United States
Department of
Agriculture

Forest Service

April 2013

Fiscal Year 2014 Budget Overview

USDA Forest Service Snapshot

- The Forest Service manages 193 million acres in 44 States and territories representing 30 percent of all federally owned lands.
- There are 155 national forests, 20 national grasslands and seven national monuments managed by the Forest Service.
- Seven research units, including the Forest Products Laboratory and the International Institute for Tropical Forestry employ more than 500 scientists working at the forefront of natural resource and social science to improve the health and use of our Nation's forests and grasslands.
- Scientists, engineers and cartographers staff and operate two Technology and Development Centers, 81 Experimental Forests, and a Geospatial Service and Technology Center in support of scientific advances in resource management.
- The Forest Service manages 28 Job Corps Civilian Conservation Centers in 18 states with a capacity to house, educate, and train over 6,200 young Americans. Students can complete their GED or high school diploma, take college classes and get training in more than 30 occupations.
- The Forest Service manages 440 wilderness areas, encompassing more than 36 million acres of rare, wild lands for the American people, today and in the future.
- The Forest Service employs approximately 35,000 scientists, administrators and land managers.
- Working with partners, Forest Service programs restored or enhanced more than four million acres of public and private forest lands in FY 2012, making them more resilient to the effects of wildfire.
- Various activities on Forest Service lands contribute more than $36 billion to America's economy each year supporting nearly 450,000 jobs.

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Forest Service Overview

Our mission at the Forest Service is to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the Nation's forests and grasslands to meet the needs of present and future generations. We help Americans use and enjoy the lands and waters that belong to them as citizens of the United States as well as serving international visitors. The Forest Service manages a system of national forests and grasslands in an area almost twice the size of California—193 million acres in 44 States and Puerto Rico. These lands entrusted to our care provide some of the richest resources and most breathtaking scenery in the Nation, as well as drinking water for millions of Americans.

As the Nation's leading forestry organization, we also serve Americans in other ways. The Forest Service was founded in 1905 to help spread the spirit of conservation across the land. To that end, we support the sustainable stewardship of more than 600 million acres of forest land across the Nation, including 423 million acres of private forest land, 68 million acres of State forest land, 18 million acres of Tribal forests, and 100 million acres of urban and community forests.

In addition, we maintain the largest forestry research organization in the world, with more than a century of discoveries in such areas as wood and forest products, fire behavior and management, and sustainable forest management. In an age of global interconnectedness, we also support the sustainable stewardship of forests around the world. We serve people in more than 80 countries.

Great Divide Mountain Bike Route, Flathead National Forest, Montana. The Forest Service manages some of the most beautiful landscapes in America on behalf of the American people.

An Evolving Focus

For the first 70 to 80 years of our history, the Forest Service focused on helping our Nation develop its natural resources. We envisioned a future of prosperity for all Americans, and we contributed to that future by helping Americans develop such resources as timber, water, forage, and minerals—and the jobs needed to produce them. At the same time, we broke new ground by setting aside the Nation's first wilderness area, the Gila Wilderness in New Mexico, in 1924.

In the last 30 to 40 years, our focus has broadened to include a full range of the values and benefits that people get from their forests and grasslands, including jobs. Today, Americans understand that forests provide people and communities with a range of social, economic, and ecological benefits for the present and into the future, including clean air and water, carbon sequestration (the process of removing carbon from the atmosphere and storing it long-term), habitat for native fish and wildlife, and more. What Americans want from their national forests has expanded to include a broader variety of things—and a broader approach to obtaining them, engaging everyone interested in our work and the decisions we make.

In response, our focus has expanded. We still have a multiple-use mission, but our focus is now on working through partnerships and collaboration to sustain the ability of America's forests and grasslands, both public and private, to deliver a full range of values and benefits to millions of Americans, for generations to come.

Value of the Forest Service

America's forests, grasslands, and other open spaces are integral to the social, ecological, and economic well-being of the Nation. The Forest Service plays a vital role in providing public benefits and services such as clean air, clean water, minerals and energy, and fertile soils for supporting timber, forage, carbon storage, food and fiber, fish and wildlife habitat, and opportunities for outdoor recreation. We deliver a valuable service to the public by restoring and improving forest, grassland, and watershed health; by producing new knowledge through our research; and by providing financial and technical assistance to partners, including private forest landowners.

Commercial Uses

The most popular commercial uses are associated with outdoor recreation. Our increasingly diverse visitors on the national forests and grasslands engage in activities such as camping, picnicking, skiing, snowboarding, hunting, fishing, hiking, wildlife viewing, driving for pleasure, and visiting cultural sites and visitor centers. Guides and outfitters with special use permits from the Forest Service enhance the recreational experiences of visitors to the National Forest System. For example, the 122 ski areas on National Forest System lands are operated by private companies under permit from the Forest Service. We manage about 60 percent of the downhill skiing capacity in the United States.

Whitewater rafting on the White Salmon River in Washington, one of 119 wild and scenic rivers managed by the Forest Service. The national forests and grasslands attract about 166 million visits per year.

Timber harvesting is another commercial use of the national forests. From the 1960s through the 1980s, the Forest Service furnished up to a quarter of the Nation's supply of wood from pines and other conifers, the so-called softwoods. Although the volume of national forest timber has declined, it still accounts for up to five percent of the Nation's softwood supply, mainly as a by-product of fuels and forest health treatments. Working forests and rangelands are part of healthy, flourishing rural communities. These lands support jobs, timber, clean water, habitat for wildlife, and a range of other values and benefits that people want and need.

One of the benefits is forage for livestock. Ranching is part of the American heritage, and many ranches depend on grazing permits from the Forest Service for seasonal livestock grazing. Cattle drives still happen in backcountry areas, an intrinsic part of rural landscapes and lifestyles. Grazing allotments on the national forests and grasslands support ranching operations that might otherwise give way to housing developments and loss of open space.

The national forests and grasslands are also sources of energy, delivering oil, uranium, natural gas, and woody biomass to heat buildings and generate electricity. Commercial products include precious metals and minerals for industrial uses of all kinds. In addition, people harvest various plants for nontimber forest products, such as floral arrangements and Christmas decorations.

Noncommercial Uses

Noncommercial uses also provide important benefits and services to the American people. For example, many Tribal people use the national forests and grasslands for hunting, fishing, and

gathering wild foods and other materials for personal use. They also use sacred sites on the National Forest System for ritual purposes.

Although it is difficult to estimate the cash value of most noncommercial services, the value can often be quantified in other ways, as the following examples demonstrate.

- *Recreation opportunities.* The national forests and grasslands attract about 166 million visits per year. Fifty-five percent of our visitors engage in a strenuous physical activity, contributing to their health and well-being.
- *Water.* More than half of our Nation's freshwater flows from public and private forestlands, and about 60 million Americans rely on drinking water that originates on the National Forest System. Forest Service land management, combined with Forest Service assistance to private landowners, helps protect the single greatest source of drinking water in the Nation.
- *Education opportunities.* More than 83 percent of Americans live in metropolitan areas, where opportunities to experience nature are often fewer than in rural areas. The Forest Service has an array of programs designed to get people into the woods, especially children. Each year, we reach an average of more than five million people with conservation education programs, providing outdoor learning experiences for about 285,000 children.

Jobs and Economic Activity

The benefits from Forest Service programs and activities include jobs and economic activity, especially in rural areas where other sources of employment and economic growth might be few. Jobs and economic benefits stem not only from the use of the national forests and grasslands, but also from Forest Service management activities and infrastructure investments.

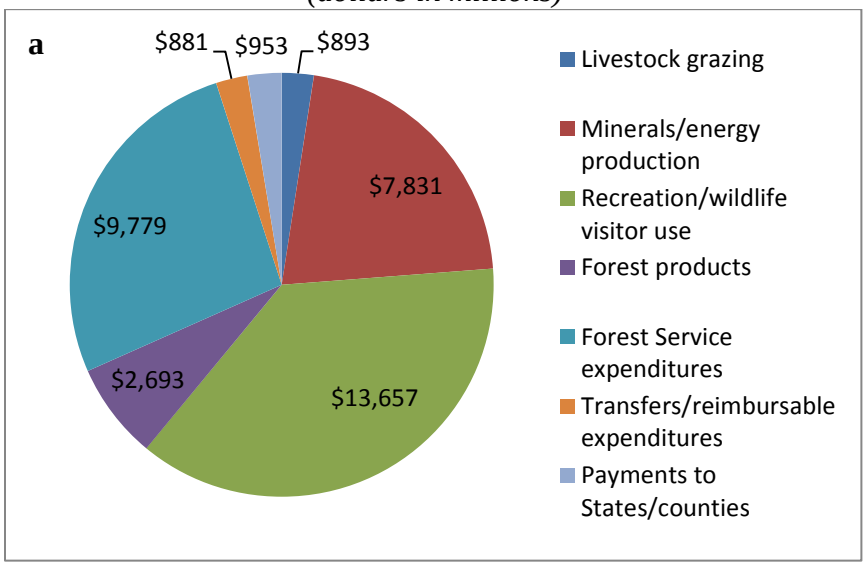
In FY 2011, for example, the various activities on the National Forest System contributed over $36 billion to America's gross domestic product, supporting nearly 450,000 jobs (fig. 1). Over 68 percent of the contribution to the economy was associated with the hunting, fishing, and other forms of outdoor recreation; generation of energy, minerals, and traditional forest products; and livestock grazing. More than 26 percent was tied to agency expenditures, such as for restoration treatments. Of the remaining five percent, about half came from payments to States and counties to support schools, roads, and other government services. The rest came from other expenditures, such as operating Job Corps centers and Federal Highway Administration programs on forest roads.

Recreation, hunting, fishing, and wildlife viewing activities together account for more jobs than any other activity on the National Forest System. The associated visitor spending supports local businesses that provide guides, outfitting, transportation, food and lodging, and other services. Outdoor recreation on the National Forest System supports about 205,000 jobs, contributing about $13.6 billion to the Nation's gross domestic product each year.

The generation of forest products on the National Forest System supports about 42,000 jobs. Each year, it contributes about $3 billion to America's gross domestic product. Respectively, livestock grazing and minerals/energy production account for about 19,500 jobs and 56,000 jobs,

contributing about $900 million and almost $8 billion to the Nation's economy each year. Especially in rural areas, these uses and associated activities on the National Forest System deliver sustained social and economic benefits to communities.

Contribution to Gross Domestic Product
(dollars in millions)



Jobs Supported

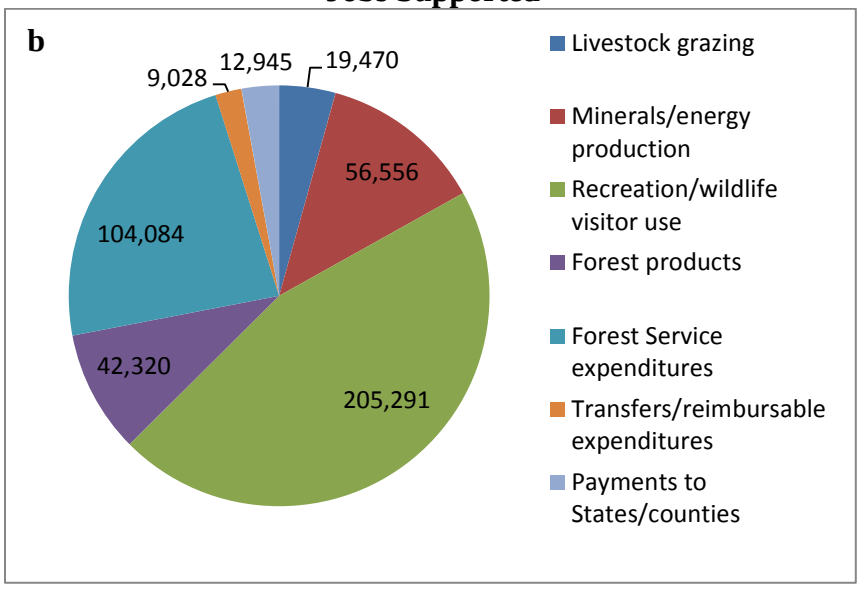


Figure 1 – Economic measures related to activities on the National Forest System in FY 2011, including contribution to gross domestic product (in millions) (a), and number of jobs supported (b).

(USDA Forest Service, March 2013. Chief Tidwell comments before the House Committee on Agriculture, Subcommittee on Conservation, Energy and Forestry March 13, 2013; and National Visitor Use Monitoring Results USDA Forest Service National Summary Report (Data collected FY 2007 through FY 2011) Last updated May 22, 2012.)

Youth Conservation Corps crew members clear away juniper encroaching on grassland on the Crooked River National Grassland in Oregon. The Forest Service provides jobs to thousands of young people each year.

The Forest Service's creation of jobs and economic opportunities is not limited to rural areas. Through Job Corps and other programs, we provide training and employment for America's urban youth, and we help veterans transition to civilian life. Our Urban and Community Forestry Program has provided jobs and career-training opportunities for underemployed adults and at-risk youth through activities such as tree care and riparian corridor restoration (the recovery of areas between land and a river or stream).

Forest Service investments in research and development also create jobs. In his state of the union address for 2013, the President put it this way: "If we want to make the best products, we also have to invest in the best ideas." He called for "job-creating investments in science and innovation," noting that "no area holds more promise than our investments in American energy." Accordingly, a top priority for Forest Service researchers is developing wood-to-energy technologies.

The Forest Service leverages taxpayer funds by engaging a wide range of partners who contribute to investments in land management projects and activities. In FY 2012, we entered into more than 7,700 grants and agreements with partners who made a total of about $535 million in cash and non-cash (in-kind) contributions. Combined with our own contribution of nearly $779 million, the total value of these partnerships was over $1.3 billion.

In fact, the total value of our grants and agreements surpassed the value of our contracts for the acquisition of goods and services for the direct benefit of the Forest Service. The growing value of grants and agreements demonstrates the increasing importance of partnerships in fulfilling the Forest Service mission. Many of these partnership projects were accomplished by volunteers. More than 106,000 volunteers contributed services valued at $93 million in FY 2012, a six-percent increase over FY 2011 levels.

Other Benefits from Forest Service Programs

Forest Service support for forest-related jobs and land uses goes beyond the National Forest System. We support sustainable forest management on all of the Nation's forests through our Research and Development and State and Private Forestry programs.

Forest landowners of all kinds benefit from our forest-related research, as does anyone who buys products made from wood. Through our Forest Inventory and Analysis program, for example, we report on current conditions and recent trends affecting both public and private forest land in the United States. Policymakers use the information to make better decisions regarding the Nation's natural resources. Researchers at our Forest Products Laboratory develop everything from better building materials and baseball bats to high-value products from wood-derived nanomaterials. Our research and development bring all kinds of benefits to the American people, improving their quality of life.

More than 50 percent of the Nation's forests—over 420 million acres—are privately owned. Working with the State Foresters, we help State forest managers and private forest landowners sustainably manage America's working forests. Through our Forest Health Management program, for example, we monitor and assess forest health conditions on all lands nationwide, both public and private, tracking outbreaks of insects and disease and providing funds for treating areas at risk.

Through our Forest Stewardship Program, we help private forest landowners develop comprehensive plans for managing their forests for a variety of products and services. We also help cities, suburbs, and towns across the country plant and maintain community trees and forests. Our Urban and Community Forestry Program has helped to sustain urban trees and forests in communities where over 196 million people live. We work with partners in all 50 States as well as the District of Columbia, Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, and other Territories.

America benefits from investments in its green infrastructure, and Americans from all walks of life and every demographic group can participate. Our goal at the Forest Service is to ensure the ability of our Nation's forests and grasslands to deliver a full range of jobs and benefits, both now and for generations to come.

Challenges to Conservation

Our Nation's ability to protect its forest and grassland resources is now at risk due to drought, invasive species, uncharacteristically severe wildfires, and uncharacteristically severe outbreaks of insects and disease. Such stresses and disturbances are affecting America's forests, grasslands, and watersheds on an unprecedented scale.

The sheer scale of the challenges is daunting. Twenty-seven percent of all forest-associated plants and animals in the United States, a total of 4,005 species, are at risk of extinction. Habitat degradation is the main reason, affecting 85 percent of all imperiled species. Many species are also threatened by nonnative invasive species, which affect 49 percent of all imperiled species. Although biodiversity remains exceptionally high on the national forests and grasslands, habitat degradation and invasive species are serious threats. For example:

- Invasive weeds such as kudzu, cheatgrass, leafy spurge, and spotted knapweed have infested about six million acres on the National Forest System, an area the size of Massachusetts.
- The Forest Service's Watershed Condition Framework indicates that 48 percent of the watersheds on the National Forest System have low to moderate functional integrity. Functionality is actually impaired in only three percent of the watersheds, but it is at risk in 45 percent.
- Forest density and homogeneity, coupled with changes in climate, have created conditions for severe outbreaks of western forest pests. Mountain pine beetle is the main culprit, but other bark beetles as well as western spruce budworm have contributed to forest mortality. On the national forests alone, the area affected has reached 32 million acres.

Wildfires are a major challenge to conservation, with fire seasons reaching levels of acres burned not seen since the 1950s. The 2012 High Park Fire west of Fort Collins, CO, became the second largest fire in Colorado history, burning more than 87,280 acres and destroying at least 259 homes.

The Forest Service estimates that 65 to 82 million acres on the National Forest System overall are in need of fuels and forest health treatments—up to 42 percent of the entire system. Part of the problem is severe drought, resulting in extreme fire weather and very large fires and fire seasons. Since 2000, at least 10 States have had their largest fires on record, and some have had their records broken more than once.

In 2000, for the first time since the 1950s, more than seven million acres burned nationwide; in 2012, more than nine million acres burned. Some experts predict that fire seasons could return to levels not seen since the 1940s, reaching 12 to 15 million acres. The following figure shows the tremendous growth in average annual acres burned in the 2000s, following decades of decline. In the 1930s, for example, more than 30 million acres burned on average each year.

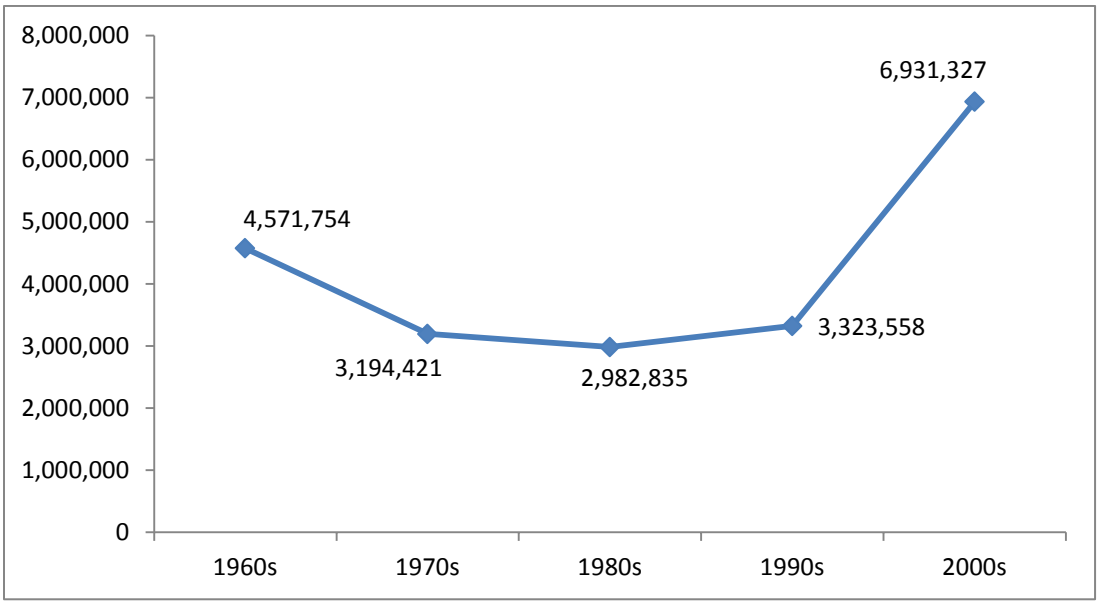


Figure 2 - Average annual acres burned, by decade. Rising firefighter effectiveness and other factors steadily lowered the number of acres burned until the 1990s, when a slight rise was followed by a sharp increase in the 2000s due to fuel buildups and worsening fire weather conditions.

The spread of homes and communities into areas prone to wildfire is an increasing management challenge. From 2000 to 2030, we expect to see substantial increases in housing density on 44 million acres of private forest land nationwide, an area larger than North and South Carolina combined. (USDA Forest Service. 2005. Forests on the Edge: Housing Development on America's Private Forests. PNW-GTR-636. Portland, OR: Pacific Northwest Research Station.) More than 70,000 communities are now at risk from wildfire, and less than 15,000 have a community wildfire protection plan or an equivalent plan. (USDA Forest Service. 2012. National Fire Plan Operations and Reporting System.)

Growth and development are also reducing America's forest habitat and fragmenting what remains. From 2010 to 2060, we anticipate a net forest loss of up to 31 million acres, an area larger than Pennsylvania. (USDA Forest Service. 2012. Future scenarios: A technical document supporting the Forest Service 2010 RPA assessment. RMRS-GTR-272. Fort Collins, CO: Rocky

Mountain Research Station.) Recently, the Forest Service cross-mapped two challenges—increased housing density and pressure from insects and disease. We found areas at high risk of critical habitat loss all across the country, including the Northern Rockies and Northern Cascades, much of the Upper Midwest, and most of the eastern seaboard.

Forest Service Response

In response to such challenges, the Forest Service is focusing its efforts in three key areas: restoring ecosystems, strengthening communities while providing jobs, and managing wildland fires.

Restoring Ecosystems

Our approach to ecological degradation is to accelerate ecological restoration. The Forest Service is restoring the ability of forest and grassland ecosystems to resist climate-related stresses, recover from climate-related disturbances, and continue to deliver the values and benefits that Americans want and need. By restoration, we mean restoring the functions and processes characteristic of healthier, more resistant, more resilient ecosystems, even if they are not exactly the same systems as before. Reforestation, habitat enhancements, invasive species control, hazardous fuels treatments, watershed restoration and forest disturbance research, and other measures can help to make an ecosystem more resilient and more capable of delivering benefits that people want and need, such as protecting water supplies and supporting native fish and wildlife.

Restoration is most effective when we work with partners across shared landscapes to reach long-term goals for healthy, resilient ecosystems. The Forest Service's traditional budget structure is oriented toward short-term outputs in discrete functional areas. In FY 2012, Congress authorized the Forest Service in three regions to pilot test a combination of multiple budget line items into a single line item for Integrated Resource Restoration.

The new budget line item allows the Forest Service to better integrate and align watershed protection and restoration into all aspects of our management. Through Integrated Resource Restoration, land managers are accelerating the pace of restoration and job creation, in part by using the Forest Service's Watershed Condition Framework to identify high-priority watersheds for treatment. Managers use Integrated Resource Restoration to integrate activities such as hazardous fuels reduction, road decommissioning, and removal of barriers to fish passage.

Outcomes include reducing risk from fire, insects, and diseases; maintaining clean drinking water for communities, and supporting more local jobs and economic opportunities. In FY 2012, our integrated efforts sustained or restored 2.6 million acres to improve forest and grassland watershed health. By integrating related program areas, Integrated Resource Restoration gives land managers more flexibility to focus resources where needed to restore the health and resilience of forests and watersheds while maintaining jobs and sustaining communities. We propose fully implementing Integrated Resource Restoration across the Forest Service in FY 2014.

The Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program was created in 2009 to restore high-priority forested landscapes, improve forest health, promote job stability, create a reliable wood supply, and reduce firefighting costs across the United States. After the program was created, the

Secretary of Agriculture evaluated collaboratively-developed project proposals, selecting 20 large-scale projects for 10-year funding, along with three additional high-priority projects for funding from other sources.

The projects are mostly on National Forest System land, but also on adjacent private and other lands. They support an array of restoration activities, including reducing hazardous fuels, restoring watershed function and resilience, and improving forest vegetation and wildlife habitat. They help local economies by creating and maintaining jobs in rural communities, generating commercial timber and biomass for energy production, and restoring forest health while reducing the need for fire suppression in overgrown forests.

Restoring Healthy, Resilient Landscapes

Most of America's landscapes are adapted to disturbances such as storms and wildfires and readily recover. Due to the effects of a changing climate and other factors, conditions have changed. Disturbances can be so severe that forest recovery is threatened. Active management is needed to restore healthy, resilient forested landscapes.

Summit Lake at sunset, Lolo National Forest, Montana.

Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program (CFLRP)

The CFLRP is a high-priority program that integrates the Forest Service's commitment to collaborating with partners and communities with our landscape-scale approach to ecological restoration. Collaborative restoration projects provide stable jobs and supplies of wood and biomass while reducing fire suppression costs and improving forest health. To date, the 20 CFLRP projects and three high-priority projects have improved 537,000 acres of wildlife habitat while generating 94.1 million cubic feet of timber and 1.2 million green tons of biomass for generating energy and other uses.

All of the projects funded through the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program are on track to meet their 10-year goals, which include fuels and forest health treatments on more than four million acres and 3,350 million board feet of timber production. The projects will also restore 1.6 million acres of wildlife habitat and 3,000 miles of streams. Continued implementation of these projects is a high priority in the FY 2014 budget request.

The Forest Service is creating partnerships across the country to help protect drinking water by reducing the risk of severe, soil-damaging fires in municipal watersheds that provide water for drinking and other uses, such as irrigation, fisheries, and outdoor recreation. To help leverage our funding through public-private partnerships, we are proposing a new program for Restoration Partnerships in FY 2014. The new program will develop public-private partnerships to reduce risks to communities in fire-prone landscapes; to protect public service utilities and enhance water quality in municipal watersheds; and to maintain and restore the resilience of aquatic ecosystems through the Watershed Condition Framework. Under the new program, units eligible for restoration partnership funding include national forests that largely comprise a municipal watershed and provide other beneficial uses; forests with special use utility permits; and forests with watersheds prioritized for treatment under the Watershed Condition Framework.

Our new Restoration Partnerships program fosters some of the most advanced public-private partnership initiatives in the Federal government, leveraging new resources to support the Forest Service's restoration goals. The new program supports a wider and more diverse range of projects than the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program, with a wider range of durations. It focuses more on mobilizing non-Forest Service resources to protect municipal water quality and reduce the risks to public utilities. Through the Western Utilities Fuel Reduction and Fire Protection Partnership, for example, we are getting partner support for fuels and forest health treatments designed, in part, to protect utility corridors. Most funding under the Restoration Partnerships program will go to support cost-share projects that will be competed for at the national level to attract matching financial support from partners.

Another Forest Service program with a restoration emphasis is Forest Health Management. Under the program, we conduct risk mapping and surveys to identify the areas at greatest risk from insects and disease, including invasive species such as emerald ash borer and white pine blister rust. In identifying the areas at greatest risk and deciding on how to respond, we work with the States, in part by utilizing the State Forest Action Plans.

Western Utilities Fuel Reduction and Fire Protection Partnership

Wildfire has adversely affected the transmission of electricity, both at a local community level and on a national scale. The Forest Service and Western Utilities Group have formed a partnership to better manage fuels and vegetation near transmission rights-of-way. We are developing pilot sites and launching projects to restore national forest lands at risk; leverage Forest Service funds for vegetation and fuels management; reduce the risk to transmission lines and other utility infrastructure; prevent disruptions of transmission line capacity and infrastructure; and avoid the costs of repairing and replacing utility infrastructure.

Utility corridor on the Modoc National Forest in California.

The Forest Service is finalizing directives for implementing a new National Forest System land management Planning Rule. This rule will govern how land management plans are written for the national forests and grasslands. Half of all units on the National Forest System have plans that are more than 15 years old. Timely and successful forest plan revision is key to meeting the Forest Service's contemporary land management challenges. The 2012 Planning Rule promotes collaborative, science-based planning, as well as monitoring and assessment across shared landscapes. The new rule requires an integrated approach to forest plan preparation and multilevel monitoring of outcomes, which will facilitate the implementation of Integrated Resource Restoration. The rule will help land managers focus on collaborative watershed restoration while promoting jobs and economic opportunities in rural communities.

In February 2011, President Barack Obama launched the America's Great Outdoors Initiative, setting forth a comprehensive agenda for conservation and outdoor recreation in the 21st century.

The initiative challenges the American people to work together to find lasting conservation solutions, based on the premise that protecting America's natural heritage is a goal shared by all. In tandem with the President's initiative, Secretary of Agriculture Tom Vilsack outlined an All Lands vision for conservation. He called for partnerships and collaboration to reach shared goals for restoring healthy, resilient forested landscapes across all landownerships nationwide.

In concert with the President's America's Great Outdoors Initiative and Secretary Vilsack's All Lands vision for conservation, the Forest Service has launched an initiative to accelerate restoration across shared landscapes. The Accelerated Restoration Initiative builds on Integrated Resource Restoration, the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program, Restoration Partnerships, the 2012 Planning Rule, and other restoration-related programs and initiatives to pick up the pace of ecological restoration while creating more jobs in rural communities. Our collaborative, holistic approach to restoring forest and grassland health relies on the State Forest Action Plans, and the Forest Service's own Watershed Condition Framework, to identify high-priority areas for restoration treatments. Through the Accelerated Restoration Initiative, the Forest Service has increased restoration treatments to sustain or restore watershed function and resilience across more than 2 million acres per year, with timber and biomass generated as a byproduct.

The Forest Service is supporting accelerated restoration through our Research and Development deputy area. We have seven high-priority research areas, such as Watershed Management and Restoration, which is designed to support our focus on protecting and enhancing water resources. In our Bioenergy and Biobased Products research area, we are developing technology to sustainably produce woody biomass and convert it into liquid fuels, chemicals, and other high-value products. For example, our Forest Products Laboratory is working with the Gas Technology Institute to develop low-value forest biomass as a replacement for coal used to generate electricity.

Wood-based nanotechnology can help researchers find new uses for wood, and the Forest Service is taking a lead role. In partnership with the wood products industry, we are developing science to commercialize nanocellulosic technologies to generate new high-value products, like durable composites and paper that is stronger and lighter. Finding new and better uses for wood will help create new jobs and revenues through industrial development and expansion. Our research also focuses on the supply of woody biomass, and processes for converting it into steam for heat and power to use in small local facilities.

We are also pursuing longer term strategic research. For example, sustainable forest management is predicated on decades of data on forest conditions collected through our Forest Inventory and Analysis program. Through our national network of 81 experimental forests and ranges, the Forest Service has collected more than a century of data and records on most of America's forest types and many other ecosystems, providing a firm foundation for sustainable land management. We conduct long-term research in such areas as forest disturbances, climate change effects, fire and fuels, invasive species, wildlife and fish, and resource management and use. In all of our research, we are committed to delivering new knowledge and technologies to support sustainable forest and grassland management.

Strengthening Communities and Providing Jobs

Community-based forestry is embedded in Forest Service culture. From our very beginning more than a century ago, our line officers have lived and worked in the communities we serve. Local forest supervisors and district rangers know local conditions and work with local communities to meet local needs. We are a community-based organization that collaborates with local communities and national partners to get our work done. Our FY 2014 budget request emphasizes the role that communities play in sustaining the forests and grasslands around them and the benefits they provide.

Working with State and local partners, we are focusing on landscape-scale outcomes through cross-boundary actions, including forestry projects identified through the State Forest Action Plans. Accordingly, we propose building on our State and Private Forestry Redesign initiative through a new program called Landscape Scale Restoration. Our new program will capitalize on the State Forest Action Plans to target the forested areas most in need of restoration treatments while leveraging partner funds.

We also work with the States through our Forest Legacy Program to identify forests critical for wildlife habitat and rural jobs. Through the program, we provide working forests with permanent protection by purchasing conservation easements from willing private landowners. In a similar vein, and supporting the President's America's Great Outdoors Initiative, our Land Acquisition program is designed to protect critical ecosystems and prevent habitat fragmentation by acquiring inholdings on the National Forest System and other lands where we can improve public access. We are working with the Department of the Interior to leverage our joint investments by coordinating our efforts to protect intact, functioning ecosystems across entire landscapes.

The Forest Service also engages urban communities in protecting and restoring America's 100 million acres of urban and community forests. With over 83 percent of Americans now living in metropolitan areas, we continue to expand our work with cities such as New York, Philadelphia, and Los Angeles. For example, we are working with an array of partners in the Urban Waters Federal Partnership, designed to restore watersheds in urban areas. Through our Urban and Community Forestry program, we are benefiting communities by helping people plant trees, especially through demonstration projects. Through our Conservation Education programs, we are engaging millions of Americans in outdoor experiences. In addition, we are helping communities acquire local landscapes for public recreation and watershed benefits through our Community Forestry and Open Space program. Our goal is to help create a Nation of citizen-stewards committed to conserving their local forests and restoring them to health.

Our community focus supports the President's America's Great Outdoors Initiative to achieve landscape-scale restoration objectives, connect more people to the outdoors, and support opportunities for outdoor recreation while providing jobs and income for rural communities. Building on existing partnerships, establishing a 21st century Conservation Service Corps will help us to increase the number of work and training opportunities for young people and veterans, while accomplishing high-priority conservation and restoration work on public lands. To engage communities in conserving the lands around them, the Forest Service is building partnerships across the country to restore fire-damaged forests and grasslands, reduce the risk of wildfires in the

Urban Waters Federal Partnership

Eleven Federal agencies are partnering in an innovative way to promote both natural resource stewardship and economic development. The Forest Service is taking the lead on three of seven pilot sites for restoring urban waterways, including Denver, Baltimore, and industrial communities in northwestern Indiana. On each site, the partners are working to restore and expand tree cover. Urban forests filter storm water runoff, thereby improving hydrology and protecting local streams from pollution.

Volunteers plant trees in Oakland, CA, partly to improve hydrology and reduce pollution in San Francisco Bay.

Wildland Urban Interface, protect transmission corridors for businesses and communities, and enhance recreation infrastructure as well as cultural and historical resources. These public-private partnerships are leveraging new resources to support the Forest Service's restoration goals. Accordingly, our new Restoration Partnerships program features national competitive grants to support local restoration projects, with matching funds from partners.

We are also building public-private partnerships through our Sustainable Recreation Framework. Many economic opportunities and other community benefits generated on the national forests and grasslands are associated with outdoor recreation. Through the Sustainable Recreation Framework, we are engaging communities in helping to protect and increase recreational access as well as jobs, and benefits associated with outdoor recreation. Our associated Trails program designates trails for motorized use, consistent with our travel management rule, while building partnerships for trail stewardship. Our Roads program is designed to maintain forest roads and bridges to protect public safety and water quality while meeting access needs for both resource stewardship and the recreating public. Our Facilities program promotes the safe and energy-efficient use of agency infrastructure while emphasizing cost-effectiveness and a smaller environmental footprint through the use of green building techniques and materials.

Longleaf Pine Restoration

A prime example of Forest Service engagement in public-private partnerships is the America's Longleaf Restoration Initiative in the South, where we are working with Southern Company, the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, and an array of other private and public partners to restore the longleaf pine ecosystem. Longleaf pine once extended in a vast arc from southern Virginia, to Florida, to East Texas. Today, longleaf pine covers barely three percent of its original range, and most remaining longleaf habitat is badly degraded. As a result, 29 species that depend on longleaf pine are federally listed as threatened or endangered, including red-cockaded woodpecker (shown here) and gopher tortoise. The goal of our partnership is to increase the longleaf pine ecosystem from 3.2 million acres to eight million acres over a 15-year period. Over the past decade, the partners have reversed the decline of the longleaf pine ecosystem, expanding it by eight percent.

Image: Red-cockaded woodpecker on longleaf pine, Bienville Ranger District, Mississippi.

The growing need for restoration-related work and investments on the National Forest System is providing jobs and community benefits. For example, the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program has created thousands of jobs through public-private partnerships for ecological restoration. The 23 projects have created or maintained approximately 3,374 jobs in FY 2011, and 4,174 jobs in FY 2012, generating almost $272 million in labor income. They have also had other community benefits, such as reducing the danger of uncharacteristically severe fire on more than 600,000 acres near communities and enhancing clean water supplies by remediating or decommissioning 6,000 miles of eroding roads.

Managing Wildland Fires

Our restoration efforts are partly in response to growing fire season severity, one of the greatest challenges facing the Nation's forests. Of all the fires that the Forest Service fights, we are able to respond quickly and keep 98 percent of them very small, but the few fires that we fail to promptly suppress tend to get bigger much faster. Extreme fire behavior has become more common; firefighters are largely limited to protecting certain points around homes and communities.

In 2009, Congress passed the Federal Land Assistance, Management, and Enhancement (FLAME) Act, calling on federal land managers to develop a joint wildland fire management strategy. Working with the Department of the Interior, the Forest Service took the opportunity to

involve the entire wildland fire community in developing a long-term National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy. Our new strategy has three components:

1. *Restoring fire-adapted ecosystems.* Hundreds of postfire assessments show that fuels and forest health treatments are effective in reducing wildfire severity. Accordingly, our fuels treatments have grown; from FY 2001 to FY 2011, the Forest Service treated about 27.6 million acres, an area larger than Virginia. We focus our treatments on high-priority areas in the Wildland Urban Interface, particularly communities that are taking steps to become safer from wildfire, such as adopting the national Firewise program or developing community wildfire protection plans.
2. *Building fire-adapted human communities.* With more than 70,000 communities in the Wildland Urban Interface at risk from wildfire, the Forest Service is working through cross-jurisdictional partnerships to help communities become safer from wildfires, for example by developing community wildfire protection plans. Through the Firewise program, the number of designated Firewise communities—communities able to survive a wildfire without outside intervention—rose from 400 in 2008 to more than 700 in FY 2012.
3. *Responding appropriately to wildfire.* Most of America's landscapes are adapted to fire; wildland fire plays a natural and beneficial role in many forest types. Where suppression is needed to protect homes and property, we focus on deploying the right resources in the right place at the right time. Using improved decision support tools, fire managers are making risk-based assessments to decide when and where to suppress a fire—and when and where to use fire to achieve management goals for long-term ecosystem health and resilience.

Hazardous fuels reduction is a critical part of protecting communities and infrastructure in the Wildland Urban Interface, and the materials removed can often be utilized as biofuels. Our Hazardous Fuels program therefore supports grants and other forms of assistance for wood-to-energy initiatives. We fund permits and designs to make projects more competitive for other sources of funding, provide technical assistance to support project development or improve air quality, and help develop financially viable approaches for building and sustaining facilities that convert wood to energy.

Our budget request for FY 2014, taking the Suppression and FLAME line items together, fully covers the average annual amount spent on suppression in the preceding 10 years. Airtankers are a critical part of an appropriate response to wildfire, but the fleet of large airtankers that the agency uses is old, with an average age of more than 50 years. The cost of maintaining them is growing as are the risks associated with using them. As such, the Forest Service is implementing a Large Airtanker Modernization Strategy to replace our aging fleet with next-generation airtankers. Our FY 2014 budget request includes an increase of $50 million to pay for the increased costs of modernizing the firefighting airtanker fleet. This is in addition to the $24 million requested in the FY 2013 budget for a total of $74 million proposed over the last two years to further enhance the agency's capacity to fight wildland fire. We believe that large airtankers are an important part of an appropriate mix of aviation assets, and are critical for a continued high rate of initial attack success given fuel accumulation, drought, climate change, and growth in housing developments. This approach ensures agency capability to protect life, property, and natural resources, while assuring an appropriate, risk-informed, and effective response to wildfires that is consistent with land and natural resource management objectives.

Launching Cultural Initiatives

In addition to our focus on restoring ecosystems, strengthening communities while providing jobs, and managing wildland fires, we are also reforming our agency to become a safer, more diverse, and more inclusive organization.

Forest Service work can take us into high-risk environments, but risk is also inherent in our daily lives, both on and off the job. Safety means recognizing the risk and managing it. For several years now, the Forest Service has been undertaking a journey to become a safer organization. We are exploring our safety culture and history, comparing ourselves to high-reliability organizations that also work in high-risk environments, and working to change our safety culture accordingly. Every one of our employees has taken training to become more attuned to safety issues and the need to personally manage risk. Our goal is to become a zero-fatality organization, and a constant, relentless focus on safety is the way we will achieve this.

At a time when more than 83 percent of Americans live in metropolitan areas, part of our job at the Forest Service is to reach out to urban and underserved communities to give more people opportunities to get outdoors, to participate in National Forest System land management, and to engage in conservation work in their own communities. Part of inclusiveness is making our workforce look more like the face of America. Diversity of thought is key to the ability of successful organizations to respond to changing circumstances, and it stems from hiring people from various backgrounds. We are changing our culture accordingly, striving to become an employer of choice for all Americans. We are absolutely committed to treating everyone fairly and with respect, giving everyone in the organization the opportunity to contribute and succeed.

Forest Service Budget Context

The President's proposed overall budget for discretionary funding for the Forest Service in FY 2014 is $4.9 billion. This is less than a one-quarter percent decrease from the discretionary funding of $4.9 billion for FY 2013 (excluding $400 million received in FY 2013 to repay money transferred to cover fire expenses in FY 2012) under the annualized continuing resolution.

Budget Challenges

A growing proportion of the Forest Service budget has been needed for fire-related activities of all kinds. In FY 1991, for example, fire-related activities accounted for about 13 percent of our total budget. In FY 2012, it was 40 percent. That has left a smaller proportion of funding for non-fire purposes (watersheds, wildlife, recreation, and other benefits and services). With increasingly limited funding, we need to approach our work differently.

Cost Savings

The Forest Service is using risk management decision tools, such as the Risk Decision Framework, to help reduce firefighting costs. The framework was institutionalized in the Wildland Fire Decision Support System and utilized on every wildland fire in FY 2012. Over the course of the

FY 2012 fire season, our average suppression cost fell from the five-year average of $448 per acre to $312 per acre, saving about $377 million.

Moreover, we've demonstrated that our active management through restoration projects has helped to reduce suppression costs. Since FY 2011, the Forest Service has conducted more than a thousand postfire assessments in areas where wildfires burned into previously treated sites. In 94 percent of the cases, our fuels and forest health treatments changed fire behavior and/or helped firefighters control the fire.

The Forest Service is also taking steps in other areas to cut operating costs. For example:

- Taking advantage of new technologies, we have streamlined and centralized our financial, information technology, and human resources operations to gain efficiencies and save costs.

Wood to Energy

In FY 2012, the Forest Service awarded $4 million in 20 biomass grants to small businesses and community groups through the Woody Biomass Utilizations Grant program. The grants funded wood-to-energy development projects across the country, leveraging over $475 million in private investments to help build capacity for converting low-value woody materials into renewable energy for heating and electricity also expanding regional economics and providing jobs.

A slash bundler gathers woody biomass into manageable bundles on the Hiawatha National Forest in Michigan, part of a private/public partnership to reduce hazardous fuels, restore forest health, and utilize the materials removed in Upper Michigan.

We will continue to work together with other USDA agencies under the Blueprint for Stronger Services to develop strategies for key business areas to provide efficiencies.

- For the same reasons, we have integrated work across our deputy areas for National Forest System, State and Private Forestry, and Research and Development. For example, all three deputy areas have collaborated to develop the Southern Forest Futures project – the first comprehensive analysis of the future of Southern forests over the next 50 years.
- In FY 2012, we began implementing a new Planning Rule that will reduce the length of time it takes to revise management plans, saving costs. We are also reducing costs by streamlining our environmental review process under the National Environmental Policy Act.
- In FY 2012, we saved millions of dollars through additional measures to promote efficiencies, ranging from nearly $1 million in savings by migrating telecommunications services to a new provider, to $8.9 million saved through implementing an Acquisition Savings Plan across deputy areas, to reducing information technology hosting by over $700,000 through server virtualization. We are implementing these and other measures to achieve $100 million in cost pool savings in FY 2013 and FY 2014 combined.
- We have adopted new public-private partnership strategies for leveraging restoration funding. For example, over 10 years the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program is expected to leverage $152 million in partner funding – about 62 cents for every Federal dollar spent.
- We also signed an agreement to use municipal funds to restore fire-damaged national forest land in the municipal watershed of Denver, Colorado. Over five years, Denver Water is matching the Forest Service's own $16.5 million investment in watershed restoration. We have signed similar agreements with Santa Fe, NM, and with other cities on the Front Range in Colorado, including Aurora and Colorado Springs.
- In accordance with sustainability and efficiency mandates, we are working to reduce our environmental footprint. We are acquiring more energy-efficient vehicles and using the latest technologies to reduce our greenhouse gas emissions and cut our electricity and natural gas costs at facilities.

Proposed Changes in Program Budgets

In each of three focus areas for the Forest Service—restoring ecosystems, strengthening communities while providing jobs, and managing wildland fires—we propose a series of funding changes to improve overall performance.

Restoring Ecosystems

- *Integrated Resource Restoration*. We propose extending the Integrated Resource Restoration Program from the current pilot program in three regions to cover all National Forest System lands. By folding together funds from six budget line items (Wildlife and Fisheries Management, Vegetation and Watershed Management, Forest Products, Non-Wildland Urban Interface Hazardous Fuels, Rehabilitation and Restoration, and Legacy Roads and Trails), we will gain administrative efficiencies and increased flexibility for multiple activities across a single

landscape. We propose a national Integrated Resource Restoration budget line item of $757 million. As part of this funding, we propose $3.9 million in spending to generate 3.1 million green tons of woody biomass and $800,000 for the USDA Wood to Energy Initiative in support of community and business efforts to convert wood to energy.

- *Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program.* We propose spending almost $40 million to support our commitments to collaboratively developed projects for restoring ecosystems across large landscapes and creating jobs in local communities. This would be about the same level as in the FY 2013 annualized continuing resolution.
- *Restoration Partnerships.* We propose a new $10 million program to create and build partnerships for improving municipal and beneficial-use watersheds, reduce risks from wildfire to public utilities and infrastructure, and reduce biomass to sustain landscape fuel reduction and watershed investments. This program would include a cost-share program that supports the development of partnerships with municipalities, public utilities and other organizations complying with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act and analysis of the siting and implementation of restoration project proposals, especially those that involve energy and electrical transmission corridors.
- *Forest Health Management.* We propose $105 million in spending for collecting information on forest health conditions by surveying and monitoring forest insect pests and diseases as well as invasive plants and for providing technical and financial assistance to prevent, suppress, and control outbreaks threatening forest resources and watershed health. Our approach would shift funds from the Wildland Fire Management account to the State and Private Forestry account, decreasing overall program funding by $8 million from levels in the FY 2013 annualized continuing resolution.
- *Research.* We propose an overall budget of $310 million an increase of $13 million from levels in the FY 2013 annualized continuing resolution. The budget for FY 2014 will go toward long-term, proactive research and toward conducting research that responds to currently pressing issues, with $16 million to support priority research, including research on how natural resources are impacted by a changing climate. The budget funds a wide range of research activities, including the Forest Products Laboratory at $18 million. The Laboratory's nanotechnology research is finding innovative commercial applications for hazardous woody fuels that will stimulate commercial and industrial utilization of these previously unmerchantable materials. The potential impact could be millions of acres of National Forest System lands benefitting from lower cost hazardous fuels reduction.
- *Forest Inventory and Analysis.* We propose terminating the Forest Resources Information and Analysis program and shifting its funds from State and Private Forestry to Research and Development to support Forest Inventory and Analysis. As part of research, we propose a funding level of $67 million, almost $3 million less than in the FY 2013 annualized continuing resolution. We will continue to support annualized inventory in all 50 States (except the interior of Alaska) and the U.S. Territories of Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.
- *Land Management Planning, Assessment, and Monitoring Program.* Our proposed consolidation of two budget line items would provide the flexibility we need to meet the 2012 Planning Rule requirements. We propose a funding level of $185 million, $18 million less than in the FY 2013 annualized continuing resolution.

Strengthening Communities and Providing Jobs

- *Landscape Scale Restoration.* We propose a new budget line item for a Landscape Scale Restoration program funded at $20 million. This request builds on the successful Redesign process by allowing States to continue pursuing innovative, landscape-scale projects across Forest Health Management, State Fire Assistance, Forest Stewardship, and Urban and Community Forestry programs without the limitation of a specific mix of program funding.
- *Forest Legacy Program*. We propose $60 million in discretionary funding, an increase of almost $6.4 million from the FY 2013 annualized continuing resolution level. We also are requesting $24.8 million in mandatory funds, from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, for a total of $84.8 million. These funds would be used to permanently protect working forests from development, helping to create and maintain rural jobs, conserve air and water quality, and provide habitat for threatened or endangered wildlife or fish. The increase is a key component of the President's America's Great Outdoors Initiative to conserve important landscapes and reconnect Americans to the outdoors.
- *Land Acquisition.* We propose a little more than $58 million in discretionary funding, an increase of $5 million from the level in the FY 2013 annualized continuing resolution. We also propose almost $34 million in mandatory funding, from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, for a combined total of $92 million. Acquisitions are in response to public demand, as outlined in the America's Great Outdoors Initiative. The FY 2014 program targets include new measures for acres acquired or donated using mandatory funds and high-priority acres acquired or donated using mandatory funds.
- *Community Forest and Open Space Conservation.* This request includes $4 million, an increase of almost $2 million to assist with the America's Great Outdoors goal of establishing and enhancing forests and green spaces in towns and cities. Funds will be used to monitor projects selected in FY 2012 and will fund additional community forest pilot projects.
- *Urban and Community Forestry.* This request includes $25 million, a decrease of $6 million. Funding will implement strategic tree planting initiatives to continue carbon sequestration and energy conservation. Special emphasis will be placed on demonstration projects that have regional and national significance for urban and community forest management.
- *Recreation, Heritage and Heritage.* This request includes $261 million, a decrease of $22 million for the Recreation, Wilderness and Heritage line item. The program implements the Framework for Sustainable Recreation, which is our commitment to the President's America's Great Outdoors and the First Lady's "Let's Move" initiatives.
- *Facilities.* This request includes $94 million, an increase of $18 million for facilities from FY 2013 annualized continuing resolution level. 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. We will judiciously defer all new construction.
- *Roads.* This request includes $145 million, a decrease of $38 million for roads from FY 2013 annualized continuing resolution level. This reduction reflects the shifting of road decommis-

sioning activities to the Integrated Resource Restoration program. This budget prioritizes road maintenance to protect water quality, meet Highway Safety Act standards and provide critical access.

- *Trails.* This request includes $83 million, an increase of $179,000 for Trails. Through the recreation opportunities offered by our 155,000 miles of trails, the program will directly support the President's 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.

Managing Wildland Fires

- *Hazardous Fuels.* We propose $201 million, a decrease of $116 million for hazardous fuels from the FY 2013 annualized continuing resolution level. As proposed in FY 2013, non-Wildland Urban Interface Hazardous Fuels work will occur within the Integrated Resource Restoration line item in order to accomplish work more efficiently. We also propose allocating $10.5 million to support wood-to-energy initiatives including $6 million for Woody Biomass Utilization Grants; $2.5 million for State Wood to Energy Teams; $1 million for Biomass Air Quality Improvement; and $1 million for Development of Financial Instruments for Wood Energy efforts.
- *Preparedness.* This request includes $1,058 million, an increase of $53 million in Preparedness. This funding fully reflects the costs of readiness resources and program management, and includes an additional $50 million to pay for the increased costs of modernizing the firefighting large airtanker fleet. This is in addition to the $24 million requested in the FY 2013 budget for a total of $74 million proposed over the last two years to further enhance the agency's capacity to fight wildland fire.
- *Suppression.* This request includes $680 million, an increase of $146 million for Suppression. The request, when combined with FLAME, fully funds the 10-year rolling average, adjusted for inflation.
- *FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund.* This budget proposes $315 million, a decrease of $2 million for the FLAME fund compared to the FY 2013 annualized continuing resolution level. Amounts provided through FLAME, together with amounts provided through the Wildland Fire Management appropriations account, are intended to fully fund anticipated wildland fire suppression requirements in advance of the fire season.

Proposed Budget Structure Changes

We are proposing a number of changes in the budget organization to increase transparency in how we deliver these programs, to increase efficiencies in administration, and to integrate accomplishments.

As outlined in the following table, this request eliminates the Forest Resources and Information Analysis line item under State and Private Forestry so that all funding for these inventory activities occurs under the Forest and Rangeland Research with the Forest Inventory and Analysis priority research areas. The Landscape Scale Restoration program is a new line item that formalizes

the State and Private Forestry Redesign process. We propose combining two Forest Health Management line items from Wildland Fire Management with the two line items in State and Private Forestry.

FY 2013 Budget Line Item (BLI)	FY 2014 Proposed BLI	Change
Forest Resources Information & Analysis (S&PF)	Forest & Rangeland Research (R&D)	Eliminated from S&PF and included under R&D with Forest Inventory and Analysis
Redesign includes combination of BLIs (S&PF)	Landscape Scale Restoration (S&PF)	New Program
Forest Health Management (FHM) Federal Lands (S&PF)	FHM Federal Lands (S&PF)	Combines two BLIs from S&PF and WFM into one
FHM Federal Lands (WFM)		
FHM Cooperative Lands (S&PF)	FHM Cooperative Lands (S&PF)	Combines two BLIs from S&PF and WFM into one
FHM Cooperative Lands (WFM)		
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Mgt. (NFS)	Integrated Resource Restoration (NFS)	Combines six BLIs from NFS, CIM, WFM into one
Forest Products (NFS)		
Vegetation and Watershed Mgt. (NFS)		
Legacy Roads and Trails (CIM)		
Hazardous Fuels Non-Wildland Urban Interface (WFM)		
Rehabilitation and Restoration (NFS)		
Land Management Planning (NFS)	Land Management Planning, Assessment, Monitoring (NFS)	Combines two BLIs into one
Inventory and Monitoring (NFS)		
Valles Caldera National Preserve	None	Will be funded under other BLIs (NFS)
Management of National Forest Lands for Subsistence Uses (Other)	None	Will be funded under other BLIs (NFS)
State Fire Assistance (S&PF)	State Fire Assistance (WFM)	Combines two BLIs into one
State Fire Assistance (WFM)		
Volunteer Fire Assistance (S&PF)	Volunteer Fire Assistance (WFM)	Combines two BLIs into one
Volunteer Fire Assistance (WFM)		

S&PF - State & Private Forestry; R&D - Research & Development; NFS- National Forest System; WFM - Wildland Fire Management; CIM - Capital Improvement & Maintenance

In FY 2012, Integrated Resource Restoration was funded in three regions as a pilot. The FY 2014 request expands this program to all regions. We propose shifting funds from six budget line items (Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management, Forest Products, Vegetation and Watershed Management, Legacy Roads and Trails, Hazardous Fuels: non-Wildland Urban Interface, and Rehabilitation and Restoration) into one program under the National Forest System.

The FY 2014 request also combines two budget line items related to planning and inventory into a new line item for Land Management Planning, Assessment and Monitoring. We also propose eliminating the Valles Caldera National Preserve line item, and Management of National Forests

for Subsistence Uses line item. These activities will be funded from a variety of programs directly relevant to the work being completed. Finally, this request consolidates the State and Volunteer Fire Assistance line items under the Wildland Fire Management appropriation.

Summary of Proposed Legislation

In connection with our budget proposal for FY 2014, the Forest Service proposes several key legislative changes to improve our effectiveness in delivery of programs and services:

- *Payments to Communities.* This proposal continues the Administration's FY 2013 proposal to reauthorize the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 for five years. We propose making payments through mandatory funding. We also propose revising the allocation split among the Schools and Roads, Economic Investment and Forest Restoration/Protection, and Fire Assistance portions of the program.
- *Stewardship Contracting.* This proposal authorizes stewardship contracting permanently as proposed in FY 2013 which would give the Forest Service the flexibility we need for collaborative restoration work at a landscape scale. The current authority expires on September 30, 2013.
- *Enhancing Forest Service Administration of Rights-Of-Way and Land Uses (Cost Recovery).* The Forest Service seeks permanent reauthorization to recover the costs of processing Special Use Authorization applications as proposed in FY 2013. Reauthorization will ensure timely customer service, reduce the potential liability to the United States associated with uses on National Forest System lands under an expired authorization, and enable us to accept new applications, expanding our support for local and regional economies. The current authority expires September 30, 2013.
- *Interpretive Associations.* Consistent with existing law, this proposal would provide five-year authority to the Secretary of Agriculture to enter into agreements, in which the parties will mutually benefit, with cooperators, including scientific, historical, educational, and other societies, organizations, and associations, pertaining to interpretive programs, services, materials, and products to enhance visitor awareness and knowledge of the Nation's natural resources and cultural heritage. This proposal was first proposed in FY 2013 and would authorize agreements with cooperators for developing, producing, publishing, distributing, or selling educational materials and products pertaining to National Forest System lands.
- *Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (FLREA).* We propose extending authorization for FLREA permanently while clarifying the provision of the Act, providing more consistency among agencies. Under FLREA, 95 percent of the recreation fees collected on a national forest is retained at that forest to be reinvested in recreation sites and services. This is an interagency proposal with the Department of the Interior.
- *Grazing Fee Increase.* We propose implementation of an administrative fee in the amount of $1.00 per head month for cattle and its equivalent for other livestock. This fee will generate approximately $5 million annually and will be used to offset administrative costs associated with administration of livestock grazing.

Future Outlook

For more than a century, the Forest Service has served the American people by making sure that their forests and grasslands, deliver a full range of values and benefits. America receives enormous value from our programs and activities, including hundreds of thousands of jobs and annual contributions to the economy worth many times more than our entire annual discretionary budget. Especially in these tough economic times, Americans can benefit tremendously from investing in Forest Service programs and activities.

Now we are facing some of the greatest challenges in our history. Invasive species, climate change effects, regional drought and watershed degradation, fuel buildups and severe wildfires, habitat fragmentation and loss of open space, and devastating outbreaks of insects and disease all threaten the ability of America's forests and grasslands to continue delivering the ecosystem services that Americans want and need. In response, the Forest Service is increasing the pace of ecological restoration. We are restoring healthy, resilient forest and grassland ecosystems capable of sustaining and delivering clean air and water, habitat for wildlife, opportunities for outdoor recreation, and many other benefits.

Our budget request therefore focuses on the public's highest priorities for restoring ecosystems, strengthening communities and providing jobs, and managing wildland fire. This includes a focus on land and resource management that efficiently and effectively addresses the growing extent and magnitude of our management challenges and the mix of values and benefits that the public expects from the national forests and grasslands. We will continue to lead the way in improving our administrative operations for greater efficiency and effectiveness in mission delivery. Our research will continue to solve complex problems by creating innovative science and technology for the protection, sustainable management, and use of all forests, both public and private, for the benefit of the American people. Moreover, we are working ever more effectively to optimize our response to cross-cutting issues by integrating our programs and activities.

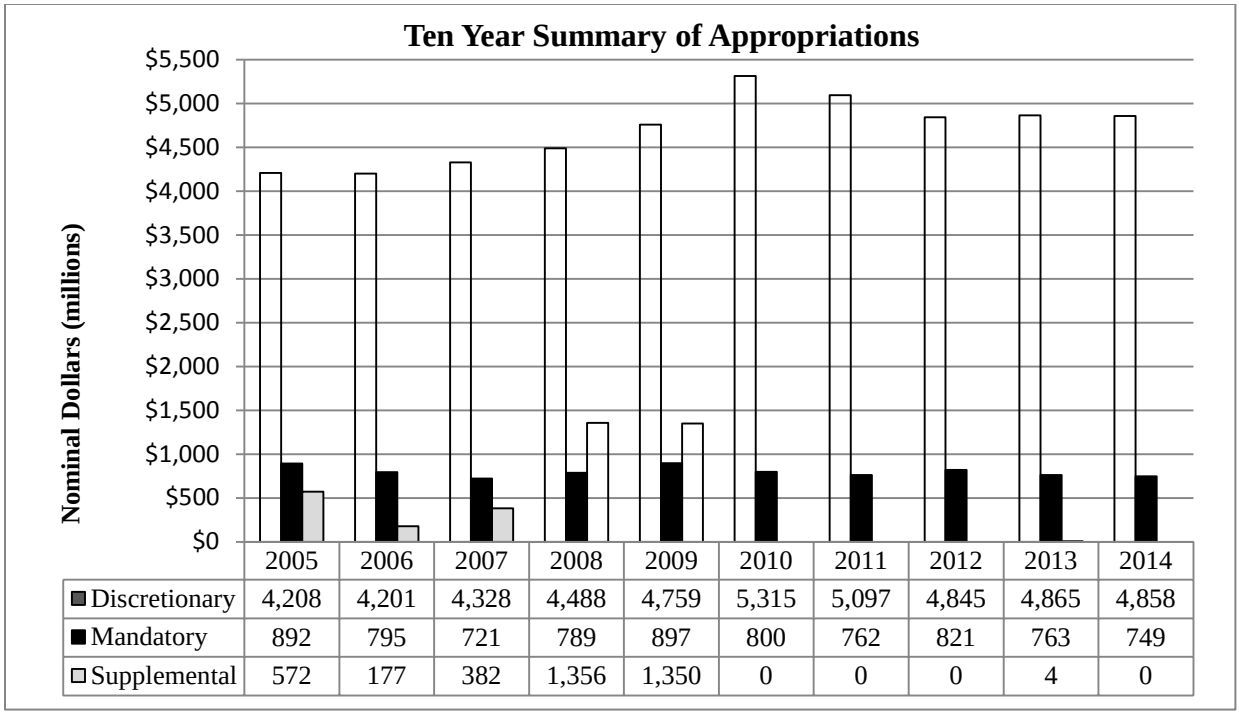
We can achieve these priorities through partnerships and collaboration. Our budget priorities highlight the need to strengthen service through cooperation, collaboration, and public-private partnerships that leverage our investments to reach shared goals. Through strategic partnerships, we can accomplish more work while also yielding more benefits for all Americans, for the sake of all generations to come.

Forest Service Budget Summary

(dollars in thousands)

	FY 2013 Annualized CR	Program Changes	FY 2014 President's Budget	Pay Cost	FY 2014 President's Budget Plus Pay Cost
Annual Appropriations					
Discretionary Funds					
Forest & Rangeland Research	$297,107	$11,543	$308,650	$1,586	$310,236
State & Private Forestry	254,474	(15,017)	239,457	497	239,954
National Forest System	1,563,648	(16,435)	1,547,213	9,449	1,556,662
Capital Improvement & Maintenance[1]	400,901	(73,976)	326,925	1,858	328,783
Land Acquisition	53,801	5,262	59,063	50	59,113
Other Appropriations	5,911	(3,955)	1,956	6	1,962
Wildland Fire Management[2]	1,971,390	65,842	2,037,232	9,437	2,046,669
FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve	317,311	(2,311)	315,000	0	315,000
Discretionary Funds Total	**$4,864,543**	**($29,047)**	**$4,835,496**	**$22,883**	**$4,858,379**
Mandatory Appropriations	**$762,518**	**($13,726)**	**$748,792**	**$0**	**$748,792**
Grand Total, Forest Service	**$5,627,061**	**($42,773)**	**$5,584,288**	**$22,883**	**$5,607,171**

1. Includes supplemental funding in FY 2013 for disaster relief of $4.4 million which was not part of the FY 2013 Annualized CR.
2. Does not include $400 million fire transfer repayment for funds borrowed in FY 2012 and repaid in FY 2013, which was not part of the FY 2013 Annualized CR.



	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Discretionary	4,208	4,201	4,328	4,488	4,759	5,315	5,097	4,845	4,865	4,858
Mandatory	892	795	721	789	897	800	762	821	763	749
Supplemental	572	177	382	1,356	1,350	0	0	0	4	0

Three-Year Summary of Appropriations

(dollars in thousands)

	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Change
Forest & Rangeland Research					
Forest and Rangeland Research	$295,300	$297,107	$310,236	$13,129	4%
Forest & Rangeland Research Total	**295,300**	**297,107**	**310,236**	**13,129**	**4%**
State & Private Forestry					
Landscape Scale Restoration	0	0	20,000	20,000	
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	47,425	47,715	58,922	11,207	23%
Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	39,999	40,244	45,655	5,411	13%
State Fire Assistance	30,488	30,675	0	-30,675	-100%
Volunteer Fire Assistance	6,669	6,710	0	-6,710	-100%
Forest Stewardship	28,814	28,990	22,398	-6,592	-23%
Forest Legacy Program	53,303	53,629	60,000	6,371	12%
Community Forest and Open Space Conservation	1,997	2,009	4,001	1,992	99%
Urban and Community Forestry	31,327	31,519	25,326	-6,193	-20%
Forest Resources Information and Analysis	4,917	4,947	0	-4,947	-100%
International Forestry	7,987	8,036	3,652	-4,384	-55%
State and Private Forestry Total	**252,926**	**254,474**	**239,954**	**-14,520**	**-6%**
National Forest System					
Integrated Resource Restoration	0	0	756,788	756,788	
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration	39,936	40,180[1]	39,851	-329	-1%
Restoration Partnerships	0	0	10,029	10,029	
Land Management Planning, Assessment & Monitoring	0	0	184,781	184,781	
Land Management Planning	39,936	40,180	0	-40,180	-100%
Inventory and Monitoring	161,721	162,711	0	-162,711	-100%
Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	281,176	282,897	260,796	-22,101	-8%
Wildlife & Fisheries Habitat Management	140,036	140,893	0	-140,893	-100%
Grazing Management	55,356	55,695	35,663	-20,032	-36%
Forest Products	335,511	337,564	0	-337,564	-100%
Vegetation & Watershed Management	184,046	185,172	0	-185,172	-100%
Minerals and Geology Management	83,426	83,937	70,970	-12,967	-15%
Landownership Management	85,738	86,263	71,131	-15,132	-18%
Law Enforcement Operations	143,829	144,709	126,653	-18,056	-12%
Valles Caldera National Preserve	3,426	3,447	0	-3,447	-100%
National Forest System Total	**1,554,137**	**1,563,648**	**1,556,662**	**-6,986**	**-0%**
Capital Improvement & Maintenance					
Facilities	75,664	76,127	93,827	17,700	23%
Roads	182,525	183,642	145,304	-38,338	-21%
Trails	81,851	82,352	82,531	179	0%
Deferred Maintenance and Infrastructure Improvement	9,121	9,177	7,121	-2,056	-22%
Legacy Roads and Trails	44,928	45,203	0	-45,203	-100%
Supplemental, Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013 (P.L.113-2)	0	4,400[2]	0	-4,400	-100%
Capital Improvement & Maintenance Total	**394,089**	**400,901**	**328,783**	**-72,118**	**-18%**
Land Acquisition					
Land Acquisition	52,521	52,842	57,984	5,142	10%
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests Special Acts	953	959	912	-47	-5%
Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges	0	0	217	217	
Land Acquisition Total	**53,474**	**53,801**	**59,113**	**5,312**	**10%**
Other Appropriations					
Range Betterment Fund	2,569	3,277	1,922	-1,355	-41%
Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Forest and Rangeland Research	6	45	40	-5	-11%
Management of National Forest Lands for Subsistence Uses	2,573	2,589	0	-2,589	-100%
Other Appropriations Total	**5,148**	**5,911**	**1,962**	**-3,949**	**-67%**

[1]The FY 2013 amount for Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration is based on the Annualized CR calculations. The authorized level is $40 million.
[2]This amount was not part of the FY 2013 Annualized CR but was provided as supplemental funding in FY 2013.

(dollars in thousands)

	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 President's Budget	Program Changes	Percent of Change
Wildland Fire Management					
Preparedness	1,004,442	1,004,442	1,057,580	53,138	5%
Suppression	537,858[3]	534,781[4]	680,488	145,707	27%
Hazardous Fuels	317,076	317,076	201,228	-115,848	-37%
Research and Development	21,699	21,699	19,795	-1,904	-9%
Joint Fire Science Program	7,250	7,250	6,914	-336	-5%
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	15,958	15,958	0	-15,958	-100%
Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	8,353	8,353	0	-8,353	-100%
State Fire Assistance	55,475	55,475	69,459	13,984	25%
Volunteer Fire Assistance	6,356	6,356	11,205	4,849	76%
Wildland Fire Management Total	**1,974,467**	**1,971,390**	**2,046,669**	**75,279**	**4%**
FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund					
Total, FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund	**315,381**	**317,311**	**315,000**	**-2,311**	**-1%**
Discretionary Funds Total	**4,844,922**	**4,864,543**	**4,858,379**	**-6,164**	**-0%**
Permanent Funds (Program Level)					
Brush Disposal	6,629	8,600	8,600	0	0%
Hardwood Technology Transfer and Applied Research	37	90	90	0	0%
Timber Salvage Sales	22,610	21,400	19,300	-2,100	-10%
Timber Sales Pipeline Restoration	3,573	6,800	6,600	-200	-3%
Forest Botanical Products	1,569	1,600	1,700	100	6%
Stewardship Contracting	6,747	11,900	12,300	400	3%
Recreation Fees, Forest Service	62,024	75,570	75,870	300	0%
Timber Purchaser Election Road Construction	669	2,000	2,000	0	0%
Operation and Maintenance of Forest Service Quarters	7,394	9,600	9,700	100	1%
Roads and Trails for States	73	0	0	0	
Land Between the Lakes Management	3,861	3,800	3,800	0	0%
Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie Rental Fees	635	800	800	0	0%
Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie Restoration	0	0	0	0	
Quinault Special Management Area	9	10	10	0	0%
Valles Caldera	660	800	1,000	200	25%
Restoration of Forest Lands and Improvements	14,065	40,000	40,000	0	0%
Commercial Filming and Still Photography Land Use Fee Retention	385	685	679	-6	-1%
Organizational Camps Program	487	667	669	2	0%
Cost Recovery (Administration of Rights-of-Way)	5,650	9,210	9,302	92	1%
Licensee Program Smokey Bear	89	100	100	0	0%
Licensee Program Woodsy Owl	7	15	15	0	0%
Forest Service Go Green Program (Conservation)	18	42	32	-10	-24%
Conveyance of Administrative Sites	2,992	18,100	24,400	6,300	35%
Site-Specific Lands Acts	1,364	9,500	5,800	-3,700	-39%
Payments to State Funds	391,707	362,804	348,000	-14,804	-4%
Permanent Funds Total	**533,254**	**584,093**	**570,767**	**-13,326**	**-2%**
Trust Funds (Program Level)					
Cooperative Work - Knutson-Vandenberg	219,681	74,400	70,000	-4,400	-6%
Cooperative Work, Other	38,997	74,000	78,000	4,000	5%
Reforestation Trust Fund	28,710	30,000	30,000	0	0%
Land Between the Lakes Trust Fund	13	25	25	0	0%
Trust Funds Total	**287,401**	**178,425**	**178,025**	**-400**	**-0%**
Grand Total, Forest Service	**$5,665,577**	**$5,627,061**	**$5,607,171**	**-$19,890**	**-0%**

[3]The FY 2012 amount for Suppression includes $240 million in carryover emergency fire suppression.
[4]The FY 2013 Annualized CR amount for Suppression does not include $400 million received in FY 2013 for fire transfer repayment in FY 2012.

Three-Year Summary of Full-Time Equivalents

	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 President's Budget	Program Changes
Forest & Rangeland Research				
Forest and Rangeland Research	1,919	1,919	1,919	0
Forest & Rangeland Research Total	**1,919**	**1,919**	**1,919**	**0**
State & Private Forestry				
Landscape Scale Restoration	0	0	0	0
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	297	297	378	81
Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	55	55	92	37
State Fire Assistance	51	51	0	-51
Volunteer Fire Assistance	0	0	0	0
Forest Stewardship	58	58	50	-8
Forest Legacy Program	22	22	22	0
Community Forest and Open Space Conservation	1	1	1	0
Urban and Community Forestry	44	44	43	-1
Forest Resources Information and Analysis	17	17	0	-17
International Forestry	33	33	15	-18
State and Private Forestry Total	**578**	**578**	**601**	**23**
National Forest System				
Integrated Resource Restoration	944	944	5,792	4,848
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration	38	38	38	0
Restoration Partnerships	0	0	35	35
Land Management Planning, Assessment & Monitoring	0	0	1,238	1,238
Land Management Planning	271	271	0	-271
Inventory and Monitoring	1,010	1,010	0	-1,010
Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	2,231	2,231	2,171	-60
Wildlife & Fisheries Habitat Management	905	905	0	-905
Grazing Management	419	419	342	-77
Forest Products	2,619	2,619	0	-2,619
Vegetation & Watershed Management	1,047	1,047	0	-1,047
Minerals and Geology Management	529	529	494	-35
Landownership Management	646	646	590	-56
Law Enforcement Operations	782	782	729	-53
Valles Caldera National Preserve	1	1	0	-1
National Forest System Total	**11,442**	**11,442**	**11,429**	**-13**
Capital Improvement & Maintenance				
Facilities	453	453	440	-13
Roads	1,162	1,162	1,136	-26
Trails	661	661	661	0
Deferred Maintenance and Infrastructure Improvement	10	10	10	0
Legacy Roads and Trails	160	160	0	-160
Supplemental, Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013 (P.L.113-2)	0	0	0	0
Capital Improvement & Maintenance Total	**2,446**	**2,446**	**2,247**	**-199**
Land Acquisition				
Land Acquisition	61	61	61	0
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests Special Acts	0	0	0	0

	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 President's Budget	Program Changes
Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges	0	0	0	0
Land Acquisition Total	**61**	**61**	**61**	**0**
Other Appropriations				
Range Betterment Fund	8	8	7	-1
Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Forest and Rangeland Research	0	0	0	0
Management of National Forest Lands for Subsistence Uses	15	15	0	-15
Other Appropriations Total	**23**	**23**	**7**	**-16**
Wildland Fire Management				
Preparedness	7,063	7,063	6,749	-314
Suppression	2,710	2,710	3,010	300
Hazardous Fuels	2,021	2,021	1,485	-536
Research and Development	133	133	108	-25
Joint Fire Science Program	17	17	16	-1
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	109	109	0	-109
Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	40	40	0	-40
State Fire Assistance	1	1	47	46
Volunteer Fire Assistance	0	0	0	0
Wildland Fire Management Total	**12,094**	**12,094**	**11,415**	**-679**
FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund				
Total, FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Discretionary Funds Total	**28,563**	**28,563**	**27,679**	**-884**
Permanent Funds	1,301	1,479	1,261	-218
Trust Funds	894	1,180	1,180	0
FTEs Only				
Allocation	1,779	1,779	1,779	0
Discretionary Reimbursable	726	726	721	-5
Working Capital Fund	658	658	658	0
FTEs Only Total	3,163	3,163	3,158	-5
Grand Total, Forest Service	**33,921**	**34,385**	**33,278**	**-1,107**

Revenue, Receipts, and Transfers	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Pres Bud	1908 Act Receipt?
Timber Management				
National Forest Fund (NFF) Receipts	$26,082	$27,000	$27,000	Yes
Mandatory Transfers from NFF:				
Timber Roads--Purchaser Election Program	(4,000)	(2,000)	(2,000)	
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts 1/	(200)	(200)	(200)	
Ten-Percent Roads and Trails Fund 1/	(4,000)	(2,700)	(4,100)	
Cooperative Work - Knutsen-Vandenberg Fund	59,446	60,000	60,000	Yes
Timber Salvage Sales	24,717	20,000	19,000	Yes
Timber Sales Pipeline Restoration Fund	5,871	5,200	5,200	Yes
Credits to Timber Purchasers (not receipts)				
Credits for Road Construction (sales before April 1, 1999)	(31)	(1)	(1)	Yes
Specified Road Costs	(17,336)	(20,000)	(20,000)	Yes
Brush Disposal	9,231	9,300	9,300	
Forest Botanical Products	1,634	1,500	1,580	
Total Timber Management Receipts	**$126,981**	**$123,000**	**$122,080**	
Total Timber Management Receipts and Credits	**$144,348**	**$143,001**	**$142,081**	
Net Timber Management Deposits to NFF and Grasslands Fund	**$17,882**	**$22,100**	**$20,700**	
Grazing Management				
National Forest Fund (NFF) Receipts	$5,062	$5,100	$5,100	Yes
Grasslands and Land Utilization Projects (LUP)	500	500	500	No
Mandatory Transfers from NFF & Grasslands & LUP's:				
Range Betterment Fund (50 Percent Grazing)	(2,599)	(3,257)	(2,360)	Yes
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts 1/	(40)	(40)	(40)	
Ten-Percent Roads and Trails Fund 1/	(800)	(500)	(800)	
Total Grazing Management Receipts	**$5,562**	**$5,600**	**$5,600**	
Net Grazing Management Deposits to NFF and Grasslands Fund	**$2,123**	**$1,803**	**$2,400**	

Revenue, Receipts, and Transfers	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Pres Bud	1908 Act Receipt?
Minerals Management				
National Forest Fund (NFF) Receipts	$2,002	$700	$700	Yes
Minerals Receipts on Acquired Lands to NFF	31,573	30,000	30,000	Yes
Grasslands and Land Utilization Projects (LUP)	47,598	50,000	50,000	No
Mandatory Transfers from NFF:				
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts 1/	(20)	(10)	(10)	
Ten-Percent Roads and Trails Fund 1/	(300)	(100)	(100)	
Total Minerals Receipts	**$81,173**	**$80,700**	**$80,700**	
Total Minerals Deposits to NFF and Grasslands Fund	**$80,853**	**$80,590**	**$80,590**	
Landownership Management				
National Forest Fund (NFF) Receipts - Land Uses	$20,924	$20,000	$20,000	Yes
National Forest Fund (NFF) Receipts - Power	13,296	9,000	9,000	Yes
Grasslands and Land Utilization Projects (LUP) -Land Uses & Power	100	100	100	No
Mandatory Transfers from NFF:				
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts 1/	(270)	(230)	(220)	
Ten-Percent Roads and Trails Fund 1/	(5,200)	(2,900)	(4,400)	
Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges			217	
Commercial Filming and Still Photography Land Use Fee Retention	437	490	490	
Organizational Camp Programs	562	600	600	
Cost Recovery (Administration of Rights-of-Way)	5,454	8,700	8,700	
Total Landownership Management Receipts	**$40,673**	**$38,790**	**$39,007**	
Total Landownership Management Deposits to NFF and Grasslands Fund	**$28,850**	**$25,970**	**$24,480**	
Recreation Management Revenues and Receipts				
National Forest Fund - Recreation, Admission, and User Fees	$55,128	$57,000	$57,000	Yes
Mandatory Transfers from NFF:				
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts 1/	(400)	(500)	(400)	
Ten-Percent Roads and Trails Fund 1/	(8,400)	(5,800)	(8,600)	
Recreation Fees Forest Service	66,711	67,850	68,050	
Land Between the Lakes (LBL) Management Fund	4,119	3,800	3,900	
Land Between the Lakes (LBL) Trust Fund				
Total Recreation Management Receipts	**$125,958**	**$128,650**	**$128,950**	
Net Recreation Management Deposits to NFF and Grasslands Fund	**$46,328**	**$50,700**	**$48,000**	

Revenue, Receipts, and Transfers	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Pres Bud	1908 Act Receipt?
Other Revenues and Receipts				
Grasslands and Land Utilization Projects (LUP)- all other	$10	$10	$10	No
Stewardship Contracting	9,712	9,700	9,700	
Cooperative Work, Other	36,971	69,400	72,700	
Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie Rental Fees	893	800	800	
Midewin National Tallgrass Restoration Fees				
Licensee Program Smokey Bear	151	100	100	
Licensee Program Woodsy Owl	2	4	4	
Forest Service Go Green Program	96	39	34	
Operation and Maintenance of Forest Service Quarters	7,758	9,000	9,000	
Conveyance of Administrative Sites	2,688	37,000	18,700	
Site-Specific Land Acts				
Restoration of Forest Lands and Improvements	62,863	40,000	15,000	
Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Research	50	50	50	
Valles Caldera Fund	959	800	800	
Total Other Receipts	**$122,153**	**$166,903**	**$126,898**	
Total Other Deposits to Grasslands Fund	**$10**	**$10**	**$10**	
Total Forest Service Revenue and Receipts	**$502,500**	**$543,643**	**$503,235**	
Total Deposits to NFF before Mandatory Transfers	154,067	148,800	148,800	
Total Deposits to Grasslands Fund before Mandatory Transfers	48,208	50,610	50,610	
Total Mandatory Transfers	(26,229)	(18,237)	(23,230)	
Total Deposits to NFF & Grasslands after Mandatory Transfers	**$176,046**	**$181,173**	**$176,180**	
Deposits & Credits Basis for Act of 1908 (25% Fund)	**$278,103**	**$274,611**	**$273,611**	
Payments and Transfers for States and Counties.				
National Forest Fund Payments to States Available (Title I & III)	$109,154	$0	$50,850	
Payments to States Act of 1908		64,000	10,000	
Payments to States Supplemental	225,000	207,500	197,000	
Payments to Minnesota Counties	6,150	6,150	6,150	
Payments to Counties, Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act	27,620	20,000	20,000	
Secure Payments for States (Title II)	(2,481)		64,000	
Secure Payments for States/Repayment per DOT Reauthorization		2,466		
Total Payments and Transfers for States and Counties	**$365,443**	**$300,116**	**$348,000**	

Summary of Appropriation and Budget Line Item Changes

The following descriptions summarize the changes for each FY 2014 appropriation and related budget line items compared to FY 2013 shown in the Three Year Summary of Appropriations.

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

Approp	Budget Line Item	FY 2012 Pilot	FY 2013 Annualized CR	Change	FY 2014 Pres Bud
NFS	Integrated Resource Restoration*	-	-	$756,788	$756,788
NFS	Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Mgmt.	25,508	25,664	(25,664)	-
NFS	Forest Products	44,514	44,786	(44,786)	-
NFS	Vegetation and Watershed Management	42,383	42,642	(42,642)	-
CIM	Legacy Roads and Trails	12,979	13,059	(13,509)	-
WFM	Hazardous Fuels non-Wildland Urban Interface	20,966	20,966	(20,966)	-
	Total	**$146,350**	**$147,117**	**$609,671**	**$756,788**

**Integrated Resource Restoration in FY 2012 and FY 2013 is a pilot program in Regions 1, 3, and 4.*

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

Approp	Budget Line Item	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	Change	FY 2014 Pres Bud
NFS	Land Management Planning, Assessment, and Monitoring	-	-	$184,781	$184,781
NFS	Land Management Planning	39,936	40,180	(40,180)	-
NFS	Inventory and Monitoring	161,721	162,711	(162,711)	-
	Total	**$201,657**	**$202,891**	**($18,110)**	**$184,781**

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

Approp	Budget Line Item	FY 2012 Enacted*	FY 2013 Annualized CR **	Change**	FY 2014 Pres Bud
S&PF	Landscape Scale Restoration	-	-	-	$20,000
S&PF	FHM Cooperative Lands	3,601	-	-	0
WFM	FHM Cooperative Lands	468	-	-	0
S&PF	State Fire Assistance	0	-	-	0
WFM	State Fire Assistance	5,266	-	-	0
S&PF	Forest Stewardship	2,529	-	-	0
S&PF	Urban and Community Forestry	3,440	-	-	0
	Total	**$15,304**	**$19,285**	**$715**	**$20,000**

**In FY 2012 some Redesign funds were used in fire transfer.*
***The specific FY 2013 funding amounts needed from each program will be determined after the competitive process. This funding estimate was derived by pro-rating FY 2012 planned Redesign funding to align with the FY 2013 Annualized CR amounts for each BLI.*

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

Approp	Budget Line Item	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	Change	FY 2014 Pres Bud
S&PF	FHM Federal Lands	$47,425	$47,715	$11,207	$58,922
WFM	FHM Federal Lands	15,958	15,958	(15,958)	0
	Total	**$63,383**	**$63,673**	**($4,751)**	**$58,922**

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

Approp	Budget Line Item	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	Change	FY 2014 Pres Bud
S&PF	FHM Cooperative Lands	$39,999	$40,244	$5,411	$45,655
WFM	FHM Cooperative Lands	8,353	8,353	(8,353)	0
	Total	**$48,352**	**$48,597**	**($2,942)**	**$45,655**

Volunteer Fire Assistance Consolidated Budget Line Items
(dollars in thousands)

Approp	Budget Line Item	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	Change	FY 2014 Pres Bud
WFM	Volunteer Fire Assistance	$6,356	$6,356	$4,849	$11,205
S&PF	Volunteer Fire Assistance	6,669	6,710	(6,710)	0
	Total	**$13,025**	**$13,066**	**($1,861)**	**$11,205**

State Fire Assistance Consolidated Budget Line Items
(dollars in thousands)

Approp	Budget Line Item	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	Change	FY 2014 Pres Bud
WFM	State Fire Assistance	$55,475	$55,475	$13,984	$69,459
S&PF	State Fire Assistance	30,488	30,675	(30,675)	0
	Total	**$85,963**	**$86,150**	**($16,691)**	**$69,459**

FY 2014 Facilities Major Projects List
(dollars in thousands)

Agency-wide Critical Infrastructure Support	Total Cost
Recreation Maintenance (Projects Under $500,000)	***$41,763***
FA&O Maintenance (Projects $250,000 - $499,000)	3,638
Capital Improvement (Projects Under $500,000)	2,130
Planning and Design for Future Projects	4,207
Washington Office (Maintenance and Improvement)	5,782
Albuquerque Service Center Business Management (Maintenance and Improvement)	7,752
Project Management and Implementation Support	1,600
Critical Infrastructure Support Subtotal	***$25,109***

Region/ Station/ Area	State	Project Name and Type	Unit	Deferred Maintenance Eliminated	Project Cost
National Priority Projects					
2	SD	National Grasslands Visitor's Center & Wall Ranger District Office Improvement	Nebraska	$225	$885
5	CA	Photovoltaic Systems Improvements on the Inyo	Inyo	27	1,411
9	WI	Northern Great Lakes Visitor Center (NGLVC) Renewable Energy Improvements	Chequamegon-Nicolet	100	2,433
National Priority Subtotal					$4,729
Regional Priority Projects					
1	MT	Red Lodge Office Improvement	Custer	$316	$701
3	AZ	Winslow Air Tanker Base Improvements	Apache-Sitgraves	647	725
3	AZ	Escudilla Lookout Tower Improvements	Apache-Sitgraves	600	600
4	WY	Bridger-Teton Administrative Facilities Improvements	Bridger-Teton	3,000	2,850
5	CA	Dorrington Fire Station Improvement	Stanislaus	739	1,502
6	WA	Three Rivers Ranger District Fire Cache Improvement	Colville	580	995
6	WA	Kachess Campground Water System Improvement	Okanogan-Wenatchee	1,540	945
8	GA	Morganton Point Bathhouse and Waste Water System Improvement	Chattahoochee	129	716
8	LA	Catahoula Work Center Improvement	Kisatchie	610	1,500
8	VA	Clinch Ranger District Office Improvement	George Washington & Jefferson	233	2,240
9	MI	Chittenden Nursery Site Conversion to Office Improvement	Huron-Manistee	779	2,767

Region/ Station/ Area	State	Project Name and Type	Unit	Deferred Maintenance Eliminated	Project Cost
10	AK	CoLocated Sitka Office Improvement	Tongass	474	1,900
Research	AZ	Fort Valley Experimental Forest Site Improvements	RMRS	707	885
Research	WI	Forest Products Lab Building 34 Window Improvement	FPL	1,165	1,165
Research	WI	Forest Products Lab Building 33 Window Improvement	FPL	1,242	1,242
Research	UT	Logan Forestry Sciences Lab Improvement	RMRS	793	1,129
Regional Priority Subtotal					*$21,862*
Total - National and Regional Facilities Projects Funding					**$26,591**

FY 2014 Land Acquisition Projects

FINAL LWCF FY2014 PRIORITY ACQUISITION LIST				
				Funding Request
	Acquisition Management*			$9,050,000
	Priority Rec Access			$2,500,000
	Cash Equalization			$820,000
Priority Order	**Project Name**	**Forest/Unit**	**State**	**Funding Request**
1	CLP: Crown of the Continent Northern Rockies-MT Legacy Completion	Lolo/Flathead	MT	$31,000,000
2	Sierra Nevada Checkerboard-Royal Gorge	Tahoe	CA	$2,300,000
3	Washington Cascades-Yakima River Watershed	Okanogan-Wenatchee	WA	$3,000,000
4	Missouri Ozarks-Current River	Mark Twain	MO	$1,760,000
5	Miranda Canyon	Carson	NM	$2,170,000
6	CLP: Longleaf Pine	Francis Marion	SC	$5,384,000
	Subtotal Discretionary Funding			**$57,984,000**
6	CLP: Longleaf Pine	Francis Marion – *remainder of total recommended funding*	SC	$1,316,000
7	Greater Yellowstone Area	Caribou-Targhee/Bridger Teton	ID/WY	$2,000,000
8	Ophir Valley Phase VI	Uncompahgre	CO	$1,500,000
9	Tenderfoot	Lewis & Clark	MT	$3,200,000
10	Disappearing Wildlands of Georgia Mountains and Rivers	Chattahoochee-Oconee	GA	$1,435,000
11	CLP: California Southwest Desert	San Bernardino; San Jacinto, Santa Rosa NM; Pacific Crest NST	CA	$10,390,000
12	Great Lakes Northwoods	Superior, Cheqamegon-Nicolet, Ottawa, Chippewa, Hiawatha	MN,WI,MI	$1,400,000
13	North Carolina's Threatened Treasures	Pisgah, Uwharrie	NC	$1,250,000
14	Salmon Selway-IDGF	Payette, Salmon-Challis	ID	$800,000
15	Pacific Northwest Streams	Mt Hood, Umatilla, Rogue River-Siskiyou	OR	$1,050,000
16	CLP: National Scenic and Historic Trails	Continental Divide NST; Pacific Crest NST; Appalachian NST	CO; CA,WA; TN,VA,NC	$8,925,000 ($200,000 CDNST) ($5,625,000 PCNST) ($3,100,000 ANST)
17	Cube Cove	Admiralty Island NM/Tongass	AK	$1,000,000
	Subtotal Mandatory Funding			**$34,266,000**
	Forest Service Projects Total			**$92,250,000**

**Includes pay costs.*

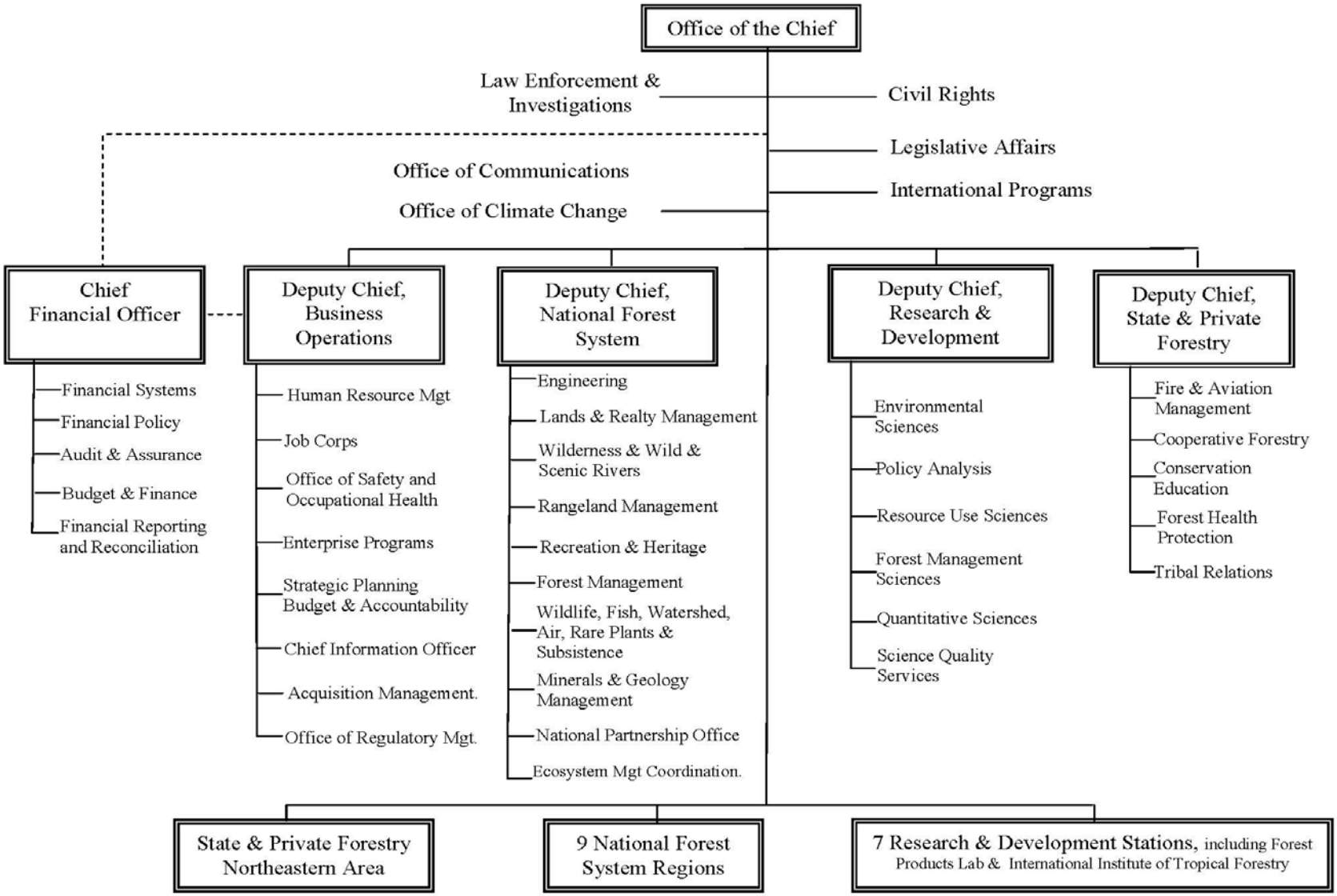
FY 2014 Forest Legacy Program Proposed Projects

Priority Rank	State	Project Name	Request
		Administrative Funds	$6,400,000
1	OR	Gilchrist Forest	3,000,000
2	MS	Pascagoula River Conservation Lands	5,035,000
3	NH	Mahoosuc Gateway	5,715,000
4	ME	Cold Stream Forest	6,000,000
5	ID	McArthur Lake East	5,225,000
6	MA	Quabbin Reservoir to Wachusett Mountain	5,000,000
7	WI	Brule-St. Croix	4,500,000
8	CA	McCloud Working Forest Phase I	2,335,000
9	SD	Blood Run National Historic Landmark Area	1,205,000
10	WA	Klickitat Canyon Working Forest	3,500,000
11	GA	Paulding County Land Area	2,000,000
12	WA	Pysht Coastal Forest	3,000,000
13	CA	Ryan Creek Conservation Easement	2,000,000
14	ME	Moosehead-Seboomook Inholding	500,000
15	NM	Upper Rio Chama River Watershed Phase III	2,980,000
16	VT	Groton Forest Legacy Initiative	1,605,000
		Subtotal, Discretionary	**60,000,000**
16	VT	Groton Forest Legacy Initiative - *remainder of total recommended funding*	1,895,000
17	GA	Rocky Hammock at Broxton Rocks	2,000,000
18	CO	Sawtooth Mountain Ranch	3,000,000
19	WY	Munger Mountain Corridor	3,000,000
20	MT	Clear Creek Conservation	595,000
21	ID	North Idaho Timber Communities	1,545,000
22	TX	Bobcat Ridge	2,370,000
23	VT	Windham Region Working Forest	2,185,000
24	TN	Carter Mt. Working Forest Conservation Easement	1,875,000
25	SC	Liberty Hill Phase I	2,000,000
26	AR	Wye Mountain Headwaters	1,915,000
27	NC	Poison Fork Forests	1,500,000
28	CT	Thorpe Mountain	920,000
		Subtotal, Mandatory	**24,800,000**
		Total Funding	**$84,800,000**

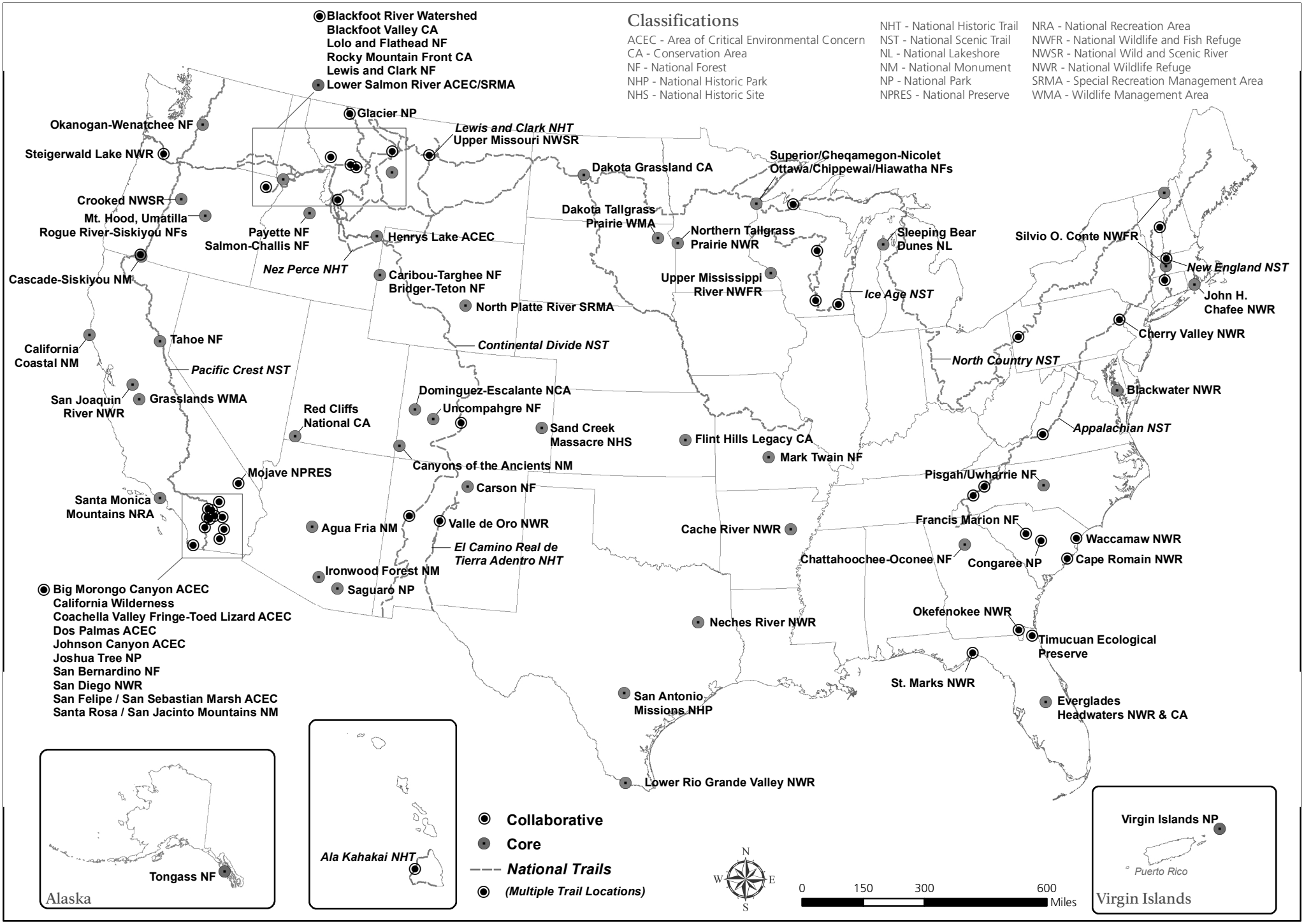
Key Performance Measures

Key Theme & Supporting Measures	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
Restoring Ecosystems					
Acres of public and private forest lands restored or enhanced	NA	4,924,904	4,424,845	4,322,384	3,517,384
Acres treated annually to sustain or restore watershed function and resilience	NA	2,624,016	2,569,617	2,600,000	2,210,000
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced annually	3,577	3,878	3,704	3,315	3,100
Number of watersheds restored and moved to an improved condition class	NA	NA	9	10	15
Miles of roads decommissioned	2,549	1,540	2,103	2,028	2,000
Acres of terrestrial habitat enhanced through Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Projects (CFLRP)	NA	167,263	182,046	185,000	382,000
Acres of forest vegetation improved through CFLRP projects	NA	20,561	34,591	51,000	173,200
Acres of cooperative lands treated for invasive species control	533,508	475,150	546,025	408,996	425,492
Invasive species tools developed, delivered and used tools on a five year rolling average	170	163	169	163	168
Number of wilderness areas managed to a minimum stewardship level	176	220	307	309	365
Acres of non-industrial private forest lands being managed sustainably under forest stewardship management plans	1,805,353	1,531,858	1,652,087	1,500,000	1,250,000

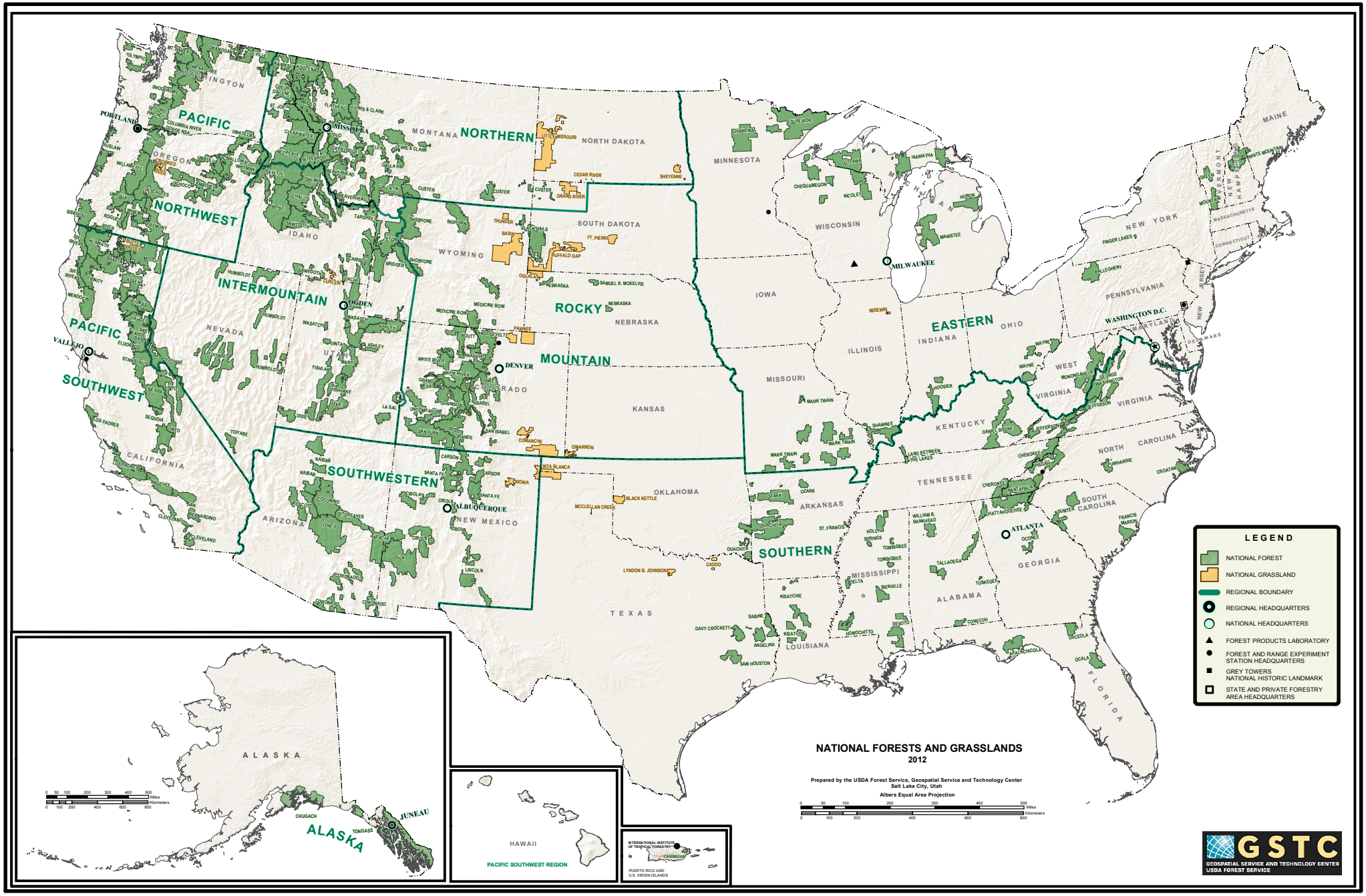
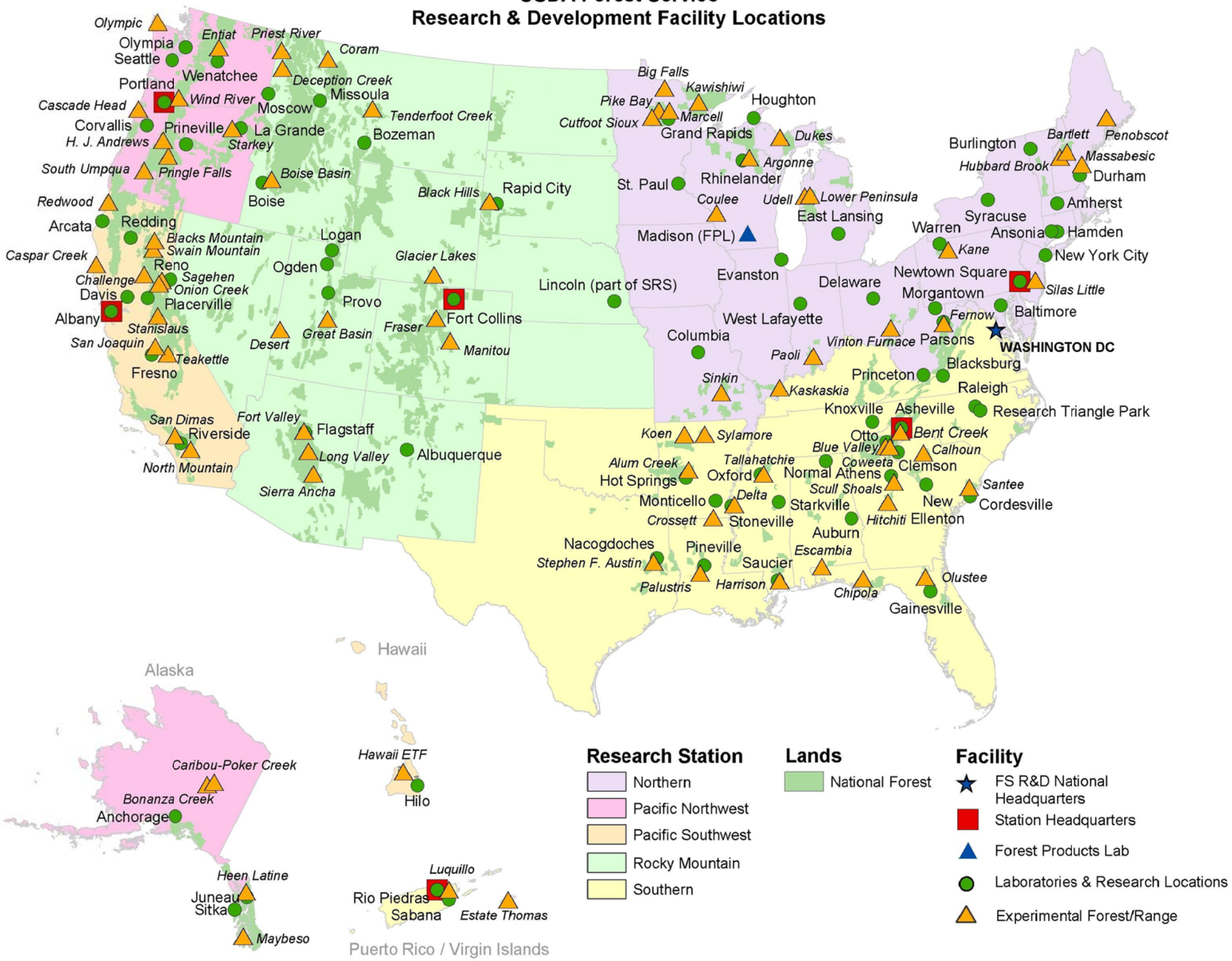
Key Theme & Supporting Measures	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
Strengthening Communities and Providing Jobs					
Number of communities with developing or established urban and community forestry programs resulting from Forest Service assistance	7,102	7,172	7,499	7,200	7,150
Volume of timber sold by billion board feet	2.59	2.53	2.64	2.8	2.38
Tons of green woody biomass made available for energy production (millions of tons)	3,306,138	2,954,842	2,813,403	3,000,000	2,300,000
Miles of system trails maintained	49,576	50,305	59,274	47,045	48,784
Acres of environmentally important forests protected from conversion	136,960	149,911	52,999	135,000	105,000
Number of people who annually participate in Forest Service environmental literacy programs	5,244,401	5,183,467	6,878,710	4,200,000	4,200,000
Managing Wildland Fires					
Acres of wildland-urban interface (WUI) high-priority hazardous fuels	1,955,057	1,611,991	1,867,202	1,100,000	685,000
Percent of acres treated in the WUI, that are identified in Community Wildfire Protection Plans or equivalent plans	44.8	60.8	93.0	75	90
Number of Volunteer fire departments assisted -NFP	7,941	5,605	6,120	5,286	8,120
Percent of fires that were suppressed while under 300 acres	98.5	97.11	96.54	NA	NA
Financial assistance to communities at risk of wildfire (number of communities)	15,382	14,724	16,577	13,540	12,180


Office of the Chief
Law Enforcement & Investigations
Civil Rights
Legislative Affairs
Office of Communications
International Programs
Office of Climate Change
Chief Financial Officer
Financial Systems
Financial Policy
Audit & Assurance
Budget & Finance
Financial Reporting and Reconciliation
Deputy Chief, Business Operations
Human Resource Mgt
Job Corps
Office of Safety and Occupational Health
Enterprise Programs
Strategic Planning Budget & Accountability
Chief Information Officer
Acquisition Management.
Office of Regulatory Mgt.
Deputy Chief, National Forest System
Engineering
Lands & Realty Management
Wilderness & Wild & Scenic Rivers
Rangeland Management
Recreation & Heritage
Forest Management
Wildlife, Fish, Watershed, Air, Rare Plants & Subsistence
Minerals & Geology Management
National Partnership Office
Ecosystem Mgt Coordination.
Deputy Chief, Research & Development
Environmental Sciences
Policy Analysis
Resource Use Sciences
Forest Management Sciences
Quantitative Sciences
Science Quality Services
Deputy Chief, State & Private Forestry
Fire & Aviation Management
Cooperative Forestry
Conservation Education
Forest Health Protection
Tribal Relations
State & Private Forestry Northeastern Area
9 National Forest System Regions
7 Research & Development Stations, including Forest Products Lab & International Institute of Tropical Forestry

Land and Water Conservation Fund
Land Acquisition Budget Proposal FY2014



Information on this map is provided for purposes of discussion and visualization only


NATIONAL FORESTS AND GRASSLANDS
2012
Prepared by the USDA Forest Service, Geospatial Service and Technology Center
Salt Lake City, Utah
Albers Equal Area Projection
LEGEND
NATIONAL FOREST
NATIONAL GRASSLAND
REGIONAL BOUNDARY
REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
FOREST PRODUCTS LABORATORY
FOREST AND RANGE EXPERIMENT STATION HEADQUARTERS
GREY TOWERS NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK
STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY AREA HEADQUARTERS
PACIFIC NORTHWEST
NORTHERN
INTERMOUNTAIN
ROCKY MOUNTAIN
PACIFIC SOUTHWEST
SOUTHWESTERN
SOUTHERN
EASTERN
ALASKA
HAWAII
PACIFIC SOUTHWEST REGION
INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TROPICAL FORESTRY
CARIBBEAN
PUERTO RICO AND U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS
GSTC
GEOSPATIAL SERVICE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER
USDA FOREST SERVICE

USDA Forest Service
Research & Development Facility Locations