of tools for use by managers for projects and planning with fuel reduction, fire suppression, and post fire mitigation and watershed restoration.

Program Overview

The Wildlife and Fish strategic program area relies upon interdisciplinary research to inform policy initiatives affecting wildlife and fish habitat on private and public lands and the recovery of threatened or endangered species. Scientists in this program area investigate the complex interactions among species, ecosystem dynamics and processes, land use and management, and emerging broad-scale threats, including global climate change, loss of open space, invasive species, and disease.

Inventory and Monitoring R&D

FY 2012 Program Changes

Inventory and Monitoring is comprised of Resource Data and Analysis and Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA). The FY 2012 President's Budget includes \$10,311,000 for Resource Data and Analysis, a decrease of \$1,152,000 from the FY 2011 Estimate; and \$61,939,000 for FIA, a decrease of \$5,000,000 from the FY 2011 Estimate.² Inventory and monitoring research on threatened and endangered species which have reached stable management solutions will be reduced. Funding for FIA in states added in 2010 (Nevada and Wyoming) is discontinued, and intensification of FIA plots associated with experimental forests is also discontinued. Implementing efficiencies in FIA will allow the program to continue in 48 States, including Hawaii and southeastern Alaska.

Past Performance

In FY 2010, FIA continued its use of program-level accomplishment data, as well as program cost data, to manage and improve program efficiency and to allocate funds to field programs. At the level of national performance measures, the FIA program met its goal of having 94% of data (less than 2 years old).

Forest Service scientists have developed a consistent national approach to forest inventory across the United States. This approach included a new national sample design, a national plot design, annual systematic measurement of a proportion of permanent plots in each State, and State inventory reports every 5 years. These documents—and the data that support these reports—are used by State forestry agencies to understand the issues that are impacting the condition of forests in their States.

² In FY 2011, Forest Inventory and Analysis was funded from both Forest and Rangeland Research and Forest Resource Information and Analysis (FRRIA). In FY 2012, FRRIA is eliminated.

Program Overview

The Inventory and Monitoring strategic program area provides the resource data, analysis, and tools needed to identify 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 the monitoring of 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.

Data from our monitoring efforts are used every day 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 data for timely, scientifically credible information about our forests. An important component of monitoring is gaining a clear understanding of what has happened in the past. Combining FIA data and disturbance maps from time-series Landsat imagery joins the statistical rigor of a field-based inventory with the spatial and temporal disturbance trends. The maps produced through North American Forest Dynamics Project methodologies offer the opportunity to communicate the timing, area, and intensity of fires, harvests, and other disturbances. This provides a clearer understanding of forest dynamics over the last several decades.

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 United States. 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: Climate Change, Forest Inventory and Analysis, Watershed Management and Restoration,

Government Accountability Office Report Released October 2010



GAO report 11-12 concluded: “The breadth of the research carried out by FS R&D, and the value placed on that work by the many who use it, reflects the agency's efforts to produce high-quality scientific information and tools to help manage our nation's forests and rangelands. This research is likely to be even more important in the future, as a complex web of increasing stresses on ecosystems crisscrossing multiple ownership boundaries tests the ability of land managers, policymakers, and others to respond. FS R&D has positioned itself to respond to these stresses, as evidenced by its research into climate change, wildland fire, invasive species, and other topics of immediate interest, by the steps it has taken to help ensure its research is relevant, and by its emphasis on cross-cutting research that spans multiple issues, ecological settings, research partners, and customers.”

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.

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
Climate Change	\$ 301	\$ 204	\$ 0	\$16,984	\$2,072	\$ 3,247	\$ 5,549	\$28,357
Forest Inventory and Analysis	0	0	0	0	0	0	61,939	61,939
Watershed Mgt and Restoration	2,000	1,300	0	2,500	10,000	6,500	1,000	23,300
Bioenergy and Biobased Products	250	100	0	12,000	250	0	350	12,950
Urban Natural Resource Stewardship	500	0	2,000	2,000	1,500	0	1,000	7,000
Nanotechnology	0	0	0	5,000	0	0	0	5,000
Localized Needs Research	19,595	33,369	2,676	58,993	22,152	18,030	2,412	157,227
Total	\$22,646	\$34,973	\$ 4,676	\$ 97,477	\$ 35,974	\$ 27,777	\$72,250	\$295,773

Priority Research Areas

Climate Change - \$28,357,000

The Forest Service climate change research program provides long term research, scientific information, and tools that can be used by land managers and policymakers to address climate change impacts to forests and rangelands. The Forest Service Global Change Research Strategy 2009-2019 focuses on predicting climate change 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. Climate Change research provides two key benefits to the public:

- Ensuring healthy and productive forests and grasslands for future generations—a critical component of energy and economic security.
- Developing best management practices that consider projections of climate change to improve forest resiliency. 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) - \$61,939,000

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 of them.

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

Adequate supplies of clean water are essential to human health and economic growth. Population growth and climate change, 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 Research and Development 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 climatic conditions and urbanization.
- Projections of national and regional water demand and supply as affected by climate change, 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 - \$7,000,000

The 21st century is the first 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.

Nanotechnology - \$5,000,000

Nanotechnology will 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. In FY 2011 Forest Service R&D, in collaboration with Birck Nanotechnology Center (BNC) at Purdue University, will focus on the following areas: generation of sufficient quantities of nanocellulosic materials to modify them for various uses, develop and test potential applications, and characterize their properties for standards development; development of nanocatalysts for woody cell wall deconstruction; development of nanosensors; predictive modeling; improvement of building materials; and development of international standards.

Localized Needs Research - \$157,227,000

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 similar proportion to eastern states and western states (excluding interior Alaska). However, partner contributions to eastern states are 15% of the total funding of eastern states, whereas partner funding is only 3% of total funding in western states, with the remainder coming from appropriated funds. In addition to base Research funding, State and Private Forestry provided \$5 million annually through FY 2010 from its appropriation to assist 26 States

in the collection of forest inventory and health information. For further detail and trends see <http://www.fia.fs.fed.us/library/bus-org-documents/default.asp>.

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.

(This page inserted to format for duplex printing)

Appropriation State and Private Forestry

	(dollars in thousands)					Percent of Program Change
	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Estimate	Pay & Other Cost Changes	Program Changes	FY 2012 President's Budget	
State & Private Forestry						
Annual Appropriations	\$308,061	\$308,061	\$0	\$33,521	\$341,582	11%
Supplemental & Emergency Funding	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
State & Private Forestry Total	\$308,061	\$308,061	\$0	\$33,521	\$341,582	11%
Annual Appropriation FTEs	590	615			519	
Supplemental & Emergency Funding FTEs	0	0			0	
Total Full-Time Equivalents	590	615			519	
State & Private Forestry						
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	\$57,282	\$57,282	\$0	-\$1,669	\$55,613	-3%
Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	\$48,573	\$48,573	\$0	-\$4,631	\$43,942	-10%
State Fire Assistance	\$39,147	\$39,147	\$0	-\$5,946	\$33,201	-15%
Volunteer Fire Assistance	\$7,000	\$7,000	\$0	\$0	\$7,000	0%
Forest Stewardship Program	\$29,369	\$29,369	\$0	\$80	\$29,449	0%
Forest Legacy Program	\$75,960	\$75,960	\$0	\$59,040	\$135,000	78%
Community Forest & Open Space Conservation	\$500	\$500	\$0	\$4,500	\$5,000	900%
Urban & Community Forestry	\$30,377	\$30,377	\$0	\$2,000	\$32,377	7%
Economic Action Programs	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$0	-\$5,000	\$0	-100%
Forest Resources Information & Analysis	\$5,035	\$5,035	\$0	-\$5,035	\$0	-100%
International Forestry	\$9,818	\$9,818	\$0	-\$9,818	\$0	-100%

State and Private Forestry Programs

The FY 2012 President’s Budget proposes \$341,582,000 for programs under the State and Private Forestry appropriation, a program increase of \$33,521,000 from the FY 2011 Estimate. State and Private Forestry (S&PF) provides technical and financial assistance to landowners and resource managers to help sustain the Nation’s urban and rural forests, and to protect communities and the environment from wildland fires, insects, disease, and invasive plants. This budget request includes full funding for the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF), which directs a portion of revenue from offshore oil and gas leases to State and local conservation. The Forest Legacy program is one of the two FS programs funded through LWCF.

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. 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. Along with the National Forest System, Forest and Rangeland Research, and the Department of the Interior, S&PF programs manage the impacts of wildland fires on communities and the environment.

Redesigning State and Private Forestry

During FY 2012, the State and Private Forestry Redesign effort will be in its fifth year implementing a progressive 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. State Assessments of Forest Resource Conditions are an integral part of the S&PF Redesign and were required by the 2008 Farm Bill to be completed by June 2010 for States to receive Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act funds. All States and U.S. Territories have completed these Assessments. Links to most of these documents can be found on the National Association of State Foresters’ website at

http://www.stateforesters.org/issues_and_policy/forests_in_the_farm_bill. The process of developing these reports varied widely among the states and territories, reflecting the differences in the management approaches traditionally taken in the states, the number of existing resources, the priorities of states, and the differences in the challenges that face them. However, all States and territories used an “all-lands” approach that considered all forestlands within their boundaries regardless of ownership.

**S&PF Program Leverages
\$24 Million in FY 2010**

In FY 2010, S&PF competitively allocated \$19.21 million to State Foresters, supporting 98 projects in 46 states (as well as 3 Pacific Islands and Puerto Rico). These allocations enabled the Forest Service to leverage almost \$24 million in partner dollars and in-kind contributions.

The primary trends and threats facing the Nation’s forest, as revealed in the Assessments, include changing ownerships of private lands, forest fragmentation, increased urbanization and conversion of forestlands to other uses, increased wildland-urban interface (WUI) areas, the effects of climate change, wildfire, and invasive species. Each of these issues is intertwined with the others. Climate change affects the incidence and spread of invasive species by changing where species can successfully colonize, and trees weakened by increased drought or flooding are more easily compromised. The increased tree mortality further exacerbates wildfire concerns, which also are increasing due to climate change, increased urbanization, and past fire suppression activities. Forest fragmentation—resulting in part from the intergenerational transfer of ownership, other shifts in private land ownership patterns, and increasing urbanization and sprawl—increases the difficulty of addressing all types of forest health issues, including insect and disease concerns, managing lands to reduce wildfire risks, and managing forests for their economic or carbon sequestration benefits.

Cooperation and coordination across jurisdictional boundaries are clearly needed to address these issues, most of which can be meaningfully addressed only at a landscape level and working through local communities. State forestry organizations have a long history of working with the Nation’s private forestlands. By focusing on priority outcomes that address landscape scale issues, the State Assessments and Strategies provide a tool to guide investments to conserve, protect and enhance our forests.

In FY 2012 the Redesign will continue to advance the Forest Service’s mission to sustain the Nation’s forests, with at least 15 percent of net available funds (not including earmarks and national commitments) in the Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands, State Fire Assistance, Forest Stewardship, and Urban and Community Forestry programs planned to be allocated through the Redesign’s competitive process. This competitive process is based on the assumption that our collective efforts will be most effective if available resources are focused on issues and landscapes of national importance and prioritized, using state and regional assessments, on activities that promise meaningful outcomes on the ground. This competitive resource allocation was identified as an effective means of ensuring that federal S&PF dollars are invested in projects that meet this standard.

This work will be guided by the Statewide Forest Resource Assessments and Strategies. These competitive allocations focus investments on three themes: conserve working forest landscapes, protect forests from harm, and enhance public benefits associated with trees and forests.

As required by Congressional Direction, the following table displays the allocation of funding to SPF Redesign in FY 2010. These funds supported 98 projects, many of which were regional or multi-state in nature. They included urban air quality tree canopy assessments, watershed protection and enhancement treatments, web-based forest inventories, planning for wildfires, wood energy business development, and forest landowner education – among many others.

FY 2010 Funding for SPF Redesign Projects

Program	Funding
Forest Health Management, Cooperative Lands, SPF	\$ 4,388,833
Forest Health Management, Cooperative Lands, NFP	\$ 422,000
State Fire Assistance, SPF	\$ 2,160,773
State Fire Assistance, NFP	\$ 2,107,753
Forest Stewardship	\$ 8,840,122
Urban and Community Forestry	\$ 3,718,519
Total	\$ 21,638,000

Forest Health Management

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Estimate	Pay & Other Cost		FY 2012 President's Budget	Percent of Program Change
			Program Changes	Program Changes		
Forest Health Management						
Annual Appropriations	\$105,855	\$105,855	\$0	-\$6,300	\$99,555	-6%
Forest Health Management Total	\$105,855	\$105,855	\$0	-\$6,300	\$99,555	-6%
Annual Appropriation FTEs	360	385			345	
Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	360	385			345	
Forest Health Management						
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	\$57,282	\$57,282	\$0	-\$1,669	\$55,613	-3%
Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	\$48,573	\$48,573	\$0	-\$4,631	\$43,942	-10%

Program Overview

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 positive carbon fluxes via 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.

Allocations are based upon level of risk as identified in the most recent revisions to 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 thru the National Sustainable Landscape Management Board of Directors and their Regional counterparts with other Forest Service activities, such as hazardous fuels, forest management and watershed restoration and maintenance activities. Programs and projects are focused on the highest priorities, as identified by the NIDRM and current aerial and ground surveys.

The Forest Service also continues to commit 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 2012 the Forest Service will continue management actions to reduce forest susceptibility to beetle outbreaks and protect high value trees through multiple funding sources, including FHM. In coordination with partners and stakeholders, the Forest Service will direct funds to high-priority areas that have been experiencing tree mortality as a result of bark beetle infestations to more aggressively focus our response on human safety and forest resiliency

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 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. They 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, including 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 of above-ground biomass of merchantable and non-merchantable timber 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.

Climate Change

To assist in the assessment and evaluation of the effects of climate change, 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 conditions. FHM continues to collect important genetic material that is at risk from climate change, 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 climate change and forest pests.

Emerging Threats

FHM also works collaboratively with other agencies, especially the USDA Animal Plant Health Inspection Service (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 work includes mapping surveys, control actions, methods development (including biocontrol development), and education and outreach with the public.

Program Budget Line Items

The FHM program has four budget line items, two in the State and Private Forestry appropriation, for Federal Lands and Cooperative Lands, and two in the Wildland Fire Management appropriation. Those budget line items funded through Wildland Fire Management are focused on landscapes with a high fire potential, including communities in the wildland-urban interface (WUI), and in previously burned areas

Forest Health Management-Federal Lands: FHM 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.

Forest Health Management-Cooperative Lands: FHM 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 funding chart on the following page is based on current information about insect and disease outbreaks. The actual distribution is likely to change once additional survey information is collected.

Selected Insects, Diseases, and Invasive Plants			
Program Discretionary Appropriations	Funding by Fiscal Year (thousands)		
R&D (Research Appropriation) S&PF (S&PF and WFM Appropriations)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Pres. Budg.
Asian Longhorn Beetle (Total)	\$347	\$197	\$197
R&D	\$147	147	147
S&PF	\$200	50	50
Douglas-fir Tussock Moth S&PF	1,500	\$34	\$34
Emerald Ash Borer (Total)	\$6,423	\$2,928	\$3,428
R&D	\$1,428	1,428	1,428
S&PF	\$4,995	1,500	2,000*
Gold Spotted Oak Borer, 1k Canker Disease, Laurel Wilt S&PF	\$600	\$300	\$300
Gypsy Moth (Total)	\$13,644	\$10,604	\$10,404
R&D	\$1,624	1,624	1,424
S&PF	12,020	8,980	8,980
Slow-the-spread	10,500	8,530	8,530
Suppression	1,500	400	400
Eradication	20	50	50
Hemlock Woolly Adelgid (Total)	\$5,423	\$4,223	\$4,173
R&D	1,923	1,923	1,923
S&PF	3,500	2,300	2,250
Invasive Plants (Total)	\$8,806	\$7,306	\$6,906
R&D	3,306	3,306	3,306
S&PF	5,500	4,000	3,600
Oak Wilt (Total)	\$725	\$725	\$725
R&D	125	125	125
S&PF	600	600	600
Port Orford Cedar Root Disease S&PF	\$189	\$189	\$189
Sirex Woodwasp (Total)	\$479	\$279	\$379
R&D	229	229	229
S&PF	250	50	150
Southern Pine Beetle (Total)	\$10,946	\$9,046	\$7,346
R&D	2,046	2,046	1,846
S&PF	8,900	7,000	5,500
Subterranean Termites R&D	\$886	\$886	886
Sudden Oak Death (Total)	\$4,152	\$3,952	3,752
R&D	2,552	2,552	2,352
S&PF	1,600	1,400	1,400
Western Bark Beetles (Total)	\$12,691	\$10,207	\$8,507
R&D	1,507	1,507	1,507
S&PF	11,184	8,700	7,000
Whitebark Pine Pests S&PF	\$150	\$150	\$150
White Pine Blister Rust (Total)	\$1,125	\$1,125	\$1,125
R&D	575	575	575
S&PF	550	550	550

Selected Insects, Diseases, and Invasive Plants			
Program Discretionary Appropriations	Funding by Fiscal Year (thousands)		
R&D (Research Appropriation)	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
S&PF (S&PF and WFM Appropriations)	Enacted	Estimate	Pres. Budg.
Sub-Totals			
R&D	\$16,348	16,348	15,748
S&PF	\$51,738	35,803	32,753
TOTAL	\$68,086	\$52,151	\$48,501

*The Forest Service and APHIS coordinate on the Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) strategy. FS funds focus on developing tools to manage EAB in the long-term. APHIS funds have been focused on the high cost of eradication and these funds are decreasing as they shift to long-term management.

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. Moreover, the program addressed the threats of relatively new non-native invasive pests such as the emerald ash borer, sudden oak death, thousand cankers disease, and gold-spotted oak borer.

Targets are based on the average unit costs over the past 5 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 2010, the significant increase in acres accomplished over the planned target for native species is attributed to integrated acres, or those acres protected during projects for which forest health was not the primary resource management objective, such as hazardous fuel treatment projects. Also, final accomplishments include acres protected as a result of projects funded under the American Recovery and Restoration Act. A significant decrease in invasive species acres being treated is due to fewer acres of defoliation caused by gypsy moth as a result of a population collapse across much of the infested area (however funding the prevention program remains a priority to ensure that spread of this pest continues to be slowed) and the difficulty in predicting accomplishments attributed to integrated acres.

Program Description

Program Overview

The Forest Health Management – 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 sudden oak death, thousand cankers disease, hemlock woolly adelgid, and asian longhorned beetle. For invasive plants, the Forest Health Management program primarily provides technical assistance to Federal land managers, as the National Forest System 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.

Gold-Spotted Oak Borer

Golden-spotted Oak Borer (GSOB) has caused mortality of oak across 28,000 acres on the Cleveland National Forest in California. Oak mortality was first noted in the area in 2002 with the connection to the GSOB demonstrated in 2008. Since then, a 5-Year Strategic Plan has been developed working across multi-level agencies to assist in the effort to manage known infestations and to reduce spread of GSOB to other locations. In 2010, GSOB mitigation and restoration efforts included 150 acres treated. The plan further addresses hazard tree issues, movement of firewood, and restoration of oak habitat.

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 gypsy moth, which continues to slow the progression of this invasive insect by 60 percent as it moves across the eastern US. STS is an integrated program of monitoring, trapping and treating the gypsy moth so that populations never really build up enough to 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 climate change, insects, and diseases. Seed collection activities will be focused on five pine species that are at risk of white pine bluster rust (an invasive fungal disease), mountain pine beetle, and climate change. These seed collection activities will help ensure these species' survival. These collections will be used in the future to reconstitute these at-risk ecosystems.

The Program will continue to fund the Eastern Forest Environmental Threat Assessment Center to provide information on how multiple threats interact with pests, focusing on the effects of climate change. Funding for the Western Wildland Environmental Threat Assessment Center is included in the request for the National Fire Plan Forest Health Management-Federal Lands program within the Wildland Fire Management appropriation.

Allocation and Integration

Annual priorities for mitigating the risk of future and current outbreaks are based, in large part, on the findings from NIDRM 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, whereby 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 (Forest Health Protection, and 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.

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

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, 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 Forester in 10 STS states, from Georgia and Wisconsin.

The Program also manages a number of invasive pests including emerald ash borer, asian longhorned beetle, hemlock woolly adelgid, gold-spotted oak borer, sudden oak death, thousand cankers disease and invasive plants. 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.

Past Performance

In FY 2010, the Forest Service treated native pest species on 152,119 acres and non-native invasive species on 533,508 acres of State and private lands. Treatment areas for native pests such as the southern pine beetle and western bark beetles focused on the highest priority large-scale watersheds. Priority treatments for non-native invasive pests focused on slowing the advancing front of gypsy moth on State and private lands from North Carolina to Wisconsin. The program continued to protect critical forest ecosystems from established non-native insects and diseases, such as Port Orford-cedar root disease, white pine blister rust, 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, thousand cankers disease, and gold-spotted oak borer.

Thousand Cankers Disease

A newly emerging (2008) insect/disease complex called Thousand Cankers Disease (TCD) has been identified as a potential threat to the nation's walnut resource. TCD is now known to occur in AZ, CA, CO, ID, OR, NM, TN, UT, and WA. With the recent discovery of TCD (2010) in TN, this disease is of increased concern since it now occurs in the center of the native black walnut range in the east. Since the Black Walnut National Conference was held in St. Louis (2009), A National TCD Response Framework has been developed collaboratively with APHIS, States, and Universities to provide current TCD background and possible suggestions to assist in the management of this disease. The National Framework has been finalized and will be endorsed by NASF, NPB, APHIS, and the FS in 2011.

Targets are based on the average unit costs over the past 5 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 2010, the increase in acres accomplished over the target for native species is attributed to changes in pest conditions, treatment methods, and lower unit costs as well as inclusion of integrated acres protected during projects funded whose main purpose was other resource management objectives, such as hazardous fuel treatments. Also, final accomplishments include acres protected as a result of projects funded under the American Recovery and Restoration Act. These factors are likely to persist into FY 2012 (other than American and Recovery and Restoration Act accomplishments). The slight decrease in invasive species acres being treated as compared to planned is due to fewer acres of defoliation caused by gypsy moth as a result of a population collapse across much of the infested area, thus fewer acres were treated.

Program Description

Program Overview

The Forest Health Management – Cooperative Lands program provides technical and financial assistance to States and territories to monitor, assess, and mitigate forest health conditions 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 provide technical assistance; conduct prevention, suppression, restoration, and eradication projects; and monitor 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 State Forest Resource Assessments 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 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 State Forest Resource Assessments. 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 Forest Health Management-Federal Lands program to identify priority lands and manage forest insects and diseases across the landscape. Prevention and suppression costs are shared with States and other non-Federal partners on a 1:1 basis.

Partnerships

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

Program activities are also coordinated closely with the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) and State Departments of Agriculture to detect and monitor introductions of new invasive species such as the emerald ash borer, asian long-horned 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 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Estimate	Pay & Other Cost Changes	Program Changes	FY 2012 President's Budget	Percent of Program Change
Cooperative Fire Protection						
Annual Appropriations	\$46,147	\$46,147	\$0	-\$5,946	\$40,201	-13%
Cooperative Fire Protection Total	\$46,147	\$46,147	\$0	-\$5,946	\$40,201	-13%
Annual Appropriation FTEs	49	49			49	
Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	49	49			49	
Cooperative Fire Protection						
State Fire Assistance	\$39,147	\$39,147	\$0	-\$5,946	\$33,201	-15%
Volunteer Fire Assistance	\$7,000	\$7,000	\$0	\$0	\$7,000	0%

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 (WUI), and reducing Federal wildland fire suppression costs. Cooperative Fire Protection consists of two activities: State Fire Assistance and Volunteer Fire Assistance. See the following pages for a detailed description of these programs.

Budget Line Item **Cooperative Fire Protection**
State Fire Assistance

Budget Line Item	(dollars in thousands)					Percent of Program Change
	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Estimate	Pay & Other Cost Changes	Program Changes	FY 2012 President's Budget	
State Fire Assistance						
Annual Appropriations	\$39,147	\$39,147	\$0	-\$5,946	\$33,201	-15%
State Fire Assistance Total	\$39,147	\$39,147	\$0	-\$5,946	\$33,201	-15%
Annual Appropriation FTEs	49	49			49	
Total Full-Time Equivalent (FTEs)	49	49			49	

	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
State Fire Assistance							
Communities assisted (number)	16,658	11,569	6,896	1,345	6,153	1,197	4,900

FY 2012 Program Changes

The FY 2012 President’s Budget proposes \$33,201,000 for State Fire Assistance (SFA), a program decrease of \$5,946,000 from the FY 2011 Estimate. These funds are matched and will be used to assist 4,900 communities with training, planning, hazardous fuel treatments and the purchase and maintenance of equipment. In the past several fiscal years the State Fire Assistance program has received significant amounts of supplemental funding from Congress that was unanticipated while planning accomplishment levels. The Program may adopt a separate accomplishment tracking process for supplemental funding in the future.

States will use State Fire Assistance funds to support their critical preparedness needs for communities at risk and identify those priority landscapes in need of planning and preparedness assistance, in accordance with the information in community wildfire protection plans (CWPPs) and priorities identified in their Statewide Assessments.

Past Performance

In FY 2010, SFA funding provided through State and Private Forestry appropriations assisted 6,153 communities through funding for a variety of different activities. Additional SFA accomplishments are reported under the Wildland Fire Management – Fire Operations – Other budget line item. State and Private Forestry accomplishments include funding the training of over 14,800 firefighters. Over 19,000 prevention and education programs were conducted, benefiting over 3,300 communities. Nearly \$3 million was invested in the purchase, maintenance, and rehabilitation of needed firefighting equipment. SFA funding also provided nearly \$3 million in funding to support suppression operations and support, such as dispatch centers. Additionally, assistance was provided to over 5,200 communities in the form of risk assessments, fire prevention programs, fire management planning, and hazardous fuel mitigation projects.

As part of the USDA Strategic Plan, the Forest Service also 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. Actual accomplishment figures tend to fluctuate from year

to year depending on the type and cost of individual projects 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 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 (CWPPs) or other collaboratively developed hazard mitigation plans. Depending on the State's priorities and fluctuations in fire danger the number of projects and communities assisted may vary significantly from year to year.

Program Description

Program Overview

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. Enhancing State and local fire protection organizations' capacity to be effective first responders in wildland fire initial attack operations is critical to reducing the risk of large, costly, catastrophic wildfires. Funds enable 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. This program also supports the Smokey Bear fire prevention program.

Allocation and Integration

SFA program activities are funded through two different budget line items, one as part of State and Private Forestry and the other as part of Wildland Fire Management, Fire Operations - Other. A base level of funding is distributed to the State Foresters in order for all 50 States to maintain and enhance coordination and communication with Federal agencies, as well as supply needed performance data. Remaining funds are allocated to each State based on acres of non-Federal land, population, and level of fire protection as identified in the Statewide Forest Resource Assessment and Strategy completed by each State Forester. Program funding is used for critical preparedness needs including firefighter safety, enhanced initial attack capability, and training. State Foresters further utilize their Statewide Forest Resource Assessment and Strategy to make determinations about how to target funding to address the highest priority needs identified within their State.

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 wildland fire suppression and response to natural disasters.

Budget Line Item **Cooperative Fire Protection**
Volunteer Fire Assistance

	(dollars in thousands)						Percent of Program Change
	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Estimate	Pay & Other Cost Changes	Program Changes	FY 2012 President's Budget		
Volunteer Fire Assistance							
Annual Appropriations	\$7,000	\$7,000	\$0	\$0	\$7,000		0%
Volunteer Fire Assistance Total	\$7,000	\$7,000	\$0	\$0	\$7,000		0%
Annual Appropriation FTEs	0	0			0		
Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	0	0			0		

	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
Volunteer Fire Assistance							
Volunteer fire departments assisted (number)	10,157	5,591	4,255	2,600	5,294	2,600	3,900

FY 2012 Program Changes

The FY2012 President’s Budget proposes \$7,000,000 for the Volunteer Fire Assistance (VFA) program, the same amount shown at the FY 2011 Estimate level. These funds are matched and are planned to provide financial assistance to 3,900 volunteer fire departments in rural communities with populations of less than 10,000 people. The actual number of volunteer fire departments assisted and the type of work that is accomplished depends on specific projects selection selected by each State.

Past Performance

In FY 2010, the Forest Service provided VFA funding to 5,294 communities. Funding helped with the training of over 9,100 firefighters; the organization or expansion of 18 fire departments; and the purchase, rehabilitation, and maintenance of over \$4.2 million dollars of equipment.

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 States’ priority projects were relatively expensive then they 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 is greater.

The Forest Service strongly encourages the States to focus their efforts on 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 for communities with populations of less than 10,000 individuals. The assistance and funding provides for training, development, organization, and equipment. Local fire agencies are the first line of defense for the initial attack on wildland fires, and therefore play a key role in meeting expanded fire protection needs

within the Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI). Through this program the Forest Service provides support that better enables local communities in rural areas to respond to natural and human-caused fires.

Allocation and Integration

VFA program activities are funded through two different budget line items, State and Private Forestry and Wildland Fire Management, Fire Operations - Other.

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 formula provides a fixed percentage of funds to the regions, the Northeastern Area, and the International Institute of Tropical Forestry. State Foresters will utilize information contained within their Statewide Forest Resource Assessment and Strategy to determine which volunteer fire departments within their States 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 provides equipment for wildland fire suppression to rural volunteer fire departments serving communities with populations of less than 10,000.

Cooperative Forestry

(dollars in thousands)						
	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Estimate	Pay & Other Cost Changes	Program Changes	FY 2012 President's Budget	Percent of Program Change
Cooperative Forestry						
Annual Appropriations	\$146,241	\$146,241	\$0	\$55,585	\$201,826	38%
Cooperative Forestry Total	\$146,241	\$146,241	\$0	\$55,585	\$201,826	38%
Annual Appropriation FTEs	152	152			125	
Total Full-Time Equivalent (FTEs)	152	152			125	
Cooperative Forestry						
Forest Stewardship Program	\$29,369	\$29,369	\$0	\$80	\$29,449	0%
Forest Legacy Program	\$75,960	\$75,960	\$0	\$59,040	\$135,000	78%
Community Forest & Open Space Conservation	\$500	\$500	\$0	\$4,500	\$5,000	900%
Urban & Community Forestry	\$30,377	\$30,377	\$0	\$2,000	\$32,377	7%
Economic Action Programs	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$0	-\$5,000	\$0	-100%
Forest Resources Information & Analysis	\$5,035	\$5,035	\$0	-\$5,035	\$0	-100%

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 and services while building civic capacity to achieve long-term goals for sustainable development.

The Cooperative Forestry programs are Forest Stewardship Program, Forest Legacy Program, Urban and Community Forestry Program, Economic Action Programs, Community Forest and Open Space Conservation Program, and Forest Research Information and Analysis. Descriptions of these programs can be found on the following pages.

Budget Line Item

**Cooperative Forestry
Forest Stewardship Program**

	(dollars in thousands)						Percent of Program Change
	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Estimate	Pay & Other Cost Changes	Program Changes	FY 2012 President's Budget		
Forest Stewardship Program							
Annual Appropriations	\$29,369	\$29,369	\$0	\$80	\$29,449		0%
Forest Stewardship Program Total	\$29,369	\$29,369	\$0	\$80	\$29,449		0%
Annual Appropriation FTEs	58	58			58		
Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	58	58			58		
	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 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	0.5%	1.8%	2.6%	10.0%	1.8%	10.0%	10.0%
Acres of nonindustrial private forest land that are being managed sustainably under forest stewardship management plans. (Annual)	1,715,206	1,888,904	2,076,447	2,000,000	1,805,353	2,250,000	2,250,000
Acres of nonindustrial private forest land that are being managed sustainably under forest stewardship management plans. (Cumulative)	16,848,895	18,737,799	18,582,449	22,000,000	19,592,387	23,500,000	25,750,000

Note: Output measures include acres managed under current forest stewardship management plans only; as plans expire they are not always renewed, resulting in the slight drop seen in the cumulative measure in FY 2009.

FY 2012 Program Changes

The FY 2012 President’s Budget proposes \$29,449,000 for the Forest Stewardship Program, an increase of \$80,000 from the FY2011 Estimate. The Program’s focus and impact will be significantly enhanced by the application of the completed Statewide Assessments and Resource Strategies, better coordination with program delivery partners, landowner peer to peer networks, and information technology advances. Statewide Assessments and Resource Strategies will enable 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, Statewide Assessments will help States identify and address opportunities resulting from emerging ecosystem service and biomass energy markets, and focus program assistance to priority forested landscape areas.

Progress will also be made on 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 2010, nationwide, nearly 20 million acres of non-industrial private forest lands were managed according to current Forest Stewardship Plans. Of this total, 9.2 million acres are within high priority landscape areas identified through either the Forest Stewardship Spatial Analysis Project, or Statewide Assessments. States monitor the implementation of Forest Stewardship Plans using a statistically reliable, nationally consistent field monitoring program. Program delivery is expected to increase significantly in priority forest landscape areas because the Forest Stewardship Program has clearly defined priority landscapes for focused program delivery through the Spatial Analysis Project (SAP). All States and Territories used a GIS overlay analysis to identify areas with highest overall Forest Stewardship Program potential. With the implementation of the Statewide Assessments and Strategies, these priority areas now focus on all State and Private programs and resources. A more integrated and place-based approach to program delivery should result in more program impact.

The Spatial Analysis Project (SAP)

The SAP is a GIS-based strategic management tool that allows State forestry agencies to identify and spatially display important forest lands (rich in natural resources and vulnerable to threat), tracts currently under Forest Stewardship Plans, and areas of opportunity for future Forest Stewardship Program efforts. The SAP contributed extensively to the completion of Statewide Assessments and Resource Strategies in FY 2010.

The actual number of acres managed under Forest Stewardship Plans was lower than targeted for the following 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 and redirected towards program planning, administration, and management. Also, new program focus areas may include completely different and much more diverse landowner demographics. New and innovative landowner outreach tools that target these more diverse landowner demographics 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. The Forest Stewardship Program has successfully developed and released powerful spatial accomplishment tracing and plan-writing tools for field foresters and program managers that will help them in this effort. 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. We will continue to set ambitious targets based on the expectation that States will successfully leverage additional resources, better integrate programs, and develop and implement more effective landowner outreach strategies detailed in their Statewide Assessments and Strategies.

Program Description

Program Overview

The Forest Stewardship Program is the only Forest Service Program focused exclusively on private forest land management. A primary focus of the Program is the development of comprehensive, multi-resource management plans that provide landowners with the information they need to manage their forests for a variety of products and services. The program 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 society. 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.” The Program also helps prepare forest landowners for ecosystem services markets and other incentive programs, and sustaining forest products markets in rural communities. By providing the incentive for private forest landowners to develop forest management plans, the Program also plays a critical role in maintaining a national, technically qualified pool of private consultant and state agency field foresters who can provide assistance in developing those plans.

The Forest Service will continue to work with 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 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 climate change, including increased fire risk, invasive species migration and species range and habitat shifts. Where appropriate and feasible, management plans will include actions to mitigate adverse impacts and define a more dynamic desired future forest function.

Allocation and Integration

Program funding is allocated to Forest Service regions and the Northeastern Area based on statewide comprehensive program potential and cumulative program impact within priority landscape areas. Statewide comprehensive program potential is based on the number of non-industrial private forestland (NIPF) owners and the number of NIPF acres. Priority landscape areas are delineated in Statewide Assessments and 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 Forest Stewardship management 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 a minimum 1:1 match for Federal funds, but most far exceed this level.

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 Service partners 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. Also, the Reforestation Nurseries and Genetic Resources Program (RNGR) provides people who grow seedlings for conservation and forestry with the latest technical information, thereby supporting an extensive network for seedling production.

The National Agroforestry Center

The National Agroforestry Center (NAC) accelerates the application of agroforestry through a national network of partners. For example, in 2009 the NAC published the *Conservation Buffer Guide*, a synthesis of over 1,400 research articles on conservation buffers, complete with graphics and assistance in designing multiple function buffers. The *Guide* has been published in English, Spanish and Chinese – in the last year over 10,000 copies have been requested and mailed out to natural resource professionals all over the U.S. and in many countries around the world.

Budget Line Item **Cooperative Forestry**
Forest Legacy Program

(dollars in thousands)						
	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Estimate	Pay & Other Cost Changes	Program Changes	FY 2012 President's Budget	Percent of Program Change
Forest Legacy Program						
Annual Appropriations	\$75,960	\$75,960	\$0	\$59,040	\$135,000	78%
Forest Legacy Program Total	\$75,960	\$75,960	\$0	\$59,040	\$135,000	78%
Annual Appropriation FTEs	24	24			22	
Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	24	24			22	

Note: The FY 2010 enacted level reflects the deduction of \$500,000 from the Forest Legacy total appropriation of \$76,460,000, which was directed by Congress for initiation of the Community Forest Program, presented as a separate budget line item in the FY 2012 budget (Community Forest and Open Space Conservation).

	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
Forest Legacy Program							
Acres of environmentally important forests protected from conversion (Annual)	88,091	194,987	176,471	188,000	136,960	215,000	301,000
Acres of environmentally important forests protected from conversion (Cumulative)	1,448,091	1,643,078	1,897,809	2,085,809	2,056,107	2,300,809	2,601,809
Parcelization of forests avoided (number of parcels prevented)	2,880	13,392	7,161	9,200	2,682	10,506	14,700

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 2012 Program Changes

The FY 2012 President’s Budget proposes \$135,000,000 for the Forest Legacy Program (FLP), a program increase of \$59,040,000 from the FY 2011 Estimate. 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. 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. This budget request includes full funding for the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF), which directs a portion of revenue from offshore oil and gas leases to State and local conservation. The Forest Legacy and Land Acquisition programs are funded through LWCF. By permanently protecting important working forest lands, the Forest Legacy Program helps to create and maintain rural jobs and ensure a robust forest infrastructure. The funding will help the Forest Service continue to work across boundaries to support

BLOOD RUN NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK- SOUTH DAKOTA

This \$2.7 million project will fund acquisition of a 300-acre property near Sioux Falls, South Dakota, which will maintain a nationally important cultural icon in the heart of the Blood Run National Historic Landmark Area. The rich pre-settlement history of the Oneota culture as well as upland forests, grasslands and wetlands along one mile of the Big Sioux River will be protected.

projects that protect forests in key landscapes as identified by State Forestry agencies in their recently completed Statewide Assessments and Strategies that address the national priorities for private forests. These projects will be coordinated with other partners to create viable and cohesive zones where the economic, social and environmental values of forests are conserved.

Forty-two States submitted 77 proposed projects supported by 600 individuals and organizations to the Forest Service for FY 2012 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 Statewide Assessments and Resource Strategy documents and State Assessments of Need.

Past Performance

In FY 2010, the FLP completed 46 projects and leveraged \$49,000,000 of Federal funds with \$103,000,000 million of partner funds to protect a total of 136,960 acres. Completed acres were lower than anticipated due to the following factors: (1) the FLP completed a significant number of projects, and some 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 2 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. Fifty-seven percent (429 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, water quality, and resource-based economies. 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. Conservation across a landscape rather than focusing solely within ownership boundaries is essential to address large-scale conservation issues such as resilience to climate change, conservation of water resources, reduction of wildfire risk, and protection of at-risk species. Forest protection and preservation is one of the most important ways to sequester carbon. Research shows that approximately 20% of human caused carbon emissions world-wide are the result of deforestation or conversion of forest land to other uses.

DEVILS TOWER VIEWSHED - WYOMING

\$2 million of FLP funds will be used to protect 5,700 acres of the stunning scenic foreground to Devils Tower National Monument, with its internationally recognized cultural, historic and geological significance located in the Black Hills of far northeastern Wyoming. In addition, sustainably managed Ponderosa Pine forests, meadows, and riparian lands along about 4 miles of the Belle Fourche River will be protected from development.

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. These strategic criteria help to identify projects that fit within landscapes of national importance, such as Chesapeake Bay and the Great Lakes. 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 2012 Project List

Final Rank	State	Project Name	Panel Request
1	KY	Big Rivers Corridor Phase 2	5,100,000
2	CA	Eel River Conservation Area Phase 2	7,000,000
3	ME	High Peaks – Crocker Mountain	7,000,000
4	MI	Menominee River Headwaters Forest	3,000,000
5	WI	Chippewa Flowage Forest	2,500,000
6	MT	Stimson Forestlands Conservation	6,500,000
7	UT	Green Canyon	4,000,000
8	AR	Maumelle Water Excellence	4,000,000
9	NH	Androscoggin Headwaters	5,000,000
10	TN	Fiery Gizzard	500,000
11	ID	Boundary Connections	3,160,000
12	MA	Brushy Mountain	5,000,000
13	HI	Kukaiau Koa Forest	2,000,000
14	NJ	Working Forests, Healthy Forests	2,000,000
15	ME	High Peaks – Orbeton Stream	1,730,000
16	FL	Thomas Creek NE FL Timberlands	3,500,000
17	PA	Eagle Rock	1,500,000
18	SD	Blood Run Nat'l Historic Landmark	2,660,000
19	VT	Northern Green Mountains Linkage	2,550,000
20	NY	Follensby Pond	3,500,000
21	WY	Devils Tower Viewshed	2,000,000
22	OR	Blue Mountain Heritage	1,500,000
23	MA	Southern Monadnock Plateau Phase 3	3,870,000
24	MS	Pascagoula R. Conservation Lands	3,185,000

Final Rank	State	Project Name	Panel Request
25	IN	Discover Woods	2,365,000
26	CT	Thorpe Mountain	2,110,000
27	NC	Campbell Creek Watershed	2,000,000
28	TX	Longleaf Ridge Conservation Area	3,785,000
29	VA	Mattaponi Headwaters	3,000,000
30	CA	Six Rivers to the Sea Phase 3	1,500,000
31	OR	Gilchrist Forest	2,500,000
32	AR	Wye Mountain Headwaters	2,000,000
33	TN	North Cumberland Conserv. Area	1,280,000
34	ID	North Idaho Timber Communities	1,020,000
35	WA	Mt. St. Helens Forest	2,387,000
36	UT	North Fork	535,000
37	GA	Lookout Mt. Regional Forest Corr.	1,455,000
38	NH	Mahoosuc Gateway	3,375,000
39	WY	Munger Mountain Corridor	3,000,000
40	PA	Little Bushkill Headwaters Forest	1,500,000
41	WA	Pysht Coastal Forest	1,500,000
42	DE	Sussex Woodlands	1,350,000
43	IA	Upper Iowa River Watershed	2,775,000
44	SC	Savannah River Phase 3	1,925,000
45	AK	Ouzinkie – No. Afognak Phase 1	1,000,000
46	MO	LaBarque Creek	2,255,000
	KS	New State Start-up	500,000
	OK	New State Start-up	500,000
		Administrative Funds	6,628,000
		Total Funding	135,000,000

**Budget Line Item Cooperative Forestry
Community Forest and Open Space Conservation Program**

	(dollars in thousands)				Percent	
	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Estimate	Pay & Other Cost Changes	Program Changes	FY 2012 President's Budget	of Program Change
Community Forest & Open Space Conservation						
Annual Appropriations	\$500	\$500	\$0	\$4,500	\$5,000	900%
Community Forest & Open Space Conservation Total	\$500	\$500	\$0	\$4,500	\$5,000	900%
Annual Appropriation FTEs	0	0			1	
Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	0	0			1	

Note: The FY 2010 enacted level reflects the \$500,000 for initiation of the Community Forest Program which was included in the FY 2010 Forest Legacy appropriation of \$76,460,000.

FY 2012 Program Changes

The FY 2012 President’s Budget proposes \$5,000,000 for the Community Forest and Open Space Conservation Program a \$4,500,000 increase above the FY2011 Estimate. This program will be a cornerstone of the President’s *America’s’ Great Outdoors Initiative*, meriting its significant increase. The purpose of Community Forest Program- CFP, (authorized by Section 8003 of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-236; 122 Stat. 1281), is to achieve community benefits through grants to local governments, Tribal Governments, and 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 climate change, provide demonstration sites for private forest landowners, and derive financial and community benefits from sustainable management. This program will help us protect and enjoy our outdoor heritage - a key piece of the President’s *America’s Great Outdoors initiative* - by empowering people and communities to protect and restore the places that they cherish. This program will play a vital role in 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.

Once the program regulations are finalized, the Forest Service will use FY2012 funds, along with previous CFP funds, to solicit projects through a request for proposals and fund projects through a competitive process.

Past Performance

The Community Forest Program was authorized in 2008, and the first funds were received in FY 2010. Proposed regulations were developed in FY 2010. In the course of development of these proposed regulations the agency engaged in dialogue with various groups and individuals regarding some of the technical and administrative aspects of the proposed rule. The proposed regulation is undergoing Tribal consultation and a 60-day public comment period, which should conclude in March 2011. The public comment period will allow for expanded outside participation in further shaping and finalizing the rule. Program implementation will occur following the issuance of the final rule, expected in summer or fall 2011. The regulations will outline 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.

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 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.

Community benefits under CFP include, but are not limited to: (1) economic benefits through sustainable forest management; (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.

The CFP complements the Forest Legacy Program (FLP) and the Urban and Community Forestry Program (U&CF). 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.

Allocation and Integration

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

Partnerships

The Forest Service has received a letter in support of the program, and requesting that the agency move quickly towards implementation from 118 organizations, including States, local governments, and land trusts. The Forest Service anticipates that the CFP regulations will receive support from State and local governments, Tribal Governments, land trusts and other conservation organizations, and communities.

Budget Line Item **Cooperative Forestry**
Urban and Community Forestry

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Estimate	Pay & Other Cost Changes	Program Changes	FY 2012 President's Budget	Percent of Program Change
Urban & Community Forestry						
Annual Appropriations	\$30,377	\$30,377	\$0	\$2,000	\$32,377	7%
Urban & Community Forestry Total	\$30,377	\$30,377	\$0	\$2,000	\$32,377	7%
Annual Appropriation FTEs	44	44			44	
Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	44	44			44	

	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
Urban & Community Forestry							
Percentage of people living in communities managing programs to plant, protect, and maintain their urban and community trees and forests.	38.0%	39.6%	42.0%	38.0%	43.0%	38.0%	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%	38%	34%	37%	34%	37%	34%

FY 2012 Program Changes

The FY 2012 President’s Budget proposes \$32,377,000 for the Urban and Community Forestry (U&CF) program, an increase of \$2,000,000 from the FY 2011 Estimate. The increased funding is a key component of the President’s *America’s Great Outdoors (AGO)* initiative to conserve important landscapes and reconnect Americans to the outdoors. One of the recommendations in the AGO report is to connect people from where they live to community parks and green spaces. U&CF helps to bridge that gap. With the proposed FY 2012 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, 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.

Climate Change Stresses

In FY 2010, state and territorial partners were encouraged to further focus program educational and technical assistance and outreach efforts on helping localities improve the resilience of their urban and community forests. Through strategic tree planting and active urban forest management, program partners were able to assist communities with increasing carbon sequestration, reducing energy consumption, and improving water quality and quantity.

Past Performance

In FY 2010, U&CF provided assistance to 7,102 communities, reaching a total of 177 million people. The population served by the program in FY 2010 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. Funding is provided to the highest priority activities that can demonstrate performance in a transparent manner.

Program Description

Program Overview

The U&CF program promotes the creation of healthier, more livable urban environments across the Nation. Urban and Community Forestry assists cities, suburbs, and towns across the country in improving the condition and coverage of community trees and forests. With 80 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 responds to these needs by maintaining, restoring, and improving urban forest ecosystems on more than 70 million acres. Active management of these assets secures the greatest economic, social, and environmental benefits from these resources. Urban and Community Forestry delivers technical, financial, educational, and research assistance to communities in all 50 States, the District of Columbia, and 8 U.S. territories and affiliated Pacific island nations. Assistance is delivered to communities primarily through State forestry agencies. Program priorities emphasize delivering critical ecosystem services such as air and water quality, storm water management, energy conservation, greenhouse gas reduction, wildlife habitat, and improved human health and well being. Benefits of management include increased community tree canopy, improved urban forest management, and reduced impacts of land use change.

Creating Jobs & Improving the Urban Forest

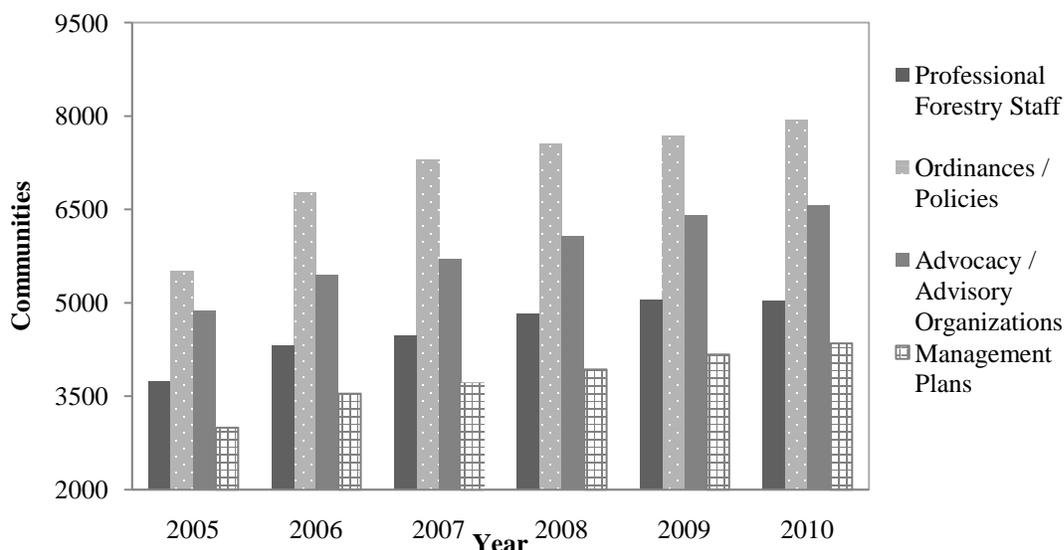
Through the FY 2009 American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, the Los Angeles Conservation Corps will plant 1,000 trees, while providing job readiness and job placement assistance to at-risk youths in the Los Angeles Metro Area. Corps students also learn necessary tree maintenance skills, such as, pruning, watering and staking.

State and territorial partners focus educational and technical assistance and outreach efforts to help localities improve the resilience of their urban and community forests in response to climate change stresses. Urban and Community Forestry conducted an analysis of the Statewide Forest Resource Assessments and Strategies, completed in June 2010, for common trends in areas of focus as well as for innovative ideas for this program. Objectives will include building on program success, focusing on needs, and recognizing emerging opportunities.

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.

Allocation Criteria: Urban and Community Forestry Accomplishments



The Urban and Community forestry program is well integrated with other Forest Service programs. U&CF and Forest Health Protection work together to monitor urban forest health, including the early detection and response to invasive insect pests such as emerald ash borer and Asian long-horned beetle.

U&CF works with Research and Development to develop, disseminate, and support an urban and community forest benefits assessment and management software called i-Tree. i-Tree currently has over 5,700 unique users in the U. S. across all 50 states, and 83 different countries.

Partnerships

Urban and Community Forestry delivers its program through State forestry agencies, other Federal agencies, local governments, community organizations, and volunteers. State programs leverage FS 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.

Budget Line Item

**Cooperative Forestry
Economic Action Programs**

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Estimate	Pay & Other Cost Changes	Program Changes	FY 2012 President's Budget	Percent of Program Change
Economic Action Programs						
Annual Appropriations	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$0	-\$5,000	\$0	-100%
Economic Action Programs Total	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$0	-\$5,000	\$0	-100%
Annual Appropriation FTEs	0	0			0	
Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	0	0			0	

FY 2012 Program Changes

The FY 2012 President’s Budget does not propose funding for Economic Action Programs, a decrease of \$5,000 from FY 2011.

Program Overview

Economic Action Programs build capacity within communities to take strategic action and effectively engage in and contribute to the sustainable management of natural resources from the local to national level. Funds appropriated through this program enhance the ability of private enterprises to treat forestland, utilize restoration by-products, and meet energy resource needs; stimulate local community action to care for forests and grasslands; and support collaborative actions across ownership or agency boundaries.

Budget Line Item

**Cooperative Forestry
Forest Resources Information and Analysis**

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Estimate	Pay & Other Cost Changes	Program Changes	FY 2012 President's Budget	Percent of Program Change
Forest Resources Information & Analysis						
Annual Appropriations	\$5,035	\$5,035	\$0	-\$5,035	\$0	-100%
Forest Resources Information & Analysis Total	\$5,035	\$5,035	\$0	-\$5,035	\$0	-100%
Annual Appropriation FTEs	26	26			0	
Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	26	26			0	

FY 2012 Program Changes

The FY 2012 President’s budget discontinues funds for Forest Resources Information and Analysis (FRIA), a decrease of \$5,035,000 from the FY 2011 Estimate. These funds are used by the Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) program to provide grants to states which leverage forest inventory work conducted within Research and Development. This decrease will be absorbed by the FIA program as presented within Forest and Rangeland Research (FRRE). Since Research FIA program has authority to conduct research and to provide grants to states, and this program only has the authority to provide grants, this change represents an efficiency in funding for the Forest Service in that two budget line items are now collapsed into one.

Past Performance

In FY 2010, the Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) program was implemented in 47 states. Forest Service Research and Development 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.

In an effort to provide further transparency and consistency in official U.S. forest carbon estimates, the FIA program of the U.S. Forest Service is now providing carbon stock estimates at the state level.

Program Description

Program Overview

The Forest Resources Information and Analysis (FRIA) budget complements the Forest and Rangeland Research Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) efforts. The budget line item in State and Private Forestry provides cost-share funding to States participating in the FIA program for assistance in data collection and development of customized analyses of FIA data for issues important to participating states. FIA data were utilized as part of the State Forest Resource Assessments, providing baseline information on forest health and productivity that helped states efficiently set priorities for expenditure of other State and Private Forestry program dollars.

Allocation and Integration

The program 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.

Partnerships

FIA is managed as a partnership, led by Forest Service Research & Development 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 make matching cash contributions or provide in-kind staff support for program implementation as well as in-kind services that facilitate or add value to program outputs.

Budget Line Item **International Forestry**

	(dollars in thousands)					Percent of Program Change
	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Estimate	Pay & Other Cost Changes	Program Changes	FY 2012 President's Budget	
International Forestry						
Annual Appropriations	\$9,818	\$9,818	\$0	-\$9,818	\$0	-100%
International Forestry Total	\$9,818	\$9,818	\$0	-\$9,818	\$0	-100%
Annual Appropriation FTEs	29	29			0	
Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	29	29			0	

FY 2012 Program Changes

The FY 2012 President’s Budget does not propose a budget line for the International Forestry program. This program will be funded at \$6 million in FY 2012 from a variety of budget lines that are directly relevant to the work being completed. We will maintain priority investments in natural resource conservation issues, including climate change, invasive species, biodiversity conservation, migratory species, and advancing U.S. policy.

Program Description

Program Overview

The International Forestry program promotes sustainable forest management and addresses climate change issues globally; bringing important technologies and innovations back to the United States. Forest Service land managers and scientists deliver their expertise overseas through technical cooperation, training, policy assistance, and in disaster preparedness and response. The program focuses on key natural resource needs in countries with significant forest resources and important forest product related trade with the United States. The program is critical in protecting U.S. investments in a wide array of domestic natural resource conservation issues, including climate change, invasive species, biodiversity conservation, migratory species, and forest conservation. Furthermore, the program fosters improved natural resource management worldwide, advancing the understanding of the most pressing international issues including climate change, forest-dependent community sustainability, land management, and biodiversity.

Allocation and Integration

The program prioritizes work and directs funding in several different ways. The program focuses on climate change and related forest management and policy issues including conserving migratory species habitats and addressing the threat of invasive species, particularly those posing the greatest potential threat to US forests. The program collaborates closely with Forest Service field units and with domestic and international partners including those in other U.S. government agencies, foreign governments, international and local environmental organizations, universities and the private sector. Lastly, priorities are set in conjunction with the U.S. Department of State to address the most important international issues including climate change, illegal logging, and sustainable forest management.

Partnerships

The International Forestry program works in coordination with 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. The International Forestry program currently collaborates with other governments, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector on climate change and avoided deforestation through policy engagement and technical cooperation. International policy discussions on climate change have recently become more focused on the role of forests and grasslands in greenhouse gas production and capture. Support for schemes to reduce emissions from deforestation and degradation are gaining momentum. International Forestry works closely with the U.S. Department of State and other U.S. government agencies in these international policy deliberations. In coordination with other governments, non-governmental organizations, and communities, International Forestry engages in technical collaboration to develop capacity, strengthen institutions, and develop economic alternatives to unsustainable harvesting and management practices. The focus is on reducing deforestation and land degradation while at the same time improving management practices and protecting habitat around the world.

Appropriation

National Forest System

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Estimate	Pay & Other Cost Changes	Program Changes	FY 2012 President's Budget	Percent of Program Change
National Forest System						
Annual Appropriations	\$1,551,339	\$1,551,339	\$0	\$153,187	\$1,704,526	10%
Supplemental & Emergency Funding	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
National Forest System Total	\$1,551,339	\$1,551,339	\$0	\$153,187	\$1,704,526	10%
Annual Appropriation FTEs	11,533	11,547			11,714	
Supplemental & Emergency Funding FTEs	5	0			0	
Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	11,538	11,547			11,714	
National Forest System						
Integrated Resource Restoration	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$854,242	\$854,242	0%
Land Management Planning, Assessment & Monitoring	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$205,602	\$205,602	0%
Land Management Planning	\$45,917	\$45,917	\$0	-\$45,917	\$0	-100%
Inventory & Monitoring	\$170,502	\$170,502	\$0	-\$170,502	\$0	-100%
Recreation, Heritage & Wilderness	\$285,117	\$285,117	\$0	\$5,381	\$290,498	2%
Wildlife & Fisheries Habitat Management	\$143,014	\$143,014	\$0	-\$143,014	\$0	-100%
Grazing Management	\$50,714	\$50,714	\$0	-\$5,269	\$45,445	-10%
Forest Products	\$336,722	\$336,722	\$0	-\$336,722	\$0	-100%
Vegetation & Watershed Management	\$187,960	\$187,960	\$0	-\$187,960	\$0	-100%
Minerals & Geology Management	\$87,240	\$87,240	\$0	-\$8,435	\$78,805	-10%
Landownership Management	\$95,606	\$95,606	\$0	-\$9,731	\$85,875	-10%
Law Enforcement Operations	\$145,047	\$145,047	\$0	-\$988	\$144,059	-1%
Valles Caldera National Preserve	\$3,500	\$3,500	\$0	-\$3,500	\$0	-100%
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%

The National Forest System and Programs

The FY 2012 President’s Budget proposes \$1,704,526,000 for the National Forest System, a \$153 million program increase from the FY 2011 Estimate. The proposal includes an increase in the Recreation, Heritage and Wilderness program in support of the President’s America’s Great Outdoors (AGO) and the First Lady’s “Let’s Move” initiative. Other increases include a reflection of the shift of other appropriations and programs in support of budget structure changes as described below.

The National Forest System (NFS) appropriation provides funds for the stewardship and management of the 193 million acres of national forests and grasslands. Following Secretary Vilsack’s vision, the Forest Service has placed a focus on improving the health of its watersheds, restoring ecosystem functions, increasing forest resilience to climate change, and contributing to vibrant local economies. Conserving forests and grasslands does not just conserve 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 getting outdoors more often. 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 natural resources requires the complex integration of many different program areas. The suite of NFS programs support the planning, coordination, and implementation of activities which foster recreation opportunities for the public, energy for the Nation, timber and non-timber forest products, habitat for wildlife, forage for domestic animals, water-quality protection and improvement, and job creation. These activities are managed to meet the needs of the Nation while maintaining or improving the health of the land and protecting the environment.

The FY 2012 President’s Budget includes a number of budget structure changes designed to increase efficiency in program administration and delivery and reduce redundancy while continuing to support the Administration’s highest priorities:

Integrated Resource Restoration (IRR)

The Forest Service proposes a consolidated budget line item (BLI) to facilitate a holistic approach to landscape management. The President’s Budget continues the FY 2011 proposal to establish a new BLI by combining the Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management, Forest Products, and Vegetation and Watershed Management. In response to feedback from Congress and the public, funding for the Legacy Roads and Trails, non-wildland urban interface (WUI) Hazardous Fuels Management and Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration (CFLR) previously included in Wildland Fire Management and the road decommissioning activity formerly in Capital Improvement and Maintenance are included in the proposed line item. IRR will also cover management activities previously funded by Wildland Fire Management, Rehabilitation and Restoration This budget structure aligns with the Secretary’s vision of integrating watershed protection and restoration in to the management of national forests and grasslands, and will allow to more effectively accomplishing forest health and water quality improvement goals. IRR will lead to improved project integration and accomplishments to geographically specific places on the ground.

IRR will combine the following BLIs and activities in to one integrated BLI:

Previous BLIs and Activities	Activities Under New BLI
National Forest System: Forest Products Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management Vegetation and Watershed Management Post-fire Rehabilitation and Restoration Wildland Fire Management: Hazardous Fuels Non-WUI fuel reduction	Integrated Resource Restoration: Restoration and Management of Ecosystems Priority Watershed & Job Stabilization
Wildland Fire Management: Collaborative Landscape Restoration Fund	Integrated Resource Restoration: Collaborative Landscape Restoration Fund
Capital Improvement and Maintenance: Legacy Roads and Trails Roads: Decommissioning	Integrated Resource Restoration: Legacy Roads and Trails

Land Management Planning, Assessment, and Monitoring

The Forest Service proposes a second consolidated budget line item (BLI) to facilitate a holistic approach to landscape management. We propose to merge the previous BLIs of Land Management Planning, and Inventory and Monitoring, in to a single budget line item called Land Management Planning, Assessment, and Monitoring. 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. The new Planning Rule will promote 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.

Previous BLIs and Activities	Activities Under New BLIs
National Forest System: Land Management Planning	National Forest System: Land Management Planning, Assessment, and Monitoring
National Forest System: Inventory and Monitoring	

Budget Line Item Integrated Resource Restoration

Budget Line Item	(dollars in thousands)						
				Pay & Other		Percent	
	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2011 Estimate	Cost Changes	Program Changes	FY 2012 President's Budget	Program Change
Integrated Resource Restoration							
Annual Appropriations	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$854,242	\$854,242	\$854,242	0%
Integrated Resource Restoration Total	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$854,242	\$854,242	\$854,242	0%
Annual Appropriation FTEs	0	0			5,634		
Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	0	0			5,634		
Integrated Resource Restoration							
Restoration & Management of Ecosystems	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$659,242	\$659,242	\$659,242	0%
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	0%
Priority Watersheds & Job Stabilization	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$80,000	\$80,000	\$80,000	0%
Legacy Roads and Trails	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$75,000	0%
	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
Integrated Resource Restoration							
Number of watersheds in Condition Class 1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,280
Number of watersheds in Condition Class 2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6,831
Number of watersheds in Condition Class 3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,440
Acres treated annually to sustain or restore watershed function and resilience	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,560,000
Volume of timber sold (million board feet (MMBF))	1,610	2,484	2,415	2,546	2,592	2,400	2,616
Miles of roads decommissioned	402	1,290	1,778	1,519	2,549	1,450	4,370
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced	1,542	2,346	3,498	2,600	3,577	2,800	2,670 * Grey

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

*Number of watersheds are estimates pending implementation of new watershed classification system

** 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 2012 Program Changes

Integrated Resource Restoration

Integrated Resource Restoration is the Forest Service’s new approach to restoration. This budget line item(BLI) brings together key management resources necessary for maintaining and restoring watershed and forest health under one umbrella and directs funding to achieve priority work in the most important

**Pacific Southwest Region (R5)
Shasta-Trinity National Forest**

The McCloud Ranger District in Siskiyou County, California plans to improve forest health and restore fire-adapted ecosystem characteristics on 3,000 acres of adjacent to the Harris Mountain Late-Successional Reserve, critical habitat for endangered species. Forested stands will be thinned to fire-resilient and sustainable conditions to provide habitat for old-growth dependent species. Trees removed will be smaller in diameter but will still produce renewable by-products including sawtimber and biomass. Proposed road closure, minor reconstruction and decommissioning will restore drainage patterns and sediment regimes supporting aquatic systems preventing degradation of an essential watershed. Integrated Resource Restoration enables multiple activities to occur when and where necessary and done more efficiently.

places. This is a step away from the traditional approaches centered on local, individual small scale resource solutions and moves the agency toward evaluating and implementing environmental needs on a broad landscape scale, concentrating activities in priority watersheds. Funds will be directed to reestablish watershed, forest and grassland health, fire-adapted landscapes, and ecosystem function.

Traditionally, important resource work was accomplished in many areas, with actions dispersed over various landscapes within in any given forest unit. Often additional critical restoration work essential in other resource areas still persisted. The IRR umbrella draws from a full suite of options in the restoration toolbox at the necessary level to implement action plans that address the most critical environmental needs in specific geographical locations.

Retooling our budget structure in FY2012

The FY 2012 President’s Budget proposes \$854,242,000 for Integrated Resource Restoration. The IRR budget line was first proposed in the FY 2011 President’s Budget, combining Wildlife and Fisheries Management, Vegetation and Watershed Management, Forest Products, and the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund. The FY 2012 continues this request with the addition of the Legacy Roads & Trails BLI, non-Wildland Urban Interface portion of the Hazardous Fuels BLI, and the road decommissioning activity that was formerly in the Capital Improvement and Maintenance appropriation. The Post-Fire Rehabilitation funds will also be covered under IRR in FY 12.

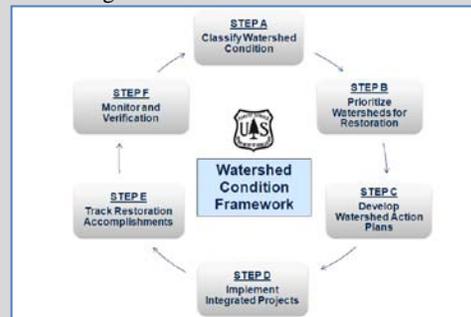
IRR funds are organized in to four components:

1. Restoration and Management of Ecosystems
2. Priority Watersheds and Job Stabilization
3. Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program
4. Legacy Roads & Trails

Collectively all four components will contribute to the treatment of an estimated 2,550,000 acres of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems to sustain or restore watershed function and resilience and reduce the risk of wildfire.

Watershed Condition Framework

A systematic process for determining watershed condition class is currently being applied consistently on all National Forests. This 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 are classified using a core set of 12 indicators. These indicators are used to classify watershed conditions, identify elements to be addressed to maintain a watershed’s condition class or move in to an improved condition class, and track what aspects have changed over time that influence a watershed’s condition.

The classification of 15,000 watersheds at the 6th code level will be done by March 2011. By the end of fiscal year 2011, Step B, the identification of priority watersheds; and Step C, the development of the watershed action plans designed to move priority watersheds to an improved condition class will be completed for 200-300 high priority watersheds. Accomplishments will vary geographically dependent upon the collaborative processes, the complexity of land management issues, and landownership patterns.

A website will be developed for the public to share more detailed information and post map products as the processes are completed.

Restoration and Management of Ecosystems (\$659,242,000) - The largest activity under IRR combines Wildlife & Fisheries Management, Vegetation and Watershed Management, Forest Products, and Post-Fire Rehabilitation line items. In addition, we are including the non-Wildland Urban Interface portion of the Hazardous Fuels. The traditional activities performed under the previous line items will be maintained in the proposed IRR line item. Contractual obligations, implementation of existing projects, delivery of ecosystem services and compliance with existing laws and regulations will continue.

Priority Watershed Restoration and Job Stabilization (\$80,000,000) funds the restoration of priority watersheds and the maintenance and creation of local employment opportunities. The initiative will use all available activities and tools to help improve or maintain a watershed's condition class. Priorities will be informed by the Watershed Condition Framework (see sidebar), State Wildlife Conservation Assessments and State Forest Assessments, costs, and input from local communities. Some examples of restoration projects are riparian corridor improvements, fish and wildlife habitat improvements, invasive species eradication, non-system road decommissioning, removing system roads from active use (storage), and fuel reduction treatments to mitigate potential effects fires pose to water quality.

Rocky Mountain Region (R2)
White River National Forest

The Dillon Ranger District in Summit County, Colorado plans to restore degraded riparian and stream habitat, improve water quality and benefit native fish wildlife species in the Upper Swan, a priority watershed. The project will build on vegetation and fuel reduction projects currently underway, and will completely decommission 20 miles of road as well as 30 dispersed campsites that are currently impacting water quality currently through increased sedimentation. Two miles of the North, Middle and South Forks of Swan Creek will be physically reconstructed to restore stream stability, water quality, aquatic habitat and wetland function. In addition, the project will permanently protect 50 private acres through land exchange. Invasive brook trout will be removed from 13 miles of the watershed, and Colorado River cutthroat trout will be restored to 17 miles of the Upper Swan watershed. This project will leverage over \$1,000,000 in Forest Service funds with cash and in-kind donations from a number of local partners. The Integrated Resource Restoration program will support this diversity of landscape restoration activities. This collaborative effort will seek to transfer partner momentum to the adjacent watershed where prescribed burning and a large-scale vegetation treatment of bark beetle killed are planned for similar watershed restoration activities.

Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program (CFLR) (\$40,000,000) – This component of IRR is a request of \$40,000,000 and an increase of \$30,000,000 over the FY 2011 Estimate. This is the maximum authorized under Title IV of Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009. The majority of the requested funding will be used to continue the implementation of projects previously selected by the Secretary. Ten long-term projects were selected in FY 2010, and will be provided approximately \$28 million for continued implementation in FY 2012 (see CFLR special exhibit). Additional long-term projects will be selected and funded using the balance of the request. Projects are suggested by the Federal Advisory Committee.

Legacy Roads and Trails (\$75,000,000) –Incorporates the Legacy Roads and Trails line item and the road decommissioning activity that was formerly in the Capital Improvement and Maintenance appropriation in to the proposed IRR line item. The shift of these road and trails related funds in to the IRR program will provide a more holistic suite of activities facilitating integrated resource

restoration. This component will fund urgently needed road and trail decommissioning, 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 support threatened, endangered or sensitive species. Road and trail repairs required due to storm events in various forest communities that are urgently needed to protect community water sources is an important consideration for these funds.

The request will decommission approximately 4,370 miles of road. Decommissioning will be centered on non- system roads as the Agency completes its travel management analysis and produces Motor Vehicle Use Maps. Road decommissioning is required when large impacts water quality are occurring, these issues are especially prevalent in the Pacific Northwest. The Watershed Condition Framework will be used interactively to identify where decommissioning will occur within priority watersheds.

Past Performance

The Integrated Resource Restoration BLI was not in place during FY 2010. Beginning in FY 2012 there will be new measures to determine outputs and outcomes under IRR. The measures below had targets and accomplishments in FY 2010 that will continue to be specifically identified under IRR in FY 2012.

Volume of timber sold (99 percent of target accomplished) - In FY 2010, the agency accomplished 4,164,458 hundred cubic feet (CCF) with Forest Products funds plus an additional accomplishment of 856,384 CCF using permanent and trust funds for a total sold volume of 5,020,841 CCF, or 2,592 million board feet (MMBF), a 4% increase over FY 2009.

Legacy Roads and Trails - In FY 2010, through the Legacy Roads and Trails program, the agency maintained 2,618 miles of road; decommissioned 1,509 miles of road; improved 886 miles of road; repaired or replaced 49 bridges or major culverts; and constructed or reconstructed 262 stream crossings for aquatic organism passage. In addition, the agency maintained 405 miles of trail to standard, improved 234 miles of trail. The Legacy Roads and Trails accomplishments contribute to the agency's total unified accomplishments as shown in the Capital Improvement and Maintenance – Roads narrative. Also, FY 2010 accomplishments for road decommissioning are described under the Roads narrative.

Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced (138 percent of target accomplished) – In FY 2010, the agency improved 3,577 miles of stream habitat. This higher level of accomplishment was due, in part, to increased understanding and reporting of integrated accomplishments and the additional accomplishment from American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA) funds. We improved 273 miles of streams under ARRA. Targets will be adjusted upward in the future to reflect recent accomplishment trends and increased accomplishments anticipated through Integrated Resource Restoration.

Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration - FY 2010 accomplishments are discussed and displayed in the "Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration" Special Exhibit in Chapter 16.

Acres of terrestrial habitat enhanced (127 percent of target accomplished) – In FY 2010, the agency enhanced 2,037,109 acres of terrestrial habitat. This higher than expected accomplishment was due, in part, to increased understanding and reporting of integrated accomplishments and additional accomplishments from ARRA funds (34,481 acres were improved under ARRA) and higher than anticipated partnership contributions. Accomplishment in the “integrated” accomplishment category was approximately 66 percent of the FY 2010 unified accomplishment reported. The agency is working on clarifying the accomplishment reporting business rules for this measure. In the future, this should lead to better consistency among the forests and regions when reporting accomplishments and may result in

fewer acres being reported under the integrated category. Targets will be adjusted upward in the future to reflect recent accomplishment trends.

Northern Region (R1)

Clearwater National Forest - Watershed Restoration Project

This project on the Clearwater National Forest in Idaho builds on past successes in restoring watershed and forest health by reducing erosion from road surfaces and slopes, and risk of mass failures from past road development. Restoring natural surface and subsurface drainage patterns, promoting vegetation and site productivity, mitigating the impacts of roads located within the stream corridor, and re-establishing fish passage and flood conveyance at road crossings and roads adjacent to streams will reduce sedimentation and resulting degradation of water quality, and improve fish habitat along approximately 25 miles of stream. Additionally these projects will restore aquatic connectivity to Federally listed threatened and endangered species such as migratory bull trout and steelhead trout, as well as to resident sensitive species such as west slope cutthroat trout. The Clearwater National Forest and the Nez Perce Tribe have worked together since 1996 to decommission roads on National Forest under a watershed restoration partnership. Over 730 miles of problem roads have been decommissioned since 1996. Approximately half of these have

Program Overview

Program Description

The Integrated Resource Restoration program is the foundation for watershed, fish, wildlife, forest and grassland restoration and enhancement activities on NFS lands. IRR will facilitate increased forest accomplishments with an emphasis on collaboration with stakeholders through internal multi-disciplinary planning efforts. By combining the authority and funding of six programs in to one budget line item we are gaining administrative efficiency by reducing accounting codes and streamlining scheduling of

Southern Region (R8)

Longleaf Pine Ecosystem Restoration

USDA signed in June 2010 an MOU with the Departments of Defense and the Interior to establish a framework to achieve the goals of the *America's Longleaf Restoration Initiative*. In 2010, the Forest Service treated over 500,000 acres to enhance and maintain longleaf ecosystems. To date, NFS lands currently contain over 800,000 acres of this important ecosystem, about 24 percent of the existing longleaf pine across the Southern range. Our joint goal is an additional 4.5 million acres in 15 years. This will occur in the places laid out in the ALRI's strategic action plan.

Osceola National Forest - This project in northeast Florida is comprised of 234,995 acres. The project seeks to restore longleaf pine forests that have been significantly altered by fire exclusion and hydrologic alteration. Work includes increasing prescribed fire acreage, reducing hazardous fuel loads while harvesting the woody biomass, thinning small-diameter trees, restoring historic groundcover, and decommissioning roads and trails. Restoring and conserving the longleaf pine forests help ensure sustainable habitat and hydrologic function for many species, including the Federally-listed Red-cockaded woodpecker and Flatwoods salamander. The work activities associated with this project will create new job opportunities, a new woody biomass market, and a Recovery Act of service contracts and cooperative training with the various partners committed to making this project successful. This project makes existing longleaf lands better through restoration and expands longleaf pine throughout its historic range.

multiple resource activities in a single season. IRR aligns funding with program and policy direction from the Secretary of Agriculture reinforcing the agency's commitment to an "all-lands" landscape restoration approach.

Actions that may be accomplished under the Integrated Resource Restoration program include:

Restoration and Management of Ecosystems – This component funds aquatic and terrestrial ecosystem management and restoration, rehabilitation and restoration of burned areas, and hazardous fuel reduction outside the wildland-urban interface. Included is all traditional work activities associated with investments, management, and services that occurred under the previous individual BLIs. Targets will be assigned for traditional activities under this account.

Priority Watersheds and Job Stabilization – These activities will center on implementing projects identified in the action plans developed from the Watershed Condition Framework to make progress toward improving watershed condition class. Restoration projects will be targeted in priority 6th-level hydrologic unit code (HUC) sub-watersheds which typically range between 10,000 and 50,000 acres in size. Targeted watersheds will be comprised primarily of NFS land, but land of other jurisdictions may also occur within these watersheds. Potential activities include: treating sediment sources from old trails, restoring wet meadow habitat to moderate stream flows, replacing undersized culverts to restore fish passage and reduce habitat fragmentation, reestablishing native trout to currently unoccupied historic habitat, reestablishing native vegetation to protect stream banks, decommissioning roads, ripping old log landings and trails to reduce soil compaction, conducting prescribed burns to reduce fuel loading, reestablishing forest vegetation on burned over areas, improving grazing practices to maintain grassland ecosystems and avoid weed infestations, containing and treating invasive weeds, and treating insect and disease outbreaks in forested stands. Restoration project goals include:

- maintaining and improving water quality and watershed function
- improving fish and wildlife habitat
- maintaining and creating local jobs

Once the watersheds are selected, it may take several years to complete the full ARRAY of restoration activities. Long term contracts will be let in these areas to ensure infrastructure will exist to do the work and support local jobs.

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 collaborative, science-based ecosystem restoration of priority forest landscapes. Funds are available to reduce the risk of uncharacteristic wildfire, including through the use of fire for ecological restoration and maintenance and reestablishing natural fire regimes, and where appropriate improve fish and wildlife habitat; maintain or improve water quality or watershed function; prevent, remediate, or control invasions of exotic species; maintain, decommission, and rehabilitate roads and trails; and use woody biomass and small trees produced from projects implementing the strategy. CFLR funds can be used to pay up to 50 percent of the cost of carrying out and monitoring ecological restoration treatments on National Forest System land. However, no more than \$4 million of CFLR funds can be used for an individual project in any one year. These restoration projects will be of at least 50,000 acres in size. Potential projects must be proposed through multi-stakeholder collaborative planning. Land areas for consideration must have a substantially complete restoration strategy, be primarily composed of forested National Forest System land, and be accessed by wood-processing

infrastructure to use the woody biomass and small-diameter wood removed during ecological restoration treatments.

Legacy Roads and Trails – This activity funds the repair, restoration, rehabilitation, and decommissioning of both system and unauthorized roads and trails where conditions are causing water quality issues in streams and water bodies, adversely effecting threatened, endangered, or sensitive species or impacting community water systems. The *Decommission Roads* activity previously funded under Capital Improvement and Maintenance - Roads is included under this activity. Other activities include maintenance of drainage facilities and structures, including bridges; restoring lands currently occupied by roads and trails to a natural state; replacement of bridges or major culverts that are barriers to aquatic organism passage; and placing roads in to long term storage.

Allocation and Integration

Restoration and Management of Ecosystems - Allocations to the regions represent a strategic investment of financial resources focused on sustaining, improving, and restoring our natural resources. Allocations will reflect priority needs for landscape and watershed restoration; reducing wildfire risk; support for local economic infrastructure and jobs; forest vegetation management; and resource needs such as 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 will also continue to support core operations and management functions to prevent decline in the health and condition of the NFS ecosystems.

Integration and collaboration with other programs not included in Integrated Resource Restoration is important to implementing land management activities. Coordinating efforts with the State and Private Forestry programs and other USDA agencies such as the Natural Resource Conservation Service can result in a synergistic effect in restoring priority watersheds on a landscape scale. Funding shifts may occur to address emerging Department of Agriculture initiatives such as the high priority performance goal for water.

Priority Watersheds and Job Stabilization – The agency will identify areas in most urgent need of restoration. The Watershed Condition Framework will be used to update watershed conditions, guide identification of priority watersheds, and identify the essential suite of activities within these priority watersheds needed to maintain or improve a watershed's condition class.

The regions will prioritize their proposed projects based on a watershed's condition class and relative significance of the watershed in landscape-level restoration efforts. Only priority watersheds identified through the Watershed Condition Framework process will be funded under this initiative. Funds will be used to implement the watershed action plan developed for each priority watershed, but no more than \$5 million may be allocated to any one watershed in any given year. Final selection of the watersheds to be funded will be made by the Chief.

Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program - Projects will be proposed by regional foresters and allocations will be made based on project selection by the Secretary of Agriculture, considering the recommendations of the advisory committee. This will be the third fiscal year of implementing the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Act.

Legacy Roads and Trails - The Watershed Condition Framework will be used to guide the essential road and trail maintenance projects needed to maintain or improve a watershed's condition class. Allocations will consider this information, in conjunction with other critical resource deferred maintenance on roads and trails.

Coordination across multiple staff program areas (engineering, recreation, fisheries, and hydrology) is integral to successfully managing the road and trail system to ensure the work accomplished meets the environmental needs established under this funding category.

In addition to Legacy Roads and Trails, other programs and authorities are available to reduce deferred maintenance or address resource issues relative to roads and trails, including Capital Improvement and Maintenance roads and trails.

Partnerships

The agency will continue to enhance program delivery and accomplishment through an extensive network of collaborators and long-term partners, Federal and State agencies, tribal governments, nongovernmental organizations, and local communities.

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. These partnerships have increased our capacity to perform habitat management through sizeable contributions of matching funds and in-kind support from external partners. For decades, the agency has worked closely with State wildlife agencies; Federal agencies, 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, Ducks Unlimited, and the National Wild Turkey Federation. In FY 2010, the most recent year a full set of data was available, external partners helped the agency complete over 2,400 fish and wildlife projects on national forests and grasslands. The dollar and in-kind value of these partner contributions totaled nearly \$66 million.

The Forest Service has also entered in to partnership agreements with several organizations (including American Forests, the National Arbor Day 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. Through these partnerships, we have planted over 9 million tree seedlings on approximately 17,000 acres during the last five years.

Budget Line Item **Land Management Planning, Assessments, and Monitoring**

(dollars in thousands)

	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Estimate	Pay & Other Cost Changes	Program Changes	FY 2012 President's Budget	
Annual Appropriations						
Inventory & Monitoring	\$170,502	\$170,502	\$0	-\$170,502	\$0	-100%
Land Management Planning	\$45,917	\$45,917	\$0	-\$45,917	\$0	-100%
Land Management Planning, Assessment & Monitoring	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$205,602	\$205,602	0%
Total	\$216,419	\$216,419	\$0	-\$10,817	\$205,602	-5%
Annual Appropriation FTEs						
Inventory & Monitoring	1,055	1,055			0	
Land Management Planning	297	297			0	
Land Management Planning, Assessment & Monitoring	0	0			1,279	
Total	1,352	1,352			1,279	
Inventory & Monitoring						
Conduct Strategic Resource Inventories	\$76,525	\$78,330	\$0	-\$78,330	\$0	-100%
Conduct Land Management Plan Monitoring	\$67,506	\$67,290	\$0	-\$67,290	\$0	-100%
Conduct Land Management Plan Assessments	\$26,471	\$24,882	\$0	-\$24,882	\$0	-100%
Land Management Planning						
Maintain Land Management Plans	\$28,254	\$28,250	\$0	-\$28,250	\$0	-100%
Create/Revise Land Management Plans	\$17,663	\$17,667	\$0	-\$17,667	\$0	-100%
Land Management Planning, Assessment & Monitoring						
Land Management Plan Revisions & Amendments	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$45,003	\$45,003	0%
Assessments & Monitoring	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$160,599	\$160,599	0%
Total	\$216,419	\$216,419	\$0	-\$10,817	\$205,602	-5%

	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Plan	FY2010 Actual	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
Land Management Planning, Assessments & Monitoring							
Number of land management plan amendments underway	36	31	48	46	41	30	20
Number of land management plan revisions or creations underway	41	39	39	17	20	20	20
Acres of inventory data collected and acquired	20,860,388	25,223,812	55,191,314	23,200,000	32,882,996	23,200,000	20,078,000
Number of annual monitoring requirements completed	1,487	2,021	1,462	1,285	1,387	1,400	1,350
Number of land management plan assessments completed	52	66	73	28	62	40	38

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

Program Changes

The FY 2012 President's Budget proposes to establish, and provide \$205,602,000, for the Land Management Planning, Assessments, and Monitoring program. This reflects a \$10,817,000 decrease in budget authority from the FY 2011 funding level for both the Land Management Planning and Inventory and Monitoring budget line items (BLIs), which comprise the proposed BLI. 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. 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.

The new Planning Rule is being 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 units will 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 request includes \$45,003,000 for the creation, revision, and amendment of land management plans (LMPs). Funding will support LMP revisions required under the National Forest Management Act (NFMA). These funds will allow continued work on 20 LMP revisions including 12 currently scheduled for completion by the end of FY 2012. The agency intends to complete the first revision of all existing land management plans by the end of FY 2020. However, the existing plan revision schedule is dependent on the timely completion and subsequent stability of the new Planning Rule. In addition, the agency will amend, correct or adjust, as needed, the plans not currently under revision, focusing on completing amendments to address critical issues and decisions, including energy corridors, travel management plans, and watershed restoration opportunities. This funding level will support work on 20 LMP amendments.

Assessments and Monitoring - The request of \$160,599,000 funds inventory, assessments, and monitoring work on national forests and grasslands in support of land management plan revisions, amendments, and other agency priorities. The agency will also integrate and improve databases and migrate existing data to a centralized repository which supports the efficient implementation of the new Planning Rule and other programs requiring forest-wide inventory data.

This request 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 38 assessments in FY 2012.

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, climate change influences, and other local, regional and national objectives. This multi-tiered approach will highlight ecological, social, and economic trends and conditions relevant to LMPs. The approach will also generate 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 creations or revisions underway (118 percent of target accomplished) In FY 2010, all plan revisions were being done under the 2000 Planning Rule. The agency made substantial progress towards completing 20 revisions. Some plans that were in the early stages of the planning process were deferred until completion of the new Planning Rule.

Number of land management plan amendments underway (89 percent of target accomplished) – NFS units had 41 plan amendments underway in FY 2010. Several units did not initiate major amendments as expected in FY 2010. Responsible officials determined that it would be more prudent to wait on the establishment of new amendment procedures under the new Planning Rule. The agency expects the number of major amendments underway and completed during the next two to three years to stabilize near the current level while the agency transitions to the requirements under the new Planning Rule.

Acres of inventory data collected and acquired (141 percent of target accomplished) – In FY 2010, the Forest Service inventoried over 32 million acres. The definition of this measure includes the migration of legacy data from digital or hardcopy sources in to corporate applications. Additional acreage was accomplished on several units as a result of updating and moving legacy inventory data to the agency's centralized corporate data center in Kansas City. The migration of extensive amounts of legacy data to corporate applications is nearly complete, likely resulting in a corresponding decrease in future accomplishments. This data supported 20 plan revisions, 35 amendments and other agency priorities.

Annual monitoring requirements completed (108 percent of target accomplished) – More units conducted additional monitoring in anticipation of pending revision or amendment efforts. The agency will address more monitoring requirements each year as regional strategies identify and implement standard monitoring requirements across national forests under the new Planning Rule.

Number of land management plan assessments completed (222 percent of target accomplished) – The agency completed 62 assessments in FY 2010, a significant increase over the planned amount. Multiple units conducted LMP assessments to support ongoing or pending plan revisions under the new Planning Rule and to assist in implementing existing plans.

Program Description

Program Overview

The Land Management Planning, Assessments and Monitoring program funds the development, maintenance, and revision of land management plans (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.

An LMP provides broad guidance for identifying, prioritizing, and implementing the programs and projects that move a National Forest System (NFS) unit towards achieving desired conditions and agency objectives. The plan reflects the unit's expected distinctive roles and contributions to the local area, region and Nation, and the roles for which it is best suited, considering the agency mission, the unit's unique capabilities, and the resources and management of other lands in the vicinity. This is achieved through collaboration with the public and partners and results in a plan that addresses a wide variety of programs and issues. Goals and objectives may include adapting to climate change, ensuring abundant clean water, providing recreation opportunities, and restoring and maintaining forest and rangeland ecosystems.

The NFMA requires that each unit of the NFS have an 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. We expect to complete the first round of revisions by FY 2020.

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 other purposes include: vegetation conditions; wildlife habitat; social and economic data; 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. Assessments consider and evaluate social, economic and ecological conditions, trends and future possibilities relevant to the unit. Monitoring provides information for evaluating progress towards achieving objectives. Specific program objectives needing information resource support include land management planning; 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 viability and responsiveness of Forest Service programs; and 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 land management plans. 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 will 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 one or more 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(s). Funding is also provided for inventory, assessment, and monitoring activities which support land management planning. Additional funding may also be allocated to field units conducting roadless area evaluations. Adjustments may be made among regions based on 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 Forest Service also works with Federal, regional, and local partners to inventory and monitor its lands. Within the Federal Geographic Data Committee, the Forest Service 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 Land Management Plan Revision Schedule.

Land Management Plan Revision Schedule

The following tables display the revision status of the 125 land management plans that currently exist. All units are national forests unless otherwise noted (e.g., NG = National Grassland). The NFS region (e.g., R-1, R-2, etc.) for each unit is also provided. The George Washington National Forest land management plan is being revised for the second time – it currently shows up in two of the categories below.

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 Caribbean	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	Tallgrass Prairie (new plan)
R-4 Boise	Lakes NRA (new plan)	R-9 Monongahela
R-4 Caribou	R-8 NFs in Alabama	R-9 Ottawa
R-4 Payette	R-8 NFs in Florida	R-9 Shawnee
R-4 Sawtooth	R-8 NFs in Texas	R-9 Superior
R-4 Targhee	R-8 Ouachita	R-9 Wayne
R-4 Uinta	R-8 Ozark-St. Francis	R-9 White Mountain
R-4 Wasatch-Cache	R-8 Sumter	R-10 Chugach
R-5 Angeles	R-8 George Washington	R-10 Tongass
R-5 Cleveland	(1 st revision)	

Revisions Underway in FY 2011 (Total = 20)

R-1 Idaho-Panhandle*	R-3 Coronado*	R-6 Okanogan-Wenatchee
R-1 Kootenai*	R-3 Kaibab*	R-6 Umatilla
R-2 San Jaun*	R-3 Prescott*	R-6 Wallowa-Whitman
R-2 Shoshone	R-5 Lake Tahoe Basin*	R-8 NFs in Mississippi*
R-3 Apache-Sitgreaves*	R-5 Sequioa	R-8 Uwharrie*
R-3 Cibola NG*	R-6 Colville	R-8 George Washington*
R-3 Coconino	R-6 Malheur	(2 nd revision)

* Expected completions in FY 2012 (12)

Revisions starting or re-starting in FY 2012 and Beyond** (Total = 50)

R-1 Bitterroot**	R-3 Santa Fe	R-5 Sierra
R-1 Clearwater**	R-3 Tonto**	R-5 Six Rivers
R-1 Custer	R-4 Ashley**	R-5 Stanislaus
R-1 Flathead**	R-4 Bridger-Teton**	R-5 Tahoe
R-1 Gallatin	R-4 Dixie**	R-6 Deschutes
R-1 Helena	R-4 Fishlake**	R-6 Fremont-Winema**
R-1 Lewis & Clark	R-4 Humboldt-Toiyabe**	R-6 Gifford Pinchot
R-1 Lolo**	R-4 Manti-La Sal**	R-6 Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie
R-1 Nez Perce**	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 Inyo	R-6 Olympic
R-2 Pike-San Isabel**	R-5 Klamath	R-6 Rogue River
R-3 Carson	R-5 Lassen	R-6 Siskiyou
R-3 Cibola	R-5 Mendocino	R-6 Siuslaw
R-3 Gila	R-5 Modoc**	R-6 Umpqua
R-3 Lincoln	R-5 Plumas	R-6 Willamette
	R-5 Shasta-Trinity	R-8 Nantahala-Pisgah

** 17 Revisions were initiated under previous rules but stopped in FY 2010 while the new Planning Rule was being developed. Several of these 50 revision units may be started or re-started under the new Planning Rule as early as FY 2012.

Budget Line Item Recreation, Heritage and Wilderness

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Estimate	Pay & Other Cost Changes	Program Changes	FY 2012 President's Budget	Percent of Program Change
Recreation, Heritage & Wilderness						
Annual Appropriations	\$285,117	\$285,117	\$0	\$5,381	\$290,498	2%
Recreation, Heritage & Wilderness Total	\$285,117	\$285,117	\$0	\$5,381	\$290,498	2%
Annual Appropriation FTEs	2,304	2,304			2,324	
Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	2,304	2,304			2,324	
Recreation, Heritage & Wilderness						
Manage Recreation Operations	\$156,345	\$157,255	\$0	\$2,656	\$159,911	2%
Administer Recreation Special Use Authorizations	\$45,823	\$45,423	\$0	\$1,000	\$46,423	2%
Manage Heritage Resources	\$33,434	\$33,068	\$0	\$281	\$33,349	1%
Manage Wilderness & Wild & Scenic Rivers	\$49,515	\$49,371	\$0	\$1,444	\$50,815	3%

	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
Recreation, Heritage & Wilderness							
Number of recreation site capacity (PAOT days) operated to standard	69,686,938	72,288,992	74,364,856	78,800,000	88,711,234	88,712,000	94,000,000
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	13.0%	27.0%	43.7%	98.0%	66.7%	100.0%	100.0%
Number of recreation special use authorizations administered to standard	9,524	13,119	21,070	13,250	14,772	13,500	13,650
Number of priority heritage assets managed to standard	1,982	2,830	3,447	3,030	3,731	3,030	3,730
Number of wilderness areas managed to minimum stewardship level	67	102	128	138	176	204	252
Number of wild and scenic river areas meeting statutory requirements	45	28	39	41	46	48	50
Customer satisfaction with value for fee paid	83%	83%	83%	85%	83%	85%	85%

FY 2012 Program Changes

The FY 2012 President’s Budget proposes \$290,498,000 for the Recreation, Heritage and Wilderness program, an increase of \$5,381,000 from the FY 2011 Estimate. The program will continue implementation of the Framework for Sustainable Recreation which is the Forest Service’s commitment to the President’s America’s Great Outdoors (AGO) and the First Lady’s “Let’s Move” initiatives. As a part of this effort, the recreation program will focus 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 National Forest System.

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 National Forest System
- 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 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 National Forest System. We will also improve recreational access, a major goal of AGO, and complete region-wide outfitting needs assessments and resort master plans.

By greening our operations, we will reduce our environmental footprint while maintaining the same level of service to the public and ensuring recreation opportunities for generations to come. We are also working to diversify recreation offerings, including those delivered by special use permittees, to better accommodate changing climatic conditions. For example, we will consider allowing winter resorts to operate year-round.

The AGO listening sessions identified peoples' desire for more user friendly access to their rivers, waterways and wild places. In response we will work to forge stronger connections between communities and Wilderness and Wild and Scenic Rivers using assistance from partner groups. For example, the newly formed 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 Ten Year Wilderness Stewardship Challenge. The Arthur Carhart Interagency Wilderness Training Center and the Aldo Leopold Wilderness Research Institute will expand their efforts to provide education and research that will directly support ecosystem health, resilience, and restoration of Wilderness and Wild and Scenic Rivers.

Specific priorities within each activity include:

Manage Recreation Operations (+\$2,656,000) – This request provides \$159,911,000 for Recreation Operations. While integrating key concepts of the Framework for Sustainable Recreation, we will implement national actions identified in the *Recreation Visitor Safety Report, October 18, 2010* and associated action plan. This will include: 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.

Implementation of travel management decisions, reflected in Motor Vehicle Use Maps (MVUMs), will help 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 “Travel Management Implementation Guide” identifies four activities for focus: Education, Enforcement, Engineering, 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. MVUMs were produced for 67% of NFS lands by the end of FY 2010, and we project nearly all will be completed by December 2011.

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.

As envisioned in AGO and the Framework for Sustainable Recreation, we will increase collaborative planning with communities and States to enhance economic contributions of recreation and tourism across the landscape from community parks and open space to the national forests and grasslands.

Administer Recreation Special Use Authorizations (+\$1,000,000) – This request provides \$46,423,000 for Recreation Special Use Authorizations. With these funds we will administer approximately 51 percent of special use permits to standard. Special use authorizations are an

Supporting 4,000 Outfitters and Guides on NFS Lands

Many outfitters and guides are small businesses provide jobs 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.

important tool for delivering services on the national forests and grasslands. Concessionaires operate 55 percent of the developed recreation campsites in the National Forest System (NFS), providing needed visitor services and facility maintenance within their permit agreements. National Forest System lands host 122 Alpine ski areas, comprising nearly 60 percent of the skiing capacity in the United States; they provide jobs and economic stimulation to local communities, often as their primary 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 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 (+\$281,000) – This request provides \$33,349,000 for managing heritage resources. With these funds, we will manage 3,731 priority heritage assets (PHAs) to standard. PHAs are those heritage assets recognized through a special designation (i.e., National Register of Historic Places) or prior investment in preservation, interpretation, and use. Implementation of the Preserve America Executive Order 13287 will also continue, including a multi-year effort to provide challenge cost-share funding to the field to: 1) rehabilitate significant heritage assets that are linked to community economic development and sustainable “green footprints”; 2) evaluate and obtain more useful asset inventories; and,

3) reduce the deferred maintenance backlog. The program will also continue to support the agency’s History program, including partnerships to develop the National Museum of Forest Service History.

Manage Wilderness and Wild and Scenic Rivers (+\$1,444,000) – This request provides \$50,815,000 for Wilderness and Wild and Scenic Rivers. These funds will allow us to bring an additional 84 wilderness areas to minimum stewardship levels, above those of FY 2011. This work is a part of the 10-year Wilderness Stewardship Challenge to bring the total minimum stewardship level to 288, or 66 percent of the total designated wildernesses managed by the Forest Service. A total of 50 wild and scenic rivers will meet statutory requirements under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Program Agenda. We will also ensure that wilderness and wild and scenic river values are addressed in overall forest planning and are recognized for their contributions to mitigating global climate change and for providing recreation, renewal, subsistence, and employment to surrounding communities.

Past Performance

Percentage of NFS lands covered by travel management plans resulting in visitor safety, resource protection using best management practices, and less visitor conflict with off-road vehicle usage (67 percent of target accomplished) - 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. We project nearly all will be completed by December 2011.

Leveraging Volunteer Resources
 In FY 2010, approximately 89,000 volunteers contributed \$65 million worth of work through recreation and heritage resource activities. This represents 75 percent of the \$89 million total appraised value of volunteer work and service contributions to the agency and 1,739 person-years total.

Number of wilderness areas managed to minimum stewardship level (128 percent of target accomplished) In FY 2010, the agency managed a total of 176 wilderness areas to a minimum stewardship level, exceeding the target by 28 percent. During FY 2010, 46 wild and scenic rivers were also determined to meet statutory requirements, exceeding the target by 12 percent. These increases reflect greater than anticipated program emphasis in implementing the 10-Year Wilderness Stewardship Challenge and Wild and Scenic Rivers Program Agenda in the Southern, Eastern and Pacific Southwest Regions. In addition, through ARRA funds and challenge cost-share opportunities, forests in these regions made substantial progress in increasing the number of wildernesses managed to standard.

Program Description

Program Overview

The National Forest System (NFS) offers a vast and diverse ARRAY of recreational opportunities across the 193 million acres of national forests and grasslands. In FY 2009, 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 environmental 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.

The Recreation, Heritage and Wilderness program manages and administers over 17,900 recreation sites, over 27,900 recreation special use authorizations, 38 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 – Provides for 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. Activities provided for include conducting 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 Authorizations – Provides for the processing of new requests for recreation special use permits and the administration of existing authorizations to include permits for downhill ski areas, campground management, organization camps, and outfitting and guiding. Activities include providing responses, analyses, and decisions to proponents and applicants that request the use of NFS lands to support the provision of 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 possible to the public that the Forest Service would not be able to provide.

Manage Heritage Resources – Provides for the protection of significant heritage assets and contributes interpretive, educational, site stewardship, and scientific and technical information to governmental entities, the public, and tribes. Efforts include heritage asset rehabilitation to reduce deferred maintenance and provide enhanced opportunities for community economic development and tourism. Activities include identifying, evaluating, protecting, monitoring, and preserving heritage resources, sites and areas; and promoting heritage values through interpretation, Passport in Time (PIT) projects, presentations, and other public information and outreach efforts.

Manage Wilderness and Wild and Scenic Rivers – Provides for the protection and management of designated wilderness and wild and scenic rivers. Evaluates and makes recommendations for areas and rivers worthy of addition to the National Wilderness Preservation System and the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Activities 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 each region's 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 MVUMs; 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 signs, and survey and inventory 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 coordinating travel management planning with the Capital Improvement and Maintenance programs to meet integrated goals and targets; coordinating with Urban and Community Forestry 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 (NGOs) such as outfitting and guiding, ski areas, and campground concessionaires. 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 on a 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. The Forest Service also collaborates with the Departments of Transportation, Commerce, and the Interior; States and communities; and other recreation providers to improve programs, and support social and economic benefits across the landscape.

during the NEPA process are implemented, meet desired outcomes, and adjusted if initial actions are not effective.

Prepare Grazing Allotment NEPA (-\$929,000) – The request provides \$25,098,000 to complete grazing NEPA analysis and decisions for 360 grazing allotments, down from a target of 460 allotments in FY 2011. The planned accomplishment level reflects an anticipated increase in NEPA analysis unit costs, recognizing that many controversial and complex allotments in need of NEPA and other analysis remain. The proposed funding level will result in progress toward meeting the agency's allotment NEPA 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 providing essential goods and ecosystem services.

Past Performance

Number of grazing allotments with signed decision notices (53 percent of target accomplished) In FY 2010, the agency completed NEPA analysis for 248 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.

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. Activities include environmental planning and NEPA compliance for the use of grazing allotments, and grazing permit administration. Administration to 100 percent standard also requires both compliance and effectiveness monitoring as identified in the forest land management plan and the allotment specific NEPA decision. By administering grazing permits to 100 percent of standard, the agency ensures that grazing on NFS land 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.

The program is delivered through the following activities:

Manage 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. 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 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 the NEPA document. The agency strives to incorporate adaptive management in to 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.

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 with NEPA decisions during the previous three fiscal years. The Forest Service may make additional adjustments to reflect regional capability or to ease significant funding shifts.

The Grazing Management program is closely integrated with the proposed Integrated Resource Restoration program. Rangeland vegetation monitoring, proposed to be 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 resulting in 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 its 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 Forest Service to conduct implementation monitoring, often in coordination with the grazing permittee.

Budget Line Item Minerals and Geology Management

Budget Line Item	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Estimate	Pay & Other Cost Changes	Program Changes	FY 2012	Percent
					President's Budget	of Program Change
Minerals & Geology Management						
Annual Appropriations	\$87,240	\$87,240	\$0	-\$8,435	\$78,805	-10%
Minerals & Geology Management Total	\$87,240	\$87,240	\$0	-\$8,435	\$78,805	-10%
Annual Appropriation FTEs	562	564			527	
Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	562	564			527	
Minerals & Geology Management						
Administer Minerals Operations	\$30,222	\$30,482	\$0	-\$1,810	\$28,672	-6%
Process Mineral Applications	\$22,705	\$22,813	\$0	-\$2,418	\$20,395	-11%
Manage Geologic Resources & Hazards	\$8,181	\$8,473	\$0	-\$2,650	\$5,823	-31%
AML Safety Risk Mitigated	\$7,832	\$7,974	\$0	-\$642	\$7,332	-8%
Manage Environmental Compliance	\$2,032	\$1,816	\$0	-\$198	\$1,618	-11%
Manage Environmental Restoration	\$16,268	\$15,682	\$0	-\$717	\$14,965	-5%

	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
Minerals & Geology Management							
Number of mineral operations administered	11,718	14,857	14,613	12,350	15,472	12,100	9,560
Number of mineral applications processed	10,604	12,649	11,187	9,840	12,366	9,600	7,975
Number of new Applications for Permits to Drill (APDs) processed within prescribed timeframes	502	109	112	325	274	325	295
Number of AML safety risk features mitigated to "no further action"	403	494	519	662	725	630	560
Number of administrative units where audits were conducted	0	28	25	26	20	26	22
Number of contaminated sites mitigated	N/A	47	75	32	119	35	50

FY 2012 Program Changes

The FY 2012 President’s Budget proposes \$78,805,000 for Minerals and Geology Management, a program decrease of \$8,435,000 from the FY 2011 budget estimate. 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 (-\$1,810,000) – The request of \$28,627,000 will fund the administration of an estimated 9,560 active mineral operations in FY 2012. 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 (-\$2,418,000) – The request of \$20,395,000 will fund processing an estimated 7,975 mineral applications in FY 2012. The actual number of applications received in FY 2012 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 (-\$2,650,000) - The request of \$5,823,000 will fund the identification and management of an estimated 355 geologic resources and hazards. Managing geologic resources provides information on geologic and paleontologic conditions that inform land management decisions, project design, and protects sites that have scientific or educational use. 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 (-\$642,000) – The request of \$7,332,000 will fund the mitigation of an estimated 560 abandoned mine sites. The AML program specifically focuses on mitigating safety risk features and associated activities for abandoned mines in high-priority watersheds.

Manage Environmental Compliance (-\$198,000) – The request of \$1,618,000 will fund 22 environmental compliance audits, assuring that employee and public health and safety are protected through agency compliance with environmental laws and regulations.

Manage Environmental Restoration (-\$717,000) – The request of \$14,965,000 will fund 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 ecological health.

Past Performance

In FY 2010, the Minerals and Geology Management program met or exceeded 5 of the 6 planned accomplishment measures. The key program accomplishment items are as follows:

Number of mineral operations administered (125 percent of target accomplished) In FY 2010, the agency administered 15,472 mineral operations. The increase in accomplishment is due, in part, to market conditions resulting in high commodity prices, which led to an increase in the number of active operations requiring administration. Predicting actual accomplishment is difficult because the number of operations requiring administration is tied to external factors such as fluctuating markets.

Number of mineral applications processed (125 percent of target accomplished) In FY 2010, the agency processed 12,366 mineral applications. The increase in accomplishment is due, in part, to market conditions resulting in higher commodity prices, which led to an increase in the number of requests from the public. While budget emphasis on processing was reduced in FY 2010, resulting in a reduced target compared to FY 2009, the agency is statutorily required to process mineral operations.

Number of contaminated sites mitigated (372 percent of target accomplished) In FY 2010, the agency mitigated 119 contaminated hazardous material sites. The increase in accomplishment is due, in part, to an additional 29 sites accomplished using ARRA funds, and the identification of previously unknown contaminated sites located within ongoing cleanup project areas that were able to be added cost-effectively to the projects' scope of work.

Program Description

Program Overview

The Minerals and Geology Management program is responsible for managing mineral and energy development activities, assessing geologic hazards and associated risks, interpreting and protecting geologic resources, mitigating safety risks associated with abandoned mines, controlling pollution, and cleaning up contaminated sites on 193 million acres of NFS lands.

Over 5 million acres of NFS lands are currently leased for oil, gas, coal, and phosphate. At any given time, the Forest Service administers operations on approximately 90,000 mining claims, and manages approximately 8,000 mineral material sale contracts. Mineral receipts are derived from annual lease rentals, royalties on production, bonus bids for competitive leases, and mineral material sales. Of the total revenues received, between 25 and 50 percent is returned to the State and county where production occurred. The value of all energy and mineral production from NFS lands typically exceeds \$2 billion per year.

In addition, the Minerals and Geology Management program works to mitigate potential threats to the environment and human safety associated with thousands of abandoned mines and other contaminated sites located on NFS lands. The program also works to preserve valuable geologic resources, including caves and rare fossils, and minimize the impacts of pollution on NFS lands, which provide the largest single source of municipal water supply in the U.S., serving over 66 million people in 33 states.

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 active geomorphic processes for land management planning, environmental protection and restoration, and cost effective management of roads, recreation sites and other infrastructure. Inventories and manages geologic resources such as caves and karst areas, paleontological resources, ground water, and ground water-dependent ecosystems, for their protection, study, and appropriate use. Under this activity, the program identifies, assesses, and manages potential risks to public health and safety from soil and water contamination and geologic hazards, such as landslides, debris flows, and karst collapse features.

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 AML-dependent wildlife and AML-associated cultural and historic resources.

Manage Environmental Compliance – Funds a national audit program which assesses Forest Service compliance with environmental statutes and trains field personnel on compliance and pollution prevention.

Manage Environmental Restoration – 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. 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 ARRA (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.

Integration with other resource programs is a priority and helps facilitate environmentally sound mineral development and maintain and restore healthy watersheds. This integration is designed to ensure compliance with applicable environmental laws and regulations and minimize impacts on natural resources. Integration also maximizes the achievement of diverse resource objectives that are compatible with program activities, such as interpretation of culturally significant sites, restoration of water quality, and protection of threatened and endangered species.

Partnerships

The Forest Service works in partnership with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to manage the Federal minerals on NFS lands. The Secretary of the Interior, through the BLM, has management responsibilities for the Federal mineral estate, including Federal minerals that underlie NFS lands. The Forest Service is responsible for the management of surface resources on mineral, oil, and gas projects proposed or operating on NFS lands.

The Forest Service 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.

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 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Estimate	Pay & Other Cost Changes	Program Changes	FY 2012 President's Budget	Percent of Program Change
Landownership Management						
Annual Appropriations	\$95,606	\$95,606	\$0	-\$9,731	\$85,875	-10%
Landownership Management Total	\$95,606	\$95,606	\$0	-\$9,731	\$85,875	-10%
Annual Appropriation FTEs	708	708			688	
Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	708	708			688	
Landownership Management						
Adjust Land Ownership	\$13,910	\$12,984	\$0	-\$552	\$12,432	-4%
Protect Land Ownership Title	\$11,582	\$8,379	\$0	\$1,486	\$9,865	18%
Locate Land Boundaries	\$33,331	\$36,763	\$0	-\$4,621	\$32,142	-13%
Administer Land Use Authorizations	\$22,588	\$23,597	\$0	-\$3,386	\$20,211	-14%
Process Land Use Proposals	\$14,195	\$13,883	\$0	-\$2,658	\$11,225	-19%

	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
Landownership Management							
Acres of land adjustments to conserve the integrity of undeveloped lands and habitat quality	27,002	42,243	14,691	49,560	26,120	63,290	46,800
Miles of landownership boundary line marked/maintained to standard	2,606	3,868	4,418	3,200	4,804	3,680	3,200
Number of land use authorizations administered to standard	14,797	15,753	16,683	16,000	17,784	16,200	12,400
Number of land use proposals and applications processed	5,111	4,991	4,542	4,980	4,341	4,100	3,200

FY 2012 Program Changes

The President’s Budget proposes \$85,875,000 for Landownership Management, a reduction in program of \$9,731,000 from the FY 2011 estimate. Priority will be placed on supporting land restoration needs by providing critical boundary work on national forests and grasslands and processing new special land use applications, focusing on those that contribute to the Nation’s energy needs. The Landownership Management program plays an important role in facilitating the Forest Service and the Nation’s response to climate change by adjusting land ownership through exchanges and targeting acquisition of lands to consolidate critical aquatic and terrestrial habitats, watersheds that serve as natural reservoirs for downstream water supply, land appropriate for energy facilities (e.g., generators, smart transmission lines) and the acquisition of vegetated lands to sequester carbon. The agency also continues its involvement in the diversification of energy sources via siting and operational conditions for non-carbon producing energy production from sources such as wind, solar, and hydroelectric that contributes to a reduction in greenhouse emissions.

Specific priorities within each activity include:

Adjust Land Ownership (-\$552,000) – The request includes \$12,432,000 to exchange, through acquisition or conveyance, approximately 46,800 acres of NFS land. Land adjustments help improve public access, conserve open space where its loss threatens the sustainability of the Nation's forests and grasslands, and protect healthy forested lands and watersheds. Land adjustments can facilitate enhancing ecosystem services, retention of snow and water in 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 managed through land adjustments. Land consolidations also reduce future land management costs; respond to urban and community needs, reduce ownership fragmentation, and promote conservation.

This includes \$500,000 to pilot a land exchange program specifically to reduce checkerboard ownership patterns, particularly in the National Grasslands, as identified in the AGO Initiative. The pilot will allow the Forest Service to learn if focusing on a geographic area creates operational efficiencies and effectiveness within the ecosystem.

Protect Land Ownership Title (+\$1,486,000) – The request includes \$9,865,000 to Protect Land Ownership Title. Funding is requested to resolve approximately 3,200 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 United States and bona fide claimants. The agency will also identify and process critical changes in land classifications needed to protect natural resource areas. In addition, improvements in the processing of title claims through automated data support are anticipated to reduce the overall costs to resolve title cases.

Locate Land Boundaries (-\$4,621,000) – The request includes \$32,142,000 to Locate Land Boundaries. Funding is requested to mark and maintain 3,200 miles of NFS property line. 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 maintenance of property lines provide landownership protection, security, and title defense. Leaving property lines un-marked and un-maintained can result in expensive and protracted litigation and loss of public lands and public trust. To maximize cost efficiencies, the Forest Service will 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 (-\$6,044,000) – The request includes \$20,211,000 for Administer Land Use Authorizations and \$11,225,000 for Process Land Use Proposals. Funding is requested to administer an estimated 12,400 special use authorizations (27 percent of existing authorizations) to standard, with primary focus on those authorizations that address critical health and safety issues. The Forest Service will process approximately 3,700 new applications, focusing on those associated with statutory rights and energy related uses. Priority will continue to be placed on energy and communication projects.

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 (53 percent of target accomplished) In FY 2010, the agency accomplished 26,120 acres of land adjustments. The agency experienced delays in completing the State of Montana, Department of Natural Resources and Conservation (DNRC), land exchange project on the Lolo National Forest, consisting of 22,668 acres due to water rights issues, additional title needs, and further review of associated easement acquisitions and terminations. The Forest will complete the exchange in FY 2011.

Miles of landownership boundary line marked/maintained to standard (150 percent of target accomplished) The agency marked and maintained 4,804 miles of boundary lines in FY 2010. With American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) funds, the agency conducted additional boundary work in support of trail and fire-rehabilitation projects across the nation, and extended resources in cost-share projects in the Southern Region.

Number of land use proposals and applications processed (87 percent of target accomplished) In FY 2010, the agency processed 4,341 new applications. Applications for land use permits are dependent on the economic climate and the individual applicant needs; therefore, they are somewhat unpredictable.

Program Description

Program Overview

The Landownership Management program secures and protects approximately 193 million acres of public lands and interests within the National Forest Systems (NFS). Currently there are over 276,000 miles of Forest Service property line, of which over 33,000 miles (12 percent) are currently marked to Forest Service standards. The program administers 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. Administrative benefits are achieved within this program by minimizing land survey needs and fire management costs, reducing national forest property lines, acquiring rights-of-way, and authorizing special land uses.

The program is delivered through the following activities:

Adjust Land Ownership – Provides notification, analysis, valuation, and realty case processing services to public and private landowners and managers to improve land ownership patterns for more effective and efficient resource protection and use. Land ownership adjustment is carried out principally through exchanges, conveyances, and rights-of-way acquisitions.

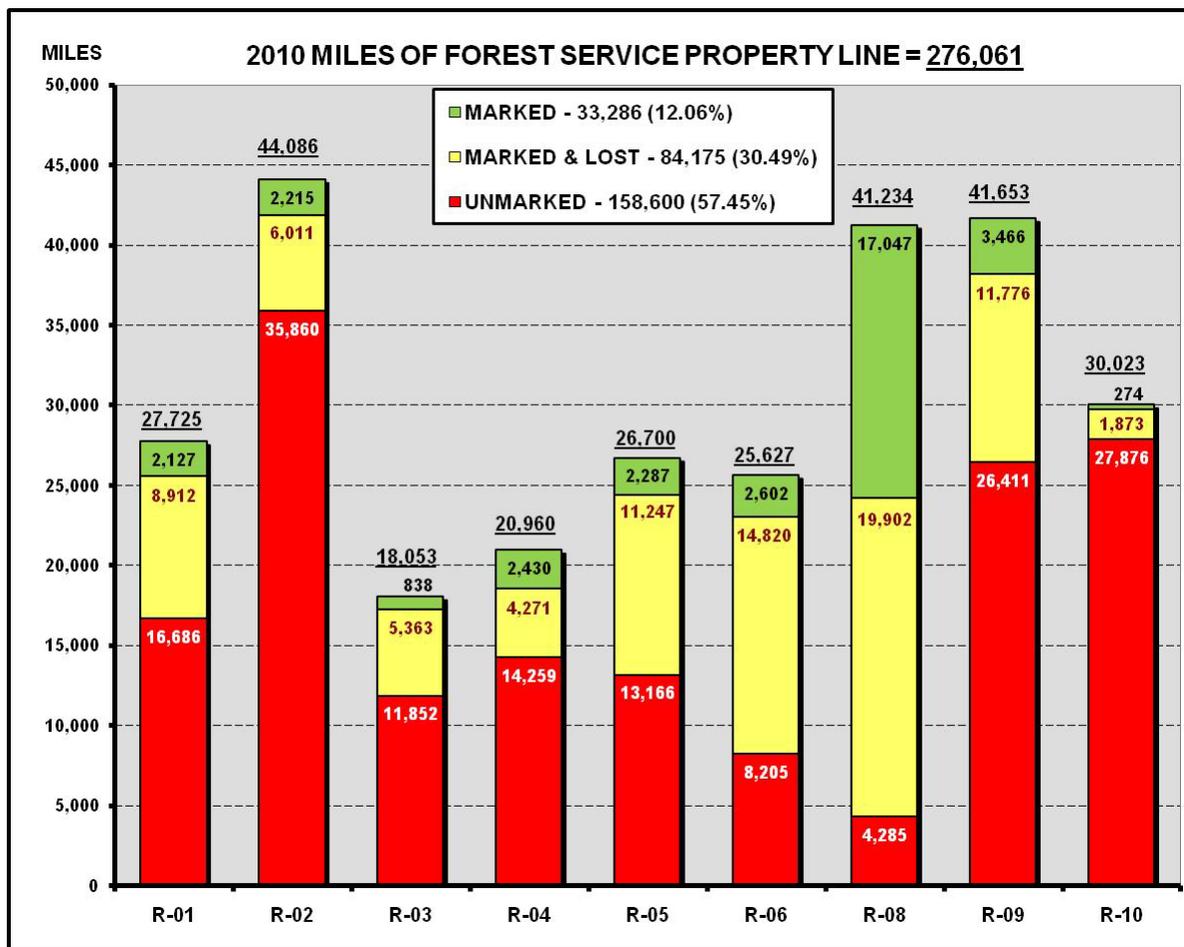
Protect Land Ownership Title – Provides title defense and resolution affecting landownership activities related to land title claims, tribal claims, trespass, encroachments, other unauthorized uses, land sales, and grants and selections, including work associated with land title claim identification, inventory, and investigation. Also includes managing the land status record system which provides legally defensible boundaries and accurate, complete landownership records of NFS lands.

Locate Land Boundaries – 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 chart below highlights the status of property lines by region.

Administer Land Uses Authorizations – Provides inspection, oversight, and monitoring of existing non-recreation 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 United States.

Process Land Use Proposals – Provides responses, analyses, and decisions for requests to occupy and use NFS lands for non-recreational purposes. Many of these land uses include 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.



Definition: Marked and lost - Previously marked, but no longer marked to standard.

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 for hazardous fuels reduction activities, timber sales, 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

Budget Line Item	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Estimate	Pay & Other Cost Changes	Program Changes	FY 2012 President's Budget	Percent of Program Change
Law Enforcement Operations						
Annual Appropriations	\$145,047	\$145,047	\$0	-\$988	\$144,059	-1%
Law Enforcement Operations Total	\$145,047	\$145,047	\$0	-\$988	\$144,059	-1%
Annual Appropriation FTEs	858	858			850	
Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	858	858			850	
Law Enforcement Operations						
Enforce Laws & Regulations	\$95,748	\$95,748	\$0	-\$691	\$95,057	-1%
Investigate Crime	\$49,299	\$49,299	\$0	-\$297	\$49,002	-1%

	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
Law Enforcement Operations							
Percent of cases referred for adjudication	4.3%	8.0%	8.3%	8.2%	6.9%	8.3%	6.8%
Number of documented law enforcement incidents per 10,000 forest visits	6.3	7.2	7.6	7.5	7.1	7.6	7.0

FY 2012 Program Changes

The FY 2012 budget request for Law Enforcement and Investigations (LEI) is \$144,059,000, a reduction of \$988,000 from the FY 2011 budget estimate. LEI will continue to prioritize response to emergency and life-threatening situations. In 2012, LEI will continue crime prevention with the National Sheriff's Association through the use of cooperative law enforcement agreements, at a reduced level. In support of the National Fire Plan, LEI will continue to prioritize arson investigations. LEI will continue to combat the activities of drug trafficking organizations along the Southwest and Northern borders. LEI will be particularly focused in California to address the cultivation of marijuana on the National Forest System lands.

Enforce Law and Regulations (-\$691,000) – The request will reduce uniform patrol presence to protect natural resources, Forest Service employees, and the public and respond to safety incidents and violations of law and regulations. The funding will impact response to public and employee safety incidents and violation of law and regulations.

Investigate Crime (-\$297,000) – The request will fund criminal and civil investigations at a lower level 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.

Past Performance

In FY 2010, 6.9 percent of cases were referred for adjudication. The percent of documented law enforcement incidents per 10,000 forest visits was 7.1 percent compared to a target of 7.5 percent. At the reduced funding for FY 2012 LEI estimates 6.8 percent cases for adjudication and 7.0 percent of documented law enforcement incidents.

Program Description

Program Overview

The Forest Service Law Enforcement and Investigations (LEI) program provides a safe environment for the public and agency employees and protects the Nation's natural resources on approximately 193 million acres of NFS lands in 44 states. 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.

Marijuana cultivation activities produce large amounts of trash and hazardous materials which are typically left on NFS lands. Growers frequently damage soils, cut timber and clear vegetation to create room for their crops creating resources damage and erosion problems and have assaulted and threatened both the public and Forest Service employees. To protect them, the Forest Service law enforcement officers carry firearms, defensive equipment, make arrests, execute search WARRANTs, complete reports and testify in court. They establish a regular and recurring presence on a vast amount of public lands, roads, and recreation sites. The regulations Law Enforcement Officers enforce include 36 Code of Federal Regulations Parts 242 & 261. Part 242 of 36 CFR refers specifically to subsistence hunting and fishing regulations and is only applicable to federal land in Alaska. Part 261 of 36 CFR refers to regulations that apply to all national forest lands nation wide. The primary focus of their jobs is protecting natural resources, visitors, and Forest Service employees.

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 62 national forests in Region 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 9. Of the marijuana grown on Federal public land, 83% 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

Drug Eradication on the Shasta Trinity NF

The Shasta Trinity National Forest successfully eradicated 608,518 plants of marijuana and made 16 associated arrests during FY 2010. The Forest Service Law Enforcement organization partnered with Siskiyou, Humbolt, Shasta, Trinity, Maricopa, and Tehama counties and other Federal law enforcement agencies to combat drug cartel activities on the Forest.

Service and other statues under the United States Code. These normally plain clothes officers carry concealed firearms and other defensive equipment, make arrests, carry out complex criminal investigations, present cases for prosecution to U.S. Attorneys, and prepare investigative reports.

Allocation and Integration

Funding allocations support core operations and address priority needs, based on competitive regional criteria including number of visitors and acreage of NFS lands. In addition to public safety, priority is placed on responding to activity by drug trafficking organizations.

Partnerships

LEI staff cooperate with Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies and other Forest Service programs by building strong relationships with sheriff's offices, State police agencies, and Federal agencies such as the Drug Enforcement Agency; Federal Bureau of Investigation; Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms; the Office of the United States Attorney, the Federal Court System; and other Federal land management agencies.

Budget Line Item Valles Caldera National Preserve

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Estimate	Pay & Other Cost Changes	Program Changes	FY 2012	Percent
					President's Budget	of Program Change
Valles Caldera National Preserve						
Annual Appropriations	\$3,500	\$3,500	\$0	-\$3,500	\$0	-100%
Valles Caldera National Preserve Total	\$3,500	\$3,500	\$0	-\$3,500	\$0	-100%
Annual Appropriation FTEs	1	1			0	
Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	1	1			0	

FY 2012 Program Changes

The FY 2012 President’s Budget does not propose a funding level management of the Valles Caldera National Preserve. This request reflects a \$3,500,000 decrease from FY 2011 in funding dedicated to the Preserve. However, this proposal does provide for the continued funding of the Preserve from National Forest System funds to ensure that the integrated program management objectives for the area are met. This program will maintain level funding in FY 2012 from a variety of budget lines that are directly relevant to the work being completed.

This will also allow 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 2010, the Trust offered additional recreation programs, and activities which contributed to a 59 percent increase in public participation from 2009. This included hunting and fishing programs, as well as general public programs and special events which were offered throughout the entire year. These recreation programs generated a total of \$598,271. The Trust also entered in to a partnership with New Mexico State University to manage the Preserve’s livestock program. This program operated three small, multiple objective educational programs and returned \$52.00 per head for the four month grazing season - \$32,028 total.

The Valles Caldera National Preserve initiated two major planning efforts in 2010 and will work to complete the two environmental impact statements (EIS) in 2011. The two EIS’s are the Valles Caldera National Preserve Public Access and Use Plan, along with 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 United States. In addition, the current Superintendent of nearby Bandelier National Monument and the Forest Supervisor of the Santa Fe National Forest also serve on the Board. All Board decisions are made at public meetings. In August of 2002, the management authority for the Preserve was transferred to the Trust.

Funding for the Trust contributes to the management of the Valles Caldera National Preserve's resources to protect grasslands, watersheds, and forest vegetation through the practice of sound range, watershed, and forest management. The Valles Caldera 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.

Forest Management – This activity includes fire management such as thinning timber stand density and the disposal of slash to reduce the risk from wildfires and create defensible space around structures; management of prescribed fires and wildland fires managed for resource benefit, (i.e., naturally ignited fires) to meet resource objectives as outlined in fire management plans; noxious weed control and eradication using hand, mechanical, and chemical treatments; and management of domestic livestock grazing.

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 actions related to 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.

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 2010, the Trust increased volunteer

hours by 69 percent from 2009. These volunteers assisted with many of the recreation programs throughout the year and equates to \$141,342 in non-monetary contributions.

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. Funding from outside (non-VCT) sources came from 44 different project sources, and exceeded \$3.9 million. These partner 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 **Capital Improvement and Maintenance**

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Estimate	Pay & Other Cost Changes	Program Changes	FY 2012 President's Budget	Percent of Program Change
Capital Improvement & Maintenance						
Annual Appropriations	\$556,053	\$556,053	\$0	-\$206,126	\$349,927	-37%
Supplemental & Emergency Funding	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Supplemental & Emergency Funding - ARRA	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Capital Improvement & Maintenance Total	\$556,053	\$556,053	\$0	-\$206,126	\$349,927	-37%
Annual Appropriation FTEs	2,856	3,038			2,153	
Supplemental & Emergency Funding FTEs	19	0			0	
Supplemental & Emergency Funding - ARRA	411	0			0	
Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	3,286	3,038			2,153	
Capital Improvement & Maintenance						
Facilities	\$135,010	\$135,010	\$0	-\$34,225	\$100,785	-25%
Roads	\$236,521	\$236,521	\$0	-\$78,703	\$157,818	-33%
Trails	\$85,381	\$85,381	\$0	-\$3,193	\$82,188	-4%
Deferred Maintenance & Infrastructure Improve	\$9,141	\$9,141	\$0	-\$5	\$9,136	0%
Legacy Roads & Trails	\$90,000	\$90,000	\$0	-\$90,000	\$0	-100%

The Budget provides \$349,927,000 for the Forest Service’s Capital Improvement and Maintenance programs to provide infrastructure that supports public, administrative, and recreation uses. This funding request includes a program shift of \$75,000,000 to the Integrated Resource Restoration budget line item and a program reduction of \$131,126,000 from the FY 2011 Estimate. The \$75,000,000 shift will fund the Legacy Roads and Trails activity including road decommissioning work.

In an effort to manage Forest Service lands in a consistent manner with the American Great Outdoors initiative, a portion of the Forest Service roads funding will be used for new technologies that can cost-effectively address the roads maintenance backlog.

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 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Estimate	Pay & Other Cost Changes	Program Changes	FY 2012 President's Budget	Percent of Program Change
Facilities						
Annual Appropriations	\$135,010	\$135,010	\$0	-\$34,225	\$100,785	-25%
Facilities Total	\$135,010	\$135,010	\$0	-\$34,225	\$100,785	-25%
Annual Appropriation FTEs	514	554			470	
Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	514	554			470	
Facilities						
Maintain Facilities	\$86,250	\$89,586	\$0	-\$6,925	\$82,661	-8%
Improve Facilities	\$48,760	\$45,424	\$0	-\$27,300	\$18,124	-60%

	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
Facilities							
Facilities condition index	89%	62%	87%	86%	85%	86%	85%
Percent of facilities with "Good" or "Fair" condition rating	66%	63%	66%	68%	64%	65%	65%
Number of outdoor recreation facilities maintained to standard	10,231	10,129	10,533	11,680	10,812	11,325	10,000
FA&O facilities maintained to standard	11,881	11,024	11,457	12,663	10,911	10,900	10,150

FY 2012 Program Changes

The FY 2012 President’s budget proposes \$100,785,000 for Facilities, a program reduction of \$34,225,000 from FY 2011. The program priority will be placed on the safety of the existing infrastructure rather than constructing new facilities. 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, and recreation sites. A regional list of the major projects over \$250,000 has been provided in Table A.

Specific priorities within each activity include:

Maintain Facilities– This request provides \$82,661,000 for facility maintenance. Funds will provide for the maintenance of fire, administrative and other facilities (FA&O) and recreation facilities and sites. Priorities include conducting maintenance and repairs necessary to provide safe and healthful environments in which to work and to recreate. Facilities that house employees for long periods of time, store mission-critical equipment, and provide unique recreation experiences will continue to be prioritized for maintenance.

Improve Facilities– This request provides \$18,124,000 to improve facilities that further subsequent phases of multi-year construction projects. Priorities include replacing 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

Number of outdoor recreation facilities maintained to standard (93 percent of target accomplished) In FY 2010, the Forest Service maintained 10,812 recreation sites to standard, or 61 percent of the total recreation sites. A system-wide recreation visitor safety assessment and action plan was also completed for implementation in 2011 and beyond.

Number of FA&O facilities maintained to standard (85 percent of target accomplished) The agency maintained to standard 10,911 administrative facilities. In FY 2010, maintenance activities were focused on the most critical health and safety needs and higher cost maintenance needs at the expense of less critical routine maintenance.

Program Description

Program Overview

The Facilities program supports agency mission activities by administering facilities and sites used for recreation, research, and FA&O purposes. FA&O facilities include fire facilities, such as airtanker bases, lookouts, airports, heliports, and fire management centers; administrative facilities, such as administrative offices (ranger district offices, forest supervisor offices, regional offices, research stations and laboratories), and service and storage buildings; and other facilities, such as telecommunication facilities, towers, dams, and recreation visitor centers. This program includes carrying out maintenance, 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 renovations; 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. Maintenance excludes operation costs. The maintenance of facilities is essential 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 and climate impact.

Improve Facilities – Capital improvement projects for FA&O and recreation sites are included in this activity. 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.

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 Permanent Appropriations – Federal Land and Facility Enhancement Fund and the 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 Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Fund and 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 agency-owned recreation sites. The agency also co-locates with other Federal and non-governmental agencies to share facilities and thereby lower operation costs.

Major Projects List

FY 2012 FACILITIES MAJOR PROJECT LIST (\$ in thousands)														
Region 1		FY 2012 Facilities Funding												
ID	State	Cong District	Forest	Project Name	Fire Fac? (Y/N)	REC Mtce.	REC Cap. Imp.	FA&O Mtce.	FA&O Cap. Imp.	TOTAL FAC. Mtce.	TOTAL FAC. Cap. Imp.	TOTAL FAC.	Construction Costs Beyond FY 2012	
													Facilities	Roads
			Regionwide	Planning & Design* Total		\$ 149	\$ 109	\$ 260	\$ 209	\$ 409	\$ 318	\$ 727		
			Regionwide	Minor Capital Improvement Projects**			\$ 906				\$ 906	\$ 906	\$ 1,188	\$ 127
R101	MT	1	Beaverhead-Deerlodge	Birch Creek CCC Camp Rehabilitation	N			\$ 1,005		\$ 1,005		\$ 1,005	\$ 1,296	
R102	MT	1	Bitterroot	Magruder Corridor Reconstruction	N	\$ 454				\$ 454		\$ 454	\$ 275	
R103	MT	1	Flathead	Abbot-Emery-Murray Reconstruction, Phase 1	N	\$ 583				\$ 583		\$ 583	\$ 635	\$ 678
R104	MT	1	Flathead	Spotted Bear Ranger Station Water System Replacement	N			\$ 510		\$ 510		\$ 510	\$ 399	
				TOTAL		\$ 1,186	\$ 1,015	\$ 1,775	\$ 209	\$ 2,961	\$ 1,224	\$ 4,185	\$ 4,052	\$ 805
Region 2		FY 2012 Facilities Funding												
ID	State	Cong District	Forest	Project Name	Fire Fac? (Y/N)	REC Mtce.	REC Cap. Imp.	FA&O Mtce.	FA&O Cap. Imp.	TOTAL FAC. Mtce.	TOTAL FAC. Cap. Imp.	TOTAL FAC.	Construction Costs Beyond FY 2012	
													Facilities	Roads
			Regionwide	Planning & Design* Total		\$ 195		\$ 254	\$ 388	\$ 449	\$ 388	\$ 837		
			Regionwide	Minor Capital Improvement Projects**									\$ 1,464	\$ 5,598
R201	SD	1	Nebraska	National Grasslands Visitor's Center & Wall Ranger District Office Renovations.	N			\$ 1,885		\$ 1,885		\$ 1,885	\$ 427	
R202	CO	5	Pike/San Isabel	Turquoise Lake Water/Wastewater Rehabilitation	N	\$ 982				\$ 982		\$ 982	\$ 731	
R203	CO	3	Grand Mesa, Unc., Gunnison	Gunnison Office Health & Safety Improvements	N			\$ 1,067		\$ 1,067		\$ 1,067	\$ 435	
R204	WY	1	Bighorn	Burgess Junction Visitor Center (Phase 1)	N			\$ 378		\$ 378		\$ 378	\$ 266	\$ 920
R205	WY	1	Pike/San Isabel	Monument Fire Center Rehab	Y			\$ 360		\$ 360		\$ 360	\$ 250	
R206	NE	3	Nebraska	SO Energy Efficiency Renovations	N			\$ 1,118		\$ 1,118		\$ 1,118	\$ 138	
				TOTAL		\$ 1,177		\$ 5,062	\$ 388	\$ 6,239	\$ 388	\$ 6,627	\$ 3,711	\$ 6,518

FY 2012 FACILITIES MAJOR PROJECT LIST (\$ in thousands)																
Region 5		FY 2012 Facilities Funding														
ID	State	Cong District	Forest	Project Name	Fire Fac? (Y/N)	REC Mtce.	REC Cap. Imp.	FA&O Mtce.	FA&O Cap. Imp.	TOTAL FAC. Mtce.	TOTAL FAC. Cap. Imp.	TOTAL FAC.	Construction Costs Beyond FY 2012			
													Facilities	Roads		
			Regionwide	Planning & Design* Total				\$ 210		\$ 210		\$ 210		\$ 3,342		
			Regionwide	Minor Capital Improvement Projects**												
R501	CA	25	Inyo	Interagency Visitor Center Photovoltaic System and Improvements	N	\$ 346	\$ 99			\$ 346	\$ 99	\$ 445				
R502	CA	Various	Regionwide	Facilities Decommissioning	Y	\$ 500		\$ 1,085		\$ 1,585		\$ 1,585				
R503	CA	26	Angeles	Little Tujunga Office Remodel	N			\$ 425		\$ 425		\$ 425				
R504	CA	7	R5	Regional Office Energy Remodel	N			\$ 725		\$ 725		\$ 725				
				TOTAL		\$ 846	\$ 99	\$ 2,445		\$ 3,291	\$ 99	\$ 3,390			\$ 4,755	
Region 6		FY 2012 Facilities Funding														
ID	State	Cong District	Forest	Project Name	Fire Fac? (Y/N)	REC Mtce.	REC Cap. Imp.	FA&O Mtce.	FA&O Cap. Imp.	TOTAL FAC. Mtce.	TOTAL FAC. Cap. Imp.	TOTAL FAC.	Construction Costs Beyond FY 2012			
													Facilities	Roads		
			Regionwide	Planning & Design* Total		\$ 297	\$ 15			\$ 297	\$ 523	\$ 835		\$ 65		
			Regionwide	Minor Capital Improvement Projects**					\$ 520		\$ 520	\$ 520		\$ 84		
R601	OR	2	Rogue River-Siskiyou	J Herbert Stone Nursery Infrastructure				\$ 2,400		\$ 2,400		\$ 2,400		\$ 2,100		
R602	WA	3	Mt. St. Helens	Mt. St. Helens National Volcanic Monument Infrastructure	N	\$ 2,500				\$ 2,500		\$ 2,500		\$ 1,080		
R603	WA	4	Okanogan-Wenatchee	Kachess Campground Water System	N	\$ 808				\$ 808		\$ 808		\$ 1,540		
R604	OR	3	Mount Hood	Hood River Ranger District Mechanical/Electrical Upgrades	N			\$ 450		\$ 450		\$ 450		\$ 475		
R605	OR	2	Deschutes	National Interagency Incident Support Fire Cache HVAC Replacement	Y			\$ 250		\$ 250		\$ 250		\$ 143		
				TOTAL		\$ 3,605	\$ 15	\$ 3,100	\$ 1,043	\$ 6,705	\$ 1,058	\$ 7,763		\$ 65	\$ 10,325	\$ 8,750

FY 2012 FACILITIES MAJOR PROJECT LIST
(\$ in thousands)

Region 8		FY 2012 Facilities Funding										DEF. MTCE. ELIM.		Construction Costs Beyond FY 2012		
ID	State District	Cong District	Forest	Project Name	Fire Fac? (Y/N)	REC Mtce.	REC Cap. Imp.	FA&O Mtce.	FA&O Cap. Imp.	TOTAL FAC. Mtce.	TOTAL FAC. Cap. Imp.	TOTAL FAC.	TOTAL RDS.	DEF. MTCE. ELIM.	Facilities	Roads
			Regionwide	Planning & Design* Total			\$ 400					\$ 400		\$ 14	\$ 4,600	
			Regionwide	Minor Capital Improvement Projects**												
R801	TN	8	Land Between the Lakes	Piney Campground Bathhouses	N	\$ 3,250				\$ 3,250				\$ 2,800		
R803	AL	2	National Forests in Alabama	Open Pond Work Center Renovation	N			\$ 975		\$ 975				\$ 600		
				TOTAL		\$ 3,250		\$ 975		\$ 4,225	\$ 400	\$ 4,625		\$ 3,414	\$ 4,600	
Region 9		FY 2012 Facilities Funding										DEF. MTCE. ELIM.		Construction Costs Beyond FY 2012		
ID	State District	Cong District	Forest	Project Name	Fire Fac? (Y/N)	REC Mtce.	REC Cap. Imp.	FA&O Mtce.	FA&O Cap. Imp.	TOTAL FAC. Mtce.	TOTAL FAC. Cap. Imp.	TOTAL FAC.	TOTAL RDS.	DEF. MTCE. ELIM.	Facilities	Roads
			Regionwide	Planning & Design* Total		\$ 360						\$ 360	\$ 404	\$ 1,770	\$ 6,865	\$ 4,043
			Regionwide	Minor Capital Improvement Projects**												
R901	MI	2	Huron-Manistee	Baldwin/White Cloud Ranger District, Phase 2	N			\$ 233	\$ 4,786	\$ 233	\$ 4,786	\$ 5,019	\$ 175	\$ 615		
R902	MN	8	Chippewa	Walker Administrative Site, Phase 3	N				\$ 292		\$ 292	\$ 292	\$ 50	\$ 2,465		
R903	WV	3	Monongahela	Lake Sherwood, Phase 2	N	\$ 437				\$ 437		\$ 437	\$ 25	\$ 819		
				TOTAL		\$ 797		\$ 233	\$ 5,078	\$ 1,030	\$ 5,078	\$ 6,108	\$ 654	\$ 5,669	\$ 6,865	\$ 4,043
Region 10		FY 2012 Facilities Funding										DEF. MTCE. ELIM.		Construction Costs Beyond FY 2012		
ID	State District	Cong District	Forest	Project Name	Fire Fac? (Y/N)	REC Mtce.	REC Cap. Imp.	FA&O Mtce.	FA&O Cap. Imp.	TOTAL FAC. Mtce.	TOTAL FAC. Cap. Imp.	TOTAL FAC.	TOTAL RDS.	DEF. MTCE. ELIM.	Facilities	Roads
			Regionwide	Planning & Design* Total		\$ 89	\$ 350	\$ 172		\$ 241	\$ 350	\$ 591	\$ 166	\$ 1,292	\$ 5,085	\$ 2,266
			Regionwide	Minor Capital Improvement Projects**			\$ 946			\$ 946		\$ 946		\$ 257	\$ 675	
R1001	AK	1	Tongass	Thorne Bay Compound Electrical Distribution	N			\$ 634		\$ 634		\$ 634		\$ 38		
R1002	AK	1	Tongass	Petersburg Ranger District Duplex Deferred Maintenance	N			\$ 259		\$ 259		\$ 259		\$ 119		
				TOTAL		\$ 89	\$ 1,296	\$ 1,065		\$ 1,134	\$ 1,296	\$ 2,430	\$ 166	\$ 1,706	\$ 5,760	\$ 2,266

FY 2012 FACILITIES MAJOR PROJECT LIST (\$ in thousands)													
Research		FY 2012 Facilities Funding											
ID	State District	Cong District	Forest	Project Name	Fire Fac? (Y/N)	REC Mtce.	REC Cap. Imp.	FA&O Mtce.	FA&O Cap. Imp.	TOTAL FAC. Mtce.	TOTAL FAC. Cap. Imp.	TOTAL FAC.	TOTAL RDS.
			Stationwide	Planning & Design* Total				\$ 490	\$ 190	\$ 490	\$ 190	\$ 680	
			Stationwide	Minor Capital Improvement Projects**					\$ 565		\$ 565		
S01	MS	4	Southern	Saucier Water System & Facilities Upgrades	N			\$ 1,086		\$ 1,086		\$ 1,086	
S02	GA	12	Southern	Athens Forestry Sciences Laboratory Renovations, Phase 2	N			\$ 800	\$ 185	\$ 800	\$ 185	\$ 985	\$ 816
S03	WI	2	Forest Products Lab	Building 1 Stair Tower Repair	N			\$ 350		\$ 350		\$ 350	\$ 400
S04	AZ	1	Rocky Mountain	Sierra Ancha Experimental Forest Site Upgrades	N			\$ 516		\$ 516		\$ 516	\$ 600
S05	ID	1	Rocky Mountain	Moscow Forestry Sciences Laboratory Upgrades	N			\$ 700	\$ 122	\$ 700	\$ 122	\$ 822	\$ 700
S06	ME	1	Northern	Massabasic Experimental Forest Renovations	N			\$ 367	\$ 103	\$ 367	\$ 103	\$ 470	\$ 367
S07	HI	2	PSW	Hawaii EF Infrastructure Phase 4	N				\$ 720		\$ 720	\$ 720	\$ 4,146
				TOTAL				\$ 4,309	\$ 1,885	\$ 4,309	\$ 1,885	\$ 6,194	\$ 4,411
Grey Towers		FY 2012 Facilities Funding											
ID	State District	Cong District	Forest	Project Name	Fire Fac? (Y/N)	REC Mtce.	REC Cap. Imp.	FA&O Mtce.	FA&O Cap. Imp.	TOTAL FAC. Mtce.	TOTAL FAC. Cap. Imp.	TOTAL FAC.	TOTAL RDS.
			Regionwide	Planning & Design* Total					\$ 175		\$ 175	\$ 175	
			Regionwide	Minor Capital Improvement Projects**									
				TOTAL					\$ 175		\$ 175	\$ 175	\$ 1,750

Budget Line Item **Roads**

(dollars in thousands)						
	FY 2010	FY 2011	Pay & Other Cost	Program Changes	FY 2012 President's Budget	Percent of Program Change
	Enacted	Estimate	Changes	Changes	Budget	Change
Roads						
Annual Appropriations	\$236,521	\$236,521	\$0	-\$78,703	\$157,818	-33%
Roads Total	\$236,521	\$236,521	\$0	-\$78,703	\$157,818	-33%
Annual Appropriation FTEs	1,395	1,443			987	
Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	1,395	1,443			987	
Roads						
Operations & Maintenance	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$124,115	\$124,115	0%
Reconstruction of Existing Roads	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$24,729	\$24,729	0%
New Road Construction	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8,974	\$8,974	0%
Maintain Passenger Car Roads	\$141,394	\$141,777	\$0	-\$141,777	\$0	-100%
Maintain High Clearance & Closed Roads	\$19,753	\$20,408	\$0	-\$20,408	\$0	-100%
Decommission Roads	\$4,909	\$5,409	\$0	-\$5,409	\$0	-100%
Improve Roads	\$70,465	\$68,927	\$0	-\$68,927	\$0	-100%

	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
Roads							
Miles of passenger car roads receiving maintenance	39,453	46,247	50,592	50,889	52,837	47,120	28,260
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance	20,725	29,638	34,411	30,440	33,651	28,880	13,900
Miles of roads decommissioned	402	1,290	1,778	1,519	2,549	2,158	N/A
improvement	617	3,501	4,352	5,225	5,352	3,500	1,253
Percent of road and trail rights-of-way acquired that provide public access through easement acquisitions or land adjustments	90%	78%	67%	85%	106%	85%	85%

Table Note: Road decommissioning work is moved to the Legacy Roads and Trails activity under the Integrated Resource Restoration budget line item in FY 2012

FY 2012 Program Changes

The FY 2012 President’s budget proposes \$157,818,000 for Roads, a program shift of \$25,000,000 to the Integrated Resource Restoration budget line item and a decrease of \$53,703,000 from the FY 2011 Estimate. The agency will focus on the work related to ensuring public safety, and critical access needs.

Beginning in FY 2012, the activities within the Roads budget line item have been 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 addition, the *Decommission Roads* activity has been 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 restoration objectives.

Specific priorities within each activity include:

Operations and Maintenance— the request includes \$124,115,000 for the operations and maintenance of the National Forest Road System (NFRS). The request will fund maintenance of an estimated 31,280 miles of passenger car roads and 24,425 miles of high clearance and closed roads. Currently there are approximately 65,820 miles of passenger car roads, 204,890 miles of road operated for high clearance vehicle use, and 102,710 miles of closed (in storage to provide options for future management activities) roads. Operations and maintenance funds will focus on maintaining 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 and 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 help to reduce sediment deposition into streams, and to protect water quality. Properly functioning drainage makes roads less susceptible to mass failure due to severe storms.

Reconstruction of Existing Roads— The request includes \$24,729,000 for the reconstruction of existing roads. The funding will provide the reconstruction of 1,253 miles of existing road considering all funding sources. Priority reconstruction projects will 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.

New Road Construction— The request includes \$8,974,000 for new road construction—approximately 4-6 miles-- entirely in Region 10 on the Tongass National Forest for resource management activities. No other new roads are proposed for construction on NFS lands in FY2012.

Past Performance

In FY 2010, the agency exceeded expected accomplishments in each of the four road maintenance and capital improvement performance measures. This was due in part to the additional funding received through the American Recovery and Reinvest Act (ARRA) appropriation and higher than anticipated partnership contributions.

The tables on the next page show the unified accomplishment for each activity by funding source:

FY 2010 Miles Accomplished by Funding Source

Funding Source	Passenger Car Maintenance⁵	High Clearance Maintenance⁵	Road Decommissioning	Road Improvement
Roads	36,342	22,590	252	1,394 ²
Legacy Roads and Trails	842	1,776	1,509	886
ARRA	7,213	3,371	460	1,597 ³
Other ¹	8,440	5,914	328	1,475 ⁴
Unified Total (miles)	52,837	33,651	2,549	5,352

¹Includes Permanent & Trusts Funds, Integrated, and Partnership contributions

²Includes 5.5 miles of new road construction.

³Includes 10.3 miles of new road construction

⁴Includes 44.3 miles of new road construction, of which 10.4 miles is from Stewardship Contracts and 22.2 miles from timber purchasers.

⁵Passenger car and high clearance road maintenance reflects miles receiving maintenance.

FY 2010 Structures Accomplished by Funding Source

Funding Source	Bridges Disposed or Transferred	Bridges Repaired	Bridges Reconstructed	Bridges New	Stream Crossings Mitigated
Roads	10	11	21	1	21
Legacy Roads & Trails	26	6	43	0	262
ARRA	11	40	98	0	243
Other ¹	7	8	30	1	29
Unified Total (each)	54	65	192	2	555

¹Includes Permanent & Trusts Funds, Integrated, and Partnership contributions

The agency acquired 191 miles of the road and trail rights-of-way that provide public access through easement acquisitions or land adjustments (106 percent of the target).

Program Description

Program Overview

The National Forest Road System (NFRS) provides motor-vehicle access for management, protection, and public use and enjoyment of NFS lands. Virtually all activities on NFS lands require travel over the system, which consists of approximately 6,200 bridges and 373,420 miles of roads. In FY 2009, NFS lands had about 174 million visits.

System roads open for travel by passenger cars and other State highway legal vehicles (Maintenance Levels 3 – 5) are subject to the requirements of the Highway Safety Act. These roads provide access to campsites and other recreation opportunities, as well as for emergency responders, and are sometimes the only escape routes for forest users and local residents in the event of wildfire or other emergency situations. High clearance (Maintenance Level 2) roads are provided primarily for recreational access and administrative use. Maintenance Level 1 roads are closed, and are not maintained for traffic.

The terms “Construction” and “Maintenance” are used as defined by 23 USC 101.

The 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 includes the inventory, classification, and mapping of the transportation system, traffic monitoring, road management and transportation planning (travel management). Transportation planning (travel management) helps 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; classifying unauthorized roads and rights-of-way acquisition; changing the function of existing roads to accommodate different users, such as changing a logging road to a recreation road; increasing capacity of an existing road such as changing a single-lane road or bridge to a two-lane road or bridge; safety improvements that correct or improve high hazard locations such as replacement of deficient bridges or culverts; and other improvements to meet public and resource management needs. 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 that include new road construction provided by the timber purchaser; construction of new roads, bridges, and vehicle access areas to meet public and resource management needs; reclassifying unauthorized roads; and rights-of-way acquisition. This activity results in the addition of miles to the transportation system where none previously existed.

Allocation and Integration

For several years, Congress has provided annual direction on the proportionate amounts of the Roads appropriation to be spent for construction and maintenance. When funding is allocated to the field, the agency uses a formula that respects this direction. The formula considers land area, visitor use, timber volume offered on timber sale and stewardship contracts, and acres treated for hazardous fuels. Adjustments may be made between regions based on capability information submitted by the regions or to mitigate situations where proposed allocations would create undesirable transition effects.

The NFRS is an integral part of the rural transportation network and is operated and maintained to provide safe access for all resource program activities including terrestrial and aquatic ecosystem management programs (Integrated Resources Restoration and Hazardous Fuels Reduction), and programs

that support public enjoyment by providing access to recreation sites, trailheads, and special areas (Recreation, Heritage and Wilderness and Trails). A focus of these funds will be on the implementation of completed travel analyses. Coordination across multiple program areas is integral to successfully managing the NFRS to ensure the transportation system is adequate to meet those needs.

Partnerships

The National Forest Roads and Trails Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-657, 16 USC 535) authorizes cooperative construction and maintenance of road systems. Under this authority, the Forest Service enters into “Cooperative Road Construction and Use Agreements” (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 2010	FY 2011	Pay & Other Cost	Program Changes	FY 2012 President's Budget	Percent of Program Change
	Enacted	Estimate	Changes	Changes	Budget	Change
Trails						
Annual Appropriations	\$85,381	\$85,381	\$0	-\$3,193	\$82,188	-4%
Trails Total	\$85,381	\$85,381	\$0	-\$3,193	\$82,188	-4%
Annual Appropriation FTEs	678	758			685	
Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	678	758			685	
Trails						
Maintain Trails	\$63,759	\$65,052	\$0	-\$1,630	\$63,422	-3%
Improve Trails	\$21,622	\$20,329	\$0	-\$1,563	\$18,766	-8%

	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
Trails							
Miles of system trails maintained to standard	25,696	30,867	38,383	31,565	49,576	38,000	32,000
Miles of system trail improved to standard	1,594	1,410	1,473	925	2,303	925	820

FY 2012 Program Changes

The FY 2012 President’s Budget proposes \$82,188,000,000 for Trails, a program reduction of \$3,193,000 from the FY 2011 estimate. Priority will be placed on implementing the America’s Great Outdoors (AGO) and the First Lady’s “Let’s Move” initiative, in addition to designating trails for motor-vehicle use consistent with the Travel Management Rule and strengthening partnerships in trail stewardship, particularly those that provide for the delivery of youth programs. Funding will be used to decrease the backlog of deferred maintenance and improvements with emphasis on promoting public health and safety. In addition, approximately \$15 million will be used in the Trails program to promote ecosystem health by protecting soil, vegetation, and water quality in response to climate change. The program will continue to focus on management and protection of the national scenic and historic trails, including the newly established Arizona National Scenic Trail and the Pacific Northwest National Scenic Trail. Specific priorities within each activity include:

Maintain Trails (-\$1,511,000) – This request includes \$63,422,000 to maintain trails. Funding will be used to maintain approximately 22,550 trail miles to standard, of which approximately 20 percent will be accomplished through the use of volunteers. In FY 2012, the agency will address approximately 21 percent of the total trail system miles through a unified program of work. Validation and improvement of basic trails inventory, and collection of trail assessment and condition survey data will also continue to be a priority to ensure that the agency has sound, accurate information on NFS trails. Trail maintenance reduces resource damage and improves safety conditions to provide a safe and a quality experience for trail users. An analysis of potential rivers and waterways will be developed to address the AGO goal of designating Recreational Trail Blueways.

Improve Trails (-\$803,000) – This request includes \$18,766,000 to improve trails. Funding will be used to relocate or construct approximately 500 miles of trails. The agency will conduct new

construction on several National Scenic and Historic Trails, including the Florida National Scenic Trail, the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail, and the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (see the Special Exhibit, National Scenic and Historic Trails, for more details on accomplishments and plans). Trail improvement helps ensure a safe and quality experience for trail users and protects watersheds. Improved access to recreational rivers, an AGO goal, will be a priority in use of these funds.

Past Performance

Miles of system trails maintained to standard (157 percent of target accomplished) The agency surpassed its target for the miles of system trails maintained to standard, accomplishing 49,576 miles of trail maintenance. The majority of this increase was due to continued completion of trail maintenance work across the nation using funds provided through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA).

Miles of system trails improved to standard (249 percent of target accomplished) The agency surpassed its target for the miles of system trail miles improved to standard, accomplishing 2,303 miles of trails improvement. The majority of this increase was due to continued completion of trail improvement work across the nation using funds provided through the ARRA. A portion of the increase was also a result of the Pacific Southwest Region's success in increased accomplishments through the use of partnerships.

NFS lands contain over 152,000 miles of trails, of which approximately 62,000 miles meet current standard.

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 cross-country skiing, hiking, 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 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 Special Exhibits for further detail.)

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 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 the national forests and grasslands, a portion of the trails funding will be used to create jobs for youth in rural areas by leveraging resources. Priority will be given to the projects that 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 - Legacy Roads and Trails, and Permanent Appropriation – Roads and Trails (10 percent) Fund.

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 2010, partners contributed approximately \$5,500,000 in funding for trail operations, and maintained and improved approximately 10,350 miles of trails.

Budget Line Item Deferred Maintenance and Infrastructure Improvement

(dollars in thousands)

	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Estimate	Pay & Other Cost Changes	Program Changes	FY 2012 President's Budget	Percent of Program Change
Deferred Maintenance & Infrastructure Improvement						
Annual Appropriations	\$9,141	\$9,141	\$0	-\$5	\$9,136	0%
Deferred Maintenance & Infrastructure Improvement Total	\$9,141	\$9,141	\$0	-\$5	\$9,136	0%
Annual Appropriation FTEs	16	30			11	
Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	16	30			11	

	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
Deferred Maintenance & Infrastructure Improvement							
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance	0	44	16	50	0	50	0
Miles of passenger car roads receiving maintenance	0	174	80	175	75	160	0
Miles of road reconstruction and capital improvement	153	14	7	20	36	29	0
Miles of trails maintained to standard	0	50	11	50	18	0	15
Miles of system trail improved to standard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FA&O facilities maintained to standard	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Number of outdoor recreation facilities maintained to standard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

FY 2012 Program Changes

The FY 2012 President’s Budget proposes \$9,136,000 for Deferred Maintenance and Infrastructure Improvement, a program decrease of \$5,000 from the FY 2011 Estimate. Other appropriations, such as Facilities, Roads, and Trails will contribute to the agency’s efforts to reduce the deferred maintenance backlog. In FY 2012, the agency has evaluated the needs for funding under this program on a national scale and selected priority projects for implementation. Those projects will address the most critical health and safety infrastructure needs particularly in areas that are heavily used by the public and agency employees,

such as replacement of deficient bridges and stream crossings, correcting health and safety deficiencies in buildings, campgrounds, and water and wastewater systems, and reconstruction and rehabilitation of trails and trail structures.

Colville National Forest

The drinking water distribution system serving three campgrounds (Gillette, Lake Gillett and Lake Thomas) was replaced bringing the system up to current standards. In addition, all water hydrants now meet Accessibility standards and deferred maintenance was reduced by \$314,000.

Past Performance

In FY 2010, the agency repaired or replaced 1 bridge, maintained 75 road miles, improved 36 road miles, and maintained 18 trail miles. All of these projects improve health and safety conditions for the public and employees. In addition, over \$6,000,000 dollars of deferred maintenance was eliminated.

Program Description

Program Overview

The Deferred Maintenance and Infrastructure Improvement program provides the maintenance, repair, and improvement of the agency's infrastructure. This portfolio includes approximately 40,400 buildings, 5,000 water systems, 5,000 wastewater systems, 17,900 recreation sites, 152,200 miles of trails, 6,400 trail bridges, 6,200 road bridges, 373,400 miles of roads, and additional infrastructure features. These assets currently have a backlog of \$5,300,000,000 in maintenance needs.

This program provides for maintenance of recreation developed sites, water-wastewater systems, roads, trails, road and trail bridges, those fire, administrative, and other (FA&O) facility maintenance projects costing more than \$250,000, and infrastructure capital improvements.

Maintenance - 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 Resources Restoration - Legacy Roads and Trails programs, directing funds specifically toward reducing the backlog of deferred maintenance to ensure the safety of the recreating public, agency employees, volunteers, and contractors.

Infrastructure Improvement - 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 will achieve the greatest reduction in the agency's total deferred maintenance will be given priority for funding. Starting in FY 2011, funds are 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 National Forest Systems – Integrated Resource Restoration-Legacy Roads and Trails; Capital Improvement and Maintenance – Facilities, Roads, and Trails programs; and Permanent Appropriations - Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Fund, Federal Land and Facility Enhancement Fund, Roads and Trails (10 Percent) Fund, and Operations and

Maintenance of Quarters Fund. Through the use of these funds, the Forest Service is able to direct additional resources that address the significant backlog of deferred maintenance on the agency's infrastructure.

Partnerships

The 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.

FY 2012 Deferred Maintenance and infrastructure Improvement Major Project List									
ID	State	Region	Cong. District	Forest	Project Name	Project Type	Fac. Maint.	Fac. Cap. Imp.	Total
DM01	MT	1	1	Lolo	Plains Ranger Station Water System Replacement- Phase 2	FA&O	\$539,000	\$0	\$539,000
DM02	CO	2	3	Grand Mesa, Umcomp. &	Crystal Lake Dam Reconstruction - Phase 2	FA&O	\$334,000	\$0	\$334,000
DM03	AZ	3	1	Apache-Sitgraves	Big Lake Campground Utility Infrastructure - Phase 2	Recreation	\$394,000	\$0	\$394,000
DM04	CA	5	24	Los Padres	Rose Valley Helibase Decommissioning - Phase 2	FA&O	\$939,000	\$0	\$939,000
DM05	MT	1	1	Gallatin	Earthquake Lake Visitor Center Retrofit - Phase 2	Recreation	\$956,000	\$0	\$956,000
DM06	ID	1	1	Idaho Panhandle	Residential Electrical-Roofing-Siding - Phase 2	FA&O	\$477,000	\$0	\$477,000
DM07	CO	2	3	White River	Rifle Office Renovation & Addition - Phase 2	FA&O	\$157,000	\$891,000	\$1,048,000
DM08	ID	4	1	Boise	Landmark Historic Ranger Station Rehabilitation	FA&O	\$748,000	\$0	\$748,000
DM09	WY	4	1	Bridger-Teton	Critical Water and Wastewater Repairs	FA&O	\$760,000	\$0	\$760,000
DM10	CA	5	2	Lassen	Hat Creek Work Center Wastewater Upgrade Project -	FA&O	\$352,000	\$0	\$352,000
DM11	WA	6	4	Okanogan-	Wenatchee River RD Fire Building Renovation	FA&O	\$1,036,000	\$0	\$1,036,000
DM12	WV	9	1	Monongahela	Big Bend Campground – Water & Wastewater systems replacement - Phase 2	Recreation	\$978,000	\$0	\$978,000
TOTAL DEFERRED MAINTENANCE AND INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENT MAJOR PROJECTS							\$7,670,000	\$891,000	\$8,561,000

Appropriation **Land Acquisition**

(dollars in thousands)						
	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Estimate	Pay & Other Cost Changes	Program Changes	FY 2012 President's Budget	Percent of Program Change
Land Acquisition						
Annual Appropriations	\$63,522	\$63,522	\$0	\$26,478	\$90,000	42%
Land Acquisition Total	\$63,522	\$63,522	\$0	\$26,478	\$90,000	42%
Annual Appropriation FTEs	49	49			49	
Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	49	49			49	
Land Acquisition	\$63,522	\$63,522	\$0	\$26,478	\$90,000	42%
Land Acquisition Management	\$8,000	\$6,155	\$0	\$5,845	\$12,000	95%
Purchase Land	\$55,522	\$57,367	\$0	\$20,633	\$78,000	36%

Appropriation **Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts**

(dollars in thousands)						
	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Estimate	Pay & Other Cost Changes	Program Changes	FY 2012 President's Budget	Percent of Program Change
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests Special Acts						
Annual Appropriations	\$1,050	\$1,050	\$0	-\$95	\$955	-9%
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests Special Acts Total	\$1,050	\$1,050	\$0	-\$95	\$955	-9%
Annual Appropriation FTEs	0	0			0	
Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	0	0			0	

Appropriation **Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges**

(dollars in thousands)						
	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Estimate	Pay & Other Cost Changes	Program Changes	FY 2012 President's Budget	Percent of Program Change
Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges						
Annual Appropriations	\$116	\$250	\$0	-\$23	\$227	-9%
Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges Total	\$116	\$250	\$0	-\$23	\$227	-9%
Annual Appropriation FTEs	0	0			0	
Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	0	0			0	

	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
Land Acquisition							
Number of acres acquired or donated	125,742	83,757	27,449	20,800	169,086	23,900	33,156
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	20,377	32,915	20,495	16,640	125,326	20,100	32,890

FY 2012 Program Changes

Land Acquisition

The FY 2012 President’s Budget proposes \$90,000,000 for Land Acquisition, a program increase of \$26,478,000 over the FY 2011 Estimate. The Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) provides the principal source of funds for land acquisition, and the proposed program increase reflects the President’s commitment to fully fund LWCF by Fiscal Year 2014. In FY 2012, program focus will be placed on acquiring the highest priority lands that serve both the President’s America’s Great Outdoors Initiative and the Department’s Strategic Plan for FY 2010-2015 as displayed in Table A, on page 9-5. Restoration and conservation of these lands helps deliver multiple benefits from large-scale landscapes, including; adaptation and resilience to climate change, water resource conservation and cleaner drinking water, reduced wildfire risk, protected habitat for at-risk species, and other public benefits. All of these proposed land acquisition projects are within national forest boundaries and acquiring them will reduce the Forest Service’s expenditures associated with boundary management and fire suppression.

In FY 2011 the Forest Service instituted a nationally competitive project selection process for the LWCF Land Acquisition program in response to input from the Administration, Congress, and partners. LWCF projects undergo a two-stage ranking and screening process at the regional and national levels. Ranking criteria considers factors such as watershed protection, critical habitat, adaptability to climate change, potential for conversion, recreation opportunities, cultural resource preservation, special Congressional designations, cost savings, and landscape level impacts. The results of this process are highly competitive projects with substantial local, regional, and national support. A Forest Service panel finalized the list of projects for consideration in the FY 2012 President’s Budget based on the above criteria, displayed in Table A.

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 essentially at the same program level as FY 2011 Estimate. Funds will be used to acquire lands that protect critical watersheds, address flood damaged areas, and protect forested lands and resources.

Past Performance

Number of acres acquired or donated (813 percent of target accomplished) - In FY 2010, the agency acquired 169,086 acres. This increase over the planned level was due to an 111,540-acre donation from

The Nature Conservancy on the Lolo and Flathead National Forests for the Montana Legacy project. Absent this significant single donation, the agency would still have surpassed the planned level of 20,800 acres.

Program Description

Program Overview

Land Acquisition – The Land Acquisition program provides for the acquisition of lands, waters, and related interests within the NFS for outdoor recreation, conservation of open space, conservation of wildlife and threatened and endangered species habitat, watershed protection, resource management, and to improve public access. Acquiring parcels through this program preserves the integrity of undeveloped lands and prevents their conversion to uses incompatible with agency objectives. Funding ensures that both traditional uses of private lands and public values of forest resources are protected for future generations.

The Land Acquisition program plays an important role in restoring the ecosystem function and resiliency of landscapes in the face of climate change. These contributions include acquisition of lands to consolidate critical aquatic and terrestrial habitats, acquisition of watersheds that serve as natural reservoirs for downstream water supply, and the acquisition of vegetated lands that sequester carbon. Land acquisition secures ecosystem services such as sequestration of atmospheric carbon, retention of snow and water in intact watersheds, and improvement of water quality. Maintaining these ecosystem services requires an integrated, landscape-level approach across land ownerships that can be facilitated through land purchases.

The program is delivered through the following activities:

Land Acquisition Management - Covers expenses to complete land acquisitions and donations, including costs associated with 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 non-Federal parties, when in the public interest to do so.

Allocation and Integration

Projects under the Land Acquisition program are selected using the agency's Strategic Land Acquisition Rating System (SLARS). 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.

Acquisition management funding is allocated to the regions using criteria based on workload, including prior year accomplishments, previously unexpended appropriations, and new current fiscal year appropriations for projects. The Agency revised its criteria to evaluate critical inholdings to conform to Congressional Direction received in House report 111-180. Critical inholdings must be entirely or partially bordered by Forest Service owned lands. Critical inholdings must also face an imminent threat of development or further fragmentation and/or provide direct benefits through recreational access, operational savings and protection of key resources.

Partnerships

The agency coordinates with other Federal agencies—such as the Bureau of Land Management, the National Park Service, the Department of Defense, and the U.S. Geological Survey. The Agency also coordinates with land trust organizations, local governments, American Indian tribes and native corporations, conservation organizations, landowners, and other stakeholders. These agencies and organizations help to identify lands within, adjacent, and near the national forests and grasslands with high ecological, recreation, social, or economic values, and identify opportunities for partnership and coordinated conservation, eliminating redundant efforts. The program makes use of cost-shares from partners. The program creates and implements land stewardship strategies with other Federal land management agencies and leverages funds to secure high priority resource lands. In particular, the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act, operated by the Bureau of Land Management, has become a significant source of funding to purchase critical land parcels for inclusion in the NFS.

Table A
FY 2012 Proposed Land Acquisition Program
(Dollars in Thousands)

Project Name	Forest	State	Amount
Hells Canyon NRA	Wallowa-Whitman	OR	\$1,417,500
Salmon - Selway Initiative Area	Salmon-Challis; Sawtooth	ID	\$3,500,000
Rocky Fork	Cherokee	TN	\$5,000,000
Shield Ranch	Coconino	AZ	\$1,500,000
Tenderfoot	Lewis & Clark	MT	\$5,040,000
Montanan Legacy Completion	Lolo; Flathead	MT	\$5,000,000
Cube Cove	Tongass	AK	\$500,000
Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail	Multiple	CA	\$2,939,500
Pacific NW Streams	Multiple	OR/WA	\$2,265,000
North Carolina Threatened Treasures	NFs in NC	NC	\$3,576,000
Great Lakes/Great Lands (Upper)	Hiawatha; Ottawa	MI	\$1,500,000
Ophir Valley	Uncompahgre	CO	\$4,040,000
Unita-Wasach-Cache	Uinta-Wasatch-Cache	UT	\$1,200,000
Washington Cascade Ecosystem	Wenatchee	WA	\$1,500,000
Miranda Canyon Property	Carson	NM	\$3,442,000
Hoosier	Hoosier	IN	\$2,100,000
Bonneville Shoreline Trail	Uinta-Wasatch-Cache	UT	\$1,600,000
Georgia Mountains & Rivers	Chattahoochee-Oconee	GA	\$2,000,000
Missouri Ozarks	Mark Twain	MO	\$1,500,000
Mitchell Lakes	San Juan	CO	\$1,300,000
Hurdygurdy	Six Rivers	CA	\$1,750,000
Misty Fiords NM Inholdings	Tongass	AK	\$500,000
Deer & Mill Creek Project	Lassen	CA	\$1,500,000
Fleming Ranch	San Bernardino	CA	\$1,500,000
Sierra Nevada Inholdings	Tahoe; Eldorado	CA	\$2,000,000
Upper Lochsa	Clearwater	ID	\$1,000,000
Pole Gulch - Greater Yellowstone Area	Gallatin	MT	\$1,100,000
Minnesota Wilderness	Chippewa; Superior	MN	\$1,400,000
Mississippi Riverfront Forest	Shawnee	IL	\$1,000,000
Columbia River Gorge NSA	Gifford Pinchot; Mt. Hood	WA	\$1,230,000
Greater Yellowstone Area	Caribou; Targhee	WY	\$1,100,000
Fiddleback Ranch	Thunder Basin; Medicine Bow	WY	\$1,500,000
Wisconsin Wild Waterways	Chequamegon-Nicolet	WI	\$1,000,000
Rockcastle River Watershed	Daniel Boone	KY	\$1,000,000
Alabama Tracts	NFs in Alabama	AL	\$1,000,000
South Carolina Landscape Protection	Francis Marion; Sumter	SC	\$1,000,000
Plum Creek Tract	Kisatchie	LA	\$1,000,000
Suwannee Wildlife Corridor	NFs in Florida	FL	\$1,000,000
Total Purchase			\$72,500,000
Acquisition Management			\$12,000,000
Critical Inholdings /Cash Equalization			\$5,500,000
Total			\$90,000,000

(This page inserted to format for duplex printing)

Appropriation **Range Betterment Fund**

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Estimate	Pay & Other Cost Program		FY 2012 President's Budget	Percent of Program Change
			Changes	Changes		
Range Betterment Fund						
Annual Appropriations	\$2,590	\$3,600	\$0	-\$338	\$3,262	-9%
Range Betterment Fund Total	\$2,590	\$3,600	\$0	-\$338	\$3,262	-9%
Annual Appropriation FTEs	10	10			10	
Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	10	10			10	

	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
Range Betterment Fund							
Number of range structural improvements	270	516	374	500	403	370	350

FY 2012 Program Changes

The FY 2012 President’s Budget proposes \$3,262,000 for Range Betterment, \$338,000 below the FY 2011 level. This program will emphasize essential structural and non-structural improvements prescribed in grazing allotment NEPA decision documents. Treatment of invasive plant species related to permitted livestock use will continue to be a priority for non-structural rangeland improvement work.

Past Performance

In FY 2010, the agency constructed or improved a total of 403 structures: 243 using Range Betterment Funds and an additional 160 structures through other programs. Range Betterment also funded 179,019 acres of rangeland vegetation improvement.

Authorities

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.

Program Overview

The Range Betterment program utilizes one-half of grazing receipts from national forests in the 16 Western States for rangeland rehabilitation, protection, and improvements on the national forests from which the receipts were collected. 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 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.

Budget Line Item Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Forest and Rangeland Research

	(dollars in thousands)					Percent of Program Change
	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Estimate	Pay & Other Cost Changes	Program Changes	FY 2012	
					President's Budget	
Gifts, Donations, & Bequests for Research						
Annual Appropriations	\$50	\$50	\$0	-\$5	\$45	-10%
Gifts, Donations, & Bequests for Research Total	\$50	\$50	\$0	-\$5	\$45	-10%
Annual Appropriation FTEs	0	0			0	
Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	0	0			0	

FY 2012 Program Changes

The FY 2012 President’s Budget proposes \$45,000 for Gifts, Donations, and Bequest for Research, essentially the same level as FY 2011.

Past Performance

In FY 2010, 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

This special account serves for acceptance of gifts, donations, and bequests for deposit that are used to establish or operate any forest and rangeland research facility. These gifts or donations can be received from outside sources, such as individuals and businesses.

Appropriation **Management of National Forest Lands for Subsistence Uses**

	(dollars in thousands)					Percent of Program Change
	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Estimate	Pay & Other Cost Changes	Program Changes	FY 2012 President's Budget	
Mgt. of NF Lands for Subsistence Uses						
Annual Appropriations	\$2,582	\$2,582	\$0	-\$2,582	\$0	-100%
Mgt. of NF Lands for Subsistence Uses Total	\$2,582	\$2,582	\$0	-\$2,582	\$0	-100%
Annual Appropriation FTEs	16	16			0	
Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	16	16			0	

FY 2012 Program Changes

The FY 2012 President’s Budget does not propose a budget line for management of Subsistence Uses. However, the Forest Service will continue to meet its responsibilities under the 1980 Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA), through approximately \$4,082,000 in funding from other NFS funds such as the Integrated Resource Restoration and Law Enforcement Operations budget lines. In FY 2010, the \$2,582,000 in direct appropriations was supplemented with \$1,000,000 of Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat funds and \$500,000 of Law Enforcement funds totaling approximately \$4,000,000 for Subsistence operations. A similar mix of funds is proposed for FY 2012.

Past Performance

Past performance includes activities accomplished using both Subsistence funds and other National Forest System funds described above. In FY 2010, the Forest Service completed 34 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 9 salmon stock assessments, 1 survey for the eulachon, a small anadromous fish, 7 population surveys for game species, and 1 traditional ecological knowledge study. 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 close to 4,800 hours conducting fish and wildlife enforcement and education activities, and investigated about 120 fish and wildlife cases, resulting in 45 warnings and 33 citations. Seven special emphasis patrols were conducted.

Authorities

Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 3101). This 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.

Program Overview

The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) provides rural Alaskan residents a subsistence priority to harvest fish and wildlife on Federal lands over sport and commercial uses. 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, while 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.

(This page inserted to format for duplex printing)

Appropriation **Wildland Fire Management**

	(dollars in thousands)					
			Pay & Other		FY 2012 President's Budget	Percent of Program Change
	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Estimate	Cost Changes	Program Changes		
Wildland Fire Management						
Annual Appropriations	\$2,103,737	\$2,103,737	\$0	-\$396,675	\$1,707,062	-19%
Supplemental & Emergency Funding - Fire	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Supplemental & Emergency Funding - ARRA	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Wildland Fire Management Total	\$2,103,737	\$2,103,737	\$0	-\$396,675	\$1,707,062	-19%
Annual Appropriation FTEs	12,553	12,639			11,772	
Supplemental & Emergency Funding - Fire FTEs	0	0			0	
Supplemental & Emergency Funding - ARRA	272	0			0	
Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	12,825	12,639			11,772	
Wildland Fire Management						
Preparedness	\$675,000	\$675,000	\$0	\$331,052	\$1,006,052	49%
Fire Operations - Suppression	\$997,505	\$997,505	\$0	-\$458,785	\$538,720	-46%
Hazardous Fuels	\$340,285	\$340,285	\$0	-\$86,270	\$254,015	-25%
NFP Rehabilitation & Restoration	\$11,600	\$11,600	\$0	-\$11,600	\$0	-100%
NFP Research & Development	\$23,917	\$23,917	\$0	-\$2,183	\$21,734	-9%
Joint Fire Science Program	\$8,000	\$8,000	\$0	-\$738	\$7,262	-9%
NFP Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	\$20,752	\$20,752	\$0	-\$7,769	\$12,983	-37%
NFP Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	\$11,428	\$11,428	\$0	-\$5,062	\$6,366	-44%
NFP State Fire Assistance	\$71,250	\$71,250	\$0	-\$25,686	\$45,564	-36%
NFP Volunteer Fire Assistance	\$9,000	\$9,000	\$0	-\$2,634	\$6,366	-29%
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$0	-\$10,000	\$0	-100%
Use of Prior Year Funds	-\$75,000	-\$75,000	\$0	\$75,000	\$0	0%
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances	\$0	\$0	\$0	-\$192,000	-\$192,000	0%

	(dollars in thousands)					
			Pay & Other		FY 2012 President's Budget	Percent of Program Change
	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Estimate	Cost Changes	Program Changes		
FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund						
Annual Appropriations	\$413,000	\$413,000	\$0	(\$97,114)	\$315,886	-24%
FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund Total	\$413,000	\$413,000	\$0	(\$97,114)	\$315,886	-24%

*In FY 2012 the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund is being requested under the National Forest Systems appropriation.

Wildland Fire Management Programs

The FY 2012 President's Budget proposes \$1,707,062,000 for Wildland Fire Management, a program decrease of \$396,675,000 below the FY 2011 Estimate. This funding level fully supports the 10 year fire suppression average and funds preparedness needs. Reductions include:

- (1) Moving a portion of Hazardous Fuels and all of the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration funds from Wildland Fire Management to the National Forest System Integrated Resource Restoration account. The shift in Fuels funds is only for hazardous fuels activities outside the Wildland-Urban Interface.
- (2) Lower requests in many Budget Line Items, in recognition of the need to spend efficiently in these difficult economic times.

- (3) Rebalancing funds to responsibly budget for large, complex fires between the Suppression and FLAME accounts.
- (4) Cancelling some of the prior year unobligated Suppression balances (based on the assumption of a full year Continuing Resolution for FY 2011).

The budget request for fire includes, in a separate appropriation account discussed in chapter 12 of this document—the FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund, \$315,886,000.

The Wildland Fire Management program recognizes the importance of integrating fire as a critical natural process in land and resource management plans and activities, reintroducing fire into ecosystems, managing wildfire across landownership boundaries, and applying the best available science. The Forest Service will reduce fuels on approximately 1,200,000 acres of national forest and adjacent lands within the Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI), using Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPPs) as a primary criterion in identifying areas to be treated. In FY 2012 the program plans that 75% of the acres treated in the WUI will have been identified in a CWPP (or equivalent).

This request continues the President’s commitment to responsibly budget for wildfires. The 10-year average of suppression costs is fully funded, and the allocations between Preparedness and Suppression funds have been adjusted to ensure that readiness needs are fully funded for this fiscal year. Suppression funding will come from both the regular suppression account and the FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund account. 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.

Suppression Funding Historical Comparison

Account	FY 2012 Budget Request
Suppression account	\$538,720,000
FLAME Wildfire Reserve Fund	\$315,886,000
<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>\$854,606,000</i>
Costs now appropriately covered under Preparedness account	\$ 355,000,000
Total FY2012 Suppression Funds Available (provided for historical comparison)	\$1,209,606,000

Prior year shifts in aviation, personnel and overhead costs to the Suppression budget line item have masked the true cost of the agency’s readiness needs. The FY 2012 preparedness request includes the costs of aviation assets and cost pools that were historically shifted into the Suppression account. This causes an increased Preparedness request and a decreased Suppression request with no net change in resource availability.

Budget Line Item **Preparedness**

(dollars in thousands)						
	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Estimate	Pay & Other Cost		FY 2012	Percent of
			Changes	Program Changes	President's Budget	Program Change
Preparedness						
Annual Appropriations	\$675,000	\$675,000	\$0	\$331,052	\$1,006,052	49%
Preparedness Total	\$675,000	\$675,000	\$0	\$331,052	\$1,006,052	49%
Annual Appropriation FTEs	6,873	6,876			6,915	
Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	6,873	6,876			6,915	

	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
Preparedness							
Percent change from the 10-year average for the number of wildfires controlled during initial attack.	-1.0%	-0.4%	0.3%	0.5%	0.8%	0.5%	0.5%
Percent change from the 10-year average for the number of human caused wildfires.	-0.9%	2.0%	5.0%	-1.0%	-15.7%	-1.0%	-2.0%

FY 2012 Program Changes

The FY 2012 President’s Budget proposes \$1,006,052,000 for the Preparedness, a program increase of \$331,052,000 from the FY 2011 Estimate. This funding for FY 2012 proposes a restructuring of the Preparedness and Suppression accounts to fully reflect the costs of readiness resources and program management. This is a shift of aviation and cost pool charges related to preparedness.

The Preparedness program ensures agency capability to protect life, property, and natural resources in an efficient, cost-effective manner. Firefighter and public safety are the primary considerations for all operations.

In FY 2012, 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 2009 - 2012

Resource	FY09 Actual	FY10 Actual	FY11 Planned	FY12 Estimated
Firefighters (FFTR) – Total is inclusive of categories below	10,480	10,480	10,480	10,480
67 crews	1,340	67 crews	67 crews	67 crews
Type I Interagency Hot Shot Crews (twenty person)	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	950	951
Heavy Equipment – Dozers, Tractor Plow Units, Tenders	210	210	210	210
Helicopters				
Type 1*	18 & (17)	(28)	(26)	26
Type 2*	34	31&(10)	(41)	41
Type 3*	53	53	(52)	52
Airtankers				
Large Airtankers	(up to 20)	(19)	(up to 19)	up to 26
Single Engine Airtanker	2	2	2	2

* Numbers in brackets indicate resources previously funded under Suppression.

** Firefighters (personnel dedicated to firefighting activities).

The Forest Service will continue to deploy, assess, and improve the Fire Program Analysis system. 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 Hazardous Fuels programs and budgets. Outputs from the FY 2011 Analysis will also be used to evaluate FY 2012 program budget allocations relative to potential performance. In FY 2012, the Forest Service will provide approximately \$1.9 million for operation and maintenance of the system and implementation and science support staff.

Additional changes will occur in preparedness through the Cohesive 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.

In FY 2012, the federal, non-federal and tribal wildland fire management partners will complete Phase II of the Cohesive Strategy. Phase II 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.

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 2010, the number of human-caused wildfires was 15.74 percent below the 10-year average. This measure has significant variability

over the 10-year period and is affected by local weather. The agency's initial attack success rate was .8% percent higher than the 10-year average and indicates that the agency is maintaining ability to respond effectively to wildfires.

Program Description

Overview

The Preparedness program protects National Forest System (NFS) 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. It provides the basic fire organization capability to prevent forest fires and ensure prompt and effective initial response operations to wildfires. Key components of 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 key component of implementing the National Cohesive Wildland Fire Strategy. The Cohesive Strategy seeks to address wildland fire issues in a holistic and integrated manner. Federal, state, local, tribal and nongovernmental partners worked together in 2010 to develop Phase I, a broad, national strategy to address wildland fire issues across the nation.

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
- responding to wildfires

The Preparedness Program pre-positions resources as needed to ensure effective and efficient wildfire response and provides resources to coordinate wildfire response across jurisdictions by funding training for multiple partners

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, hazardous fuels, and suppression, displaying resource, cost, and effectiveness trade-offs between program components relative to performance metrics. Interagency fire planning units are scheduled to complete their next analysis in the spring of 2011. In FY 2011, an interagency team will be assigned to assist with the national analysis process that will be used by agency headquarters to guide final allocations for FY 2012 and 2013.

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 United States emergency response community.

Budget Line Item Suppression

(dollars in thousands)

	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Estimate	Pay & Other Cost		FY 2012	
			Changes	Program Changes	President's Budget	Percent of Program Change
Fire Operations - Suppression						
Annual Appropriations	\$997,505	\$997,505	\$0	-\$458,785	\$538,720	-46%
Supplemental & Emergency Funding - Fire	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Fire Operations - Suppression Total	\$997,505	\$997,505	\$0	-\$458,785	\$538,720	-46%
Annual Appropriation FTEs	2,742	2,739			2,700	
Supplemental & Emergency Funding - Fire	0	0			0	
Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	2,742	2,739			2,700	

	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
Operations - Suppression							
Percent of fires not contained in initial attack that exceed a Stratified Cost Index (SCI)	22.0%	24.3%	22.0%	19.0%	39.7%	18.0%	14.0%
Three-year average percent of fires not contained in initial attack that exceed a Stratified Cost Index (SCI)	23.9%	22.4%	20.4%	20.4%	26.7%	19.6%	24.0%

FY 2012 Program Changes

The FY 2012 President's Budget proposes \$538,720,000 for Suppression, a decrease of \$458,785,000 from the FY 2011 Estimate. This level, when combined with the FLAME Wildfire Reserve Fund request, reflects the funding necessary to support the 10-year average for fire suppression. The request represents the 10-year average, at the close of Fiscal Year 2010, adjusted for inflation and includes indirect costs related to suppression as required by Congress. The Budget also proposes \$315,886,000 for funding the FLAME Act account. (See the appropriation account for the FLAME Act fund for more information.)

Suppression Funding Historical Comparison

Account	FY 2012 Budget Request
Suppression account	\$ 538,720,000
FLAME Wildfire Reserve Fund	\$ 315,886,000
<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>\$ 854,606,000</i>
Costs now appropriately covered under Preparedness account	\$ 355,000,000
Total FY2012 Suppression Funds Available (provided for historical comparison)	\$ 1,209,606,000

The Suppression account funds activities to suppress wildland fires on or threatening NFS lands, other Federal lands, and 20 million acres of non-Federal lands under fire protection agreements. Funding for the Wildland Fire Suppression program enables the agency to respond to unplanned wildland fire incidents which threaten lives, property, and resources on more than 210 million acres of agency-protected lands.

In the middle of this decade, fires year after year were larger and more difficult to suppress due to climate change, persistent drought, hazardous fuels conditions, and the increased size and complexity of housing developments adjacent to wildlands (the Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI)).

The Forest Service recognizes the financial impact of WUI suppression activities on costs 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 USDA 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 to guide program management and incident response that will reduce unnecessary risk to firefighter safety in the short term and to the long-term resiliency of fire-adapted ecosystems. A key component of this effort is the two-tier system of (1) a regular Suppression account and (2) the FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund account, which for the Forest Service, requires the Secretary of Agriculture to authorize transfer of funds to cover the costs of large, complex fires.

The Forest Service will also 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.

In FY 2012, the federal, non-federal and tribal wildland fire management partners will complete Phase II of the Cohesive Strategy. Phase II 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.

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.

SCI is also used to monitor mid- and long-term suppression expenditure trends. The number of incidents not contained in initial attack that exceeded the SCI in FY 2010 was 39.7%. The number of incidents exceeding the SCI increased from 22% in FY 2009 to 39.7% in FY 2010.

A number of factors contribute to this increase including: a less severe fire season; and rising fuel, aviation, and contracting costs. Other than this year, this number has been trending down in recent years. It is unlikely that this year's number is indicative of a change in that trend. Rather, it is likely primarily attributable to the unusually light fire season in FY 2010. Because the fire season was less severe than usual, more resources were available on average for each fire. During busy fire seasons many resource orders are classified as "unable to fill" because the requested equipment and personnel are already assigned or are on unavailability due to work to rest ratio requirements. The nature of the FY 2010 season allowed the Forest Service to, in some cases, allocate greater resources to safely and effectively manage large fires than would be available in most typical years where the agency experiences an active fire season. For example, in the FY 2010 fire season the agency was able to fill 98% of the requests for firefighting crews.

The increase in the SCI during FY 2010 points to the importance of the agency's continued efforts to focus on risk management on large incidents. Efforts to implement risk-based management on large wildland fires are contributing to effective cost management, but these efforts are still in the early phases of deployment. We continue to focus on training line officers and fire managers in utilizing risk-based decision-making.

We 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. 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.

The agency will also continue to evaluate acres burned by naturally ignited wildfires that benefited ecosystems. In FY 2009 acres burned by unplanned ignitions that benefited ecosystems by moving them toward specific forest and grassland desired conditions comprised 47% of total National Forest System wildfire acres burned. In FY 2010 this increased to 57% of total National Forest System acres burned. We will track and monitor these trends over time, but an increase one year is not necessarily indicative of future increases. We do not set an annual target for this outcome because unplanned ignitions are stochastic events. We cannot predict how many unplanned ignitions will occur in any one year or where they will occur.

Program Description

Program Overview

The Suppression Program is the primary source of funding for responding to wildfires 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
- 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.

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. Implementation of the updated guidance for the Federal Wildland Fire Policy, issued February 13, 2009 will continue to be supported by WFDSS and the National Fire Decision Support Center (NFDSC).

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 in to 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 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Estimate	Pay & Other Cost		FY 2012 President's Budget	Percent of Program Change
			Program Changes	Program Changes		
Fire Operations - Other						
Annual Appropriations	\$496,232	\$496,232	\$0	-\$141,942	\$354,290	-29%
Fire Operations - Other Total	\$496,232	\$496,232	\$0	-\$141,942	\$354,290	-29%
Annual Appropriation FTEs	2,937	3,023			2,156	
Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	2,937	3,023			2,156	
Fire Operations - Other						
Hazardous Fuels	\$340,285	\$340,285	\$0	-\$86,270	\$254,015	-25%
NFP Rehabilitation & Restoration	\$11,600	\$11,600	\$0	-\$11,600	\$0	-100%
NFP Research & Development	\$23,917	\$23,917	\$0	-\$2,183	\$21,734	-9%
Joint Fire Science Program	\$8,000	\$8,000	\$0	-\$738	\$7,262	-9%
NFP Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	\$20,752	\$20,752	\$0	-\$7,769	\$12,983	-37%
NFP Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	\$11,428	\$11,428	\$0	-\$5,062	\$6,366	-44%
NFP State Fire Assistance	\$71,250	\$71,250	\$0	-\$25,686	\$45,564	-36%
NFP Volunteer Fire Assistance	\$9,000	\$9,000	\$0	-\$2,634	\$6,366	-29%

Budget Line Item **Fire Operations – Other**
Hazardous Fuels

(dollars in thousands)

	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Estimate	Pay & Other Cost		FY 2012		
			Changes	Program Changes	President's Budget	Percent of Program Change	
Hazardous Fuels							
Annual Appropriations	\$340,285	\$340,285	\$0	-\$86,270	\$254,015	-25%	
Hazardous Fuels Total	\$340,285	\$340,285	\$0	-\$86,270	\$254,015	-25%	
Annual Appropriation FTEs	2,463	2,549			1,901		
Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	2,463	2,549			1,901		
Hazardous Fuels							
Non-Wildland-Urban Hazardous Fuels	\$90,953	\$76,164	\$0	\$177,851	\$254,015	234%	
Wildland-Urban Hazardous Fuels	\$249,332	\$264,121	\$0	-\$264,121	\$0	-100%	

	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
Hazardous Fuels							
Acres of wildland-urban interface (WUI) high-priority hazardous fuels treated	1,138,351	1,944,268	2,189,820	1,470,000	1,955,057	1,600,000	1,200,000
Percentage of total National Forest System land base for which fire risk is reduced through movement to a better condition class.	1.9%	2.1%	2.4%	3.0%	2.6%	3.1%	3.2%
Number of acres maintained and improved by treatment category (prescribed fire, mechanical treatment, and wildland fire use).	N/A	1,211,395	1,945,927	1,300,000	1,925,757	1,238,095	1,176,190
Percent of acres maintained and improved by treatment category (prescribed fire, mechanical treatment, and wildland fire use) that changed condition class.	N/A	27%	27%	30%	24%	30%	30%
Number of acres restored and maintained per million dollars gross investment.	N/A	4,103	4,482	3,900	4,125	3,614	3,000
Acres moved to a better condition class per million dollars gross investment.	1,809	1,721	1,487	1,500	1,184	1,428	1,039
Number of acres treated to restore fire-adapted ecosystems which are moved toward desired conditions	970,641	699,062	799,215	1,180,000	693,957	960,000	1,600,000
Percent of acres treated to restore fire-adapted ecosystems which are moved toward desired conditions	32%	23%	27%	49%	24%	40%	40%
Number of acres treated to restore fire-adapted ecosystems which are maintained in desired conditions.	1,022,144	986,507	1,146,720	1,128,000	1,231,800	1,200,000	2,000,000
Percent of acres treated to restore fire-adapted ecosystems which are maintained in desired conditions.	33.0%	32.0%	38.0%	47.0%	42.0%	50.0%	50.0%
Percent of treated acres identified in Community Wildfire Protection Plans or equivalent plans.	24.7%	36.0%	41.0%	41.0%	44.8%	75.0%	75.0%

FY 2012 Program Changes

The FY 2012 President’s Budget proposes \$254,015,000 for Hazardous Fuels, which reflects a funding decrease of \$9,270,000 and a large shift of funds previously shown in the Hazardous Fuels Budget Line Item into Integrated Resource Restoration (IRR).

The hazardous fuels program remaining in the Wildland Fire appropriation will be exclusively focused on the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI). Funds that may have been spent outside the WUI in previous years will now be combined into IRR and support integrated restoration of Forest Service lands.

The IRR funds will continue to be used to support similar levels of hazardous fuel reduction in fire-dependent ecosystems throughout the country. Treatments will be identified as part of an integrated restoration strategy, including targeting areas impacted by bark beetles. The strategies aim to restore fire-adapted landscapes to meet ecological restoration objectives. The full Integrated Resource Restoration program description is under the National Forest System chapter of this document.

The funds shown here, under hazardous fuels, will treat approximately 1,200,000 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.

Projects completed using hazardous fuels funds will focus on:

1. Strategically protecting communities (and associated lives, property, and public infrastructure) which are at the highest risk from damaging wildfire
2. Providing a safer environment for wildland firefighting.

Funding for hazardous fuels treatments in the WUI will be focused in communities that are working to achieve Firewise standards; have identified acres to be treated in Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPPs); and have made an investment in implementing local solutions to protect against wildland fire.

In FY 2012 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 \$15 million.

Past Performance

The Hazardous Fuels program treated over 3.2 million acres on National Forest System and adjacent lands in FY 2010 (including acres treated through Recovery Act funding), exceeding its target of acres of wildland-urban interface (WUI) high-priority hazardous fuels treated by 33 percent. Field verification shows that over 150,000 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 FY2010. This was 57% of the acres burned on National Forest System lands in FY 2010. We determine those acres affected by

HAZARDOUS FUELS TREATMENTS in FY 2010	
•	Total acres treated: 3.2 million <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 61% in the WUI ○ 39% acres outside the non-WUI
•	Number of acres moved toward desired condition: 694 thousand
•	Number of acres maintained in desired condition: 1.2 million
•	Number of acres treated in the WUI identified in a CWPP: 744 thousand

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 (109 percent of target accomplished): the targets for WUI treatments and the “percentage of acres treated in the WUI that have been identified in Community Wildfire Protection Plans” were exceeded.

Number of acres treated to restore fire-adapted ecosystems which are maintained in desired conditions (109 percent of target accomplished): In FY 2010, the Forest Service also exceeded the 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 (59 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.

Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration

Expanded partnerships and program integration affect treatment efficiencies and allow the agency to reduce costs, treat additional areas and reduce the risk to communities. In FY 2010, \$10 million in hazardous fuels funding was spent on the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program (CFLRP). This program reduces wildfire management costs by:

- reestablishing natural fire regimes
- reducing the risk of uncharacteristic wildfire
- implementing collaboratively developed projects involving large landscapes.

The 10 selected projects are in 9 States, and address forest restoration across landscapes, irrespective of ownership boundaries, creating not only healthy forests and watersheds but green jobs and economic opportunity in rural communities.

Biomass Energy

In FY 2010, 13 biomass grant awards totaling more than \$4.2 million were made to small business and community groups in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, New Mexico, and Oregon through the Woody Biomass Utilization Grant Program. 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. Grants are targeted toward small businesses community groups developing innovative renewable energy projects and new product development using woody biomass from hazardous fuel reduction and restoration projects on high-priority Forest Service lands. The program has awarded a total of \$30.6 million dollars to 123 grant recipients, including small businesses, non-profits, tribes and state agencies, in 21 States since 2005.

Program Description

Program Overview

The Hazardous Fuels program restores forest health and reduces wildfire risks. This program also provides grants to create a reliable and sustainable supply of woody biomass. Woody biomass is a domestic, renewable energy source.

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. Treatments in WUI focus on:

1. Protecting communities (and associated lives, property, and public infrastructure) which are at the highest risk from damaging wildfire
2. Providing a safer environment for wildland firefighting.

The hazardous fuels program requires that a fuels treatment effectiveness assessment be completed for every wildfire that starts in, or burns in to, a fuel treatment. These assessments increase the understanding of the effects hazardous fuels treatments on fire behavior, fire severity and fire suppression effectiveness.

The Hazardous Fuels Program is a key component of implementing the National Cohesive Wildland Fire Strategy. The Cohesive Strategy 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. Federal, state, local, tribal and nongovernmental partners worked together in 2010 to develop Phase I, a broad, national strategy to address wildland fire issues across the nation. 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: (1) restoring and maintaining resilient landscapes; (2) creating fire-adapted communities, and (3) responding to wildfires. The Hazardous Fuels Program will contribute to successful outcomes in all three of these areas by funding projects that restore forest landscape health and reduce wildfire risks to communities.

Biomass and Wood to Energy

The Hazardous Fuels program funds a biomass grants through the Woody Biomass Utilization Grant Program at \$5 million dollars 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 fuel reduction and restoration. Biomass utilization provides energy from vegetation that we want to remove for fuels management. By 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. In addition, the Community Wood to Energy program is proposed for funding at \$3,750,000 from this budget line item, other funds will also be contributed to by the Integrated Resource Restoration under the National Forest System appropriation.

LANDFIRE

The LANDFIRE system is an important component of the Hazardous Fuels program. LANDFIRE is an ongoing multi-partner program supported by the Forest Service and the Department of the Interior that produces a consistent and comprehensive national vegetation and fuel map covering all ownerships in the United States. LANDFIRE mapping was completed for the entire United States in 2009 and a nation-wide "refresh" effort is now ongoing, scheduled to be completed in 2011. LANDFIRE products help land managers prioritize areas for hazardous fuel reduction and ecological restoration, and are routinely used to support wildland fire suppression decisions.

Allocation and Integration

For the FY 2011 allocation, the Forest Service modified the Hazardous Fuels Prioritization and Allocation System (HFPAS) to model WUI and community water supplies. Additional modifications to HFPAS will be made for FY 2012 to refine this system. We will give the most funds to communities that have:

- identified acres to be treated in Community Wildfire Protection Plans and
- made an investment in implementing local solutions to protection against wildland fire.
- are working toward Firewise® certification.

Partnerships

In addition to the integrated efforts within the Forest Service, the hazardous fuels reduction program works with outside partners to address the wildland fire threats on other Federal, State, and private lands. We use our authorities 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.

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

**Fire Operations – Other
Rehabilitation and Restoration**

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Estimate	Pay & Other Cost		FY 2012 President's Budget	Percent of Program Change
			Changes	Program Changes		
NFP Rehabilitation & Restoration						
Annual Appropriations	\$11,600	\$11,600	\$0	-\$11,600	\$0	-100%
NFP Rehabilitation & Restoration Total	\$11,600	\$11,600	\$0	-\$11,600	\$0	-100%
Annual Appropriation FTEs	172	172			0	
Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	172	172			0	

FY 2012 Program Changes

The FY 2012 President’s Budget proposes to not longer maintain a separate funding item. However, the responsibilities for Rehabilitation and Restoration are proposed to shift to the National Forest System appropriation. The Forest Service will provide continued funding for the Rehabilitation and Restoration out of the Integrated Resource Restoration (IRR) budget line item.

Past Performance

In FY 2010, Rehabilitation and Restoration projects treated over 63,000 acres. Accomplishments include:

- 9,930 acres of forest vegetation establishment and improvement
- 3,224 acres of soil and watershed resource improvement
- 3,564 acres of fuel hazard reduction
- 11,206 acres of invasive species treatment
- 9,030 acres of terrestrial habitat restoration
- 5,095 acres of range vegetation restoration

In addition, 27 miles of stream habitat, 7 miles of property boundary markers, and 240 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 restored 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

**Fire Operations – Other
Research and Development**

NFP Research & Development	(dollars in thousands)				FY 2012	
	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Estimate	Pay & Other Cost		President's Budget	Percent of Program Change
			Changes	Program Changes		
Annual Appropriations	\$23,917	\$23,917	\$0	-\$2,183	\$21,734	-9%
NFP Research & Development Total	\$23,917	\$23,917	\$0	-\$2,183	\$21,734	-9%
Annual Appropriation FTEs	128	128			120	
Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	128	128			120	

	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
NFP Research & Development							
Customer satisfaction index score for R&D	72	72	75	75	75	75	75

FY 2012 Program Changes

The FY 2012 President’s Budget includes \$21,734,000 for Research and Development in this appropriation, a decrease of \$2,183,000 from the FY 2011 Estimate. Funds will 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-dependant forest and rangeland systems will continue to be a priority.

Past Performance

Research in FY 2010 advanced the basic science needed for accurate fire models. For example, Forest Service R & D has begun research in its combustion laboratory to enhance the core science behind combustion, which is critical to building more accurate fire behavior models. This work includes:

- flame structure on vertical fuel surfaces
- particle heating in spreading fires
- ignition requirements for dead and live fuels

This core research will form the foundation of a new generation of fire behavior and risk models that will provide an ability to:

- make more informed fire suppression tactical decisions
- reduce risk to wildland firefighters and the public
- capture more ecological benefits from wildfires

Forest Service R & D participated in the development of a national cohesive strategy for wildland fire. FS scientists provided advice and leadership in the development of a prototype risk assessment process.

In an effort to understand the impacts of fire suppression, Forest Service R & D used modeling to examine how lightning-caused fires that were suppressed may have burned if left alone. Landscape conditions that would have resulted from these fires, if not suppressed, were compared to the conditions that actually developed as a result of suppression. Results from this research will improve the prioritization and planning of fuels projects as well as inform fire managers in the future regarding suppression tactics. Forest Service scientists have developed a web-based Key Decision Log (KDL) that captures the context, content and expected impact of decisions made by wildland fire managers in real time. The KDL provides a recorded ‘situational awareness’ that recognizes high risk decision

environments and gives insights on how to improve decisions in wildland fire situations.

Reducing risk to people and property and creating less severe fire regimes depends, in part, on reducing excessive concentrations of forest fuels. A build up of biomass can lead to larger and more severe wildfires that are more costly to suppress and cause greater ecological damage.

Reducing forest biomass can support jobs in rural communities, but only if financially feasible. Forest Service R & D has developed the Western Biomass Tool to estimate the costs of removal, chipping, and transporting biomass. The tool can also calculate the cost of removal purely as a fuel-management measure. These applications are important to land managers and commercial interests based on their shared goal to create economically viable operations that achieve land management objectives and create jobs in rural communities.

Program Description

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:

1. Core Fire Science
2. Ecological and Environmental Fire Science
3. Social Fire Science
4. Integrated Fire and Fuels Management Research
5. Science Application

These Portfolios are designed to focus activities on the most important needs for science-based tools and information over the next 10 years.

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; making up-to-date research information more readily accessible to planners and policy makers; and providing new information and tools integrating social and economic considerations into fire and fuel management.

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 evaluate and recommend allocations of R & D funds annually. In FY 2010 allocations addressed recommendations from a Wildland Fire R & D external peer review completed in FY 2007. 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. Other R&D funding covers the full breadth of fire research from fire ecology to fundamental combustion science including longer term research.

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 Air and Space Administration, Department of Defense, Department of Energy, National Institute of Standards and Technology, Natural Resource Conservation Service, and 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

**Fire Operations – Other
Joint Fire Science Program**

	(dollars in thousands)				FY 2012	
	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Estimate	Pay & Other Cost		President's Budget	Percent of Program Change
			Changes	Program Changes		
Joint Fire Science Program						
Annual Appropriations	\$8,000	\$8,000	\$0	-\$738	\$7,262	-9%
Joint Fire Science Program Total	\$8,000	\$8,000	\$0	-\$738	\$7,262	-9%
Annual Appropriation FTEs	19	19			18	
Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	19	19			18	

FY 2012 Program Changes

The FY 2012 President’s Budget includes \$7,262,000 for the Joint Fire Sciences Program (JFSP), a decrease of \$738,000 from the FY 2011 Estimate. The JFSP will continue to produce important technical and scientific information that is needed to support the national effort to focus on 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 this program and setting priorities.

Past Performance

At the beginning of FY 2010, the Joint Fire Science Program had 90 active projects, 59 of which were completed in FY 2010. In addition, 25 new projects were initiated based on proposals funded in FY 2010. The JFSP has demonstrated success producing research and application products that respond to the needs of land managers.

This program has made great strides in enhanced science delivery. The JFSP has recognized the need to reach users using multiple approaches. For example, we have improved the availability of JFSP findings through a Findings Database where science findings are organized as they relate to wildland fire problems. This allows managers to quickly locate solutions and prescribe appropriate land management actions.

- The JFSP has developed a web-based framework that will help managers review the strengths and weaknesses of the various modeling tools and how model outputs can be better integrated.
- We changed our approach for soliciting proposals toward comprehensive “programs of work” that will address an entire problem area.
- We also initiated a new publication series for managers offering a “Summary of Knowledge” consolidating important findings from related JFSP projects.
- Forest Service R&D and the JFSP developed the “Bluesky” framework, a system that sorts and groups scientific models and connects them creating web-based collaborative environment.

The JFSP has initiated new projects that address several important needs, including:

- Improving estimates of conifer crown fuels in fire behavior modeling
- Expanding fuels mapping to non-forested ecosystems
- Examining escaped prescribed fire events to improve organizational systems and minimize occurrence and losses
- Improving the accuracy and dissemination of fire weather forecasts

- Advancing fire behavior modeling by refining fuel moisture effects
- Applying anthropology and ecology to document traditional knowledge on the use of fire
- Addressing changing oak management challenges in the eastern United States

Program Description

Program Overview

JFSP is an interagency fire research and development partnership between the Departments of 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 complement 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 U.S. 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

**Fire Operations - Other
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands**

(dollars in thousands)

	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Estimate	Pay & Other Cost		FY 2012 President's Budget	Percent of Program Change
			Changes	Program Changes		
NFP Forest Health Management - Federal Lands						
Annual Appropriations	\$20,752	\$20,752	\$0	-\$7,769	\$12,983	-37%
NFP Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	\$20,752	\$20,752	\$0	-\$7,769	\$12,983	-37%
Annual Appropriation FTEs	131	131			94	
Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	131	131			94	

	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
NFP Forest Health Management - Federal Lands							
Federal acres treated under NFP - Invasives	1,602	190	9,932	6,000	5,700	6,015	9,943
Federal acres treated under NFP - Native pests	21,146	20,028	39,781	26,097	39,309	19,307	23,354

FY 2012 Program Changes

The FY 2012 request is \$12,983,000 for Forest Health Management–Federal Lands, a program decrease of \$7,769,000 below the FY 2011 Estimate. Funds will be used to conduct forest insect and disease surveys, to provide technical assistance; and to conduct forest insect and disease prevention, suppression, and restoration projects on Federal lands, specifically those at risk to wildland fire or those recently burned.

The request includes funding to focus treatments primarily to prevent and suppress bark beetles in priority fire-prone areas on NFS lands, other Federal lands, and tribal lands in western and southern States. The program will continue to protect critical forest ecosystems from invasive species such as the white pine blister rust, sudden oak death, and Port-Orford-cedar root disease. The request includes funding to provide survey assistance and technical assistance, which will provide information to Federal land managers on where pests are currently expected to cause damage, and potential damage mitigation actions that can be taken. The request continues funding for the Western Threat Assessment Center to provide information on how multiple threats interact with pests, especially the effects of climate change. (Funding to continue similar activities at the Eastern Threat Assessment Center is included in the request for the Forest Health Management-Federal Lands program within the State and Private Forestry appropriation.)

Past Performance

In FY 2010, the Forest Service treated native pests on 39,309 acres and invasive species on 5,700 acres. Priority treatments for native pests focused on western bark beetles in highest priority large-scale watersheds.

Target acres are based on the previous year’s average unit costs over the past 5 years, current year funding, and the changing dynamic of risk to forests. In FY 2010, the significant increase in acres accomplished over the planned for native pests is attributed to changes in pest conditions, treatment methods, and lower unit costs.

Program Overview

Program Description

The Forest Health Management–Federal Lands program, funded through the Wildland Fire Management appropriation, monitors, assesses, and mitigates forest health conditions on National Forest System (NFS) lands with a high fire potential, including communities in the wildland-urban interface (WUI), and in previously burned areas. Funds are allocated to field units to conduct pest surveys; provide technical assistance; and to conduct prevention, suppression, and restoration projects. These investments provide for detection, evaluation, prevention, and suppression of forest insects and diseases on forestlands.

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

Allocation and Integration

Annual priorities for mitigating the risk of future outbreaks are based on information from the National Insect and Disease Risk Map (NIDRM), and knowledge of current aerial and ground pest surveys. Prevention and suppression programs for major pests, such as the western bark beetle, are directly related to the significance of the pests, areas at risk or currently experiencing pest outbreaks, and the availability of cost-effective treatment technologies.

Bark Beetle Prevention & Suppression

In 2010, bark beetle prevention and suppression treatments were implemented on 63,356 acres across the West. Of the total, 32,831 acres were treated to reduce the threat of wildland fires in the WUI, as well as help prevent future infestations and improve forest health on high priority National Forest System and other Federal lands.

The spatial placement and sequencing of treatments on NFS lands are planned and coordinated with other Forest Service vegetation management program areas, such as hazardous fuels reduction and forest management through the “Sustainable Landscape Management” Board of Directors, a group of Directors from State and Private Forestry (Forest Health Protection, and 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), to optimize on-the-ground accomplishments that improve the overall health of forest lands across the landscape in an all-lands approach.

Partnerships

This program funds the detection, evaluation, and suppression of forest insect and disease pests on NFS lands. Where proposed treatment locations are adjacent to non-Federal lands or lands managed by the Department of the Interior and Department of Defense, treatment scheduling is coordinated to optimize improvements to forest health across landownership boundaries. This program works in conjunction with the Forest Health program funded through the State and Private Forestry appropriation.

Budget Line Item

**Fire Operations - Other
Forest Health Management – Cooperative Lands**

(dollars in thousands)

	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Estimate	Pay & Other Cost		FY 2012	
			Changes	Program Changes	President's Budget	Percent of Program Change
NFP Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands						
Annual Appropriations	\$11,428	\$11,428	\$0	-\$5,062	\$6,366	-44%
NFP Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands Total	\$11,428	\$11,428	\$0	-\$5,062	\$6,366	-44%
Annual Appropriation FTEs	22	22			22	
Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	22	22			22	

	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
NFP Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands							
Acres treated on cooperative lands under NFP - Invasives	158,234	120,732	117,705	117,411	123,892	70,877	71,181
Acres treated on cooperative lands under NFP - Native pests	12,456	782	4,684	2,438	5,431	3,061	3,351

FY 2012 Program Changes

The FY 2012 request is \$6,366,000 for Forest Health Management–Cooperative Lands, a decrease of \$5,062,000 from the FY 2011 Estimate. Compared to FY 2011, the Forest Service will reduce invasive plants work on non-federal lands. Funds will be used to monitor forest health on State and private lands; and to conduct forest insect and disease prevention, suppression, and restoration projects on cooperative lands, specifically those at risk to wildland fire or those recently burned.

The request includes funding to prevent and suppress western bark beetles in priority fire-prone areas on cooperative lands in western States. The program will continue to protect critical forest ecosystems from invasive species such as the white pine blister rust, sudden oak death, and Port Orford-cedar root disease. The request includes funding to provide survey and technical assistance, which will provide information to land managers on where pests are currently expected to cause damage, and potential damage mitigation actions that can be taken. Invasive plants in the west are managed with these funds in cooperation with State Departments of Agriculture.

Past Performance

In FY 2010, the Forest Service treated native pests on 5,431 acres and invasive species on 123,892 acres. Priority treatments for invasive species focused on invasive plants. Priority treatments for native pests focused on western bark beetles in highest priority large-scale watersheds.

Targets are based on the previous year’s average unit costs over the last 5 years, current year funding, and the changing dynamic of risk to forests. In FY 2010, the significant increase in acres accomplished over the planned for native pests is attributed to changes in pest conditions, treatment methods, and lower unit costs. In addition, the increase in invasive acres being treated is a result of projects funded under the American Recovery and Restoration Act.

Program Description

Program Overview

The Forest Health Management–Cooperative Lands program, funded through the Wildland Fire Management appropriation, provides technical and financial assistance to States and territories to monitor, assess, and mitigate forest health conditions on non-Federal lands with a high fire potential, including communities in the wildland-urban interface, and in previously burned areas. Funds are allocated to field units to conduct pest surveys; provide technical assistance; and to conduct prevention, suppression, and restoration projects. These investments provide for detection, evaluation, prevention, and suppression of forest insects, diseases, and invasive plants on forestlands.

Identifying and treating priority acres provides protection from damaging insects and disease; reduces the risk of mortality and wildland fire; protects highly valued sites; and prevents future outbreaks by increasing the resiliency of treated areas which leads to healthy forests across the landscape.

Allocation and Integration

Allocations for forest insects and diseases are based upon level of risk as defined by the National Insect and Disease Risk Map (NIDRM) (available on-line at <http://www.fs.fed.us/foresthealth/technology/nidrm>; current pest survey results; the probability of successful treatment; the capability to conduct necessary environmental compliance; and the link to State Forest Resource Assessments. Risk from mortality (at least 25 percent tree mortality in the next 15 years) is highest for mountain pine beetle, oak decline, and southern pine beetle. Prevention and suppression programs for major pests such as western bark beetles are directly related to the significance of these pests, areas at risk, current pest condition surveys, and the availability of cost-effective treatment technologies. Invasive plants are not part of NIDRM by definition, but where other sources indicate there is a large risk to forestlands from invasive plants, the funding from this program is commensurate with this risk and role of the Federal government in management.

Non-native Invasive Plants (NNIP)

Unchecked infestations of NNIP throughout the US cause severe economic impacts to forestry and significant disruption of wildlife habitat. S&PF-FHP is leading and supporting efforts nationwide for local identification, eradication, and suppression of weeds with the greatest potential for harmful effects on non-federal forest lands. Projects funded develop promising new materials and methods for widespread field implementation. Additionally, with support from the Regions, State and regional cooperative weed management groups combat NNIP.

The Forest Service uses risk maps in selection of insect and disease project locations. The actual placements for treatments are decided based upon local level priorities including high-value stands, wildland-urban interface areas, municipal water supply areas, recreational sites, and administrative sites.

Partnerships

When proposed treatment locations are adjacent to NFS lands or other Federal lands, treatment scheduling is coordinated to optimize improvements to forest health across landownership boundaries. The cost of suppression and prevention projects is shared with States and other non-Federal partners on a 1:1 basis. Invasive plants are treated with partnerships developed with State Departments of Agriculture. This program works in conjunction with the Forest Health program funded through the State and Private Forestry appropriation.

Budget Line Item

**Fire Operations – Other
State Fire Assistance**

NFP State Fire Assistance	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Estimate	Pay & Other Cost		FY 2012 President's Budget	Percent of Program Change
			Changes	Program Changes		
Annual Appropriations	\$71,250	\$71,250	\$0	-\$25,686	\$45,564	-36%
NFP State Fire Assistance Total	\$71,250	\$71,250	\$0	-\$25,686	\$45,564	-36%
Annual Appropriation FTEs	2	2			2	
Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	2	2			2	

	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
NFP State Fire Assistance							
Communities at risk from wildfire assisted - NFP (number)	29,064	17,353	13,154	10,500	9,229	8,200	7,500

FY 2012 Program Changes

The FY 2012 President’s Budget proposes \$45,564,000 for the State Fire Assistance (SFA) program, a decrease of \$25,686,000 from the FY 2011 Estimate. These funds will support 7,500 communities. SFA funds assist 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 fire fighting capacity within each State. Key program benefits include enhancing State and local fire protection organizations’ ability to be effective first responders in wildland fire initial attack operations, which is critical to reduce the risk of large, costly wildfires. The Forest Service will work with the State Foresters to establish guidelines to set planning standards that are to be met as a condition of award for community grant recipients.

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 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. Depending on the State’s priorities and fluctuations in fire danger, the number of projects and communities assisted may vary significantly from year to year.

Past Performance

In FY 2010, SFA funding assisted 9,229 communities through a variety of different activities. Additional SFA accomplishments are reported under the State and Private Forestry SFA budget line item. Accomplishments achieved with SFA funding include State funding for the training of over 22,200 firefighters. Over 28,600 prevention and education programs were conducted, benefiting nearly 5,000 communities. Approximately \$4.5 million was invested in the purchase, maintenance, and rehabilitation of needed firefighting equipment for State agencies. Nearly \$7 million of funding was provided for preparedness activities such as personnel and facilities maintenance, and nearly \$5 million was provided for suppression operations and support, such as dispatch centers. Additionally, assistance was provided to over 900 communities in the form of risk assessments and fire management planning projects. SFA provided \$20 million of funding for hazardous fuels treatments, benefiting over 3,300 communities in the Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI). This funding led directly to the treatment of over 156,000 acres of hazardous fuels, and leveraged the treatment of another 290,000 acres.

Actual accomplishment figures tend to fluctuate from year to year depending on the types and cost of individual projects the State Foresters 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. This variability is taken into account when setting targets, as is the level of funding being made available and the objectives and priorities set forth in the Statewide Assessments. The Forest Service strongly encouraged the States to focus their efforts on high priority projects.

Program Description

Program Overview

The SFA program provides matching financial assistance through partnership agreements with State foresters for all fire management activities including training, planning, hazardous fuel treatments, and purchase and maintenance of equipment. This program emphasizes fire planning and hazardous fuel mitigation near communities at risk of catastrophic wildfire. Funding helps Federal, State, and local agencies deliver a uniform and coordinated suppression response to wildfire. This increased support enables State and local fire protection organizations to be effective first responders during initial attack on wildland fires, significantly decreasing overall suppression costs. SFA fire prevention education programs, through building capacity to provide effective initial attack response and hazardous fuel reduction projects, are also an imperative and integral part of the overall Wildland Fire Management program response to climate change.

These funds also support the "Firewise" program, a community based educational program designed to provide information on defensible space and community wildfire risk reduction, and 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 program activities are funded through two different budget line items, one as part of State and Private Forestry and the other as part of Wildland Fire Management, Fire Operations - Other. Funding is distributed to the State Foresters to address critical preparedness needs and hazard mitigation in the WUI near communities at risk that have been identified within their respective Statewide Forest Resource Assessment and Strategy. A percentage of funds are distributed to the States consistent with the State and Private Forestry State Fire Assistance program. Remaining funds are allocated on a competitive basis to States for planning and implementation of hazard mitigation projects.

Funds are allocated based on the vegetative condition class and communities at risk within three geographic regions of the country so that the Western States receive 60 percent of total funds, the Southern States receive 25 percent, and the Northeastern States receive 15 percent. Additional requirements apply within these regional allocations: 35 percent of the funds received by Western States must be used for preparedness and 65 percent for hazard mitigation, while not less than 50 percent of funds received by the Southern and Northeastern States must be used for preparedness. Funds are distributed in the form of grants to the States, and are reallocated by the States to best address their needs, within funding guidelines.

Partnerships

This program complements the State Fire Assistance program funded through the State and Private Forestry appropriation, significantly expanding benefits to the State Foresters.

Budget Line Item

**Fire Operations – Other
Volunteer Fire Assistance**

(dollars in thousands)						
	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Estimate	Pay & Other Cost		FY 2012	Percent of
			Changes	Program Changes	President's Budget	Program Change
NFP Volunteer Fire Assistance						
Annual Appropriations	\$9,000	\$9,000	\$0	-\$2,634	\$6,366	-29%
NFP Volunteer Fire Assistance Total	\$9,000	\$9,000	\$0	-\$2,634	\$6,366	-29%
Annual Appropriation FTEs	0	0			0	
Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	0	0			0	

	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
NFP Volunteer Fire Assistance (number)	5,789	8,386	6,382	3,900	7,941	3,000	4,500

FY 2012 Program Changes

The FY 2012 President’s Budget proposes \$6,366,000 for the Volunteer Fire Assistance (VFA) program, a decrease of \$2,634,000 from the FY 2011 Estimate. This amount will provide matching financial assistance to about 4,500 rural communities of less than 10,000 people to build and maintain fire suppression capacity. However, this program is managed by the States through a competitive grant 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 Forest Service will work with the State Foresters to establish guidelines to set planning standards that are to be met as a condition of award for community grant recipients.

Past Performance

In FY 2010 the Forest Service provided VFA funding to volunteer fire departments in 7,941 communities. Funding helped with the training of over 13,600 firefighters, the organization or expansion of over 26 fire departments, and the purchase, rehabilitation, and maintenance of over \$6.3 million dollars of equipment.

The actual numbers of volunteer fire departments assisted tends to fluctuate from year to year depending on the types and cost of individual projects the States choose to implement. Targets take into account these fluctuations and are adjusted to account for funding levels and the need to fund the highest priority projects that best increase firefighting capacity. The Forest Service strongly encouraged the States to focus their efforts on high priority projects and to demonstrate their performance in a transparent manner.

Volunteer Fire Departments

In 2010, the VFA program provided funding to help train almost 14,000 firefighters. These local resources 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% are volunteer. They provide nearly 80% of initial attack on wildland fires in the United States, making them a crucial partner in effective national wildland fire management.

Program Description

Program Overview

This program 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. These fire departments provide initial attack on many rural wildland fires throughout the Nation. 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. VFA fire prevention education programs are also an imperative and integral part of the overall Wildland Fire Management program response.

Allocation and Integration

Funds are allocated on the basis of 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. Forest Service Regions, the Northeastern Area, and the International Institute of Tropical Forestry receive a fixed percent which they allocate to States and Territories. State Foresters will utilize information contained within their Statewide Forest Resource Assessment and Strategy to determine which volunteer fire departments within their State should receive priority for VFA funding.

Partnerships

The program supports and complements the VFA program funded through the State and Private Forestry appropriation, further supporting the fire suppression needs of small communities.

(This page inserted to format for duplex printing)

Appropriation

FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund

(dollars in thousands)						
	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Estimate	Pay & Other Cost Changes	Program Changes	FY 2012 President's Budget	Percent of Program Change
FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund						
Annual Appropriations	\$413,000	\$413,000	\$0	-\$97,114	\$315,886	-24%
FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund Total	\$413,000	\$413,000	\$0	-\$97,114	\$315,886	-24%
Annual Appropriation FTEs	0	0			0	
Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	0	0			0	

FY 2012 Program Changes

The FY 2012 President’s Budget proposes \$315,886,000 for the FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund, a \$97,114,000 million decrease from the FY 2011 Estimate. The amounts proposed in the Suppression and FLAME Reserve accounts are rebalanced based on the funds used for high complexity fires during the FY 2010 fire season.

Amounts provided through the FLAME Reserve Fund, together with amounts provided through the Wildland Fire Management appropriations account, should fully fund anticipated wildland fire suppression requirements in advance of the fire season, based on the 10 year fire suppression average. Providing ample funding for fire suppression through these two accounts should prevent future borrowing from non-fire programs.

Past Performance

The Forest Service received authorization and funding in the FLAME account in FY 2010. The 2010 fire season was less severe than those in FY 2008 and FY 2007, but a number of large and complex fires occurred - including fires in California, Washington, Idaho and North Carolina. The Secretary of Agriculture signed four declarations. In all, 53 fires met the criteria required to be eligible for FLAME account funds in FY 2010.

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 list of FLAME fires on following page.

Fires Declared Eligible for FLAME Funding in FY2010

Name of Incident	State
89 Mesa	AZ
Boggy	AZ
Eagle Rock	AZ
Horseshoe	AZ
Paradise	AZ
Schultz	AZ
Bodfish	CA
Bullard	CA
Cotton	CA
Dutch	CA
Indian	CA
McDonald (W-23)	CA
Medano	CA
Mill Creek #4	CA
Monte	CA
Post	CA
Pozo	CA
SQF Bull	CA
Beaver	CO
Cow Creek	CO
Four Mile Canyon	CO
Parkdale Canyon	CO
Banner	ID
Boise Complex	ID
Hot Tea	ID
Hurd	ID
Little Beaver Complex	ID
Long Butte	ID
North Bliss	ID
River Breaks	ID
Whitehawk Complex (Casner)	ID

Name of Incident	State
Davis	MT
Downing Mountain	MT
Boiling Green	NC
Stony Fork	NC
Long Canyon	NM
New	NM
Rio	NM
South Fork	NM
Tecolote	NM
Constantia	NV
North Mountain	OK
LoCAwer Deschutes Complex	OR
NVBuckhorn Complex	OR
Oak Flat	OR
Rooster Rock	OR
Scott Mountain	OR
View Lake Fire Complex	OR
Cutoff	TX
Twitchell	UT
Line	WA
Wenatchee River Complex	WA
Rainbow Bridge	WA
Beach	WY

The Forest Service will issue an annual report that describes the obligation and expenditure of amounts transferred from the FLAME Fund in FY2010, as required by the FLAME Act.

Program Description

Program Overview

The FLAME Reserve Fund is a separate treasury account and separate appropriation providing funds to cover fires escaping initial attack that are sufficiently large and complex or when the Suppression account is expected to be completely obligated. These funds are available to the Secretary of Agriculture to be transferred into the Suppression account.

The Forest Service allocates funds from the Suppression account only for active incident response. Each incident is immediately sized up and an incident risk analysis is completed. Fires may go into extended attack, but not require a high level management team. If fires escape initial response, and if extended attack is sufficiently complex, a Type 1 or Type 2 Incident Management Team is assigned. These complex extended attack incidents may be declared eligible for FLAME funding by the Secretary of Agriculture. Once the Secretary makes the declaration, funds may be moved from the FLAME Reserve Fund into the Suppression account.

The fund is up front budgeting for fire suppression. This fund enables us to respond effectively during highly variable fire seasons. The President's Budget also continues to fund wildland fire management reforms such as the use of strategic and operational protocols and improved oversight, 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.

Background

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:

- climate change
- persistent drought
- accumulation of hazardous fuels
- more homes near wildlands, expanding the Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI)

As fire seasons have been extended, use of resources (aviation, equipment, and personnel) has increased. Annual fire suppression expenditures have routinely exceeded the ten-year average. See the Special Exhibit on Fire Transfers for more information. Though the 2009 and 2010 fire seasons were less severe than recent fire seasons, this is not an indication that these trends are changing. Over the long term, research (e.g. *Westerling et. al., Science 2006*) indicates that a changing climate will result in longer fire seasons and larger fires.

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 to implement improvements in risk management that will become components of the protocols and criteria, including:

- Performance metrics associated with resource applications and their effectiveness on large fires
- Fiscal boundaries for suppression expenditures with active oversight and monitoring protocols
- A resource allocation system/model for risk-informed resource allocation (dispatch) to make optimal resource allocation decisions during periods of likely and actual high fire activity
- A national risk management framework for managing the inherent risks of wildland fires - including air and ground operations - that classifies fires into risk categories and associates mitigation measures commensurate with each category

Partnerships

The Forest Service worked 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.

Budget Line Item **Forest Service Payments to Communities**

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Estimate	Pay & Other Cost Changes	Program Changes	FY 2012	Percent
					President's Budget	of Program Change
Forest Service Payments to Communities						
Annual Appropriations	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$328,000	\$328,000	0%
Forest Service Payments to Communities Total	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$328,000	\$328,000	0%
Annual Appropriation FTEs	0	0			0	
Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	0	0			0	

FY 2012 Program Changes

The FY 12 President’s Budget proposes a five-year reauthorization of the Secure Rural Schools (SRS) Act. The program has recently been funded through mandatory appropriations; the 2012 Budget proposes a five-year reauthorization with funding through discretionary appropriations. **The Administration is open to working with Congress to fund through either discretionary or mandatory appropriations. A legislative proposal is being developed.**

This Payments to Communities proposal revises the allocation split between the three portions of the program from the current authority.

Title I: The School and Roads portion is reduced by 20 percent of the current authority for the first year. The School and Roads portion is then reduced another 10 percent in the second year, and 25 percent each year thereafter. Starting in year 3, any state that would receive less than \$10 million in the SRS 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 current 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 current funding level in year one. This portion is eliminated starting in the second year. Other existing Forest Service programs already fund some of these activities.

Past Performance

This program is a new Discretionary account. Past performance of the existing program is more fully described in the 3-Year Payments to States table and the Payment Funds section under Permanent appropriations.

Program Description

These funds will pay States on behalf of both the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management. The proposal modifies the existing policy framework to emphasize enhancing of forest ecosystems, improving of land health and water quality and increasing economic development activities and maintains the division of the SRS program into three portions: schools and roads; economic investment and forest

restoration/protection; and fire assistance. The total amount of payments will ramp down each succeeding year through 2016.

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.

Program description of the existing program is more fully described in the Payment Funds section under Permanent appropriations.

Appropriation **Permanent Appropriations**

	(dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 President's Budget	FY 2012 vs FY 2011
Permanent Funds				
Brush Disposal				
New Budget Authority	\$6,413	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$0
Program Level	\$6,101	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$0
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	74	106	105	-1
Licensee Program				
New Budget Authority	\$141	\$141	\$141	\$0
Program Level	\$49	\$50	\$50	\$0
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	0	0	0	0
Restoration of Forest Lands & Improvements				
New Budget Authority	\$32,152	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$0
Program Level	\$15,427	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$0
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	92	126	125	-1
Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Fund				
New Budget Authority	\$64,848	\$65,000	\$65,500	\$500
Program Level	\$92,130	\$71,500	\$64,500	-\$7,000
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	652	536	501	-35
Federal Land & Facility Enhancement Fund				
New Budget Authority	\$6,417	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$0
Program Level	\$8,125	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$0
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	16	25	25	0
Timber Purchaser Election Road Construction				
New Budget Authority	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$0
Program Level	\$986	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$0
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	4	4	4	0
Timber Salvage Sales				
New Budget Authority	\$21,623	\$17,000	\$17,000	\$0
Program Level	\$27,718	\$28,000	\$28,000	\$0
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	258	287	286	-1
Stewardship Contracting				
New Budget Authority	\$7,770	\$8,000	\$8,200	\$200
Program Level	\$4,293	\$9,200	\$9,400	\$200
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	0	0	0	0
Timber Sales Pipeline Restoration Fund				
New Budget Authority	\$5,221	\$4,300	\$5,000	\$700
Program Level	\$5,180	\$7,585	\$8,000	\$415
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	44	62	63	1
Forest Botanical Products				
New Budget Authority	\$2,319	\$2,600	\$2,800	\$200
Program Level	\$1,457	\$2,400	\$2,600	\$200
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	18	27	26	-1
Roads & Trails (10 percent) Fund				
New Budget Authority	\$2,313	\$0	\$0	\$0
Program Level	\$393	\$0	\$0	\$0
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	1	0	0	0

	(dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 President's Budget	FY 2012 vs FY 2011
Permanent Funds				
Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie Rental Fee Fund				
New Budget Authority	\$288	\$1,100	\$500	-\$600
Program Level	\$570	\$600	\$600	\$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
Operation & Maintenance of Quarters				
New Budget Authority	\$7,769	\$8,000	\$8,000	\$0
Program Level	\$7,791	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$0
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	27	28	27	-1
Land Between the Lakes Management Fund				
New Budget Authority	\$3,964	\$4,000	\$4,500	\$500
Program Level	\$3,846	\$4,300	\$4,500	\$200
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	19	21	20	-1
Valles Caldera Fund				
New Budget Authority	\$726	\$900	\$900	\$0
Program Level	\$2,217	\$2,200	\$800	-\$1,400
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	2	2	2	0
Administration of Rights-of-Way & Other Land Uses				
New Budget Authority	\$6,590	\$7,000	\$8,000	\$1,000
Program Level	\$4,394	\$6,200	\$7,200	\$1,000
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	36	45	45	0
Payment to States Funds				
New Budget Authority	\$138,818	\$128,707	\$118,921	-\$9,786
Program Level	\$483,103	\$449,876	\$407,707	-\$42,169
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	110	100	90	-10
Permanent Funds New Budget Authority	\$311,372	\$321,748	\$314,462	-\$7,286
Permanent Funds Program Level	\$663,780	\$670,911	\$622,357	-\$48,554
Permanent Funds Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	1,353	1,370	1,320	-50

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 Programs (Smokey Bear and Woodsy Owl)

	(dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012	
			President's Budget	FY 2012 vs FY 2011
Permanent Funds				
Licensee Program				
New Budget Authority	\$141	\$141	\$141	\$0
Program Level	\$49	\$50	\$50	\$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 2012 Program Changes

The budget includes a program level of \$50,000 for the Smokey Bear and Woodsy Owl licensee programs, which is equal to the FY 2011 level. This program will continue to 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).

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. The Smokey Bear funds are available to the Forest Service to further the nationwide forest fire prevention campaign (16 U.S.C. 580 p-2) (18 U.S.C. 711). The Woodsy Owl funds are available to promote wise use of the environment, and programs that foster maintenance and improvement of environmental quality (16 U.S.C. 580 p-1) (formerly classified as 31 U.S.C. 488a, 488b-3, 488b-6) (18 U.S.C. 711a).

Program Description

The 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. 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. The focus of the Woodsy Owl licensing program is to collect royalties to develop a public service campaign to promote conservation of the environment, and is overseen by the Conservation Education staff. The licensing contractor receives 35 percent of the royalties reported. The Conservation Education program uses remaining funding for the Woodsy Owl conservation program initiative to develop products, manage the licensing program, and enhance partnerships.

Budget Line Item Restoration of Forest Lands and Improvements

	(dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012	
			President's Budget	FY 2012 vs FY 2011
Permanent Funds				
Restoration of Forest Lands & Improvements				
New Budget Authority	\$32,152	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$0
Program Level	\$15,427	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$0
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	92	126	125	-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 2012 Program Changes

The budget includes a program level of \$25,000,000 for the Restoration of Forest Lands and Improvements. This is the same program level as the FY 2011 budget estimate. This program provides 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

These funds are used to perform any number of work activities that may be required to repair structures, rehabilitate land or resources that may have received damage, or activities necessary to meet the conditions of a contract. In FY 2010, the work activities most frequently performed involved watershed restoration and reforestation.

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 in 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 2012 program funding level is based on field projections of anticipated work.

Budget Line Item Federal Land Recreation Enhancement Fund

	(dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012	
			President's Budget	FY 2012 vs FY 2011
Permanent Funds				
Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Fund				
New Budget Authority	\$64,848	\$65,000	\$65,500	\$500
Program Level	\$92,130	\$71,500	\$64,500	-\$7,000
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	652	536	501	-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 2012 Program Changes

The budget includes a program level of \$64,500,000 for the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Fund, a decrease of \$7,000,000 from the FY 2011 estimate. Funds will be used to provide 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. Priority for use of these funds will be to reduce deferred maintenance at high priority fee sites identified in Recreation Facility Analysis (RFA) master plans and to improve the condition of the facilities used by the recreating public. 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.

Past Performance

Program levels in both FY 2010 and FY 2011 include actual and planned expenditures from the \$93 million in additional revenues transferred from the Land and Water Conservation Fund in FY 2008, as authorized by Congress under the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act. Of the amount transferred, approximately \$82 million has been expended on 402 projects, with the additional benefit of reducing deferred maintenance by approximately \$53 million.

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

Approximately \$65 million is collected annually and used 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. A large amount of work in this program is executed 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. This demonstrates the agency's continued commitment to improving its effectiveness and efficiency through increased public involvement and cooperation.

Budget Line Item Federal Land and Facility Enhancement Fund

Budget Line Item	(dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012	
			President's Budget	FY 2012 vs FY 2011
Permanent Funds				
Federal Land & Facility Enhancement Fund				
New Budget Authority	\$6,417	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$0
Program Level	\$8,125	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$0
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	16	25	25	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 2012 Program Changes

The budget includes a program level of \$40,000,000 for the Federal Land and Facility Enhancement Fund, the same level as FY 2011. Funds will be used to initiate the conveyance of an estimated \$5 million in land and excess administrative facilities, reducing deferred maintenance by approximately \$1.9 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 2010, the agency collected \$4.5 million through the completion of 16 land and facility conveyances. These conveyances reduced deferred maintenance by approximately \$2.8 million and reduced facility area by 109,198 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 has been extended through September 30, 2011 pursuant to the Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-8). Through this Budget Justification

(Appropriation Language Changes section), the Forest Service is asking for an extension of this authority through 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 activities 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.

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 2010 Land and Facility Conveyance Accomplishments**

Region	State	Forest	Authority	Project Name	Year Initiated	Sale price	Acres Conveyed	Gross Square Footage Reduced	Deferred Maintenance Eliminated
2	Wyoming	Bighorn	RF	Greybull Rangers Dwelling & Garage	2010	\$ 82,000	0.26	3,186	\$ 22,000
2	Colorado	San Juan	RF	Mancos Dwelling	2007	\$ 185,000	0.34	3,169	\$ 23,000
2	TOTALS					\$ 267,000	0.6	6,355	\$ 45,000
3	New Mexico	Tongass	RI	Cloudcroft Work Center	2007	\$ 585,000	22.69	6,987	\$ -
3	TOTALS					\$ 585,000	22.69	6,987	\$ -
4	Utah	Ashley	RF	Ashley Dwelling Sites	2008	\$ 418,000	2	13,524	\$ 78,400
4	Idaho	Caribou-Targhee	RF	Ashton, Paris, Soda Springs Administrative Sites	2008	\$ 176,000	1.05	4,823	\$ 64,500
4	Utah	Manti-La Sal	RF	Manti-La Sal Dwellings	2008	\$ 331,100	1.176	7,426	\$ 120,500
4	Idaho	Payette	RB	McCall Smokejumper Base Parcel	2008	\$ 140,000	4.6	0	\$ -
4	Idaho	Sawtooth	RF	Fairfield Housing	2007	\$ 129,000	1.20	5,876	\$ 92,200
4	TOTALS					\$ 1,194,100	5.426	31,649	\$ 355,600
6	Washington	Olympic	RF	Hood Canal Residential Site	2009	\$ 292,000	0.95	4,680	\$ -
6	Washington	Gifford Pinchot	RF	Packwood Administrative Site	2008	\$ 330,000	20.73	24,974	\$ 676,000
6	Oregon	Umpqua	RF	Brown Street Houses (Glide)	2008	\$ 313,000	2.29	4,680	\$ 25,000
6	Oregon	Willamette	RF	Rigdon Highway 58 Administrative Site	2007	\$ 211,000	7.98	5,743	\$ 46,000
6	TOTALS					\$ 1,146,000	31.95	40,077	\$ 747,000
8	Arkansas	Ouachita	RF	Fourche Ranger Dwelling	2008	\$ 70,000	0.41	1,400	\$ -
8	North Carolina	North Carolina	RF	Highlands Office	2007	\$ 670,000	8.61	2,240	\$ 10,790
8	TOTALS					\$ 740,000	9.02	3,640	\$ 10,790
9	Missouri	Mark Twain	RI	Williamsville Workcenter	2008	\$ 41,000	0.8	2,360	\$ 50,000
9	Pennsylvania	Allegheny	RF	Sheffield Ranger Headquarters	2006	\$ 40,000	0.41	2,516	\$ 3,000
9	TOTALS					\$ 81,000	1.21	4,876	\$ 53,000
10	Alaska	Tongass	RI	Old Dairy Road Juneau	2006	\$ 1,050,000	1.54	22,601	\$ 1,641,326
10	TOTAL					\$ 1,050,000	1.54	22,601	\$ 1,641,326
	GRAND TOTAL					\$ 5,063,100	72.44	116,185	\$ 2,852,716

Table B
FY 2012 Land and Facility Planned Conveyance Projects

Region	State	Cong District	Forest	Project Name	Authority Used*	GSF Eliminated	Acres	Deferred Maintenance Reduction (thousands)	Estimated Sale Value (thousands)	Proceeds for Maintenance (thousands)	Proceeds for new Construction (thousands)	Proceeds for Bldg. Disposal (thousands)	Planned Conveyance Completion Date
3	Arizona	1	Tonto	Payson Administrative Site	S	\$ 15,265	260.00	\$ 146	\$ 10,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 8,000	\$ 1,000	2012
3	Totals					\$ 15,265	260.00	\$ 146	\$ 10,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 8,000	\$ 1,000	
4	Nevada	1	Humbolt-Toiyabe	Minden Warehouse Site	RI	\$ 6,315	0.72	\$ 1,345	\$ 435	\$ -	\$ 431	\$ 4	2011
4	Wyoming	At-Large	Bridger-Teton	Lee Administrative Site	RB	\$ -	40.00	\$ -	\$500 - 3,000	\$ -	\$500 - 3,000	\$ -	TBD
4	Wyoming	At-Large	Ashley	Green River Site	RI	\$ 5,724	4.23	\$ 20	\$ 250	\$ -	\$ 250	\$ -	2011
4	Idaho	2	Salmon-Challis	Leadore Junction Administrative Site	RI	\$ 7,169	0.00	\$ 95	\$ 28	\$ 28	\$ -	\$ -	TBD
4	Idaho	2	Caribou-Targhee	Ashton Administrative Site	RI	\$ 23,065	2.56	\$ 2	\$ 450	\$ -	\$ 450	\$ -	TBD
4	Idaho	2	Caribou-Targhee	SO Warehouse Administrative Site	RI	\$ 17,104	5.00	\$ 1,520	\$ 250	\$ -	\$ 250	\$ -	TBD
4	Idaho	2	Caribou-Targhee	Porcupine Administrative Site	RI	\$ 7,006	0.00	\$ 14	\$ 20	\$ -	\$ 50	\$ -	TBD
4	Utah	3	Unita-Wasatch-Cache	Provo Warehouse Site	RI	\$ 3,100	0.18	\$ 59	\$ 95	\$ -	\$ 95	\$ -	TBD
4	Utah	2	Ashley	Roosevelt Ranger District	RI	\$ 1,745	2.63	\$ 2	\$ 140	\$ -	\$ 140	\$ -	2011
4	Totals					\$ 71,228	55.32	\$ 3,057	\$2,168 - 4,668	\$ 28	\$2,166 - 4,666	\$ 4	
6	Oregon	4	Siuslaw	Mapleton Ranger District	RI	\$ 16,611	16.00	\$ 267	\$ 315	\$ -	\$ 315	\$ -	TBD
6	Totals					\$ 16,611	\$ 16	\$ 267	\$ 315	\$ -	\$ 315	\$ -	
8	North Carolina	11	NFs of North Carolina	French Broad Work Center	RI	\$ 10,422	4.00	\$ 103	\$ 697	\$ -	\$ 697	\$ -	
8	Totals					\$ 10,422	\$ 4	\$ 103	\$ 697	\$ -	\$ 697	\$ -	
	Grand Total					\$ 113,526	\$ 335	\$ 3,573	\$13,180 - 15,680	\$ 1,028	\$11,178 - 13,678	\$ 1,004	

TABLE C
Change in Land and Facility Planned Conveyance Projects

The following projects have been dropped from the Federal Land and Facility Conveyance listings in FY 2009:

Fiscal Year	Region	State	Cong. District	Forest	Project Name	Acres	Gross Square Footage Reduced	Deferred Maintenance Eliminated
2009	2	Colorado	2	Arapaho-Roosevelt	Ptarmigan Admin Site Lodge	10.00	4,728	\$ 80,000
2009	2	Colorado	2	Arapaho-Roosevelt	Briggsdale Admin Site Dwelling	2.00	6,575	\$ 29,000

The following projects have been added to the Federal Land and Facility Conveyance listings in FY 2011:

Fiscal Year	Region	State	Cong. District	Forest	Project Name	Acres	Gross Square Footage Reduced	Deferred Maintenance Eliminated
2011	2	Colorado	3	San Juan	Lower Mancos Warehouse/VIS	0.16	2,250	\$ 919,000
2011	2	Colorado	2	White River	Basalt Parcel	1.84	-	\$ -
2011	10	Alaska	1	Tongass	Craig Lot	0.16	-	\$ -

Budget Line Item Timber Purchaser Election Road Construction

	(dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 President's Budget	FY 2012 vs FY 2011
Permanent Funds				
Timber Purchaser Election Road Construction				
New Budget Authority	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$0
Program Level	\$986	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$0
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	4	4	4	0

New Budget Authority: Amounts equal actual or anticipated receipts for the PRIOR fiscal year.

Program Level: Actual balance of obligations in FY 2010 and planned obligations for FY 2011 and FY 2012.

FY 2012 Program Changes

The budget includes a program level of \$2,000,000 for Timber Purchaser Election Road Construction, which is the typical program level for this fund. Program level and accomplishments in FY 2012 will be dependent 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 2010, 12.5 miles of roads received maintenance, and 3.1 miles of passenger car roads and 7.6 miles of high clearance/closed 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 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012	
			President's Budget	FY 2012 vs FY 2011
Permanent Funds				
Timber Salvage Sales				
New Budget Authority	\$21,623	\$17,000	\$17,000	\$0
Program Level	\$27,718	\$28,000	\$28,000	\$0
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	258	287	286	-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 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
Timber Salvage Sales							
Volume of salvage timber sold (hundred cubic feet (CCF))	978,050	871,054	588,081	390,432	634,015	415,000	323,340
Volume of salvage timber sold (million board feet (MMBF))	517	472	294	195	338	207	162

FY 2012 Program Changes

The budget proposes a program level of \$28,000,000 for the Timber Salvage Sales Fund, the same as the FY 2011 estimate level. 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 323,340 CCF (162 MMBF) of timber volume in FY 2012, 91,660 CCF less than the estimated target for FY 2011. 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 2011 and FY 2012.

Past Performance

In FY 2010, the agency sold 634,015 CCF (338 MMBF) from Timber Salvage Sales, exceeding its planned volume by 73 percent. 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.

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 the 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 Fund

Budget Line Item	(dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 President's Budget	FY 2012 vs FY 2011
Permanent Funds				
Stewardship Contracting				
New Budget Authority	\$7,770	\$8,000	\$8,200	\$200
Program Level	\$4,293	\$9,200	\$9,400	\$200
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 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
Stewardship Contracting							
Acres of forest vegetation established	111	784	1,344	1,166	434	3,950	5,600
Acres of forest vegetation improved	14,275	15,854	16,338	23,573	29,445	69,300	98,700
Acres of noxious weeds/ invasive plant treatments	193	869	6,535	1,292	732	45,000	107,700
Acres of wildlife habitat restored or improved	12,196	5,804	36,334	8,630	77,305	42,000	59,800
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced	87	15	47	99	50	65	200
Miles of roads decommissioned	29	62	9	39	0	100	140
Miles of high clearance system roads improved	129	105	116	148	137	135	80
Miles of passenger car system roads improved	35	98	54	44	39	60	40
Volume of timber sold (hundred cubic feet (CCF))	655,072	678,328	743,417	825,000	1,133,837	1,500,000	2,394,000
Volume of timber sold (million board feet (MMBF))	331	339	372	413	567	750	1,197
Green tons of biomass made available for energy production	383,767	213,238	467,266	376,000	735,007	1,090,000	1,556,000
Acres of stewardship contracts / agreements awarded	77,676	65,890	88,304	121,000	152,834	250,000	300,000
Acres of hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic fires	49,938	58,067	69,607	86,339	123,261	126,000	180,000
Acres of wildland-urban interface (WUI) high-priority hazardous fuels treated	34,285	35,617	36,858	38,500	65,751	42,000	59,800
Number of stewardship contracts / agreements contributing to watersheds in fully functioning condition (number)	4	7	4	12	59	20	20

FY 2012 Program Changes

The budget proposes a program level of \$9,400,000 for the Stewardship Contracting Fund, an increase of \$200,000 from the FY 2011 estimate. This slight increase is based on projected retained receipt levels. The Forest Service estimates conducting work through stewardship contracts or agreements on 300,000 acres in FY 2012; 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; and reduce hazardous fuels that pose risks to communities and ecosystem values.

Past Performance

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.

Key accomplishments in FY 2010 utilizing Stewardship Contracting retained receipts include:

- 335 acres of forest vegetation established;
- 10,100 acres of forest vegetation improved;
- 568 acres of noxious weed and invasive plant treatments;
- 14,838 acres of wildland-urban interface (WUI) hazardous fuels treated;
- 19,761 acres of non-WUI hazardous fuels treated;
- 250 acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced;
- 3 miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced;
- 5 acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved.

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. For a complete description of the stewardship contracting authority, including accomplishments and target levels from FY 2007 through FY 2012, please see the Stewardship Contracting Special Exhibit.

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:

- 1) Road and trail maintenance or obliteration to restore or maintain water quality;
- 2) Work to improve soil productivity, habitat for wildlife and fisheries, or other resource values;
- 3) Prescribed fires to improve the composition, structure, condition, and health of timber stands or improve wildlife habitat;
- 4) Removal of vegetation or other activities to promote healthy forests, reduce fire hazards, or achieve other land management objectives;
- 5) Watershed restoration and maintenance;
- 6) Restoration and maintenance of wildlife and fisheries habitat; and
- 7) 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 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 move forward with projects without litigation costs and delays that often confront traditional timber sales and some other hazardous fuel reduction projects.

Budget Line Item Timber Sales Pipeline Restoration Fund

	(dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012	
			President's Budget	FY 2012 vs FY 2011
Permanent Funds				
Timber Sales Pipeline Restoration Fund				
New Budget Authority	\$5,221	\$4,300	\$5,000	\$700
Program Level	\$5,180	\$7,585	\$8,000	\$415
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	44	62	63	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 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
Timber Sales Pipeline Preparation							
Volume of pipeline timber prepared (hundred cubic feet (CCF))	528,827	535,120	571,061	450,000	556,846	670,000	740,000
Volume of pipeline timber prepared (million board feet (MMBF))	264	268	285	225	320	335	370

FY 2012 Program Changes

The budget includes a program level of \$8,000,000 for the Timber Sales Pipeline Restoration Fund, or an increase of \$415,000 above the FY 2011 estimate. Specific program funding within this request is as follows:

Timber Sales Pipeline Preparation (+\$311,250) – The FY 2012 President’s Budget includes \$6,000,000 for the timber sales pipeline preparation. About 740,000 CCF (370 MMBF) of timber volume would be added to the pipeline of timber sales prepared as a result of this funding. Program levels have been adjusted based on projected receipts collected in FY 2011.

Recreation Backlog (+\$103,750) – The FY 2012 President’s Budget includes \$2,000,000 to fund work on 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 (RFA), and maintenance of system trails.

Past Performance

In FY 2010, 556,846 CCF (320 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.

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 sale offer 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 them 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 National Forest System – Integrated Resource Restoration budget line item as well as the Salvage Sale Fund and the Knutson -Vandenberg Trust Fund. Recreation facility and trail projects are also funded through the Capital Improvement and Maintenance – Facilities, Trails, and Deferred Maintenance and Infrastructure Improvement budget line items, the Legacy Roads and Trails activity in the Integrated Resource Restoration 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 may 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.

Budget Line Item Forest Botanical Products

	(dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012	
			President's Budget	FY 2012 vs FY 2011
Permanent Funds				
Forest Botanical Products				
New Budget Authority	\$2,319	\$2,600	\$2,800	\$200
Program Level	\$1,457	\$2,400	\$2,600	\$200
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	18	27	26	-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 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
Forest Botanical Products							
Sold value of forest botanical products	\$2,503,442	\$1,075,452	\$1,773,732	\$2,250,000	\$2,319,435	\$2,250,000	\$2,300,000

FY 2012 Program Changes

The budget includes a program level of \$2,600,000 for the Forest Botanical Products Fund, an increase of \$200,000 from the FY 2011 level, to facilitate the sale of forest botanical products that meet local and national needs. This program will continue to assure the sustainable and environmentally benign removal of botanical products that are culturally important, medicinal, or that have a variety of other uses.

Collections from the sale of forest botanical products are expected to increase as the agency begins implementation of the program under the final regulations associated with this fund. The estimated value of forest botanical products is dependent on market conditions; however we expect a relatively level demand during the life of the pilot program, which is authorized to collect fees through the end of FY 2014.

Past Performance

The total value of forest botanical products sold in FY 2010 was \$2,319,435, an increase of \$545,703 compared to FY 2009. This increase in revenues reflects an increase in demand for forest botanical products, and an increase in competition for these often limited resources.

Authorities

Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2000 (16 U.S.C. 528 note) (P.L. 106-113, div. B, Sec. 1000(a)(3), [Appendix C, title III, Sec. 339], Nov. 29, 1999, 113 Stat. 1535, 1501A-199, as amended by P.L. 108-108,[title III, Sec. 335], Nov. 10, 2003, 117 Stat. 1312, and P.L. 111-88, [title IV, Sec. 420], Oct. 30, 2009, 123 Stat. 2960). This Act authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to charge and collect fees from persons who harvest forest botanical products to cover costs to the agency. Funds collected are deposited in a special fund in the Treasury. This authority is authorized through September 30, 2014, with the funds collected available for expenditure through September 30, 2015.

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

Funds collected through FY 2014 under this authority are currently authorized for expenditure on the unit where funds were collected through FY 2015. The Forest Botanical Products funds supplement the National Forest System – Integrated Resource Restoration budget line item for the sale and administration of forest botanical products.

Budget Line Item Roads and Trails (10 percent) Fund

	(dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 President's Budget	FY 2012 vs FY 2011
Permanent Funds				
Roads & Trails (10 percent) Fund				
New Budget Authority	\$2,313	\$0	\$0	\$0
Program Level	\$393	\$0	\$0	\$0
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	1	0	0	0

New Budget Authority: Amounts equal actual or anticipated receipts for the PRIOR fiscal year.

Program Level: Actual balance of obligations in FY 2010 and planned obligations for FY 2011 and FY 2012.

FY 2012 Program Changes

The FY 2012 program level is zero. The Forest Service proposes to transfer all prior year (2011) actual collections under this authority to the General Fund of the Treasury. Receipts may be as high as \$16,500,000, as estimated in the “Three-Year Receipts by Source and Payments to States” table in the Budget Overview.

From FY 2008 through FY 2010, Congress directed that funds becoming available under the Act of March 4, 1913 be transferred to Treasury. In the FY 2011 President’s Budget the agency proposed that the authority for use of these funds be retained by the Forest Service as previously provided and authorized in the Act of March 4, 1913.

FY 2010	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Proposal
-\$11,000,000	-\$18,059,000	-\$12,000,000
Receipts collected in the prior year (FY 2009) were transferred to Treasury.	Assuming a full year continuing resolution FY 2010 receipts will be transferred to Treasury.	This budget proposes to transfer receipts collected during FY 2011 to the Treasury in FY 2012.

Past Performance

In FY 2010, the agency constructed or reconstructed 1 stream crossing for aquatic organism passage and maintained 0.5 miles of road using prior year carryover funds. No new funds were available in FY 2010.

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.”

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 continued 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.

Budget Line Item Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie Rental Fee Account

	(dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012	
			President's Budget	FY 2012 vs FY 2011
Permanent Funds				
Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie Rental Fee Fund				
New Budget Authority	\$288	\$1,100	\$500	-\$600
Program Level	\$570	\$600	\$600	\$0
Full-Time Equivalent (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 2012 Program Changes

The budget includes a program level of \$600,000 to restore and manage prairie and wetland habitat on the Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie (MNP), the same level as the FY 2011 budget.

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 or 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.

The funds provide for maintaining 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

(dollars in thousands)				
	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2012 vs FY
	Enacted	Estimate	President's Budget	2011
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 2012 Program Changes

The FY 2012 President’s Budget does not include funds specifically for this mandatory program.

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 user fees, 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

	(dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012	
			President's Budget	FY 2012 vs FY 2011
Permanent Funds				
Operation & Maintenance of Quarters				
New Budget Authority	\$7,769	\$8,000	\$8,000	\$0
Program Level	\$7,791	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$0
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	27	28	27	-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 2012 Program Changes

The budget includes a program level of \$10,000,000 for the Operation and Maintenance of Quarters program, the same program level as FY 2011. 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 shall be deposited in a special Treasury fund, to 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 the 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 to a structure or building, including any government-owned property and any appliances integral to the facility. The fund does not cover betterments, additions, replacement construction, or new construction.

Allocation and Integration

Rental deposits are pooled and remain on the forest where collected. Maintenance costing less than \$250,000 may be funded using the Facilities Maintenance Assessment funds if Quarters Maintenance funds are not available. Maintenance needs greater than \$250,000 in cost may be funded using the Capital Improvement and Maintenance – Facilities, and Deferred Maintenance and Infrastructure Improvement budget line items.

Budget Line Item Land Between the Lakes Management Fund

	(dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012	
			President's Budget	FY 2012 vs FY 2011
Permanent Funds				
Land Between the Lakes Management Fund				
New Budget Authority	\$3,964	\$4,000	\$4,500	\$500
Program Level	\$3,846	\$4,300	\$4,500	\$200
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	19	21	20	-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 2012 Program Changes

The budget includes a program level of \$4,500,000 for the Land Between the Lakes (LBL) Management Fund, a program increase of \$200,000 above the FY 2011 program level. Funds will be used to support operational costs for customer-focused recreation and environmental education programs, as well as capital improvements at the facilities where funds are collected. LBL will continue to assess, analyze, and implement the highest priorities identified in the LBL Area Plan for integrated forest management. Clean up efforts will continue at sites with significant damage left from ice storms in 2009. The LBL Area will continue to maintain recreation facilities to standard for public use, and small infrastructure replacement projects will be completed in several of the developed facilities.

Past Performance

In FY 2010, the “Woodlands Trace”, located in the LBL Area, was designated as a National Scenic Byway. In addition, in FY 2010 LBL saw some of the highest lake levels ever witnessed, leaving parts of the Area and local roads inaccessible for several weeks and resulting in increased costs for restoration of damaged sites. Visitation and revenue will hopefully recover with a more favorable weather pattern in FY 2011.

LBL has historically maintained an average of about 30 percent cost recovery, and annual Forest Service appropriations continue to be level, which requires the use of the LBL Management Fund to cover routine and inflationary increases to operational costs for the facilities that generate revenue.

Authorities

The Land Between the Lakes Protection Act of 1998 (16 USC 460lll-23 and 24) (P. L. 105-277, div. A, Sec. 101(e) [title V, Sec. 523 and Sec. 524], Oct. 21, 1998, 112 Stat. 2681-315). 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.

Program Overview

The LBL National Recreation Area provides public recreational opportunities; conserves fish and wildlife and their habitat; provides for a diversity of plants and animals; and offers opportunities for hunting, fishing, and environmental education. LBL hosts an average of 2 million visits annually from people all over the Nation and more than 30 foreign countries. LBL continues to demonstrate success with their camping reservation system, which allows visitors to register for camp sites before arrival.

Section 524 of the authorizing Act establishes a special fund known as the “Land Between the Lakes Management Fund.” All amounts received from charges, user fees, and natural resource use, including timber and agricultural receipts, are deposited into the Management Fund. Funds are available for management of LBL, including payment of salaries and expenses.

Partnerships

LBL’s program of work provides the opportunity to partner with a number of regional and national conservation organizations, such as the National Wild Turkey Federation, Quail Unlimited, Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, and Ducks Unlimited. Further, LBL’s volunteers, coordinated through the Friends of LBL partnership, log more than 124,000 hours of volunteer time on LBL projects annually.

Budget Line Item Valles Caldera Fund

	(dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012	
			President's Budget	FY 2012 vs FY 2011
Permanent Funds				
Valles Caldera Fund				
New Budget Authority	\$726	\$900	\$900	\$0
Program Level	\$2,217	\$2,200	\$800	-\$1,400
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	2	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 2012 Program Changes

The budget includes a program level of \$800,000 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 2012. The ability to charge and retain receipts for recreational and other uses provides the mechanism for the Preserve to improve access, enhance recreational opportunities, upgrade infrastructure, purchase branded products for resale, and the start-up costs for a science and education facility. 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 2010, the Trust offered additional recreation programs and activities which contributed to a 59 percent increase in public participation from FY 2009. This included hunting and fishing programs, as well as general public programs and special events which were offered throughout the entire year. Total revenue generated from these recreation programs totaled \$598,271. The Trust also entered into a partnership with New Mexico State University to manage the Preserve’s livestock program. This program operated three small, multiple objective educational programs and returned \$52.00 per head for the four month grazing season, a total of \$32,028.

The Valles Caldera National Preserve initiated two major planning efforts in 2010 and will work to complete the two environmental impact statements (EIS) in 2011. The two EIS’s are the Valles Caldera National Preserve Public Access and Use Plan, along with the Valles Caldera National 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, and 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 use 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 the 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 (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 United States. In addition, the current Superintendent of nearby Bandelier National Monument and the Forest Supervisor of the Santa Fe National Forest also serve on the Board. All Board decisions are made at public meetings. In August of 2002, management authority was transferred to the Trust.

The Preserve benefits from monetary as well as non-monetary contributions. Non-monetary contributions include time and expertise contributed by our many volunteers. In 2010, the Trust increased volunteer hours by 69 percent from 2009. These volunteers assisted with many of the recreation programs throughout the year and equates to \$141,342 in non-monetary contributions.

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 (2010) funding from outside (non-VCT) sources came from 44 different project sources, and exceeded \$3.9 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.

Budget Line Item Administration of Rights-of-Way and Other Land Uses

	(dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012	
			President's Budget	FY 2012 vs FY 2011
Permanent Funds				
Administration of Rights-of-Way & Other Land Uses				
New Budget Authority	\$6,590	\$7,000	\$8,000	\$1,000
Program Level	\$4,394	\$6,200	\$7,200	\$1,000
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	36	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 2012 Program Changes

The budget includes a program level of \$7,200,000 for the Administration of Rights-of-Way and Other Land Uses, a program increase of \$1,000,000 above the FY 2011 program level. Funds will continue implementation of the Recovery of Cost pilot program and provide for the processing and monitoring of commercial filming and organizational camp fee uses. Progress will be reviewed to ensure consistent and cost effective management occurs while improving customer service and reducing the backlog of permit applications.

Past Performance

During FY 2010, the agency recovered approximately \$5.7 million in costs involving 1,800 land uses. The backlog of authorizations also fell from 5,062 to 4,700, reflecting continued improvements in program administration.

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. 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) 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 an appraised fee schedule to process applications and monitor still photography and commercial filming. All land use fees collected and costs recovered remain at the site where collected and are available until expended.

Organizational Camp Fees P.L. 108-7, Consolidated Appropriations Resolution, 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 National Forest System (NFS) lands by organizational camps that serve young people or individuals with a disability.

Program Overview

Over 47,200 land use authorizations and 27,900 recreation authorizations are currently administered annually utilizing NFS lands for a wide variety of purposes, including energy-related uses and campground management. Processing and authorizing these uses are an important component to facilitating the development and transmission of affordable, reliable energy; supporting economic development; and promoting the public health and safety of populations within or in proximity to national forests throughout the country. Work activities include: inspection, oversight, and monitoring of existing authorizations to ensure compliance with the terms and conditions of the authorization; and providing responses, analyses, and decisions to requests to occupy or use NFS lands.

Programs included in this Fund are as follows:

Special Use Application Processing and Permit 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. Consistency is also established with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), particularly where projects that occupy Federal lands are 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 National Forest System – 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 the Forest Service appropriated accounts.

Partnerships

The agency cooperates with many other Federal agencies, such as the Bureau of Land Management, 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 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 President's Budget	FY 2012 vs FY 2011
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	\$9,755	\$9,703	\$9,700	-\$3
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	0	0	0	0
Payments to States, SRS Act of 2000, Title II				
Funding	\$30,329	\$42,063	\$37,857	-\$4,206
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	110	100	90	-10
(NFF Fund) Payments and Transfers from the National Forest Fund				
Payments to States, SRS Act of 2000, Title I & III				
Funding	\$35,944	\$66,000	\$60,000	-\$6,000
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	0	0	0	0
Payments from Treasury				
Payments to States, SRS Act of 2000, Title I & III				
Funding	\$386,622	\$310,000	\$279,000	-\$31,000
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	0	0	0	0
Payments from National Grasslands and Land Utilization Projects				
Payments to Counties				
Funding	\$14,303	\$15,960	\$15,000	-\$960
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	0	0	0	0
Payment to States Funds Funding	\$483,103	\$449,876	\$407,707	-\$42,169
Payment to States Funds Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	110	100	90	-10

New Budget Authority: Amounts equal actual or anticipated receipts for the PRIOR fiscal year.

Program Level: Actual balance of obligations in FY 2010 and planned obligations for FY 2011 and FY 2012.

FY 2012 Program Changes

The budget contains the mandatory payments to Minnesota of \$6,150,000 as required by the authorizing legislation.

The budget contains \$9,700,000 for payments to States under the Act of 1908 (25 percent fund), a reduction of \$3,000 below FY 2011. Payments under the 25 percent fund are made one year in arrears based on receipts and credits specified in the authorizing legislation.

The budget contains \$279,000,000 for payments to the States under the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000, a reduction of \$31 million below FY 2011.

The budget contains \$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 a reduction of \$960,000 below FY 2011.

The FY 2012 President’s Budget proposes a five-year reauthorization of the Secure Rural Schools Act for \$328 million in discretionary funds.

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

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.

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 roads projects. The Act was amended on October 3, 2008 in P.L. 110-343, Division C, Title VI.

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 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.

(This page inserted to format for duplex printing)

Appropriation **Trust Funds**

	(dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 President's Budget	FY 2012 vs FY 2011
Trust Funds				
Cooperative Work, Knutson-Vandenberg				
New Budget Authority	\$42,636	\$55,000	\$55,000	\$0
Program Level	\$57,497	\$69,000	\$69,000	\$0
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	404	460	460	0
Cooperative Work, Knutson-Vandenberg Regional Work				
New Budget Authority	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Program Level	\$16,385	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$0
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	183	125	125	0
Cooperative Work, Forest Service				
New Budget Authority	\$13,418	\$42,000	\$42,000	\$0
Program Level	\$31,079	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$0
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	217	235	235	0
Land Between the Lakes Trust Fund				
New Budget Authority	\$6	\$0	\$0	\$0
Program Level	\$8	\$50	\$100	\$50
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	0	0	0	0
Reforestation Trust Fund				
New Budget Authority	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$0
Program Level	\$30,797	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$0
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	216	200	200	0
Trust Funds New Budget Authority	\$86,060	\$127,000	\$127,000	\$0
Trust Funds Program Level	\$135,766	\$144,050	\$144,100	\$50
Trust Funds Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	1,020	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 2010 and planned obligations for FY 2011 and FY 2012.

**Budget Line Item Cooperative Work Trust Fund —
Knutson-Vandenberg Fund**

	(dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 President's Budget	FY 2012 vs FY 2011
Trust Funds				
Cooperative Work, Knutson-Vandenberg				
New Budget Authority	\$42,636	\$55,000	\$55,000	\$0
Program Level	\$57,497	\$69,000	\$69,000	\$0
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	404	460	460	0
Cooperative Work, Knutson-Vandenberg Regional Work				
New Budget Authority	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Program Level	\$16,385	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$0
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	183	125	125	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 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
Knutson-Vandenberg							
Acres of forest vegetation established	62,195	59,135	50,622	75,373	51,950	55,700	56,000
Acres of forest vegetation improved	61,381	44,679	33,662	59,159	23,530	49,250	38,130
Highest priority acres treated annually for noxious weeds and invasive plants on NFS lands	19,977	18,502	13,234	25,293	12,502	37,700	30,500
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced with non-Wildlife funds	1,118	1,006	1,183	172	136	180	240
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced	2	9	2	12	3	45	10
Acres of wildlife habitat (terrestrial) (TES and Non- TES) restored or improved with non-Wildlife dollars	99,663	103,518	87,997	190,869	102,819	195,000	187,800
Miles of roads decommissioned	61	22	66	0	24	0	0
Miles of high clearance system roads improved	33	0	4	0	0	0	0
Miles of passenger car system roads improved	13	0	2	0	0	0	0
Number of stream crossings constructed or reconstructed to provide for aquatic organism passage	15	2	1	0	0	0	0
Acres of hazardous fuels treated to reduce risk of catastrophic fire	129,864	146,604	71,538	31,503	121,226	30,000	30,000
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved	168	3,418	508	2,118	2,941	1,300	780
Acres of watershed improvement	4,670	3,420	3,205	10,837	2,437	8,290	4,750

	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
Knutson-Vandenberg Regional Work							
Acres of forest vegetation established	6,134	151	99	500	10,276	0	2,500
Acres of forest vegetation improved	4,570	767	1,441	0	1,513	0	0
Forestlands treated to achieve healthier conditions	57,756	29,911	16,527	11,000	14,695	0	0
Volume of timber sold (hundred cubic feet (CCF))	716,408	340,738	183,920	335,755	222,369	314,000	240,000
Volume of timber sold (million board feet (MMBF))	372	179	92	168	119	150	120
marked/maintained to standard	36	6	17	0	17	0	0
Miles of road maintenance	3,609	0	51	0	0	0	0
Acres of hazardous fuels treated to reduce risk of catastrophic fire	45,951	10,806	2,187	0	3,495	0	0
Acres of wildland-urban interface (WUI) high-priority hazardous fuels treated	35,588	5,549	91	0	1,059	0	0
Highest priority acres treated annually for noxious weeds and invasive plants on NFS lands	6,993	2,706	1,679	0	469	0	0
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved	0	0	103	0	0	0	0
Acres of watershed improvement	242	2	0	0	0	0	0
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced with non-Wildlife funds	345	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acres of wildlife habitat (terrestrial) (TES and Non-TES) restored or improved with non-Wildlife dollars	9,769	46	147	0	0	0	0

FY 2012 Program Changes

The budget includes a program level of \$69,000,000 in the Knutson-Vandenberg (K-V) program to conduct sale area improvement work on timber sale areas on the national forests, the same as FY 2011 program level. This funding will be 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 2012.

As in FY 2011, \$10,000,000 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 2011 and FY 2012.

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 2010, for the K-V Regional Work program, the agency treated 14,695 high priority acres to meet forest health objectives or approximately 134 percent of the planned level. The agency sold approximately 222,370 CCF (118 MMBF) of as a result of these treatments, or 76 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 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)			
	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 President's Budget	FY 2012 vs FY 2011
Trust Funds				
Cooperative Work, Forest Service				
New Budget Authority	\$13,418	\$42,000	\$42,000	\$0
Program Level	\$31,079	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$0
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	217	235	235	0

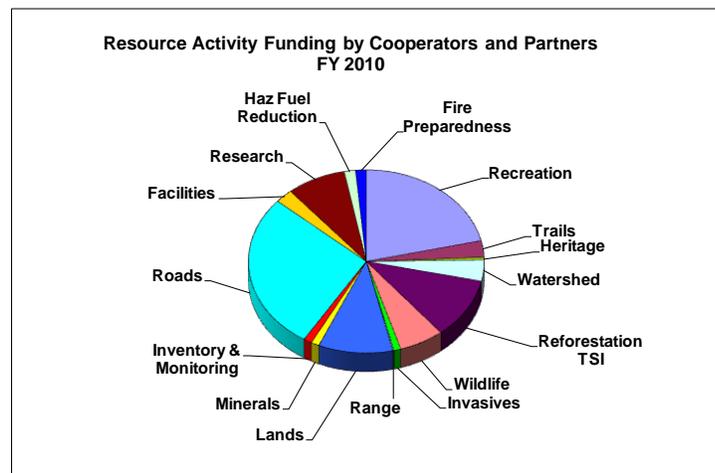
New Budget Authority: Amounts equal actual or anticipated receipts for the fiscal year.

Program Level: Actual balance of obligations in FY 2010 and planned obligations for FY 2011 and FY 2012.

FY 2012 Program Changes

The budget includes a program level of \$35,000,000 for the Cooperative Work Trust Fund – Other the same as the FY 2011 program level. 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. The program of work varies each year.

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 prevention and education; construction, reconstruction, and maintenance of roads, trails, and other improvements; scaling services; fire protection; and other resource purposes as authorized by law.

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 on Forest Service Partnerships 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

Budget Line Item	(dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 President's Budget	FY 2012 vs FY 2011
Trust Funds				
Land Between the Lakes Trust Fund				
New Budget Authority	\$6	\$0	\$0	\$0
Program Level	\$8	\$50	\$100	\$50
Full-Time Equivalent (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 2012 Program Changes

The budget includes a program level of \$100,000 for public education and regional promotion in cooperation with development districts, chambers of commerce, and State and local governments, a program increase of \$50,000 over FY 2011. 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 toward increasing teacher recruitment, especially newer teachers, to show the programs offered as well as give them 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 2010, the Trust Fund continued its support of a successful school grant program for environmental education, 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. 460*lll*-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 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 National Forest System (NFS). Section 531 of the Act established a special interest-bearing fund known as the “Land Between the Lakes 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 2012			
	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Estimate	President's Budget	FY 2012 vs FY 2011
Trust Funds				
Reforestation Trust Fund				
New Budget Authority	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$0
Program Level	\$30,797	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$0
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	216	200	200	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 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
Reforestation Trust Fund							
Acres of forest vegetation established	70,290	71,731	56,567	50,050	91,928	50,300	40,010
Acres of forest vegetation improved	22,782	26,231	33,841	23,397	31,548	17,000	30,080

FY 2012 Program Changes

The budget includes a program level of \$30,000,000 to analyze, prepare, and implement reforestation and forest vegetation improvement projects outside timber sale areas on NFS lands, the same as the FY 2011 program level. The request will fund 40,010 acres of reforestation and 30,080 acres forest vegetation improvement. The FY 2012 program prioritizes reforestation over timber stand improvement, and, within the reforestation activity, prioritizes higher-cost planting of seedlings over the relatively inexpensive certification of natural regeneration. Reforestation is critical to timely regeneration of NFS lands impacted by wildfires, insects, and diseases, outside timber sale areas.

Past Performance

In FY 2010, the program accomplished 91,928 acres of reforestation and 31,548 acres of timber stand improvement. These accomplishments were 41,877 acres (184 percent) and 8,151 acres (135 percent), respectively, above projected accomplishment levels. A significant component of the reforestation accomplishment in FY 2010 was certification of natural regeneration. The lower unit costs associated with certification of natural regeneration facilitated accomplishment of additional acres of high-priority timber stand treatments to meet forest health objectives while exceeding reforestation objectives associated with these funds.

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. (See 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, reduce the effects of pathogens (white pine blister rust) and improve 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 need 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 budget line item 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 17,000 acres of planting during the past five years.

(This page inserted to format for duplex printing)

Special Exhibits

1. American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Funding..... 16-2

2. Bark Beetle Infestation in the West 16-7

3. Biomass and Bioenergy 16-12

4. Centralized Business Services 16-15

5. Chief’s Reserve Fund..... 16-19

6. Climate Change..... 16-22

7. Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration 16-27

8. Conservation Education 16-34

9. Cost Pool (both Direct and Indirect) Totals 16-36

10. Deferred Maintenance and Asset Management 16-43

11. Facilities Maintenance Assessment 16-47

12. Fire Transfers 16-50

13. Knutson-Vandenberg (K-V) Financial Status..... 16-52

14. National Scenic and Historic Trails 16-53

15. Office of General Counsel Reimbursement..... 16-58

16. Office of Tribal Relations 16-59

17. Partnerships..... 16-61

18. Reforestation..... 16-66

19. Region, Station, and Area Allocations FY 2008 -2010 16-70

20. Research and Development Threat Assessment Centers 16-81

21. Service First 16-86

22. Stewardship Contracting..... 16-88

23. Sustainable Operations..... 16-95

24. Unobligated Balances 16-98

25. Wood Education and Resource Center 16-100

26. Working Capital Fund and Greenbook Charges - USDA..... 16-102

27. Working Capital Fund - Forest Service 16-116

28. Working Capital Fund – Forest Service Fleet Management..... 16-117

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Funding

Overview

The major purposes of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Recovery Act) are to create jobs and promote economic recovery, especially to those areas most affected by the economic recession. Projects receiving Recovery Act funding create or retain jobs in economically-distressed areas; create or retain jobs that help sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the Nation’s forests and grasslands; and create jobs that contribute to sustainable operations, including reducing the footprint of infrastructure and/or greening operations of administrative and recreation sites, roads, trails, fire, and other facilities.

Objectives for the Forest Service

The Forest Service received funding for Capital Improvement and Maintenance (CIM) and Wildland Fire Management (WFM) projects. The objective of the Forest Service’s CIM projects is to restore infrastructure that supports public, administrative, and recreation uses with minimal impact to ecosystem stability and conditions. The focus of the Forest Service’s WFM projects is to protect communities from large, unnaturally severe fires and to contribute to the restoration of fire-adapted ecosystems, thereby helping to foster fire-adapted communities well into the future.

Table 1 – Summary of Forest Service Recovery Act Funding

(dollars in thousands)

Capital Improvement and Maintenance (CRRR)	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY2011-2015 Planned
Allocation	\$647,825	\$2,175	\$0
Obligation	115,297	533,010	1,693
Outlays	22,043	230,560	397,397
Road Maintenance & Decommissioning Trail Maintenance & Decommissioning Facilities Improvement, Maintenance & Renovation Abandoned Mine Remediation Watershed Restoration/Ecosystem Enhancements Management & Administration Economic Recovery CIM			
Wildland Fire Management (WRRR)	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY2011-2015 Planned
Allocation	\$496,569	\$3,431	\$0
Obligation	223,795	275,483	722
Outlays	27,774	139,377	332,849
Hazardous Fuels Federal Lands Hazardous Fuels Reduction and Mitigation – S&PF Rehabilitation Federal Lands Ecosystem Improvement Non-Federal Lands Forest Health Federal Lands Forest Health Non-Federal Lands Management & Administration Economic Recovery WFM Wood to Energy Biomass, Federal Wood to Energy Biomass, S&PF			

Delivery Schedule

As of December 13, 2010, the Forest Service has completed 163 of its 705 approved projects. All remaining projects are underway with final completion dates planned within the next two fiscal years. The Forest Service will continue to ensure that Recovery Act contracts, grants, and agreements are executed through careful monitoring of projects, including support of OIG audits, daily and weekly reporting to OMB and the White House, and job recipient reporting.

Performance Management

OMB guidance addressing the Recovery Act notes that agencies should ensure that progress can be tracked against certain accountability measures related to the proper delivery of funds. The Forest Service ensured that it had the capacity to track funds in coordination with the Department of Agriculture. The Forest Service used existing measures of performance and monitoring to ensure that its performance goals were being tracked and met. As stated in OMB’s direction, in addition to reducing the burden on grant recipients and contractors, the use of existing measures allowed the public to see the performance impact, in terms of change against present performance levels, of Recovery Act investments. The Forest Service evaluated the success of activities funded through the Recovery Act using the set of performance measures displayed in the Table 2. Accomplishments are as reported through September 30, 2010.

Table 2: Forest Service Recovery Act Key Programmatic Performance Measures

Performance Measure	Accomplishment
Acres of water or soil resources protected, maintained or improved to achieve desired watershed conditions	53,269
Miles of road decommissioned	460
Miles of system trail maintained or improved to standard	8,655
Abandoned mine land sites mitigated	30
Miles of system roads receiving maintenance	14,861
Expected annual energy savings as a result of Recovery Act facility investments as estimated by the awarded contractor or as estimated using a reputable energy savings calculator	\$176,730
Expected annual operation and maintenance cost increase or decrease as a result of Recovery Act facility investments – (a positive number for savings and a negative number for an increase)	\$1,419,854
Number of acres treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire	510,671
Acres of forest vegetation established or improved	8,503
Number of priority acres treated annually for invasive species or native pests	162,367
Number of hazardous fuels reduction or mitigation projects conducted on non-federal lands through Recovery Act funding	847
Green tons of biomass removed through Recovery Act grant funding to produce energy	138,882

Jobs

Jobs created or retained as a result of the Recovery Act are reported via FederalReporting.gov on a fiscal year quarterly basis by the recipients of contracts, grants or agreements with an agency. Job calculations are based on the number of hours worked in a quarter and the figures reported in each quarter are not cumulative across quarters. Recipient Reporting for FY 2010 by quarter for all contracts, grants, and agreements shows Forest Service job creation or retention as:

FY 2010 Quarter	Jobs created or retained
Q1	2,463
Q2	2,675
Q3	4,466
Q4	7,401

Project Summaries

For an update of Forest Service Recovery Act accomplishments to date, please visit: <http://fs.usda.gov/recovery>. Below are four of the many Forest Service Recovery Act success stories from FY 2010:

California
Renewable Energy Co-generation Facilities Northwest California

USDA Forest Service Recovery Act funds are helping refurbish biomass-fueled power plants in two locations in California: Blue Lake Power, supporting Humboldt and Del Norte counties, and Buena Vista Power, supporting Amador and Eldorado counties.

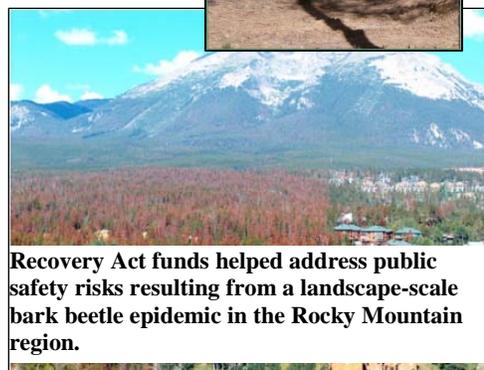
The Blue Lake Power facility is operational, and the plant has been connected to the California Independent System Operator power grid. In 2008 a group of investors (Renewable Energy Providers) and minority owner Land Gas Technology bought the 12-megawatt plant that had been idle since 1999. The business ran into financing problems during the height of the economic crisis. Recovery Act funds were used to purchase equipment to modernize the existing facility. The re-powering investment in equipment allows for the handling of biomass, a renewable energy source. When the plant is fully operational, it will provide employment to approximately 10 people. The plant will also support vendor and supplier jobs to help local communities. Blue Lake Power has a power purchase agreement with San Diego Gas and Electric, which can use it as an addition to its renewable energy portfolio.



Buena Vista Biomass Power (BVBP) anticipates beginning operations in March, 2011. Recovery Act funds were used to purchase equipment to modernize the existing facility by converting it from coal-fired to utilizing renewable woody biomass. When in service BVBP will generate enough renewable energy to sustain approximately 16,000 homes and will consume approximately 210,000 tons of woody biomass fuel. It is anticipated that approximately 90 direct and indirect jobs will be created, including 20 full-time jobs at the site to operate and maintain the facility. The project will help improve air quality; reduce landfill waste; provide a market for hazardous forest fuels; and promote economic development in five northern California counties.

Colorado
Rocky Mountain Region Bark Beetle and Hazardous Fuels
Reduction Projects

USDA Forest Service Recovery Act funds have helped address the devastating effects of the landscape-scale beetle epidemic that has killed millions of trees, threatened human safety, and impacted forest health. First and foremost, the dead and dying trees pose a safety threat to people recreating and working in the national forests of Colorado and several other states. Several hazardous fuels projects were completed on the Medicine Bow-Routt, Arapaho-Roosevelt, and Pike-San Isabel national forests using contractors to remove beetle-killed trees along roads. This removal help reduces the public safety risks by improving firefighter access, and providing fuel breaks in the event of wildfire.



Recovery Act funds helped address public safety risks resulting from a landscape-scale bark beetle epidemic in the Rocky Mountain region.

Through a participating agreement with the Colorado Youth Corps Association (CYCA), the Region also worked with accredited CYCA organizations throughout the state to accomplish hazardous fuel reduction work. Rocky Mountain Youth Corps worked on the Medicine Bow-Routt National Forest to clear bark-beetle killed trees from campgrounds, picnic areas, trails, and trailheads. Other youth groups worked on the Arapaho-Roosevelt and Pike-San Isabel national forests to reduce fire danger in the wildland-urban interface in many Front Range counties.

Many contractor jobs were either retained or created as a result of these projects, with federalreporting.gov reporting between 60 and 70 jobs created or retained during the height of the work being done. Numerous contractor representatives in the area of these projects have stated that the projects have helped keep their companies alive.

New Mexico
16 Springs Tribal Forest Protection Act Stewardship Project (Hazardous Fuels Reduction)

The 16 Springs Tribal Forest Protection Act (TFPA) Stewardship Project is a forest health improvement project that also reduces hazardous fuels and fire risk to the Village of Ruidoso, NM, a large wildland-urban interface community, as well as the 16 Springs community, and National Forest System and Tribal lands. The Contract helps assure a reliable supply of woody material that is making investment in the region possible and is leading to local employment. The project continues work begun under Tribal Forest Protection Act (TPFA) authorities and provides specialized employment in harvesting, transporting, and processing commercial saw logs and small diameter biomass. Tribal crews began in summer 2009 to identify and remove hazardous fuels. As of December 14, 2010, 833 acres have been completed. All hazardous fuel reduction work (approximately 2,500 acres) will be finished by summer 2011.

Forest health improvement projects in New Mexico reduce hazardous fuels and fire risk to wildland-urban interface areas.

Federalreporting.gov reported over 70 jobs created or retained during the fourth quarter of 2010 as a result of this project. Currently, the commercial saw logs provide jobs at a small local sawmill and a pallet mill in El Paso, Texas. Another local mill, the Mescalero mill, is being retrofitted to be able to

process smaller logs, which will enable the Tribe to begin cutting to an 8" top in the near future. Smaller diameter material is currently being used in several small operations to make wood shavings for horse and animal bedding; water stabilization waddles; firewood; bark and landscape mulch; and may be used in a local pellet plant in the future. In addition, the Mescalero Apache Tribe is studying the option of combined heat and power for their mill needs as well as other biomass-to-energy options. This study is to be completed within the next year, with subsequent determinations to be made on whether to pursue any of these bio-energy options.

Oregon **Oregon Youth Employment Initiative Project**

The USDA Forest Service granted Recovery Act funding to the State of Oregon through the Oregon Youth Conservation Corps (OYCC) program in the Department of Community Colleges and the Workforce Development Oregon Youth Employment Initiative (OYEI). OYCC provides education, training, and employment opportunities based on conservation projects to disadvantaged and at-risk youth.

Since mid-2009, youth throughout Oregon have been able to enhance their work and life education experiences while earning income through projects involving trail and recreation site maintenance, watershed restoration, hazardous fuel reduction, and other natural resource restoration. As an example, in summer 2010, a Prineville youth crew installed a new irrigation system at Ochoco Creek Park in Prineville, where thousands of people come annually to pay their respects at the Prineville Wildland Firefighter's Monument to 14 firefighters who tragically lost their lives on the South Canyon Fire in Colorado (1994). The Prineville YCC crew was one of 23 youth crews hosted by the Ochoco and Deschutes National Forests in cooperation with Heart of Oregon Corps and the Central Oregon Intergovernmental Council to complete natural resource work on the national forests.

Reporting of Recovery Act jobs on federalreporting.gov indicates that over 100 jobs are created or retained on a quarterly basis during the season when these projects are operational.



Bark Beetle Infestation in the West

Overview

From the West Coast through the Rocky Mountains, bark beetles have killed or damaged 41.7 million acres of pine forests since 1997 (Map 1, Table 1). In 2009, more than eight million acres were newly infested by mountain pine beetle throughout the West. The outbreak is expected to continue over the next five to ten years, potentially damaging the majority of the Nation's western pine, fir, and spruce forests. This epidemic is unprecedented in its environmental and social impacts. The situation is complicated by the fact that more and more people live and recreate in the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI). Our western forests and communities will feel the effects of beetle outbreaks for generations to come.

Bark beetle infestations are often cyclical. As forests mature and are not thinned, they become more susceptible to bark beetle attack. Dense, older, even-aged forests are more prone to large-scale bark beetle infestations. As these beetle populations build up, they can move into other healthy stands and create huge epidemics. This is the situation we face today.

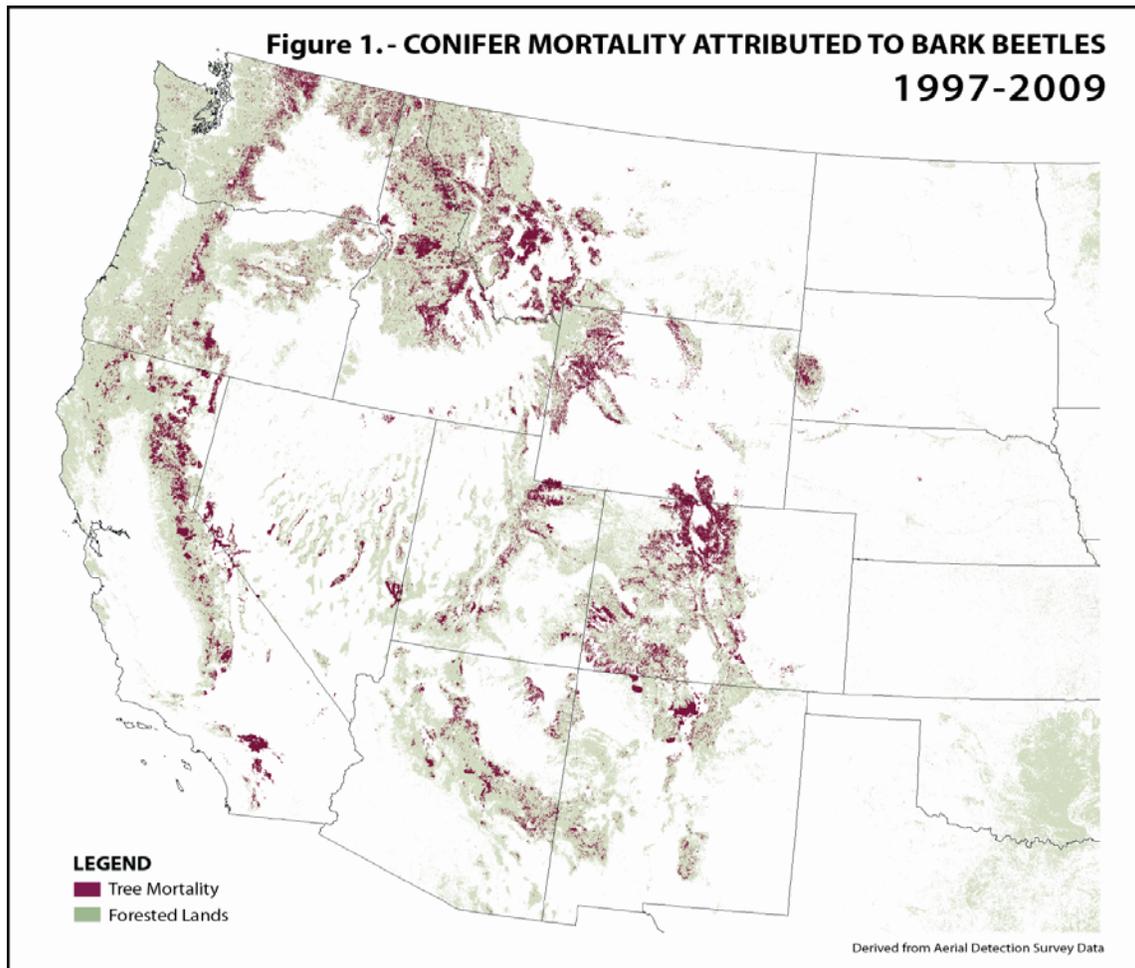
Threats to Safety and Ecological Function

The bark beetle infestation in the West presents a three-pronged problem to human safety, forest recovery, and long-term forest resilience:

- **Safety:** Dead and dying trees that fall pose enormous safety threats to forest visitors, employees, and adjacent communities, and, in some cases, increase the risk of wildfire. It is estimated that 100,000 beetle-killed trees currently fall daily in just the forests of northern Colorado and southern Wyoming alone.
- **Forest Recovery:** Scientists are concerned that the current extent of beetle outbreaks is pushing ecosystems beyond their ability to recover and regenerate.¹
- **Long-Term Resilience:** Without human intervention, severe beetle outbreaks will persist and expand for years to come. Treating the land to strengthen forests' resilience now may help prevent or lessen the intensity of new outbreaks.

¹ Bentz, et. al. (2009) Bark Beetle Outbreaks in Western North America: Causes and Consequences, Bark Beetle Symposium, Snowbird, Utah.

Map 1 - Acres with some level of mortality from bark beetles in the West – 1997-2009



ACRES BY STATE	
Arizona	2,343,000
California	5,528,000
Colorado	6,637,000
Idaho	5,177,000
Montana	6,166,000
Nebraska	30,000
Nevada	1,302,000
New Mexico	1,830,000
Oregon	3,000,000
South Dakota	473,000
Utah	1,960,000
Washington	3,622,000
Wyoming	3,654,000
TOTAL ACRES	41,722,000

BARK BEETLES INCLUDED	
California fivespined ips	Pine engraver
Douglas-fir beetle	Pinyon ips
Douglas-fir engraver	Red turpentine beetle
Douglas-fir pole beetle	Roundheaded pine beetle
Fir engraver	Silver fir beetle
Ips pilifrons	Southern pine beetle
Ips spp.	Spruce beetle
Jeffrey pine beetle	Western balsam bark beetle
Lodgepole pine beetle	Western cedar bark beetle
Mountain pine beetle	Western pine beetle
Phloeosinus spp.	

Agency Priorities and Actions

The Forest Service cannot treat every forest acre or mile of road that needs attention. Thus, we have developed a set of priorities to address safety, recovery and resilience.

1. Improve Safety

The Forest Service will prioritize projects to improve public safety based on regional and local assessments, including those regarding housing density, fuel reduction strategies, existing infrastructure, and hazard trees. In particular, we will reduce fuels in the WUI and in municipal watersheds, high-use recreation sites, roads, and trails. We will prioritize roads and trails projects based on level of use, maintenance levels, egress/ingress for fire equipment, and access for administrative sites. Most developed recreation sites are considered high-priority because of public use. We will work cooperatively with permittees to identify treatment needs within the boundary of special use permits (for example, powerlines, ski areas, etc.).

2. Aid Recovery

We will coordinate forest recovery efforts with other agency strategies such as the Cohesive Fire Strategy and the Watershed Condition Framework. Recovery will help us to restore diverse and healthy working forests that support an abundance and diversity of wildlife, provide clean water and contribute to local economies. We will prioritize recovery treatments based on regional and local assessments, including considerations of municipal watersheds, threatened and endangered species habitats, fire risk, and accessibility. Each Region's approach and criteria will vary based upon regional priorities and the phase of bark beetle infestations. Management actions may include the removal of dead trees, planting trees after fuel treatments, noxious weed treatments, or seeding with native species to prevent establishment of noxious weeds.

3. Restore Resilience

The peer-reviewed 2006 National Insect and Disease Risk Map (NIDRM) serves as the backbone of forest health management for the Forest Service, and will help guide our efforts to restore ecosystem resilience. NIDRM indicates 20 million acres at risk of 25 percent mortality or more from western bark beetles over the 2006-2021 time period (29 million acres nationwide). However, from the risk map effort, we know that many of these acres are in areas infeasible or unavailable for treatment, such as wilderness, roadless or inoperable areas. Approximately 9 million acres, across all ownerships, are feasible and available for treatment.

This 9 million acres in the West available for treatment includes 525,000 acres at-risk across all ownerships in the WUI and 1.87 million acres related to municipal watersheds. We consider the latter the highest priority for treatments. Over the next six years, we intend to treat a significant percent of these high priority acres. Forest Service Regions will work closely with their partners to customize their priorities based upon existing programs of work in the WUI, high-fire risk areas, and municipal watersheds.

Research and Development

We will continue to invest in the knowledge and management tools needed to guide the above priorities. Research efforts will provide better strategies for mitigating tree hazards to people and community infrastructure; improve the ability of fuel and fire behavior models to map fire hazards due to bark beetles; explore pest management treatments for beetle control; and improve

our understanding of the effects of increased vegetation diversity, thinning and disturbance agents on the population dynamics of various bark beetle species.

Tracking Performance

The Forest Service will track activities related to bark beetle recovery using existing performance and output measures for activities are specifically tied to bark beetle efforts. These include activities such as hazardous fuels acres treated, road and trail hazard acres mitigated, and recreation site hazards mitigated. .

FY 2010 Funding and Accomplishments

In FY 2010, we funded bark beetle recovery efforts in Regions 1, 2, and 4, which experienced the most significant effects of infestation. Investments within these regions to address the bark beetle infestation include \$73 million in FY 2010 for management efforts to mitigate the bark beetle infestation. In addition, \$2.4 million was invested in FY 2010 for research and development at the Rocky Mountain, Pacific Northwest, and Pacific Southwest Research Stations.

FY 2010 Investments:

- \$24 million in the Northern Region (R1)
- \$40 million in the Rocky Mountain Region (R2)
- \$9 million in the Intermountain Region (R4)
- \$2.4 million in Research and Development (RMRS, PNW, PSW)

Our primary focus in FY 2010 was improving safety. In order to minimize the hazard presented by beetle-killed trees, we spread FY 2010 funding across a number of tasks. The majority of the funding was allocated for hazardous fuels work, road hazard mitigation, and recreation facility hazard mitigation. Accomplishments resulting from this \$73 million of FY 2010 funding are as follows:

FY 2010 Bark Beetle Recovery Work Accomplishments:

Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	Accomplishments			
		R1	R2	R4	TOTAL
Wildland Urban Interface Fuels Reduction	Acres	14,051	24,482	775	39,308
Recreation Site Hazard Mitigation	Number	242	290	0	532
Trail Hazard Mitigation	Miles	228	89	115	432
Road Hazard Mitigation	Miles	293	258	89	640
Noxious Weeds Treated	Acres	1,065	2,479	439	3,983
Landownership Boundary Line Marked/Maintained	Miles	25	87	0	112
Powerline Hazard Mitigation	Miles	50	0	0	50
Timber Volume Sold	CCF	102,000	162,663	1,251	265,914
Stewardship Contracts Awarded	Acres	0	10,500	0	10,500
Federal Acres Treated - Native Pests	Acres	0	0	5,622	5,622

Research tools released in FY 2010 include pheromone treatments to reduce beetle impacts, models of potential fire behavior in beetle affected areas, and improved models to predict forest susceptibility to beetle attack based on temperature and precipitation.

FY 2011 and FY 2012 Funding

In FY 2011, we will expand bark beetle work across the West to include Regions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6. Based on the FY 2011 Estimate level, we project investments of at least \$101 million of appropriated funds as displayed in the table below. The FY 2012 budget proposes level funding for bark beetle recovery efforts to accomplish approximately 241,835 acres of bark beetle work in support of safety, recovery and resilience.

Projected Bark Beetle Related Investments

Region	FY 2011 (millions)	FY 2012 (millions)
Northern Region (R1)	\$ 24	\$ 24
Rocky Mountain Region (R2)	\$ 33	\$ 33
Southwestern Region (R3)	\$ 2.7	\$ 2.7
Intermountain Region (R4)	\$ 9	\$ 9
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 million	\$ 101.4 million

Priority beetle-related work in FY 2011 and FY 2012 will continue to promote human safety, forest recovery, and ecological resilience as well as research and development. We will coordinate work with our partners, and will continue to maximize appropriated dollars to mitigate negative impacts from these unprecedented outbreaks.

Biomass and Bioenergy

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 bio-based 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, electrical, or liquid/gaseous bio-energy products 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. Section 9012 of the 2008 Farm Bill (Public Law 110-246) provided the Forest Service authorization to conduct a competitive research and development program to encourage use of Forest Biomass for Energy.

Growing demand for forest biomass results in new opportunities and revenue for accomplishing forest management work that reduces fire risk to communities and restores healthy forested landscapes. Forest biomass utilization provides the opportunity to respond to climate change, energy security, increased energy costs, and economic development in rural communities. The Forest Service's woody biomass strategy assists in ensuring a sustainable and reliable supply of raw materials and fosters effective business models that assist growth in this emerging sector. Figure 1 shows Forest Service funding for Biomass and Bioenergy programs by budget line.

Forest Service Funding for Biomass and Bio-energy
(dollars in thousands)

Budget Lines	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Forest and Rangeland Research	\$12,950	\$12,950	\$27,950
Hazardous Fuels	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$8,750
Forest Products	\$5,000	\$6,000	N/A
Integrated Resource Restoration	N/A	N/A	\$7,250

FY 2012 Program Encourage Market Development for Woody Biomass

- Develop sustainable management and utilization options, systems, and practices to effectively integrate biomass production into 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) adopting 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) develop and implementing strategies to integrate trees for biomass uses into agricultural landscapes to provide services and income.
- Deploy Forest Biomass for Energy Program (Section 9012) - which encourages market development for biomass materials removed from the wildlife-urban interface.
- Develop wood-based biofuels, chemicals and products that can substitute for petroleum-based materials; economically efficient biorefinery concept and processes; efficient treatments to extract

high-value compounds from lignin; processes to refine pyrolysis oils; and more efficient, cleaner gasification methods.

- Provide grants to businesses, tribes or communities that need assistance in procuring professional engineering and economic analysis for woody biomass bio-energy projects.

Provide High Quality Data to Inform Business Decisions

- Provide higher resolution 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/bio-products supply chains.
- Expand Forest Service capacity to provide a reliable and predictable supply of woody biomass from National Forest System (NFS) lands which will assist bioenergy projects being conducted in coordination with other Federal and State agencies and Tribes.
- Complete agency coordinated resource offering protocol (CROP) studies on remainder of NFS lands for initial assessment on feedstock supply for wood-to-energy. The CROP studies will be placed on an interactive website and available for potential wood-to-energy investors.

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:

- Published timely research including:
 - Biomass Research and Development Board Interagency Report: Increasing Feedstock Production for Biofuels: Economic Drivers, Environmental Implications, and the Role of Research, an economic assessment encompassing feedstock production from agriculture and forestry sources. (http://www.usbiomassboard.gov/pdfs/8_Increasing_Biofuels_Feedstock_Production.pdf)
 - Biomass Research and Development Board Interagency Report: Economics of Biomass Feedstocks in the US: Review of the Literature. 2008. (http://www.usbiomassboard.gov/pdfs/7_Feedstocks_Literature_Review.pdf)
- Developed the Fuel Reduction Cost Simulator, a tool that simulates the cost of forest operations undertaken to reduce fuel loads by cutting and removing trees for solid wood products or chips. (http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/data/frcs/frcs_home.htm)
- Participated in a successful multi-partner consortium that conducted life cycle analysis of wood products and forest biomass-based fuel products. This information will help buyers make informed decisions about GHG impacts (<http://www.corrim.org/>)
- Patented vegetation control system for use in short rotation woody cropping systems.
- Sequenced the genome of the brown rot fungus and the xylose-fermenting yeast, *Pichia stipitus*, an organism useful in converting wood to biofuel components.

- Contributed to the successful sequencing of the poplar genome and continue to contribute to tree genome science through cooperation in the Pine Genome Initiative. Effective sequencing will help trees to grow more quickly.
- Quantified costs of innovative in-woods chipping equipment for use in electricity generation.
- 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 2010, 21 projects were funded with \$2.5 million of Forest Service grants. An additional \$1.9 million was leveraged through external partner support.
- Signed an MOU between Agricultural Research Service and Forest Service Research & Development (R&D) to cooperate on research and development that focuses on synergistic applied research, development, and deployment of forest and agricultural biomass-to-bioenergy technologies.
- Awarded a total of \$30.6 million to 123 grant recipients in 21 states between FY 2005 and FY 2010 through the Woody Biomass Utilization Grant Program. These grants help small businesses, non-profits, tribes, and state agencies improve National Forest System hazardous fuel reduction activities.
- Identified 16 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.

Partnerships

Forest Service R&D partners include Federal and State agencies, universities, industry, and nongovernmental 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 new FY 2008 Farm Bill authorities such as the Biomass Crop Assistance Program (BCAP). The Agency also coordinates with communities, States and Tribes. The Forest Service is working directly with DOE on 48 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.

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, and
- 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 financial opinion on FY 2002 and FY 2003 Financial Statement Audits. After centralization financial statement audit results improved each year and as of the FY 2008 audit all material weaknesses were cleared and GAO removed the FS financial management from “High Risk” list. The Forest Service has also received unqualified audit opinions,

Before centralization budget and finance had a total of 1945 FTEs with an annual cost of \$139 million. After centralization total FTEs are 888 with an annual cost of \$88.5 million.

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. Establish travel, cash management, and other applicable fiscal and financial management policies

The Financial Management Modernization Initiative (FMMI) will be implemented in FY 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.

FMFI 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 Information Office

The Chief Information Office centrally manages the agency’s information resource functions. The centralization of the organization facilitates:

- More efficient technologies and processes at the field level.
- Streamlining and technological upgrades.
- One central location, contact center, and helpdesk services for the organization.

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.

The CIO provides agency-wide services in the following areas:

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

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.

The HR program mission is to provide value to the Agency by delivering efficient and effective HR programs and services. The HR vision is to be the “human resources service provider of choice”.

The organization provides agency-wide services 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 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.

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 10 and FY 11 Service Teams were implemented in Forest Service regions over a 12 month period in four stages.

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.

(Dollars in thousands)

FY 2010 Funding	FY 2011 Funding	FY 2012 Budget
\$7,000	\$7,000	\$7,000

FY 2010 Program	Approved
Forest & Rangeland Research	\$ 310,000
Forest Health Management-Cooperative Lands	140,000
Forest Health Management-Federal Lands	210,000
State Fire Assistance	157,500
Forest Stewardship	87,500
Urban & Community Forestry	70,000
Land Management Planning	280,000
Inventory & Monitoring	560,000
Recreation, Heritage, & Wilderness	630,000
Wildlife & Fisheries Habitat Management	350,000
Grazing Management	140,000
Forest Products	630,000
Minerals & Geology Management	175,000
Vegetation & Watershed Management	630,000
Landownership Management	280,000
Law Enforcement Operations	145,000
Hazardous Fuels	280,000
Preparedness	530,000
Suppression	450,000
Facilities	420,000
Roads	280,000
Trails	175,000
Infrastructure Improvement	70,000
TOTAL	\$ 7,000,000

Oversight/Administration

At the Chief's discretion, funds from this reserve are available for unplanned and/or emergency circumstances. Requests are evaluated against criteria including 1) the urgent nature of the event, 2) relevance of proposed use to priorities, 3) other funding source considerations, and 4) risks from 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 Area as carryover in the following year.

Program Uses

In FY 2010, CRF funds were approved for some unplanned projects. Total program amounts assessed and obligated in FY 2010 are illustrated in the table below.

FY 2010 Program	Approved	Obligated
Forest & Rangeland Research	310,000	172,709
Forest Health Management-Cooperative Lands	140,000	140,000
Forest Health Management-Federal Lands	210,000	210,000
State Fire Assistance	157,500	157,500
Forest Stewardship	87,500	87,500
Urban & Community Forestry	70,000	70,000
Land Management Planning	280,000	280,000
Inventory & Monitoring	560,000	560,000
Recreation, Heritage, & Wilderness	630,000	630,000
Wildlife & Fisheries Habitat Management	350,000	350,000
Grazing Management	140,000	140,000
Forest Products	630,000	630,000
Minerals & Geology Management	175,000	175,000
Vegetation & Watershed Management	630,000	630,000
Landownership Management	280,000	280,000
Law Enforcement Operations	145,000	0
Hazardous Fuels	280,000	280,000
Preparedness	530,000	530,000
Suppression	450,000	300,000
Facilities	420,000	420,000
Roads	280,000	280,000
Trails	175,000	175,000
Infrastructure Improvement	70,000	70,000
TOTAL	7,000,000	6,567,709

Some projects funded by the Chief's Reserve Fund in FY 2010 include:

Safety Transformation Project (\$1,300,000) – This project is examining the business practices, ingrained habits and expectations of employees that contribute to injuries and fatalities within the Forest Service. It also will make recommendations on ways to improve the safety of the Forest Service employees.

Forest Service Cultural Sensitivity Training (\$100,000) – This funding supported the development of Cultural Sensitivity Training. This training supports the Secretary's effort to transform the culture of USDA to be a place where there is equity of opportunity for all employees, and to create a workplace where all employees are empowered to reach their full potential.

Federal Human Capital and Best Places to Work Surveys (\$90,000) – This funding was used to analyze two surveys on human capital and workforce satisfaction. It provided tactical and strategic recommendations to the agency. This data will give the Forest Service a better understanding of the

survey data to address issues raised. Recommendations will be utilized by executive leadership to focus areas of improvement.

Intergovernmental Personnel Act (\$105,000) – This funding is in support of the Intergovernmental Personnel Act (IPA) agreement between the Forest Service and North Carolina State University. This agreement is for the development of university-level collaborations between the Forest Service/multi-agencies and university land grant institutions. It is aimed at establishing programs that ultimately provide opportunities to develop and retain a diverse workforce and attain diversity through increased partnerships.

Transfer of Station (\$300,606) – These funds were used to pay for four transfer of stations expenses for critical positions in the headquarter offices. Due to high turnover, the amount planned for transfer of stations were exhausted, and reserve account funds were used to ensure personnel could be placed into these essential positions.

Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Resolution Initiative (\$90,000) – This funding is in support of the EEO Complaint Resolution Initiative Task Force to resolve all open EEO complaints. This will help improve the agencies future record on civil rights and to assist in becoming an inclusive, high performance organization.

Blanchard Springs Caverns Elevator (\$50,000) – Arkansas Department of Labor issued a ruling that all elevators must install a system called Firefighter Service. These funds were utilized to install this system which forces the elevator to go to a safe floor where passengers can exit during a fire.

Hopi Tribe Reburial (\$100,000) – These funds will begin work toward reburying over 3,000 sets of remains in Region 3. These activities are authorized by the 2008 Farm Bill to consult with Tribes to use National Forest System lands for the reburial of human remains and cultural items that have been disinterred in the past.

Hispanic Communication Network (\$1,000,000) - This Initiative's purpose is to enhance delivery of Forest Service and other related USDA Agencies' priority messages and information to US multi-lingual, underserved communities in ways that: 1) build public awareness about natural resources and program opportunities; 2) engage youth, adults, and families in caring about and relating to environmental issues; 3) provide "in the field" visits/experiences on the nation's forests and grasslands; 4) increase the public's knowledge of forest uses including recreation, wildlife viewing, gathering, water activities; 5) encourage participation in Forest Service programs and business opportunities, while collaborating with other USDA Agencies' program service delivery opportunities.

Bark Beetle Work (\$1,000,000) – This funding was used to supplement the response to the western bark beetle invasion. In order to maximize hazard presented by beetle-killed trees, we spread FY 2010 funding across a number of tasks. The majority of the funding was allocated for hazardous fuels work, road hazard mitigation, and recreation facility hazard mitigation.

America's Great Outdoors, Green Fire (\$424,507) – This funding was used on a content analysis of the America's Great Outdoors listening sessions and production of "Green Fire," an educational video on the life of Aldo Leopold.

Climate Change

The Forest Service integrates climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies into multiple program areas, and the FY 2012 budget will continue this work. Climate change poses a real and significant threat to America’s forests and grasslands and jeopardizes nature’s benefits including fresh water, recreational opportunities, and wildlife habitat. In response, we are working across program areas and geographical boundaries to promote resistance to the impacts of climate change, increase ecosystem resilience, and reduce our own environmental footprint.

Our approach to respond to climate change is incorporated into management activities in three ways, through: adaptation, mitigation, and sustainable consumption. Currently, we are not able to track spending on climate change-related management via mitigation and sustainable operations. The table below represents Forest Service spending related to climate change adaptation, as defined by the OMB BDR 10-49.

Climate Change Adaptation Spending Submitted to OMB as of September 3, 2010

The following table summarizes climate change adaptation programs and funds reported to OMB:

Program / Activity	FY09 Regular Appropriations Actual Obligations (\$M)	FY09 Recovery Act Actual Obligations (\$M)	FY10 Enacted (\$M)	FY11 Budget (\$M)
Discretionary Funds (\$ in millions)				
Forest & Rangeland Research*	17	0	20	18
Forest Health - Genetic Conservation*	0	0	0	0.4
Forest Stewardship*	16	0	17	17
Forest Legacy Program	49	0	76	100
Urban and Community Forestry	30	0	30	32
Hazardous Fuels	328	140	340	349
Conservation Education*	1	0	1	1
Wood-to-Energy*	0	33	0	0
Integrated Resource Restoration	0	0	0	694
Land Management Planning	49	0	46	46
Inventory & Monitoring	168	0	170	170
Recreation, Heritage, & Wilderness*	56	0	57	59
Grazing Management	50	0	51	51
Wildlife & Fisheries Habitat Management	139	0	143	0
Forest Products	333	0	337	0
Vegetation & Watershed Management	180	0	188	0
Minerals & Geology*	21	0	22	22
Land Ownership Management*	14	0	14	14
Rehabilitation & Restoration	12	0	12	9
Facilities*	25	3	27	26
Roads*	49	18	47	32
Trails*	16	2	17	17
Deferred Maintenance*	2	0	2	2
Legacy Roads & Trails	50	0	90	50
Land Acquisition	50	0	64	74
Mandatory Funds				
Stewardship Contracting	3	0	7	6
Knutson-Vandenberg Fund	68	0	68	69
Knutson-Vandenberg Regional Work	14	0	17	10
Reforestation Trust Fund	30	0	30	30
Total	1,770	196	1,893	1,898.4

*Partial program funding reported (full program funding reported for all other programs listed)

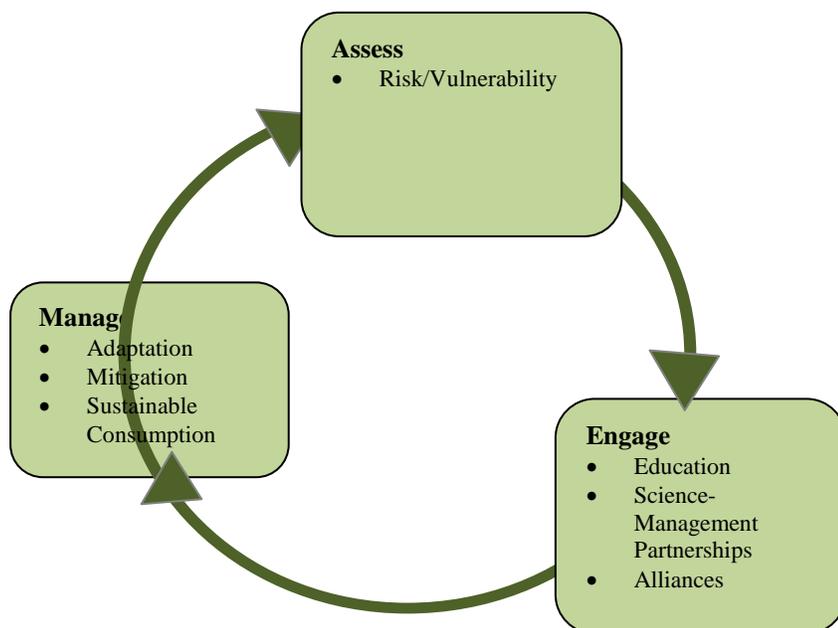
Roadmap for Responding to Climate Change

The Forest Service’s National Roadmap for Responding to Climate Change establishes agency-wide priorities for short-term initiatives and longer-term investments in the sustainability of the Nation’s forests and grasslands in the face of a changing climate.

In responding to climate change, the Forest Service will take three types of actions:

- *Assess* current risks, vulnerabilities, policies, and gaps in knowledge.
- *Engage* internal and external partners in seeking solutions.
- *Manage* for resilience, in ecosystems as well as in human communities, through adaptation, mitigation, and sustainable consumption strategies.

All three modes of action are dynamic and mutually reinforcing. They are interconnected through monitoring and evaluation, forming a continual feedback loop to allow opportunities for adjustment in direction or tactics.



Forest Carbon Stocks

The Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) program provides official estimates of forest carbon stocks and flows for the United States. The estimates are used in international negotiations and domestic assessments. A three-phase approach is used to estimate changes in forest resources, including forest carbon stocks (see <http://www.fia.fs.fed.us> for more details):

- Phase 1: Remote sensing.
- Phase 2: Ground measurements of tree and plot attributes.
- Phase 3: Additional measurements for bioindicators of forest health and diversity.

The Forest Carbon Calculator Tool estimates carbon sequestration in forests at the State level. State values are summed and used as the official U.S. forest carbon stocks reported to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The Forest Service has also developed additional tools to estimate carbon in forests and urban settings at various scales. These tools can be found at <http://nrs.fs.fed.us/carbon/tools/>.

Forests and Climate Change: Why Does It Matter?

Americans depend on forests and grasslands in many ways. Climate change will affect the ability of these lands to continue delivering a broad range of benefits, including clean air and water, habitat for wildlife, opportunities for outdoor recreation, and more.

Watershed Stewardship

Nearly one-fifth of the Nation's water originates on the National Forest System.² A changing climate affects both the quantity and quality of America's water. For example, warmer winters result in thinner snowpack, which melts earlier in spring, reducing water availability in late summer.³

In an era of climate change, forests will play an increasingly vital role in protecting the Nation's watersheds. Forests reduce erosion, recharge aquifers, regulate stream flows, moderate water temperatures, and protect water quality.

Climate Regulation

Carbon dioxide uptake by forests in the contiguous United States annually offsets 11 percent of total greenhouse gas emissions.⁴ Forests absorb CO₂, thereby removing it from the atmosphere. Forest management activities can play a critical role in ensuring that forests remain a net carbon sink.

Jobs and the Economy

Forests are an important source of employment and rural development. More than 2.5 million Americans have forest-related jobs, including in forest management, outdoor recreation, and the forest products industry.⁵ Climate change may cause the suitable habitat of economically-valuable trees, such as sap producing maple trees⁶, to shift northward, reducing the outputs upon which local economies rely. Keeping forests healthy in the face of a changing climate will help protect all the benefits we receive from forests, including economic benefits.

Outdoor Recreation

Virtually all lands that the Forest Service manages are open for public recreation. Americans spend up to 7.5 billion activity days per year enjoying their national forests and grasslands.⁷ With 80 percent of the U.S. population residing in urban areas⁸, public opportunities to connect with the land are more important than ever, but insects and diseases exacerbated by climate change have killed many forest stands.⁹ These hazardous trees pose a threat to hikers and campers resulting in trail and campground closures.

² U.S. Forest Service, Assessment of the Status and Trends of Natural Resources from U.S. Forest and Rangelands (FS-875; March 2007).

³ U.S. Global Change Research Program, Global Climate Change Impacts in the United States (June 2009).

⁴ Environmental Protection Agency, *Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks: 1990-2006*.

⁵ U.S. Forest Service, National Report on Sustainable Forests (FS-766; February 2004).

⁶ Iverson, Louis R., Anantha M. Prasad, Stephen N. Matthews, and Matthew Peters. 2008. Estimating potential habitat for 134 eastern US tree species under six climate scenarios. *Forest Ecology and Management* 254: 390-406.

⁷ U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Forest Resource Facts and Historical Trends (FS-801; September 2009).

⁸ U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000.

⁹ U.S. Forest Service Climate Change Resource Center, <http://www.fs.fed.us/ccrc/topics/bark-beetles.shtml>, <http://www.fs.fed.us/ccrc/topics/plant-diseases.shtml>.

Forest Service Scorecard to Measure Progress

The Scorecard will ensure compliance with the USDA Strategic Plan, track local implementation of the Roadmap, enhance national coordination, and provide a means of demonstrating excellence in climate change efforts across the agency. All national forests and grasslands are expected to administer the scorecard annually beginning in 2011 and be in compliance with the scorecard by 2015.

The Forest Service Climate Change Performance Scorecard, 2010 (version 1.2) To be completed annually by each National Forest or Grassland (Unit).		
Scorecard Element	<i>Please use the template in the guidance document for narratives that support your answers.</i>	Yes/No
Organizational Capacity – engage employees through training and integrate climate change into program of work		
1. Employee Education	Are all employees provided with training on climate change causes, impacts, role of forests and grasslands, and possible responses? Are employees made aware of the potential contribution of their own work to climate change response?	
2. Designated Climate Change Coordinators	Is at least one employee assigned to coordinate and be a resource for climate change questions and issues? Is this employee provided with the institutional support to make his/her assignment successful?	
3. Guidance, Training, Plans of Work	Has Unit leadership developed guidance for progressively integrating climate change activities into Unit-level operations?	
Engagement– develop partnerships and transfer knowledge		
4. Integrate Science and Management	Does the Unit actively participate with the science community to improve its ability to respond to climate change?	
5. External Partnerships	Does the Unit have strategic alliances in place to respond to climate change?	
Adaptation – assess impacts of climate change and manage change		
6. Vulnerability Assessment	Has information relevant to management actions at the Unit level been developed and synthesized to assess the vulnerability of key resources to the impacts of climate change and the interaction with other stressors and human communities?	
7. Adaptation Activities	Is an adaptation strategy in place that helps incorporate the vulnerability of resources and places into priority setting and management actions?	
8. Monitoring	Is monitoring being conducted to track changes in conditions of species, watershed condition, forest and grassland health, and other measures, and the effectiveness of adaptation activities?	
Mitigation and Sustainable Consumption – assess carbon stocks and reduce our Agency footprint		
9. Carbon Assessment	Has information relevant to the Unit level been developed and synthesized to assess carbon stocks and the influence of land management activities and disturbances on potential changes in carbon stocks?	
10. Sustainable Operations	Is progress being made toward achieving sustainable operations targets to reduce energy, emissions, water, and other environmental footprints?	

Resources for Planning and Implementation

To support our efforts, the Climate Change Resource Center (CCRC) at www.fs.fed.us/ccrc provides information and tools to land managers to address climate change in project planning and implementation. The CCRC offers educational information, decision-support models, maps, simulations, case studies, and toolkits. The CCRC provides information about basic climate sciences and compiles knowledge resources and support for adaptation and mitigation strategies, including decision-support models, maps, simulations, case studies, and toolkits. The site offers educational information, including basic science modules on a variety of topics, including:

- Atmospheric Chemistry
- Biodiversity
- Carbon management
- Disturbance Science
- Landscape Perspectives
- Urban Environments
- Water & Aquatic Ecosystem

Managing for Resilience After Major Bark Beetle Outbreaks

Since 1990, native bark beetles have killed millions of trees across millions of acres of forest from Alaska to Colorado. Several of the current outbreaks are the largest and most severe in recorded history. Climate change is one factor that appears to be driving at least some of the current bark beetle outbreaks. Higher temperatures associated with climate change, particularly when there are consecutive warm years, can speed up reproductive cycles and reduce winter mortality. Additionally, drought can weaken trees making them more susceptible to bark beetle attacks.

The Forest Service has responded to this climate-related threat by creating the Bark Beetle Incident Management Organization. Working across national forest boundaries, this team has implemented projects intended to improve forest health through preventative spraying and removing dead and dying trees. The team operates under the premise that the epidemic cannot be stopped, but it can be controlled.

Although there are no known management options to prevent the spread of a large-scale bark beetle outbreak, increasing forest diversity at the landscape scale—such as by creating patches that contain different species and ages of trees—can reduce susceptibility to bark beetle outbreaks. The Forest Service monitors regrowth so that future forests will not have extensive stands with single species of trees. In this way, we hope to avoid a similar outbreak a century from now.

Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration

FY 2012 Program Changes

As requested in FY 2011, the FY 2012 President's budget moves the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program to the Integrated Resource Restoration budget line item, funded at \$40,000,000. This will provide better integration of funding and authorities and allow resource managers options for cost effectively improving forest health.

Overview

The Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration (CFLR) Program encourages collaborative, science-based ecosystem restoration of priority forest landscapes. Established by Congress in March 2009 under Title IV of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (P.L. 111-11), the CFLR Fund authorizes appropriations of up to \$40 million annually for fiscal years 2009 through 2019. The CFLR Fund covers up to 50 percent of implementation and monitoring costs for ecological restoration treatments on National Forest System lands. This encourages the leveraging of Forest Service funds with non-Forest Service funds, resulting in implementation of more restoration activities.

Allocation and Integration

CFLR project proposals are nominated by the regional forester, then reviewed by a Federal Advisory Committee that recommends proposals for selection to the Secretary of Agriculture. Project proposals must be based on a landscape restoration strategy and meet the eligibility criteria specified within the Act. The Secretary may select up to 10 proposals for funding each fiscal year, with no more than 2 proposals being funded in any given region. Multi-party monitoring and periodic reporting ensure projects are achieving restoration objectives.

Past Performance

FY 2010 was the first year in which CFLR funds were awarded. Ten projects were selected, most of which required a start-up period of two to three years before full implementation and utilization of CFLR funds.

The following table displays FY 2010 and estimated FY 2011 and FY 2012 CFLR funds for the ten projects selected in FY 2010. CFLR funds for FY 2011 represent a potential allocation based on a year-long Continuing Resolution. FY 2012 CFLR funds represent the cost of fully implementing the ten projects, leaving approximately \$12,600,000 for new proposals. The actual allocations to the existing projects for FY 2011 and FY 2012 will be based on performance and budget constraints.

Table 1.– FY 2010 Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Projects

Region	State	Project	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011* Estimate	FY 2012 President's Budget
Northern	Idaho	Selway-Middle Fork Clearwater	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$4,000,000
Northern	Montana	Southwestern Crown of the Continent	1,029,000	1,029,000	4,000,000
Rocky Mountain	Colorado	Colorado Front Range	1,000,000	1,000,000	4,000,000
Rocky Mountain	Colorado	Uncompahgre Plateau	446,000	446,000	1,000,000
Southwestern	Arizona	4 Forest Restoration Initiative	2,000,000	2,000,000	4,000,000
Southwestern	New Mexico	Southwest Jemez Mountains	392,000	392,000	3,800,000
Pacific Southwest	California	Dinkey Landscape Restoration Project	830,000	830,000	1,700,000
Pacific Northwest	Oregon	Deschutes Skyline	500,000	500,000	2,400,000
Pacific Northwest	Washington	Tapash	1,632,000	1,632,000	1,000,000
Southern	Florida	Accelerating Longleaf Pine Restoration	1,171,000	1,171,000	1,500,000
		New Projects	N/A	N/A	12,600,000
Total			\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$40,000,000

*FY11 and FY12 potential project allocations include cost pool amounts

Selway-Middle Fork Clearwater – Northern Region, Idaho

The Selway-Middle Fork Clearwater Project is a joint effort between the Clearwater Basin Collaborative and the Nez Perce and Clearwater National Forests. The restoration project will protect communities from wildfire and restore land and water ecosystems. The basin is renowned for pristine waters, fisheries, big game species and scenic vistas. The project work includes commercial harvest, application of prescribed fire, replacement of a culvert to restore fish passage, and road decommissioning.

Southwestern Crown of the Continent – Northern Region, Montana

The Southwestern Crown covers 1,449,670 acres, 70 percent of which is public land and includes portions of the Flathead, Lolo and Helena National Forests. It is one of the most biologically diverse and intact landscapes in the Western U.S. It supports 250 bird species, 63 species of mammals, 5 species of amphibians, and 6 species of reptile. Restoration will focus on stream and forest habitats using prescribed fire and natural ignitions as tools to restore species composition and structure. Removal of exotic species followed by planting of native species will be used to restore the landscape. Bridge and culvert replacements and upgrades, road restoration and upgrades, removal of fish barriers, and stream channel manipulation are also included. Treatments are focused on reducing the risk of wildfire within the wildland-urban interface; restoring forest structure, processes, resiliency, diversity and pattern; maintaining or restoring retained forest roads to protect water quality by reducing or preventing sedimentation into lakes and streams; maximizing the productive use of biomass and forest products; monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of treatments; and making project adjustments as indicate

Colorado Front Range – Rocky Mountain Region, Colorado

The Colorado Front Range Landscape Restoration Initiative was established to accelerate ongoing restoration treatments that provide long-lasting ecological, social and economic benefit across a 1.5 million-acre landscape covering parts of the Arapaho and Roosevelt, and Pike and San Isabel National Forests in Colorado. This Initiative, developed collaboratively by the Front Range Roundtable, will facilitate additional treatment of approximately 31,600 high-priority acres on National Forest System

(NFS) lands within the designated 800,000-acre restoration zone and will be enhanced by approximately 150,000 acres of existing and future treatments on adjacent Federal and non-Federal lands. A large portion of the 800,000-acre restoration zone is within the wildland-urban interface and will be the focus of the 31,600 acres of CFLR-funded treatment. The broad objectives are to restore the ecological structures and processes associated with lower montane ponderosa pine forests to their historic range of variability, to reduce risks to the ecosystem and communities and to lower suppression costs. Much of the area is deemed critical for protecting communities and municipal watersheds (which supply drinking water to over 75 percent of Colorado's population) from the impacts of catastrophic fire. Additional ecological benefits from the restoration treatments include increased forest resilience to fire, insects, disease, and drought; reduced threats to watersheds; reductions in invasive plants; and improved habitat for fish and wildlife species. These more resilient forests will have increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of a changing climate or other stressors.

Uncompahgre Plateau – Rocky Mountain Region, Colorado

The Uncompahgre Plateau includes restoration of ecological function and structure for seven vegetation types on 160,000 treatment acres and includes key watersheds that feed the Colorado River. Three separate weed management plans use multiple techniques to control the spread of invasive noxious weeds, including chemical and biological control measures critical to restoration and preventive measures to control invasive species. Overall project success will be measured by meeting several key objectives, including: 1) moving toward desired vegetation and fuels conditions such as the reestablishment of native grasses and forbs; 2) sustaining timber mills and creating new biomass markets; 3) reducing long-term fire suppression costs; 4) decreasing catastrophic fire potential and utilizing wildfire for resource benefit; 5) improving wildlife habitat; 6) increasing ecosystem resilience to disturbances; and 7) adaptive management to adjust to climate change and other ecosystem stressors.

4-Forest Restoration Initiative – Southwestern Region, Arizona

This 2.5 million-acre initiative, located on the Apache-Sitgreaves, Kaibab, Coconino and Tonto National Forests, focuses on the restoration of structures and processes associated with the Colorado plateau ponderosa pine and lower montane mixed conifer ecosystems. The project is targeting treatment accomplishments of up to 50,000 acres per year. The work will include prescribed fire and management of natural fires for restoration objectives. Mechanical forest vegetation management will also engage new industry to insure that nearly all of the cost of removal of the forest vegetation management byproducts is covered by the value of the products.

Southwest Jemez Mountains – Southwestern Region, New Mexico

The Southwest Jemez Mountains project area is 210,000 acres, 93 percent of which is divided between the Santa Fe National Forest and the Valles Caldera National Preserve. The project will improve the resilience of ecosystems to recover from wildfires and other natural disturbance and sustain healthy forests and watersheds. This will be accomplished by forest vegetation management activities, including use of both mechanical treatments and prescribed burning to restore more natural ecological structures and functional processes. Additional project components include stream bank stabilization; invasive plant control; road and trail decommissioning; riparian and wildlife habitat improvement; conservation education; and rehabilitation, closure, and improvement of roads.

The Dinkey Landscape Restoration Project – Pacific Southwest Region, California

The project includes 130,000 acres on the Sierra National Forest and 20,000 acres of private land. Targeted ecosystems include coniferous forest; foothill hardwood and chaparral vegetation; montane meadows; and riparian forests. The project will implement prescribed fire and mechanical forest vegetation management treatments to create resilient ecosystems and enhance the ability to adapt to

wildfire. It will promote fire resilience, public and firefighter safety, key habitat for sensitive species, proper watershed function, healthy ecosystem processes, and landscape diversity.

Deschutes Skyline – Pacific Northwest Region, Oregon

This project is located on the Deschutes National Forest. The majority of the 97,000-acre landscape is ponderosa pine and dry mixed conifer forest types. The goal of the Deschutes Skyline Project is to restore forest ecosystems to be resilient to natural disturbance processes such as fire and insects; to protect natural resource values identified by Deschutes National Forest Land and Resources Management Plan, the Northwest Forest Plan, Community Wildfire Protection Plans, Wychus Watershed Action Plan (Upper Deschutes Watershed Council); and assess multiple stakeholder values. The collaborative objectives are: 1) restore forest ecosystems to within the natural range of variability and increase resilience of ecological systems and drinking source watersheds to the risk of high severity fire; 2) preserve scenic and environmental quality of extreme high use recreation areas; 3) reintroduce anadromous fish (steelhead and Chinook salmon) to the Upper Deschutes Basin; 4) reduce the risk of high severity fire in the wildland-urban interface and privately held lands; and 5) provide restoration jobs and wood fiber for the local economy.

Tapash – Pacific Northwest Region, Washington

The Tapash Sustainable Forest Collaborative Project proposes to implement prescribed fire and mechanical forest vegetation management treatments on 168,617 acres over 10 years. This project is a joint effort between the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest, the Yakama Nation, the Washington State Department of Natural Resources and the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife. The restoration strategy uses a diverse array of treatment methods including pre-commercial and commercial thinning (including biomass removal), prescribed fire of natural and activity fuels, and trail management activities. The desired objectives of the Tapash project are to: increase forest resilience to uncharacteristic wildfire and climate change; protect focal wildlife species habitat; and to improve aquatic health. The desired outcome is a landscape that is more resilient to changing climates and disturbances and that responds in a manner that maintains and restores natural processes, patterns, and functions.

Accelerating Longleaf Pine Restoration – Southern Region, Florida

This project in northeast Florida is comprised of 234,995 acres in the Osceola National Forest. The project seeks to restore forest ecosystems that have been significantly altered by fire exclusion and hydrologic alteration. The work includes: increasing prescribed fire acreage; reducing hazardous fuel loads while harvesting the woody biomass; thinning small diameter trees; restoring historic groundcover; and decommissioning roads and trails.

Table 2.—Selected Actual and Planned Accomplishments for Projects Selected in FY 2010(1)

Accomplishments	FY 2010 Actual Accomplishments	FY 2011 Planned Accomplishments	FY 2012 Planned Accomplishments
Acres of forest vegetation established	7,902	3,000	8,000
Acres of forest vegetation improved	17,168	10,000	26,000
Manage noxious weeds and invasive plants (acres)	8,509	100,000	20,600
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced	28	50	55
Acres of terrestrial habitat restored or enhanced	65,921	72,000	69,000
Volume of timber sold (mmbf)	107	30	50
Green tons of woody biomass from hazardous fuel reduction and restoration treatments on Federal land made available for utilization for bio-energy production	535,188	316,500	445,000
Acres of wildland-urban interface high priority hazardous fuels treated to reduce wildland fire risk	90,700	45,000	62,000
Acres of hazardous fuels treated outside the wildland-urban interface to reduce the risk of uncharacteristic wildland fire	63,652	55,500	79,500
Miles of road decommissioned	30	25	170
Miles of passenger car system roads improved	127	65	140
Miles of high clearance system roads improved	6	80	65
Total direct and indirect jobs created (2), (4)	1,550	N/A	N/A
Total direct and indirect labor income generated (3), (4)	\$59,511,090	N/A	N/A

(1) Accomplishments represent core, integrated, and partnership accomplishments from all funding sources and contributions. FY 2010 accomplishments include ARRA funded accomplishments.

(2) Calculated using TREAT spreadsheet, available on CFLR website.

(3) Calculated using TREAT spreadsheet, available on CFLR website.

(4) Projects have not projected job creation or income generation for FY 2011 or FY 2012.

Planned Program of Work for FY 2011 and FY 2012

Selway-Middle Fork Clearwater

On the Selway-Middle Fork Clearwater project, the primary focus for FY 2011 and FY 2012 will be the development and integration of landscape scale, integrated projects consistent with the project’s landscape restoration strategy. In FY 2011, projects will focus on enhancing terrestrial habitat and removing noxious weeds. In FY 2012, project goals include stream habitat enhancement and improvement of forest vegetation. Over both years, roads will be decommissioned and improved.

Southwestern Crown of the Continent

In FY 2011, the Southwestern Crown of the Continent collaborative group will focus on improving forest vegetation, removing noxious weeds, and decommissioning and improving roads. In addition, they will treat wildland-urban interface high priority acres. Treatment intensity will increase in FY 2012; the project will create 23,000 green tons of woody biomass from restoration treatments for use in bio-energy production, treat 13,500 acres of noxious weeds, and decommission 105 miles of roads. Work planned in both fiscal years will continue to be implemented through partnership agreements, stewardship contracts and local contracts.

Colorado Front Range

Planned implementation activities for FY 2011 and FY 2012 will focus on areas where complementary work has already occurred or is underway and can be leveraged for larger-scale outcomes. The project places priority on areas where both ecological and community protection priorities can be simultaneously addressed and opportunity exists to create jobs and support local economies. Planned FY 2011 and FY 2012 accomplishments include establishing forest vegetation, treating noxious weeds, and treating high priority hazardous fuel acres in the wildland-urban interface.

Uncompahgre Plateau

In FY 2011, the Uncompahgre Project will use both agency and partner funds to accomplish the program of work. Partnership funding sources for FY 2011 and FY 2012 include local and regional wildlife foundations; local and regional power associations; the National Forest Foundation; and State and county partners. In FY 2011, planned activities include establishing forest vegetation; treating high priority hazardous fuels in the wildland-urban interface; and restoring stream and terrestrial habitat. In FY 2012, the project will establish 2,450 acres and improve 95 acres of forest vegetation; restore 30 miles of stream habitat and 150 acres of terrestrial habitat; treat acres in the wildland-urban interface; and decommission roads.

4 Forest Restoration Initiative

The 4 Forest Restoration Initiative has an active and robust collaborative group. Participants represent federal and State natural resource agencies, a State university, environmental organizations, the forest products industry, and several counties and association of counties. In FY 2011, bids will be solicited for a 300,000 acre forest vegetation treatment contract that will focus on mechanical forest vegetation treatments over 10 years. Planned accomplishments for FY 2011 and FY 2012 include forest vegetation improvement, noxious weed treatment, terrestrial habitat restoration, and hazardous fuels treatment on high priority acres.

Southwest Jemez Mountains

In FY 2011, the Santa Fe National Forest will focus on noxious weed treatments, restoration, terrestrial habitat restoration, and road maintenance and improvement. The Valles Caldera National Preserve (VCNP) will use mechanical forest vegetation treatments and prescribed fire to restore the forest to a desired ecological structure and function. In FY 2012, the Forest expects to implement restoration activities on 2,000 to 3,000 acres through mechanical treatments. Planned accomplishments include establishment of 1,200 acres of forest vegetation and restoration of 3,810 acres of terrestrial habitat. Also in FY 2012, the VCNP will treat approximately 1,140 acres of high priority hazardous fuel reduction in the wildland-urban interface, conduct noxious weed treatments, and restore terrestrial and stream habitat.

Dinkey Landscape Restoration Project

In FY 2011 and FY 2012, the Dinkey Landscape Restoration Project focuses on terrestrial restoration, including improvement of forest vegetation, generation of biomass for use in bio-energy production, treatment of high priority hazardous fuels acres in the wildland-urban interface, and decommissioning of roads. In addition, the collaborative group will continue supporting a youth employment program that provides a forestry curriculum and employment for young people ages 14 to 18. This program is through a Cooperative Agreement between the Bureau of Land Management, Sierra Unified School District, Southern California Edison, Fresno County Office of Education -Resource Occupation Program, and the Sierra National Forest.

Deschutes Skyline

The FY 2011 and FY 2012, the Deschutes Skyline collaborative group will utilize CFLR funds to reduce hazardous fuels, improve watershed health, leverage partner funds, and implement a utilization strategy. The collaborative group plans to reduce hazardous fuels with a byproduct of timber and biomass for use in bio-energy production from those treatments. Other accomplishments will include noxious weed treatment, forest vegetation improvement, and road and trail work.

Tapash

The Tapash collaborative group is utilizing CFLR funds, other Forest Service funds and partner funds to accomplish project goals including terrestrial and aquatic habitat restoration and biomass utilization. In FY 2011 the project plans to manage forest vegetation, harvest timber, make biomass available for use in bio-energy production, improve roads and trails, and remove or replace barriers to fish passage. With full funding in FY 2012, the Tapash collaborative hopes to manage forest vegetation on approximately 21,600 acres, harvest 24 million board feet of timber, make 19,475 tons of biomass available, maintain or rehabilitate 83 miles of roads and trails, and remove or replace 2 barriers to fish passage.

Accelerating Longleaf Pine Restoration

The Osceola National Forest is already underway with FY 2011 vegetation treatments including vegetation improvements, wildland-urban interface fuels reduction through mechanical fuels treatments, prescribed burning outside the wildland-urban interface, roads and fireline rehabilitation, non-native and invasive species survey and treatment, and wildlife and terrestrial habitat enhancement. Additionally, the Forest will initiate an Integrated Resource Timber Contract and utilize the value of the timber to purchase longleaf seedlings for 2,600 acres of planting in FY 2012. The FY 2012 program plans to treat just over 31,000 acres and will also focus on hazardous fuels reduction within and outside of the wildland-urban interface as well as forest vegetation establishment and improvement.

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 invasive species control, fire and hazardous fuel treatment, and open space conservation. CE programs focus specific educational efforts on children (pre-kindergarten through 12th grade) and their educators in classroom and non-formal settings.

FY 2012 Program of Work

In FY 2012, 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. The program will continue to support the agency's climate change initiative, specifically through the Job Corps "Climate Change" curriculum module, including teacher training workshops, and the "Green Schools!" activities. The program will also play a leading role in Forest Service celebrations of the United Nations Year of Forests in 2011. Information, strategies, and initiatives in the State Assessments will also inform planning and activities in FY 2012.

Technology will be used to enhance program delivery for distance learning and web-based education tools. CE's internet presence will be strengthened with improved information technology to enhance communication, networking, and accomplishment reporting. 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 2010, Conservation Education partnered with The Ad Council to develop the Discover the Forest and Finding My Forest programs. These programs are designed to meet and engage children in an electronic environment and draw them outdoors. During FY 2010, CE also developed three curriculum modules for the Job Corps designed to increase environmental literacy.

Additionally, the "More Kids in the Woods" competitive funding program enhanced learning experiences for more than 20,000 children in FY 2010. For example, the Forest Service connected with many urban underserved youth through the "More Kids in the Woods"-funded Latino Legacy Program on National Forests and Grasslands in Texas. In partnership with the Girl Scouts of America, the program engages thousands of girls from rural and urban underserved communities in leadership projects, stream bank restoration, and outdoor skills development.

CE and its partners also fund many other new and ongoing projects, including:

- The “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; and
- Outdoor Nation, a gathering of young adults that harnesses the passion of young people empowering them to champion the outdoors.

The Forest Service also contracts with the Hispanic Communication Network to develop culturally- and linguistically-relevant communication products that engage U.S. Spanish language speakers in USFS programs and activities, and is 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 Departmental 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, more than doubling 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.

Cost Pool (both Direct and Indirect) Totals

Overview

The Forest Service has had a continued commitment towards reducing indirect costs since the centralization of the Forest Service administrative functions at the Albuquerque Service Center. The centralization included the Budget and Finance, Chief Information Officer (IT), and the Human Resource Management (HRM) functions. These centralized functions support and service the entire Forest Service. This centralization of administrative functions was designed to 1) improve the overall efficiency of the Forest Service's administrative operations, 2) increase the Forest Service's ability to meet the needs of its internal and external customers, and 3) redirect critical funds from indirect or administrative functions back to direct and/or mission critical programs.

In the past, the Forest Service budget justification only discussed and displayed the indirect portion of cost pools in Appendix A. The Appropriations Act now requires reporting total cost pool estimates including both direct and indirect cost pools.

The FY 2012 Total Cost Pool Estimate of \$1.057 billion is the same as the FY 2011 Estimate level. The FY 2012 estimate includes \$44 million in efficiency and cost control savings. These cost control savings will be implemented through an acquisition savings plan (-\$30 million) and a 10 percent reduction to agency travel (-\$14 million).

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; and
- 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.

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

For management and tracking purposes, categories of similar expenses are combined into five cost pools. Cost pools 1 and 2 are 100 percent support costs (direct cost pool), cost pools 3 and 4 are 100 percent 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, laptops, 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, laptops, specialized supplies and equipment, and discretionary expenses associated with these positions. Cost pool 3 is entirely indirect costs and is based on direct FTEs of total employees 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 includes rent, utilities, communications, equipment, supplies, radios, phones, and computer related expenses. 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.

Cost Allocations – General Overview

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 1-4, DLHs are used for all employees charging to direct costs (all employees includes those holding permanent, temporary, intermittent, and other types of positions). This is 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).

Forest Service Cost Pool Exhibits

The Forest Service is providing the following cost pool exhibits on the following pages:

Exhibit 1 – Comparison of FY 2010 Planned versus Actual Indirect Costs, and FY 2011 Estimated Indirect Costs by Budget Line Item

Exhibit 2 – Estimate of FY 2012 Total Cost Pool Assessments by Budget Line Item

Exhibit 1. Comparison of FY 2010 Planned versus Actual Indirect Costs, and FY 2011 Estimated Indirect Costs by Budget Line Item							
(dollars in thousands)							
Budget Line Item: Fund/Program	FY 2010 Estimate		FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 Estimate	
	FY 2010 Enacted Budget	FY 2010 Estimated Indirect Costs	FY 2010 Actual Indirect Costs	Indirects as a Percent of BLI	Percent of Total FS Indirect Costs	FY 2011 Enacted Budget	FY 2011 Estimated Indirect Costs
Forest and Rangeland Research	\$312,012	\$19,135	\$19,455	6.2%	4.2%	\$312,012	\$19,455
Subtotal, Research	\$312,012	\$19,135	\$19,455	6.2%	4.2%	\$312,012	\$19,455
Federal Lands	\$57,282	\$4,903	\$4,985	8.7%	1.1%	\$57,282	\$4,985
Cooperative Lands	\$48,573	\$784	\$797	1.6%	0.2%	\$48,573	\$797
State Fire Assistance	\$39,147	\$792	\$805	2.1%	0.2%	\$39,147	\$805
Forest Stewardship	\$29,369	\$899	\$914	3.1%	0.2%	\$29,369	\$914
Forest Legacy	\$76,460	\$378	\$384	0.5%	0.1%	\$76,460	\$384
Urban and Community Forestry	\$30,377	\$693	\$705	2.3%	0.2%	\$30,377	\$705
Forest Resources Information and Analysis	\$5,035	\$66	\$67	1.3%	0.0%	\$5,035	\$67
International Forestry	\$9,818	\$302	\$307	3.1%	0.1%	\$9,818	\$307
Subtotal, State and Private Forestry	\$296,061	\$8,817	\$8,964	3.0%	1.9%	\$296,061	\$8,964
Land Management Planning	\$45,917	\$5,517	\$5,610	12.2%	1.2%	\$45,917	\$5,610
Inventory and Monitoring	\$170,502	\$17,465	\$17,757	10.4%	3.8%	\$170,502	\$17,757
Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	\$285,117	\$40,169	\$40,840	14.3%	8.7%	\$285,117	\$40,840
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	\$143,014	\$17,155	\$17,442	12.2%	3.7%	\$143,014	\$17,442
Grazing Management	\$50,714	\$7,442	\$7,567	14.9%	1.6%	\$50,714	\$7,567
Forest Products	\$336,722	\$47,094	\$47,881	14.2%	10.2%	\$336,722	\$47,881
Vegetation and Watershed Management	\$187,960	\$21,424	\$21,782	11.6%	4.6%	\$187,960	\$21,782
Minerals and Geology Management	\$87,240	\$8,841	\$8,989	10.3%	1.9%	\$87,240	\$8,989
Landownership Management	\$95,606	\$11,586	\$11,780	12.3%	2.5%	\$95,606	\$11,780
Law Enforcement Operations	\$145,047	\$14,165	\$14,401	9.9%	3.1%	\$145,047	\$14,401
Subtotal, National Forest System	\$1,547,839	\$190,858	\$194,048	12.5%	41.4%	\$1,547,839	\$194,048
Preparedness	\$675,000	\$25,275	\$25,697	3.8%	5.5%	\$675,000	\$25,697
Hazardous Fuels Management	\$350,285	\$39,658	\$40,321	11.5%	8.6%	\$350,285	\$40,321
Fire Operations	\$997,505	\$109,158	\$110,982	11.1%	23.7%	\$997,505	\$110,982
National Fire Plan - Forest and Rangeland Res.	\$23,917	\$1,179	\$1,199	5.0%	0.3%	\$23,917	\$1,199
National Fire Plan - Rehab and Restoration	\$11,600	\$609	\$619	5.3%	0.1%	\$11,600	\$619
National Fire Plan - Forest Health Fed Lands	\$20,752	\$1,209	\$1,229	5.9%	0.3%	\$20,752	\$1,229
National Fire Plan - Forest Health Coop Lands	\$11,428	\$392	\$399	3.5%	0.1%	\$11,428	\$399
National Fire Plan - State Fire Assistance	\$71,250	\$22	\$22	0.0%	0.0%	\$71,250	\$22
Subtotal, Wildland Fire	\$2,161,737	\$177,502	\$180,468	8.3%	38.5%	\$2,161,737	\$180,468
Facilities	\$135,010	\$9,600	\$9,760	7.2%	2.1%	\$135,010	\$9,760
Roads	\$236,521	\$23,460	\$23,852	10.1%	5.1%	\$236,521	\$23,852
Trails	\$85,381	\$10,774	\$10,954	12.8%	2.3%	\$85,381	\$10,954
Legacy Roads and Trails	\$90,000	\$1,395	\$1,418	0.0%	0.3%	\$90,000	\$1,418
Deferred Maintenance	\$9,141	\$236	\$240	2.6%	0.1%	\$9,141	\$240
Subtotal, Capital Improvement and Maintenance	\$556,053	\$45,465	\$46,225	8.3%	9.9%	\$556,053	\$46,225
Land Acquisition	\$63,522	\$1,302	\$1,324	2.1%	0.3%	\$63,522	\$1,324
Subtotal, Land Acquisition	\$63,522	\$1,302	\$1,324	2.1%	0.3%	\$63,522	\$1,324
Alaska Subsistence	\$2,582	\$396	\$403	15.6%	0.1%	\$2,582	\$403
Subtotal, Other Appropriations	\$2,582	\$396	\$403	15.6%	0.1%	\$2,582	\$403
Brush Disposal	\$14,537	\$156	\$159	1.1%	0.0%	\$14,537	\$159
Timber Salvage Sales	\$34,249	\$5,785	\$5,882	17.2%	1.3%	\$34,249	\$5,882
Cooperative Work, Knutson-Vandenburg Trust Fund	\$78,057	\$7,937	\$8,070	10.3%	1.7%	\$78,057	\$8,070
Reforestation Trust Fund	\$30,000	\$3,206	\$3,259	10.9%	0.7%	\$30,000	\$3,259
Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Fund	\$58,508	\$441	\$448	0.8%	0.1%	\$58,508	\$448
Subtotal, Permanent and Trust Funds	\$215,351	\$17,525	\$17,818	8.3%	3.8%	\$215,351	\$17,818
TOTAL - FOREST SERVICE *	\$5,155,157	\$461,000	\$468,704	9.1%	100.0%	\$5,155,157	\$468,704

*Only includes appropriations that were used in the basis for assessing indirect costs.

*Does not include Cost Pool 1 - Support Costs or Cost Pool 2 - Direct Project Approved Activities

*Does not include supplemental, emergency, transfer, or payments to states funds which are not assessed indirect costs.

Exhibit 2. Estimate of FY 2011 Total Cost Pool Assessments (Direct and Indirect)				
by Budget Line Item (BLI)				
(dollars in thousands)				
Budget Line Item: Fund/Program	FY 2011 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	\$304,354	\$43,878	14.4%	4.2%
Subtotal, Research	\$304,354	\$43,878	14.4%	4.2%
Federal Lands	\$56,165	\$11,241	20.0%	1.1%
Cooperative Lands	\$45,913	\$1,796	3.9%	0.2%
State Fire Assistance	\$35,257	\$1,815	5.1%	0.2%
Forest Stewardship	\$29,516	\$2,061	7.0%	0.2%
Forest Legacy	\$100,110	\$867	0.9%	0.1%
Forest Resource Information and Analysis	\$5,068	\$151	3.0%	0.0%
Urban and Community Forestry	\$32,428	\$1,589	4.9%	0.2%
International Forestry	\$9,136	\$693	7.6%	0.1%
Subtotal, State and Private Forestry	\$313,593	\$20,213	6.4%	1.9%
Integrated Resource Restoration	\$693,772	\$196,435	28.3%	18.6%
Land Management Planning	\$45,958	\$12,650	27.5%	1.2%
Inventory and Monitoring	\$169,992	\$40,045	23.6%	3.8%
Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	\$293,152	\$92,101	31.4%	8.7%
Grazing Management	\$50,508	\$17,064	33.8%	1.6%
Minerals and Geology Management	\$87,366	\$20,271	23.2%	1.9%
Landownership Management	\$95,323	\$26,566	27.9%	2.5%
Law Enforcement	\$146,148	\$32,478	22.2%	3.1%
Subtotal, National Forest System	\$1,582,219	\$437,610	27.7%	41.4%
Preparedness	\$1,008,226	\$231,426	23.0%	21.9%
Suppression	\$595,000	\$73,581	12.4%	7.0%
Hazardous Fuels Management	\$349,447	\$90,929	26.0%	8.6%
National Fire Plan (NFP) - Rehabilitation and Restoration	\$9,035	\$1,396	15.5%	0.1%
National Fire Plan (NFP) - Forest and Rangeland Research	\$24,060	\$2,703	11.2%	0.3%
National Fire Plan (NFP) - State Fire Assistance	\$50,104	\$50	0.1%	0.0%
National Fire Plan (NFP) - Forest Health Federal Lands	\$14,442	\$2,772	19.2%	0.3%
National Fire Plan (NFP) - Forest Health Cooperative Lands	\$7,027	\$899	12.8%	0.1%
Subtotal, Wildland Fire	\$2,057,341	\$403,756	19.6%	38.2%
Facilities	\$131,438	\$22,011	16.7%	2.1%
Roads	\$164,365	\$53,791	32.7%	5.1%
Trails	\$83,061	\$24,704	29.7%	2.3%
Legacy Roads and Trails	\$50,371	\$3,198	n/a	0.3%
Deferred Maintenance/ Infrastructure Improvement	\$9,158	\$541	0.0%	0.1%
Subtotal, Capital Improvement and Maintenance	\$438,393	\$104,245	23.8%	9.9%

Exhibit 2. Estimate of FY 2011 Total Cost Pool Assessments (Direct and Indirect)				
by Budget Line Item (BLI) Continued				
(dollars in thousands)				
Budget Line Item: Fund/Program	FY 2011 President's Budget	Estimated Total Cost Pool Assessments by BLI	Cost Pool Assessments as Percent of BLI	Cost Pool Assessments as Percent of Total
Land Acquisition	\$74,964	\$2,985	4.0%	0.3%
Subtotal, Land Acquisition	\$74,964	\$2,985	4.0%	0.3%
Management of NF Lands for Subsistence Uses	\$2,606	\$909	0.0%	0.1%
Subtotal, Other Appropriations	\$2,606	\$909	0.0%	0.1%
Brush Disposal	\$14,700	\$3,584	24.4%	0.3%
Timber Salvage Sales	\$34,000	\$13,265	39.0%	1.3%
Recreation Fee Enhancement	\$67,700	\$1,007	1.5%	0.1%
Cooperative Work, Knutson-Vandenburg Trust Fund	\$68,800	\$18,198	26.5%	1.7%
Reforestration Trust Fund	\$30,000	\$7,350	24.5%	0.7%
Subtotal, Permanent and Trust Funds	\$215,200	\$43,404	20.2%	4.1%
TOTAL*	\$4,988,670	\$1,057,000	21.2%	100.0%
*Only includes appropriations that were assessed for cost pools.				
*Does not include supplemental, emergency, transfer, or payments to states funds which are not assessed indirect costs.				

Deferred Maintenance and Asset Management

Overview

Deferred maintenance is maintenance that was scheduled to be performed but was delayed. 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 (WCF). 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 2010, 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 (OMB).

Beginning in FY 2010, all facility projects exceeding the General Services Administration (GSA) prospectus level (\$2.75 million) and up to \$10 million will be reviewed by a Forest Service Asset Management Review Board (FS-AMRB). Similarly, projects exceeding \$10 million will be 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 (RSI) 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 have completed an RFA and have 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 \$47 million in revenues and reduced facilities deferred maintenance by over \$14 million.

Effects of the Forest Service Facility Realignment and Enhancement Act		
Fiscal Year	Receipts (\$ in thousands)	Deferred Maintenance Reduction (\$ in thousands)
2004-2009	\$41,915	\$11,232
2010	\$5,063	\$2,853
Cumulative Total	\$46,978	\$14,085

In FY 2010, the agency collected approximately \$5.1 million in revenues through the conveyance of real property sale authorities, eliminating approximately 116,200 gross square feet of underutilized space and \$2.9 million of deferred maintenance backlog, by disposing of 17 properties. For FY 2012, the agency will be initiating the conveyance of an estimated \$2.5 to \$5.0 million in land and excess administrative facilities, reducing deferred maintenance by an additional \$2.0 million.

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 (FA&O) 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, 2010				
(\$ thousands)				
Asset Class	Overall condition	Critical¹	Non critical²	Total
Bridges	Varies	\$33,371	\$138,509	\$172,240
Buildings	Varies	\$125,346	\$912,762	\$1,038,108
Dams	Varies	\$5,649	\$18,258	\$23,907
Fences	Varies	\$296,693	\$362	\$297,055
Handling Facilities	Varies	\$22,168	\$24	\$22,192
Heritage	Varies	\$8,270	\$17,854	\$26,124
Minor Constructed Features	Varies	-	\$115,516	\$115,516
Roads	Varies	\$310,748	\$2,796,736	\$3,107,484
Trails	Varies	\$6,971	\$288,594	\$295,565
Trail Bridges	Varies	\$4,299	\$6,981	\$11,280
Wastewater Systems	Varies	\$22,696	\$13,938	\$36,634
Water Systems	Varies	\$66,828	\$50,614	\$117,442
Wildlife, Fish, and TES	Varies	\$4,537	\$1,969	\$6,506
Grand Total		\$907,936	\$4,362,117	\$5,270,053

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 \$4.4 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 (NFS) 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 - Condition of administrative facilities ranges from poor to good, with approximately 35 percent needing major repairs or renovations; approximately 14 percent in fair condition; and 51 percent of the facilities in good condition. 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 - 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 were established as measurable outputs (Meaningful Measures) 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 - 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.

Facilities Maintenance Assessment

Overview

Beginning in FY 2006, Congress authorized a multi-program assessment for maintenance of 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. 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 and storage buildings; and other facilities, such as telecommunication facilities, towers, and 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.

The Forest Service currently maintains approximately 16,400 FA&O buildings, representing approximately 23.6 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 larger than needed and many facilities are in disrepair as evidenced by a large deferred maintenance backlog. It has been difficult to properly maintain facilities with available resources. Prior to new authorities authorized in FY 2006, the agency lacked direct incentives to reduce inventory and thus reduce maintenance needs.

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. This provides financial accountability for the cost of doing business.

Assessments and Allocations

The FY 2011 facilities maintenance assessment was based on the final FY 2009 square footage of approximately 23.6 million square feet. The assessment amount includes a minimum of \$1.48 per square foot, for an approximately \$35 million base program. Assessments are distributed across eligible budget line items based on each program's prior year direct labor hour charges. In FY 2011, each unit requested additional assessments totaling approximately \$15.1 million above the \$35 million base, to meet priority needs of their respective units, resulting in an initial total assessment of \$50,128,000. The assessment varies from a minimum of \$1.48/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 2012, the Forest Service proposes to assess programs up to \$55 million. The assessment by region and program will be based on the final FY 2010 square footage. The assessment amount includes the minimum \$1.48 per square foot, for an approximately \$35 million base program, and an additional \$20 million to meet the priority needs of each respective unit. Consistent with FY 2011, the assessed amount is limited to 4 percent of the facility replacement value and \$7 per square foot.

Allocations will be based on each unit's requested additional assessment amount.

The following tables display the FY 2011 initial allocations by unit (pending a final enacted budget), as well as the distribution of the assessment by program for the full \$55,000,000 assessment as requested in the FY 2011 President’s Budget.

FY 2011 Facilities Maintenance Initial Assessment and Allocation by Unit

Unit Name	Total Gross Square Feet (GSF) as of 9/30/09	Dollars (\$) per GSF	Total Initial Assessment	Total Initial Allocation
Northern Region	2,537,901	\$2.07	\$5,244,000	\$5,244,000
Rocky Mountain Region	1,451,211	\$1.93	\$2,800,000	\$2,800,000
Southwestern Region	1,600,860	\$3.32	\$5,310,000	\$5,310,000
Intermountain Region	2,043,740	\$1.85	\$3,783,000	\$3,783,000
Pacific Southwest Region	4,222,291	\$1.78	\$7,500,000	\$7,500,000
Pacific Northwest Region	3,897,952	\$2.03	\$7,900,000	\$7,900,000
Southern Region	1,960,553	\$2.55	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000
Eastern Region	2,769,425	\$2.17	\$6,000,000	\$6,000,000
Alaska Region	573,406	\$3.71	\$2,125,000	\$2,125,000
Region Subtotal	21,057,339	\$2.17 avg.	\$45,662,000	\$45,662,000
Forest Products Lab	397,473	\$1.48	\$588,000	\$588,000
Int. Inst. Of Tropical Forestry	26,459	\$2.31	\$61,000	\$61,000
Rocky Mountain Station	414,247	\$1.99	\$824,000	\$824,000
Northern Station	494,235	\$1.48	\$731,000	\$731,000
Pacific Northwest Station	279,176	\$1.99	\$556,000	\$556,000
Pacific Southwest Station	235,406	\$1.50	\$353,000	\$353,000
Southern Research Station	446,074	\$1.99	\$888,000	\$888,000
Research Station Subtotal	2,293,070	\$1.74 avg.	\$4,001,000	\$4,001,000
San Dimas Tech. Dev. Center	32,495	\$5.54	\$180,000	\$180,000
Missoula Tech. Dev. Center	71,715	\$1.48	\$106,000	\$106,000
Grey Towers	55,303	\$1.48	\$82,000	\$82,000
Wood Education	65,191	\$1.49	\$97,000	\$97,000
Other Units Subtotal	224,704	\$2.07 avg.	\$465,000	\$465,000
TOTAL	23,575,113	\$2.13 avg.	\$50,128,000	\$50,128,000

FY 2011 Facilities Maintenance Assessment by Program

Program	FY 2011 President's Budget Assessment
Research	\$4,040,000
State & Private Forestry	\$1,010,000
International Forestry	\$0
National Forest System	
Land Management Planning	\$642,000
Inventory and Monitoring	\$2,030,000
Recreation, Heritage and Wilderness	\$5,262,000
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	\$2,429,000
Grazing Management	\$997,000
Forest Products	\$6,843,000
Vegetation and Watershed Management	\$2,801,000
Minerals and Geology Management	\$1,254,000
Landownership Management	\$1,648,000
Law Enforcement	\$0
Valles Caldera	\$0
National Fire Plan-Rehabilitation and Restoration	\$49,000
Total National Forest System	\$23,955,000
Capital Improvement and Maintenance	
Facilities	\$1,202,000
Roads	\$3,192,000
Trails	\$1,176,000
Legacy Roads and Trails	\$228,000
Deferred Maintenance and Infrastructure Improvement	\$37,000
Total Capital Improvement and Maintenance	\$5,835,000
Land Acquisition	\$86,000
Other Appropriations	\$69,000
Wildland Fire Management	\$18,043,000
Permanent Appropriations	\$706,000
Trust Fund Appropriations	\$1,256,000
Total Assessment	\$55,000,000

Fire Transfers

In FY 2010, 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 2010 and for which funds have not been repaid. From FY 2002 to FY 2010, 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 2010 (dollars in thousands)

Forest & Rangeland Research (FRFR) <i>Funds: Strategic program areas of Forest & Rangeland Research</i>	\$32
State and Private Forestry (SPSP) <i>Funds: Cooperating with and providing assistance to States for forest health, cooperative forestry, education. Also funds international programs</i>	\$3,099
National Forest System (NFnF) <i>Funds: management, protection, improvement, and utilization of the National Forest System</i>	\$106,167
Capital Improvements and Maintenance (CMCM) <i>Funds: construction or improvement of roads, trails, and facilities</i>	\$35,305
Land Acquisitions L&WCF (LALW) and (LAAQ) <i>Funds: Acquisition of land or waters</i>	\$9,308
Brush Disposal (BDBD) <i>Receipts Collected fund: fuel reduction after timber harvest</i>	\$64
Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Fund (FDFD) <i>Fees collected fund: recreation operation, interpretation, and law enforcement</i>	\$45
Timber Purchaser Election Road Construction (PEPE) <i>Funds: construction or improvement of roads in support of timber harvest by small business operators</i>	\$10,090
Timber Salvage Sales (SFSF) <i>Funds: analysis, preparation, and offer of salvage sales</i>	\$112
Working Capital Fund (WCWC) <i>Funds: Replacement and repair of motor vehicles, nursery services, enterprise services.</i>	\$86,029
Cooperative Work, Knutson-Vandenburg (CWKV) <i>Receipts Collected fund: reforestation, wildlife habitat, and fuels as identified in project planning</i>	\$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.

Knutson-Vandenberg (K-V) Financial Status

Overview

The Forest Service has used its authority provided in the annual Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Acts to transfer, from any appropriations or funds available to the Forest Service, necessary amounts to support emergency fire suppression requirements. The Forest Service has historically transferred funds available to the agency 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)

	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011*	FY 2012*
Amount Owed to K-V Fund from Prior Year	\$0	\$159,000	\$159,000	\$163,000	\$33,000	\$33,000	\$33,000
Transfers from K-V Fund	\$159,000	\$0	\$30,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
K-V Fund Repayment	\$0	\$0	\$26,000	\$130,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Balance Outstanding	\$159,000	\$159,000	\$163,000	\$33,000	\$33,000	\$33,000	\$33,000

* As of date of publication.

National Scenic and Historic Trails

	FY 2010				FY 2011			FY 2012		
	(\$ in thousands)									
	Trails	Land Acq.	Partner*	Total	Trails	Land Acq.	Total	Trails	Land Acq.	Total
Appalachian	193	0	185	378	193	0	193	193	0	193
Arizona	125	0	50	175	125	0	125	125	0	125
Continental Divide	2,000	0	370	2,370	2,000	0	2,000	2,000	0	2,000
Florida	1,500	500	1,433	3,433	1,500	0	1,500	1,500	0	1,500
Nez Perce	640	0	319	959	640	0	640	640	0	640
Pacific Crest	2,000	180	2,013	4,193	2,000	0	2,000	2,000	2,940	4,940
Pacific Northwest	125	0	804	929	125	0	125	125	0	125
All-others**	822	1,500	262	2,584	822	0	822	822	0	822
TOTAL	\$7,405	\$2,180	\$5,436	\$15,021	\$7,405	\$0	\$7,405	\$7,405	\$2,940	\$10,345

* Estimated cash and in-kind contributions. Estimated contributions for FY 2011 and FY 2012 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.

Overview

Since enactment of the National Trails System Act in 1968, the Forest Service has designated trail coordinators 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. 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 thru-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 approximately 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 is in the process of establishing a Trail Administrator position for the Trail and 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, Oregon, and Washington. Established in 1968, the Trail was completed in 1993 and lies upon 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 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 agency is in the process of establishing a Trail Administrator position for the Trail and starting development of a comprehensive resource management plan.

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.

Planned Program of Work

For FY 2011 and FY 2012, priority will be placed on continuing to foster and expand partnerships, especially with those partners that involve volunteers and youth organizations. Maintenance and operation of most trails, trailheads, and campgrounds will be accomplished through these efforts. Interpretative and educational programs and products will continue to be delivered.

Specific activities planned in FY 2011 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: Continue to reduce deferred maintenance of trails, shelters, and the historic Stratton Mountain Fire tower and Caretakers Cabin along the Trail in Vermont.
- 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.

- Develop plans for locating 32 miles, construct 5 miles, reconstruct 30 miles, and maintain 75 miles of trail.

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 for locating 278 miles, survey and design 92 miles, construct 30 miles, and reconstruct 48 miles of trail.
- Publish the location of the Trail’s travel route in the Federal Register.
- Publish a high quality map of the Trail for Montana/Idaho and New Mexico segments.
- Develop a private lands easement strategy.

Florida National Scenic Trail

Partners: Florida Trail Association, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and other Federal, State, and non-governmental organizations.

- Complete a strategic plan for the Trail and begin to systematically address statewide issues such as trailheads and kiosks, land acquisition gaps, and support for the volunteer base which builds and maintains the Trail.
- In partnership with Florida Trail Association, implement a pilot Crew Leader Training Program for volunteers to tie in the various elements of safety and tool training necessary in the field with crew management skills and the general knowledge necessary to work with volunteers.

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.
- Complete new exhibits at the Big Hole Battlefield Visitor Center.

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 California, Washington, and Oregon including crosscut saws and horse packing.

- Continue implementation of ARRA projects on BLM and Forest Service lands using Pacific Crest Trail Association's technical assistants with Northwest Service Academy (Americorps) and Student Conservation Association.
- Implement an interagency/partner program review of corridor acquisition needs, acquisition strategy, and easement potential.
- Form an interdisciplinary team to develop planning for management of the PCT to ensure integrated planning efforts.
- Update the PCT's website to provide additional trail management tools.

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 (SKY) programs in the development and maintenance of the Trail.
- Develop plans for locating 60 miles, constructing 12 miles, reconstructing 23 miles, and maintaining 250 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 – Complete walk-over of the 50-mile segment of Ice Age National Scenic Trail within the Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest, assessing the need for reconstruction of priority bridges/boardwalks needs; and re-blazing the entire Trail to update the assurance markers from yellow diamonds to the standard rectangle yellow blazes.
- 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 – Continue replacement of deteriorating signs and removal of blow down to keep the Trail open and clear; coordinate with the Wisconsin Department of Transportation to install signs off of Highway 63 to show the trailhead and Trail crossing; and continue to determine the type and cost estimate for identified bridge replacement needs (Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest); continue to meet with local representatives to relocate the Trail off of roads, and separate mountain bike use off of a portion the Trail on the Marietta Unit (Wayne National Forest); complete bridge designs for Boulder Creek, Silver River and the East Branch of the Ontonagon River and install several stream crossings within the Big Iron River watershed (Ottawa National Forest); conduct routine trail maintenance, replace trail markers on Munising Ranger District, continue trail re-route, maintenance and obliteration of off-road vehicle damage in Castle Rock area, construct trailhead at Castle Rock, construct trail bridge over Carp Wild and Scenic River, and begin planning for re-route adjacent to Rock River Canyon Wilderness Area on Munising District (Hiawatha National Forest); and perform trail assessment and condition (TRAC) surveys with a trail crew (Finger Lakes National Forest).

- Trail of Tears – Install directional signs (Mark Twain National Forest) and continue to raise awareness to the importance of preserving intact trail segments and bringing Cherokee-related cultural history to southern Illinois (Shawnee National Forest).

FY 2010 Program Accomplishments

	Volunteers						
	Hours	In-kind Contributions (\$ in thousands)	Cash Contributions (\$ in thousands)	Miles of Trail Maintained	Miles of Trail Improved	Acres Acquired	Major Structures Constructed ¹
Appalachian	8,888	\$185	\$0	31	1	0	3
Arizona	0	\$0	\$50	74	4	0	0
Continental Divide	6,779	\$141	\$229	855	99	0	0
Florida	68,713	\$1,433	\$0	30	48	22	4
Nez Perce	12,275	\$256	\$64	99	2	0	0
Pacific Crest	96,559	\$2,013	\$0	651	102	193	3
Pacific Northwest	26,000	\$542	\$262	0	36	0	3
Other	11,924	\$249	\$13	178	4	893	5
Total	231,138	\$4,819	\$618	1,918	296	1,108	18

¹ Major structures include bridges, kiosks, boardwalks, campgrounds, etc.

Office of General Counsel Reimbursement

Overview

A Forest Service Administrative Provision in the FY 2010 Appropriations for the Department of Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (P.L.111-88) 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 non-litigation related matters. Future budget justifications for both the Forest Service and the Department of Agriculture should clearly display the sums previously transferred and the requested funding transfers.”

The USDA Office of General Counsel bills the Forest Service quarterly for non litigation travel and related costs. The FY 2010 actual total in the table below reflects billings received to date. Final billing has not been received from the department.

FY 2010 Actual Reimbursement	FY 2011 Estimated Reimbursement	FY 2012 Estimated Reimbursement
\$149,358	\$130,000	\$130,000

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 564 federally recognized Indian 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.

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. 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

OTR is funded by a direct cost pool, using all of the funds available to the FS. 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, OTR works to leverage partnerships through close collaboration between internal units, tribal governments, intertribal organizations, and other Federal and State agencies.

Tribal Relations communication products, as well as the Tribal Relations program training, have recently been refined. This has led to expanded involvement with intertribal organizations and more appropriate implementation of agency policies. In addition, new Presidential Memoranda and Departmental Regulations relating to Tribal Consultation and Collaboration have increased the focus and accountability

of the Agency, as well as the Tribal Relations Program's role in facilitating and advising on those activities.

Partnerships

Overview

For over a century, the Forest Service has maintained a commitment to working with a variety of organizations and interests in its commitment to ‘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 2010, over 8,000 grants were made to partners and \$832.5 million in Forest Service funds were matched with \$553.8 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, capitalize and share information and skills, foster 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. Through strong and enduring partnerships, the agency is able to successfully accomplish far more than it could on its own. Challenge Cost Share Agreements (*see examples and exhibit*) are one approach by which the agency can readily illustrate the power behind shared energies and contribution invested in the public’s interest.

Examples of Forest Service Partnerships

The following examples represent various challenge cost-share relationships between the Forest Service and partners, implemented in FY 2010.

State and Private Forestry

Classrooms without Walls (Region 1): Working closely with the Corvallis School District and with direction and support from a local Resource Advisory Council (RAC), the Bitterroot National Forest is providing unique training and learning opportunities for high school students. Through this project, the school has helped the Forest address some of its pressing management needs (e.g., recreational improvements, forest management, and fire/fuels reduction efforts), while also exposing students to future careers within the natural resource sector and the mission of the agency.

Connecting Citizens of Southeast Michigan with Natural Resource Legacy (Region 9): In partnership with the Henry Ford Museum and Greenfield Village, the Forest Service is sharing conservation education programs with Southeastern Michigan communities, including the Detroit metropolitan area. Through programs and projects such as Penny Pines, Arbor Day celebrations, and National Get Outdoors Day the partnership has created shared educational opportunities to numerous previously unreached community groups and families.

National Forest System

Colorado Bark Beetle Cooperative (Region 2): The Colorado Bark Beetle Cooperative (CBBC) is a collaborative group formed to address the mountain pine beetle epidemic and impacts across a 10-county area within north central Colorado. Working with the Northwest Colorado Council of Governments, the Forest Service has helped support a coordinator for the CBBC to improve communication and coordination, thereby increasing effectiveness in battling bark beetle issues and impacts across the landscape.

Tahoe National Forest Petroglyph Documentation (Region 5): The Forest Service is directed by Congress to identify, evaluate, manage and interpret heritage resources on National Forest System lands. In meeting this direction, the Tahoe National Forest is working closely with the Nevada Rock Art Foundation (NRAF) to document petroglyph sites using current technology and recording standards. Using its own staff and trained volunteers, NRAF is helping to record these valuable resources, using methods such as photo-records, site drawings and GPS locations, so they can be monitored and protected.

Restoring Sagebrush Habitat (Region 6): The Ochoco National Forest is rehabilitating over 2,100 acres of sagebrush-steppe. The intent of this multi-year project is to provide intact sagebrush habitat for the long-term welfare of sage-grouse, and a number of other sagebrush dependent species, some of which are federally listed threatened or endangered. This project contributes to the all-lands statewide *Greater Sage-grouse Conservation Assessment and Strategy for Oregon*, currently being finalized. Partners in this challenge cost share project include the National Wild Turkey Federation, Oregon Department of Wildlife, USDI Bureau of Land Management, National Audubon Society, and the Youth Conservation Corps.

Recreational Site Improvements (Region 9): The Forest Service and AmeriCorps are working closely to improve recreation sites and trails on the Mark Twain National Forest. In addition to completing critical site improvements, projects sponsored through this agreement create a service ethic and career potential for AmeriCorps youth.

Outdoor Nation (Washington Office): The Outdoor Foundation recently launched a new initiative entitled "Outdoor Nation." With support from the Forest Service, the Foundation helped identify and train young Americans to become strong community leaders, while connecting youth with the outdoors. The agreement helped sponsor and recruit youth delegates to the Outdoor Nation Youth Summit and Festival in New York City and supported a career fair and various education tracts at the same event.

Research and Development

Maintenance and Enhancement of the Protected Area Database (North Central Research Station): The Station is working closely with the Conservation Biology Institute to develop improved geographic information system (GIS) datasets of protected areas in the United States. Such datasets are essential to the national forest inventory and monitoring efforts of the Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) Program. In the past, it has been difficult to acquire and maintain accurate and consistent data over large areas in a map format. The Conservation Biology Institute has proven capabilities for such development and this partnership is helping the agency meet informational needs.

Promoting Urban Natural Resources Stewardship through Dance and the Visual Arts (Northern Research Station): In a unique partnership with the Parks & People Foundation, the Forest Service is enabling interaction among scientists, artists, and community members in Baltimore. This partnership encourages communication and collaboration between the groups, with a goal of increasing awareness of the benefits of greening activities and scientific research in and among the communities of Baltimore City.

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 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.

NFF supports well over 100 projects benefiting NFS lands each year through direct grants to nonprofit organizations. These grants bring significant, measurable benefits to NFS lands, waters, wildlife, 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 multiplying the resources available to implement stewardship and restoration projects.

The NFF's *Treasured Landscapes, Unforgettable Experiences* conservation campaign currently funds five integrated restoration sites and five additional conservation initiatives, with the goal of 15 to 20 active sites throughout the NFS by 2013. This funding helps national forests meet specific restoration 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 NFF initiatives for FY 2010 include:

Blackwater Manor Coal Mine Spruce Restoration Project, Monongahela National Forest: The NFF supported West Virginia Highlands Conservancy to help restore the red spruce-northern hardwood forest ecosystem on a reclaimed strip mine site to connect fragmented habitat corridors and improve watershed health.

Hayman Restoration Partnership, Pike National Forest: Through the removal of flash flood debris from creeks and streams, stream bank stabilization, fuel reduction and the repair of trails and recreation resources, the NFF is helping to restore the area burned in the 2002 Hayman fire, the primary watershed for more than 4.3 million people and home to numerous threatened or endangered species.

Peer Mentorship between Uncompahgre Plateau Project and Salmon Valley Stewardship: The NFF funded and coordinated a 1-year peer mentorship between these groups to accelerate organizational learning by sharing information, opportunities and challenges. Topics these groups addressed include organizational structure and growth, working effectively with the Forest Service, and landscape restoration strategies.

Stevens Pass Trail Maintenance and Litter Clean-Up, Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest: The NFF engaged approximately 50 volunteers to maintain a section of the Pacific Crest Trail and clean up litter from a recreational area near Stevens Pass.

Rodeo-Chedeski Ponderosa Pine Reforestation, Apache-Sitgreaves National Forests: The NFF raised private funds to support the planting of 65,000 ponderosa pine seedlings.

The mission and activities of the NFF are consistent with the Administration's Americas 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 2010**

Instrument Type	G&A Count	Forest Service Contribution	Partner Contribution	TOTAL Value
Challenge Cost Share	984	\$44,217,674	\$33,719,231	\$77,936,905
Collection Agreement	1,203	14,963,401	67,889,068	82,852,468
Cooperative Agreement	312	46,057,201	11,587,538	57,644,739
Cooperative Research and Development Agreement	7	137,299	878,906	1,016,205
Cost Reimbursable Agreement	165	12,881,127	419,395	13,300,523
Domestic Grant	1,133	442,158,731	225,597,909	667,756,640
Fire Agreement	122	6,927,849	6,635,426	13,563,275
Inter-agency and Intra-agency Agreement	1,897	101,924,806	150,154,788	252,079,594
International Cooperative Agreement	12	333,000	117,000	450,000
International Grant	12	1,386,402	1,000	1,387,402
International Joint Venture Agreement	13	466,780	142,540	609,320
Join Venture Agreement	570	50,581,332	15,315,653	65,896,984
Law Enforcement Agreement	479	7,317,443	130,213	7,447,656
Memorandum of Understanding	6	0	0	0
Participating Agreement	1,074	71,778,359	35,379,096	107,157,455
Roads Agreement	137	20,235,688	4,089,129	24,324,817
Stewardship Agreement	21	11,125,927	1,724,784	12,850,711
GRAND TOTAL	8,147	\$832,493,015	\$553,781,678	\$1,386,274,693

*Includes ARRA funding and associated projects.

**Challenge Cost Share Agreements
Estimated Funding by Budget Line Item
(\$ in thousands)**

Budget Line Item	FY 2008			FY 2009			FY 2010		
	Forest Service	Partner	Total Value	Forest Service	Partner	Total Value	Forest Service	Partner	Total Value
Forest and Rangeland Research	\$862	\$337	\$1,199	\$5,771	\$3,487	\$9,258	\$2,277	\$1,433	\$3,710
State and Private Forestry	3,010	3,961	6,971	4,465	3,093	7,558	1,805	806	2,611
Inventory and Monitoring	3,614	1,241	4,855	5,245	1,685	6,930	5,688	2,252	7,940
Rec., Heritage and Wilderness	2,671	3,328	5,999	5,754	11,595	17,349	4,605	6,972	11,577
Wildlife & Fisheries Habitat Mgt.	3,789	9,010	12,799	5,919	5,729	11,648	7,052	7,783	14,835
Grazing Management	419	183	602	118	119	237	449	180	629
Forest Products	415	67	482	377	446	823	317	38	355
Veg. and Watershed Mgt.	2,586	2,743	5,329	2,968	2,848	5,816	4,421	2,563	6,984
Minerals and Geology Mgt.	341	329	670	313	193	506	1,173	734	1,907
Landownership Mgt.	26	16	42	242	618	860	294	29	323
Job Corps	1,339	0	1,339	728	0	728	1,485	893	2,378
Wildland Fire Management	1,449	817	2,266	3,064	1,112	4,176	2,434	973	3,407
Facilities	376	1,411	1,787	226	237	463	3,440	1,206	4,646
Roads	661	1,506	2,167	878	588	1,466	1,191	1,910	3,101
Trails	5,091	5,522	10,613	7,200	4,168	11,368	7,244	5,462	12,706
Other	770	388	1,158	964	1,704	2,668	341	485	826
TOTALS	\$27,419	\$30,859	\$58,278	\$44,232	\$37,622	\$81,854	\$44,216	\$33,719	\$77,935

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 (1) Maintain all forest lands within the National Forest System in appropriate forest cover; (2) improve the quality and yield of new timber stands; (3) Promptly achieve desired stocking levels in a cost-efficient manner; and (4) 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 change 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 2010, the agency reforested a total of 236,728 acres. Included in this number are accomplishments from carry-over Emergency Supplemental Funds (22,935 acres) and Rehabilitation and Restoration

program funding (9,390 acres). Of this total, the agency accomplished 91,717 acres through certification of natural regeneration.

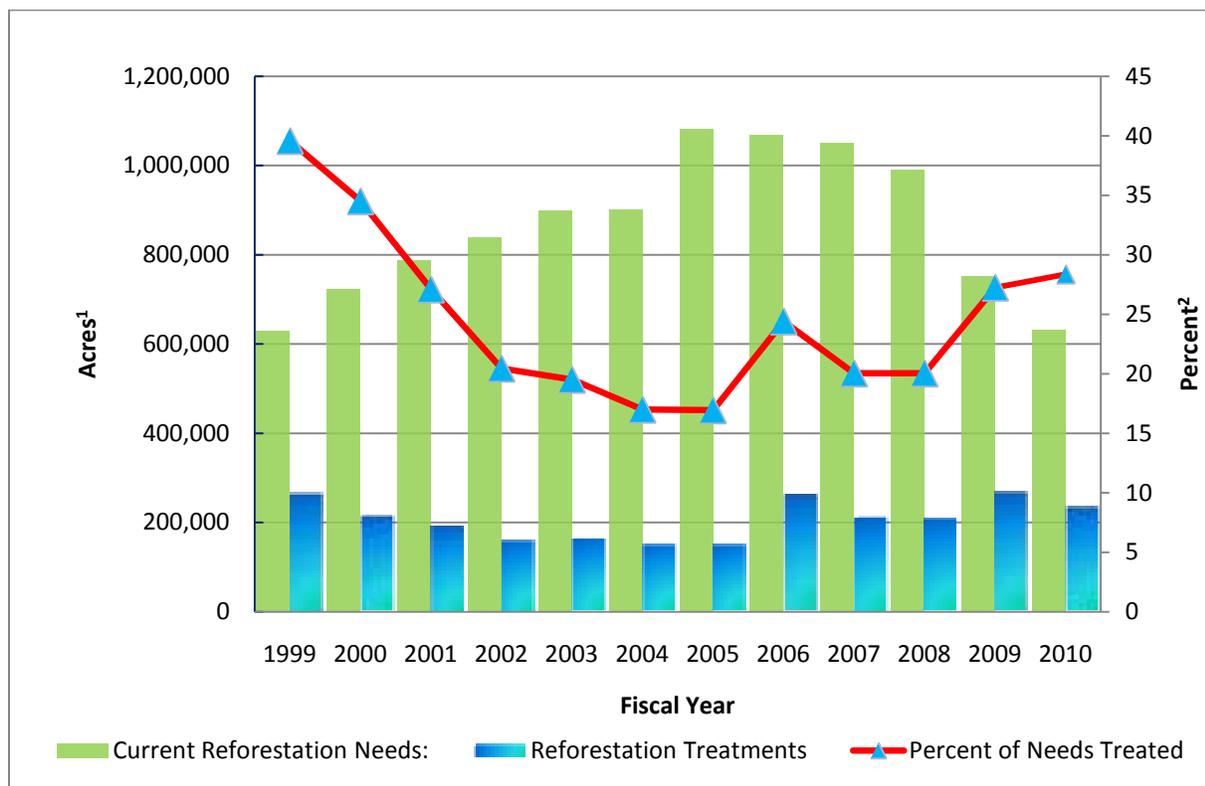
At the start of FY 2011, the agency has identified 635,144 acres of NFS lands that can benefit from reforestation. The identified acres are the result of completed silviculture diagnosis and prescriptions. The on-going assessment of areas impacted by wildfire in prior years significantly added to this figure. Beginning in FY 2010, we modified the way reforestation needs are calculated and now only count needs with expected completion dates. Prior to FY 2010, we used a ledger type accounting of needs (pluses for identification of needs and minuses for accomplishments) which led to errors.

The agency's total reforestation target for FY 2012 is 228,200 acres. This includes approximately 116,300 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 102,500 acres utilizing the Reforestation Trust Fund and K-V Trust funds, and 9,400 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.

Figure 1 shows reforestation needs and accomplishments for FY 1999 through FY 2010. 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 2009, reforestation addressed about 22 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. Increased accomplishments associated with these funds are reflected in the 2010 data displayed in the table below. Reforestation capacity and the projected accomplishments for FY 2012 continue to reflect increases associated with these supplemental funds.

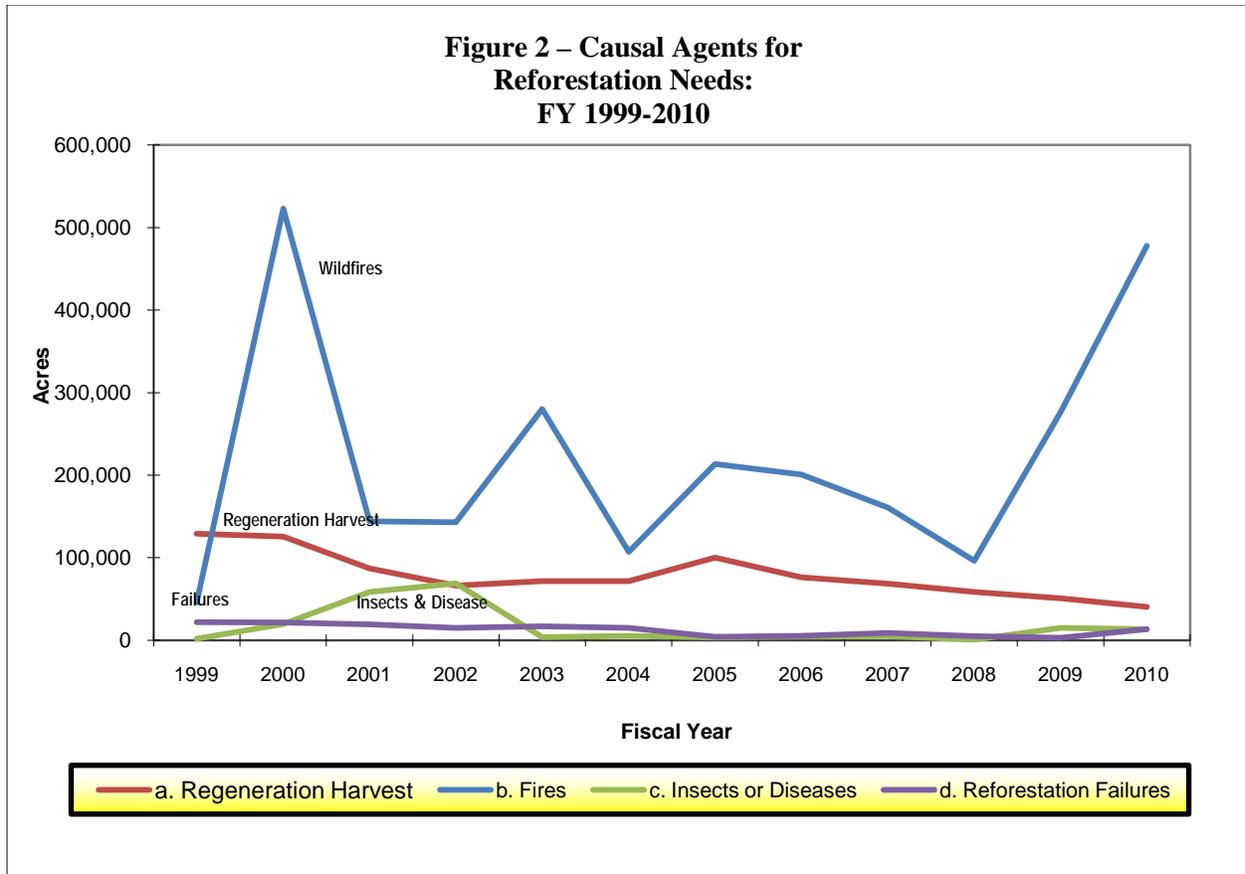
Figure 1 - Trends in Reforestation Fiscal Years FY 1999 – 2010



^{1/}This graph displays the current reforestation needs as of the end of FY 2010. The decrease from FY 2009 to FY 2010 is a result of the change in how reforestation needs are calculated to include only those needs with expected completion dates.

^{2/}The percent accomplishment is calculated by dividing the current year’s accomplishment by the prior fiscal year need.

Figure 2 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 fiscal year 2010 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.



Region, Station, and Area Allocations FY 2008 -2010

Allocation by Regions, Stations, and Area, FY 2008, FY 2009 and FY 2010 (\$ in Thousands)	REGION 01			REGION 02		
	FY08 **	FY09	FY10	FY08 **	FY09	FY10
Forest and Rangeland Research	0	0	2	40	42	42
State & Private Forestry						
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	2,694	2,689	2,885	3,021	2,826	2,729
State Fire Assistance	1,462	1,515	1,886	2,240	2,283	3,077
Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	562	332	496	757	542	684
Volunteer Fire Assistance	376	382	446	656	665	776
Forest Stewardship	794	586	618	1,410	1,049	1,138
Forest Legacy Program	3,672	116	8,872	102	171	2,736
Urban and Community Forestry	640	538	705	1,516	1,456	1,646
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	10,201	6,158	15,906	9,701	8,994	12,785
National Forest System						
Land Management Planning	4,465	3,911	2,718	3,961	3,625	3,190
Inventory and Monitoring	11,109	10,983	11,235	10,393	10,080	9,656
Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	16,400	16,626	16,585	23,786	25,881	26,731
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	10,197	10,477	10,660	8,714	8,865	8,925
Grazing Management	5,313	5,425	5,337	7,039	7,542	7,821
Forest Products	28,234	27,904	30,849	23,411	22,450	24,809
Vegetation and Watershed Management	18,848	19,262	19,394	13,693	14,841	14,319
Minerals and Geology Management	10,088	10,758	9,885	10,053	9,900	9,385
Landownership Management	6,609	6,609	6,789	7,564	7,654	7,686
Law Enforcement Operations	0	0	0	0	0	0
Valles Caldera National Preserve	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, National Forest System	111,262	111,955	113,452	108,615	110,837	112,521
Wildland Fire Management						
Fire Preparedness	55,351	59,844	57,166	28,354	30,548	29,842
Fire Operations -- Suppression	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hazardous Fuels	17,884	21,643	24,896	39,868	27,816	30,236
Rehabilitation and Restoration (NFP)	1,309	1,935	1,443	1,029	556	409
Fire Research and Development	0	0	0	0	0	0
Joint Fire Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Health Management -- Federal Lands (NFP)	1,733	2,003	3,060	1,885	2,428	3,500
Forest Health Management -- Cooperative Lands (NFP)	1,398	1,444	971	1,176	1,304	897
State Fire Assistance (NFP)	563	793	1,738	1,122	1,553	2,512
Volunteer Fire Assistance (NFP)	629	707	707	747	840	840
Total, Wildland Fire Management	78,866	88,368	89,981	74,183	65,046	68,236
Capital Improvement & Maintenance						
Facilities	5,698	5,315	5,845	11,479	11,249	13,800
Roads	18,340	18,376	19,395	20,462	21,115	25,768
Trails	11,464	11,807	11,448	7,282	7,707	9,600
Infrastructure Improvement	730	821	804	866	884	838
Legacy Roads and Trails	4,756	5,811	12,149	3,397	4,101	4,187
Emergency Supplemental	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, Capital Improvement & Maintenance	40,989	42,130	49,641	43,487	45,055	54,193
Land Acquisition						
Land Acquisition -- Land and Water Conservation Fund	5,841	1,444	831	3,620	721	272
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, Land Acquisition	5,841	1,444	831	3,620	721	272
Range Betterment Fund	0	0	271	0	0	513
Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Research	0	0	0	0	0	0
Management of NF Lands for Subsistence Uses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Permanent Working Funds	33,377	25,897	20,351	14,895	23,682	19,602
Trust Funds	18,771	17,302	11,745	12,488	16,911	12,693
Supplemental Funding						
Hurricane/Flood Supp	0	1,700	0	0	0	0
Rehab & Restoration Supp	4,500	10,100	0	0	7,600	0
Hazardous Fuels FED	0	0	0	12,000	5,000	0
Hazardous Fuels S&PF	0	4,000	0	0	13,000	0
Firefighter Retention Supp	0	0	0	0	0	0
Firefighter Retention Supp	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL, ALL FUNDS	303,808	309,054	302,180	279,028	296,888	280,857

Supplemental funding was allocated in FY 2009 that came from supplemental passed in FY 2008

2/ Totals do not include payments to states

3/Any negative amounts shown in the FY08 National/Unallocated column were supplemented in FY08 by fire repayment and/or carryover

Region, Station, and Area Allocations FY 2008 -2010

Allocation by Regions, Stations, and Area, FY 2008, FY 2009 and FY 2010						
(\$ in Thousands)	REGION 03			REGION 04		
	FY08 **	FY09	FY10	FY08 **	FY09	FY10
Forest and Rangeland Research	0	0	0	0	0	0
State & Private Forestry						
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	1,746	1,226	1,286	2,396	2,315	2,310
State Fire Assistance	670	691	929	678	692	917
Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	470	608	384	328	187	234
Volunteer Fire Assistance	157	159	186	122	124	144
Forest Stewardship	771	511	532	404	306	322
Forest Legacy Program	1,930	57	1,021	2,191	109	2,441
Urban and Community Forestry	549	532	618	462	409	563
Economic Action Program	0	0	0	0	0	200
Forest Resources Information and Analysis	0	0	0	0	0	0
International Forestry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, State & Private Forestry	6,294	3,784	4,954	6,582	4,140	7,131
National Forest System						
Land Management Planning	4,757	4,786	4,072	4,061	3,866	2,056
Inventory and Monitoring	10,807	10,194	9,903	12,950	12,976	12,929
Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	20,417	22,480	23,402	26,100	27,296	26,501
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	8,963	8,996	9,524	10,926	10,892	11,085
Grazing Management	9,530	8,742	8,567	9,694	9,719	9,515
Forest Products	12,026	11,277	11,044	16,607	14,421	13,362
Vegetation and Watershed Management	11,312	13,251	13,204	16,555	16,367	17,616
Minerals and Geology Management	8,145	7,995	8,318	12,074	13,015	11,676
Landownership Management	5,317	5,445	5,595	8,459	8,292	8,337
Law Enforcement Operations	0	0	0	0	0	0
Valles Caldera National Preserve	0	4,000	0	0	0	0
Total, National Forest System	91,274	97,167	93,628	117,427	116,846	113,077
Wildland Fire Management						
Fire Preparedness	58,520	62,752	60,823	56,417	60,334	55,328
Fire Operations -- Suppression	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hazardous Fuels	43,485	44,626	42,144	19,143	21,776	23,249
Rehabilitation and Restoration (NFP)	1,491	1,037	1,143	1,274	1,938	2,444
Fire Research and Development	0	0	0	0	0	0
Joint Fire Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Health Management -- Federal Lands (NFP)	663	1,193	446	1,702	2,007	2,897
Forest Health Management -- Cooperative Lands (NFP)	622	334	1,348	1,137	1,346	827
State Fire Assistance (NFP)	268	376	1,358	277	389	1,612
Volunteer Fire Assistance (NFP)	511	575	576	275	310	310
Total, Wildland Fire Management	105,561	110,893	107,837	80,225	88,100	86,667
Capital Improvement & Maintenance						
Facilities	8,844	8,811	9,081	8,167	7,927	11,285
Roads	19,472	19,931	21,472	20,598	19,509	19,055
Trails	3,831	4,087	4,008	6,295	6,882	8,921
Infrastructure Improvement	712	748	711	773	791	811
Legacy Roads and Trails	3,076	3,698	7,090	3,880	4,710	10,122
Emergency Supplemental	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, Capital Improvement & Maintenance	35,934	37,274	42,362	39,713	39,818	50,193
Land Acquisition						
Land Acquisition -- Land and Water Conservation Fund	202	194	207	4,070	680	592
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts	0	0	0	63	69	63
Total, Land Acquisition	202	194	207	4,133	748	655
Range Betterment Fund	0	0	671	0	0	749
Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Research	0	0	0	0	0	0
Management of NF Lands for Subsistence Uses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Permanent Working Funds	24,492	25,603	14,086	18,282	28,206	41,492
Trust Funds	4,841	3,443	3,810	10,801	7,198	5,913
Supplemental Funding						
Hurricane/Flood Supp	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rehab & Restoration Supp	550	6,550	0	7,500	9,400	0
Hazardous Fuels FED	0	5,000	0	0	2,000	0
Hazardous Fuels S&PF	0	12,000	0	0	7,000	0
Firefighter Retention Supp	0	0	0	0	0	0
Firefighter Retention Supp	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL, ALL FUNDS	269,148	301,907	267,556	284,664	303,457	305,877

1/ Supplemental funding was allocated in FY 2009 that came from supplemental passed in FY 2008

2/ Totals do not include payments to states

3/Any negative amounts shown in the FY08 National/Unallocated column were supplemented in FY08 by fire repayment and/or carryover

Region, Station, and Area Allocations FY 2008 -2010

Allocation by Regions, Stations, and Area, FY 2008, FY 2009 and FY 2010						
(\$ in Thousands)	REGION 05			REGION 06		
	FY08 **	FY09	FY10	FY08 **	FY09	FY10
Forest and Rangeland Research	0	0	0	0	0	150
State & Private Forestry						
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	2,972	2,935	2,622	4,029	4,293	3,535
State Fire Assistance	1,644	1,684	2,473	1,895	2,567	2,713
Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	1,127	976	1,167	1,023	916	1,102
Volunteer Fire Assistance	316	321	374	194	197	230
Forest Stewardship	836	581	707	1,257	963	997
Forest Legacy Program	4,793	332	4,881	1,707	112	5,127
Urban and Community Forestry	2,642	2,419	2,317	1,252	696	1,731
Economic Action Program	1,280	0	3,000	246	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	15,611	9,248	17,541	11,603	9,745	15,435
National Forest System						
Land Management Planning	3,690	3,395	2,736	5,641	5,306	4,828
Inventory and Monitoring	13,306	13,185	13,102	14,857	13,955	13,932
Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	30,901	31,555	31,120	22,437	25,051	26,897
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	13,483	14,302	13,635	16,715	17,522	17,303
Grazing Management	2,961	3,328	3,209	3,767	3,971	3,971
Forest Products	31,097	36,343	34,948	55,555	61,182	59,165
Vegetation and Watershed Management	16,757	15,719	18,398	22,978	22,754	22,779
Minerals and Geology Management	8,227	7,338	6,672	5,836	5,768	5,533
Landownership Management	10,559	10,400	10,438	9,181	9,193	9,019
Law Enforcement Operations	0	0	0	0	0	0
Valles Caldera National Preserve	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, National Forest System	130,982	135,565	134,259	156,965	164,702	163,427
Wildland Fire Management						
Fire Preparedness	196,918	212,037	205,755	75,246	80,646	78,827
Fire Operations -- Suppression	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hazardous Fuels	121,166	57,616	58,074	34,239	35,708	35,538
Rehabilitation and Restoration (NFP)	2,019	2,596	2,548	2,029	1,437	1,251
Fire Research and Development	0	0	0	0	0	0
Joint Fire Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Health Management -- Federal Lands (NFP)	2,038	2,178	2,897	2,084	2,869	3,589
Forest Health Management -- Cooperative Lands (NFP)	1,412	1,493	955	1,599	1,652	2,054
State Fire Assistance (NFP)	5,608	5,839	11,899	2,393	1,721	2,299
Volunteer Fire Assistance (NFP)	865	974	973	629	707	707
Total, Wildland Fire Management	330,026	282,733	283,101	118,218	124,742	124,265
Capital Improvement & Maintenance						
Facilities	11,101	10,283	13,642	9,499	9,445	14,552
Roads	25,976	25,387	24,696	34,764	33,923	33,286
Trails	7,750	7,888	7,835	7,632	8,000	7,680
Infrastructure Improvement	915	1,028	1,029	1,151	1,215	1,261
Legacy Roads and Trails	6,719	8,279	10,086	8,372	10,528	19,510
Emergency Supplemental	14,000	0	0	0	0	0
Total, Capital Improvement & Maintenance	66,461	52,865	57,288	61,418	63,111	76,290
Land Acquisition						
Land Acquisition -- Land and Water Conservation Fund	5,266	1,337	704	2,390	787	438
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts	974	981	987	0	0	0
Total, Land Acquisition	6,240	2,318	1,691	2,390	787	438
Range Betterment Fund	0	0	159	0	0	225
Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Research	0	0	0	0	0	0
Management of NF Lands for Subsistence Uses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Permanent Working Funds	38,896	64,598	48,751	52,910	74,742	54,427
Trust Funds	32,919	28,394	25,903	35,189	33,413	31,644
Supplemental Funding						
Hurricane/Flood Supp	0	0	0	0	10,300	0
Rehab & Restoration Supp	10,730	24,300	0	640	9,500	0
Hazardous Fuels FED	68,000	35,000	0	0	0	0
Hazardous Fuels S&PF	0	75,000	0	0	7,000	0
Firefighter Retention Supp	0	0	0	0	0	0
Firefighter Retention Supp	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL, ALL FUNDS	699,864	710,021	568,693	439,334	498,042	466,299

Supplemental funding was allocated in FY 2009 that came from supplemental passed in FY 2008

2/ Totals do not include payments to states

3/Any negative amounts shown in the FY08 National/Unallocated column were supplemented in FY08 by fire repayment and/or carryover

Region, Station, and Area Allocations FY 2008 -2010

Allocation by Regions, Stations, and Area, FY 2008, FY 2009 and FY 2010						
(\$ in Thousands)	REGION 08			REGION 09		
	FY08 **	FY09	FY10	FY08 **	FY09	FY10
Forest and Rangeland Research	95	99	112	0	0	0
State & Private Forestry						
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	10,020	7,176	8,855	13	15	18
State Fire Assistance	7,062	7,003	9,194	75	81	76
Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	13,045	12,063	13,749	0	0	0
Volunteer Fire Assistance	1,628	1,652	1,928	0	0	0
Forest Stewardship	8,206	6,371	6,655	0	0	0
Forest Legacy Program	16,556	824	18,858	0	0	0
Urban and Community Forestry	6,693	6,326	5,817	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	63,211	41,416	65,057	88	97	93
National Forest System						
Land Management Planning	3,864	3,819	3,802	2,248	2,259	2,246
Inventory and Monitoring	11,390	10,509	10,704	12,638	12,307	12,175
Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	27,061	29,663	30,855	23,482	25,528	24,561
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	16,787	17,884	17,596	14,281	14,756	14,627
Grazing Management	586	594	534	458	541	527
Forest Products	30,898	31,554	31,941	29,876	27,922	34,542
Vegetation and Watershed Management	14,638	15,004	15,305	14,175	15,425	14,662
Minerals and Geology Management	4,524	4,711	4,454	5,910	6,350	6,009
Landownership Management	9,367	9,651	9,964	8,636	8,910	9,411
Law Enforcement Operations	0	0	0	0	0	0
Valles Caldera National Preserve	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, National Forest System	119,113	123,389	125,155	111,704	113,998	118,761
Wildland Fire Management						
Fire Preparedness	33,775	36,112	34,573	21,820	23,406	22,967
Fire Operations -- Suppression	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hazardous Fuels	37,767	41,999	41,374	11,622	12,101	11,130
Rehabilitation and Restoration (NFP)	324	379	347	305	448	573
Fire Research and Development	0	0	0	0	0	0
Joint Fire Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Health Management -- Federal Lands (NFP)	59	0	1,000	0	0	0
Forest Health Management -- Cooperative Lands (NFP)	512	460	818	0	0	0
State Fire Assistance (NFP)	8,407	11,791	13,464	0	-1	0
Volunteer Fire Assistance (NFP)	2,000	2,250	2,250	0	0	0
Total, Wildland Fire Management	82,843	92,991	93,826	33,747	35,955	34,670
Capital Improvement & Maintenance						
Facilities	17,376	14,848	17,326	10,725	9,249	11,251
Roads	25,824	25,910	25,746	20,734	20,278	20,672
Trails	8,678	8,989	8,586	6,515	6,780	7,188
Infrastructure Improvement	1,090	1,114	1,065	880	816	926
Legacy Roads and Trails	4,833	5,909	11,757	4,065	5,618	10,224
Emergency Supplemental	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, Capital Improvement & Maintenance	57,801	56,770	64,479	42,920	42,741	50,262
Land Acquisition						
Land Acquisition -- Land and Water Conservation Fund	6,360	1,887	1,172	10,240	2,655	1,594
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, Land Acquisition	6,360	1,887	1,172	10,240	2,655	1,594
Range Betterment Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Research	0	0	0	0	0	0
Management of NF Lands for Subsistence Uses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Permanent Working Funds	28,474	36,087	27,775	24,834	31,571	23,642
Trust Funds	30,066	32,087	35,226	21,211	24,309	25,028
Supplemental Funding						
Hurricane/Flood Supp	0	18,000	0	0	0	0
Rehab & Restoration Supp	1,080	4,400	0	0	2,450	0
Hazardous Fuels FED	0	3,000	0	0	0	0
Hazardous Fuels S&PF	0	7,000	0	0	0	0
Firefighter Retention Supp	0	0	0	0	0	0
Firefighter Retention Supp	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL, ALL FUNDS	389,043	417,126	412,800	244,745	253,775	254,051

1/ Supplemental funding was allocated in FY 2009 that came from supplemental passed in FY 2008

2/ Totals do not include payments to states

3/Any negative amounts shown in the FY08 National/Unallocated column were supplemented in FY08 by fire repayment and/or carryover

Region, Station, and Area Allocations FY 2008 -2010

Allocation by Regions, Stations, and Area, FY 2008, FY 2009 and FY 2010 (\$ in Thousands)	REGION 10			FOREST PRODUCTS LAB 11		
	FY08 **	FY09	FY10	FY08 **	FY09	FY10
Forest and Rangeland Research	0	0	30	18,786	19,214	19,361
State & Private Forestry						
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	1,465	1,295	1,260	0	0	0
State Fire Assistance	720	741	916	0	0	0
Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	653	587	734	0	0	0
Volunteer Fire Assistance	130	132	154	0	0	0
Forest Stewardship	662	490	515	0	0	0
Forest Legacy Program	1,174	67	745	0	0	0
Urban and Community Forestry	258	277	250	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	5,062	3,589	4,574	0	0	0
National Forest System						
Land Management Planning	1,108	1,059	926	0	0	0
Inventory and Monitoring	7,311	7,095	7,150	0	0	0
Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	9,923	11,344	10,790	0	0	0
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	8,861	9,159	10,298	0	0	0
Grazing Management	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Products	19,876	18,906	17,567	0	0	0
Vegetation and Watershed Management	3,428	4,735	4,621	0	0	0
Minerals and Geology Management	3,311	3,851	3,649	12	0	0
Landownership Management	4,528	4,800	4,729	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	58,345	60,950	59,730	12	0	0
Wildland Fire Management						
Fire Preparedness	2,865	2,993	2,949	0	0	0
Fire Operations -- Suppression	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hazardous Fuels	1,043	1,191	1,017	6,891	5,416	5,000
Rehabilitation and Restoration (NFP)	75	80	6	0	0	0
Fire Research and Development	0	0	0	703	716	703
Joint Fire Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Health Management -- Federal Lands (NFP)	691	833	161	0	0	0
Forest Health Management -- Cooperative Lands (NFP)	350	527	1,161	0	0	0
State Fire Assistance (NFP)	2,789	456	416	0	0	0
Volunteer Fire Assistance (NFP)	275	309	309	0	0	0
Total, Wildland Fire Management	8,088	6,389	6,020	7,594	6,133	5,703
Capital Improvement & Maintenance						
Facilities	8,563	9,282	8,718	14,935	16,394	785
Roads	14,848	11,823	10,538	0	0	0
Trails	4,383	4,737	4,717	0	0	0
Infrastructure Improvement	717	646	604	133	387	0
Legacy Roads and Trails	668	1,348	3,034	0	0	0
Emergency Supplemental	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, Capital Improvement & Maintenance	29,179	27,836	27,611	15,068	16,780	785
Land Acquisition						
Land Acquisition -- Land and Water Conservation Fund	628	120	72	0	0	0
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, Land Acquisition	628	120	72	0	0	0
Range Betterment Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Research	0	0	0	0	0	20
Management of NF Lands for Subsistence Uses	4,573	4,533	2,116	0	0	0
Permanent Working Funds	7,212	8,351	8,451	0	0	0
Trust Funds	2,790	3,441	2,715	604	604	470
Supplemental Funding						
Hurricane/Flood Supp	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rehab & Restoration Supp	0	700	0	0	0	0
Hazardous Fuels FED	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hazardous Fuels S&PF	0	0	0	0	0	0
Firefighter Retention Supp	0	0	0	0	0	0
Firefighter Retention Supp	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL, ALL FUNDS	115,878	115,909	111,317	42,064	42,731	26,339

1/ Supplemental funding was allocated in FY 2009 that came from supplemental passed in FY 2008

2/ Totals do not include payments to states

3/Any negative amounts shown in the FY08 National/Unallocated column were supplemented in FY08 by fire repayment and/or carryover

Region, Station, and Area Allocations FY 2008 -2010

Allocation by Regions, Stations, and Area, FY 2008, FY 2009 and FY 2010 (\$ in Thousands)	ROCKY MTN RESEARCH STATION 22			NORTHEAST RESEARCH STATION 24		
	FY08 **	FY09	FY10	FY08 **	FY09	FY10
Forest and Rangeland Research	39,716	40,998	41,563	54,547	55,363	0
State & Private Forestry						
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	140	140	217	694	435	0
State Fire Assistance	0	0	2	240	178	0
Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	50	0	2	223	195	0
Volunteer Fire Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Stewardship	0	179	213	349	245	0
Forest Legacy Program	0	0	0	55	38	0
Urban and Community Forestry	75	10	2	466	356	0
Economic Action Program	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Resources Information and Analysis	0	0	1	0	0	0
International Forestry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, State & Private Forestry	265	329	437	2,026	1,447	0
National Forest System						
Land Management Planning	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inventory and Monitoring	0	0	0	0	0	0
Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	30	60	29	26	1	0
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	0	0	0	0	107	0
Grazing Management	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Products	0	0	0	0	181	0
Vegetation and Watershed Management	0	0	42	0	168	0
Minerals and Geology Management	12	0	0	12	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	42	60	71	38	457	0
Wildland Fire Management						
Fire Preparedness	1,153	1,258	2,155	0	0	0
Fire Operations -- Suppression	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hazardous Fuels	1,411	1,663	1,600	150	76	0
Rehabilitation and Restoration (NFP)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fire Research and Development	7,785	7,281	7,695	3,387	3,451	0
Joint Fire Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Health Management -- Federal Lands (NFP)	0	0	0	1	0	0
Forest Health Management -- Cooperative Lands (NFP)	0	0	0	4	0	0
State Fire Assistance (NFP)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Volunteer Fire Assistance (NFP)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, Wildland Fire Management	10,349	10,202	11,450	3,542	3,528	0
Capital Improvement & Maintenance						
Facilities	825	1,163	1,771	1,979	2,325	0
Roads	0	0	0	0	62	0
Trails	0	0	0	0	9	0
Infrastructure Improvement	137	27	0	142	56	0
Legacy Roads and Trails	0	0	0	0	0	0
Emergency Supplemental	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, Capital Improvement & Maintenance	962	1,190	1,771	2,121	2,452	0
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
Total, Land Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0
Range Betterment Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Research	0	0	0	0	0	0
Management of NF Lands for Subsistence Uses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Permanent Working Funds	30	22	100	0	20	0
Trust Funds	700	700	800	750	1,200	0
Supplemental Funding						
Hurricane/Flood Supp	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rehab & Restoration Supp	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hazardous Fuels FED	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hazardous Fuels S&PF	0	0	0	0	0	0
Firefighter Retention Supp	0	0	0	0	0	0
Firefighter Retention Supp	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL, ALL FUNDS	52,064	53,501	56,192	63,024	64,466	0

1/ Supplemental funding was allocated in FY 2009 that came from supplemental passed in FY 2008

2/ Totals do not include payments to states

3/ Any negative amounts shown in the FY08 National/Unallocated column were supplemented in FY08 by fire repayment and/or carryover

Region, Station, and Area Allocations FY 2008 -2010

Allocation by Regions, Stations, and Area, FY 2008, FY 2009 and FY 2010 (\$ in Thousands)	PACIFIC NORTHWEST RESEARCH STATION 26			PACIFIC SOUTHWEST RESEARCH STATION 27		
	FY08 **	FY09	FY10	FY08 **	FY09	FY10
Forest and Rangeland Research	40,678	41,546	42,444	19,867	19,866	20,645
State & Private Forestry						
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	20	0	630	26	0	39
State Fire Assistance	0	0	264	0	0	16
Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	400	417	469	140	146	4
Volunteer Fire Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Stewardship	0	0	313	54	48	19
Forest Legacy Program	75	71	60	0	0	4
Urban and Community Forestry	0	0	237	84	58	15
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	495	488	1,973	304	252	97
National Forest System						
Land Management Planning	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inventory and Monitoring	800	606	600	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	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vegetation and Watershed Management	200	205	200	410	492	480
Minerals and Geology Management	40	0	0	40	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	1,040	811	800	450	492	480
Wildland Fire Management						
Fire Preparedness	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fire Operations -- Suppression	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hazardous Fuels	70	184	370	70	76	70
Rehabilitation and Restoration (NFP)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fire Research and Development	3,406	3,471	3,865	2,955	3,011	2,955
Joint Fire Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Health Management -- Federal Lands (NFP)	448	513	400	37	0	0
Forest Health Management -- Cooperative Lands (NFP)	0	0	0	0	0	0
State Fire Assistance (NFP)	0	0	-9	0	0	0
Volunteer Fire Assistance (NFP)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, Wildland Fire Management	3,924	4,168	4,626	3,062	3,087	3,025
Capital Improvement & Maintenance						
Facilities	695	91	5,086	759	872	1,460
Roads	0	0	3	0	0	0
Trails	0	0	0	0	0	0
Infrastructure Improvement	93	2	0	63	20	0
Legacy Roads and Trails	0	0	0	0	0	0
Emergency Supplemental	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, Capital Improvement & Maintenance	788	93	5,089	822	893	1,460
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
Total, Land Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0
Range Betterment Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Research	0	0	0	0	0	0
Management of NF Lands for Subsistence Uses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Permanent Working Funds	20	20	20	303	903	2,671
Trust Funds	850	850	305	2,005	2,043	2,043
Supplemental Funding						
Hurricane/Flood Supp	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rehab & Restoration Supp	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hazardous Fuels FED	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hazardous Fuels S&PF	0	0	0	0	0	0
Firefighter Retention Supp	0	0	0	0	0	0
Firefighter Retention Supp	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL, ALL FUNDS	47,795	47,975	55,258	26,813	27,535	30,421

1/ Supplemental funding was allocated in FY 2009 that came from supplemental passed in FY 2008

2/ Totals do not include payments to states

3/Any negative amounts shown in the FY08 National/Unallocated column were supplemented in FY08 by fire repayment and/or carryover

Region, Station, and Area Allocations FY 2008 -2010

Allocation by Regions, Stations, and Area, FY 2008, FY 2009 and FY 2010 (\$ in Thousands)	SOUTHERN RESEARCH STATION 33			IITF 12		
	FY08 **	FY09	FY10	FY08 **	FY09	FY10
Forest and Rangeland Research	49,437	50,824	52,248	3,480	3,548	2,924
State & Private Forestry						
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	70	0	60	20	10	25
State Fire Assistance	0	0	15	314	348	458
Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	576	573	610	167	178	187
Volunteer Fire Assistance	0	0	0	51	52	60
Forest Stewardship	775	379	437	410	321	274
Forest Legacy Program	10	9	10	610	58	1,580
Urban and Community Forestry	65	62	72	451	506	428
Economic Action Program	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Resources Information and Analysis	4,269	4,766	4,878	0	0	0
International Forestry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, State & Private Forestry	5,765	5,791	6,082	2,023	1,473	3,012
National Forest System						
Land Management Planning	0	0	0	15	20	0
Inventory and Monitoring	600	606	600	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	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vegetation and Watershed Management	242	248	200	62	17	0
Minerals and Geology Management	12	0	0	60	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	854	800	137	37	0
Wildland Fire Management						
Fire Preparedness	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fire Operations -- Suppression	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hazardous Fuels	70	76	270	0	0	0
Rehabilitation and Restoration (NFP)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fire Research and Development	2,527	2,575	2,527	0	0	0
Joint Fire Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Health Management -- Federal Lands (NFP)	400	513	400	0	0	0
Forest Health Management -- Cooperative Lands (NFP)	0	0	14	0	0	0
State Fire Assistance (NFP)	0	0	14	116	140	109
Volunteer Fire Assistance (NFP)	0	0	0	69	78	78
Total, Wildland Fire Management	2,997	3,164	3,225	185	218	187
Capital Improvement & Maintenance						
Facilities	342	1,271	1,696	891	307	519
Roads	0	0	0	0	1	0
Trails	0	0	0	0	3	0
Infrastructure Improvement	158	32	0	12	7	0
Legacy Roads and Trails	0	0	0	0	0	0
Emergency Supplemental	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, Capital Improvement & Maintenance	500	1,302	1,696	903	318	519
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
Total, Land Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0
Range Betterment Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Research	0	0	0	0	0	0
Management of NF Lands for Subsistence Uses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Permanent Working Funds	2	2	3	0	0	0
Trust Funds	1,316	812	2,010	0	398	120
Supplemental Funding						
Hurricane/Flood Supp	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rehab & Restoration Supp	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hazardous Fuels FED	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hazardous Fuels S&PF	0	0	0	0	0	0
Firefighter Retention Supp	0	0	0	0	0	0
Firefighter Retention Supp	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL, ALL FUNDS	60,871	62,749	66,064	6,728	5,991	6,762

1/ Supplemental funding was allocated in FY 2009 that came from supplemental passed in FY 2008

2/ Totals do not include payments to states

3/ Any negative amounts shown in the FY08 National/Unallocated column were supplemented in FY08 by fire repayment and/or carryover

Region, Station, and Area Allocations FY 2008 -2010

Allocation by Regions, Stations, and Area, FY 2008, FY 2009 and FY 2010 (\$ in Thousands)	NE AREA STATE & PRIVATE FOREST			ASC		
	FY08 **	FY09	FY10	FY08 **	FY09	FY10
Forest and Rangeland Research	0	0	114	27,457	29,708	33,144
State & Private Forestry						
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	9,682	8,200	11,534	4,426	4,924	5,299
State Fire Assistance	6,129	6,401	8,686	650	845	904
Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	16,666	4,898	14,224	749	928	1,100
Volunteer Fire Assistance	2,282	2,315	2,702	0	0	0
Forest Stewardship	10,397	7,806	9,200	1,129	1,300	1,101
Forest Legacy Program	17,302	1,566	27,247	369	360	527
Urban and Community Forestry	8,605	7,713	8,504	747	785	831
Economic Action Program	2,680	0	1,800	0	0	0
Forest Resources Information and Analysis	0	0	0	222	167	100
International Forestry	0	0	2	378	432	527
Total, State & Private Forestry	73,743	38,900	83,898	8,670	9,742	10,389
National Forest System						
Land Management Planning	0	0	20	4,874	5,683	6,088
Inventory and Monitoring	0	0	68	14,688	16,393	19,117
Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	0	0	154	37,391	37,216	41,819
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	0	0	63	14,038	15,210	17,401
Grazing Management	0	0	27	5,941	6,792	7,590
Forest Products	0	0	168	43,710	47,570	48,698
Vegetation and Watershed Management	0	0	80	22,615	21,129	22,215
Minerals and Geology Management	0	0	31	8,676	8,939	9,166
Landownership Management	0	0	41	10,254	10,842	12,156
Law Enforcement Operations	0	0	51	10,395	12,614	15,604
Valles Caldera National Preserve	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, National Forest System	0	0	704	172,583	182,388	199,853
Wildland Fire Management						
Fire Preparedness	35	51	35	23,228	25,688	29,106
Fire Operations -- Suppression	0	0	0	91,149	102,759	117,120
Hazardous Fuels	5	5	155	31,281	34,746	41,492
Rehabilitation and Restoration (NFP)	0	0	2	238	175	619
Fire Research and Development	0	0	8	1,601	1,910	2,104
Joint Fire Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Health Management -- Federal Lands (NFP)	4	5	9	1,585	1,021	1,221
Forest Health Management -- Cooperative Lands (NFP)	235	3	4	209	209	389
State Fire Assistance (NFP)	6,077	8,224	9,141	33	23	15
Volunteer Fire Assistance (NFP)	2,000	2,250	2,250	0	0	0
Total, Wildland Fire Management	8,356	10,539	11,604	149,323	166,529	192,066
Capital Improvement & Maintenance						
Facilities	0	902	37	8,396	8,793	9,636
Roads	0	0	83	18,905	21,310	23,816
Trails	0	0	45	8,090	9,326	10,592
Infrastructure Improvement	0	21	1	323	297	238
Legacy Roads and Trails	0	0	6	0	0	1,364
Emergency Supplemental	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, Capital Improvement & Maintenance	0	923	172	35,713	39,725	45,646
Land Acquisition						
Land Acquisition -- Land and Water Conservation Fund	0	0	4	859	1,149	1,344
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, Land Acquisition	0	0	4	859	1,149	1,344
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	1	332	333	390
Permanent Working Funds	8	9	37	7,298	9,223	7,788
Trust Funds	0	0	41	9,378	10,734	11,215
Supplemental Funding						
Hurricane/Flood Supp	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rehab & Restoration Supp	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hazardous Fuels FED	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hazardous Fuels S&PF	0	0	0	0	0	0
Firefighter Retention Supp	0	0	0	0	0	0
Firefighter Retention Supp	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL, ALL FUNDS	82,107	50,371	96,577	411,613	449,530	501,836

1/ Supplemental funding was allocated in FY 2009 that came from supplemental passed in FY 2008

2/ Totals do not include payments to states

3/ Any negative amounts shown in the FY08 National/Unallocated column were supplemented in FY08 by fire repayment and/or carryover

Region, Station, and Area Allocations FY 2008 -2010

Allocation by Regions, Stations, and Area, FY 2008, FY 2009 and FY 2010		WO			National / Unallocated		
(\$ in Thousands)		FY08 **	FY09	FY10	FY08 **	FY09	FY10
Forest and Rangeland Research		19,426	19,472	21,253	12,398	14,971	18,963
State & Private Forestry							
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands		4,964	6,432	6,506	5,711	9,198	7,393
State Fire Assistance		2,111	2,508	2,513	6,713	7,464	4,108
Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands		3,254	1,770	1,762	4,352	20,976	11,514
Volunteer Fire Assistance		0	0	0	-6	0	0
Forest Stewardship		2,440	2,478	2,574	-363	3,386	3,756
Forest Legacy Program		1,637	1,549	1,349	135	44,005	1,002
Urban and Community Forestry		1,416	1,400	1,905	1,770	5,997	4,502
Economic Action Program		0	0	0	0	4,973	0
Forest Resources Information and Analysis		38	27	35	-13	40	21
International Forestry		6,900	6,843	9,177	105	1,224	113
Total, State & Private Forestry		22,759	23,006	25,821	18,404	97,263	32,409
National Forest System							
Land Management Planning		9,062	8,823	8,116	1,086	2,281	5,119
Inventory and Monitoring		46,861	44,861	45,397	-1,130	3,828	3,935
Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness		15,672	15,248	15,997	9,009	9,686	9,649
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management		7,263	7,232	7,924	2,155	3,985	3,974
Grazing Management		1,831	1,719	2,039	1,043	1,629	1,577
Forest Products		23,975	21,592	19,312	7,238	11,363	10,318
Vegetation and Watershed Management		12,563	13,533	17,343	8,962	7,286	7,102
Minerals and Geology Management		4,815	4,663	10,470	2,297	2,182	1,992
Landownership Management		9,343	8,834	8,838	1,482	2,669	2,602
Law Enforcement Operations		8,054	8,139	8,011	113,461	114,747	121,316
Valles Caldera National Preserve		0	0	0	3,692	0	3,500
Total, National Forest System		139,440	134,644	143,446	149,297	159,656	171,083
Wildland Fire Management							
Fire Preparedness		58,406	73,584	78,767	53,732	5,749	16,706
Fire Operations -- Suppression		17,086	19,279	184,182	1,069,385	871,909	696,203
Hazardous Fuels		15,685	12,797	14,672	8,236	8,571	18,929
Rehabilitation and Restoration (NFP)		75	33	96	660	885	720
Fire Research and Development		220	261	255	936	1,240	419
Joint Fire Sciences		0	0	0	7,875	8,000	5,000
Forest Health Management -- Federal Lands (NFP)		314	202	219	387	1,488	954
Forest Health Management -- Cooperative Lands (NFP)		41	39	65	1,163	1,117	1,925
State Fire Assistance (NFP)		82	82	133	20,232	23,613	26,548
Volunteer Fire Assistance (NFP)		0	0	0	-125	0	0
Total, Wildland Fire Management		91,908	106,277	278,389	1,162,481	922,571	767,403
Capital Improvement & Maintenance							
Facilities		3,771	4,248	3,833	-2,291	3,679	3,278
Roads		7,719	6,080	6,942	281	5,120	5,048
Trails		3,108	2,863	2,848	1,337	1,937	1,912
Infrastructure Improvement		125	117	104	-62	71	749
Legacy Roads and Trails		0	0	223	0	0	249
Emergency Supplemental		0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, Capital Improvement & Maintenance		14,723	13,308	13,951	-735	10,807	11,236
Land Acquisition							
Land Acquisition -- Land and Water Conservation Fund		151	178	476	2,199	38,624	55,815
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts		0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, Land Acquisition		151	178	476	2,199	38,624	55,815
Range Betterment Fund		0	0	0	2,556	3,600	1,012
Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Research		0	0	0	55	50	30
Management of NF Lands for Subsistence Uses		59	52	54	10	82	85
Permanent Working Funds		11,510	2,151	1,857	5,890	7,316	18,843
Trust Funds		1,920	2,035	1,877	2,411	2,475	2,275
Supplemental Funding							
Hurricane/Flood Supp		0	0	0	0	0	0
Rehab & Restoration Supp		0	0	0	0	0	0
Hazardous Fuels FED		0	0	0	0	0	0
Hazardous Fuels S&PF		0	0	0	0	0	0
Firefighter Retention Supp		0	0	0	0	25,000	0
Firefighter Retention Supp		0	0	0	0	200,000	0
TOTAL, ALL FUNDS		301,894	301,124	487,126	1,354,967	1,482,416	1,079,155

1/ Supplemental funding was allocated in FY 2009 that came from supplemental passed in FY 2008

2/ Totals do not include payments to states

3/Any negative amounts shown in the FY08 National/Unallocated column were supplemented in FY08 by fire repayment and/or carryover

Region, Station, and Area Allocations FY 2008 -2010

Allocation by Regions, Stations, and Area, FY 2008, FY 2009 and FY 2010		Forest Service Total		
(\$ in Thousands)		FY08 **	FY09	FY10
Forest and Rangeland Research		285,926	296,380	312,012
State & Private Forestry				
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands		54,110	54,110	57,282
State Fire Assistance		32,605	35,000	39,147
Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands		44,542	46,292	48,573
Volunteer Fire Assistance		5,906	6,000	7,000
Forest Stewardship		29,532	27,000	29,369
Forest Legacy Program		52,317	49,445	76,460
Urban and Community Forestry		27,691	29,541	30,377
Economic Action Program		4,206	4,973	5,000
Forest Resources Information and Analysis		4,516	5,000	5,035
International Forestry		7,383	8,500	9,818
Total, State & Private Forestry		262,808	265,861	308,062
National Forest System				
Land Management Planning		48,833	48,833	45,917
Inventory and Monitoring		166,580	167,580	170,502
Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness		262,635	277,635	285,117
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management		132,385	139,385	143,014
Grazing Management		48,163	50,000	50,714
Forest Products		322,503	332,666	336,722
Vegetation and Watershed Management		177,437	180,437	187,960
Minerals and Geology Management		84,143	85,470	87,240
Landownership Management		91,299	93,299	95,605
Law Enforcement Operations		131,910	135,500	144,983
Valles Caldera National Preserve		3,692	4,000	3,500
Total, National Forest System		1,469,580	1,514,806	1,551,274
Wildland Fire Management				
Fire Preparedness		665,819	675,000	675,000
Fire Operations -- Suppression		1,177,620	993,947	997,505
Hazardous Fuels		390,086	328,087	350,286
Rehabilitation and Restoration (NFP)		10,828	11,500	11,600
Fire Research and Development		23,519	23,917	23,917
Joint Fire Sciences		7,875	8,000	5,000
Forest Health Management -- Federal Lands (NFP)		14,030	17,252	20,752
Forest Health Management -- Cooperative Lands (NFP)		9,858	9,928	11,428
State Fire Assistance (NFP)		47,967	55,000	71,250
Volunteer Fire Assistance (NFP)		7,875	9,000	9,000
Total, Wildland Fire Management		2,355,477	2,131,631	2,175,738
Capital Improvement & Maintenance				
Facilities		121,755	126,453	135,010
Roads		227,924	228,825	236,520
Trails		76,365	81,015	85,381
Infrastructure Improvement		8,958	9,100	9,141
Legacy Roads and Trails		39,766	50,000	90,000
Emergency Supplemental		14,000	0	0
Total, Capital Improvement & Maintenance		488,768	495,393	556,052
Land Acquisition				
Land Acquisition -- Land and Water Conservation Fund		41,827	49,775	63,522
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts		1,037	1,050	1,050
Total, Land Acquisition		42,864	50,825	64,572
Range Betterment Fund		2,556	3,600	3,600
Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Research		55	50	50
Management of NF Lands for Subsistence Uses		4,974	5,000	2,646
Permanent Working Funds		268,434	338,403	289,908
Trust Funds		189,009	188,349	176,333
Supplemental Funding				
Hurricane/Flood Supp		0	30,000	0
Rehab & Restoration Supp		25,000	75,000	0
Hazardous Fuels FED		80,000	50,000	0
Hazardous Fuels S&PF		0	125,000	0
Firefighter Retention Supp		0	25,000	0
Firefighter Retention Supp		0	200,000	0
TOTAL, ALL FUNDS		5,475,451	5,795,298	5,440,247

1/ Supplemental funding was allocated in FY 2009 that came from supplemental passed in FY 2008

2/ Totals do not include payments to states

3/ Any negative amounts shown in the FY08 National/Unallocated column were supplemented in FY08 by fire repayment and/or carryover

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 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 and application in forest threat detection and assessment. Research is employing satellite imagery to look beyond simple changes at a single location to the pattern of change 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.

Expenditures:	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Personnel	\$2,652,000	\$2,856,000	\$2,950,000
Partnerships, Technology Acquisitions, and Grants & Agreements	1,554,000	1,512,000	1,418,000
Equipment & Supplies	85,000	91,000	91,000
Communications	56,000	51,000	51,000
Travel	142,000	142,000	142,000
Rent & Utilities	262,000	256,000	256,000
Indirect Costs	419,000	419,000	419,000
Other	32,000	8,000	8,000
Total Budget	\$5,202,000	\$5,335,000	\$5,335,000

FY 2010 EFETAC Past Performance

- Developed the Forest Change Assessment Viewer prototype website, showcasing recent national disturbance maps and data used to detect and alert Forest Health Monitoring Aerial Disturbance Survey to outbreaks of forest tent caterpillar and Bald cypress leaf-roller in southern Louisiana.
- Designed the web-based Template for Assessing Climate Change Impacts and Management Options (TACCIMO) to facilitate integration of climate change science into land planning and management activities. Developed in collaboration with the Southern Region, TACCIMO provides land managers with the best available science to effectively sustain forests and services

under a changing climate. Training webinars and seminars reached more than 100 potential users.

- Developed models of future environmental conditions that can predict the location and quality of habitat for forest tree species under different climate change scenarios and also determine where each species is most susceptible to extinction. Using climate change predictions, maps were developed that illustrated the vulnerability of several eastern tree species to climate change under varied future climate scenarios. Maps and publications illustrate where, within current ranges, species are vulnerable to climate change. Using these products, scientists, policy makers, land planners, and conservation organizations will be able to develop management plans targeting conservation efforts for specific tree species. The development of a web based tool was initiated to identify species at risk to predicted climate changes.
- Expanded the Comparative Risk Assessment Framework and Tools (CRAFT) to further help natural resource managers compare the effects of different decisions, despite uncertainties. The project includes Web tutorials, a project specific portal, a reference section, and case studies to illustrate tools and techniques.
- Developed the integrated Water Supply Stress Index-Carbon and Biodiversity (WaSSI-CB) model, which estimates ecosystem water and carbon balances and interactions among carbon sequestration and biodiversity using hydrologic and carbon cycles. The model will assist land management decision-making domestically and internationally.
- Played a key role in the eastern expansion of the Climate Change Resource Center (CCRC), an online portal to credible, science-based, and relevant information and tools concerning climate change and ecosystem management options.

FY 2011 EFETAC Program

- Continue development of 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 prototype Early Warning System and Forest Change Assessment Viewer websites, funded by NASA.
- Create a Technical User Group with the WWETAC to help identify new and diverse users of research and improve delivery and service to stakeholders.
- Develop a new web accessible threat mapping system that provides improved information focused on the intersection of multiple threats and allows users to model potential risk.
- Update, document, and deliver a national Interagency Wildfire Management Cohesive Strategy that serves as a wildfire risk analysis and decision support framework for vegetation management projects and addresses interacting threats, multiple values and tradeoffs.
- Release an expanded version of the Template for Assessing Climate Change Impacts and Management Options (TACCIMO) that incorporates climate change science and forest planning information for the eastern United States.
- Improve 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 a national scale.
- 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 workshops, and advance web tools that enhance stakeholder use.
- Advance technology transfer efforts by inviting internationally recognized experts to workshops, publishing policy-relevant papers, presenting to scientific and non-scientific audiences, updating Center website to ensure widespread distribution of products and services, and collaborating to plan webinars and technology-driven outreach methods.

FY 2012 EFECTAC Workplan

- Continue to advance the National Early Warning System and related web-based tools, resources, outreach, and partnerships, funded by NASA.
- Expand research in areas including wildland fire modeling, threat interaction mapping, hazardous fuels treatment decision support systems, broad-scale vegetation monitoring, hydrologic modeling and climate change research.
- Develop tools for projecting interactions between climate change and forest insect pests.
- Increase technology transfer emphasis, including developing and hosting a series of educational workshops and informational sessions that introduce forest managers to Center technologies.
- Establish an expanded role for the Centers in developing and implementing an analytical system for comparing wildland fire management alternatives on both public and private lands. This effort supports the national Interagency Wildfire Management Cohesive Strategy requested by Congress.
- Deliver a comprehensive, web-based invasive plants database useful to land managers, scientists, and the general public.
- Continue to lead efforts and support national Forest Health Monitoring activities and related programs and assessments.

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) partners, 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.

Expenditures:	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Personnel	\$653,000	\$812,000	\$800,000
Partnerships, Technology Acquisitions, and Grants & Agreements	1,139,000	1,000,000	1,012,000
Equipment & Supplies	20,000	20,000	20,000
Communications	124,000	150,000	150,000
Travel	38,000	38,000	38,000
Rent & Utilities	130,000	84,000	84,000
Indirect Costs	296,000	296,000	296,000
Total Budget	\$2,400,000	\$2,400,000	\$2,400,000

FY 2010 WWETAC Past Performance

- Developed a synthesis of information on bark beetles and fire interactions under a changing climate in the West. The public and private landowners in the wildlands/urban interface are particularly interested in the timing of fire susceptibility in forest stands heavily affected by bark-

beetle induced mortality. The role of bark-beetles in increasing forest susceptibility to wildfire is currently hotly contested and poorly understood.

- Provided users with map products showing potential interactions among key forest threats and values at regional scales. The public and private landowners can use these maps to identify areas at high wildfire risk as well as occurrence and spread of invasive species.
- Continued to develop risk assessment framework to analyze the effects of fuel treatments on multiple interacting threats. Public and private landowners in the wildlands/urban interface are particularly interested in how effective fuel reduction treatments will be in reducing wildfire risk.
- Developed and delivered webinars for interested users on Forest Vegetation Models (FVM) and climate change as well as forest pathogens and climate change. This series of webinars, especially the 'climate change toolkit for managers' has been particularly useful in giving managers and the public an informed overview of how environmental and biotic (insects, pathogens, invasive species) disturbance affects forested lands and values used for these lands.
- Responded to Center review by developing communications and Social Science assistance, established a user committee jointly with the Eastern Center, and focused efforts on technology transfer.

FY 2011 WWETAC Program

- Shift program focus from knowledge generation to transfer of information to technical users (forest, land, resource managers) and policy makers.
- Evaluate Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) capability to aid in 1) early prediction of late summer drought and wildfire; 2) enhance detection of pests and pathogens in the West (and enhance capability of aerial sketch mapping); and 3) characterizing aspen decline with Forest Health Technology Enterprise Team (FHTET) and Remote Sensing Applications Center RSAC [NASA funding].
- Increase understanding of bark beetle-induced pine mortality and the temporal change in risk for fire.
- Implement a university student internship program to communicate WWETAC threat assessment tools to land and resource managers.
- Implement a First Nations student internship program to conduct threat monitoring and assessment on Tribal Lands.
- Improve communication and increase sharing of assessment tools with EFETAC; use technical users group (TUG) as one mechanism for this effort.
- Initiate a West-wide open competitive application (RFP) for interactions of climate change and other threats, and recommended management strategies.
- Continue workshops and increase webinars on the interactive effects of threats and management strategies.

FY 2012 WWETAC Workplan

- Improve hydrologic modeling capabilities and linkages to other models in the non-forested intermountain and forested mountainous terrain of the West.
- Incorporate perceptions of fire risk at the wildland/rural and wildland/agricultural interface into the WWETAC Threat-Mapper.
- Identify thresholds of perception of wildland threats and what incites resulting public action.

- Develop and implement into the WWETAC Threat-Mapper: 1) human perception of wildfire risk; 2) perception of risk at the wildland/rural and wildland/agricultural interface; and 3) risk interaction.
- Continue a West-wide RFP for interactions of climate change and other threats, and recommended management strategies.
- Test effectiveness of ecosystem carbon process models in predicting fuelbed loads at watershed to landscape scale.
- Review current data bases on invasive plants; incorporate invasive plant GIS layer into WWETAC Threat-Mapper.
- Continue support of student internship program to improve communication with all lands resource managers.

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 FY2011 in Section 418 of Public Law 111-8. The FY 2012 President's budget requests permanent authority for Service First, please see Appropriation Language Changes section for specific language.

The Forest Service continues to strengthen its partnership with the BLM, NPS, and FWS to attain the three Service First goals of improving natural and cultural resource stewardship, enhancing customer service, and increasing operational efficiency. The four agencies provide national leadership, direction, and counsel on implementing the authorities and promoting the principles of Service First through the Service First Leadership Team (SFLT). The SFLT's goals include enhancing each agency's ability to meet its mission, increasing collective capacity to manage Federal resources on a landscape basis, overcoming institutional barriers that hinder interagency programs and initiatives, and improving constituent and customer service and resource management through streamlined processes, increased efficiencies, and use of emerging technologies.

Service First does not have its own budget line item in the Forest Service but instead is funded from whichever program is most appropriate, based on activity, within the National Forest System appropriation.

FY 2012 Service First Goals

In FY 2012, 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 System (GIS), 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 2010 Accomplishments

In FY 2010, the SFLT prioritized streamlining multi-agency agreements processes, empowered teams to address IT security challenges between agencies, and initiated joint land management evaluations.

Several examples of FY 2010 field accomplishments include:

- The Southern Nevada Agency Partnership (SNAP) Wilderness Team developed an agreement with “Friends of Nevada Wilderness” to provide stewardship monitoring by Student Conservation Association interns and volunteers for 500,000 acres of wilderness managed by the four agencies. This team also developed the first interagency (BLM-NPS) wilderness management plan for the Muddy Mountains Wilderness. This plan will be the model for eight additional interagency wilderness plans currently underway. Also, a Service First agreement between the Forest Service, NPS and BLM for mapping services enabled the completion of legal boundary descriptions and maps for all 18 wilderness areas designated in 2002 (P.L. 107-282).
- Through its “Get Outdoors Nevada” campaign, the SNAP interagency volunteer team engaged volunteers who contributed over 175,000 hours, valued at \$3.5 million. Volunteers restored wildlife habitat; removed invasive species; collected native seeds; built 84 miles of trails; and removed 5,400 cubic feet of trash and 4,900 pounds of broken glass from Federal lands.
- In Colorado’s San Luis Valley, an interagency fire unit was formed to conduct prescribed fire in a national park unit, national wildlife refuge complex, national forest and BLM-administered public lands. Oversight is provided by a fire board with representatives from each agency which allows the Forest Service and BLM to support three fully-staffed engines. In addition to providing a strong multi-agency suppression presence, the multi-agency fire unit is able to bring substantial support to hazardous fuels reduction and wildlife habitat restoration projects using prescribed fire, including treatments in the wildland-urban interface.

Stewardship Contracting

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:

1. The status of development, execution, and administration of agreements or contracts;
2. The specific accomplishments that have resulted from agreements or contracts; and
3. The role of local communities in development of contract plans.

Overview

Stewardship contracts and agreements are used to manage natural resources by, for example, 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. 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.

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:

1. Road and trail maintenance or obliteration to restore or maintain water quality;
2. Work to improve soil productivity, habitat for wildlife and fisheries, or other resource values;
3. Prescribed fires to improve the composition, structure, condition, and health of timber stands or improve wildlife habitat;
4. Removal of vegetation or other activities to promote healthy forests, reduce fire hazards, or achieve other land management objectives;
5. Watershed restoration and maintenance;

6. Restoration and maintenance of wildlife and fisheries habitat; and
7. 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 for FY 2010

In FY 2010, the Agency 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. Specific actions taken in FY 2010 include:

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 - The Forest Service continued to provide classroom training opportunities regarding:

- Basic Stewardship Contracting
- Best Value Basis
- Collaboration
- 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/projects/stewardship/index.shtml>

Peer Learning Sessions - The Forest Service partnered with the National Forest Foundation to hold a peer learning session to facilitate knowledge transfer of stewardship contracting concepts. This session focused on increasing and enhancing use of stewardship contracting authorities, including stewardship agreements. The session was conducted in a webinar format, and consisted of a panel of successful practitioners that provided their experiences and answered participants' questions.

Blended Contract - In addition to the above resources, the Agency is developing a simplified blended stewardship contract. Development of this contract is part of USDA's Six-Sigma Improvement Initiative to make government work more efficiently.

Specific Accomplishments

As shown in Figure 1, the use of stewardship contracting continues to increase. The increase in FY10 can be attributed in part to ARRA funding of service work to restore an increased understanding of the benefits gained through stewardship contracting, and increased support from partners and communities. The availability of online resources and national training tools is also a key factor in gaining

understanding and expertise. 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.

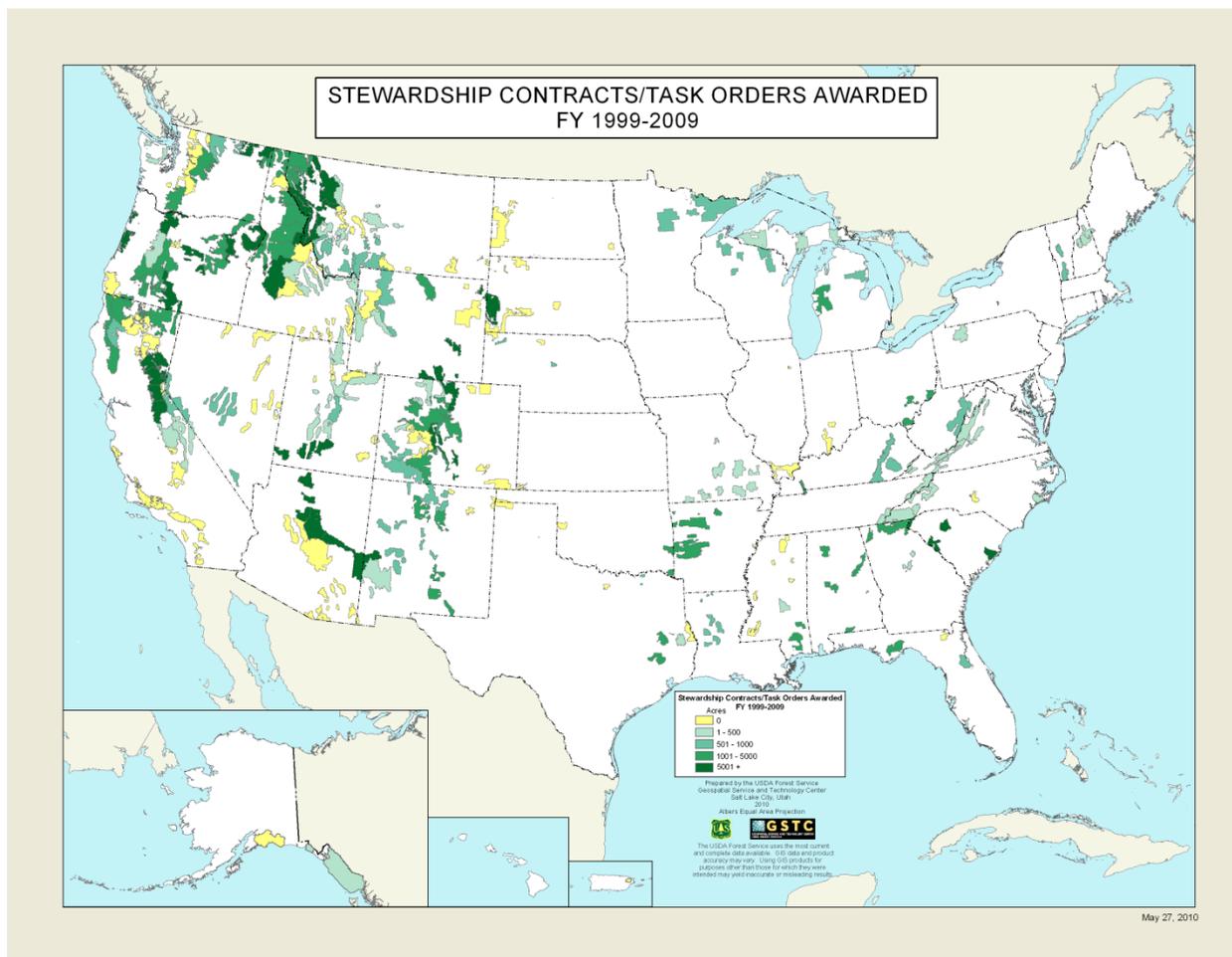
Table 1 shows specific actual or planned accomplishments during fiscal years 2009 – 2012. In many cases, multiple land management objectives have been or are planned to be met through a single treatment activity. For example, a hazardous fuel reduction treatment can also improve wildlife habitat. These accomplishments not only result in ecosystem benefits, but also forest products for manufacturing and energy production, and the creation of jobs for sustainable communities.

Table 1: Actual or Planned Stewardship Contracting Accomplishments (FY 2009 – 2012)

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Planned	FY 2012 Planned
Accomplishment				
Acres of forest vegetation established	1,344	434	3,950	5,600
Acres of forest vegetation improved	16,338	29,445	69,300	98,700
Acres of noxious weeds/invasive plant treatments	6535	732	45,000	107,700
Acres of wildlife habitat restored or improved	36,334	77,305	42,000	59,800
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced	47	50	65	200
Miles of roads decommissioned	9	0	100	140
Miles of high clearance system roads improved	116	137	135	80
Miles of passenger car system roads improved	54	39	60	40
Volume of timber sold(hundred cubic feet (CCF))	743,417	1,133,837	1,500,000	2,394,000
Volume of timber sold (million board feet (MMBF))	372	567	750	1,197
Green tons of biomass made available for energy production	467,266	735,007	1,090,000	1,556,000
Acres of stewardship contracts / agreements awarded	88,304	152,834	250,000	300,000
Acres of hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic fires	69,607	123,261	126,000	180,000
Acres of wildland-urban interface (WUI) high-priority hazardous fuels treated	36,858	65,751	42,000	59,800
Number of stewardship contracts / agreements contributing to watersheds in fully functioning condition (number)	4	59	20	20

Figure 2 displays the distribution of stewardship contracts across the country from FY 1999 - 2009. More than 870 stewardship contracts and agreements have been awarded since 1999 to improve the land and its resources.

Figure 2: Distribution of Stewardship Contracts from FY 1999 – 2009



The Role of 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.

The Agency has contracted with the Pinchot Institute for Conservation to conduct a programmatic multi-party monitoring process through FY 2010. In earlier years, the Pinchot Institute found that stewardship contracting was maturing, and support has grown significantly. One of the major benefits identified is that it 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 2010 programmatic monitoring efforts by the Pinchot Institute will be available in late winter or early spring 2011. 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 – The 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 15,000 acres per year for a total of about 150,000 acres. The contract was awarded in 2004.

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. This contract will partially supply the Renegy Biomass Plant (25 megawatt) in Snowflake, Arizona.

Collaborators on this project include the 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.

Arizona – 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 result will be healthy, resilient, fire-adapted ponderosa pine forests, as well as jobs and economic opportunities for local communities.

California – The Eldorado National Forest has taken advantage of stewardship contracting authorities since 2004 to treat fuels, protect communities, and improve forest health and resiliency to wildfire. The Eldorado has awarded and implemented 26 stewardship contracts, including the Scott Creek and Last Chance projects. Accomplishments for the 26 projects include:

- A total of approximately 42,000 acres of mechanical fuels treatments, and
- A total of 173,000 CCF of sawtimber from commercial thinning with a value of \$8,700,000.

Benefits from these projects include:

- Meeting fuels objectives cheaply and quickly with one contract;
- Treating more acres per appropriated dollar; and
- Promoting competition and opportunity for small businesses.

Project accomplishments specifically for the Scott Creek and Last Chance projects are available at http://www.fs.fed.us/r5/eldorado/documents/stewardship/stewardship_handout_fy10.pdf

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; and
- 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.

Treatment activities are developed in coordination with the Mescalero Apache Tribe and are adjacent to hazardous fuel reduction projects on tribal lands. Project objectives are to reduce wildfire intensity and reduce the threat of damaging wildfire to National Forest System, private, and tribal lands, especially in the wildland urban interface as identified under the Otero County Community Wildfire Protection Plan, sanctioned by the Otero County Working Group. These projects restore natural ecological processes across a range of forest types, enhance watershed conditions, limit the spread of insects and disease, provide forest products to the local communities, and establish a fuel break around Ruidoso, New Mexico.

Oregon - Stewardship contracting is one tool used by the Mt. Hood National Forest to implement the Mt. Hood National Forest Strategic Stewardship Plan. The Strategic Stewardship Plan identifies five objectives for stewardship of the Mt. Hood National Forest. Each objective provides many opportunities for the public to participate in the stewardship of their national forests. Restoration projects implemented

through a stewardship contract are examples of progress being made toward meeting the following five stewardship objectives:

- Protecting communities from wildfire;
- Restoring stream habitat for the recovery of aquatic species;
- Managing for a healthy forest that provides sustainable goods and services;
- Working with public, private, and civic interests for sustainable regional recreation; and
- Assuring relevance of public lands, goods, and services in an increasingly diverse society.

The Mt. Hood National Forest Strategic Plan also serves as a framework for implementing the Mt. Hood National Forest Strategy for Vegetation Management. Goals of the Strategy for Vegetation Management are:

- Protecting communities from wildfire;
- Restoring and maintaining diverse plant communities;
- Managing for a healthy, sustainable forest that provides goods and services; and
- Restoring and maintaining aquatic and terrestrial habitats for fish, wildlife, and native plants.

The Forest Strategic Stewardship Plan, the Strategy for Vegetation Management, and stewardship contracting share commonalities such as public collaboration, restoration of a variety of forest natural resources, and use of goods and services deemed relevant by working closely with the public. More information may be found at:

http://www.fs.fed.us/forestmanagement/stewardship/results/documents/MtHoodNF_StrategicStewardshipPlan.pdf

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 resource use. 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 2010 and into FY 2011, the agency established priorities and began expanding sustainable operations capacity through actions such as employee training and awards, SES performance measures for energy and water consumption, and investments in technologies such as advanced meters and renewable energy installations. 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% by 2020.
- The Pacific Southwest Region (Region 5) recently installed a bio-diesel fuel tank to service vehicles based out of the Lake Henshaw Fire Station on the Palomar Ranger District of the Cleveland National Forest.
- As of November 2010, 531 video teleconferencing (VTC) units have been installed within the agency, with some capacity in every Region/Station/Area. VTC use has increased significantly, and is especially useful in remote locations such as the Alaska Region (Region 10).
- For the 5th consecutive year, a National Sustainable Operations Summit was held in the Southern Region (Region 8), connecting employees from all over the nation to lectures, panel discussions and presentations using virtual technology.

Bio-diesel fuel powers vehicles on the Palomar Ranger District, Cleveland National Forest (Region 5)



- The Northwest Interagency Fire Support Cache in Redmond, WA maintains supplies for ready

delivery to incidents such as large wildfires or other hazardous situations. Much of the waste associated with maintenance and delivery of these supplies can be recycled. The Support Cache has gone to great lengths to seek out companies willing to take unusual materials for recycle and reuse, enabling 63 percent of “waste” handled to be diverted from the landfill.

- The Forest Service has forged a partnership with the Department of Energy, National Renewable Energy Lab (NREL) to design and implement greenhouse gas emissions reduction efforts on the Tongass National Forest (Region 10) and in the Greater Yellowstone Area Ecosystem.

FY 2012 and FY 2013 Sustainable Operations Program Plans

In FY 2012 the agency will focus on the following priorities for sustainable operations:

Fulfill Sustainable Operations Executive Orders and align planning and actions with the Forest Service Climate Change Scorecard Action Plan:

- 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.
- Install advanced meters in high energy intensity use buildings, and implement water sub-meter pilots in high consumption buildings.

Facilitate Partnerships:

- Establish partnerships with key Federal organizations, States, and communities to facilitate accomplishments in energy and water conservation (Department of Energy (DOE), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), National Renewable Energy Lab (NREL), Department of the Interior (DOI), State of California, and the National Forest Foundation (NFF); as well as to facilitate accomplishments in transportation efficiencies NREL, General Services Administration (GSA), and the District of Columbia local government
- Establish stronger connections through youth, community and academic partnerships to support lifelong environmental learning through the Adopt-A-School effort.

Create an Informed Citizenry:

- Connect people to their local environment and educate them on ways to enhance it, such as as planting a pollinator garden, setting up recycling programs, and teaching water conservation. Expand activities like National Get Outdoors Day, More Kids in the Woods and other national efforts.
- Establish sustainable operations education and training components for targeted audiences including: supervisors and managers; contractor officers (CO), CO Technical Representatives, and procurement agents; information technology; engineering; landscape architects; facility managers; and fleet managers.



External Report Accomplishments:

- Maintain a publicly accessible website with quality information and expand social media efforts.

- Publish a stakeholder accomplishment report addressing the agency's progress and impacts once every two years.

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 nation-wide.
- 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 2011. 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 2010 Forest Service - Unobligated Balances (Dollars in Thousands)

Forest Service Appropriation / Budget Line Item / Extended Budget Line Item	FY 2010 Unobligated Balances
Forest and Rangeland Research	
Research and Development	\$15,634
NFP Research Activities	\$793
Joint Fire Science	\$6,380
Total, Forest and Rangeland Research	\$22,807
State and Private Forestry	
Forest Health - Federal Lands	\$8,126
Forest Health - Coop Lands	\$1,834
State Fire Assistance	\$3,484
Volunteer Fire Assistance	\$76
Forest Stewardship	\$3,347
Forest Legacy Program (SPLG)	\$215
Urban and Community Forestry	\$3,137
Economic Action Programs	\$1,301
Forest Res Info & Analysis	\$438
International Forestry	\$124
NFP Forest Health - Federal Lands	\$2,472
NFP Forest Health - Coop Lands	\$598
NFP State Fire Assistance	\$4,459
NFP Volunteer Fire Assistance	\$375
Total--State and Private Forestry	\$29,986
S&P Land and Water Conservation Fund	\$3,145
Total—S&P Land and Water Conservation Fund	\$3,145
National Forest System	
Land Management Planning	\$4,894
Inventory & Monitoring	\$5,824
Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	\$9,932
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	\$6,844
Grazing Management	\$3,671
Rehabilitation and Restoration	\$987

Forest Service Appropriation / Budget Line Item / Extended Budget Line Item	FY 2010 Unobligated Balances
Forest Products	\$14,492
Vegetation and Watershed Management	\$11,846
Minerals and Geology Management	\$5,494
Landownership Management	\$4,547
Law Enforcement Operations	\$4,798
Valles Caldera National Preserve	\$528
Total--National Forest System	\$73,857
Wildland Fire Management	
Preparedness	\$37,024
Hazardous Fuels Management	\$15,727
Fire Operations - Suppression	\$214,115
Suppression Supplemental	\$200,000
Suppression Supplemental	\$40,000
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration	\$2,453
Fire Disaster Fund Supplemental	\$5,371
Total--Wildland Fire Management	\$514,690
FLAME Fund	\$351,061
Capital Improvement and Maintenance	
Construction Disaster Fund Supplemental	\$685
Facilities Capital Improvement/Maintenance	\$35,941
Roads Capital Improvement/Maintenance	\$15,776
Trails Capital Improvement/Maintenance	\$5,247
Legacy Roads	\$3,926
Spectrum Relocation	\$11,262
Deferred Maintenance	\$6,357
Total--Capital Improvement and Maintenance	\$79,194
Land Acquisition--Land and Water Conservation Fund	
Land Exchange Acquisitions	\$25,095
Total--Land Acquisition/L&WCF	\$25,095
Other Appropriations	
Range Betterment Fund	\$660
Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Research	\$126
Subsistence Mgmt (R10)	\$221
Total--Other Appropriations	\$1,007
GRAND TOTAL	\$1,100,842

Table Note: Does not include balances from American Recovery and Reinvestment Act funds.

Wood Education and Resource Center

	FY 2010 Allocation	FY 2011 President's Budget	FY 2012 President's Budget
Wood Education and Resource Center (WERC)	\$1,960,000	\$960,000	\$960,000

Overview

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; 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 S&PF Northeastern Area. WERC's biomass coordination efforts have resulted in partnerships with several consulting engineering service businesses that provide preliminary assessments of energy system conversions. These are completed for schools, hospitals, and office and business facilities.

FY 2012 Program Changes

The FY 2012 budget request includes \$960,000 for the Wood Education and Resource Center (WERC), the same as the FY 2011 estimate, and a decrease of \$1.0 million from the actual FY 2010 funded amount. Funds will provide priority services and support to the eastern hardwood forest region, particularly the wood products industry. WERC staff will continue to conduct existing grant monitoring and provide technical assistance, training, and information transfer. At this level of funding, WERC anticipates that few new competitive grants will be issued. Salaries for support activities are planned to be approximately \$730,000, leaving \$230,000 for operating and other expenses.

In FY 2012, WERC will host or sponsor workshops and trainings to owners and managers of wood products businesses. In addition, WERC will provide technical assistance to the lessee of the WERC mill

Using Industrial Clusters to Build an Urban Wood Utilization Program: A Twin Cities Case Study

Dovetail Partners, Inc., Minneapolis, MN, recently completed a WERC funded project exploring the current wood utilization activities in the Twin Cities, MN. The project found that the ingredients of a "successful business cluster", including entrepreneurship and innovation; leadership, commitment and collaboration; and supporting and complementary industries, are prominently evident in wood utilization activities in the Twin Cities. The report offers recommendations—using the Twin Cities as a case study—for advancing an urban wood utilization clusters in community and urban areas. The final report for this project can be viewed at: <http://www.dovetailinc.org/files/UrbanWoodClustersFinalReport.pdf>

and shop in order to maintain a successful business operation that more fully utilizes the facilities and enhances employment opportunities for local residents.

The Forest Service (FS) 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 2010 Accomplishments

In FY 2010, WERC awarded a total of \$1.4 million to grant applicants for 24 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. Through the lease of the facilities, WERC generated approximately 10 private-sector wood industry jobs. WERC conducted six wood industry workshops on-site and sponsored more than 20 workshops and training sessions at remote locations or on the web. These efforts have resulted in a more productive and sustainable wood products industry in the Eastern U.S.

Ash Reclamation Project For Illinois

The Illinois Conservation Foundation, Springfield, IL, recently completed a WERC funded project with the primary goal of developing a successful utilization initiative in Illinois for wood from urban and community trees felled by the emerald ash borer (a non-native pest). Project partners have developed an informative web site (www.illinoisurbanwood.org) that includes project accomplishments in support of all actors in the utilization process, from arborists and sawyers to woodworkers and wood products end-users. More informational materials and an interesting PowerPoint

Allocation and Partnerships

WERC accomplishes its mission through several venues including:

- An annual competitive grants program;
- Workshops and training held on-site at WERC, on the web, and at other remote locations;
- A web-site clearing house for information;
- Biomass energy technical support through partnerships with energy engineering consultants who conduct prefeasibility evaluations of facilities considering conversion to woody biomass for heat and power; and
- Regional operations in a cluster model at WERC (research, technical transfer, and private industry partnerships on-site).

Training programs focus on industry competitiveness, survivability, and sustainability issues. This focused effort assists the wood products industry in facing today's critical challenges, especially in the areas of job preservation and job creation.

The annual grant program uses five criteria in its selection process:

1. *Supporting economic competitiveness of the hardwood industries*
2. *Delivery of information and technology to wood products businesses*
3. *Advancing the development of technology and markets to address urgent issues*
4. *Green building and carbon storage issues*
5. *Increasing the sustainable use of woody biomass*

WERC maintains and fosters partnerships with organizations, universities, non-profits, and for-profit organizations. WERC has invested \$10.4 million in 168 projects in 26 states since 2005, in cooperation with the wood and forest industries.

Working Capital Fund and Greenbook Charges - USDA

Overview

The Forest Service, as an organizational entity of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, is provided administrative services managed centrally on behalf of the Department. These centrally administered programs are broken into two activities: the Working Capital Fund (WCF) and Greenbook.

The Interior Subcommittee on Appropriations requires a 3-year display of total costs paid by the Forest Service for these centrally administered programs. It is important to note that cost estimates for actual usage programs have changed in the last 3 fiscal years in response to demand for services on the part of the Forest Service. The Forest Service estimates for the activities assessed on 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 USC 2235. WCF is a financing mechanism supporting more than 20 activity centers across 5 Department-level organizations. These centers provide services to all USDA agencies, including the Forest Service, and a large number of non-USDA entities. Customers reimburse activity centers for the cost of services provided.

WCF-supported activities do not receive appropriated funds and are not subsidized from other funding sources. All costs are recovered through reimbursements from serviced customers. The estimated reimbursement from customers represents their projected share of costs to deliver service. Under terms of the general provisions in annual appropriations to USDA, agency administrators must authorize the billing of their agency for services they receive. The Chief of the Forest Service, or his duly appointed representative, must sign an agreement at the beginning of the fiscal year authorizing billing for services provided and supplying the appropriate accounting data.

The Forest Service serves as 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 2010 – FY 2012 Working Capital Fund Assessments for the Forest Service

Orgn	Activity	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
OCFO	National Finance Center Agency Specific Agreements	4,612,118	4,149,157	3,037,652
	National Finance Center Gov't Employee Services	5,449,349	6,439,749	6,439,749
	Financial Systems	35,806,061	36,275,259	36,171,822
	Comptroller Operations Services	11,768,994	12,065,920	13,343,878
	Internal Control Support Services	117,260	397,888	269,663
	A-123 Support Services	352,250	0	0
	Lean Six Sigma Grants Process Services	0	0	0
OC	Broadcast Media and Technology Center	362,756	626,126	790,000
	Visual Services (Formerly Design Center)	237,135	0	0
OCIO	National Telecom Services	1,548,297	1,470,882	3,642,868
	Telecom Customer Services Center (TCSC)	262,306	262,306	131,691
	Network Services	893,481	696,079	87,171
	Computer Services Network Support	615,388	619,385	619,384
DA	Central Supply Stores	210,000	339,310	325,212
	Central Forms and Pubs - Transport Costs	44,452	34,937	0
	Copier Services	591,879	560,306	0
	Printing and Duplication Services	0	0	121,565
	Mail Prep and Courier Services	11,783	12,434	0
	Departmental Mailing List Systems	34,729	0	0
	Procurement Systems Operations	8,641,421	9,372,145	8,431,316
	Mail Distribution Services	1,377,042	1,453,098	1,403,322
	CFPDC Agency Forms and Pubs Storage	0	0	0
	CFPDC Departmental and Standard Forms	636,690	611,201	526,727
	Correspondence Management			564,894
	Central Shipping and Receiving	9,249	9,478	9,919
	Central Excess Property Operations	64,848	104,051	103,916
	Central Excess Property -Rehab Furniture Services	1,731	2,777	0
	Executive Secretariat	542,481	694,385	0
	Subtotal for Agency Requested Services	74,191,690	76,196,873	76,467,979
OCIO	National Information Technology Services	9,859,204	9,997,474	9,405,914
	Enterprise Shared Services	6,635,646	8,212,504	5,382,038
	Total for Agency Requested Services	90,686,540	94,406,851	91,255,931

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 basis 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		
A-123 Support Services		
Lean Six Sigma Grants Process Services		
Competitive Sourcing	Provides Department-level coordination/guidance to agency efforts to comply with competitive sourcing/OMB Circular A-76 requirements	Costs are recovered from customers on the basis of their respective number of positions each customer agency has in the 2002 FAIR Act inventory.

WCF ACTIVITIES		
Cost Recovery Methodologies		
Activity	Description	Cost Distribution
Broadcast Media and Technology Center	The Broadcast Media and Technology Center (BMTC) provides a wide array of video production and teleconferencing (both audio and video) 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 hourly rates for services purchased.
Creative Services Center (formerly VCC)	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 agency costs 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.
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.

WCF ACTIVITIES		
Cost Recovery Methodologies		
Activity	Description	Cost Distribution
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.
Enterprise Shared Services		
Central Supply Stores	Provides required office supplies to the Office of the Secretary and USDA agencies in the Washington metropolitan area; provides nationwide 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.
Copier 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.

WCF ACTIVITIES		
Cost Recovery Methodologies		
Activity	Description	Cost Distribution
Printing and Duplication Services	Provides full service and quick turn around printing for the Office of the Secretary and USDA agencies headquartered in the Washington metropolitan area.	Agency shares are based on prior year billings. Actual costs are based on use of the service at published rates.
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)
Departmental Mailing List Systems	Maintains centralized mailing lists for agencies and staff offices and high speed printer service for reports production.	Agency shares are based on prior year billings.
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.
CFPDC Agency Forms and Pubs Storage	Provides Acq (Printing), Warehouse, and worldwide distribution of admin 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;	Agency Shares are based on the square footage of space for storage of agency forms at the CFPDC Warehouse.

WCF ACTIVITIES		
Cost Recovery Methodologies		
Activity	Description	Cost Distribution
CFPDC Departmental and Standard Forms	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;	Agency shares are based on costs of requisitions processed for AD and SF forms during the most recently completed fiscal year.
Central Shipping and Receiving	Provides a central facility to ship and receive large items for USDA agencies; maintains facilities in the DC Buildings Complex and at the Beltsville Service Center.	Agency shares are based on the gross weight of shipments received in the most recently completed fiscal year.
Central Excess Property Operations	Provides customer svc 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.
Central Excess Property – Rehab Furniture Services	Provides customer svc 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	Rehabilitation Services: Agency shares are based on FY 2002 actual billings for rehabilitated furniture.
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, 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 2010 – FY 2012 Forest Service Greenbook Costs

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate	FY 2012 Request
Central Cost Distribution Programs			
GSA Space - Agency	34,169,616	34,682,160	35,202,393
DHS GSA Building Security – Agency specific	2,766,179	2,806,672	2,849,787
U.S. Postal Service Mail – Agency specific	280,008	284,208	288,471
Unemployment Compensation	31,211,000	31,679,165	32,154,352
Workers Compensation	28,745,932	29,177,121	29,614,778
National Archives Records System	370,701	376,262	381,905
Flexible Spending Accounts FSAFEDS – Agency specific	654,241	664,055	674,015
OPM Federal Empl. Services and Admin Law Judges	166,574	169,073	171,609
Government-wide Council Activities	65,235	66,214	67,207
Sign Language Interpreter Services – Agency Specific	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total, Central Cost Programs	98,429,486	99,905,928	101,404,517
Departmental Reimbursable Programs			
Intertribal Technical Assistance Network	639,552	686,673	686,673
Faith-Based Initiatives & Neighborhood Partnerships	127,592	140,668	140,668
Advisory Committee Liaison Services	65,235	43,736	43,736
Hispanic Serving Institutions National Program (formerly HACU)	630,923	677,673	677,673
1890 USDA Initiative	731,100	849,674	849,674
USDA 1994 Program (formerly AIHEC)	221,287	237,669	237,669
Diversity Council	167,244	179,668	179,668
Visitors Center	175,878	189,002	189,002
Honor Awards	25,582	27,667	27,667
TARGET Center	302,830	325,336	325,336
Drug Testing Program – Agency Specific	61,673	N/A	N/A
Sign Language Interpreter Services	75,468	102,172	102,172
Emergency Operations Center	768,109	825,007	825,007
Continuity of Operations Planning	594,469	638,339	638,339
Personnel and Document Security	170,356	452,397	452,397
Federal Bio-based Products Preferred Procurement Program	114,161	122,668	122,668
Radiation Safety	99,437	102,576	102,576
Self Service Dashboard and Retirement Processor Web App.	108,085	116,334	116,334
Preauthorized Funding	991,314	1,064,343	1,064,343
E-Gov Initiatives	3,131,727	0	0
E-Gov Initiatives HSPD12	3,630,128	3,942,369	3,942,369
E-Gov Initiatives - Content Management	213,434	526,005	526,005
FEMA Emergency Preparedness *	112,056		
Consolidated Federal Funds Report *	30,811		
GSA HSPD12 Lincpass Maintenance *	1,282,428		
Transit Subsidy *	1,661,789		
Total, Reimbursable Programs	16,132,688	11,249,976	11,249,976
TOTAL GREENBOOK	114,562,174	111,155,904	112,654,493

Central Cost Distribution programs for FY 2011 and FY 2012 inflated by 1.05% annually. No estimate available at this time.

*No estimates provided by USDA for Department Reimbursable programs for FY 2011 and 2012 at this time.

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.
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.
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.
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.

GREENBOOK ACTIVITIES		
Central Cost Distribution Programs		
Activity	Description	Cost Distribution
USDA Tribal Liaison	Program provides for travel for the national program director, support for an intern or other personnel, and other related programs. An update of the guide to USDA Programs for Native Americans was completed in 2005. Started in 2004.	Distribution is based on current fiscal year nationwide FTE employment ceilings for each USDA agency.
Faith Based Initiatives and Neighborhood Partnerships	Provides for Department level oversight of the USDA implementation efforts in this area and to support the White House Office of Faith-Based and Community Initiatives regional outreach conferences.	Distribution is based on current fiscal year nationwide FTE employment ceilings for each USDA agency.
Advisory Committee Liaison Services	The immediate 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	A program to foster 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 White House initiatives on Historically Black Colleges and Universities and 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.
USDA 1994 Program	Promotes, fosters, and encourages implementing programs for improving post-secondary and higher education opportunities for America 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.
Diversity Council	This program supports the following: Hispanic Advisory Council, Secretary's Advisory Council on Employees with Disabilities, Asian-Americans and Pacific Islanders Group, Native Americans Group, Womens Group, Gays and Lesbians Group. These groups provide the Secretary with ongoing advice on matters that affect their respective communities.	Distribution is based on the current years nationwide FTE employment ceilings for each USDA agency.

GREENBOOK ACTIVITIES		
Central Cost Distribution Programs		
Activity	Description	Cost Distribution
Visitors Center	The Visitors Center is a showcase for USDA programs and initiatives.	Distribution is based on current fiscal year nationwide FTE employment in each agency.
Honor Awards	This program is designed to recognize significant accomplishments of USDA employees through the Departments highest honor awards program.	Distribution is based on the current years nationwide FTE employment ceilings for each USDA agency.
Target Center	Supports the Departments 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.
Drug Testing Program	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 agencies 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.	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	Provides highly trained and secure emergency operations capability on a 24/7 basis. As the entry point for Homeland Security and emergency disaster response information received by the Dept, the Center operates newly developed or enhanced critical communications and coordination systems.	Distribution is based on current fiscal year nationwide FTE employment in each agency.
Labor and Employee Relations Case Tracking and Reporting Systems	Labor and Employee Relations Case Tracking and Reporting System (LERACTRS) is the Departments enterprise web-based tracking system for employee and labor relations cases occurring within USDA.	Distribution is based on current fiscal year nationwide FTE ceiling employment in each agency.
Continuity of Operations Planning	The Continuity of Operations Planning Division within the Office of Procurement and Property Management, Departmental Administration, is responsible for ensuring USDA complies with the requirements of Executive Order 12656.	Distribution is based on current fiscal year nationwide FTE ceiling employment in each agency.

GREENBOOK ACTIVITIES		
Central Cost Distribution Programs		
Activity	Description	Cost Distribution
Personnel and Document Security	Responsible for ensuring the proper protection of classified national security information through the adjudicative process of personnel clearances; proper handling, storage and transmission of classified information.	Distribution is based on current fiscal year nationwide FTE ceiling employment in each agency.
Federal Biobased Products Preferred Procurement Program	This program was initiated to increase the awareness and understanding of bio-based products: how we can use them within USDA; how they can be used by clients/customers across the country. Projects included increased marketing, developing a website and establishing a resource center open to federal agencies as well as the public.	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.
Self Service Dashboard and Retirement Processor Web Applications	This reimbursable program is a secure Department-wide web based system, which among other functions, captures service history, deposit/redeposit information, etc. FRB enables employees to fill out the appropriate forms online. It enables HR offices to calculate annuity estimates on demand.	Distribution is based on current fiscal year nationwide FTE ceiling employment in each agency.
Pre-authorized Funding	This program provides a funding mechanism for reimbursable activities with costs less than or equal to \$100,000 involving other Federal departments and USDA.	Distribution is based on the current year nationwide FTE employment ceilings for each USDA agency.
E-Gov Presidential 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 Presidential Initiatives HSPD12	Mandates the establishment of a new standard for credentialing federal government 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 Presidential 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.
E-Gov Enablers Cyber Security		
USDA Enterprise Contingency Planning Program (formerly LSDRPS)	A tool used to compile Continuity of Operations (COOP) Plans, IT Contingency Plans, and Facilities Contingency Plans relating to recovery of vital business functions in the event of an incident or disaster	Distribution is based on services provided to business owners and supporting IT systems
USDA IT Infrastructure Security		

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. WCF is a self-sustaining revolving fund that provides services to national forests, research stations, other Federal agencies, and, as provided by law, to State and private cooperators.

The WCF requires no cash appropriation. Initially, regular Forest Service appropriations purchased assets and donated the assets to WCF. WCF rates are determined so that WCF recovers operating and replacement costs. WCF provides the following services:

- Equipment Leasing Services, which owns and rents vehicles and aircraft;
- Nursery Service, which consists of tree and grass seeds and other nursery seedlings;
- Enterprise Services, which are reinvention 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)

	<u>FY 2010</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>FY 2011</u> <u>Planned</u>	<u>FY 2012</u> <u>Estimated</u>
Equipment - Fleet	\$167,282	\$175,000	\$185,000
Equipment - Aircraft	\$6,875	\$7,000	\$8,000
Nursery	\$18,519	\$19,000	\$20,000
Enterprise Services	\$49,640	\$50,000	\$51,000
Total	\$242,316	\$251,000	\$264,000

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 rents about 10 percent from the General Services Administration and commercial vendors. The goal of the agency is to retain and operate a total number of vehicles which is the most cost effective and fuel efficient mix that will meet the needs of the agency. The result is that 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. The objective when ordering new vehicles is to purchase the most efficient and most cost effective vehicle to meet the needs of the Forest Service unit. Alternative fuel vehicles (AFV) are chosen when available, often times the limiting factor is the availability of alternative fuel in the geographic area. Ongoing 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 regional 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:

1. **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 units in need, and receipts go to the WCF account.

2. 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.
3. 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.

Forest Service Budget Authorities

Public Law Citation	USC reference	Title of the Act or Affected Programs	Summary of Authority	Programs Affected
<u>Expires</u>				
P.L. 111-11, Title III	16 USC 7301	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.	
<u>9/30/2019</u>				
P.L. 095-192, P.L. 110-246	16 USC 2003-9	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).	All
<u>12/31/2018</u>				
P.L. 106-248	16 USC 698v	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	NFS
<u>9/30/2015</u>				

Public Law Citation	USC reference	Title of the Act or Affected Programs	Summary of Authority	Programs Affected
P.L. 088-578	16 USC 460i-4 (Title 16 Chapter 1, Subchapter LXIX, Part B)	The 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.	
<u>9/30/2015</u>				
P.L. 108-447	16 USC 6806 and 6807	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	NFS
<u>12/31/2014</u>				
P.L. 106-113, P.L. 111-88	16 USC 528	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.	
<u>9/30/2014</u>				

Public Law Citation	USC reference	Title of the Act or Affected Programs	Summary of Authority	Programs Affected
P. L. 108-447, P.L. 109-54, P.L. 111-88		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.	All
<u>9/30/2014</u>				
P.L. 108-7	16 USC 2104	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.	
<u>9/30/2013</u>				
P.L. 106-291, P.L. 108-447, P.L. 111-88		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.	
<u>9/30/2013</u>				

Public Law Citation	USC reference	Title of the Act or Affected Programs	Summary of Authority	Programs Affected
P.L. 110-246	16 USC 2101a and continuing	State and Private Forestry redesign and misc. authorities	<p>Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008, Title VIII (Forestry) Subtitle A, Amendments to the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978</p> <p>a) Long-term State-Wide Assessments and Strategies for Forest Resources (Section 8002) – requires states to conduct assessments for their state forest resources in order to receive funds through the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978 (CFAA). Authorizes appropriations up to \$10,000,000 for each fiscal year 2008 through 2012. In addition, authorizes the Secretary to use other funds available for planning under the CFAA, for a combined total not to exceed 10,000,000 in any fiscal year.</p> <p>b) Community Forest and Open Space Conservation Program (Section 8002) – 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> <p>c) Competition in Programs under CFAA (Section 8007) – 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> <p>d) Cooperative Forestry Innovation Partnership Projects (Section 8008) – Allows the Secretary to competitively allocate up to 5% of CFAA funds for innovative education, outreach, or technology transfer projects. Funds would be available to States, Tribes, local governments, land-grant, or private entities with a 50% cost share. No new authorization of appropriations.</p> <p>Title XIV (Energy)</p> <p>e) Community Wood Energy (Section 9013) – establishes a grant program for state and local communities to plan, develop, and acquire community wood energy systems. Authorizes appropriations of up to \$5 million/FY.</p> <p>Title X (Horticulture and Organic Agriculture)</p> <p>f) 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>	S&PF
<u>9/30/2012</u>				

Public Law Citation	USC reference	Title of the Act or Affected Programs	Summary of Authority	Programs Affected
				Expires
P.L. 110-246	7 USC 8112	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.	R & D
				<u>9/30/2012</u>
P.L. 110-246	7 USC 8113	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.	SPF
				<u>9/30/2012</u>

Public Law Citation	USC reference	Title of the Act or Affected Programs	Summary of Authority	Programs Affected
P.L. 110-161, Sec 434	16 USC 2104 note	Herger-Feinstein Quincy Library Group Forestry Recovery Act	<p>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>	
<u>9/30/2012</u>				
P.L. 110- 246	16 USC 2101a	State-wide Assessment and Strategies for Forest Resources	<p>Authorizes \$10,000,000 in annual appropriations for State-wide assessments of forest resource conditions. Plans must be submitted by May 22, 2010 for a State to be eligible to receive funds under the authorities of the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978 (P.L. 95-313), as amended. Additionally, the Secretary may use any other funds made available in the FY 2008 farm bill for planning, not to exceed \$10,000,000 per fiscal year. Annual reports from the States on the use of funds is required.</p>	SPF
<u>9/30/2012</u>				

Public Law Citation	USC reference	Title of the Act or Affected Programs	Summary of Authority	Programs Affected
<u>Expires</u>				
P.L. 109-148, P.L. 110-246	portions of 16 USC 6501 - 18 and 16 USC 6541-6591	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, authorization for use of funds	All
<u>9/30/2012</u>				
P.L. 108-447, P.L. 111-88		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.	NFS
<u>9/30/2012</u>				
P.L. 101-513, P.L. 110-234	16 USC 4501	International Forestry Cooperation Act of 1990, as amended	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. b. Authorizes support of the Tropical Forestry Action Plan and activities specifically addressing tropical deforestation and degradation. c. Authorizes expansion of the capabilities of the International Institute of Tropical Forestry in Puerto Rico.	International forestry
<u>9/30/2012</u>				

Public Law Citation	USC reference	Title of the Act or Affected Programs	Summary of Authority	Programs Affected
				All
P.L. 089-106	7 USC 450i	Agriculture Grants and Powers Act of 1965, as amended	Provides authority to make competitive grants to institutions that meet the select criteria including special grants for renewable energy, natural resources, and the environment. Authorization for appropriations expires 9/30/2012	
			<u>9/30/2012</u>	
P.L. 110-161		Shasta Trinity Marina Permit Fee Collection	A permit fee for a marina on the Shasta-Trinity National Forest shall be deposited in a special account in the Treasury established for the Secretary of Agriculture, and shall remain available to the Secretary of Agriculture until expended, without further appropriation, for purposes stated in section 808(a)(3)(A-D) of title VIII of division J of Public Law 108-447 (16 U.S.C. 6807), and for direct operating or capital costs associated with the issuance of a marina permit.	NFS
			<u>9/30/2011</u>	
P.L. 109-54 Title V, P.L. 111-8, Sec. 422	16 USC 580d note	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	NFS
			<u>9/30/2011</u>	

Public Law Citation	USC reference	Title of the Act or Affected Programs	Summary of Authority	Programs Affected
P.L. 106-393, P.L. 110-343	16 USC 500	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)	
<u>9/30/2011</u>				
P.L. 106-291, P.L. 109-54, P.L. 111-8 Sec. 418	43 USC 1701 note	Service First	The Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture, subject to annual review of Congress, may establish pilot programs involving the land management agencies referred to in this section to conduct projects, planning, permitting, leasing, contracting and other activities, either jointly or on behalf of one another; 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.	All
<u>9/30/2011</u>				

Public Law Citation	USC reference	Title of the Act or Affected Programs	Summary of Authority	Programs Affected
P.L. 106-248, P.L. 111-212 sec. 3007	43 USC 2301	Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act	This Act authorizes the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to sell parcels of public land regarded as “in –holdings” to reduce land management costs and fragmentation. This authority expires in the year 2010 at which time any unobligated funds will be added to the existing Land and Water Conservation Fund.	
<u>7/25/2011</u>				
P.L. 108-108, Sec. 325, P.L. 111-88	43 USC 1752	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.	NFS
<u>3/4/2011</u>				
P.L. 111-11, sec. 3001	16 USC 1011	Mutually beneficial agreements	Established permanent authority for the Forest Service to enter in to mutually beneficial agreements with public or private agencies, organizations, institutions, or persons. Exempts watershed restoration and enhancement agreements and agreements under the first section of P.L. 94-148 from Chapter 63 of Title 31, United States Code.	All

Public Law Citation	USC reference	Title of the Act or Affected Programs	Summary of Authority	Programs Affected
P.L. 109-154	16 USC 1701 - 1730	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. 108-44, Sec. 348	16 USC 461 note	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.	NFS
P.L. 106-434	16 USC 484a	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.	NFS

Public Law Citation	USC reference	Title of the Act or Affected Programs	Summary of Authority	Programs Affected
P.L. 106-393		Community Forest Restoration Act	Extends authorization to make funds available for use on non-Federal lands under State and Private Forestry appropriation.	
P.L. 106-330		Texas National Forests Improvement Act of 2000	To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain administrative sites for National Forest System lands in the State of Texas, to convey certain National Forest System land to the New Waverly Gulf Coast Trades Center, and for other purposes.	NFS
P.L. 106-329		Black Hills National Forest and Rocky Mountain Research Station Improvement Act	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.	NFS
P.L. 106-291		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.	NFS

Public Law Citation	USC reference	Title of the Act or Affected Programs	Summary of Authority	Programs Affected
<u>Expires</u>				
P.L. 106-206		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.	

Public Law Citation	USC reference	Title of the Act or Affected Programs	Summary of Authority	Programs Affected
P.L. 106-113	7 USC 2276	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>	Research

Public Law Citation	USC reference	Title of the Act or Affected Programs	Summary of Authority	Programs Affected
	<u>Expires</u>			
P.L. 106-113	16 USC 1650	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. 105-282		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. 105-277, Title V of Sec. 101(e)	16 USC 460iii(Chapter 1, subchapter CXXIII)	Land Between the Lakes Protection Act of 1998	This Act authorizes the Forest Service to retain certain recreation 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 Sec. 323, P.L. 111-11 Sec. 3001	16 USC 1011 note	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.	All

Public Law Citation	USC reference	Title of the Act or Affected Programs	Summary of Authority	Programs Affected
P.L. 105-277	16 USC 556h	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 USC 2106b	Cooperative firefighting funds retention	Any money collected from the States for fire suppression assistance rendered by the Forest Service on non-Federal lands not in the vicinity of National Forest System lands shall hereafter be used to reimburse the applicable appropriation and shall remain available until expended as the Secretary may direct in conducting activities authorized by 16 U.S.C. 2101 note, 2101-2110, 1606, and	
P.L. 105-171		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.	NFS
P.L. 104-19		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.	

Public Law Citation	USC reference	Title of the Act or Affected Programs	Summary of Authority	Programs Affected
P.L. 104-106	16 USC 1609	The 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		National Tallgrass Prairie	Established the Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie in Illinois, to be managed as part of the National Forest System.	
P.L. 103-82	42 USC 12501, 12572-12681	National and Community Service Act of September 21, 1993	Authorizes the Secretary to enter in to contracts or cooperative agreements with any qualified youth or conservation corps for completion of conservation work.	NFS
P.L. 103-66	16 USC 460i-6c, 16 USC 500, 16 USC 460	Retention of Receipts, Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993	This Act authorizes the Forest Service to retain 15 percent of certain recreation receipts to defray the costs of collecting those receipts.	NFS

Public Law Citation	USC reference	Title of the Act or Affected Programs	Summary of Authority	Programs Affected
P.L. 103-106, sec. 374		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.	S & PF
P.L. 102-574	16 USC 4505a, 4503	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.	S&PF, International Forestry

Public Law Citation	USC reference	Title of the Act or Affected Programs	Summary of Authority	Programs Affected
P.L. 101-624	(16 USC 2106; 7 USC 6601; 7 USC 6611-6617)	Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990	<p>(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 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).)</p> <p>a. Section 1241 authorizes the Modern Timber Bridge Initiative, with an authorization of \$5,000,000 annually.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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" which provides for the accelerated adoption of technologies using biomass and small-diameter materials; creates community-based enterprises through marketing activities and demonstration projects; and establishes small-scale business enterprises to make use of biomass and small-diameter materials.</p> <p>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 (7 U.S.C. 6611-6617). Section 2379 authorizes appropriations of an amount not to exceed 5 percent of receipts from sales of timber and other forest products and user fees, plus additional sums as necessary, as provided in appropriations acts.</p>	S&PF

Public Law Citation	USC reference	Title of the Act or Affected Programs	Summary of Authority	Programs Affected
P.L. 101-606	15 USC 2931	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. 101-11		Wildfire Suppression Act	This Act authorizes reciprocal agreements with foreign fire organizations for mutual aid in wildfire protection.	
P.L. 100-638		Quinalt Special Management Area	The Act of November 8, 1968. This Act establishes the "Quinalt 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.	

Public Law Citation	USC reference	Title of the Act or Affected Programs	Summary of Authority	Programs Affected
NFS P.L. 099-663	16 USC 544	Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area Act of November 17, 1986	<p>Establishes the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area in Washington and Oregon. Designates special management and urban areas within such scenic area.</p> <p>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>	S&PF,
P.L. 099-570	16 USC 559b(note), 559b-559g	National Forest System Drug Control Act of 1986	<p>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>	LEI

Public Law Citation	USC reference	Title of the Act or Affected Programs	Summary of Authority	Programs Affected
P.L. 099-522	16 USC 497 and 497b	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.	NFS
P.L. 098-473	5 USC 5911	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. 096-95, P.L. 093-291, P.L. 106-355	16 USC sections of both 460 and 470	Preservation of Historical and Archaeological Data	These Acts authorizes use of appropriated funds for the preservation and protection of historical and archaeological resources and protection of archaeological data.	NFS
P.L. 096-586		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	NFS

State or local government with specified restrictions. Permits the acquisition of specified portions of the Lake Tahoe Basin.

Public Law Citation	USC reference	Title of the Act or Affected Programs	Summary of Authority	Programs Affected
P.L. 096-510	42 USC 9601	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980	Forest Service Policy is to use Forest Service CERCLA authority and processes to respond at sites under Forest Service jurisdiction or control where hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants threaten human health or the environment. Many abandoned mine sites are CERCLA sites, since heavy metals such as arsenic, cadmium, and others that may occur in surface water at mine sites are listed as hazardous substances. Further, the Forest Service may invoke CERCLA at mining sites where “pollutants or contaminants” such as sediment, or metals	
P.L. 096-487	16 USC 539d	The 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. 096-451	16 USC 1606a	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.	

Public Law Citation	USC reference	Title of the Act or Affected Programs	Summary of Authority	Programs Affected
P.L. 095-495		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.	NFS
P.L. 095-442	7 USC 2269	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. 095-313		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. 095-307, P. L. 100-521, P.L. 101-624	16 USC 1643a	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.	NFS

Public Law Citation	USC reference	Title of the Act or Affected Programs	Summary of Authority	Programs Affected
P.L. 095-307	16 USC 1643	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. 095-113	7 USC 3318-3319d	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.	All
P.L. 094-588	16 USC 472a	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.	NFS

Public Law Citation	USC reference	Title of the Act or Affected Programs	Summary of Authority	Programs Affected
P.L. 094-580		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. The authorization for appropriations under this Act expired September 30, 1988, but funding for the Environmental Protection Agency's programs in this area has continued; the Act's other authorities do not expire.	
P.L. 093-378	16 USC 1601	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.	All
P.L. 093-318	16 USC 580p-3	The Woodsy Owl Act	This Act authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to deposit all use or royalty fees collected for the manufacture, reproduction, or use of the name or character "Woodsy Owl" and the associated slogan, "Give a Hoot, Don't Pollute". The Secretary shall deposit all fees revenue into a special Treasury account, to be available for obligation and expenditure for the purpose of furthering the "Woodsy Owl" campaign to promote the wise use of the environment and programs which foster maintenance and improvement of environmental quality.	

Public Law Citation	USC reference	Title of the Act or Affected Programs	Summary of Authority	Programs Affected
S&PF P.L. 092-82	16 USC 551a	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.	NFS,
P.L. 090-583	43 USC 551(a)	Noxious weed control, Carlson-Foley Act of 1968	Authorizes reimbursement of States for noxious weed control on federal land.	SPF
P.L. 090-398	16 USC 471h	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.	

Public Law Citation	USC reference	Title of the Act or Affected Programs	Summary of Authority	Programs Affected
P.L. 090-327	16 USC 693b-d	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. 089-72	16 USC 460L-13	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. 089-106	7 USC 2250a	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.	

Public Law Citation	USC reference	Title of the Act or Affected Programs	Summary of Authority	Programs Affected
P.L. 089-106	7 USC 2250a	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.	ALL
P.L. 088-74, P.L. 95-113, P.L. 99-198	7 USC. 390 - 390c	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.	Research
P.L. 088-657	16 USC 532-538	National Forest Roads and Trails Act of 1964	This Act authorize the acquisition, construction, and maintenance of National Forest System roads and trails.	NFS

Public Law Citation	USC reference	Title of the Act or Affected Programs	Summary of Authority	Programs Affected
and S & pf P.L. 087-788, P.L. 101-624	16 USC. 582a and 582a-1-582a-7	McIntire-Stennis Act of 1962, as amended	Please see USC 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.	Research
P.L. 086-517	16 USC 528 (note)	Multiple-Use Sustained-Yield Act of 1960	Clarifies Forest lands are to be administered for outdoor recreation, range, timber, watershed, wildlife, and fish. Authorized and directed the development and administration of the renewable surface resources of the National Forests for multiple use and sustained yield of the several products and services obtained there from.	NFS
P.L. 085-934	42 USC 1891-1893	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.	R & D

Public Law Citation	USC reference	Title of the Act or Affected Programs	Summary of Authority	Programs Affected
P.L. 085-767	23 USC, Sections 107(d), 204(f) and 317	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.	NFS
P.L. 085-767	23 USC 120, 125, 205	The 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. 085-464	16 USC 579c	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.	

Public Law Citation	USC reference	Title of the Act or Affected Programs	Summary of Authority	Programs Affected
P.L. 082-359	16 USC 580p-2	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. 081-478	16 USC 572	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.	All
P.L. 078-425	16 USC 579a	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. 078-412	7 USC 2250	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.	NFS

Public Law Citation	USC reference	Title of the Act or Affected Programs	Summary of Authority	Programs Affected
P.L. 075-210	7 USC 1012	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. 075-210	7 USC 110-111	Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937	<p>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.</p> <p>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>	NFS

Public Law Citation	USC reference	Title of the Act or Affected Programs	Summary of Authority	Programs Affected
P.L. 071-319	16 USC 576b	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. 068-575	16 USC 555	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.	NFS
P.L. 066-146	30 USC 185	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	NFS
P.L. 064-190	16 USC 490	The 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.	

Public Law Citation	USC reference	Title of the Act or Affected Programs	Summary of Authority	Programs Affected
P.L. 062-430	16 USC 501	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.	NFS
P.L. 060-136	16 USC 500	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. 111-888		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 to human life, property, or resources	

Public Law Citation	USC reference	Title of the Act or Affected Programs	Summary of Authority	Programs Affected
P. L. 108-317	16 USC 6701-6707	Southwest Forest Health and Wildfire Prevention Act of 2004, Ecological Restoration Institutes	Establishes institutes to demonstrate and promote the use of adaptive ecosystem management to reduce the risk of wildfires, and restore the health of fire-adapted forest and woodland ecosystems of the interior west. If the Secretary determines that an Institute does not qualify for further Federal assistance under this Act, the Institute shall receive no further Federal assistance under this Act until such time as the qualifications of the Institute are reestablished. Authorizes \$15 million annually.	

Public Law Citation	USC reference	Title of the Act or Affected Programs	Summary of Authority	Programs Affected
P. L. 095-313	16 USC 2101-2114	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 nonforest 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 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>	S&PF

Public Law Citation	USC reference	Title of the Act or Affected Programs	Summary of Authority	Programs Affected
<u>Expires</u>				
P. L. 093-378	16 USC 1600 - 1648	Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Research Act of June 30, 1978, as amended	<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> <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>	NFS

Public Law Citation	USC reference	Title of the Act or Affected Programs	Summary of Authority	Programs Affected
P. L. 063-293	16 USC 497	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).	NFS
	16 USC 1241-1251	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.	NFS
		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
	16 USC 532-537	The Roads and Trails Act of October 13, 1964	This Act authorizes the construction of roads using cooperative financing from other agencies.	

Public Law Citation	USC reference	Title of the Act or Affected Programs	Summary of Authority	Programs Affected
		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.	
	16 USC 498	The 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.	
	16 USC 577g	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,	
	16 USC 539d	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.	

Public Law Citation	USC reference	Title of the Act or Affected Programs	Summary of Authority	Programs Affected
	42 USC 1856a-d	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.	
	16 USC 551	Organic Administration Act of 1897, as amended	Directs the Secretary of Agriculture to protect National Forests against destruction by fire and depredations.	
	16 USC 1241-1251	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.	NFS
	16 USC 555	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	All

Authorities for spending and collections

national forest or experimental purpose. This authority is limited to \$50,000 per

Public Law Citation	USC reference	Title of the Act or Affected Programs	Summary of Authority	Programs Affected
				<u>Expires</u>
	30 USC 22 and 28	U.S. Mining Laws Act of May 10, 1872, as amended	This Act governs mining activities for valuable minerals on public domain lands.	All
	30 USC 601-602	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.	NFS
	16 USC 581j-k	Anderson-Mansfield Reforestation and Revegetation Act of 1949	This Act authorizes appropriations as needed to provide for reasonable continuity of reforestation and vegetation programs.	NFS
	7 USC 428a	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.	NFS

Public Law Citation	USC reference	Title of the Act or Affected Programs	Summary of Authority	Programs Affected
	7 USC 2250a	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.	NFS
	43 USC 1241-1243	Carlson-Foley Act of 1968	This Act authorizes use of noxious plant control funds reimburse States for such activity on Federal land.	NFS, S&PF
	16 USC 470	Historic Preservation Act of 1966	This Act authorizes use of appropriated funds for the preservation and protection of historical and archaeological resources.	NFS
	16 USC 1132	Eastern Wilderness Act of 1975	Sections 6 and 9 authorize the acquisition, exchange, and donation of land for inclusion in the Eastern Wilderness system.	NFS

Public Law Citation	USC reference	Title of the Act or Affected Programs	Summary of Authority	Programs Affected
<u>Expires</u>	43 USC 1716	Federal Land Exchange Facilitation Act of 1988	Section 4 of this Act authorizes appropriations to consider, process, and consummate land exchanges pursuant to the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 USC 1701)	NFS
		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 units in the	NFS
	16 USC 516, 521b	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.	NFS
	16 USC 577h	Act of June 22, 1948, as amended	This Act authorizes appropriations for purchase and condemnation of lands in northern Minnesota	NFS

Public Law Citation	USC reference	Title of the Act or Affected Programs	Summary of Authority	Programs Affected
<u>Expires</u>				
	7 USC 428a	Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1956	This Act authorizes the acquisition of land by purchase, exchange, or other means, to carry out authorized work, provided that provision is made in applicable appropriations. This is one of the primary authorities for acquisition of lands with Land and Water Conservation Fund moneys.	NFS
	16 USC 1131-1136	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.	NFS
	16 USC 1277	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.	NFS
	16 USC 1534	Endangered Species Act of 1973	Sections 5 and 15 authorize the acquisition of land to protect threatened and endangered species	NFS

Public Law Citation	USC reference	Title of the Act or Affected Programs	Summary of Authority	Programs Affected
<u>Expires</u>				
	16 USC 472a	Timber Purchaser Elect	National Forest Management Act of 1976: This Act authorize the acquisition, construction, and maintenance of National Forest System roads and trails; cooperation with States, counties, and other subdivisions; construction of roads by timber purchasers; and election by timber purchasers to have the Forest Service construct the roads.	NFS
	16 USC 544g	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.	NFS
	16 USC 521	Small tracts Act of January 12, 1983	This Act authorizes the sale, exchange, or interchange of National Forest System lands of forty acres or less and of \$150,000 or less in value.	NFS