

**United States Department of Agriculture
Forest Service**



**Fiscal Year 2007
President's Budget**

Budget Justification



Errata to Fiscal Year 2007 Budget Justification

This table shows revisions and additions to the USDA Forest Service FY 2007 Budget Justification. Changes listed below are included in the FY 2007 Budget Justification posted on the Forest Service internet site; dates of revisions are shown on revised pages.

Page	Location	Change/Date of Change
Overview-i	Overview Table of Contents	Added Table C on FY 2006 Reprogramming Requests and Transfers which changed the letter designation of following tables (February 8, 2006)
Overview-1	Table – Land Acquisition	Adjusted program changes to -\$17,032 from -\$17,030 (February 10, 2006)
Overview-12	Forest & Rangeland Research bullet 3	Corrected language related to FPL funding (February 8, 2006)
Overview-Table B	Minor adjustments to Land Acquisition Special Acts and Land Exchanges	Reduced FY 2007 budget (in thousands) from \$1,054 to \$1,053 and \$232 to \$231, respectively (February 10, 2006)
Overview-Table C	Table C – FY 2007 Budget Request vs. FY 2006 After Reprogramming and Transfers	Capital Improvement and Maintenance – Facilities, Roads, and Trails information split out to show amounts for maintenance and improvements under each. (February 21, 2006) Additional changes include FIA, formula adjustments, and other changes (February 23, 2006)
Special Exhibits-15-1 to 11	Special Exhibit 1 – Allocation Tables	Inclusion of tables for allocations to regions, stations, and area, FY 2005-2007 (February 24, 2006)
Overview – Table G	Table G – Activity/Output Measures	Reposted to correct truncated measures and footnotes throughout the table (March 1, 2006)
Performance Management 3-6	FY 2005 National accomplishments table	EP3.1B Accomplishment % is 86%, not 83% EP6.5C Accomplishment is 10, not 7 (March 1, 2006)
Forest and Rangeland Research 6-1	Annual Outcome Measures Table	Incorrect table was included in original document; updated to correct one. (March 1, 2006)
State & Private Forestry 7-1	Appropriation Table-Total Enacted Budget Authority, FY 2007 vs FY 2006	Amount should be -\$64,996 (March 1, 2006)
Special Exhibits 15-71	Special Exhibit 15 – National Scenic and Historic Trails	Includes land acquisition costs associated with Pacific Crest Trail (March 1, 2006)

**USDA Forest Service
FY 2007 Budget Justification
Table of Contents**

	<u>Page</u>
Overview / Highlights	1-1
Budget and Performance Integration	2-1
Performance Management	3-1
National Fire Plan	4-1
Appropriation Language Changes	5-1
Forest and Rangeland Research	6-1
State and Private Forestry	7-1
Forest Health Management.....	7-3
Federal Lands.....	7-5
Cooperative Lands	7-8
Cooperative Fire Protection	7-11
State Fire Assistance.....	7-13
Volunteer Fire Assistance.....	7-16
Cooperative Forestry.....	7-18
Forest Stewardship.....	7-20
Forest Legacy Program.....	7-23
Urban and Community Forestry	7-28
Economic Action Programs	7-33
Forest Resources Information and Analysis	7-36
International Forestry.....	7-38
National Forest System	8-1
Land Management Planning	8-7
Inventory and Monitoring.....	8-23
Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness.....	8-30
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	8-40
Grazing Management.....	8-45
Forest Products.....	8-50
Vegetation and Watershed Management	8-56
Minerals and Geology Management.....	8-63
Landownership Management.....	8-70
Law Enforcement Operations	8-76
Valles Caldera National Preserve	8-81
Centennial of Service Challenge.....	8-84

Wildland Fire Management	9-1
Preparedness	9-4
Fire Operations -- Suppression	9-10
Fire Operations -- Other.....	9-15
Hazardous Fuels.....	9-16
Rehabilitation.....	9-21
Fire Research and Development.....	9-23
Joint Fire Sciences Program.....	9-29
Forest Health Mangement – Federal Lands	9-34
Forest Health Mangement – Cooperative Lands	9-37
State Fire Assistance.....	9-40
Volunteer Fire Assistance.....	9-43
 Capital Improvement and Maintenance	 10-1
Facilities.....	10-4
Roads.....	10-15
Trails	10-19
Deferred Maintenance and Infrastructure Improvement.....	10-23
 Land Acquisition	 11-1
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests Special Acts.....	11-1
Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges.....	11-2
 Other Appropriations	
Range Betterment Fund	12-1
Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Forest and Rangeland Research.....	12-3
Management of National Forest Lands for Subsistence Uses	12-4
 Permanent Appropriations	 13-1
Brush Disposal.....	13-4
Licensee Program (Smokey Bear and Woodsy Owl)	13-5
Restoration of National Forest Lands and Improvements	13-8
Recreation Enhancement Program.....	13-9
Land and Facility Enhancement Fund	13-10
Timber Roads - Purchaser Election Program.....	13-17
Timber Salvage Sale Fund.....	13-18
Stewardship Contracting.....	13-19
Timber Sales Pipeline Restoration Fund.....	13-21
Roads and Trails (10 Percent Fund).....	13-23
Midewin National Tall Grass Prairie Rental Fee Fund	13-25
Midewin National Tall Grass Prairie Restoration Fund	13-27
Operation and Maintenance of Quarters.....	13-28
Land Between the Lakes Management Fund.....	13-29
Administration of Rights-of-Way and Other Land Uses	13-31
Forest Botanical Products	13-34
Valles Caldera Fund.....	13-35
Payment Funds.....	13-37

Trust Funds	14-1
Cooperative Work - Knutson-Vandenberg (K-V) Fund	14-2
Cooperative Work - Other	14-8
Land Between the Lakes	14-9
Reforestation	14-10
Special Exhibits	
1 Allocations by Regions, Stations, and Area, FY 2005-2007	15-1
2 Bark Beetle Management.....	15-12
3 Business Operations Transformation Assessment (BOTA)	15-16
4 Chief’s Reserve Fund.....	15-19
5 Conservation Education.....	15-21
6 Deferred Maintenance Backlog	15-25
7 Facilities Maintenance Assessment	15-31
8 Federal Excess Personal Property and Aircraft	15-40
9 Forest Land Enhancement Program.....	15-41
10 Forest Products Laboratory Modernization	15-42
11 Invasive Species.....	15-49
12 Law Enforcement Funding of Indirect Costs.....	15-55
13 Legislative Proposals	15-60
14 National Energy Policy	15-61
15 National Scenic and Historic Trails	15-70
16 Northwest Forest Plan.....	15-78
17 Office of General Counsel Reimbursement.....	15-81
18 Office of Tribal Relations	15-82
19 Partnerships.....	15-87
20 President’s Management Agenda	15-97
21 Reforestation	15-107
22 Research and Development Threat Assessment Centers	15-109
23 Service First	15-112
24 Unobligated Balances	15-114
25 Wood Education and Resource Center	15-115
26 Working Capital Fund, Forest Service.....	15-120
27 Working Capital Fund and Greenbook Charges, USDA	15-121
28 Working Capital Fund – Forest Service Fleet Management.....	15-127
Authorities	16-1

**United States Department of Agriculture
Forest Service**



**Fiscal Year 2007
President's Budget**

OVERVIEW





Errata to Fiscal Year 2007 President's Budget Overview

Revisions included in Overview dated February 6, 2006 (Revision dates shown on revised pages)

Page	Location	Change/Date of Change
i	Overview Table of Contents	Added Table C on FY 2006 Reprogramming Requests and Transfers which changed the letter designation of following tables (February 8, 2006)
1	Table – Land Acquisition	Adjusted program changes to \$17,032 from -\$17,030 (February 10, 2006)
12	Forest & Rangeland Research bullet 3	Corrected language related to FPL funding (February 8, 2006)
Table B	Minor adjustments to Land Acquisition Special Acts and Land Exchanges	Reduced FY 2007 budget (in thousands) from \$1,054 to \$1,503 and \$232 to \$231, respectively (February 10, 2006)
Table C	Table C – FY 2007 Budget Request vs. FY 2006 After Reprogramming and Transfers Maintenance	Page C-2 Capital Improvement and Maintenance – Facilities, Roads, and Trails information split out to show amounts for maintenance and improvements under each. (February 21, 2006)
Table C	Table C – FY 2007 Budget Request vs. FY 2006 After Reprogramming and Transfers	Additional changes to include FIA, correct formulas to include supplemental costs, and other changes (February 23, 2006)
Table G	Table G – Activity/Output Measures	Reposted to correct truncated measures and footnotes throughout the table (March 1, 2006)



USDA Forest Service Fiscal Year 2007 President's Budget Overview

Table of Contents

Overview1

Forest Service Mission, Goals, and Objectives.....2

**Advancing Forest Service Priorities in FY 2007
 While Achieving Deficit Reduction Goals.....3**

Legislative Proposals11

FY 2007 Highlights of Changes by Program Area12

FY 2007 Highlights by Appropriations.....14

Appendices.....17

- A - Forest Service Organization**
- B - Three Year Budget Summary of Appropriations**
- C - FY 2007 Budget Request vs. FY 2006 after Reprogramming and Transfers**
- D - Three Year Budget Summary of Full-Time Equivalent**
- E - Three Year Receipts by Source and Payments to States**
- F - FY 2004-08 Strategic Plan**
- G - Activity Output Table**
- H - FY 2007 Capital Improvement Projects**
- I - Timber Harvest Volume, FY 2005 – FY 2007**
- J - FY 2007 Proposed Land Acquisition Program**
- K - FY 2007 Proposed Forest Legacy Program**
- L - Four Year Healthy Forest Initiative Funding and Accomplishment Table**
- M- Forest Service Efficiency Savings and Buying Power**



Overview

The USDA Forest Service works to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the Nation's forests and grasslands by managing the 193 million acres that comprise our national forests and grasslands, by serving as the largest forestry research organization in the world, and by providing private landowners with technical and financial assistance that encourages sustainable forest management. As the Forest Service continues its second century of service, there are many challenges to sustainable resource management. These include restoring fire-adapted forests, providing sustainable recreation opportunities under increasing population pressures, dealing with the loss of open space, addressing the spread of invasive species, and restoring the health of our watersheds in the face of increasing development. These challenges occur at a time when our nation needs to provide critical resources needed for our highest priorities: fighting the War on Terror, strengthening our homeland defenses, and sustaining the momentum of our economic recovery. The Forest Service must therefore use collaborative approaches and operate with renewed efficiency in order to reduce costs while accomplishing its mission.

The FY 2007 President's Budget request for the Forest Service totals \$4.1 billion in discretionary appropriations and an estimated \$769 million in mandatory appropriations (permanent appropriations and trust funds). This budget request enables the Forest Service to continue to advance the goals outlined in its strategic plan, while pursuing increased efficiencies through collaboration, improved organizational and financial management and through the use of legislative and policy initiatives such as the Healthy Forests Initiative and the Forest Service's new planning rule. The President's Budget also demonstrates an ongoing commitment to the implementation of the Northwest Forest Plan and continuation of the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act. With this budget the Forest Service will continue to advance sustainable resource management on our Nation's forests and grasslands.

Appropriation Title	FY 2006 Enacted	Paycosts	Program Changes	FY 2007 Budget
Research	\$278,929	\$3,446	-\$14,584	\$267,791
State and Private Forestry	\$279,406	\$1,369	-\$36,365	\$244,410
National Forest System	\$1,403,391	\$19,618	-\$24,943	\$1,398,066
Wildland Fire Management	\$1,753,214	\$18,304	-\$3,323	\$1,768,195
Capital Improvement and Maintenance	\$434,687	\$4,206	-\$56,292	\$382,601
Land Acquisition	\$43,159	\$232	-\$17,032	\$26,359
Other Appropriations	\$8,186	\$52	\$1,068	\$9,306
Total Discretionary Appropriations	\$4,200,972	\$47,227	-\$151,471	\$4,096,728
Total Mandatory Appropriations	\$790,428	\$4,611	-\$25,971	\$769,068
Subtotal, regular appropriations	\$4,991,400	\$51,838	-\$177,442	\$4,865,796
Supplemental & Emergency Appropriations	\$57,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Grand Total, Forest Service	\$5,048,400	\$51,838	-\$177,442	\$4,865,796



Forest Service Mission, Goals, and Objectives

The mission of the Forest Service is to:

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

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

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

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

There are 16 strategic objectives to guide program implementation and each objective has corresponding performance measures that track progress in reaching the 6 goals included in the plan.



Advancing Forest Service Priorities in FY2007 While Exercising Fiscal Discipline

The theme of the Forest Service budget for FY 2007 is advancing agency priorities while exercising fiscal discipline. The FY 2007 Budget reflects the President's commitment to providing the critical resources needed for our Nation's highest priorities: fighting the War on Terror, strengthening our homeland defenses, and sustaining the momentum of our economic recovery. The President's pro-growth economic policies, coupled with spending restraint, will keep us on track to cut the deficit by more than half by 2009. The President's Budget demonstrates that the Forest Service can use collaborative approaches and operate with renewed efficiency and accountability in order to reduce costs while accomplishing its mission. The Forest Service will achieve this by 1) expanding collaborative efforts with other federal agencies, state and local governments, and non-governmental partners; 2) increasing the efficiency of Forest Service programs; 3) improving organizational and financial management; and 4) dealing strategically with threats to forest health and open space preservation in a changing global environment. Through these four strategies, the Forest Service will build on its past successes and advance its priorities for FY 2007.

Forest Service Successes

The Events of 2005

In 2005 the Forest Service achieved its priorities and demonstrated that it continues to be an agency of great value to the American people. The Forest Service exceeded its goals to restore the health of our forests and protect critical resources from wildland fire. Working collaboratively with the Department of Interior (DOI), the Forest Service controlled 99 percent of all unwanted and unplanned fires during initial attack. Through National Fire Plan funding over 2.9 million acres of land were treated to reduce hazardous fuels. An additional 1.4 million acres were treated as a secondary benefit of activities funded with other appropriations, for a total of 4.3 million acres of land treated to reduce hazardous fuels.

The National Forest System continued to provide benefits to the American public, including fresh water, flood regulation, local climate regulation, carbon sequestration and recreation. Sixty million people benefited from clean water provided by national forests and grasslands, and the American people made over 200 million visits to these lands. National forests and grasslands also produced valuable timber, mineral and energy outputs for the Nation's economy. These statistics underscore the importance of the National Forest System to the environmental infrastructure, natural heritage and economy of the United States.

The events of 2005 also highlighted the strength and resourcefulness of Forest Service employees and the agency's Incident Command System. The Forest Service provided extensive support in the relief efforts following the many hurricanes of 2005. During peak response to Hurricane Katrina and Rita the Forest Service had 5,500 employees working in the affected region, and total Forest Service efforts represented over 250,000



work days. Forest Service employees provided a variety of critical services, including managing evacuation centers and base camps, providing logistical support, clearing roadways and operating mobilization centers. In the first four weeks after Katrina's landfall, Forest Service employees provided support to over 600,000 people affected by Katrina, distributing over 2.7 million meals, 4 million gallons of water, and 40 million pounds of ice.

The Forest Service accomplished these tasks while simultaneously completing major improvements in organizational and financial management. In 2005, the Forest Service began its Business Operations Transformation Program, which is expected to save the agency \$241 million in administrative operation costs over the next five years. The Albuquerque Service Center became operational in 2005, creating a centralized location for human resources and financial management operations. The Forest Service also achieved its fourth unqualified ("clean") audit opinion in a row for FY2005, continuing the agency's efforts to improve financial performance. Building upon these successes, the Forest Service will use improved financial information to drive results in key areas.

Lessons from the Centennial

The Forest Service celebrated its Centennial by holding a series of forums in 2004 and 2005, culminating in a Centennial Congress that assessed the past and future direction of the agency. The overarching theme that emerged from the Congress was the realization that a new era of natural resource management has begun. This new era of forest management requires new management solutions and better engaging the public in conservation. Many of the rules governing the Forest Service were designed at a time when the focus of the agency was on producing timber and mitigating the impacts so other resource uses, such as recreation and habitat, could be maintained. Today the primary focus of the Forest Service is restoration and recreation. The rules and procedures created during the former era of resource extraction often slow down important work during the current era of restoration.

The Forest Service faces many challenges as it enters a new era of natural resource management. The accomplishments of 2005, along with the lessons highlighted in the Centennial, demonstrate the ability of the Forest Service to meet these challenges as the agency begins its second century of service.

Forest Service Priorities for FY 2007

The President's Budget for FY 2007 totals \$4.1 million in discretionary appropriations and enables the Forest Service to continue to advance the goals outlined in the agency's strategic plan. These goals, described in more detail in the Mission, Goals and Objectives section of the budget Overview, are to:

- Reduce the risk from catastrophic wildland fire;
- Reduce the impacts from invasive species;
- Provide outdoor recreation opportunities;
- Help meet energy resource needs;
- Improve watershed condition; and
- Conduct mission-related work in addition to that which supports the agency goals.



In addition to these long-term strategic goals, the President's Budget provides increased support to Forest Service programs that improve forest health conditions, protect critical resources from catastrophic wildland fire, help prevent the loss of open space, and expand Forest Service's efforts to meet the targets of the 1994 Northwest Forest Plan. The Forest Service will achieve these objectives by reallocating resources from lower priority work to these efforts and through increased funding for:

- Hazardous fuels treatment (+ \$10 million above FY 2006 enacted appropriation);
- Fire Suppression Operations (+ \$56 million above FY 2006 enacted appropriation);
- Forest Legacy Program (+ \$5 million above FY 2006 enacted appropriation); and
- Forest Products (+ \$30 million, to meet the goals of the Northwest Forest Plan).

The FY 2007 budget also includes a legislative proposal that if enacted would provide funding for a 5-year extension of an amended Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act, underscoring the President's commitment to states and counties impacted by the ongoing loss of receipts associated with lower timber harvest levels on Federal Lands in the Pacific Northwest and elsewhere. The legislative proposal provides these payments in a fiscally responsible manner by fully offsetting their costs.

Expanding Collaborative Efforts

The White House Conference on Cooperative Conservation, held in August 2005, marked an important milestone in the effort to expand and improve collaboration in natural resource management. A clear lesson of the Forest Service Centennial was the need to simplify and expand cooperative efforts. The increase in collaboration reduces duplicative efforts between the Forest Service and its partners and enables the Forest Service and its partners to accomplish more without costing the American public more money. The President's Budget supports these innovations in several ways.

The 1994 Northwest Forest Plan brought together timber and environmental interests of the Pacific Northwest to produce a collaborative forest management plan for the region. The Northwest Forest Plan promised to produce a predictable and sustainable level of timber sales while protecting the long-term health of forests, wildlife and waterways of the region. Since 1994, timber sales from the Pacific Northwest have often fallen below the targets set by the Plan. In order to recognize the needs of all parties represented in the Northwest Forest Plan, the President's Budget increases funding for the Plan by \$65 million. This change in funding will allow the Forest Service to offer the Northwest Forest Plan's goal of 800 million board feet of timber in 2007.

The new planning rule for the Forest Service creates a dynamic planning process that is less bureaucratic, emphasizes science, and provides the opportunity for more public involvement earlier in the planning stages. The new system of planning also requires land management plans to be more strategic, transparent, timely and cost-effective. This process is more effective because it allows land managers to adapt to changes in the land and surrounding community through the use of an Environmental Management System, which requires independent audits of our agency's performance at 5-year intervals to



ensure that the Forest Service is achieving the goals of the land management plan. The new rule also requires opportunities for public involvement at four key stages in the planning process. The result is a planning rule that allows for adaptive management, enhanced cooperation with partners, and a more streamlined, cost-effective planning process.

The new Off-Highway-Vehicle Rule, made final in November 2005, provides another example of successful cooperation creating an effective rule making process. In 2004, OHV users accounted for between 11 and 12 million visits to national forests and grasslands. While the Forest Service believes that OHVs are a legitimate use of the National Forest System, unmanaged OHV use has resulted in unplanned roads and trails, erosion, watershed and habitat degradation, and impacts to cultural resource sites. The 2005 OHV rule requires each national forests and grassland to identify and designate the roads, trails and areas that will be open to motor vehicle use. Once designation is in place cross-country travel will be prohibited. Ranger districts and national forests will work with state and local governments and assorted user groups to decide which areas will be open to OHV use. The Forest Service will engage its partners at the local level so that the OHV management is cooperative, which in turn will increase compliance. The end result is greater protection for recreation resources without spending many additional Forest Service funds.

Another example of collaboration includes language in the Energy Policy Act that allows the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management to work together more closely in the energy permitting process. Specifically the Energy Act allows the BLM to transfer funds to the Forest Service for pilot field offices working to streamline permit processing. The result will be a more efficient permitting process.

The President's Budget also includes a legislative proposal that provides \$800 million above the current baseline for a five year extension of an amended Secure Rural Schools and Community Self Determination Act. Payments will be targeted to the areas most affected by the ongoing loss of receipts associated with lower timber harvests on Federal lands; the payments will be capped, adjusted downwards over time, and eventually phased out. In addition to providing important funding to allow local economies to adjust to market shifts and reduced timber harvests and Federal lands, the Secure Rural Schools Act also established a unique mechanism for collaborative conservation through the creation of Rural Advisory Committees, a platform for a diverse set of local residents to work together on natural resource issues.

Increasing the Efficiency of Forest Service Programs

The President's Budget reflects continued implementation of the Forest Service's vision as a "Center of Excellence in Government" in which it will be viewed as a model agency recognized for efficiently delivering its services. The Budget continues reforms that will streamline the Forest Service's organization, improve accountability, and focus on measurable results. The Budget reduces indirect costs to \$461 million, and reflects completion of organizational efficiency studies that will lead to savings in FY 2008 and beyond. The Budget further reflects a continuing emphasis on Forest Service



performance and accountability by including two new performance measures for the National Forest System, including the use of volume sold as an annual output measure for Forest Products and an annual efficiency measure consisting of the ratio of total receipts for each activity that generates receipts to the obligations for each such respective activity necessary to generate those receipts. These reforms will foster a greater focus on results; lead to improved decisions based on performance; and enhance accountability through the use of more readily available and better quality performance information.

The President's Budget expands the Forest Service's use of valuable authorities that Congress has recently made available to the agency. Through these authorities and through the Forest Service's own internal efforts, the agency will continue to increase program efficiency. With the provisions of the Facilities and Land Management Enhancement Act, the Forest Service is reducing its administrative site maintenance backlog and improving efficiency in its land management program. This new authority provides a necessary incentive to identify and maintain mission-critical facilities while streamlining facility holdings that reflect a bygone era of forest management. In short, the new authority enables the Forest Service to accomplish more with its Capital Improvement and Maintenance funds, while also decreasing the deferred maintenance backlog by removing unneeded facilities and producing additional funds to enhance mission-critical ones. The FY 2007 budget also reflects the 2005 changes to Knutson-Vandenberg (K-V) authority, which provides greater flexibility in the collection and expenditure of K-V funds.

In 2004, Congress approved the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act, giving the Forest Service a 10-year authority to reinvest a portion of collected recreation fees to enhance local recreation opportunities. The Act also directs the creation of recreation resource advisory committees that will provide public involvement and comment on recreation fee programs. In FY 2007, the Forest Service will charter Recreation Resource Advisory Committees in cooperation with the Bureau of Land Management. The Committees are a demonstration of the agency's continued commitment to improving its effectiveness and efficiency through increased public involvement and cooperation.

The FY 2007 Budget also emphasizes the President's Healthy Forest Initiative and the Healthy Forests Restoration Act. The Forest Service has used these authorities by removing administrative process delays and expediting critical restoration projects. This allows the Forest Service to more effectively restore national forests and grasslands to a more fire adaptive environment. In 2005 the Forest Service treated 2.7 million acres of land to reduce hazardous fuels, with over 60 percent of those acres in the wildland-urban interface. The FY 2007 budget proposes \$292 million for the treatment of hazardous fuels, which will enable the agency to treat as many as 2.8 million acres, with 70 percent of the acres in the wildland-urban interface. The Forest Service is also better integrating its hazardous fuels treatments with other vegetation management activities. The result is an additional 1.4 million acres of hazardous fuels treated in 2005 as secondary benefits to other vegetation management activities. Hazardous fuels treatments, in turn, often have secondary benefits such as wildlife habitat improvement or watershed restoration.



The agency is increasing its use of stewardship contracts, which allow forest managers to combine timber and service contracts so that efforts to restore forest health and a traditional fire regime are more efficient. Forty-four stewardship contracts were awarded in 2005, providing over 35,000 acres with services such as noxious weed treatment, lake restoration, and harvesting biomass for energy use. A final highlight of HFI/HFRA activities is the Forest Service's support of Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPPs). CWPPs enable communities to establish a localized definition of the wildland-urban interface in their area, and high-risk areas identified in a CWPP receive funding preference from the Forest Service. As of December 2005, at least 450 CWPPs had been completed nationwide, covering at least 2,250 communities at risk from wildfire. The Forest Service will continue to assist communities adjacent to National Forest land in the development of Community Wildfire Protection Plans.

Providing high quality recreation opportunities on the National Forest's and Grasslands is of key importance to the Forest Service. This resource provides a direct connection to the American people, with 204.8 million visits occurring in 2004. The Forest Service continues working with the public to increase capacity to deliver recreation services. The agency is developing a programmatic plan, "The Capacity Building Model for Sustainable Recreation" that will identify efforts to build capacity to meet increasing demand. Tools will include partnership development, volunteerism, fee revenues, improved business practices and prioritization of recreation facility assets. Specific actions in 2007 will include: completion of recreation facility master planning to prioritize facility assets, completion of a feasibility study on fee retention of existing recreation special use fees, continued implementation of the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act, working with private sector partners to create a web site on improved business practices including grant resources and volunteerism, and a skills assessment to address improved business and financial skills.

The President's Budget reflects the efforts of Forest Service Research and Development (R&D) to improve the efficiency of research programs and continue the use of science as the foundation for Forest Service activities. To do this, R&D is expanding collaborative and coalition building efforts, focusing funding on extramural research, and aligning research projects along strategic program areas. R&D is hosting two "Outlook Workshops" on future forestry research with non-governmental organizations (NGOs), government partners, academia and industry to encourage a common research agenda for all sectors of forestry research. In January 2006, R&D participated in a summit for Deans from US forestry programs to lay plans for a common research agenda.

R&D is also refocusing its research dollars on Congressional Priorities that have high extramural funding, further increasing R&D's support of external and collaborative research efforts from 13 percent of the R&D budget currently to 20 percent over the next five years. Finally, R&D is reorganizing its research along strategic programs areas, so the agency can best produce the research that decision makers need. Along these lines, the President's Budget allocates \$1.5 million to research on the value of processes by which the environment produces resource benefits; \$3.5 million to research on biomass markets and utilization; and includes funding for the reorganization of the Forest



Products Lab, so it can better focus on research that increases the utilization value of wood products. The research on wood products will advance the use of the small diameter timber that results from hazardous fuels treatments; this compliments the Forest Service's use of stewardship contracts to make hazardous fuels treatment as efficient as possible.

Improving Organizational and Financial Management

The FY 2007 budget continues the Forest Service's efforts to improve organizational and financial management. These efforts are organized around the five core components of the President's Management Agenda (PMA):

- Strategic Management of Human Capital
- Competitive Sourcing
- Expanding E-Gov
- Improved Financial Management
- Budget and Performance Integration.

In the area of Human Capital, Expanded E-Gov, and Improved Financial Management, the Forest Service will continue its Business Operations Transformation Program. The Program is improving the overall efficiency of the Forest Service's administrative operations and increasing the agency's ability to reduce indirect costs and make more funds available for mission delivery. The Albuquerque Service Center successfully opened this past year, bringing nearly 400 employees to a consolidated budget and finance center that will better serve the needs of Forest Service internal and external customers. During the next five years, the Business Operations Transformation Program is estimated to generate an estimated \$241 million in savings for the Forest Service.

The centralization of Forest Service budget and finance will also create greater transparency, accountability and efficiency in the agency's financial management. The Forest Service continues to improve its financial management, as evidenced by the agency's fourth consecutive unqualified ("clean") audit in 2005. Building upon these successes, the Forest Service will use improved financial information to drive results in key areas.

The President's Budget also continues support for the Forest Service Competitive Sourcing program, and focuses on proper and timely implementation of completed competitive sourcing studies and rigorous analysis of the studies' results and savings.

In FY 2007, the Forest Service will continue its work in Budget and Performance Integration through implementation of its strategic plan, Performance Accountability System, and by making effective use of OMB's Program Assessment and Rating Tool (PART). The Forest Service Strategic Plan helps the agency and its field units develop programs of work that address natural resource needs while maximizing limited resources and improving performance accountability. The Strategic Plan will be revised in September of 2006 to reflect the latest needs and resources of the agency.



Through the Performance Accountability System (PAS) the Forest Service is integrating existing data sources so that timely, consistent and credible performance information is available project and program managers as well as external customers. In addition, PART efforts will ensure that the agency's activities are aligned with its strategic plan. Thus far the Forest Service has used PART to evaluate the following programs: Wildland Fire Management, Capital Improvements & Maintenance, Forest Legacy, Invasive Species, Land Acquisition, Recreation and Energy. In FY 2006 (FY 2008 budget process), the Forest Service will complete a PART analysis of mission-support activities and programs aimed at improving watershed quality. Results from the PART process have been, and will continue to be, used to improve program management and develop better performance measures.

A Strategic Approach to Restoring Forest Health and Preserving Open Space

The protection of forest health and open space is increasingly affected by the dynamics of a global timber market. Timber prices are now often set globally; the result has been a reduction in the private wood products infrastructure and divestment of timber companies from their timber land in the United States. These trends have altered the economic and environmental reality in which the Forest Service operates. The FY 2007 budget provides a strategy to deal with these realities.

The sell-off of industrial timber lands opens up millions of acres to development, adding to the loss of open space. To counter these trends, the President's Budget requests \$62 million for the Forest Legacy Program, which will protect an estimated 130,000 priority acres in FY 2007. The Forest Legacy Program works in concert with other State and Private Forestry programs to provide private landowners with the technical and financial assistance needed to sustain intact, working forests.

The Forest Service's efforts to restore forest health are also affected by the global timber market. With the reduction in mill capacity and other related infrastructure, it becomes more difficult to access the markets that make restoration work on our Nation's forests and grasslands financially feasible. The FY 2007 budget addresses this need by dedicating \$292 million to hazardous fuels treatment, with \$5 million to foster markets in biomass utilization. Additionally, authorities of HFI/HFRA such as Stewardship Contracting allow the Forest Service to work more effectively with the local community in treating hazardous fuels, and promote investment in the local timber infrastructure.

With greater exchange of global goods also comes greater transfer of invasive species. According to a study published in the journal *Ecological Economics* (Pimentel et al. 2005), invasive species cost Americans more than \$138 billion a year in total economic damage and associated control costs. The FY 2007 budget provides over \$94 million to Forest Service invasive species programs, allowing the agency to complete invasive species suppression, prevention and management on over 63,000 acres of Federal lands and 403,800 acres of cooperative lands. These efforts involve enhanced collaboration with Forest Service partners to find and implement solutions to invasive species problems.



An additional strategy for protecting forest health and open space involves USDA's work to broaden the use of markets for ecosystem services through voluntary market mechanisms as announced by Secretary Johanns at the White House Conference on Cooperative Conservation. As part of this effort, Forest Service Research and Development will continue its role as an expert in the quantification of ecosystem services values.

The FY 2007 Budget reflects the President's commitment to providing the critical resources needed for our Nation's highest priorities. The FY 2007 budget addresses the need for deficit reduction while preparing the Forest Service for a new, more collaborative, era of natural resource management. With this budget the Forest Service will continue to identify and support more efficient and effective methods of pursuing its mission. This will be accomplished through increased collaboration, the use of new legislative authorities, expanded program efficiencies and improved organizational and financial management. Through these efforts the Forest Service will sustain the health and productivity of the Nation's forests and grasslands.

Legislative Proposals

The FY 2007 President's Budget contains two legislative proposal titled:

Amendment to Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000

The proposed legislation identifies funding sources up to \$800 million above the current baseline to enable payments to States under an amended Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act. The legislative proposal provides payments that would be continued for an additional 5 years. Provisions will be incorporated to cap payments, adjust the current payment schedule downward each year, and eventually phased out payments.

Payments under the proposal will target areas most affected by the loss of timber receipts. This proposal will apply to lands under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Land Management as well as USDA National Forest System lands. For administrative purposes, the payments would be made by the USDA on behalf of both agencies.

To provide a funding basis to offset these payments, the proposal would also include provisions to authorize the sale of National Forest System land parcels that meet identified criteria as eligible for conveyance. The criteria would identify lands that are mainly isolated parcels of land which are interspersed with or adjacent to non-federal lands or are not efficient or effective to manage because of their location, size or shape.

Under the proposal, the Secretary will make a determination prior to conveyance that it is in the public interest to convey eligible lands at no less than market value based on appraisals conducted in accordance with uniform standards. The proposal expressly precludes the conveyance of lands with certain designations (including wilderness, wild and scenic rivers, national recreation areas, monuments and historic sites.)



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

This proposal extends the authority to implement a 10-year pilot program authorizing the assessment, collection, and expenditure of administrative fees collected from applicants for and holders of special use authorizations and to recover the agency's costs to process those applications and/or monitor the compliance with those authorizations. The Forest Service has not yet exercised this pilot authority, pending completion and adoption of the Secretary of Agriculture's cost recovery regulations, which are necessary to assess and collect the administrative fees for which expenditure authority is granted by the subject pilot program. Adoption and implementation of those cost recovery regulations is expected during FY 2006. The value of cost recovery will be limited if the agency is unable to retain these fees for expenditure as granted in this pilot authority. A total of \$5.45 million in expected receipts will be collected in FY 2006 if the Administration of Rights-of-Way authority is extended beyond the legislations' expiration date at the end of FY 2005.

FY 2007 Highlights of Changes by Program Area

Forest and Rangeland Research

- Focuses research dollars on Congressional Priorities with at least 40 percent non-Forest Service funding, further increasing support of external and collaborative research.
- Contains focused increases for Research in Ecosystem Services, Biomass Marketing and Utilization, and Biological Controls for Invasive Species.
- Increases funding for Forest Products Laboratory that will enhance the capabilities and efficiencies of the lab's research programs.

State & Private Forestry

- Emphasizes training and wildfire community planning within Cooperative Fire Protection to deliver an efficient and effective fire suppression response and prioritize hazardous fuel conditions.
- Shifts some gypsy moth suppression resources to other high priority pest needs.
- Increases Forest Legacy by \$5 million in support of Administration commitment to protect open space.

National Forest System

- Provides a \$41 million dollar increase in Forest Products and \$24 million dollar increase in other areas for full implementation of the Northwest Forest Plan for ecosystem management, intergovernmental and public collaboration, and rural community economic assistance on federal forests in western Oregon, Washington, and northern California.
- Increases the "process mineral operations" activity by \$7.5 million to meet the high priority objective of processing mineral applications in support of the President's Energy Plan.



Wildland Fire Management

- Continues work on Fire Program Analysis (FPA) with an expected full completion date in FY 2008. FPA will provide a common system to better predict the optimal distribution wildland fire program budget resources.
- Increase of nearly \$10 million in Hazardous Fuels reduction will help accomplish treatment on 1,950,000 acres, an additional 150,000 over FY 2006.
- Wildland Fire Preparedness budget will allow the Forest Service to maintain 99 percent initial attack success rate.
- Increases Wildland Fire Suppression by \$56 million based on 10-year Average of Suppression Costs, adjusted for inflation. The Budget re-establishes a long standing policy that provides for suppression funding in a manner that does not include the compulsory assessment of indirect costs. This requirement, enacted over the Administration's objections, would effectively result in under-funding fire suppression and in turn increase the need to borrow from other programs.

Capital Improvement & Maintenance

- Focuses Capital Improvement & Maintenance funds on improving FAO infrastructure.
- Provides \$15 million in funds for first phase of Forest Products Lab modernization.

Land Acquisition

- Emphasizes highest priority lands that provide quality outdoor recreational opportunities and prevent habitat fragmentation by improving or maintaining ecological conditions for species of interest.

Mandatory Appropriations

- Includes legislative proposal that provides \$800 million above current baseline for a 5-year extension of an amended Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act, offset by receipts derived through an authorization of the sale of National Forest System lands that meet identified criteria for conveyance.



FY 2007 Highlights by Appropriation

(dollars in thousands)

Major Program Area, Program, and Sub-Program	% of Total Budget *	Program Description	FY 2007	FY 2007 vs. FY 2006	% Change
FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH	6.5%	Forest Service Research carries out basic and applied research to study biological, physical, and social sciences related to forests and rangelands, forest products and economics, and public use of Forest Service land. Research is conducted both internally and through extramural funding.	267,791	-11,138	-4.0%
STATE & PRIVATE FORESTRY	6.0%	State and Private Forestry provides technical and financial assistance to landowners and resource managers to help sustain the Nation's urban and rural forests and to protect communities and the environment from wildland fire.	244,410	-34,996	-12.5%
Forest Health Management	2.1%	Forest Health Management develops and applies technologies for use in forest insect, disease and plant survey, monitoring, technical assistance, prevention, and suppression.	84,430	-15,936	-15.9%
<i>Federal Land</i>	1.2%	The Federal Land Program includes activities carried out in cooperation with the National Forest System, other Federal agencies and tribal governments.	49,849	-3,589	-6.7%
<i>Cooperative Land</i>	0.8%	The Cooperative Lands program includes activities carried out in cooperation with the States and territories, local governments, private organizations and individual forest landowners.	34,581	-12,347	-26.3%
Cooperative Fire Protection	0.8%	Cooperative Fire Protection provides technical and financial assistance to States and local fire agencies to promote efficient wildland fire protection on Federal, State, and private lands.	32,818	-6,023	-15.5%
<i>State Fire Assistance</i>	0.7%	The State Fire Assistance program provides financial assistance to State foresters for all fire management activities.	26,960	-5,970	-18.1%
<i>Volunteer Fire Assistance</i>	0.1%	The Volunteer Fire Assistance program provides technical and financial assistance through the States to local organizations to protect State and private forestlands threatened by wildfire.	5,858	-53	-0.9%
Cooperative Forestry	3.0%	Cooperative Forestry works with States, tribal governments, communities and private landowners to improve management, protection, and use of forest-based goods and services, in addition to building civic capacity to achieve long-term goals for sustainable development.	122,241	-11,061	-8.3%
<i>Forest Stewardship</i>	0.8%	Forest Stewardship provides landowners with technical assistance and multi-resource management plans to promote the practice of sustainable forestry.	33,880	-309	-0.9%
<i>Forest Legacy</i>	1.5%	Forest Legacy works with State governments and local entities to safeguard working forests and open space through the purchase of conservation easements or fee simple titles.	61,515	4,979	8.8%
<i>Urban and Community Forestry</i>	0.7%	Urban and Community Forestry assists communities and volunteer organizations in assessing, retaining and protecting their natural environment. Efforts are focused on stimulating communities to achieve high citizen participation in the care of urban trees and forests.	26,846	-1,605	-5.6%
<i>Economic Action</i>	0.0%	Economic Action provides funding to local communities to stimulate local private enterprise and local community action to treat forestland and maintain healthy forests and grasslands	0	-9,537	-100%
<i>Forest Resource Information & Analysis</i>	0.0%	FRIA provides cost-share financial assistance to states to support the nationwide Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) program.	0	-4,589	-100%
International Forestry	0.1%	International Forestry coordinates the Forest Service's efforts in technical cooperation and policy assistance for countries outside the United States, with the focus on fostering sustainable forest management.	4,921	-1,976	-28.7%

* Percentages are of Discretionary Funds only



U.S. Department of Agriculture - Forest Service
Overview of FY 2007 President's Budget

Major Program Area, Program, and Sub-Program	% of Total Budget *	Program Description	FY 2007	FY 2007 vs. FY 2006	% Change
NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM	34.1%	The National Forest System provides for the stewardship and management of 193 million acres of Federal lands.	1,398,066	-5,325	-0.4%
Land Management Planning	1.4%	Land Management Planning is responsible for developing and revising forest plans, which establish a framework for conforming to laws and regulations governing national forest management.	55,555	-2,633	-4.5%
Inventory & Monitoring	3.8%	Inventory and Monitoring funds inventory, monitoring, assessment, and resource mapping activities needed for ecosystem assessment and the creation, revision and amendment of land management plans	154,135	-13,540	-8.1%
Recreation, Wilderness, & Heritage	6.1%	Recreation, Wilderness, & Heritage provides the wide range of recreation settings, services and infrastructure needed to support over 205 million visits each year to national forests. This includes management of Wilderness areas and heritage sites on national forest lands.	250,880	-10,419	-4.0%
Wildlife & Fish Management	3.0%	Wildlife & Fish Management works to manage habitats and provide the ecological conditions necessary to maintain the diversity, viability and productivity of plant and animal communities on national forest lands.	123,548	-9,318	-7.0%
Grazing Management	1.0%	Grazing Management manages the rangeland resources on national forest lands to provide goods and services and maintain sustainable rangeland ecosystems.	39,735	-8,544	-17.7%
Forest Products	7.6%	Forest Products manages the timber sale program of the Forest Service. The timber sale program is a tool for accomplishing vegetation management objectives and provides a supply of forest products to society.	310,114	29,999	10.7%
Vegetation & Watershed Management	4.6%	Vegetation & Watershed Management focuses on the restoration, enhancement and maintenance of watershed conditions, including soil, air, water and forest and rangeland vegetation.	187,582	6,240	3.4%
Minerals & Geology Management	2.0%	Minerals and Geology Management provides inspection and monitoring of mineral operations on national forest land and conducts environmental review of proposed operations.	81,242	-3,359	-4.0%
Land Ownership Management	2.1%	Land Ownership Management provides for land purchase, ownership and boundary adjustment, authorized uses, trespass and title claim resolution and the survey and location of National Forest System property lines and other special land boundaries.	84,285	-7,346	-8.0%
Law Enforcement Operations	2.7%	Law Enforcement Operations works to provide a safe environment for the public and Forest Service employees on National Forest System lands.	110,000	22,113	25.2%
Other	0.0%	This includes miscellaneous programs, primarily the management of Valles Caldera National Preserve.	990	-4,084	-80.5%
WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT	43.2%	Wildland Fire Management works to protect life, property and natural resources from wildfire on National Forest and adjacent lands, while recognizing the importance of fire in natural land processes.	1,768,195	14,981	0.9%
Preparedness	16.0%	Preparedness activities include wildfire prevention, detection, information and education, pre-incident training, equipment and supply purchase and replacement. All of these activities support the work of the Suppression division.	655,887	-10,181	-1.5%
Suppression	18.2%	Suppression funds to suppress wildland fires on or threatening National Forest System lands, including paying for Forest Service firefighter salaries and equipment maintenance.	746,176	55,990	8.1%
Hazardous Fuels	7.1%	Hazardous Fuels program works to decrease the incidence of large, destructive wildfires by reducing the volume of hazardous fuels on forests, woodlands, shrublands and grasslands.	291,792	9,999	3.5%
Other	1.8%	Includes all other Forest Service programs related to fire fighting and wildfire management.	74,340	-40,827	-35.5%

* Percentages are of Discretionary Funds only



U.S. Department of Agriculture - Forest Service
Overview of FY 2007 President's Budget

Major Program Area, Program, and Sub-Program	% of Total Budget *	Program Description	FY 2007	FY 2007 vs. FY 2006	% Change
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT & MAINTENANCE	9.3%	Capital Improvements & Maintenance provides funding to improve and maintain facilities, roads and trails infrastructure for recreation, fire, administrative and other uses.	382,601	-52,086	-12.0%
Facilities	3.2%	Facilities program provides improvements and program operations for the Forest Services' multi-billion dollar facilities infrastructure.	130,140	5,325	4.3%
Roads	4.5%	Roads program provides for the maintenance, capita improvement, decommissioning and management of 380,000 miles of National Forest System roads.	182,787	-39,394	-17.7%
Trails	1.5%	Trails program funds the operation, maintenance and rehabilitation of approximately 133,000 miles of trails.	60,341	-14,541	-19.4%
Deferred Maintenance	0.2%	Deferred Maintenance is maintenance that is not performed as needed and is then postponed to a later date.	9,333	-3,476	-27.1%
LAND ACQUISITION	0.6%	Land Acquisition program allows the Forest Service to acquire lands, waters and related interests within the National Forests System.	25,075	-16,800	-40.1%
OTHER APPROPRIATIONS	0.2%	Other programs not specific to major budget area	9,307	1,121	13.7%
Range Betterment Fund	0.1%	The Range Betterment Fund provides for range improvements (including seedlings) to improve forage conditions.	3,932	1,012	34.7%
Gifts, Donations, & Bequests	0.0%	Includes the acceptance of gifts, donations and bequests for deposit into a special account to be used to establish or operate any forest or rangeland research facility.	63	0	0.0%
Subsistence Uses	0.1%	Subsistence Uses provides for enforcement of Federal subsistence hunting and fishing regulations in pursuance to the 1980 Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act.	5,312	319	6.4%
TOTAL DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS	100.0%	Total of all discretionary appropriations listed above.	4,096,730	-104,032	-2.5%
MANDATORY APPROPRIATIONS		Mandatory Appropriations include the 18 permanent appropriations and 4 trust funds that are used to accomplish a variety of Forest Service work.	769,888	-31,960	-4.0%
TOTAL FOREST SERVICE APPROPRIATIONS		Includes all mandatory and discretionary appropriations	4,866,618	-124,992	-2.5%

* Percentages are of Discretionary Funds only



Appendices

- A - Forest Service Organization**
- B - Three Year Budget Summary of Appropriations**
- C - FY 2007 Budget Request vs. FY 2006 after Reprogramming and Transfers**
- D - Three Year Budget Summary of Full-Time Equivalents**
- E - Three Year Receipts by Source and Payments to States**
- F - FY 2004-08 Strategic Plan**
- G - Activity Output Table**
- H - FY 2007 Capital Improvement Projects**
- I - Timber Harvest Volume, FY 2005 – FY 2007**
- J - FY 2007 Proposed Land Acquisition Program**
- K - FY 2007 Proposed Forest Legacy Program**
- L - Four Year Healthy Forest Initiative Funding and Accomplishment Table**
- M - Forest Service Efficiency Savings and Buying Power**



Forest Service Organization

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

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

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

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

Region: The Forest Service has nine regions, each encompassing a broad geographic area, and headed by a regional forester who reports directly to the Chief. The regional forester has broad responsibility for coordinating activities among the various forests within the region, for providing overall leadership for regional natural resource and social programs, and for coordinated regional land use planning.

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

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

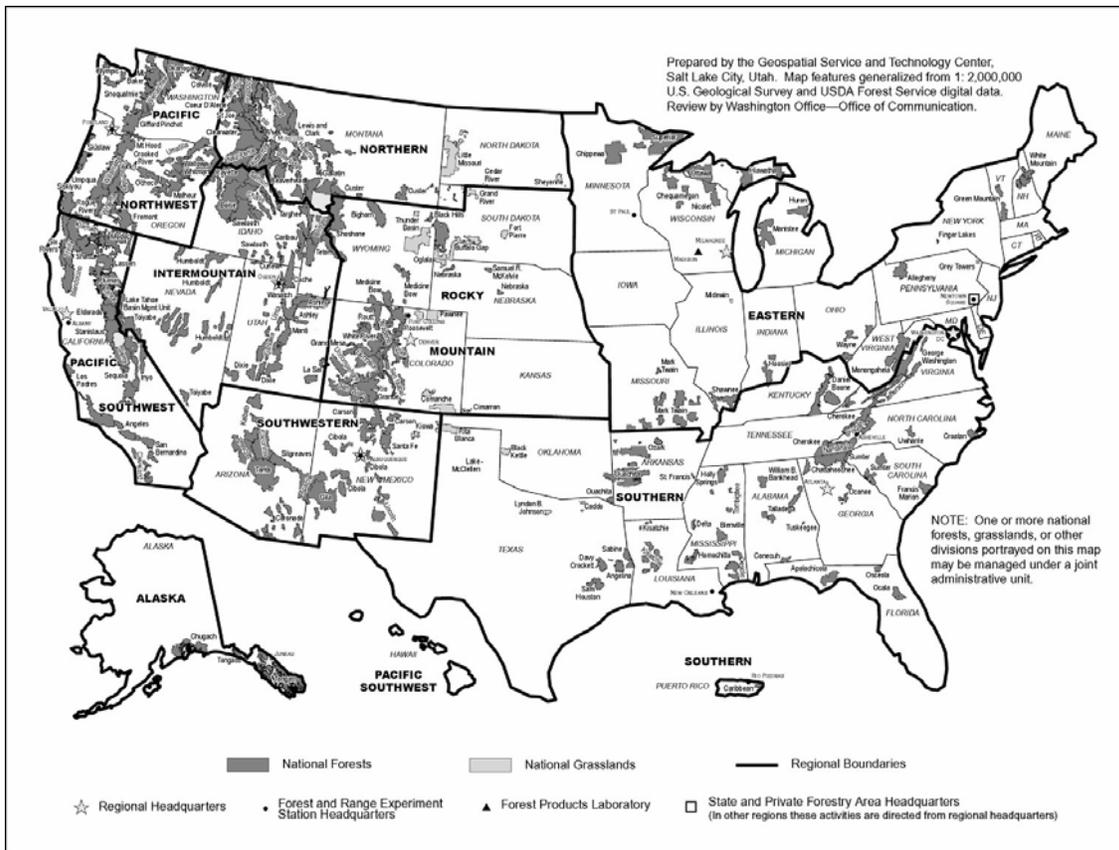


foresters, report to the Chief. Research stations include North Central, Northeastern, Pacific Northwest, Pacific Southwest, Rocky Mountain, and Southern. There are 133 research work units located at 65 sites throughout the United States.

Centralized Business Services: In FY 2004 and FY 2005, the agency began centralizing three major functional areas: Budget and Finance (B&F), Information Resources Management (IRM), and Human Resources Management (HRM). All three functions report to the Deputy Chief for Business Operations. Most employees in two of these areas, B&F and HRM, are (or will be) located at the **Albuquerque Service Center (ASC)**. Some IRM employees are at the ASC but most are housed in locations across the country.

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

USDA Forest Service Map of Organizational Units





Three Year Budget Summary of Appropriations

(dollars in thousands)

	FY 2005 Final	FY 2006 Enacted	PayCosts	Program Changes	FY 2007 Budget	FY 2007 vs FY 2006
<u>Discretionary Appropriations</u>						
Forest & Rangeland Research						
Research and Development	\$276,384	\$278,929	\$3,446	-\$14,584	\$267,791	-\$11,138
Total, Forest & Rangeland Research	\$276,384	\$278,929	\$3,446	-\$14,584	\$267,791	-\$11,138
State and Private Forestry						
Forest Health Management						
Forest Health Fed Lands	\$54,236	\$53,438	\$755	-\$4,344	\$49,849	-\$3,589
Forest Health Fed Lands - Supplemental & Emergency	\$100	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Forest Health Coop Lands	\$47,629	\$46,928	\$102	-\$12,449	\$34,581	-\$12,347
Forest Health Coop Lands - Supplemental & Emergency	\$2,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total, Forest Health Mgmt	\$103,965	\$100,366	\$857	-\$16,793	\$84,430	-\$15,936
Cooperative Fire Assistance						
State Fire Assistance	\$32,920	\$32,930	\$97	-\$6,067	\$26,960	-\$5,970
State Fire Assistance - Supplemental & Emergency	\$16,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Volunteer Fire Assistance	\$5,917	\$5,911	\$0	-\$53	\$5,858	-\$53
Volunteer Fire Assistance - Supplemental & Emergency	\$4,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total, Cooperative Fire Assistance	\$58,837	\$38,841	\$97	-\$6,120	\$32,818	-\$6,023
Cooperative Forestry						
Forest Stewardship	\$32,320	\$34,189	\$132	-\$441	\$33,880	-\$309
Forest Stewardship - Supplemental & Emergency	\$20,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Forest Legacy	\$57,134	\$56,536	\$43	\$4,936	\$61,515	\$4,979
Urban & Community Forestry	\$31,950	\$28,451	\$110	-\$1,715	\$26,846	-\$1,605
Urban & Community Forestry - Supplemental & Emergency	\$17,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Economic Action	\$19,032	\$9,537	\$69	-\$9,606	\$0	-\$9,537
Economic Action - Supplemental & Emergency	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Forest Res Info & Analysis	\$4,958	\$4,589	\$23	-\$4,612	\$0	-\$4,589
Total, Cooperative Forestry	\$182,394	\$133,302	\$377	-\$11,438	\$122,241	-\$11,061
International Forestry	\$6,410	\$6,897	\$38	-\$2,014	\$4,921	-\$1,976
Subtotal, Regular Appropriations	\$292,506	\$279,406	\$1,369	-\$36,365	\$244,410	-\$34,996
Emergency & Supplemental Funding	\$59,100	\$30,000	\$0	-\$30,000	\$0	-\$30,000
Total, S&PF	\$351,606	\$309,406	\$1,369	-\$66,365	\$244,410	-\$64,996



U.S. Department of Agriculture - Forest Service
Overview of FY 2007 President's Budget

	FY 2005 Final	FY 2006 Enacted	PayCosts	Program Changes	FY 2007 Budget	FY 2007 vs FY 2006
<u>Discretionary Appropriations</u>						
National Forest System						
Land Management Planning	\$63,167	\$58,188	\$759	-\$3,392	\$55,555	-\$2,633
Inventory & Monitoring	\$167,302	\$167,675	\$2,091	-\$15,631	\$154,135	-\$13,540
Inventory & Monitoring - Supplemental & Emergency	\$200	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Recreation, Wilderness & Heritage	\$257,343	\$261,299	\$3,913	-\$14,332	\$250,880	-\$10,419
Recreation, Wilderness & Heritage - Supplemental & Emergency	\$1,559	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Wildlife & Fish Management	\$134,749	\$132,866	\$1,850	-\$11,168	\$123,548	-\$9,318
Wildlife & Fish Management - Supplemental & Emergency	\$1,104	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Grazing Management	\$48,034	\$48,279	\$745	-\$9,289	\$39,735	-\$8,544
Forest Products	\$273,247	\$280,115	\$4,550	\$25,449	\$310,114	\$29,999
Forest Products - Supplemental & Emergency	\$1,796	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Vegetation & Watershed Management	\$189,614	\$181,342	\$2,340	\$3,900	\$187,582	\$6,240
Vegetation & Watershed Management - Supplemental & Emergency	\$6,691	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Minerals & Geology Management	\$55,747	\$84,601	\$850	-\$4,209	\$81,242	-\$3,359
Minerals & Geology Management - Supplemental & Emergency	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Landownership Management	\$92,129	\$91,631	\$1,294	-\$8,640	\$84,285	-\$7,346
Landownership Management - Supplemental & Emergency	\$1,443	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Law Enforcement Operations	\$86,014	\$87,887	\$1,196	\$20,917	\$110,000	\$22,113
Valles Caldera	\$3,599	\$5,074	\$1	-\$4,085	\$990	-\$4,084
Hazardous Fuels	[\$262,539]	[\$281,793]	[\$3,620]	---	\$0	\$0
Hazardous Fuels - Supplemental & Emergency	[\$31,028]	[\$0]	\$0	---	\$0	\$0
Centennial of Service Challenge	\$9,861	\$4,434	\$29	-\$4,463	\$0	-\$4,434
Subtotal, Regular Appropriations w/o Supp& EmERGE	\$1,380,806	\$1,403,391	\$19,618	-\$24,943	\$1,398,066	-\$5,325
Supplemental & Emergency Funding	\$12,793	\$20,000	\$0	-\$20,000	\$0	-\$20,000
Total, NFS	\$1,393,599	\$1,423,391	\$19,618	-\$44,943	\$1,398,066	-\$25,325
Wildland Fire Management						
Preparedness	\$676,470	\$666,068	\$8,744	-\$18,925	\$655,887	-\$10,181
Preparedness - Supplemental & Emergency	\$742	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Fire Operations - Suppression						
Regular Appropriations	\$648,859	\$690,186	\$5,422	\$50,568	\$746,176	\$55,990
Supplemental & Emergency Funding	\$394,443	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total, Fire Ops - Suppression	\$1,043,302	\$690,186	\$5,422	\$50,568	\$746,176	\$55,990



U.S. Department of Agriculture - Forest Service
Overview of FY 2007 President's Budget

(dollars in thousands)

	FY 2005 Final	FY 2006 Enacted	PayCosts	Program Changes	FY 2007 Budget	FY 2007 vs FY 2006
<u>Discretionary Appropriations</u>						
Fire Operations - Other						
Hazardous Fuels	\$262,539	\$281,793	\$3,620	\$6,379	\$291,792	\$9,999
Hazardous Fuels - Supplemental & Emergency	\$30,286	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Rehab & Restoration	\$12,819	\$6,188	\$63	-\$4,271	\$1,980	-\$4,208
Fire Research & Development	\$21,719	\$22,877	\$242	-\$2,998	\$20,121	-\$2,756
Joint Fire Sciences Program	\$7,889	\$7,882	\$0	-\$3,922	\$3,960	-\$3,922
NFP Forest Health - Fed Lands	\$14,792	\$14,780	\$198	-\$8,176	\$6,802	-\$7,978
NFP Forest Health - Coop Lands	\$9,861	\$9,852	\$12	-\$5,312	\$4,552	-\$5,300
NFP State Fire Assistance	\$40,179	\$45,816	\$3	-\$16,704	\$29,115	-\$16,701
NFP Volunteer Fire Assistance	\$7,889	\$7,772	\$0	\$38	\$7,810	\$38
Total, Fire Ops - Other	\$407,973	\$396,960	\$4,138	-\$34,966	\$366,132	-\$30,828
Subtotal, Regular Appropriations	\$1,703,016	\$1,753,214	\$18,304	-\$3,323	\$1,768,195	\$14,981
Supplemental & Emergency funding	\$425,471	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total, WFM	\$2,128,487	\$1,753,214	\$18,304	-\$3,323	\$1,768,195	\$14,981
Capital Improvement & Maintenance						
Facilities	\$198,769	\$124,815	\$768	\$4,557	\$130,140	\$5,325
Facilities - Supplemental & Emergency	\$19,805	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Roads	\$226,396	\$222,181	\$2,328	-\$41,722	\$182,787	-\$39,394
Roads - Supplemental & Emergency	\$55,544	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Trails	\$75,707	\$74,882	\$1,045	-\$15,586	\$60,341	-\$14,541
Trails - Supplemental & Emergency	\$9,216	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Deferred Maintenance	\$13,829	\$12,809	\$65	-\$3,541	\$9,333	-\$3,476
Subtotal, Regular Appropriations	\$514,701	\$434,687	\$4,206	-\$56,292	\$382,601	-\$52,086
Supplemental & Emergency Funding	\$84,565	\$7,000	\$0	-\$7,000	\$0	-\$7,000
Total, CI&M	\$599,266	\$441,687	\$4,206	-\$63,292	\$382,601	-\$59,086
Land Acquisition						
Land Acquisitions	\$61,007	\$41,875	\$232	-\$17,032	\$25,075	-\$16,800
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Ac	\$1,054	\$1,053	\$0	\$0	\$1,053	\$0
Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges	\$231	\$231	\$0	\$0	\$231	\$0
Total, Land Acquisition	\$62,292	\$43,159	\$232	-\$17,032	\$26,359	-\$16,800
Other Appropriations						
Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Research	\$64	\$63	\$0	\$0	\$63	\$0
Range Betterment Fund	\$2,472	\$3,130	\$19	\$783	\$3,932	\$802
Subsistence Mgmt (R10)	\$5,879	\$4,993	\$33	\$285	\$5,311	\$318
Total, Other Appropriations	\$8,415	\$8,186	\$52	\$1,068	\$9,306	\$1,120
Subtotal, Discretionary Appropriations -- non-emergency	\$4,238,120	\$4,200,972	\$47,227	-\$151,471	\$4,096,728	-\$104,244
Supplemental & Emergency Funding	\$581,929	\$57,000	\$0	-\$57,000	\$0	-\$57,000
Total, Discretionary Appropriations	\$4,820,049	\$4,257,972	\$47,227	-\$208,471	\$4,096,728	-\$161,244



U.S. Department of Agriculture - Forest Service
 Overview of FY 2007 President's Budget

(dollars in thousands)

	FY 2005 Final	FY 2006 Enacted	PayCosts	Program Changes	FY 2007 Budget	FY 2007 vs FY 2006
<u>Mandatory Appropriations</u>						
Permanent Appropriations						
Brush Disposal	\$12,643	\$12,500	\$155	\$345	\$13,000	\$500
Licensee Program	\$95	\$70	\$0	\$0	\$70	\$0
Restoration of Forestlands & Improvements	\$7,824	\$3,000	\$5	-\$5	\$3,000	\$0
Rec Fee Collection Costs	\$380	---	---	---	---	---
Fed Lands Recreation Enhancement Fund	\$50,245	\$52,850	\$677	\$1,323	\$54,850	\$2,000
Fed Lands and Facilities Enhancement Fund	\$211	\$37,000	\$80	\$10,920	\$48,000	\$11,000
Timber Roads - Purchaser Election	\$6,800	\$6,800	\$0	-\$2,800	\$4,000	-\$2,800
Timber Salvage Sale	\$71,185	\$60,000	\$907	-\$2,907	\$58,000	-\$2,000
Stewardship Contracting	[\$2,039]	\$5,926	\$0	-\$926	\$5,000	-\$926
Timber Sales Pipeline Restoration	\$4,914	\$4,500	\$127	-\$127	\$4,500	\$0
Roads and Trails	\$15,712	\$18,850	\$69	-\$69	\$18,850	\$0
Midewin - Rental Fees	\$287	\$400	\$0	\$0	\$400	\$0
Midewin - Restoration	\$0	\$5	\$0	\$0	\$5	\$0
Operation & Maintenance of Quarters	\$7,377	\$8,000	\$62	-\$62	\$8,000	\$0
LBL Management Fund	\$3,571	\$3,600	\$18	-\$18	\$3,600	\$0
Administration of Rights Of Way	\$497	\$1,300	\$3	\$2,322	\$3,625	\$2,325
Forest Botanical Products	\$1,396	\$1,800	\$0	\$50	\$1,850	\$50
Valles Caldera Fund	\$109	\$500	\$0	\$0	\$500	\$0
Total, Permanent	\$183,246	\$217,101	\$2,103	\$8,046	\$227,250	\$10,149
Payment to States	\$415,346	\$445,139	\$138	-\$31,675	\$413,602	-\$31,537
Trust Funds						
Cooperative Work - KV	\$228,945	\$50,000	\$1,734	-\$1,734	\$50,000	\$0
Cooperative Work - Other	\$34,311	\$48,000	\$372	-\$372	\$48,000	\$0
Subtotal, Cooperative Work	\$263,256	\$98,000	\$2,106	-\$2,106	\$98,000	\$0
LBL Trust Fund	\$173	\$188	\$0	\$28	\$216	\$28
Reforestation Trust Fund	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$264	-\$264	\$30,000	\$0
Total, Trust Funds	\$293,429	\$128,188	\$2,370	-\$2,342	\$128,216	\$28
Total, Mandatory Appropriations	\$892,021	\$790,428	\$4,611	-\$25,971	\$769,068	-\$21,360
Subtotal, FS non-emergency	\$5,130,141	\$4,991,400	\$51,838	-\$177,442	\$4,865,796	-\$125,604
Subtotal, FS supplemental & emergency	\$581,929	\$57,000	\$0	-\$57,000	\$0	-\$57,000
Grand Total, FS	\$5,712,070	\$5,048,400	\$51,838	-\$234,442	\$4,865,796	-\$182,604



FY 2007 Budget Request vs. FY 2006 after Reprogramming and Transfers

	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2006 after R & T	FY 2007 Budget	FY 2007 vs FY 2006 after R & T
<u>Discretionary Appropriations</u>				
Forest & Rangeland Research				
Forest Inventory & Analysis	\$59,380	\$59,380	\$59,329	-\$51
Research and Development	\$219,549	\$218,331	\$208,462	-\$9,869
Total, Forest & Rangeland Research	\$278,929	\$277,711	\$267,791	-\$9,920
State and Private Forestry				
Forest Health Management				
Forest Health Fed Lands	\$53,438	\$53,163	\$49,849	-\$3,314
Forest Health Coop Lands	\$46,928	\$46,904	\$34,581	-\$12,323
Total, Forest Health Mmgt	\$100,366	\$100,067	\$84,430	-\$15,637
Cooperative Fire Assistance				
State Fire Assistance	\$32,930	\$32,895	\$26,960	-\$5,935
Volunteer Fire Assistance	\$5,912	\$5,912	\$5,858	-\$54
Total, Cooperative Fire Assistance	\$38,842	\$38,807	\$32,818	-\$5,989
Cooperative Forestry				
Forest Stewardship	\$34,188	\$34,144	\$33,880	-\$264
Forest Legacy	\$56,536	\$56,524	\$61,515	\$4,991
Urban & Community Forestry	\$28,450	\$28,413	\$26,846	-\$1,567
Economic Action	\$9,537	\$9,537	\$0	-\$9,537
Forest Res Info & Analysis	\$4,588	\$4,588	\$0	-\$4,588
Total, Cooperative Forestry	\$133,299	\$133,206	\$122,241	-\$10,965
International Forestry	\$6,897	\$6,886	\$4,921	-\$1,965
Emergency Appropriation (PL 109-148)	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$0	-\$30,000
Total, S&PF	\$309,404	\$308,966	\$244,410	-\$64,556
National Forest System				
Land Management Planning	\$58,188	\$57,675	\$55,555	-\$2,120
Inventory & Monitoring	\$167,675	\$166,638	\$154,135	-\$12,503
Recreation, Wilderness & Heritage	\$261,298	\$258,797	\$250,880	-\$7,917
Wildlife & Fish Management	\$132,866	\$131,734	\$123,548	-\$8,186
Grazing Management	\$48,279	\$47,826	\$39,735	-\$8,091
Forest Products	\$280,114	\$277,583	\$310,114	\$32,531
Vegetation & Watershed Management	\$181,342	\$179,852	\$187,582	\$7,730
Minerals & Geology Management	\$84,602	\$84,164	\$81,242	-\$2,922
Landownership Management	\$91,632	\$90,932	\$84,285	-\$6,647
Law Enforcement Operations	\$87,888	\$110,937	\$110,000	-\$937
Valles Caldera	\$5,074	\$5,074	\$990	-\$4,084
Centennial of Service Challenge	\$4,434	\$4,434	\$0	-\$4,434
Emergency Appropriations (PL 109-148)	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$0	-\$20,000
Total, NFS	\$1,423,392	\$1,435,646	\$1,398,066	-\$17,580



FY 2007 Budget Request vs. FY 2006 after Reprogramming and Transfers

(dollars in thousands)

	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2006 after R & T	FY 2007 Budget	FY 2007 vs FY 2006 after R & T
Wildland Fire Management				
Preparedness	\$666,068	\$660,705	\$655,887	-\$4,818
Fire Operations - Suppression				
Regular Appropriations	\$690,186	\$690,186	\$746,176	\$55,990
Total, Fire Ops - Suppression	\$690,186	\$690,186	\$746,176	\$55,990
Fire Operations - Other				
Hazardous Fuels	\$281,792	\$280,119	\$291,792	\$11,673
Rehab & Restoration	\$6,189	\$6,189	\$1,980	-\$4,209
Fire Research & Development	\$22,877	\$22,789	\$20,121	-\$2,668
Joint Fire Sciences Program	\$7,882	\$7,882	\$3,960	-\$3,922
NFP Forest Health - Fed Lands	\$14,779	\$14,779	\$6,802	-\$7,977
NFP Forest Health - Coop Lands	\$9,853	\$9,853	\$4,552	-\$5,301
NFP State Fire Assistance	\$45,816	\$45,816	\$29,115	-\$16,701
NFP Volunteer Fire Assistance	\$7,773	\$7,773	\$7,810	\$37
Total, Fire Ops - Other	\$396,961	\$395,200	\$366,132	-\$29,068
Total, WFM	\$1,753,215	\$1,746,091	\$1,768,195	\$22,104
Capital Improvement & Maintenance				
Facilities Maintenance	\$50,764	\$50,172	\$69,466	\$19,294
Facilities Improvements	\$74,051	\$73,526	\$60,674	-\$12,852
Roads Maintenance	\$145,888	\$144,832	\$92,787	-\$52,045
Roads Improvements	\$76,293	\$75,856	\$90,000	\$14,144
Trails Maintenance	\$41,382	\$40,908	\$35,509	-\$5,399
Trails Improvements	\$33,500	\$33,297	\$24,832	-\$8,465
Deferred Maintenance	\$12,809	\$12,743	\$9,333	-\$3,410
Emergency Appropriations (PL 109-148)	\$7,000	\$7,000	\$0	-\$7,000
Total, CI&M	\$441,687	\$438,335	\$382,601	-\$48,733
Land Acquisition				
Acquisitions	\$28,081	\$28,081	\$16,778	-\$11,303
Acquisition Management	\$12,316	\$12,213	\$8,297	-\$3,916
Cash Equalization	\$493	\$493		-\$493
Critical Inholdings/wilderness protection	\$985	\$985		-\$985
Total, Land Acquisition	\$41,875	\$41,772	\$25,075	-\$16,697
Other Appropriations				
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts	\$1,053	\$1,053	\$1,053	\$0
Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges	\$231	\$231	\$231	\$0
Range Betterment Fund	\$2,920	\$2,920	\$3,932	\$1,012
Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Research	\$63	\$63	\$63	\$0
Subsistence Mgmt (R10)	\$4,993	\$4,975	\$5,311	\$336
Total, Other Appropriations	\$9,260	\$9,242	\$10,590	\$1,348
Total, Discretionary Appropriations	\$4,257,762	\$4,257,762	\$4,096,728	-\$134,034

** Committee on Appropriations approved one Forest Service reprogramming request of \$131,400 from facility construction to road construction in FY 2006 and instructed transfer of funds to Law Enforcement to fully pay overhead costs.



Three Year Budget Summary of Full-Time Equivalents

	<u>FY 2005</u> <u>FTEs</u>	<u>FY 2006</u> <u>FTEs</u>	<u>FY 2007</u> <u>FTEs</u>	<u>FY 2007</u> <u>vs</u> <u>FY 2006</u>
<u>Discretionary Appropriations</u>				
Forest & Rangeland Research				
Forest & Rangeland Research	2,520	2,379	2,405	26
Fire Research & Development	176	167	166	-1
Joint Fire Sciences Program	0	0	0	0
Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Research	3	0	0	0
Total, Forest & Rangeland Research	2,699	2,546	2,571	25
State & Private Forestry				
Forest Health Management				
Forest Health - Fed Lands	457	458	457	-1
NFP Forest Health - Fed Lands	118	120	120	0
Forest Health - Coop Lands	61	62	62	0
NFP Forest Health - Coop Lands	8	7	7	0
Total--Forest Health Management	644	647	646	-1
Cooperative Fire Protection				
State Fire Assistance	57	59	58	-1
NFP State Fire Assistance	2	2	2	0
Volunteer Fire Assistance	0	0	0	0
NFP Volunteer Fire Assistance	0	0	0	0
Total--Cooperative Fire Protection	59	61	60	-1
Cooperative Forestry				
Forest Stewardship	79	80	82	2
Forest Legacy	24	26	26	0
Urban & Community Forestry	66	67	67	0
Economic Action	52	42	0	-42
Forest Res Info & Analysis	19	14	0	-14
Total--Cooperative Forestry	240	229	175	-54
International Forestry	25	23	25	2
Total, State & Private Forestry	968	960	906	-54



U.S. Department of Agriculture - Forest Service
 Overview of FY 2007 President's Budget

	<u>FY 2005</u> <u>FTEs</u>	<u>FY 2006</u> <u>FTEs</u>	<u>FY 2007</u> <u>FTEs</u>	<u>FY 2007</u> <u>vs</u> <u>FY 2006</u>
<u>Discretionary Appropriations</u>				
National Forest System				
Land Management Planning	616	558	579	21
Inventory & Monitoring	1,565	1,538	1,432	-106
Recreation, Wilderness, & Heritage	2,873	2,878	2,874	-4
Wildlife & Fish Management	1,396	1,361	1,346	-15
Grazing Management	552	548	466	-82
Forest Products	3,269	3,347	3,770	423
Vegetation & Watershed Management	1,817	1,721	1,858	137
Minerals & Geology Management	592	625	642	17
Landownership Management	982	952	888	-64
Law Enforcement Operations	695	880	823	-57
Valles Caldera National Preserve	1	1	0	-1
Centennial of Service	51	21	0	-21
NFP-Rehabilitation and Restoration	88	46	15	-31
Total, National Forest System	14,497	14,476	14,693	217
Wildland Fire Management				
Preparedness	6,678	5,725	6,228	503
Fire Operations - Suppression	2,113	3,350	3,097	-253
Fire Operations - Other				
Hazardous Fuels	2,344	2,370	2,275	-95
Total, Wildland Fire Management	11,135	11,445	11,600	155
Capital Improvement & Maintenance				
Facilities	1,024	583	662	79
Roads	1,824	1,766	1,534	-232
Trails	809	793	620	-173
Deferred Maintenance	54	49	39	-10
Total, Capital Improvement & Maintenance	3,711	3,191	2,855	-336
Land Acquisitions				
Land Acquisitions	120	118	102	-16
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts	0	0	0	0
Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges	0	0	0	0
Total, Land Acquisitions	120	118	102	-16
Other Appropriations				
Range Betterment Fund	16	19	19	0
Management of NF Lands for Subsistence Uses	26	24	26	2
Total--Other Appropriations	42	43	45	2
Total, Discretionary Appropriations	33,172	32,779	32,772	-7
Total, Mandatory Appropriations	2,832	3,079	3,208	129
Total, Working Capital Fund	627	627	627	0
Grand Total, Forest Service	36,631	36,485	36,607	122



Three Year Receipts by Source and Payments to States Table

	FY 2005 <u>ACTUAL</u>	FY 2006 <u>ESTIMATE</u>	FY 2007 <u>ESTIMATE</u>
Revenues and Receipts			
Deposits in the National Forest Fund, and the National Grasslands Fund.			
National Forest Fund Receipts for Sale of Products or Use of Land			
Timber	77,108	126,000	126,000
Grazing	6,410	8,000	8,000
Land Uses	12,153	12,500	12,500
Recreation, Admission, and User Fees	44,632	41,700	41,700
Power	2,278	2,530	2,530
Minerals	2,897	3,100	3,250
	~~~~~	~~~~~	~~~~~
Subtotal	145,478	193,830	193,980
<b>National Grasslands Fund and Land Utilization Projects Receipts</b>			
Grazing	664	700	700
Minerals	40,297	42,000	45,000
Other	330	340	340
	~~~~~	~~~~~	~~~~~
Subtotal	41,291	43,040	46,040
	~~~~~	~~~~~	~~~~~
Subtotal of Receipts that are deposited into the National Forest Fund, and the National Grasslands Fund.	186,769	236,870	240,020
<b>National Forest Fund Receipts, National Grassland Receipts, and/or Land Utilization Project Receipts which are transferred to Permanent and Other Appropriations by Special Acts</b>			
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts	1,054	1,053	1,058
Ten-Percent Roads and Trails Fund	15,712	18,850	18,850
Range Betterment Fund (50 Percent Grazing)	2,472	3,130	3,932
Timber Roads--Purchaser Election Program	6,800	6,800	4,000
Recreation Fee Collection Costs	380	na	na
Timber Sales Pipeline Restoration Fund	4,914	4,500	4,500
Midwin NTP Rental Fees	287	400	400
	~~~~~	~~~~~	~~~~~
Subtotal--Transfers to Permanent Appropriations and Others	31,619	34,733	32,740
Total -- National Forest Fund Receipts, National Grasslands Receipts, and Land Utilization Project Receipts on deposit that are the source of funds for Payments to States, or any returns to the Treasury	155,150	202,137	207,280



U.S. Department of Agriculture - Forest Service
Overview of FY 2007 President's Budget

Revenues and Receipts	FY 2005 ACTUAL	FY 2006 ESTIMATE	FY 2007 ESTIMATE
Receipts that are considered to be National Forest Fund Receipts for the purposes of the 1908 Act, but which are deposited directly into the following Permanent and Trust Funds			
Timber Sale Area Improvement (Knutson-Vandenburg Fund)	228,945	50,000	50,000
Timber Salvage Sales	71,185	60,000	58,000
	~~~~~	~~~~~	~~~~~
Subtotal--Deposits to Permanent and Trust Appropriations	300,130	110,000	108,000
<b>Credits to Timber Purchasers that are considered to be National Forest Fund receipts for the purposes of the 1908 Act, but are not a receipt of funds.</b>			
Timber Roads			
Purchaser Credit Program, non-add	2,810	1,000	1,000
Specified Road Costs, non-add	16,542	18,000	20,000
	~~~~~	~~~~~	~~~~~
Subtotal--Credits	19,352	19,000	21,000
Grand Total -- National Forest Fund, National Grasslands Fund, and Land Utilization Project Receipts, plus deposits and credits deemed to be National Forest Fund for the purposes of the 1908 Act	506,251	365,870	369,020
Permanent Appropriations, Cooperative Work, and Other Appropriations not deemed to be National Forest Fund receipts for the purposes of the 1908 Act			
Brush Disposal	12,643	12,500	13,000
Stewardship Contracting retained receipts	[2,039]	5,926	5,000
Cooperative Contributions	34,311	48,000	48,000
Midewin NTP Restoration Fund	0	5	5
Licensee Programs	95	70	70
Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Fund	50,245	52,850	54,850
Operation and Maintenance of Quarters	7,377	8,000	8,000
Federal Land and Facility Enhancement Fund	211	37,000	48,000
Restoration of Forestlands and Improvements	7,824	3,000	3,000
Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges	960	231	232
Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Research	64	63	63
Administration of Rights-of-Way, Other Land Uses	497	1,300	3,625
Land Between the Lakes (LBL) Management Fund	3,571	4,000	4,400
Land Between the Lakes (LBL) Trust Fund	173	188	216
Valles Caldera Fund	109	500	500
Forest Botanical Products	1,396	1,800	1,850
	~~~~~	~~~~~	~~~~~
<b>Total -- Receipts deposited for Permanent Appropriations, Cooperative Work, and Other Appropriations</b>	119,476	175,433	190,811
	~~~~~	~~~~~	~~~~~
Total--Forest Service Receipts	637,994	557,036	571,571



<u>Revenues and Receipts</u>	<u>FY 2005 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY 2006 ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 2007 ESTIMATE</u>
Revenues received by other agencies for activities on National Forest Lands			
Power Licenses on Public Domain Lands, estimated ^{1/}	20,000	20,000	20,000
Mineral Leases on Public Domain Lands, Acquired Lands, and Oregon and California Grant Lands, estimated ^{1/}	645,000	765,000	765,000
	~~~~~	~~~~~	~~~~~
Total -- Revenues to other agencies for activities on National Forest Lands	665,000	785,000	785,000
	~~~~~	~~~~~	~~~~~
Grand Total--Revenues and Receipts from National Forest Lands			
	1,302,994	1,342,036	1,356,571
Payments and Transfers for States and Counties. ^{2/}			
Payments and Transfers from National Forest Fund Receipts ^{3/}			
Payment to Minnesota	2,102	2,102	2,102
Payments to States, Act of 1908	7,227	6,653	7,000
Secure Rural Schools & Community Self-Determination Act			
Payment to States, Title I & III	50,926	75,352	120,000
Transfer to Forest Service, Title II	33,009	33,642	34,000
Payments from U.S. Treasury funds			
Secure Rural Schools & Community Self-Determination Act			
Payment to States, Title I & III ^{4/}	309,915	295,912	242,000
Payments from National Grasslands and Land Utilization Project receipts			
Payments to Counties	6,834	7,000	7,500
	~~~~~	~~~~~	~~~~~
Total--Payments and Transfers for States and Counties	410,013	420,661	412,602
Funds to Treasury for National Grasslands and Land Utilization Projects after Transfers by Special Acts ^{3/}			
	0	30,000	32,000

^{1/} Represents receipts from NFS lands which are deposited directly to Department of Interior and Department of Energy.
^{2/} Payments and Transfers made from the National Forest fund are earned in the previous fiscal year and paid from those previous years receipts in the fiscal year shown.
^{3/} Transfer to Treasury in 2005 is being reconciled due to anomalies in the historic record. Treasury transfers of prior years revenue will be made upon completion
^{4/} \$14 million of declared excess Knutson-Vandenburg funds returned to miscellaneous receipts in FY 2006 will be utilized as an additional source of funds for Secure Rural Schools & Community Self-determination Act payment in FY 2007, reducing payments from U.S. Treasury funds to the amount shown





## FY 2004 – FY 2008 STRATEGIC GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

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

In FY 2006, the Forest Service will complete the 3-year update of its Strategic Plan, in accordance with the Government Performance and Results Act. The update process will ensure continuity with the current plan and will be closely linked to the USDA Strategic Plan.

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



Strategic Goal	Agency Objectives	Performance Measures
<p><b>2. Reduce the impacts from invasive species</b></p>	<p>2.1: Improve the effectiveness of treating selected invasive species on the Nation's forests and grasslands.</p>	<p><u>2.1 a:</u> Availability and reliability of the annual National Risk Assessment survey.</p>
		<p><u>2.1 b:</u> Acres treated for selected invasive species.</p>
		<p><u>2.1 c:</u> Percent change in the rate of spread of selected invasive species.</p>
<p><b>3. Provide outdoor recreational opportunities</b></p>	<p>3.1: Improve public access to National Forest System land and water and provide opportunities for outdoor health-enhancing activities.</p>	<p><u>3.1 a:</u> Miles and percent of trail network maintained to standard. *</p>
		<p><u>3.1 b:</u> The 3-year average number of fatalities on the passenger car road network. *</p>
		<p><u>3.1 c:</u> Number and percent of facilities maintained to standard. *</p>
		<p><u>3.1 d:</u> Number and percent of facilities and sites that meet accessibility standards. *</p>
		<p><u>3.1 e:</u> Number of rights-of-way acquired to provide public access.</p>
<p>3.2: Improve the management of off-highway-vehicle use to protect natural resources, promote safety of all users, and minimize conflicts among various uses through the collaborative development and implementation of locally based travel management plans.</p>	<p><u>3.2.a:</u> Percent of National Forest System lands covered by travel management implementation plans.</p>	
<p><b>4. Help meet energy resource needs</b></p>	<p>4.1: Work with other agencies to identify and designate corridors for energy facilities, improve the efficiency of processing permit applications, and establish appropriate land tenure (including transferability clauses) in easements and other authorizations to provide for long-term project viability.</p>	<p><u>4.1.a:</u> Percent of energy facility and corridor applications approved within prescribed timeframes. *</p>
	<p>4.2: Stimulate commercial use of small-diameter trees from National Forest System lands for biomass energy.</p>	<p><u>4.2.a:</u> Total biomass from small-diameter and low-value trees used for energy production. *</p>
<p><b>5. Improve watershed condition</b></p>	<p>5.1: Assess and restore high-priority watersheds and maintain riparian habitat in these watersheds.</p>	<p><u>5.1.a:</u> Number of inventoried forest and grassland watersheds in fully functioning condition as a percent of all watersheds.</p>
	<p>5.2: Monitor water quality impacts of activities on National Forest System lands.</p>	<p><u>5.1.b:</u> Acres of nonindustrial private forest land under approved stewardship management plans.</p> <p><u>5.2.a:</u> Percent of projects on National Forest System lands fully implementing best management practices (BMPs).</p>



Strategic Goal	Agency Objectives	Performance Measures
	5.3: Restore and maintain native and desired nonnative plant and animal species diversity in terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems and reduce the rate of species endangerment by contributing to species recovery.	<p><u>5.2.b:</u> Allotment acres and percent administered to 100 percent of standard.</p> <p><u>5.3 a:</u> Terrestrial and aquatic habitat enhanced to achieve desired ecological conditions.</p> <p><u>5.3.b:</u> Value of partnership contributions that support habitat enhancement.</p>
<p><b>6. Conduct mission-related work in addition to that which supports the agency goals</b></p>	6.1: Provide current resource data, monitoring, and research information in a timely manner.	<p><u>6.1.a:</u> Percent of the Nation for which forest inventory and analysis information is accessible to external customers.</p> <p><u>6.1.b:</u> The percent of research and development products or services that meet customer expectations as assessed through targeted, standardized evaluations.</p>
	6.2: Meet Federal financial management standards and integrate budget with performance.	<p><u>6.2.a:</u> Review of financial statement audits and implementation of corrective actions based on audit findings.</p> <p><u>6.2.b:</u> Average number of days between fiscal obligation and transaction data entry into the Foundation Financial Information System.</p> <p><u>6.2.c:</u> Extent to which performance data are current and complete.</p> <p><u>6.2.d:</u> Number of accounting adjustments required to reconcile agency quarterly reports with Federal Treasury reports.</p> <p><u>6.2.e:</u> Number of "business operations internal control weaknesses" identified in annual financial statement audits.</p>
	6.3: Maintain the environmental, social, and economic benefits of forests and grasslands by reducing their conversion to other uses.	<p><u>6.3.a:</u> Acres of land adjustments to conserve the integrity of undeveloped lands and habitat quality. *</p>
	6.4: Maintain Office of Safety and Health Administration standards.	<p><u>6.4.a:</u> Number of firefighters injured in fire-related incidents.</p> <p><u>6.4.b:</u> Number of new Office of Workers' Compensation Program cases.</p>
	6.5: Develop and maintain the processes and systems to provide and analyze scientific and technical information to address agency priorities.	<p><u>6.5.a:</u> Number and percent of Land and Resource Management Plans developed and revised.</p> <p><u>6.5.b:</u> Percent of data in information systems that is current to standard.</p> <p><u>6.5.c:</u> Number and percent of forest plan monitoring reports completed.</p>

* These performance measures have been identified through the PART process as needing to be updated.





## Activity / Output Measures

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

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

Appropriation / Budget Line Item Measure	Outputs by Activity			
	FY 2005 Plan	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Plan	FY 2007 Plan
<b>Forest and Rangeland Research</b>				
Percentage of customers who are satisfied with Research and Development products and services*	80%	78%	72%	72%
Percent of Nation with accessible FIA data**	78%	84%	88%	90%
* Beginning in FY 2006, this measure will be formulated from the American Customer Satisfaction Index, an independently administered survey. ** Beginning in FY 2006, this measure will be based on percent of States rather than percent of land area.				
<b>State and Private Forestry</b>				
<b>Forest Health Management - Federal Lands</b>				
Federal acres treated - Invasives*	---	---	143,217	61,368
Federal acres treated - Native plants*	---	---	44,990	27,399
Forest health acres managed on Federal lands (acres)	125,917	104,321	---	---
* New measure starting in FY 2006				
<b>Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands</b>				
Cooperative lands acres treated - Invasives*	---	---	670,275	314,954
Cooperative lands acres treated - Native	---	---	160,117	60,302
Forest health acres managed on cooperative lands (acres)	585,545	747,056	---	---
* New measure starting in FY 2006				
<b>State Fire Assistance</b>				
Communities assisted (number)	9,784	7,723	6,653	5,278
<b>Volunteer Fire Assistance</b>				
Volunteer fire departments assisted (number)	2,800	4,056	2,800	2,800
<b>Forest Stewardship</b>				
Non-industrial private forestlands (NIPF) under approved stewardship management plans (number)	1,500,000	1,590,464	1,575,000	1,575,000
Number of NIPF stewardship management plans	15,400	13,244	16,250	16,250
<b>Forest Legacy Program</b>				
Forest Legacy Program acres acquired	224,000	46,181	230,000	130,000



U.S. Department of Agriculture - Forest Service  
 Overview of FY 2007 President's Budget

Appropriation / Budget Line Item	Outputs by Activity			
	Measure	FY 2005 Plan	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Plan
<b>Urban and Community Forestry</b>				
Technical assists to communities (number of communities assisted)	9,600	6,998	6,200	5,800
Volunteer assistance generated (days)	254,000	149,789	133,300	125,800
<b>Economic Action Programs</b>				
Communities under broad-based strategic plans (number)	565	648	---	---
<b>International Forestry</b>				
Acres of migratory habitat restored	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000
<b>National Forest System</b>				
<b>Land Management Planning</b>				
Number of land management plan revisions or creations underway	49	48	51	31
Number of land management plan amendments underway	37	44	33	33
<b>Inventory and Monitoring</b>				
Number of Quarter Quads Completed*	74,429	55,977	---	---
Acres of inventory data collection and entry completed	17,265,745	29,601,977	30,273,000	---
Acres of legacy data migrated**	---	---	73,285,000	---
Acres of inventory data collected and acquired	---	---	---	16,362,000
Number of annual monitor and evaluation reports completed	118	105	90	---
Number of annual monitoring requirements completed	---	---	---	1,250
Number of landscape scale ecosystem assessments completed***	93	102	69	---
Number of broadscale assessments underway***	41	47	18	---
Number of ecosystem assessments completed***	---	---	---	53
* Activity tracked only in FY 2005 ** Activity tracked only in FY 2006 *** Activity redefined for FY 2007. Broadscale and landscape scale assessments combined into ecosystem assessments. Difference in last column in FY 2007 is FY 2007 ecosystem assessments total minus the FY 2006 broadscale and landscape scale assessments.				



Appropriation / Budget Line Item	Outputs by Activity			
	Measure	FY 2005 Plan	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Plan
<b>Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness</b>				
Number of PAOT (persons at one time) days administered to standard (Developed Sites)*	78,705,457	91,728,473	80,999,000	---
Number of days managed to standard (General Forest Areas)*	1,057,782	1,051,921	2,223,800	---
Number of PAOT days administered to standard*	n/a	n/a	n/a	67,700,000
Number of recreation interpretation & education products provided to standard	12,767	15,062	13,460	9,200
Number of recreation special use authorizations administered to standard	10,129	11,441	11,899	9,275
Number of priority heritage assets managed to standard	6,522	5,797	6,531	6,250
Number of wilderness areas managed to minimum stewardship level	69	48	99	80
Number of wild & scenic river areas meeting statutory requirements	---	---	---	32
* In FY 2007, days administered to standard for developed sites and general forest area were combined into one activity				
<b>Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management</b>				
Miles of stream enhanced	1,604	1,623	1,674	1,300
Acres of lake enhanced	12,826	19,250	13,295	8,600
Acres of terrestrial habitat enhanced	184,715	230,867	194,530	146,000
Number of wildlife interpretation & education products provided	2,163	3,390	2,053	1,665
<b>Grazing Management</b>				
Number of allotment acres administered to 100% of standard	22,116,544	36,503,278	23,089,000	21,517,618
Number of grazing allotments with signed decision notices	473	543	484	321
<b>Forest Products</b>				
Approved timber sale NEPA documents (through appeal and litigation)	335	356	405	---
Timber volume offered (Hundred Cubic Feet - CCF)	3,141,406	3,152,956	---	---
Timber volume sold (Hundred Cubic Feet)	---	---	3,417,500	4,656,000
Timber volume harvested (Hundred Cubic Feet - CCF)	3,158,109	3,966,544	3,071,804	3,200,000
Number of special forest products permits administered*	146,338	145,982	165,806	----
Number of special forest product permits issued*	---	---	---	146,000
* Activity "number of special forest products permits administered" redefined to permits issued in FY 2007.				



U.S. Department of Agriculture - Forest Service  
Overview of FY 2007 President's Budget

Appropriation / Budget Line Item	Outputs by Activity			
	FY 2005 Plan	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Plan	FY 2007 Plan
<b>Vegetation and Watershed Management</b>				
Acres of forest vegetation improved*	73,349	369,109	42,901	80,914
Acres of forest vegetation established*	---	---	61,256	57,952
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved	1,886,109	1,521,286	1,650,000	1,804,660
Acres of watershed improved	13,804	13,510	12,406	12,200
Acres of noxious weeds and invasive plants treated	75,456	120,040	80,800	115,702
Number of air quality services provided	265	241	322	330
Planned Environmental Compliance and Protection/Abandoned Mine Lands (ECAP/AML) activities completed**	197	229	---	---
* In FY 2006, "...forest vegetation established" was identified as a separate output measure from "...forest vegetation improved".				
** Activity not tracked after FY 2005				
<b>Minerals and Geology Management</b>				
Number of mineral operations administered	13,069	13,712	13,256	12,533
Number of mineral applications processed*	6,446	8,017	6,548	6,587
Number of geological resources or hazard assessments completed**	760	549	1,051	0
Number of geologic resource and hazard sites managed***	---	---	---	561
Percent of inspections/audit findings addressed****	---	---	10%	---
Percent of total sites identified where no further response (remedial or removal) action is required (NFRAP)****	---	---	11%	---
Number of AML safety risk features mitigated to "no further action"	---	---	312	960
Number of administrative units where audits were conducted	---	---	17	195
Number of sites which have been mitigated	---	---	25	80
* Activity redefined in FY 2007 from "Number of mineral operations processed"				
** Activity not tracked in FY 2007				
*** Activity not tracked prior to FY 2007				
**** Activity tracked in FY 2006 only				
<b>Landownership Management</b>				
Number of acres acquired or conveyed*	20,653	353,770	20,824	9,523
Land ownership title cases resolved through litigation or processed through administrative procedure**	348	406	274	---
Number of title management cases resolved or completed to standard**	---	---	---	230
Miles of boundary line marked/maintained to standard	2,352	2,365	2,241	1,851
Number of land use authorizations administered to standard	8,237	6,740	6,373	6,350
Number of land use proposals and applications processed	1,858	4,083	1,725	1,785
* Activity redefined in FY 2007 from "Land ownership acres adjusted"				
** Activity redefined in FY 2007 and not comparable between FY 2006 and FY 2007				



U.S. Department of Agriculture - Forest Service  
 Overview of FY 2007 President's Budget

Appropriation / Budget Line Item	Outputs by Activity			
	FY 2005 Plan	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Plan	FY 2007 Plan
<b>Measure</b>				
<b>Law Enforcement Operations</b>				
Enforcement capability (percent of reported incidents in which action was taken)	55%	60%	60%	65%
Investigative capability (percent of cases closed)	63%	75%	75%	78%
<b>Wildland Fire Management</b>				
<b>Readiness</b>				
Chains per hour	15,130	13,764	15,130	14,820
Percent of wildland fires suppressed during initial attack	99%	99%	99%	99%
<b>Fire Operations</b>				
Gross fire suppression costs per acre (dollars)	\$846	\$1,084	\$676	\$676
<b>Hazardous Fuels</b>				
Acres of non-wildland/urban interface hazardous fuels mitigated	519,000	476,042	417,000	411,000
High-priority acres treated in the wildland/urban interface	1,281,000	1,187,854	1,383,000	1,539,000
Acres of hazardous fuels reduction obtained through other land management activities	700,000	1,057,976	1,275,000	1,275,000
<b>Rehabilitation (NFP)</b>				
Rehabilitation projects completed	100	137	20	20
<b>Fire Research and Development (NFP)</b>				
Percent of R&D products and services that meet customer expectations	80%	78%	72%	72%
<b>Forest Health Management - Federal Lands (NFP)</b>				
Forest health acres treated on Federal lands (acres)	25,358	70,438	---	---
Federal acres treated under NFP - Invasives	---	---	1,641	1,895
Federal acres treated under NFP - Native plants	---	---	43,632	21,653
<b>Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands (NFP)</b>				
Forest health acres treated on cooperative lands	181,180	161,751	---	---
Acres treated on cooperative lands under NFP - Invasives	---	---	205,355	88,876
Acres treated on cooperative lands under NFP - Native plants	---	---	2,364	5,712
<b>State Fire Assistance (NFP)</b>				
Communities at risk from wildfire assisted - NFP (number)	9,344	11,413	10,763	6,765
<b>Volunteer Fire Assistance (NFP)</b>				
Volunteer fire departments assisted - NFP (number)	3,800	5,377	3,800	3,800



Appropriation / Budget Line Item	Outputs by Activity			
	FY 2005 Plan	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Plan	FY 2007 Plan
<b>Capital Improvement and Maintenance</b>				
<b>Facilities</b>				
Facilities condition index* (percent)	86.5%	88.0%	87.0%	87.0%
Percent of facilities with "Good" or "Fair" condition rating**	---	---	47.0%	67.0%
Number of recreation sites whose Facility Condition Rating is good or fair***	[10,271]	n/a	[9,865]	9,460
Number of projects completed	96	89	51	50
* FA&O and research facilities are now maintained under the facilities maintenance multi-program assessment (Cost Pool 9) - see special exhibit on this subject for more information				
** Facility condition rating is a subset of the facility condition index. The rating percentage applies to those facilities with a completed condition survey (92% completed) and does not represent anticipated improvements to overall facility condition.				
*** Activity used as output measure starting in FY 2007. Bracketed values in FY 2005 and FY 2006 provide trend data.				
<b>Roads</b>				
Miles of passenger car roads receiving maintenance	30,657	42,896	39,043	22,000
Miles of high clearance and closed roads receiving maintenance	31,692	25,094	26,465	8,000
Miles of roads decommissioned	770	938	355	350
Miles of road reconstruction and capital improvement	824	333	548	450
<b>Trails</b>				
Miles of trails maintained to standard	20,612	25,208	20,577	12,700
Miles of trail improved to standard	1,025	1,378	1,076	980
<b>Land Acquisition</b>				
Number of acres acquired or donated*	52,775	48,216	37,345	20,620
*Activity "National Forest System acres acquired" redefined for FY 2007				
<b>Other Appropriations</b>				
<b>Brush Disposal</b>				
Acres of harvest related woody fuels treated	59,756	32,047	45,207	50,000
<b>Timber Salvage Sales</b>				
Number of Planned Salvage Timber Sales	200	206	211	---
Prepare Salvage Timber Sales (Hundred Cubic Feet - CCF)*	1,200,000	1,617,385	852,025	---
Hundred cubic feet (CCF) of salvage timber volume sold (included within NFTM)**	---	---	---	863,000
Hundred cubic feet (CCF) of salvage timber volume harvested (included within NFTM)***	1,017,415	n/a****	854,903	812,000
* Activity not tracked after FY 2006				
** New output measure starting in FY 2007				
*** Activity "Administer Salvage Timber Sales (Hundred Cubic Feet)" redefined for FY 2007				
**** Actual harvest volume in FY 2005 included in timber volume harvested under Forest Products				
<b>Range Betterment Fund</b>				
Structures Improved (number)	600	422	600	590



U.S. Department of Agriculture - Forest Service  
Overview of FY 2007 President's Budget

FY 2007 Facilities Projects  
REGION 1 - NORTHERN REGION  
(In thousands of dollars)

ID	State	District	Forest	Project Name	Fire	Fac?	Facilities Funds Breakout			ROADS	TRAILS	Facility Deferred Maintenance Eliminated by FY 2007 Cost	OUTYEAR COST Construction Cost Beyond FY 2007															
							FA&O	Const.	Rec				FA&O	Const.	Rec	FACILITIES	ROADS	TRAILS										
All	All	All	Regionwide	Planning & Design	*		253	100	53	100	1,005	5,009	752															
All	All	All	Regionwide	Minor Construction	**		3,240	1,105	2,135		54	214																
R101	MT	1	Custer	Jimmy Joe Campground Reconstruction	N		277		55	222	146																	
R102	MT	1	Lewis & Clark	Renovate District Offices for Security	N		500	200	300	307	505																	
R103	ID	1	Nez Perce	Grangeville/Air Center Office	N		728	611	117	45	150																	
REGION 1 TOTAL							\$	4,998	\$	2,016	\$	417	\$	2,243	\$	322	\$	406	\$	-	\$	1,806	\$	5,223	\$	752	\$	-

*Planning and design for projects costing more than \$250,000.

**Projects costing less than \$250,000.

FY 2007 Facilities Projects  
REGION 2 - ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION  
(In thousands of dollars)

ID	State	District	Forest	Project Name	Fire	Fac?	Facilities Funds Breakout			ROADS	TRAILS	Facility Deferred Maintenance Eliminated by FY 2007 Cost	OUTYEAR COST Construction Cost Beyond FY 2007															
							FA&O	Const.	Rec				FA&O	Const.	Rec	FACILITIES	ROADS	TRAILS										
All	All	All	Regionwide	Planning & Design	*		440	100	70	150	200	4,807	789	150														
All	All	All	Regionwide	Minor Construction	**		109	120	109	50	111																	
All	All	All	Regionwide	Prior Year Project Contract Admin. & Modification			18			18																		
R201	WY	At-large	Bighorn	Hunter Campground & Trailhead	N		248		248	111	850	5	5															
R202	WY	At-large	Medicine Bow-Routt	Brush Creek WC Rehab	N		510	510			52	30	5															
R203	Neb	3	Nebraska	SO Addition/Pine Ridge RD	N		755	80			20	25																
R204	WY	At-large	Medicine Bow-Routt	Saratoga Shop Building	N		304	304			48	20																
R205	WY	At-large	Shoshone	Falls Campground	N		756				340	20																
R206	CO	3	San Juan	Cayton Campground	N		495	495	756	251	100																	
R207	CO	3	Rio Grande	North Clear Creek Falls Overlook	N		219	184	35	349	70																	
R208	SD	At-large	Black Hills	Deerfield Campground	N		421	421	421	57	250																	
R209	CO	5	Pike-San Isabel, CC Grand Mesa,	Squirrel Creek Recreation Area	N		389	178	211	76	180	7	3															
R210	CO	3	Uncomp. Gunnison	Roper Landscaping	N		108	108																				
R211	KS	1	Pike-San Isabel, CC	Elkhart Purchase	N		268	268			97	30																
R212	WY	At-large	Shoshone	Wind River Storage	Y		1,689	230	309	124	380	20	8															
R213	WY	At-large	Big Horn	Boulder Park Campground	N		349	940	40	1,900	2,587	20	8															
REGION 2 TOTAL							\$	7,288	\$	3,124	\$	940	\$	1,324	\$	309	\$	1,121	\$	451	\$	2,587	\$	4,964	\$	805	\$	164

*Planning and design for projects costing more than \$250,000.

**Projects costing less than \$250,000.



U.S. Department of Agriculture - Forest Service  
Overview of FY 2007 President's Budget

FY 2007 Facilities Projects  
REGION 3 - SOUTHWESTERN REGION  
(In thousands of dollars)

ID	State	District	Forest	Project Name	Fire	Fac?	Facilities			Facilities Funds Breakout			Outyear Cost													
							Facilities	Const.	FA&O	Const.	Rec	Rec	Facilities	Roads	Trails	Facilities	Roads	Trails								
	All	All	Regionwide	Planning & Design	*		446	300	46	100																
	All	All	Regionwide	Minor Construction	**		529	132	397																	
R301	NM	3	Lincoln	Sacramento Administrative Site	N		1,952	1,952																		
R302	AZ	1	Prescott	Thumb Butte Picnic Ground	N		460		92	368																
R303	AZ	3	Kalbarb	Jacob Lake Campground	N		911			911																
R304	NM	2	Lincoln	Deerhead Campground	N		642			642																
R305	NM	3	Santa Fe	San Antonio Campground	N		889			889																
R306	NM	1	Cibola	Capulin Snow Play Area	N		508		167	341																
REGION 3 TOTAL							\$	6,337	\$	2,384	\$	702	\$	3,251	\$	2,413	\$	-	\$	3,541	\$	7,226	\$	2,126	\$	-

*Planning and design for projects costing more than \$250,000.

**Projects costing less than \$250,000.

FY 2007 Facilities Projects  
REGION 4 - INTERMOUNTAIN REGION  
(In thousands of dollars)

ID	State	District	Forest	Project Name	Fire	Fac?	Facilities			Facilities Funds Breakout			Outyear Cost															
							Facilities	Const.	FA&O	Const.	Rec	Rec	Facilities	Roads	Trails	Facilities	Roads	Trails										
	All	All	Regionwide	Planning & Design	*		113	35	25	53																		
	All	All	Regionwide	Little Mill Campground Reconstruction	N		989			989																		
R401	UT	2	Uinta	Little Mill Campground Reconstruction	N		989			989																		
R402	ID	2	Sawtooth	Redfish Lake Complex Deferred Mic. Reduction Phase 1	N		391		25	391																		
REGION 4 TOTAL							\$	1,493	\$	35	\$	25	\$	1,433	\$	1,339	\$	311	\$	307	\$	1,307	\$	2,288	\$	1,070	\$	-

*Planning and design for projects costing more than \$250,000.

**Projects costing less than \$250,000.



U.S. Department of Agriculture - Forest Service  
Overview of FY 2007 President's Budget

FY 2007 Facilities Projects  
REGION 5 - PACIFIC SOUTHWEST REGION  
(in thousands of dollars)

ID	State	District	Forest Regionwide	Project Name	Fire Fac?	FACILITIES	Facilities Funds Breakout			ROADS	TRAILS	Facility Deferred Maintenance Eliminated by FY 2007 Cost	OUTYEAR COST Construction Cost Beyond FY 2007			
							FA&O	Const.	Rec				FACILITIES	ROADS	TRAILS	
	CA	All	Regionwide	Planning & Design	*	594	100	250	100	144						
	CA	All	Regionwide	Minor Construction	**	735	443		292							
R501	CA	25	Angeles	Santa Clara Mohave RD Office	N	743	743					649				
R502	CA	25	Inyo	Inyo NF Food Storage Lockers	N	373				373		490				
R503	CA	2	Lassen	Crestler Helibase	Y	586						489				
R504	CA	2	Lassen	Almanor Group Campground	N	760			760			1,230				
R505	CA	1	Six Rivers	Ship Mountain Lookout	Y	267						41				
R506	CA	2	Plumas	Challenge Barracks	Y	555						46				
R507	CA	44	San Bernardino	Keenwild Helibase	Y	527						440				
R508	CA	2	Shasta-Trinity	McCloud River Complex Phase II	N	287						86				
R509	CA	21	Sequoia	Peppermint WC Expansion	Y	548						240				
R510	CA	19	Sierra	Pine Point and Pine Slope	N	350						735				
R511	CA	4	Tahoe	Hobart WC Fire Station	Y	527						-				
R512	CA	4&1	LTBMU	Pope Beach Toilet Replacement	N	425						355				
REGION 5 TOTAL						\$ 7,277	\$ 4,286	\$ 250	\$ 1,152	\$ 1,579	\$ 1,319	\$ 166	\$ 4,801	\$ 7,614	\$ 442	\$ -

*Planning and design for projects costing more than \$250,000.  
**Projects costing less than \$250,000.

FY 2007 Facilities Projects  
REGION 6 - PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION  
(in thousands of dollars)

ID	State	District	Forest Regionwide	Project Name	Fire Fac?	FACILITIES	Facilities Funds Breakout			ROADS	TRAILS	Facility Deferred Maintenance Eliminated by FY 2007 Cost	OUTYEAR COST Construction Cost Beyond FY 2007			
							FA&O	Const.	Rec				FACILITIES	ROADS	TRAILS	
	All	All	Regionwide	Planning & Design	*	495	300	95	100							
	All	All	Regionwide	Minor Construction	**	1,505	1,089		416			1,513				
R601	OR	2	Malhuer	Forest Headquarters Office	N	2,970	2,770	200				504				
R602	WA	4	Okangon-Wenatchee	Salmon La Sac II	N	626						450				
R603	OR	3	Mt. Hood	MTH Historical Structures II	N	495						223				
R604	OR	4	Rogue River-Siskiyou	Scenic Illinois Reconstruction II	N	248			214			445				
R605	WA	4	Okanogan-Wenatchee	25 Mile Boathouse and Dock	N	495	495					200				
REGION 6 TOTAL						\$ 6,834	\$ 4,664	\$ 295	\$ 630	\$ 1,255	\$ 521	\$ 36	\$ 3,135	\$ 3,475	\$ 200	\$ -

*Planning and design for projects costing more than \$250,000.  
**Projects costing less than \$250,000.



U.S. Department of Agriculture - Forest Service  
Overview of FY 2007 President's Budget

FY 2007 Facilities Projects  
REGION 8 - SOUTHERN REGION  
(In thousands of dollars)

ID	State	District	Forest	Project Name	Fire	Fac?	Facilities Funds Breakout				Roads	Trails	Facilities	Roads	Trails	Outyear Cost										
							FA&O	Const.	FA&O	Maint.							Const.	Maint.	Rec	Rec						
	All	All	Regionwide	Planning & Design	*		1,084	700	184	100	100	380														
	All	All	Regionwide	Minor Construction	**		446		446		446	350														
	All	All	Regionwide	Prior Year Project Contract Admin & Modifications			297	70	30	47	150	300														
R801	FL	6	Florida	Ocala Helibase		Y	248	248				50														
R802	TN	1	Cherokee	Paint Creek Corridor - Recreation Rehabilitation		N	327				327	233				300										
R803	FL	3	Florida	Cleawater Lake Recreation Area Bathhouse		N	495				495	418														
R804	AR	3	Ozark-St.F	Ozark-St. Francis Supervisors Office - Phase 2		N	1,782	591	1,191			1,250														
R805	FL	8	Florida	Lake Dorr Recreation Area Bathhouse		N	287				287	263														
R806	AR	4	Ouachita	Ouachita Supervisors Office Build-out		N	1,663	1,663				-														
R807	TX	2	Texas	Raichiff Lake Recreation Area - Water/Sanitation		N	257				257	257														
R808	AR	1	Ozark-St.Francis	Blanchard Swim Beach - Bathhouse Rehabilitation		N	337				337	282														
R809	MS	3	Mississippi	Turkey Fork Recreation Area - Rehabilitation		N	465				465	385				500										
R810	NC	11	North Carolina	Dry Falls Recreation Area - Rehabilitation		N	644				644	350				950										
R811	AR	3	Ouachita	Shady Lake Recreation Area - Bathhouse Rehabilitation		N	312				312	225														
REGION 8 TOTAL																										
							\$	8,644	\$	3,272	\$	1,405	\$	583	\$	3,374	\$	922	\$	4,743	\$	12,410	\$	1,450	\$	-

*Planning and design for projects costing more than \$250,000.

**Projects Costing less than \$250,000.



U.S. Department of Agriculture - Forest Service  
Overview of FY 2007 President's Budget

FY 2007 Facilities Projects  
REGION 9 - EASTERN REGION  
(In thousands of dollars)

ID	State	District	Forest	Project Name	Fire Fac?	FACILITIES	Facilities Funds Breakout			ROADS	TRAILS	Facility Deferred Maintenance Eliminated by FY 2007 Cost	OUTYEAR COST Construction Cost Beyond FY 2007		
							FA&O Const.	Maint.	Rec				FACILITIES	ROADS	TRAILS
	All	All	Regionwide	Planning & Design Prior Year Project Contract Admin & Modifications	*	297	287			50			3,980		500
	All	All	Regionwide		**	856	800	56		99					
R901	IL	19	Shawnee	Vienna Administrative Site Brownstown Administrative Site, Land Purchase	N	3,297	3,144	153		396	3,312				
R902	IN	4	Hoosier	Rhineland Office Purchase & Renovation	N	495	495						3,000		500
R903	WI	7	Chequamegon-Nicolet	White Mountain Administrative Site - Phase 1	N	891	316	575		50					
R904	NH	2	White Mountain		N	2,295	2,295			743	829		6,336		250
				REGION 9 TOTAL		\$ 8,131	\$ 7,347	\$ 784	\$ -	\$ 1,338	\$ 4,141	\$ -	\$ 13,316	\$ 1,250	\$ -

*Planning and design for projects costing more than \$250,000.  
**Projects Costing less than \$250,000.

FY 2007 Facilities Projects  
REGION 10 - ALASKA REGION  
(In thousands of dollars)

ID	State	District	Forest	Project Name	Fire Fac?	FACILITIES	Facilities Funds Breakout			ROADS	TRAILS	Facility Deferred Maintenance Eliminated by FY 2007 Cost	OUTYEAR COST Construction Cost Beyond FY 2007		
							FA&O Const.	Maint.	Rec				FACILITIES	ROADS	TRAILS
	AK	At Large	Regionwide	Planning & Design Minor Construction Prior Year Project Contract Admin & Modifications	*	959	500	350	50	59	343		6,286	1,300	675
	AK	At Large	Regionwide		**	986	326	660		60					
	AK	At Large	Regionwide			220	80	20	60	60					
R1001	AK	At Large	Chugach	Upper Russian Lake Cabin Kenai Lake Trailer Park Flex Housing	N	292		292			20				
R1002	AK	At Large	Chugach	Tenderfoot Campground	N	3,082	3,082			347					
R1003	AK	At Large	Chugach	Reconstruction	N	1,129	200	339	790	234	719				
R1004	AK	At Large	Tongass	Thomas Bay Crew Quarters SE Alaska Discovery Center	N	534	200	334			106				
R1005	AK	At Large	Tongass	Lighting Safety	N	671			671		350				
R1006	AK	At Large	Tongass	Remote Site Alternative Energy	N	287	287						580		
				REGION 10 TOTAL		\$ 8,160	\$ 4,475	\$ 704	\$ 1,401	\$ 1,580	\$ 1,538	\$ 173	\$ 6,866	\$ 1,300	\$ 675

*Planning and design for projects costing more than \$250,000.  
**Projects Costing less than \$250,000.



U.S. Department of Agriculture - Forest Service  
Overview of FY 2007 President's Budget

FY 2007 Facilities Projects  
RESEARCH STATIONS  
(In thousands of dollars)

ID	State	Cong District	Location	Project Name	Fire Fac?	FACILITIES	Facilities Funds Breakout			Facility Deferred Maintenance Eliminated by FY 2007 Cost	OUTYEAR COST Construction Cost Beyond FY 2007			
							FA&O Const.	FA&O Maint.	Rec Const.		FACILITIES	ROADS	TRAILS	FACILITIES
All	All	All	Service-wide	Planning & Design	*	410	350	60		110	4,680			
	All	All	Service-wide	Minor Construction	**	824	824			832				
S001	WI	2	Forest Products Lab	FPL Modernization, Phase I	N	15,144	15,144			600				31,521
S002	CA	4	Pacific Southwest	Mirov Lab Safety Upgrade	N	1,810	200	1,610		1,500				
S003	CA	1	Pacific Southwest	Redwood Science Laboratory Building Upgrade	N	827	827			600				
S004	WI	2	Forest Products Lab	Replace Roof, B29	N	666	666			529				
S005	WV	1	Northern Research	Morgantown Greenhouse Addition	N	1,197	1,197			-				
S006	CT	3	Northern Research	Ansonia Lab Test Facility	N	366	366			-				
RESEARCH TOTAL						\$ 21,244	\$ 18,908	\$ 2,336	\$ -	\$ 3,339	\$ 37,033	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

Note: North Central and North East Research Station merge to become Northern Research Station, Oct 1, 2006

*Planning and design for projects costing more than \$250,000.

**Projects Costing less than \$250,000.

FY 2007 Facilities Projects  
SUMMARY  
(In thousands of dollars)

Total Regions	Total Stations	Subtotal	WO Program Management - Facilities Project List	TOTAL - Facilities	FACILITIES	Facilities Funds Breakout			Facility Deferred Maintenance Eliminated by FY 2007 Cost	OUTYEAR COST Construction Cost Beyond FY 2007					
						FA&O Const.	FA&O Maint.	Rec Const.		FACILITIES	ROADS	TRAILS	FACILITIES	ROADS	TRAILS
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 59,162	\$ 31,603	\$ 4,820	\$ 8,045	\$ 14,694	\$ 10,183	\$ 826	\$ 27,599	\$ 63,382	\$ 9,395	\$ 839
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 21,244	\$ 18,908	\$ 2,336	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,339	\$ 37,033	\$ -	\$ -
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 80,406	\$ 50,511	\$ 7,156	\$ 8,045	\$ 14,694	\$ 10,183	\$ 826	\$ 30,938	\$ 100,415	\$ 9,395	\$ 839
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 2,909	\$ 1,827	\$ 259	\$ 291	\$ 532						
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 83,315	\$ 52,338	\$ 7,415	\$ 8,336	\$ 15,226						



## Program Components and Costs of the Timber Sales Program, FY 2005 – FY 2007

BOARD FEET	2005	2006	2007
	<u>Final</u>	<u>Programmed</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
<u>National Forest System Forest Products</u>			
Funding (Dollars in thousands)	\$273,247	\$280,115	\$310,114
Volume Offered (FY 2005) or Sold (FY 2006-07) (MMBF)	1,643	1,709 ¹	2,328
<u>Salvage Sale Fund</u>			
Funding (Dollars in thousands)	\$69,436	\$78,333	\$70,000
Volume Offered (FY 2005) or Sold (FY 2006-07) (MMBF)	888	408	449
<u>Knutson -Vandenberg Funds</u>			
Funding (Dollars in thousands)	N.A.	\$40,000	\$23,000
Volume Sold (MMBF)	N.A.	492	226
<u>Timber Sales Pipeline Restoration Fund</u>			
Funding (Dollars in thousands; Pipeline Preparation only)	\$1,670	\$3,172	\$3,000
<u>Road Construction/Reconstruction for Timber Sales and Land Stewardships Contracting (Dollars in thousands)</u>			
Forest Service Engineering Support @ \$30/MBF	\$49,290	\$51,270	\$69,840
<u>Total, Timber Sales Program</u>			
Funding (Dollars in thousands)	\$393,643	\$452,890	\$475,954
Volume Offered (FY 2005) or Sold (FY 2006-07) (MMBF)	2,531	2,609	3,003
Average unit cost (\$/MBF)	\$155.53	\$173.59	\$158.49
Total, Timber Harvest (MMBF) ²	2,098	1,534	1,600

¹ Does not include approximately 260 MMBF of salvage volume from the Emergency Supplemental.

² Includes both regular and salvage timber volume.

N.A. Not Applicable.





## FY 2007 Proposed Land Acquisition Program

(Dollars in Thousands)

Project	Forest	State	Performance Objective(s) ^{1/}	Amount
Cartwright Ranch	Tonto	AZ	3.1,5.1,6.3	\$1,000
Cascade Checkerboard	Mt Baker-Snoqualmie/ Wenatchee	WA	3.1,5.1,6.3	\$1,000
Columbia River Gorge	Multiple	OR/WA	3.1,5.1,6.3	\$1,000
Georgia Mountains	Chattahoochee-Oconee	GA	3.1,5.1,6.3	\$1,500
Great Lakes/Great Lands	Huron-Manistee/Ottawa/ Hiawatha	MI	3.1,5.1,6.3	678
Greater Yellowstone Area	Multiple	MT, ID, WY	3.1,5.1,6.3	\$606
Hoosier Unique Areas	Hoosier	IN	3.1,5.1,6.3	\$1,000
Lady C	Black Hills	SD	3.1,5.1,6.3	500
Little Missouri River (Ebert Ranch/ Horse Creek)	Dakota Prairie Grasslands	ND	3.1,5.1,6.3	\$4,500
Minnesota Wilderness	Chippewa/Superior	MN	3.1,5.1,6.3	500
Ophir Valley	Uncompahgre	CO	3.1,5.1,6.3	850
Oregon Dunes	Siuslaw	OR	3.1,5.1,6.3	\$500
Pacific NW Streams	Multiple	OR/WA	3.1,5.1,6.3	\$1,000
Packard Ranch	Coconino	AZ	3.1,5.1,6.3	\$500
Salado Canyon Bridal Veil Falls	Lincoln	NM	3.1,5.1,6.3	\$544
Tejon Ranch (Pacific Crest Trail)	Angeles/Los Padres	CA	3.1,5.1,6.3	\$600
Wayne Select Lands	Wayne	OH	3.1,5.1,6.3	\$500
<b>Total Purchase</b>				<b>\$16,778</b>
Acquisition Management				8,297
Critical Inholdings/Wilderness Protection		Multiple		0
Land Exchange Equalization Payment		Multiple		0
<b>Total</b>				<b>\$25,075</b>

* Performance objectives referred to are from the USDA Forest Service Strategic Plan for Fiscal Years 2004-08.





## FY 2007 Proposed Forest Legacy Program

State	Project Name	Forest Legacy Program Funding
ME	Grafton	\$2,000,000
RI	North-South Corridor	\$3,000,000
SC	Pee Dee River	\$2,500,000
CA	Baxter Ranch	\$2,000,000
MI	Northern Great Lakes Forest Project	\$3,500,000
HI	Kealakekua Ranch	\$2,000,000
ID	Clifty Mountain Foothills Project	\$2,900,000
FL	Northeast Florida Timberlands	\$2,250,000
GA	Paulding County Land area	\$2,250,000
VA	New River Corridor	\$2,100,000
ME	Lower Penobscot Forest Project: Phase I	\$2,200,000
NH	Willard Pond	\$3,000,000
TX	Turkey Creek	\$2,045,000
SC	Savannah River	\$2,500,000
AL	Cumberland Mountains Preserve	\$1,185,000
MT	North Swan River Valley	\$3,000,000
NV	Ash Canyon Gateway	\$500,000
MA	Southern Monadnock Plateau	\$2,500,000
UT	Virgin River Headwaters	\$2,800,000
WA	Tahuya Headwaters Pope	\$1,880,000
AZ	Cedar Springs	\$880,000
MN	Sugar Hills	\$750,000
DE	Green Horizons	\$2,000,000
IN	Luke's Run	\$1,700,000
KY	Marrowbone Creek State Forest	\$1,000,000
PA	Birdsboro Waters	\$300,000
NC	Whitehurst Forest	\$1,000,000
AS	Ottoville Rainforest Preserve	\$500,000
AR	Moro Big Pine	\$500,000
OR	South Eugene Hills Phase I	\$460,000
MO	New State Start-Up	\$500,000
	Forest Legacy Program Administration, Acquisition Management, and Assessment of Need Planning	\$5,815,000
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$61,515,000</b>





## Four Year Healthy Forest Initiative Funding and Accomplishment

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Healthy Forests Initiative  
(Dollars in Thousands)

	2004 enacted	2005 enacted	2006 enacted	2007 Budget
<b>Department of the Interior^{1/}</b>				
Hazardous Fuels.....	\$183,896	\$201,409	\$208,113	\$199,787
Joint Fire Sciences.....	3,951	3,945	2,956	2,956
Forest Management.....	44,277	49,068	50,302	52,214
Vegetation & Watershed.....	8,143	9,746	9,724	9,688
Wildlife & Fish.....	9,843	12,560	15,044	15,006
Rangeland Management.....	23,375	23,059	23,059	22,631
<b>DOI Total.....</b>	<b>273,485</b>	<b>299,787</b>	<b>309,198</b>	<b>302,282</b>
<b>Forest Service</b>				
Research.....	19,000	19,285	24,000	28,000
<i>State &amp; Private Forestry:</i>				
Forest Health Management.....	5,030	29,575	27,347	14,000
State Fire Assistance.....	7,500	14,443	30,788	23,392
State Fire Assistance-Emergency				
Supplemental for Southern California.....	10,000	0	0	0
Economic Action Programs.....	1,000	0	0	0
<i>National Forest System:</i>				
Forest Products.....	39,988	54,640	68,310	76,400
Vegetation & Watershed.....	48,710	56,884	75,834	79,300
Wildlife & Fish.....	13,649	17,170	17,721	16,600
Stewardship Contracting ^{2/} .....	0	32,400	53,460	64,800
<i>Wildland Fire Management:</i>				
Hazardous Fuels ^{3/} .....	258,332	262,593	281,793	291,792
Southern California Earmark - Haz Fuels.....	0	30,000	0	0
National Fire Plan R&D.....	11,000	14,339	13,000	13,000
Joint Fire Sciences.....	4,000	3,944	6,000	3,000
<b>FS Total.....</b>	<b>418,209</b>	<b>535,273</b>	<b>598,253</b>	<b>610,284</b>
<b>Grand Total Funding.....</b>	<b>691,694</b>	<b>835,060</b>	<b>907,451</b>	<b>912,566</b>
<b>Acres treated for Hazardous Fuels Reduction (000):</b>				
Department of Interior - Haz Fuels Funds.....				
- Acres Treated Inside WUI.....	490	543	472	451
- Acres Treated Outside WUI.....	771	726	613	601
- Accomplish with Other Funds.....	370	351	350	350
DOI Total.....	1,631	1,620	1,435	1,402
Forest Service - Haz Fuels Funds.....				
- Acres Treated Inside WUI.....	1,311	1,194	1,383	1,539
- Acres Treated Outside WUI.....	492	470	417	411
- Accomplish With Other Funds ^{4/} .....	758	1,058	1,275	1,275
	2,561	2,722	3,075	3,225
<b>Grand Total Acres.....</b>	<b>4,192</b>	<b>4,342</b>	<b>4,510</b>	<b>4,627</b>

^{1/} Department of the Interior (DOI) budget figures were extrapolated from the existing DOI budget structure to fit the categorical format of this table.

^{2/} Accomplishments from large Stewardship Contracts (>100,000 acres) are reported in the year in which task orders are issued for the work, rather than the entire scope of the contract.

^{3/} FY 2004 and FY 2005 hazardous fuels figures include supplementals for So. California fuels treatments.

^{4/} Forest Service FY 2006 and FY 2007 targets for Hazardous Fuels Reduction accomplished with other funds include acres treated as a secondary benefit to other land management activities, and estimated acres treated through: Wildland Fire Use events, Hazard Mitigation Grants awarded under the State Fire Assistance program, and activities of the Southern Nevada Public Lands Management Act.

^{5/} The decision in the Earth Island Institute case, which delayed or foreclosed the use of Categorical Exclusions on projects, affected an estimated 723 Forest Service projects, reducing accomplishments by over one million acres over what would have been treated in 2005 and 2006.



## Forest Service Efficiency Savings and Buying Power

In a May 3, 2005, memorandum to the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), an agreement was formalized on USDA's proposal to establish the Forest Service as a "Center of Excellence" and to achieve the goals of the President's Management Agenda. Components of the agreement include:

- Reduction of Forest Service indirect costs,
- Organizational restructuring studies
- Competitive sourcing studies to inform the Forest Service Human Capital Plan
- Implementation of the Performance Accountability System (PAS).

Consistent with the agreement, the FY 2007 budget reduces indirect costs to \$461 million, and reflects completion of organizational efficiency studies that will lead to savings in FY 2008 and beyond. This trend provides significantly more buying power to programs than a simple comparison in budget request from year to year would suggest.

Specifically, the FY 2007 President's Budget demonstrates progress towards the establishment of the Forest Service as a "Center of Excellence" through significant efficiency savings resulting from strategic procurement, database reduction, fleet vehicle allocation methodology, and centralization of aircraft service. Efficiency savings to be realized in FY 2007 total \$16.335 million. The specific savings to be realized in FY 2007 are as follows:

- \$9.9 million — Working Capital Fund fleet vehicle allocation methodology and aircraft service centralization
- \$2.475 million — Information technology savings in TIM-FACTS database reductions
- \$3.96 million — Strategic procurement and procurement efficiencies

The table below illustrates efficiency savings realized by each Budget Line Item, and the Final Buying Power associated with what each program area will be able to achieve in FY 2007.

## Forest Service Efficiency Savings and Buying Power (dollars in thousands)

DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS	FY 2006 Enacted	Pay Costs	Program Changes	Efficiency Savings	FY 2007 President's Budget	Final Buying Power
<b>Forest and Rangeland Research</b>						
Research and Development Programs	278,929	3,446	-14,584	1,925	267,791	269,716
Total--Forest and Rangeland Research	<b>278,929</b>	<b>3,446</b>	<b>-14,584</b>	<b>1,925</b>	<b>267,791</b>	<b>269,716</b>
<b>State and Private Forestry</b>						
Forest Health Management						
Federal Lands	53,438	755	-4,344	437	49,849	50,286
Cooperative Lands	46,928	102	-12,449	42	34,581	34,623
Subtotal--Forest Health Management	<b>100,366</b>	<b>857</b>	<b>-16,793</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>84,430</b>	<b>84,909</b>





U.S. Department of Agriculture - Forest Service  
Overview of FY 2007 President's Budget

DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS	FY 2006 Enacted	Pay Costs	Program Changes	Efficiency Savings	FY 2007 President's Budget	Final Buying Power
<b>State and Private Forestry</b>						
Cooperative Fire Protection						0
State Fire Assistance	32,930	97	-6,067	58	26,960	27,018
Volunteer Fire Assistance	5,912	0	-53	0	5,858	5,858
Subtotal--Cooperative Fire Protection	38,842	97	-6,120	58	32,818	32,876
Cooperative Forestry						
Forest Stewardship	34,189	132	-441	72	33,880	33,951
Forest Legacy Program	56,536	43	4,936	21	61,515	61,536
Urban and Community Forestry	28,451	110	-1,715	61	26,846	26,906
Economic Action Programs	9,537	69	-9,606	0	0	0
Forest Resources Information and Analysis	4,589	23	-4,612	0	0	0
Subtotal--Cooperative Forestry	133,302	377	-11,438	153	122,241	122,394
International Forestry	6,897	38	-2,014	19	4,921	4,940
<b>Total--State and Private Forestry</b>	<b>279,407</b>	<b>1,369</b>	<b>-36,365</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>244,410</b>	<b>245,119</b>
<b>National Forest System</b>						
Land Management Planning	58,188	759	-3,392	838	55,555	56,392
Inventory and Monitoring	167,675	2,091	-15,631	1,690	154,135	155,825
Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	261,299	3,913	-14,332	3,965	250,880	254,846
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	132,866	1,850	-11,168	1,880	123,548	125,429
Grazing Management	48,279	745	-9,289	723	39,735	40,459
Forest Products	280,115	4,550	25,449	5,020	310,115	315,135
Vegetation and Watershed Management	181,342	2,340	3,900	3,959	187,582	191,541
Minerals and Geology Management	84,601	850	-4,209	754	81,242	81,995
Landownership Management	91,631	1,294	-8,640	1,126	84,285	85,411
Law Enforcement Operations	87,887	1,196	20,917	0	110,000	110,000
Valles Caldera National Preserve	5,074	1	-4,085	0	990	990
Centennial of Service Challenge	4,434	29	-4,463	0	0	0
<b>Total--National Forest System</b>	<b>1,403,391</b>	<b>19,618</b>	<b>-24,943</b>	<b>19,955</b>	<b>1,398,067</b>	<b>1,418,022</b>
<b>Wildland Fire Management</b>						
Preparedness	666,068	8,744	-18,925	8,473	655,887	664,360
Fire Operations--Suppression	690,186	5,422	50,568	0	746,176	746,176
Subtotal--Regular Wildland Fire Management	1,356,254	14,166	31,643	8,473	1,402,063	1,410,536
Other Operations						
Hazardous Fuels	281,793	3,620	6,379	2,664	291,792	294,456
Rehabilitation and Restoration	6,188	63	-4,271	0	1,980	1,980
Fire Research and Development	22,877	242	-2,998	138	20,121	20,259
Joint Fire Sciences Program	7,882	0	-3,922	0	3,960	3,960
State and Private Forestry						
Forest Health Management--Federal Lands	14,780	198	-8,176	0	6,802	6,802
Forest Health Management--Cooperative Lands	9,852	12	-5,312	0	4,552	4,552
State Fire Assistance	45,816	3	-16,704	0	29,115	29,115
Volunteer Fire Assistance	7,772	0	38	0	7,810	7,810
Subtotal--State and Private Forestry	78,220	213	-30,154	0	48,279	48,279
Subtotal--Other Operations	396,960	4,138	-34,966	2,801	366,132	368,933
<b>Total--Wildland Fire Management</b>	<b>1,753,214</b>	<b>18,304</b>	<b>-3,323</b>	<b>11,274</b>	<b>1,768,195</b>	<b>1,779,469</b>



U.S. Department of Agriculture - Forest Service  
 Overview of FY 2007 President's Budget

DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS	FY 2006 Enacted	Pay Costs	Program Changes	Efficiency Savings	FY 2007 President's Budget	Final Buying Power
<b>Capital Improvement and Maintenance</b>						
Facilities - Total BLI	124,815	768	4,557	1,570	130,140	131,710
Roads - Total BLI	222,181	2,328	-41,722	2,587	182,787	185,374
Trails - Total BLI	74,882	1,045	-15,586	1,065	60,341	61,407
Deferred Maintenance/Infrastructure Improvement	12,809	65	-3,541	105	9,333	9,437
	~~~~~	~~~~~	~~~~~	~~~~~	~~~~~	~~~~~
Total--Capital Improvement and Maintenance	434,687	4,206	-56,292	5,327	382,602	387,929
Land Acquisition						
Land Purchase	28,081	0	-12,780	165	16,778	16,943
Acquisition Management	12,316	232	-4,252	0	8,297	8,297
Cash Equalization	493	0	-493	0		0
Critical Inholdings/Wilderness Protection	985	0	-985	0		0
	~~~~~	~~~~~	~~~~~	~~~~~	~~~~~	~~~~~
<b>Total--Land Acquisition/L&amp;WCF</b>	<b>41,875</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>-17,032</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>25,075</b>	<b>25,240</b>
<b>Other Appropriations</b>						
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts	1,053	0	1	0	1,054	1,054
Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges	231	0	1	0	232	232
Range Betterment Fund	3,130	19	783	0	3,932	3,932
Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Research	63	0	0	0	63	63
Management of NF Lands for Subsistence Uses	4,993	33	285	28	5,311	5,339
	~~~~~	~~~~~	~~~~~	~~~~~	~~~~~	~~~~~
Total--Other Appropriations	9,470	52	1,070	28	10,592	10,620
Total--Discretionary Appropriations	4,200,972	47,227	-151,469	39,384	4,096,731	4,136,115

Chapter 2

Budget and Performance Integration

Budget and Performance Integration

Background

The Government Performance and Results Act of 1993 (GPRA) requires Federal agencies to focus Federal programs on performance. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) set government-wide implementation guideline in Circular A-11. Specifically, agencies are required to develop strategic plans, performance plans, and performance reports. A strategic plan articulates the mission, goals, and objectives of an agency. In addition, it states the strategies that will be used to monitor progress toward meeting those objectives. Performance plans communicate the annual goals agencies use in working toward achieving its strategic goals. Finally, performance reports provide the results of annual programs of work.

To improve Federal program performance, the President announced the President's Management Agenda (PMA) in August 2001. The PMA contains five government-wide initiatives, including Budget and Performance Integration (BPI). By linking budgeting and performance, agencies can define measurable results, monitor the progress in achieving those results, and make management and resource decisions based on such progress. This also enables agencies to better gauge program efficiency and effectiveness. Based on strategic plan goals and a rigorous set of performance standards, the agency can objectively measure success and where necessary, take actions to improve program performance. Thus, agency actions are not just expended, but used as true investments toward successfully implementing the agency mission.

To implement these changes, OMB updated Circular A-11 and the Department of Agriculture issued its 2002 Performance Management Guidance that together direct agencies to revise strategic plans and associated goals, objectives, and performance measures to meet the intent of GPRA and BPI

Fiscal Years 2004 - 2008 Strategic Plan

Purpose Statement

The basis of the USDA Forest Service's mission is established in laws that reflect the deep-rooted relationship between the American people and their natural resource heritage. This relationship relies on the principles of sustaining our natural resources for future generations, producing personal and community well-being, and providing economic wealth for the Nation. The foundation can be summarized in the phrase "sustainable resource management."

The USDA Forest Service is most widely recognized for its management of more than 193 million acres of National Forests and grasslands, located in 44 States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands comprising 8.5 percent of the total land area in the United States. In addition, the agency delivers technical and financial assistance to 10 million private forest land owners through State and Private Forestry programs. International Forestry programs promote and enable sustainable natural resource management in developing countries and works with overseas partners to prevent accidental introduction of exotic forest pests and pathogens into this country.

The strategic plan embodies the Forest Service's many areas of responsibility, as captured in the agency's mission statement:

“The mission of the USDA 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.”

Managing the Nation's forests and grasslands is a complex and important mission. In order to assess resource conditions and trends and track long-term results of Forest Service management the agency uses criteria and indicators developed for evaluating national progress in sustainable resource management. Scientific assessments that report on these indicators help identify the issues considered in our agency planning efforts.

Executive leadership must set priorities to focus programs on those issues or challenges deemed the most critical, the most in need of a concentrated effort. As units of the Forest Service formulate future budgets and execute existing budgets, employees plan their programs of work to make maximum contribution to the strategic goals. Together, those work plans focus the maximum concerted effort to address the goals identified in this strategic plan.

The Forest Service developed 6 strategic goals and 16 strategic objectives to guide program implementation and focus efforts. Activities and associated performance measures were established describing the work to achieve each strategic goal. Tables describing the goals, objectives, activities, and performance measures, management tools, and standard reports are in place to assist managers at all levels to plan and monitor their programs of work. Budgets are formulated allocating dollars and staff years by budget line item (BLI) and activity within each of the six strategic goals; the total dollars for all activities within BLIs becomes the agency's requested budget. The rate of expenditures and the accomplishment of associated targets by activity are monitored through standard reports which are updated on an on-going basis. The availability of up-to-date expenditure and output information allows managers to monitor progress and make program of work adjustments as needed. Annual performance measures track and gauge agency progress in reaching goals over the duration of the FY 2004 - 2008 Strategic Plan.

Goals, Objectives, and Performance Measures

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

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

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

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

* These performance measures have been identified through the PART Process as needing to be updated.

Goal Descriptions

Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) reviews for each of the agency's strategic goals have been completed or are scheduled, in order to evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of the agency's programs that are designed to meet those goals. The PART assessments have led to specific recommendations to improve performance and action plans to implement those recommendations, which will be discussed below.

Goal 1: Reduce Catastrophic Wildland Fire Risk

Wildland fire is a natural component of ecosystem processes and, conversely, is also a threat to both communities and the environment. The challenge is to manage wildland fire within its place in natural systems while reducing the risk of losses from catastrophic fire. The agency addresses the complex challenge on both Federal and non-Federal lands by identifying when and where priority work can be implemented and specific field level projects that affect future fire behavior. The Forest Service, State foresters, and local fire departments assist private landowners in this challenge through the Firewise program. Firewise assists property owners in the wildland-urban interface in increasing the survivability of their homes from wildfires and preventing fires.

The likelihood of loss from natural or human causes depends on the vulnerability of the ecosystems at the time of the event. Many ecosystems must be returned to, and maintained in, a resilient state to mitigate loss from unexpected events. Natural factors, including prolonged drought and lower than average precipitation, contribute significantly to the risk of wildland fire. Other factors include arson and accidental human-caused fires, as well as administrative appeals of proposed fuel treatment projects and litigation. While wildland fire is an element of natural ecosystem processes, catastrophic wildland fire is not.

Wildland fire received an initial PART review during fiscal year (FY) 2002 for the 2004 President's Budget Year and was rated Results Not Demonstrated (RND) due to three factors:

- The cost of responding to fires has increased substantially in recent years and the Forest Service needs to emphasize cost containment within its program.
- The agency faces significant obstacles in meeting its long-term goals of reducing risks to communities and restoring fire-adapted ecosystems.
- The agency faces implementation challenges for both of its new systems to improve internal management: the first to allocate fire preparedness resources (e.g., firefighters and equipment) effectively across geographic areas and the second to collect hazardous fuels data to prioritize fuels reduction projects and inform fire suppression efforts.

The Wildland Fire program is implementing PART recommendations by

- Emphasizing accountability for firefighting costs, improving management oversight, and ensuring that states are paying their fair share of such costs.
- Implementing new performance measures and strengthening hazardous fuels project criteria to ensure that funds are effectively targeted.

- Prioritizing the timely implementation of the preparedness and fuels reduction systems to ensure that institutional barriers are overcome.

Wildland fire will complete a PART reassessment during the FY 2006 for the 2008 President's Budget Year..

The President's Budget currently proposes an increase of \$10 million for the Wildland Fire Management appropriation directed toward activities that address the risk of catastrophic wildland fire. With this increase, the Forest Service will remove hazardous fuels on 1.95 million acres in high priority areas, including 1.54 million acres in the wildland-urban interface (WUI) and an additional 411,000 in non-WUI areas. The Forest Service will increase the use of Stewardship Contracts to get critical work accomplished nationwide.

In addition, the Forest Service will maintain fire preparedness levels and suppress 99 percent unplanned and unwanted fires during initial attack. The agency will also provide 12,000 communities with fire mitigation and prevention assistance and assist 6,600 volunteer fire departments in becoming better equipped and prepared.

Managers at all levels of the organization plan and monitor progress toward achieving the primary activities listed above, as well as other planned activities. Spending and associated target accomplishments by activity are monitored by reports which are updated throughout the fiscal year. The availability of up-to-date spending and associated results allows managers to monitor progress and make program of work adjustments as needed to reach program goals.

Goal 2: Reduce the Impacts from Invasive Species

The threat of invasive species has become one of the most significant environmental and economic issues facing the Nation. The number of infestations and impacts from them are increasing every year. Concerns over the invasive species problem have reached global proportions. There has been a significant Federal and State response to addressing the issue. With the passage of the Executive Order 13112 and the establishment of the National Invasive Species Council in 1999, Federal agencies have increased their coordination and collaboration to deal with the host of species threatening the nation.

The Forest Service recognizes the danger invasive species pose to ecosystem health, the economy, and the agency's mission. The Forest Service has identified the invasive species threat as one of four significant threats affecting National Forest System lands, as well as neighboring State, tribal, and private lands. Invasive species cost the public more than \$138 billion per year in damage, loss, and control costs (Pimental et al. 2000. *BioScience* 50:1 pp 53-65). The 2000 Resource Planning assessment estimated 3.5 million national forest acres were infested with invasive plants. About half the species currently on the endangered species list are at risk because of competition and loss of habitat traceable to invasive species.

The Invasive Species program received an initial PART review during FY 2004 for the 2006 President's Budget Year and was rated Results Not Demonstrated (RND) due to three factors:

- The Invasive Species Management Plan incorporates performance measures, but lacks adequate efficiency measures. Existing measures lack a transparent scientific and policy basis that ensures treatments that are appropriate and effective, and minimize environmental impacts.
- The agency has established a national risk map, but does not allocate resources to address national priorities in the most effective and efficient manner, particularly within the National Forest System.
- The agency treats both invasive pests and noxious weeds and tracks the costs of doing so, but does not measure the environmental or economic effects of treatments.

The Invasive Species program is implementing PART recommendations by:

- Refining performance measures; for example, by including members of the plant kingdom; developing appropriate efficiency measures; and strengthening the scientific and policy basis for their use.
- Improving use of forest health risk maps in agency decision-making and allocation of resources, particularly within the National Forest System.
- Measuring the environmental and economic effects of treatments of invasive pests and noxious weeds.

The Invasive Species program will complete a PART reassessment during FY 2006 for the 2008 President's Budget Year.

Forest Service funding in FY 2007 will help mitigate impacts of invasive species by several methods. The national risk assessment survey reviews and documents forest health conditions on Federal and cooperative forest lands. The agency will provide invasive species protection on 467,000 acres of Federal and cooperative forest lands across the Nation through specially designed treatments. Over 97,600 acres of national forest lands would be treated for noxious weeds as well. The International Forestry program cooperates with numerous foreign countries to prevent the introduction of new exotic plant, insect and pathogen species into the country that could become invasive pests if released.

Managers at all levels of the organization plan and monitor progress toward achieving the primary activities listed above, as well as other planned activities. Spending and associated target accomplishments by activity are monitored by reports which are updated throughout the fiscal year. The availability of up-to-date spending and associated results allows managers to monitor progress and make program of work adjustments as needed to reach program goals.

Goal 3 – Provide Outdoor Recreation Opportunities

The Forest Service offers a wide range of recreation opportunities and services in various settings. Camping, picnicking, winter sports, hunting, fishing, hiking, and sightseeing in the backcountry or urban areas, as well as visiting cultural sites and visitor centers are all a part of the recreation program. Major operational components of delivering this goal include the administration and management of recreation infrastructure (facilities, roads and trails), human - wildlife interaction, wilderness and heritage resources, partnerships and tourism, interpretive

services, recreation special uses, congressionally designated areas, and national forest scenic byways.

Abundant forests and rangelands, clean water and air, and habitat for wildlife and fish enhance recreation activities. National forests and grasslands contain some of America's most important wildlife habitat resources - over 200,000 miles of fishable streams, including over 50 percent of the Nation's premier trout and salmon habitat; over 2 million acres of lakes; 80 percent of the elk and bighorn sheep habitat in the lower 48 States; 28 million acres of wild turkey habitat; and over 5 million acres of wetlands. Sustainable management of these resources is major factor in providing quality outdoor recreation.

Supporting the delivery of this goal are research and development activities. Studies conducted in the areas of Recreation and Tourism, Human Interactions with Forests and Grasslands, and Wilderness Ecology and Management develop information pertinent to the goal of helping meet the Nation's demand for outdoor recreation. The President's Budget proposes over \$600 million in the National Forest System and Capital Improvement and Maintenance to support this goal.

The Recreation program received a PART review during FY 2005 for the 2007 President's Budget Year and was rated Moderately Effective due to three factors:

- The Recreation Program has a clear purpose and adequate long-term performance measures, but the Forest Service strategic plan does not make good use of these measures.
- Although each Recreation Fee Demonstration Project completed a business plan prior to implementation, not all National Forests have completed business plans for recreation areas. This may lead to situations where resources are not effectively targeted due to program design issues or inconsistent data.
- Independent evaluations have identified business system information data gaps needed to improve financial and management decisions that enhance visitor satisfaction. However, key recommendations for improving data reliability and use remain to be implemented.

The Recreation program is implementing PART recommendations by:

- Amending the Forest Service strategic plan to include Recreation Program performance measures that better link improvements in program performance with achievement of strategic goals.
- Optimizing available resources by completing business plans for each national forest or grassland recreation area.
- Improving revenue and cost data for the program, using actual use and service delivery cost data, and implementing key recommendations on data reliability and use.

During FY 2007, the agency will maintain 41,140 miles of roads, maintain nearly 9,460 recreation sites to specified standards, and maintain or improve over 13,980 miles of hiking trails.

Managers at all levels of the organization plan and monitor progress toward achieving the primary activities listed above, as well as other planned activities. Spending and associated target accomplishments by activity are monitored by reports which are updated throughout the fiscal year. The availability of up-to-date spending and associated results allows managers to monitor progress and make program of work adjustments as needed to reach program goals.

Goal 4 – Help Meet Energy Resource Needs

America presently faces its most serious energy crises since the oil embargoes of the 1970s. Domestic energy consumption currently exceeds production. Total primary domestic energy consumption is projected by the Energy Information Administration to increase from 99.7 quadrillion British thermal units (BTUs) in 2004 to 127.0 quadrillion BTUs in 2025. Net imports of energy on a BTU basis are expected to constitute approximately 32 percent of domestic energy consumption by 2025. The increased production imbalance and implied dependence on foreign oil could jeopardize the Nation's economy, standard of living, and security. Recognizing the gravity of the situation, in his second week in office President George W. Bush established a National Energy Policy Group to develop a policy framework that would "promote dependable, affordable, and environmentally sound production and distribution of energy for the future." The National Energy Policy Group finalized the National Energy Policy; the Research, State and Private Forestry, and National Forest System programs play important roles in implementing the Policy's recommendations. Recommendations include increasing domestic production of traditional energy sources (e.g., oil, natural gas, and coal) in environmentally sound ways; capitalizing on the potential of woody biomass as a renewable energy source; increasing local industrial and community infrastructure necessary for harvesting, processing, and marketing biomass for energy and other bioproducts; and enhancing our existing infrastructure for transmitting energy across the country.

On August 8, 2005, the Energy Policy Act of 2005 was signed into law by President Bush to ease growing energy problems by establishing a comprehensive, long-range energy policy. The Act provides tax incentives and loan guarantees for traditional energy production as well as newer, more efficient energy technologies and conservation.

The strategic goal of helping meet energy resource needs received a PART review during the 2007 president's budget year and was rated Adequate due to three factors:

- Performance measures are incomplete, particularly relating to compliance with permit conditions and whether violations or outstanding issues are addressed within acceptable timeframes.
- The agency works with its Federal partner, the Bureau of Land Management, through an interagency agreement, but a review indicated actual collaboration is sporadic and varies by location. This may lead to situations where application processing and program administration is delivered inconsistently.
- The agency is on track with the percent of drilling permits processed but is not meeting its target for the percentage of lease applications processed in prescribed timeframes.

The agency is implementing PART recommendations by

- Refining performance measures to include compliance and remediation.
- Improving coordination with the Bureau of Land Management to enhance program efficiency.
- Reducing the backlog of lease applications by implementing authorities provided by the Energy Policy Act of 2005.

The agency will direct over \$37 million of the agency budget toward energy development. Projects will include leasing and development of substantial quantities of oil, gas, coal, coal bed methane and geothermal energy. This level of funding will allow full consideration of environmental issues in close coordination with the States and other agencies. It will also increase the total biomass generated from National Forest System lands originating from small diameter and low valued trees to be used for energy production.

The Landownership Management program will direct \$7.3 million towards energy in FY 2007. Emphasis will continue on processing of new energy related land use applications and on eliminating the backlog of pending applications and expired authorizations in order to get the production on-line and to markets. In response to the Energy Policy Act of 2005, the agency will complete the designation of utility rights-of-way corridors for oil, gas, and hydrogen pipelines in 11 Western States, incorporating these into forest land management plans and begin work necessary to designate corridors in the remaining States.

Managers at all levels of the organization plan and monitor progress toward achieving the primary activities listed above, as well as other planned activities. Spending and associated target accomplishments by activity are monitored by reports which are updated throughout the fiscal year. The availability of up-to-date spending and associated results allows managers to monitor progress and make program of work adjustments as needed to reach program goals.

Goal 5 – Improve Watershed Condition

Over 60 million people receive at least a portion of their water from national forests and grasslands. This resource is a particularly scarce commodity in the arid West where many communities depend on national forests for their water. Many municipal watersheds in the Western States are at risk from catastrophic wildland fire and degradation from excessive use.

Careful planning for, and management of, basic physical and biological resources provides the foundation for healthy, viable watersheds, and for the social and economic needs of communities. Benefits of improved watershed conditions include improved water quality, quantity, and timing of flows; improved forage conditions; healthier, more resilient forests; improved fish and wildlife habitats resulting in more robust populations; a reduction of risks associated with destructive wildfires; and resistance to the establishment and spread of invasive species.

Watershed research provides science-based validation of the effectiveness of current methods and techniques to improve watersheds. It provides new information and techniques to more

effectively and efficiently achieve this goal, and helps managers predict future resource condition changes due to natural and human caused processes and actions.

The Watershed Management program will receive a PART review during FY 2006 for the 2008 President's Budget Year.

The FY 2007 President's Budget will strategically focus available resources to improve watershed conditions. Increases in the vegetation and watershed management program will provide for establishment of forest vegetation on 70,500 acres, improve forest health on 118,600 acres, and improve rangeland health on over 105,500 acres. In addition, 21,517,618 grazing allotment acres will be managed to 100 percent of standard. Wildlife habitat on 1,300 miles of streams, 8,600 lake acres and 146,000 terrestrial acres will be restored or enhanced. Lastly, over 1,675,000 acres of non-industrial private forestland be will managed under 17,380 approved stewardship management plans.

Managers at all levels of the organization plan and monitor progress toward achieving the primary activities listed above, as well as other planned activities. Spending and associated target accomplishments by activity are monitored by reports which are updated throughout the fiscal year. The availability of up-to-date spending and associated results allows managers to monitor progress and make program of work adjustments as needed to reach program goals.

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

The programs in this section are critical to the overall mission of the agency and support one or more of the agency goals. The President's Budget proposes approximately \$580 million to accomplish Goal 6.

In FY 2007, the agency will provide quality research products and service that meet 80 percent of customer expectations. In addition, the forest inventory and analysis program will cover 83 percent of the Nation. The agency will conserve the integrity of undeveloped lands and habitat quality through the acquisition or conveyance of 80,855 acres, and continue to update or revise resource management plans (40 and 36 respectively) to allow for better management of National Forest System lands. Finally, the agency will measure its progress in meeting finance and budget performance standards.

The strategic goal to support mission related work will receive a PART review during the 2008 president's budget year.

The tables on the following pages show a strategic goal funding matrix for fiscal years 2005 through 2007.

Strategic Goal Funding Matrix

(dollars in thousands)

	FY 2005 Enacted		FY 2006 Enacted		FY 2007 Pres Budget		FY 2007 vs FY 2006	
	Amount	Staff Years	Amount	Staff Years	Amount	Staff Years	Amount	Staff Years
Goal 1: Reduce Catastrophic Wildland Fire Risk								
Forest & Rangeland Research	\$30,404	269	\$29,431	254	\$34,469	287	\$5,038	33
State and Private Forestry	\$38,837	57	\$38,841	83	\$32,818	58	-\$6,023	-25
Wildland Fire Management	\$1,678,363	11,404	\$1,728,582	11,134	\$1,756,841	11,783	\$28,259	649
Total, Appropriated Funds	\$1,747,604	11,730	\$1,796,854	11,471	\$1,824,128	12,128	\$27,274	657
Permanent Funds	\$12,003	130	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Subtotal, Non-emergency funding	\$1,759,607	11,860	\$1,796,854	11,471	\$1,824,128	12,128	\$27,274	657
Emergency Funding	\$445,471		\$26,931		\$0	0	-\$26,931	
TOTAL, ALL FUNDS	\$2,205,078	11,860	\$1,823,785	11,471	\$1,824,128	12,128	\$344	657
Goal 2: Reduce Impacts from Invasive Species								
Forest & Rangeland Research	\$35,195	452	\$35,968	434	\$33,100	311	-\$2,868	-123
State and Private Forestry	\$108,275	518	\$107,263	595	\$89,351	544	-\$17,912	-51
National Forest System	\$17,920	185	\$21,983	226	\$23,259	226	\$1,276	0
Wildland Fire Management	\$24,653	116	\$24,632	248	\$11,354	127	-\$13,278	-121
Total, Appropriated Funds	\$186,043	1,271	\$189,846	1,504	\$157,064	1,208	-\$32,782	-295
Permanent Funds	\$69,436	785	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Subtotal, Non-emergency funding	\$255,479	2,056	\$189,846	1,504	\$157,064	1,208	-\$32,782	-295
Emergency funding	\$2,100		\$725		\$0			
TOTAL, ALL FUNDS	\$257,579	2,056	\$190,571	1,504	\$157,064	1,208	-\$32,782	-295
Goal 3: Provide Outdoor Recreation Opportunities								
Forest & Rangeland Research	\$9,453	87	\$9,177	75	\$7,296	77	-\$1,881	2
National Forest System	\$271,363	2,939	\$272,631	2,924	\$258,426	2,952	-\$14,205	28
Capital Improvement & Maintenance	\$462,387	3,398	\$396,060	2,992	\$369,601	2,651	-\$26,459	-341
Total, Appropriated Funds	743,203	6,424	677,868	5,991	635,323	5,681	-\$42,545	-311
Permanent Funds	\$48,327	524	\$65,587	536	\$54,062	536	-\$11,525	0
Trust Funds	\$38,258	272	\$55,603	270	\$43,125	270	-\$12,478	0
Subtotal, Non-emergency funding	\$829,788	7,220	\$799,058	6,797	\$732,510	6,487	-\$66,548	-311
Emergency funding	\$87,868		\$7,659		\$0		-\$7,659	0
TOTAL, ALL FUNDS	\$917,656	7,220	\$806,717	6,797	\$732,510	6,487	-\$66,548	-311
Goal 4: Help Meet Energy Resource Needs								
Forest & Rangeland Research	\$17,200	160	\$16,157	154	\$15,415	133	-\$742	-21
State and Private Forestry	\$19,032	77	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
National Forest System	\$88,105	963	\$90,378	816	\$94,054	833	\$3,676	18
Total, Appropriated Funds	\$124,337	1,200	\$106,535	970	\$109,469	966	\$2,934	-3
Permanent Funds	\$408	0	\$500	0	\$3,880	5	\$3,380	5
Emergency funding			\$1					
TOTAL, ALL FUNDS	\$124,745	1,200	\$107,035	970	\$113,349	971	\$6,314	2
Goal 5: Improve Watershed Condition								
Forest and Rangeland Research	\$97,572	717	\$91,581	607	\$87,256	774	-\$4,325	167
State and Private Forestry	[832,320]	[---]	\$34,189	77	\$33,880	82	-\$309	5
National Forest System	\$674,101	7,677	\$682,609	7,260	\$652,821	7,320	-\$29,788	61
Capital Improvement & Maintenance	\$38,485	330	\$38,627	288	\$13,000	204	-\$25,627	-85
Other Appropriations	\$3,021	19	\$3,130	19	\$3,932	19	\$802	0
Total, Appropriated Funds	\$813,179	8,743	\$850,136	8,252	\$790,889	8,399	-\$59,247	148
Permanent Funds	\$2,226	61	\$102,074	1,037	\$91,079	1,042	-\$10,995	5
Trust Funds	\$107,009	823	\$210,219	924	\$160,000	1,023	-\$50,219	99
Subtotal, Non-emergent funds	\$922,414	9,627	\$1,162,429	10,213	\$1,041,968	10,464	-\$120,461	252
Emergency Funds	\$7,847		\$12,946		\$0		-\$12,946	0
TOTAL, ALL FUNDS	\$930,261	9,627	\$1,175,375	10,213	\$1,041,968	10,464	-\$133,407	252
Goal 6: Other Forest Service Programs & Activities								
Forest and Rangeland Research	\$86,561	820	\$96,615	855	\$90,255	823	-\$6,360	-32
State and Private Forestry	\$126,362	206	\$99,113	118	\$88,361	93	-\$10,752	-25
National Forest System	\$329,317	3,086	\$335,790	3,465	\$369,505	3,345	\$33,715	-120
Capital Improvement & Maintenance	\$13,829	91	[\$9,725]	[82]	[\$9,333]	[79]	---	---
Land Acquisition	\$62,292	138	\$43,159	140	\$26,361	102	-\$16,798	-38
Other Appropriations	\$5,943	26	\$5,056	23	\$5,374	26	\$318	3
Total, Appropriated Funds	\$624,304	4,367	\$579,733	4,602	\$579,856	4,389	\$123	-212
Permanent Funds	\$439,032	237	\$495,168	312	\$482,671	332	-\$12,497	20
Subtotal, Non-emergent funds	\$1,069,279	4,630	\$1,079,957	4,937	\$1,067,901	4,747	-\$12,056	-190
Emergency funds	\$38,643		\$8,738		\$0		-\$8,738	0
TOTAL, ALL FUNDS	\$1,107,922	4,630	\$1,088,695	4,937	\$1,067,901	4,747	-\$20,794	-190
TOTAL, ALL GOALS								
Forest & Rangeland Research	\$276,384	2,505	\$278,929	2,379	\$267,791	2,405	-\$11,138	26
State and Private Forestry	\$292,506	858	\$279,406	874	\$244,410	777	-\$34,996	-97
National Forest System	\$1,380,806	14,851	\$1,403,391	14,691	\$1,398,066	14,678	-\$5,325	-13
Wildland Fire Management	\$1,703,016	11,520	\$1,753,214	11,382	\$1,768,195	11,910	\$14,981	528
Capital Improvement & Maintenance	\$514,701	3,819	\$434,687	3,280	\$382,601	2,855	-\$52,086	-425
Land Acquisition	\$62,292	138	\$43,159	140	\$26,361	102	-\$16,798	-38
Other Appropriations	\$8,964	45	\$8,186	42	\$9,306	45	\$1,120	3
Subtotal, Appropriated Funds, non-emergency	\$4,238,669	33,736	\$4,200,972	32,790	\$4,096,730	32,772	-\$104,242	-18
Emergency Funding	\$581,929		\$57,000		\$0		-\$57,000	
Total, Appropriated Funds	\$4,820,598	33,736	\$4,257,972	32,790	\$4,096,730	32,772	-\$161,242	-18
Permanent Funds	\$571,432	1,737	\$663,329	1,885	\$631,692	1,915	-\$31,637	30
Trust Funds	\$145,267	1,095	\$265,822	1,194	\$203,125	1,293	-\$62,697	99
Subtotal, Non-emergency funding	\$4,955,368	36,568	\$5,130,123	35,869	\$4,931,547	35,980	-\$68,368	111
Emergency Funding	\$581,929		\$57,000		\$0		-\$57,000	0
TOTAL, ALL FUNDS*	\$5,537,297	36,568	\$5,187,123	35,869	\$4,931,547	35,980	\$11,368	111

*Does not include 627 Working Capital Fund FTEs in each year
Permanent Funds and Trust Funds show Program Level amounts, so totals for this chart will differ from the Three Year Budget Authority Table

FY 2005 - FY 2007 Funding and FTEs by Strategic Goal

(dollars in thousands)

	FY 2005 Enacted		FY 2006 Enacted		FY 2007 Pres Budget		FY 2007 vs FY 2006	
	Amount	Staff Years	Amount	Staff Years	Amount	Staff Years	Amount	Staff Years
Goal 1: Reduce Catastrophic Wildland Fire Risk								
Forest & Rangeland Research	\$30,404	269	\$29,431	254	\$34,469	287	\$5,038	33
S&PF: State Fire Assistance	\$32,920	57	\$32,930	59	\$26,960	58	-\$5,970	-1
S&PF: Volunteer Fire Assistance	\$5,917	0	\$5,911	0	\$5,858	0	-\$53	0
WFM: Preparedness	\$676,470	7,280	\$666,068	5,725	\$655,887	6,228	-\$10,181	503
WFM: Operations -Suppression	\$648,859	1,695	\$690,186	3,350	\$746,176	3,097	\$55,990	-253
WFM: Operations - Hazardous Fuels	\$262,539	2,230	\$281,793	2,370	\$291,792	2,275	\$9,999	-95
WFM: NFP - Rehabilitation	\$12,819	0	\$6,188	46	\$1,980	15	-\$4,208	-31
WFM: NFP - Research and Development	\$21,719	192	\$22,877	167	\$20,121	166	-\$2,756	-1
WFM: NFP - Joint Fire Science	\$7,889	0	\$7,882	0	\$3,960	0	-\$3,922	0
WFM: NFP State Fire Assistance	\$40,179	7	\$45,816	2	\$29,115	2	-\$16,701	0
WFM: NFP Volunteer Fire Assistance	\$7,889	0	\$7,772	0	\$7,810	0	\$38	0
Total -Appropriated Funds	\$1,747,604	11,730	\$1,796,854	11,973	\$1,824,128	12,128	\$27,274	155
Permanent Funds - Brush Disposal*	\$12,003	130						
Total - Non-emergency funds	\$1,759,607	11,860	\$1,796,854	11,973	\$1,824,128	12,128	\$27,274	155
Emergency Funds**	\$445,471		\$26,931					
Total Funding - Goal 1	\$2,205,078	11,860	\$1,823,785	11,973	\$1,824,128	12,128	\$27,274	155

* Brush Disposal moved from Goal 1 (Fire) to Goal 5 (Watershed) starting in FY 2006

**Emergency Funds, FY 2005 - Includes \$394,443 for fire suppression (P.L. 108-108), \$30,000 for San Bernardino NF hazardous fuels (P.L. 108-287), \$1,028 for hurricane damage related projects in the WFM appropriations and \$20,000 in the S&PF appropriation) (P.L.. 108-324).

FY 2005 - FY 2007 Funding and FTEs by Strategic Goal

(dollars in thousands)

	FY 2005 Enacted		FY 2006 Enacted		FY 2007 Pres Budget		FY 2007 vs FY 2006	
	Amount	Staff Years	Amount	Staff Years	Amount	Staff Years	Amount	Staff Years
Goal 2: Reduce Impacts from Invasive Species								
Forest & Rangeland Research	\$35,195	452	\$35,968	434	\$33,100	311	-\$2,868	-123
S&PF: Forest Health, Federal Lands	\$54,236	436	\$53,438	458	\$49,849	457	-\$3,589	-1
S&PF: Forest Health, Cooperative Lands	\$47,629	57	\$46,928	62	\$34,581	62	-\$12,347	0
International Forestry	\$6,410	25	\$6,897	0	\$4,921	25	-\$1,976	25
NFS: Vegetation and Watershed	\$17,920	185	\$21,983	202	\$23,259	226	\$1,276	25
WFM: NFP - Forest Health, Federal Lands	\$14,792	116	\$14,780	120	\$6,802	120	-\$7,978	0
WFM: NFP - Forest Health, Cooperative Lands	\$9,861	0	\$9,852	7	\$4,552	7	-\$5,300	0
Total - Appropriated Funds	\$186,043	1,271	\$189,846	1,283	\$157,064	1,208	-\$32,782	-74
Permanent Funds - Salvage Sales*	\$69,436	785						
Total - Non-emergency funds	\$255,479	2,056	\$189,846	1,283	\$157,064	1,208	-\$32,782	-74
Emergency Funds**	\$2,100		\$725					
Total Funding - Goal 2	\$257,579	2,056	\$190,571	1,283	\$157,064	1,208	-\$32,782	-74

* Salvage Sales moved from Goal 2 (Invasives) to Goal 5 (Watershed) starting in FY 2006

**Emergency Funds, FY 2005 - funding for hurricane damage related projects (P.L. 108-324); FY 2006 funding in P.L. 109-148)

FY 2005 - FY 2007 Funding and FTEs by Strategic Goal

(dollars in thousands)

	FY 2005 Enacted		FY 2006 Enacted		FY 2007 Pres Budget		FY 2007 vs FY 2006	
	Amount	Staff Years	Amount	Staff Years	Amount	Staff Years	Amount	Staff Years
Goal 3: Provide Outdoor Recreation Opportunities								
Forest & Rangeland Research	\$9,453	87	\$9,177	75	\$7,296	77	-\$1,881	2
NFS: Recreation, Heritage & Wilderness Resources	\$257,343	2,812	\$261,299	2,878	\$250,880	2,874	-\$10,419	-4
NFS: Wildlife and Fish Habitat Management	\$9,089	89	\$9,115	90	\$7,546	78	-\$1,569	-11
NFS: Centennial of Service Challenge	\$4,931	38	\$2,217	11	\$0	0	-\$2,217	-11
Capital Improvement & Maintenance	\$462,387	3,398	\$396,060	1,992	\$369,601	2,651	-\$26,459	659
Total -Appropriated Funds	\$743,202	6,424	\$677,868	5,045	\$635,323	5,681	-\$42,545	635
Emergency Funds*	\$87,868		\$7,659					
Total Funding - Goal 3	\$831,070	6,424	\$685,527	5,045	\$635,323	5,681	-\$42,545	635

* IFY 2005 Emergency Funding includes \$50,815 for hurricane damage related CI&M projects and \$10,000 for Forest Stewardship program (P.L. 108-324) \$2,663 for hurricane damage projects in NFS (108-324), and \$24,390 in southern California flood damage funds (P.L. 109-113); FY 2006 funding in P.L. 109-148)

FY 2005 - FY 2007 Funding and FTEs by Strategic Goal

(dollars in thousands)

	FY 2005 Enacted		FY 2006 Enacted		FY 2007 Pres Budget		FY 2007 vs FY 2006	
	Amount	Staff Years	Amount	Staff Years	Amount	Staff Years	Amount	Staff Years
Goal 4: Help Meet Energy Resource Needs								
Forest & Rangeland Research	\$17,200	160	\$16,320	154	\$15,415	133	-\$905	-21
S&PF: Economic Action Programs*	\$19,032	77	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
NFS: Minerals and Geology Management	\$47,696	516	\$50,632	357	\$54,040	423	\$3,408	66
NFS: Landownership Management	\$40,409	447	\$39,746	425	\$40,014	411	\$268	-14
Total -Appropriated Funds	\$124,337	1,200	\$106,698	936	\$109,469	966	\$2,771	31
Emergency Funds**	\$0		\$1					
Total Funding - Goal 4	\$124,337	1,200	106,699	936	\$109,469	966	\$2,771	31

* Economic Action Programs moved to Goal 6 (All Other) starting in FY 2006

** Emergency funds in FY 2006 in P.L. 109-148

FY 2005 - FY 2007 Funding and FTEs by Strategic Goal

(dollars in thousands)

	FY 2005 Enacted		FY 2006 Enacted		FY 2007 Pres Budget		FY 2007 vs FY 2006	
	Amount	Staff Years	Amount	Staff Years	Amount	Staff Years	Amount	Staff Years
Goal 5: Improve Watershed Condition								
Forest & Rangeland Research	\$97,572	717	\$91,581	607	\$87,256	774	-\$4,325	167
S&PF: Forest Stewardship*	\$0	0	\$34,189	80	\$33,880	82	-\$309	2
NFS: Land Management Planning**	\$42,680	510	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
NFS: Inventory and Monitoring***	\$12,596	130	\$48,557	235	\$0	0	-\$48,557	-235
NFS: Wildlife and Fish Habitat Management	\$125,660	1,369	\$123,750	1,271	\$116,002	1,268	-\$7,748	-4
NFS: Grazing Management	\$48,034	555	\$48,279	548	\$39,735	466	-\$8,544	-82
NFS: Forest Products	\$273,247	3,243	\$280,115	3,347	\$310,114	3,770	\$29,999	423
NFS: Vegetation and Watershed Management	\$166,954	1,834	\$154,639	1,271	\$159,769	1,597	\$5,130	326
NFS: Minerals and Geology Management****	\$0	0	\$25,052	205	\$27,202	219	\$2,150	14
NFS: Centennial of Service Challenge	\$4,930	37	\$2,217	11	\$0	0	-\$2,217	-11
Capital Improvement & Maintenance	\$38,485	330	\$38,627	295	\$13,000	204	-\$25,627	-91
Other Appropriations: Range Betterment Fund	\$2,472	19	\$3,130	19	\$3,932	19	\$802	0
Total -Appropriated Funds	\$812,630	1,357	\$850,136	922	\$790,889	856	-\$53,191	-66
Emergency Funds*****	\$7,847		\$12,946					
Total Funding - Goal 5	\$820,477	1,357	\$863,082	922	\$790,889	856	-\$53,191	-66

* Forest Stewardship moved from Goal 6 (All Other) to Goal 5 (Watershed) in FY 2006

** Land Management Planning activity "Create/Revise Forest Plan Projects" moved from Goal 5 (Watershed) to Goal 6 (All Other) starting in FY 2006

*** Inventory and Monitoring broadscale assessment activities moved to Goal 6 (All Other) in FY 2007 and combined with "Landscape Scale Assessments" into activity

"Number of ecosystem assessment activities completed

**** ECAP/AML program transferred from Vegetation and Watershed Management to Minerals and Geology in FY 2006

***** Emergency Funding, FY 2005 includes \$7,847 for hurricane damage related projects (P.L. 108-324); FY 2006 funding in P.L. 109-148

FY 2005 - FY 2007 Funding and FTEs by Strategic Goal

(dollars in thousands)

	FY 2005 Enacted		FY 2006 Enacted		FY 2007 Pres Budget		FY 2007 vs FY 2006	
	Amount	Staff Years	Amount	Staff Years	Amount	Staff Years	Amount	Staff Years
Goal 6: Mission Related Work in Addition to That Which Supports the Agency Goals								
Forest & Rangeland Research	\$86,561	820	\$96,615	855	\$90,255	823	-\$6,360	-32
S&PF: Forest Stewardship*	\$32,320	84	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
S&PF: Forest Legacy	\$57,134	22	\$56,536	26	\$61,515	26	\$4,979	0
S&PF: Urban and Community Forestry	\$31,950	69	\$28,451	67	\$26,846	67	-\$1,605	0
S&PF: Economic Action Program	\$0	0	\$9,537	42	\$0	0	-\$9,537	-42
S&PF: Forest Resource and Inventory Analysis	\$4,958	31	\$4,589	14	\$0	0	-\$4,589	-14
NFS: Land Management Planning	\$20,487	198	\$58,188	558	\$55,555	579	-\$2,633	21
NFS: Inventory and Monitoring**	\$154,706	1,478	\$119,118	1,303	\$154,135	1,432	\$35,017	129
NFS: Vegetation and Watershed Management	\$4,740	40	\$4,719	35	\$4,554	34	-\$165	-1
NFS: Minerals and Geology Management***	\$8,051	65	\$8,918	63	\$0	0	-\$8,918	-63
NFS: Landownership Management	\$51,720	545	\$51,886	527	\$44,271	477	-\$7,615	-50
NFS: Law Enforcement Operations	\$86,014	756	\$87,887	880	\$110,000	823	\$22,113	-57
NFS: Valles Caldera National Preserve	\$3,599	4	\$5,074	1	\$990	0	-\$4,084	-1
Capital Improvement and Maintenance****	\$13,829	91	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Land Acquisition	\$62,292	138	\$43,159	118	\$26,361	102	-\$16,798	-16
Other Appropriations: Gifts, Donations & Requests	\$64	0	\$63	0	\$63	0	\$0	0
Other Appropriations: Subsistence Management	\$5,879	26	\$4,993	24	\$5,311	26	\$318	2
Total -Appropriated Funds	\$624,304	4,367	\$579,733	4,514	\$579,856	4,389	\$123	-124
Emergency Funds*****	\$38,643		\$8,738					
Total Funding - Goal 6	\$662,947	4,367	\$588,471	4,514	\$579,856	4,389	\$123	-124

* Forest Stewardship moved to Goal 5 (Watershed) starting in FY 2006

** All funding for Inventory and Monitoring moved to Goal 6 in FY 2007

*** Manage Geologic Resources and Hazards activity moved to Goal 5 in FY 2007

**** Infrastructure Improvement moved to Goal 3 (Recreation) starting in FY 2006

*****Emergency funding for FY 2005 Includes \$1,643 for hurricane damage related projects (P.L. 108-324); funding for FY 2006 hurricane damage in P.L. 109-xxx

Chapter 3

Performance Management

Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) Overview

Introduction

The Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) is used to evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of agency programs. It is a rigorous process that uses a standard set of questions applied to all programs to assess a program’s purpose and design, how well the program supports an agency’s strategic goals and objectives, how well it is managed, and results achieved by the program. Programs are scored using five categories: effective; moderately effective; adequate; ineffective; and if the program does not have adequate performance measures, results not demonstrated. Programs receiving a score of results not demonstrated must complete a PART reassessment.

Program Assessment Summary

The Forest Service has completed nine PART assessments to date (through the fiscal year 2007 President’s Budget Request). Two of these assessments were reassessments from earlier PART analyses, which resulted in improved performance measures and improved scores. For the fiscal year 2008 President’s Budget Request, the Forest Service will complete two new assessments, in addition to completing two reassessments. Below is a summary of assessments by program area, which includes actions taken to improve PART scores.

Figure 1: PART Schedule for the USDA Forest Service

Budget Year	Program Assessed	Status
2004	Wildland Fire Management	●
	Capital Improvement and Maintenance	○
2005	Land Acquisition	●
	Forest Legacy	●
2006	Invasive species	●
	Forest Legacy Reassessment	○↑
2007	Energy	○
	Recreation	○
	Land Acquisition Reassessment	○↑
2008	Support Mission	NA
	Watershed Management	NA
	Wildland Fire Management Reassessment	NA
	Invasive Species Reassessment	NA

Legend	
○	Moderately Effective
○	Adequate
●	Results Not Demonstrated
↑	Reassessment Demonstrating Improvement
NA	Assessment Scheduled

Wildland Fire Management

Initial Assessment: Fiscal Year 2004 President's Budget Request

Rating: Results Not Demonstrated (RND)

Reassessment Scheduled: Fiscal Year 2008 President's Budget Request

Actions Taken To Improve PART Score

Performance Measures Changes

The agency, in cooperation with Department of Interior, is in the process of approving new performance measures that will be contained in the 10-Year Comprehensive Strategy. In addition, the agency is reporting on specific performance measures associated with fire suppression costs as directed by Congress.

Partnership Development

Since the original PART assessment, the Forest Service has worked in cooperation with the Department of Interior and States to develop a 10-year Comprehensive Strategy.

Program Cost Reductions

The agency will report on the many actions taken to date to reduce costs. Most actions have occurred since the RND rating.

Independent Reviews

The agency will report on the numerous independent reviews that have occurred since the RND score was issued. The report will include the actions taken to address shortfalls.

Capital Improvement and Maintenance

Initial Assessment: Fiscal Year 2004 President's Budget Request

Rating: Adequate

Actions Taken To Implement PART Recommendations

- Use enhanced disposal authority to reduce the number of excess facilities; align the road system with available resources; and assess projects for efficiency improvements.
- Continue facility and developed recreation site master planning efforts to identify optimum locations, sizes and numbers of facilities to reduce future maintenance needs.
- Continue facility assessments to optimize utilization, reduce costs, and improve the facility condition index by reducing facility deferred maintenance by at least 25 percent by 2010.

Land Acquisition

Initial Assessment: Fiscal Year 2005 President's Budget Request

Rating: Results Not Demonstrated (RND)

Reassessment Completed: Fiscal Year 2007 President's Budget Request

Rating: Adequate

Actions Taken To Improve PART Score

Performance Measures Changes

The Forest Service developed two new outcome measures for acres acquired that increase public access, recreation opportunities, and threatened and endangered species habitat.

Forest Legacy

Initial Assessment: Fiscal Year 2005 President's Budget Request

Rating: Results Not Demonstrated (RND)

Reassessment Completed: Fiscal Year 2006 President's Budget Request

Rating: Moderately Effective

Actions Taken To Improve PART Score

Performance Measures Changes

The agency developed and implemented new outcome and efficiency measures that more accurately capture the benefits of the program. The program received credit for developing a national 5-year program strategic direction that sets national program goals and measures performance annually as well as for electing to undergo periodic independent assessments of program management effectiveness.

Invasive species

Initial Assessment: Fiscal Year 2006 President's Budget Request

Rating: Results Not Demonstrated (RND)

Reassessment Scheduled: Fiscal Year 2008 President's Budget Request

Actions Taken To Improve PART Score

Performance Measures Changes

The agency developed new measures that are aimed at refining outcome-based performance measures as well as efficiency measures, both of which attempt to look at the environmental and economic effects of treatments.

Funding Allocation Changes

The agency is updating the national risk assessment map, which will assist in prioritizing allocations, and is implementing a new, performance-based allocation system beginning with the 2006 allocation process.

Independent Review

An independent program review will be completed during fiscal year 2006

Energy

Initial Assessment: Fiscal Year 2007 President's Budget Request

Rating: Adequate

Actions Taken To Implement PART Recommendations

- Initiate a comprehensive energy program evaluation by an independent consultant to focus on the processing of oil and gas lease nominations and applications to drill and the administration of oil and gas operations.

Recreation

Initial Assessment: Fiscal Year 2007 President's Budget Request

Rating: Moderately Effective

Actions Taken To Implement PART Recommendations

- Amend the Forest Service strategic plan to include Recreation Program performance measures that better link improvements in program performance with achievement of strategic goals
- Optimize available resources by completing business plans for each national forest or grassland recreation area
- Improve revenue and cost data for the program, using actual utilization and service delivery cost data, and implementing key recommendations on data reliability and use.

Support Mission

Initial Assessment Scheduled: Fiscal Year 2008 President's Budget Request

Watershed Management

Initial Assessment Scheduled: Fiscal Year 2008 President's Budget Request

Corrective Action Plans for Executive Priority Measures with Unmet Targets

Introduction

This section describes and explains the unmet targets for the executive priority measures from fiscal year 2005 that are aligned to the Forest Service's strategic goals and objectives. These measures will also be included in the agency's annual Performance and Accountability Report. Performance accountability is an integral part of the Forest Service's operating standards for work planning and accomplishment reporting. The agency assigns targets to WO staff, regions, stations, and the Northeast Area based on the agency's strategic plan goals and objectives, and input from executive leaders as to on-the-ground capability. Each unit within the agency develops a program of work consisting of specific projects planned in the Forest Service WorkPlan system that includes accomplishments based on congressional direction, the strategic plan, resource management plans, and budget allocations. Project plans are reviewed and updated throughout the fiscal year to reflect changed conditions.

Accomplishment data is reported in a designated system/database and is gathered at the national forest level and summarized to the region and agency level for use by internal and external customers. The accomplishment data for key performance measures is used as part of the annual Regional Forester and other Senior Executive Service individual performance evaluations. In 2005, the Forest Service issued an internal directive to improve internal controls over performance data reporting. Maintaining and reporting quality performance data is reinforced through individual performance plan evaluations. The Forest Service requires line officers at the regional level to certify that key performance data are valid and reliable while documenting those data items that do not meet the standard. Managers, supervisors and project staff review the completeness and quality of the data on an on-going basis at the regional, national forest, and ranger district levels. On-site activity and program reviews conducted by Washington Office staff increase the review and analysis of information reported during the year. Year-end accomplishment reports are analyzed and agency level corrective action plans are developed for unmet measures.

Following are both specific and generic explanations (OMB Circular A-11 Section 230.2) for variances from the targets based on the actual, 12-month data. Included in the "explanation and action plan" section for each performance measure is a discussion of any material inadequacies of the data, explanations for the variance, and the necessary corrective actions, if applicable.

Fiscal Year 2005 National accomplishments with a material difference short of targets (defined by 5 percent criteria)

Exec Priority	FY 2005 Accomplishment Measure	'05 Accomp Code	Accomp % of Target	Target	Accomp
EP3.1B	Total miles of high clearance road maintained at objective maintenance level (Level 1 & 2)	RD-HIGH-FN	83%	87,400	72,376
	Total miles of passenger car road maintained at objective maintenance level (Level 3, 4, & 5)	RD-PASS-FN			
EP3.1D	Rights-of-way acquired	LM-ROW-ACQ-FN	92%	250	229
EP4.1A	Oil and Gas applications processed in prescribed timeframes	MG-OG-APP-FN	27%	45%	12%
EP6.5B	Number of annual monitor and evaluation reports completed	IM-LMP-M&E-FN	89%	118	105
EP6.5C	Land Management Plan (LMP) revisions/new plans completed	PN-LMP-COMP-FN	63%	16	10

Explanations and Action Plans

Road Maintenance

Exec Priority	FY 2005 Accomplishment Measure	'05 Accomp Code	Accomp % of Target	Target	Accomp
EP3.1B	Total miles of high clearance road maintained at objective maintenance level (Level 1 & 2)	RD-HIGH-FN	83%	87,400	72,376
	Total miles of passenger car road maintained at objective maintenance level (Level 3, 4, & 5)	RD-PASS-FN			

Under accomplishment of road maintenance miles is a result of several factors. One is the need for further refinement of measure standards which has lead to inconsistent descriptions of capability (and hence inconsistent target setting) and inconsistent reporting. Another was the need to shift program emphasis and funding to engineering support due to the increased emphasis on hazardous fuels and forest management projects. The agency is in the process of refining accomplishment measure definitions to implement in FY 2008.

Rights-of-way acquired

Exec Priority	FY 2005 Accomplishment Measure	'05 Accomp Code	Accomp % of Target	Target	Accomp
EP3.1D	Rights-of-way acquired	LM-ROW-ACQ-FN	92%	250	229

Underaccomplishment was the result of several factors including the refusal of State agencies to grant easements, landowner unwillingness, defense of existing rights taking priority over acquisition of new rights, and substitution of permits in some cases in lieu of easements to accommodate fire salvage and rehabilitation activities requiring a short timeframe. The timing for reporting of capability from regions has been changed to allow more precise establishment of targets in the future to better anticipate these normal program delivery anomalies.

Oil and Gas applications processed in prescribed timeframes

Exec Priority	FY 2005 Accomplishment Measure	'05 Accomp Code	Accomp % of Target	Target	Accomp
EP4.1A	Oil and gas applications processed in prescribed timeframes	MG-OG-APP-FN	27%	45%	12%

For applications for permit to drill, the focus was on reducing the number of FY 2003 backlogged applications rather than on processing new applications. To improve performance, the Forest Service will refine performance measures to include compliance and remediation, and improve coordination to enhance program efficiency. The agency will reduce the backlog of lease applications by implementing authorities provided by the Energy Policy Act of 2005, in particular section 365, which will establish pilot offices to address application processing.

Land Management Plan (LMP) Monitoring and Evaluation Reports

Exec Priority	FY 2005 Accomplishment Measure	'05 Accomp Code	Accomp % of Target	Target	Accomp
EP6.5B	Number of annual monitor and evaluation reports completed	IM-LMP-M&E-FN	89%	118	105

The measure wording does not capture the effort associated with the requirements for monitoring and evaluation reports being completed. The action plan includes the replacement of the measure with a new measure that focuses on the requirement efforts instead of the completion of a given report. No other action is required

Land Management Plan (LMP) Revisions/New Plans Completed

Exec Priority	FY 2005 Accomplishment Measure	'05 Accomp Code	Accomp % of Target	Target	Accomp
EP6.5C	Land Management Plan (LMP) revisions/new plans completed	PN-LMP-COMP-FN	63%	16	10

The shortfall was primarily due to Region 9. That region, although doing its revisions under the 1982 rule, incorporated emphases included in the 2005 rule, reducing their accomplishments as a result. The agency has updated its schedule to reflect this and the targets will carryover into 2006 so the shortfall is not ignored.

FY2005 National accomplishments with a material difference exceeding targets (defined by 5 percent criteria)

Exec Priority	FY 2005 Accomplishment Measure	'05 Accomp Code	Accomp % of Target	Target	Accomp
EP2.1A	Acres of noxious weeds and invasive plants treated	VW-NOX-WD-TR-FN	159%	75,456	120,040
EP2.1B	Forest health acres treated on cooperative lands	SP-FHM-FIRE-COOP-FN	118%	918,000	1,083,566
	Forest health acres treated on federal lands	SP-FHM-FIRE-FED-FN			
	Forest health acres managed on cooperative lands	SP-FHM-PRO-COOP-FN			
	Forest health acres managed on federal lands	SP-FHM-PRO-FED2-FN			
EP3.1A	Miles of trails maintained to standard	TL-MTC-STD-FN	122%	20,612	25,208
EP3.1C	Number of facilities maintained to standard	FC-FAC-MNT-FN-NUM	166%	15,802	26,238
EP5.3A	Acres of terrestrial habitat enhanced	WL-HAB-FN	125%	184,715	230,867
EP5.3C	Acres of lake enhanced	WL-LAK-RE-FN	150%	12,826	19,250
EP6.3A	Acres acquired	LA-LND-PURCH-FN	151%	297,428	448,167
	Acres adjusted	LM-OWNER-ADJ-FN			
	Forest legacy acres acquired	SP-LEG-PROT-FN			
EP6.5D	Number of grazing allotments with signed decision notices	RG-GZ-NEPA-FN	115%	473	543

Explanations and Action Plans

Noxious Weed/Invasive Plant Treatment

Exec Priority	FY 2005 Accomplishment Measure	'05 Accomp Code	Accomp % of Target	Target	Accomp
EP2.1A	Acres of noxious weeds and invasive plants treated	VW-NOX-WD-TR-FN	159%	75,456	120,040

This high level of performance was achieved in every Forest Service region of the country, with individual regional performance ranging from 105 percent to 382 percent of projected performance levels for invasive plant treatments. This high level of performance reflects the agency emphasis on curbing the invasive species threat and the strategic approach to addressing the problem at the field level. In response to this level of accomplishment the agency will work with the regions with the intention of increasing proposed targets for FY 2006 and FY 2007 to more accurately reflect capability.

Forest Health Protection

Exec Priority	FY 2005 Accomplishment Measure	'05 Accomp Code	Accomp % of Target	Target	Accomp
EP2.1B	Forest health acres treated on cooperative lands	SP-FHM-FIRE-COOP-FN	118%	918,000	1,083,566
	Forest health acres treated on federal lands	SP-FHM-FIRE-FED-FN			
	Forest health acres managed on cooperative lands	SP-FHM-PRO-COOP-FN			
	Forest health acres managed on federal lands	SP-FHM-PRO-FED2-FN			

The over-accomplishment of 18 percent above the FY 2005 target is attributable to treatment efficiencies realized during final project planning and implementation stages, including reduced contract costs. No further action is necessary.

Miles of Trails receiving maintenance

Exec Priority	FY 2005 Accomplishment Measure	'05 Accomp Code	Accomp % of Target	Target	Accomp
EP3.1A	Miles of trails maintained to standard	TL-MTC-STD-FN	122%	20,612	25,208

The confidence level of the reporting precision is being examined. There are concerns about the uniformity of systems to track accomplishments. More accurate information on the conditions of trails, and the implementation of the INFRA trails module will lead to better target establishments in the future, and better precision in the reporting of actual accomplishments. This effort is underway in FY 2006.

Number of facilities maintained to standard

Exec Priority	FY 2005 Accomplishment Measure	'05 Accomp Code	Accomp % of Target	Target	Accomp
EP3.1C	Number of facilities maintained to standard	FC-FAC-MNT-FN- NUM	166%	15,802	26,238

Of the approximately 41,000 buildings in the agency, approximately 16,000 were unrated when the target was established. The assumptions made about the conditions of those buildings when the target was set for FY 2005 proved to be too pessimistic. As the facility data was cleaned up, more buildings proved to be at standard than was assumed, hence the accomplishment exceeded the target. Targets for FY 2006 and beyond will be increased to reflect the improved building condition inventory.

Terrestrial Wildlife Habitat Restored or Enhanced

Exec Priority	FY 2005 Accomplishment Measure	'05 Accomp Code	Accomp % of Target	Target	Accomp
EP5.3A	Acres of terrestrial habitat enhanced	WL-HAB-FN	125%	184,715	230,867

Favorable weather prevailed in most areas during burning seasons which allowed for increased accomplishments. This is a weather-related situation, and no further action is necessary.

Lakes Restored or Enhanced

Exec Priority	FY 2005 Accomplishment Measure	'05 Accomp Code	Accomp % of Target	Target	Accomp
EP5.3C	Acres of lake enhanced	WL-LAK-RE-FN	150%	12,826	19,250

Acres accomplished over the planned amount were acres made accessible in a single project for anadromous salmon by reconstruction of a nonfunctioning fish ladder in one region. This project was not anticipated in the original capability projections. No further action is warranted.

Acres Acquired & Acres Adjusted

Exec Priority	FY 2005 Accomplishment Measure	'05 Accomp Code	Accomp % of Target	Target	Accomp
EP6.3A	Acres acquired	LA-LND-PURCH-FN	151%	297,428	448,167
	Acres adjusted	LM-OWNER-ADJ-FN			
	Forest legacy acres acquired	SP-LEG-PROT-FN			

The increase in actual landownership acres adjusted was due to a planned FY 2004 land exchange that did not occur until FY 2005. The exchange included the Federal acquisition of approximately 18,600 acres for the conveyance of approximately 297,400 acres of both Federal lands and mineral interests to the State of Florida, for a total of about 316,000 acres. No follow-up is warranted.

Grazing Allotment Decisions Signed (Analyzed/NEPA)

Exec Priority	FY 2005 Accomplishment Measure	'05 Accomp Code	Accomp % of Target	Target	Accomp
EP6.5D	Number of grazing allotments with signed decision notices	RG-GZ-NEPA-FN	115%	473	543

The overaccomplishment for 2005 is due to the increased authority for categorical exclusions provided in the 2005 appropriations bill. Due to the late enactment of that bill, the agency could not move quickly to accomplish more last year, and the accomplishments got carried over to this year. Also, with the planning process slimmed down according to the FSM 2209.13 Chapter 90, we have been able to get more work done. All this was done through a significant effort combining multiple allotments in one document. No follow-up actions are necessary.

Chapter 4

National Fire Plan

National Fire Plan

Background

In 2000, the President requested the Secretaries of the Departments of Agriculture and the Interior to prepare a report recommending how to respond to severe, ongoing fire activity, reduce impacts of fires on rural communities and the environment, and ensure sufficient firefighting resources in the future. The report, *Managing the Impacts of Wildfire on Communities and the Environment: A Report to the President in Response to the Wildfires of 2000*, became the cornerstone of what is known as the National Fire Plan (Plan or NFP). Acting on presidential and congressional direction in 2001, the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior joined State governors and other partners in developing the *10-Year Comprehensive Strategy* and its subsequent *Implementation Plan* to further develop a coordinated strategy addressing the threats posed by wildland fire.

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

Five Years of National Fire Plan Implementation

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

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

Firefighting Challenges

In 2005, the Departments jointly spent over \$984 million suppressing fires that burned more than 8.6 million acres nationally; 4.4 million were in Alaska and 4.2 million acres in the lower 48

States. More than 240 primary residences, and 750 total structures were lost to wildfire, many were adjacent or in close proximity to Federal lands. Most tragically, the fires of 2005 resulted in the fatalities of three firefighters.

Federal wildland fire management agencies demonstrated the positive results of years of coordinating their suppression resources. Combined with State and local resources, the five agencies provided the public with an effective and seamless firefighting effort. Firefighters protected thousands of homes, businesses and other structures threatened by large fires. Of the 66,020 fires reported on public lands in 2005, 437 were classified as wildland fire use fires, occurring on 489,000 acres. National interagency initial attack was successful on 98 percent of fires in 2005.

Ultimately, measures to reduce fuel buildup and protect communities provide the best long-term method of fighting wildland fires. To this end, the agencies significantly reduced the risk associated with uncontrolled wildfires by treating hazardous fuels on over 4.34 million acres (2.93 million under the National Fire Plan), 2.44 million acres of which were in the wildland-urban interface (WUI). In addition, by using naturally occurring fire, the agencies reduced fuels on an estimated 489,000 acres in 2005.

10-Year Comprehensive Strategy Implementation Plan

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

The *10-Year Comprehensive Strategy* and its *Implementation Plan* provide for long-term implementation of NFP objectives and the Healthy Forests Initiative, and expand the emphasis on a collaboration-based solution that includes input and support from many participants, including local, State, and tribal governments, as well as non-governmental organizations. A key to the success of the *Implementation Plan* is early and frequent cooperation among all parties at the local level.

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

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

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

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

Ninety-six of the 168 actions items set forth in the plan have been completed while others comprised continuous tasks. With much of this work accomplished, the Wildland Fire Leadership Council (WFLC) launched an effort to update the implementation plan. During 2005, task groups composed of stakeholders and agency representatives have reviewed past and current tasks, actions, and performance measures and have suggested updates. In 2006, WFLC will consider these recommended changes and dialogue with the task groups to consider responsibility for data gathering and provide direction for completion of the review and update.

Wildland Fire Leadership Council

In April 2002, the Secretaries of the two Departments commissioned the Wildland Fire Leadership Council (WFLC). Members are: the Under Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment at USDA; the Assistant Secretary for Policy, Management and Budget, and the Assistant Secretary for Land and Minerals Management at DOI; the Chief of the Forest Service; the Directors of the Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Fish and Wildlife Service, Geological Survey, and National Park Service; and representatives from the U.S. Fire Administration, Western Governors' Association, National Association of Counties, National Association of State Foresters, and the Inter-Tribal Timber Council. The Council meets twice a year to address numerous policy and management issues. Consistent with the policies and actions contained within the 2007 President's Budget, the Council is dedicated to achieving consistent implementation of the goals, actions, and policies of the National Fire Plan, the *10-Year Comprehensive Strategy, Implementation Plan*, the Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy, the President's Healthy Forests Initiative, and the Healthy Forests Restoration Act.

The heads of the five wildland fire management agencies have resolved several key issues such as common performance measures, common fire cost accounting protocols, and seamless direction for an effective hazardous fuel reduction program. In 2004, WFLC commissioned a Strategic Issues Panel on Fire Suppression Costs to identify specific actions for cost containment.

In 2006, WFLC continues to direct implementation of seven recommendations from the Strategic Issues Panel. Designated cost action teams developed ambitious work plans complete with milestones, action items, deliverables, and due dates. The teams are guided by an executive oversight committee to ensure progress.

The year 2006 will see WFLC complete its review and revision of the *Implementation Plan*.

2005 National Fire Plan Accomplishments

Operations and Firefighting

- The fire management agencies conducted a nationwide effort to update the fire management plans on every land management unit. Fire management plans (FMPs) provide the framework for wildfire responses. One hundred percent of the plans have been completed.
- Achieved a 98 percent interagency success rate at containing all fires unplanned and unwanted fires.

- Successfully deployed an aerial firefighting fleet of helitankers and large fixed-wing aircraft validated for use as airtankers in response to safety concerns raised by the National Transportation Safety Board.
- Hired, maintained, and trained a wildland fire management workforce of 14,798 personnel.
- Provided a firefighting fleet of 2,074 engines, dozers, and water/foam tenders, and over 250 aircraft.
- Continued construction and maintenance on 69 facilities including crew quarters, air tanker bases, helibases, offices, and fire stations.
- Implementation of the Interagency Fire Program Management (IFPM) qualifications standard continues for key fire management positions to enhance firefighter safety and increase professionalism in interagency fire management. The 14 key IFPM standard positions have been adopted by the USDA Forest Service and four Department of the Interior agencies. Additional workforce analytical tools and data are being added to the system that will continue to enhance its value in identifying a number of performance measures.

Hazardous Fuels Reduction

- Treated some 2.93 million acres of hazardous fuels with dollars appropriated under the National Fire Plan. An additional 1.41 million acres of hazardous fuels were treated as a secondary benefit of activities funded with other appropriations. Primary benefits of these treatments were to improve wildlife habitat, restore watershed function, or enhance timber stand conditions.
- Treated 2.44 million acres in the wildland-urban interface from all funding sources.
- Treated 2.36 million acres with prescribed fire and 1.65 million acres by mechanical means.
- Treated 489,000 acres through wildland fire use.
- The Departments of Energy, the Interior, and Agriculture formed a Federal Woody Biomass Utilization Working Group to promote and support the utilization of woody biomass and woody biomass products from forest and woodland treatments.

Community Assistance

- Increased firefighting capacity by providing technical assistance, training, supplies, and equipment to nearly 11,000 small rural communities through Rural Fire Assistance (DOI) and Volunteer Fire Assistance (USDA Forest Service).
- Provided more than \$40 million for technical and financial assistance to States to enhance firefighting capacity at the state and local levels.
- Supported the organization of 2,072 new fire departments with Volunteer Fire Assistance funds.
- Entered into cooperative agreements with many rural volunteer fire departments for the purpose of protection of both communities and natural resources.
- Partnered with the National Fire Protection Association, State, Federal and nonprofit partners to encourage community responsibility for hazard mitigation through land use planning, building codes, landscaping codes, zoning, and community fire protection planning through the Firewise Communities Program.
- Leveraged more than \$4.8 million from local communities in hazard mitigation efforts and engaged more than 10,000 individuals from 1,080 communities in 47 States in workshops through the Firewise Community Program since 1999.

- Assisted communities with hazard assessments and funding for Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPP) for communities at risk.

Fire Research and Technology

- Forest Service research teams, partnering with DOI, continued to study the various aspects of wildland fire management including firefighter and public safety, fire weather and behavior, smoke dispersion, and post-fire susceptibility to invasive species.
- Initiated the Encyclopedia of Southern Fire Science, a project to synthesize a large body of fire science into a fully linked and searchable hypertext system via the internet.
- The Joint Fire Science Program (JFSP) funded 56 new research projects in support of hazardous fuels reduction, post-fire rehabilitation, and smoke management. Recommendations generated from these studies have already been incorporated into the incident response pocket guide and current wildland firefighting training curriculum.
- Examples of tools generated by Forest Service and JFSP research teams include integrated fire and weather maps to generate 3-to-12 month fire forecasts; imagery-based, burn-severity maps used by Burned Area Emergency Response teams; and a fiberboard structural product made from low- or no-value material obtained from hazardous fuels treatments.

Increased Contracting and Jobs

- Forty-four stewardship contracts were awarded in 2005, treating 35,478 acres. Byproducts from some of these projects were used in a number of products, such as timber, engineered lumber, paper and pulp, furniture and other value-added commodities, and bio-energy and bio-based products such as plastics, ethanol, and diesel. In addition, 29,324 acres of WUI high priority fuels were treated through stewardship contracting.

Rehabilitation and Restoration

- Rehabilitated and restored burned areas through reforestation, seeding, road and trail restoration, invasive plant treatment, heritage site restoration, grazing management, insect and disease treatment watershed restoration, and restoration of streams, roads, and trails. These included new projects from fires in 2004 and a continuation of project work begun in FY 2002 and 2003.
- National Fire Plan funding supported 262 rehabilitation projects in 13 States, treating 254,985 acres and performing more than 900 miles of trail reconstruction, roadwork, riparian enhancement, fencing, and boundary line location.
- Continued the Interagency Program to Supply and Manage Native Plant Materials, a long-term strategy to improve nursery and plant material center infrastructure, monitoring of restoration effects, and public/private partnerships.
- Continued to reforest burned areas through a 5-year cost-share agreement with American Forests for Wildfire ReLeaf.
- Developed a strategy with the Department of the Interior to establish monitoring protocols to evaluate the effectiveness of post-fire treatments.

Forest Health Management¹

- Provided funds for suppression, prevention, and restoration projects on nearly 71,000 acres of Federal lands and nearly 162,000 acres of cooperative lands to control and manage native and non-native invasive insects and diseases on Federal lands.
- Surveyed, detected, monitored, and evaluated native and non-native forest invasive species including insects and diseases on Federal and tribal forestlands.
- Focused invasive species suppression, prevention, and restoration efforts to support the goals of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003.

2006 Planned Accomplishments

Operations and Firefighting

- Increase wildland fire use, consistent with land and resource management plans and public and firefighter safety and report these increases in future Budget Justifications.
- Implement cost containment strategies for large fire suppression identified by the Strategic Issues Panel on Fire Suppression Costs Report accepted by the Wildland Fire Leadership Council.
- Maintain interagency 98 percent initial attack success.
- Implement emergency stabilization treatments on lands severely burned in 2006.
- Continue development and implementation of a suppression cost performance measures system as directed by FY 2005 congressional language.
- Complete Phase I (alternative analysis) of the Wildland Fire Decision Support System (WFDSS) and initiate Phase II development. The System will replace the Wildland Fire Situation Analysis (WFSA) and improve analyses of wildland fire suppression alternatives to enhance decision-making and facilitate cost containment.
- The USDA Forest Service is working with a number of Department of the Interior agencies, States, the U.S. Fire Administration, and the National Incident Management System (NIMS) National Integration Center (NIC) to adapt the current fire curriculum, qualification standards and certification system to meet the needs of the Department of Homeland Security's NIMS and the National Response Plan.
- Continue interagency development and implementation of the Fire Program Analysis (FPA) system including completing a Phase I analysis of all interagency Fire Planning Units and continue development of Phase II.
- Complete an Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-11, Part 7, Planning, Budgeting, Acquisition, and Management of Capital Assets (Exhibit 300) for all Forest Service Aviation Assets.
- Complete a feasibility study for 500 aviation-related FTEs as outlined in the USDA Forest Service Competitive Sourcing "Green Plan," FY 2005-2009.

Hazardous Fuels Reduction

- Implement provisions of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 to restore forest and rangeland health and prevent catastrophic wildfires on public lands through active land management efforts and facilitated administrative processes.

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

- Treat approximately 2.88 million acres of hazardous fuel to reduce flammability of forests, woodlands, shrublands, and grasslands, including 1.85 million acres in the WUI areas and 1.03 million acres in areas outside of WUI areas.
- Reduce fuel loads on an estimated additional 1.625 million acres as a secondary benefit of other vegetation management activities, Wildland Fire Use events, Hazard Mitigation Grants awarded under the State Fire Assistance program, and activities of the Southern Nevada Public Lands Management Act.
- When possible, use categorical exclusions (CEs) to save time and money in meeting NEPA's environmental impact analysis requirements for fuels projects.
- Encourage projects where hazardous fuels reduction is a secondary benefit of activities funded with other appropriations.

Community Assistance

- Provide technical assistance, training, supplies, and equipment to more than 10,000 small rural communities and 3,800 volunteer fire departments.
- Improve collaborative efforts with affected stakeholders to address landscape level integrated hazardous fuels treatments for high priority areas across all ownerships.
- Increase use of the provisions of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act and the President's Healthy Forests Initiative to better protect communities and the environment from the impacts of catastrophic wildland fire.

Fire Research and Technology

- Fund important JFSP projects based on priorities defined by the JFSP Governing Board.
- Performance accountability of JFSP projects will be enhanced by measuring regional or national use of JFSP products and scientific impact of studies.
- LANDFIRE, a multi-partner effort, will continue to generate sound science to help land managers make decisions about fuels treatment and fire behavior.

Increased Contracting and Jobs

- Use stewardship contracting authority to remove small diameter material, improve forest health, and stimulate local economic opportunities.
- Increase the number and impact of stewardship projects awarded. This will be accomplished by implementing lessons learned from the first two years of stewardship contracting and capitalizing on successes in collaboration with local and rural communities.
- Continue to expand the use of contracts in hazardous fuels reduction projects, especially in the wildland urban interface.
- Increase the use of web-based communication tools to encourage woody biomass utilization and provide resources for small-wood market development.

Rehabilitation and Restoration

- Implement rehabilitation projects in the highest priority areas identified within areas burned during the fires of 2003-2005, and fund these projects from previously appropriated funds and other appropriate National Forest System budget line items.
- Continue implementation of the Interagency Program to Supply and Manage Native Plant Materials.

- Continue development of a national website to provide information on the Burned Area Rehabilitation program as recommended by the Government Accountability Office.
- Continue to implement the agreement with American Forests for Wildfire ReLeaf to enhance reforestation on burned areas.

Forest Health Management¹

- Conduct native and non-native invasive insect and disease suppression and prevention projects on approximately 45,000 Federal acres and 208,000 cooperative acres.
- Program will focus invasive species suppression, prevention, and restoration efforts to support the goals of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003.

2007 Program Emphases

Strategic Priorities

- Continue to work in a collaborative manner with States, tribes, non-governmental organizations, and other partners to ensure the accomplishment of mutual objectives.
- Continue the integration of program funding to accomplish HFI and HFRA objectives efficiently and effectively.
- Emphasize the integration of Community Wildfire Protection Plans with Federal hazardous fuels mitigation priorities.
- Continue transition to a permanently reconfigured aviation fleet based on an interagency aviation strategic plan.

Operations and Firefighting

- Maintain an interagency 98 percent initial attack success rate.
- Continue to implement suppression operations cost containment strategies.
- Complete Phase 2 (develop initial prototype) of the Wildland Fire Decision Support System (WFDSS) and improve analyses of wildland fire suppression alternatives to enhance decision-making and facilitate cost containment.
- Continue interagency development and implementation of the Fire Program Analysis (FPA) system.
- Implement emergency stabilization treatments on lands that are severely burned in 2007.
- Manage and evaluate the Forest Service owned and operated fleet of aircraft in accordance with the principles specified in OMB Circular A-11, Part 7.

Hazardous Fuels Reduction

- Treat approximately 3.0 million acres of hazardous fuel to reduce flammability of forests, woodlands, shrublands, and grasslands, including 2.0 million acres in the WUI areas and 1.0 million acres in areas outside of WUI areas.
- Reduce fuel loads on an estimated additional 1.625 million acres as a secondary benefit of other vegetation management activities, Wildland Fire Use events, Hazard Mitigation Grants awarded under the State Fire Assistance program, and activities of the Southern Nevada Public Lands Management Act.

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

- Implement protocols for the Strategic Placement of Treatments to better reduce the threat to communities and natural resources from catastrophic wildland fire.
- Expand forest health protection and biomass utilization projects that support the fuels treatment program.
- Expand use of the provisions of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act and the President's Healthy Forests Initiative to better protect communities and the environment from the impacts of catastrophic wildland fire.
- Encourage projects where hazardous fuels reduction is a secondary benefit of activities funded with other appropriations.

Community Assistance

- Provide technical assistance, training, supplies, and equipment to more than 6,500 small rural communities and 3,800 volunteer fire departments.
- Use CWPPs to help guide fuel hazard reduction and forest restoration project selection across ownership on a landscape scale.

Fire Research and Technology

- Researchers will continue working to improve fire fighting preparedness through tools and models developed to predict activities such as wildfire behavior, aggression, intensity and effects.
- JFSP will continue to emphasize science application and technology transfer, balancing meeting local needs of managers with developing knowledge and tools with more national applications, and better integration across funded studies.
- JFSP will work with participating agencies and other partners to complete a new Strategic Plan to guide the program through 2012.

Increased Contracting and Jobs

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

Rehabilitation and Restoration

- Implement rehabilitation projects in the highest priority areas identified within areas burned during the fires of 2004-2006, and fund these projects from previously appropriated funds and other appropriate National Forest System budget line items.
- Continue to implement the Native Plant Materials program for burned areas.

Forest Health Management¹

- Conduct native and non-native invasive insect and disease suppression and prevention projects on approximately 24,000 Federal acres and 95,000 cooperative acres.
- Program will focus invasive species suppression, prevention, and restoration efforts to support the goals of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003.

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

2007 Budget Highlights

The budget request for 2007 continues to reflect the President's concern about the vulnerability of people and their property to the destruction caused by unwanted and uncontrolled wildfires. The President and the Secretaries are therefore proposing an increase of \$82.3 million for suppression operations, 8.9 percent more than the 2006 fire suppression budget, to enable the two Departments to respond to wildfires without having to rely so heavily on funds transferred from other accounts on an emergency basis.

The budget supports the recent enactment of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act by adding \$1.7 million for hazardous fuels reduction. These funds will be used to treat high priority acres identified through collaboration with our partners and improve the monitoring of projects.

Three-Year National Fire Plan Funding Table

(dollars in thousands)

AGENCY/Program	FY 2005 Final Approps	FY 2006 Enacted to Date with Rescissions	FY 2007 President's Budget	FY 2007 vs. FY 2006
INTERIOR				
Preparedness	258,939	268,839	274,801	5,962
Fire Suppression Operations	218,445	230,721	257,041	26,320
Other Operations:				
Hazardous Fuels Reduction	201,409	208,113	199,787	-8,326
Burned Area Rehabilitation	23,939	24,116	24,286	170
Facilities Construction and Maintenance	12,202	7,734	7,734	0
Joint Fire Science Program	7,889	5,911	5,911	0
State and Local Assistance	9,861	9,852	0	-9,852
Other Operations Total	255,300	255,726	237,718	-18,008
Subtotal, DOI	732,684	755,286	769,560	14,274
Supplementals	98,611	0	0	0
Total, DOI	831,295	755,286	769,560	14,274
FOREST SERVICE				
Preparedness	676,470	666,068	655,887	-10,181
Fire Suppression Operations	648,859	690,186	746,176	55,990
Other Operations:				
Hazardous Fuels Reduction	262,539	281,793	291,792	9,999
Rehabilitation	12,819	6,188	1,980	-4,208
Fire Plan Research and Development	21,719	22,877	20,121	-2,756
Joint Fire Science Program (A)	7,889	7,882	3,960	-3,922
Forest Health Management (Federal lands) (B)	14,792	14,780	6,802	-7,978
Forest Health Management (co-op lands) (B)	9,861	9,852	4,552	-5,300
State Fire Assistance (B)	73,099	78,746	56,075	-22,669
Volunteer Fire Assistance (B)	13,806	13,683	13,668	-15
Other Operations total	416,524	435,801	398,950	-36,851
Subtotal, Forest Service	1,741,853	1,792,055	1,801,013	8,958
Supplementals (C)	425,471	0	0	0
Total, Forest Service	2,167,324	1,792,055	1,801,013	8,958
INTERIOR & FOREST SERVICE				
Preparedness	935,409	934,907	930,688	-4,219
Fire Suppression Operations	867,304	920,907	1,003,217	82,310
Other Operations:				
Hazardous Fuels Reduction	463,948	489,906	491,579	1,673
Rehabilitation	36,758	30,304	26,266	-4,038
Facilities Construction and Maintenance	12,202	7,734	7,734	0
Joint Fire Science Program (A)	15,778	13,793	9,871	-3,922
Fire Plan Research and Development	21,719	22,877	20,121	-2,756
Forest Health Management (Federal lands) (B)	14,792	14,780	6,802	-7,978
Forest Health Management (co-op lands) (B)	9,861	9,852	4,552	-5,300

(dollars in thousands)

AGENCY/Program	FY 2005 Final Approps	FY 2006 Enacted to Date with Rescissions	FY 2007 President's Budget	FY 2007 vs. FY 2006
State Fire Assistance (B)	73,099	78,746	56,075	-22,671
Volunteer Fire Assistance (B)	13,806	13,683	13,668	-15
State and Local Assistance	9,861	9,852	0	-9,852
Other Operations total	671,824	691,527	636,668	-54,859
Subtotal	2,474,537	2,547,341	2,570,573	23,232
Supplementals (C)	524,082	0	0	0
Grand Total	2,998,619	2,547,341	2,570,573	23,232

- A) In FY 2005, Forest Service funding for Joint Fire Science Program came from Suppression appropriations. In FY 2006, Forest Service funding will come from the Preparedness appropriations. As a result, totals for Other Operations may not appear to be added correctly.
- B) Forest Service figures include both Wildland Fire Management and State & Private Forestry totals for State and Volunteer Fire Assistance lines, but only Wildland Fire Management total for Forest Health Management (Federal & co-op lands) lines.
- C) Supplemental appropriation to the Forest Service in FY 2005 was for fire suppression operations. \$30,000,000 of the FY 2005 supplemental was earmarked for hazardous fuels treatments.

National Fire Plan – Common Performance Measures
 Department of the Interior and Forest Service FY 2005 – 2007

Summary of common performance measures

Performance Measure	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Plan	FY 2007 Request
Percent of unplanned and unwanted fires controlled during initial attack	98%	98%	98%
Gross fire suppression cost per acre ^{A/}	\$170	\$160	\$174
Number of high-priority acres treated in the WUI.	1,184,629 FS	1,383,000 FS	1,500,000 FS
	<u>542,568 DOI</u>	<u>472,000 DOI</u>	<u>450,000 DOI</u>
	1,727,197 Total	1,855,000 Total	1,950,000 Total
Number of acres in condition class 2 or 3 treated outside the WUI in fire regimes 1, 2, or 3. ^{B/}	371,980 FS	235,000 FS	225,000 FS
	<u>477,742 DOI</u>	<u>373,000 DOI</u>	<u>420,000 DOI</u>
	849,722 Total	608,000 Total	645,000 Total
Number of acres in fire regimes 1, 2, or 3 moved to a better condition class ^{C/}	1,000,530 FS	678,600 FS	717,600 FS
	<u>271,551 DOI</u>	<u>230,000 DOI</u>	<u>235,000 DOI</u>
	1,272,081 Total	908,600 Total	952,600 Total
Number of acres in fire regimes 1, 2, or 3 moved to a better condition class per million dollars gross investment ^{D/}	3,578 FS	2,408 FS	2,553 FS
	<u>1,306 DOI</u>	<u>1,105 DOI</u>	<u>1,176 DOI</u>
	2,486 Total	1,855 Total	1,993 Total

A/ Estimated acres burned and costs for 2005 and 2006 are based on the 10-year actual averages from 1996-2005. Acres include all acres, regardless of ownership.

B/ In addition to these treatments, the Forest Service has or will treat additional acres, including condition class 1 non-WUI and acres as a secondary benefit of other land management activities that contribute to an improvement in condition class, as follows: FY 2005, 927,000; and FY 2006, 800,000 acres, and FY 2007, 850,000.

C/ FY 2005 Forest Service acres in fire regimes 1, 2, or 3 moved to a better condition class includes Hazardous Fuels and other vegetation management activities that improve condition class.

D/ This measure includes only Hazardous Fuels Reduction accomplishments and funding.

Chapter 5

Appropriation Language Changes

Appropriation Language Changes

FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

1.	For necessary expenses of forest and rangeland research as authorized by law, [\$283,094,000] <u>\$267,791,000</u> , to remain available until expended: [Provided, That of the funds provided, \$60,267,000 is for the forest inventory and analysis program]
2.	

1. Reflects change in the level of funding
2. Provision unnecessarily restricts agency discretion.

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

1.	For necessary expenses of cooperating with and providing technical and financial assistance to States, territories, possessions, and others, and for forest health management, including treatments of pests, pathogens, and invasive or noxious plants and for restoring and rehabilitating forests damaged by pests or invasive plants, cooperative forestry, and education and land conservation activities and conducting an international program as authorized, [\$283,577,000] <u>\$244,410,000</u> , to remain available until expended, as authorized by law of which [\$57,380,000] <u>\$61,515,000</u> is to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund: [Provided, That none of the funds provided under this heading for the acquisition of lands or interests in lands shall be available until the Forest Service notifies the House Committee on Appropriations and the Senate Committee on Appropriations, in writing, of specific contractual and grant details including the non-Federal cost share: <i>Provided further</i> , That the funds provided herein, \$1,000,000 shall be provided to Custer County, Idaho, for economic development in accordance with the Central Idaho Economic Development and Recreation Act, subject to authorization: <i>Provided further</i> , That notwithstanding any other provision of law, of the funds provided under this heading, an advance lump sum payment of \$1,000,000 shall be made available to Madison County, NC, for a forest recreation center, and a similar \$500,000 payment shall be made available to Folkmoot USA in Haywood County, NC, for Appalachian Folk programs including forest crafts.]
2.	

1. Reflects change in the level of funding.
2. Provisions unnecessarily restrict agency discretion.

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

1.	For necessary expenses of the Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, for management, protection, improvement, and utilization of the National Forest System, [\$1,424,348,000] <u>\$1,398,066,000</u> to remain available until expended, which shall include 50 percent of all moneys received during prior fiscal years as fees collected under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended, in accordance with section 4 of the Act (16 U.S.C. 4601-6a(i)
2.	

	<p>year 2006 shall be displayed by budget line item in the fiscal year 2007 budget justification: <i>Provided further</i>, That unobligated balances under this heading available at the start of fiscal year 2006 shall be displayed by budget line item in the fiscal year 2007 budget justification: <i>Provided further</i>, That of the funds provided under this heading for Forest Products, \$5,000,000 shall be allocated to the Alaska Region, in addition to its normal allocation for the purposes of preparing additional timber sale, to establish a 3-year timber supply and such funds may be transferred to other appropriation accounts as necessary to maximize accomplishment: <i>Provided further</i>, That within funds available for the purpose of implementing the Valles Caldera Preservation Act, notwithstanding the limitations of section 107(e)(2) of the Valles Caldera Preservation Act (Public Law 106-248), for fiscal year 2006, the Chair of the Board of Trustees of the Valles Caldera Trust may receive, upon request, compensation for each day (including travel time) that the Chair is engaged in the performance of the functions of the Board, except that compensation shall not exceed the daily equivalent of the annual rate in effect for members of the Senior Executive Service at the ES-1 level, and shall be in addition to any reimbursement for travel, subsistence and other necessary expenses incurred by the Chair in performance of the Chair’s duties.]</p>
--	---

1. Reflects change in the level of funding.
2. Provision unnecessarily restricts agency discretion.

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2. 	<p>For necessary expenses for forest fire pre-suppression activities on National Forest System lands, for emergency fire suppression on or adjacent to such lands or other lands under fire protection agreement, hazardous fuels reduction on or adjacent to such lands, and for emergency rehabilitation of burned-over National Forest System lands and water, [\$1,779,395,000] <u>\$1,768,195,000</u>, to remain available until expended: <i>Provided</i>, That such funds including unobligated balances under this heading, are available for repayment of advances from other appropriations accounts previously transferred for such purposes: <i>Provided further</i>, That such funds shall be available to reimburse State and other cooperating entities for services provided in response to wildfire and other emergencies or disasters to the extent such reimbursements by the Forest Service for non-fire emergencies are fully repaid by the responsible emergency management agency: [<i>Provided further</i>, That not less than 50 percent of any unobligated balances remaining (exclusive of amounts for hazardous fuels reduction) at the end of fiscal year 2005 shall be transferred to the fund established pursuant to section 3 of Public Law 71–319 (16 U.S.C. 576 et seq.) if necessary to reimburse the fund for unpaid past advances:] <i>Provided further</i>, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, \$8,000,000 of funds appropriated under this appropriation shall be used for Fire Science Research in support of the Joint Fire Science Program: <i>Provided further</i>, That all authorities for the use of funds, including the use of contracts, grants, and cooperative agreements, available to execute the Forest and Rangeland Research appropriation, are also available in the utilization of these funds for Fire Science Research: <i>Provided further</i>, That funds provided shall be available for emergency rehabilitation and restoration, hazardous fuels reduction activities in the urban-wildland interface, support to Federal emergency response, and wildfire suppression</p>
--	---

<p>3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 4. 5.</p>	<p>activities of the Forest Service: <i>Provided further</i>, That of the funds provided, [\$286,000,000] <u>\$291,792,000</u> is for hazardous fuels reduction activities, [\$6,281,000] <u>\$1,980,000</u> is for rehabilitation and restoration, [\$23,219,000] <u>\$20,121,000</u> is for research activities and to make competitive research grants pursuant to the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Research Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1641 et seq.), [\$46,500,000] <u>\$29,115,000</u> is for State fire assistance, [\$7,889,000] <u>\$7,810,000</u> is for volunteer fire assistance, [\$15,000,000] <u>\$6,802,000</u> is for forest health activities on Federal lands and [\$10,000,000] <u>\$4,552,000</u> is for forest health activities on State and private lands: <i>Provided further</i>, That amounts in this paragraph may be transferred to the “State and Private Forestry”, “National Forest System”, and “Forest and Rangeland Research” accounts to fund State fire assistance, volunteer fire assistance, forest health management, forest and rangeland research, vegetation and watershed management, heritage site rehabilitation, and wildlife and fish habitat management and restoration: [<i>Provided further</i>, That transfers of any amount in excess of those authorized in this paragraph, shall require approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations in compliance with reprogramming procedures contained in the report accompanying this Act:] <i>Provided further</i>, That funds provided under this heading for hazardous fuels treatments may be transferred to and made a part of the “National Forest System” account at the sole discretion of the Chief of the Forest Service thirty days after notifying the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations: <i>Provided further</i>, That the costs of implementing any cooperative agreement between the Federal Government and any non-Federal entity may be shared, as mutually agreed on by the affected parties: <i>Provided further</i>, That in addition to funds provided for State Fire Assistance programs, and subject to all authorities available to the Forest Service under the State and Private Forestry Appropriation, up to \$15,000,000 may be used on adjacent non-Federal lands for the purpose of protecting communities when hazard reduction activities are planned on national forest lands that have the potential to place such communities at risk: <i>Provided further</i>, That included in funding for hazardous fuel reduction is \$5,000,000 for implementing the Community Forest Restoration Act, Public Law 106–393, title VI, and any portion of such funds shall be available for use on non Federal lands in accordance with authorities available to the Forest Service under the State and Private Forestry Appropriation: <i>Provided further</i>, That the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture may authorize the transfer of funds appropriated for wildland fire management, in an aggregate amount not to exceed \$9,000,000, between the Departments when such transfers would facilitate and expedite jointly funded wildland fire management programs and projects: <i>Provided further</i>, That of the funds provided for hazardous fuels reduction, not to exceed \$5,000,000, may be used to make grants, using any authorities available to the Forest Service under the State and Private Forestry appropriation, for the purpose of creating incentives for increased use of biomass from national forest lands: <i>Provided further</i>, That funds designated for wildfire suppression shall be assessed for indirect costs on the same basis as such assessments are calculated against other agency programs. <u><i>Provided further</i>, That the Secretary of Agriculture may use the amounts appropriated under this heading for rehabilitation and restoration and other activities authorized under this heading on lands administered by the Forest Service or on adjacent non-Federal land for activities that benefit resources on lands administered by the Forest Service.</u></p>
---	---

1. Reflects change in level of funding.
2. Provision no longer necessary.
3. Reflects change in level of funding.
4. Provision unnecessarily restricts agency discretion.
5. To enhance implementation of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT & MAINTENANCE

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2. 3. 	<p>For necessary expenses of the Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, [\$441,178,000] \$382,601,000, to remain available until expended for [construction, reconstruction,] maintenance and decommissioning of recreation developed sites, and capital improvement and acquisition of recreation developed sites, buildings, and other facilities and for construction, [reconstruction, repair], decommissioning, and maintenance of forest roads and trails by the Forest Service as authorized by 16 U.S.C. 532-538 and 23 U.S.C. 101 and 205: <i>Provided</i>, That up to \$15,000,000 of the funds provided herein for road maintenance shall be available for the decommissioning of roads, including unauthorized roads not part of the transportation system, which are no longer needed. [: <i>Provided further</i>, That no funds shall be expended to decommission any system road until notice and an opportunity for public comment has been provided on each decommissioning project: <i>Provided further</i>, That of funds provided, \$3,000,000 is provided for needed rehabilitation and restoration work at Jarbidge Canyon, Nevada: <i>Provided further</i>, That the Secretary of Agriculture may authorize the transfer of up to \$1,350,000 as necessary to the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management and Fish and Wildlife Service when such transfers would facilitate and expedite needed rehabilitation work on Bureau of Land Management lands, and for the Fish and Wildlife Service to implement terms and conditions identified in the Biological Opinion.]</p>
--	--

1. Reflects change in the level of funding
2. Change provides terminology consistent with the Financial Accounting Standards Advisory Board (FASAB).
3. Provision unnecessarily restricts agency discretion.

LAND ACQUISITION

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2. 	<p>For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended (16 U.S.C. 4601-4 through 11), including administrative expenses, and for acquisition of land or waters, or interest therein, in accordance with statutory authority applicable to the Forest Service, [\$42,500,000] \$25,075,000, to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund and to remain available until expended. [: <i>Provided further</i>, That, subject to valid existing rights, all land and interests in land acquired in the Thunder Mountain area of the Payette National Forest (including patented claims and land that are encumbered by unpatented claims or previously appropriated funds under this section, or otherwise relinquished by a private party) are withdrawn from mineral entry or appropriation under Federal mining laws, and from leasing claims under Federal mineral and geothermal leasing laws.]</p>
--	---

1. Reflects change in the level of funding
2. Provisions unnecessarily restrict agency discretion.

GIFTS, DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS FOR FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

1.	For expenses authorized by 16. U.S. C. 1643(b), [\$64,000] <u>\$63,000</u> to remain available until expended, to be derived from the fund established pursuant to the above Act.
----	--

1. Reflects change in the level of funding.

MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL FOREST LANDS FOR SUBSISTENCE USES

1.	For necessary expenses of the Forest Service to manage Federal lands in Alaska for subsistence uses under title VIII of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (Public Law 96-487), [\$5,067,000] <u>\$5,311,000</u> , to remain available until expended.
----	--

1. Reflects change in the level of funding.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

1.	[None of the funds made available under this Act shall be obligated or expended to abolish any region, to move or close any regional office for National Forest System administration of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture without the consent advance notification of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.]
----	--

1. Provision unnecessarily restricts agency discretion.

1.	...[and if and only if all previously appropriated emergency contingent funds under the heading `Wildland Fire Management' have been released by the President and apportioned and all wildfire suppression funds under the heading `Wildland Fire Management' are obligated.]
2.	[The first transfer of funds into the Wildland Fire Management account shall include unobligated funds, if available, from the Land Acquisition account and the Forest Legacy program within the State and Private Forestry account.]

1. Provisions unnecessarily restrict agency discretion. Also, combined with Federal Government accounting procedures, these provisions could cause stoppage of wildfire suppression activities. Once all suppression funds are obligated, account balances will be zero and at that point the Forest Service may have to stop suppression activities. To avoid this situation, transfers must be initiated prior to balances reaching zero.
2. Provision unnecessarily restricts agency discretion.

1.	[None of the funds made available to the Forest Service under this Act shall be subject to transfer under the provisions of section 702(b) of the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944 (7 U.S.C. 2257) or 7 U.S.C. 147b, except that in fiscal year 2006 the Forest Service may transfer funds to the `National Forest System' account from other agency accounts to enable the agency's law enforcement program to pay full operating costs including overhead.]
2.	None of the funds available to the Forest Service may be reprogrammed without the [advance approval] <u>notification</u> of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations in accordance with the reprogramming procedures contained in the report accompanying this Act.
2.	[Not more than \$72,646,000 of funds available to the Forest Service shall be transferred to the Working Capital Fund of the Department of Agriculture. Nothing in this paragraph shall prohibit or limit the use of reimbursable agreements requested by the Forest Service in order to obtain services from the Department of Agriculture's National Information Technology Center.]

- 1. Language is no longer needed.
- 2. Provision unnecessarily restricts agency discretion.

1.	Funds available to the Forest Service shall be available to conduct a program of [not less than] <u>up to \$2,500,000</u> for high priority projects within the scope of the approved budget which shall be carried out by the Youth Conservation Corps.
----	--

- 1. Provision unnecessarily restricts agency discretion.

1.	Pursuant to section 2(b)(2) of Public Law 98-244, [\$3,000,000] <u>up to \$2,500,000</u> of the funds available to the Forest Service shall be advanced to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation...
----	---

- 1. Reflects a change in level of funding.

1.	Funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be available for interactions with, and providing technical <u>and financial</u> assistance to, rural communities <u>and natural resource based businesses</u> for sustainable rural development purposes[.]; <i>Provided, That no more than 2 percent of any unit's budget may be used for such purposes; Provided further, That no more than 5 percent of the funds in any budget line item may be used for such purposes.</i>
----	---

- 1. Increases authority to provide technical and financial assistance and provides funding limit on levels technical and financial assistance.

1.	[For each fiscal year through 2009, funds available to the Forest Service in this Act may be used for the purpose of expenses associated with primary and secondary schooling for dependents of agency personnel stationed in Puerto Rico prior to the date of enactment of
----	---

	this Act, who are subject to transfer and reassignment to other locations in the United States, at a cost not in excess of those authorized for the Department of Defense for the same area, when it is determined by the Chief of the Forest Service that public schools available in the locality are unable to provide adequately for the education of such dependents.]
--	---

1. Multi-year authorization.

1.	Funds available to the Forest Service, [not to exceed \$35,000,000] shall be assessed for the purpose of performing facilities maintenance. Such assessments shall occur using a square foot rate charged on the same basis the agency uses to assess programs for payment of rent, utilities, and other support services.
----	--

1. Provision unnecessarily restricts agency discretion.

1.	[In support of management of the National Wildlife Refuge System, Lot 6C of United States Survey 2538-A, containing 2.39 acres and the residential triplex situated thereon, located in Kodiak, Alaska, is hereby transferred from the USDA Forest Service to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.]
----	--

1. One-time authorization.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

1.	SEC. 405. Estimated overhead charges, deductions, reserves or holdbacks from programs, projects, activities and subactivities to support government-wide, departmental, agency or bureau administrative functions or headquarters, regional or central operations shall be presented in annual budget justifications [and subject to approval by the Committees on Appropriations]. <u>Advance notice</u> of changes to such estimates shall be presented to the Committees on Appropriations [for approval].
2.	[SEC. 406. None of the funds made available in this Act may be transferred to any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government except pursuant to a transfer made by, or transfer provided in, this Act or any other Act.]
3.	SEC. [407] <u>406</u> . None of the funds in this Act may be used to plan, prepare, or offer for sale timber from trees classified as giant sequoia (<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>) which are located on National Forest System or Bureau of Land Management lands in a manner different than such sales were conducted in fiscal year 2005] <u>2006</u> .

1. Provisions or portions of provisions unnecessarily restrict agency discretion.
2. Provision unnecessarily restricts agency discretion.
3. Updates fiscal year.

1.	SEC. [408] <u>407</u> LIMITATON OF FUNDS ... (c) Report.—On September 30, [2006] <u>2007</u> ...
----	---

1. Updates fiscal year.

1.	SEC. [409] 408 . Notwithstanding any other provision of law, amounts appropriated to or earmarked in committee reports for the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Indian Health Service by Public Laws 103-138, 103-332, 104-134, 104-208, 105-83, 105-277, 106-113, 106-291, 107-63, 108-7, 108-108, [and] 108-447, and 109-54 for payments to tribes and tribal organizations for contract support costs associated with self-determination or self-governance contracts, grants, compacts, or annual funding agreements with the Bureau of Indian Affairs or the Indian Health Service as funded by such Acts, are the total amounts available for fiscal years 1994 through [2005] <u>2006</u> for such purposes, except that, for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, tribes and tribal organizations may use their tribal priority allocations for unmet contract support costs of ongoing contracts, grants, self-governance compacts or annual funding agreements.
----	---

1. Updates fiscal year.

1.	[SEC. 412. Section 3(a) of the Act of June 9, 1930 (commonly known as the Knutson-Vandenberg Act; 16 U.S.C. 576), is amended— (1) by striking “or” following “stand of timber,” in (3); and (2) by striking the period following “wildlife habitat management” in (4), and inserting “, or (5) watershed restoration, wildlife habitat improvement, control of insects, disease and noxious weeds, community protection activities, and the maintenance of forest roads, within the Forest Service region in which the timber sale occurred: Provided, That such activities may be performed through the used of contracts, forest product sales, and cooperative agreements.”]
----	---

1. Provision passed in 2006 Appropriations Bill; Act is thus already so amended.

1.	SEC. [413] 411 . Amounts deposited during fiscal year [2005] <u>2006</u> in the roads and trails fund provided for in the 14th paragraph under the heading `FOREST SERVICE' of the Act of March 4, 1913 (37 Stat. 843; 16 U.S.C. 501), shall be used by the Secretary of Agriculture, without regard to the State in which the amounts were derived, to repair or reconstruct roads, bridges, and trails on National Forest System lands or to carry out and administer projects to improve forest health conditions, which may include the repair or reconstruction of roads, bridges, and trails on National Forest System lands in the wildland-community interface where there is an abnormally high risk of fire.
----	--

1. Updates provision to apply to funds deposited in FY 2006.

1.	[SEC. 414. Other than in emergency situations, none of the funds in this Act may be used to operate telephone answering machines during core business hours unless such answering machines include an option that enables callers to reach promptly an individual on-duty with the agency being contacted.]
----	---

1. Provision unnecessarily restricts agency discretion.

1.	SEC. [415] 412. Prior to October 1, [2006] 2007, the Secretary of Agriculture shall not be considered to be in violation of subparagraph 6(f)(5)(A) of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1604(f)(5)(A)) solely because more than 15 years have passed without revision of the plan for a unit of the National Forest System. Nothing in this section exempts the Secretary from any other requirement of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act (16 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.) or any other law: ...
----	--

1. Extends provision until the end of FY 2007.

1.	[SEC. 416. No timber sale in Region 10 shall be advertised if the indicated rate is deficit when appraised using a residual value approach that assigns domestic Alaska values for western redcedar. Program accomplishments shall be based on volume sold. Should Region 10 sell, in the current fiscal year, the annual average portion of the decadal allowable sale quantity called for in the current Tongass Land Management Plan in sales which are not deficit when appraised using a residual value approach that assigns domestic Alaska values for western redcedar, all of the western redcedar timber from those sales which is surplus to the needs of domestic processors in Alaska, shall be made available to domestic processors in the contiguous 48 United States at prevailing domestic prices. Should Region 10 sell, in the current fiscal year, less than the annual average portion of the decadal allowable sale quantity called for in the Tongass Land Management Plan in sales which are not deficit when appraised using a residual value approach that assigns domestic Alaska values for western redcedar, the volume of western redcedar timber available to domestic processors at prevailing domestic prices in the contiguous 48 United States shall be that volume: (1) which is surplus to the needs of domestic processors in Alaska; and (2) is that percent of the surplus western redcedar volume determined by calculating the ratio of the total timber volume which has been sold on the Tongass to the annual average portion of the decadal allowable sale quantity called for in the current Tongass Land Management Plan. The percentage shall be calculated by Region 10 on a rolling basis as each sale is sold (for purposes of this amendment, a `rolling basis' shall mean that the determination of how much western redcedar is eligible for sale to various markets shall be made at the time each sale is awarded). Western redcedar shall be deemed `surplus to the needs of domestic processors in Alaska' when the timber sale holder has presented to the Forest Service documentation of the inability to sell western redcedar logs from a given sale to domestic Alaska processors at a price equal to or greater than the log selling value stated in the contract. All additional western redcedar volume not sold to Alaska or contiguous 48 United States domestic processors may be exported to foreign markets at the election of the timber sale holder. All Alaska yellow cedar may be sold at prevailing export prices at the election of the timber sale holder.]
1.	SEC. 421 No funds appropriated in this Act for the acquisition of lands or interests in lands may be expended for the filing of declarations of taking or complaints in condemnation without the [approval] <u>prior notification</u> of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations...

<p>1.</p> <p>1.</p> <p>1.</p>	<p>[SEC. 422. (a) LIMITATION ON COMPETITIVE SOURCING STUDIES.—</p> <p>(1) Of the funds made available by this or any other Act to the Department of the Interior for fiscal year 2006, not more than \$3,450,000 may be used by the Secretary of the Interior to initiate or continue competitive sourcing studies in fiscal year 2006 for programs, projects, and activities for which funds are appropriated by this Act until such time as the Secretary concerned submits a reprogramming proposal to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, and such proposal has been processed consistent with the reprogramming guidelines included in the report accompanying this Act.</p> <p>(2) Of the funds appropriated by this Act, not more than \$3,000,000 may be used in fiscal year 2006 for competitive sourcing studies and related activities by the Forest Service.</p> <p>(b) COMPETITIVE SOURCING STUDY DEFINED.—In this section, the term “competitive sourcing study” means a study on subjecting work performed by Federal Government employees or private contractors to public-private competition or on converting the Federal Government employees or the work performed by such employees to private contractor performance under the Office of Management and Budget Circular A-76 or any other administrative regulation, directive, or policy.</p> <p>(c) Competitive Sourcing Exemption for Forest Service Studies Conducted Prior to Fiscal Year 2006.—The Forest Service is hereby exempted from implementing the Letter of Obligation and post-competition accountability guidelines where a competitive sourcing study involved 65 or fewer full-time equivalents, the performance decision was made in favor of the agency provider; no net savings was achieved by conducting the study, and the study was completed prior to the date of this Act.</p> <p>(d) In preparing any reports to the Committees on Appropriations on competitive sourcing activities, agencies funded in this Act shall include the incremental cost directly attributable to conducting the competitive sourcing competitions, including costs attributable to paying outside consultants and contractors and, in accordance with full cost accounting principles, all costs attributable to developing, implementing, supporting, managing, monitoring, and reporting on competitive sourcing, including personnel, consultant, travel, and training costs associated with program management.</p> <p>(e) In carrying out any competitive sourcing study involving Forest Service employees, the Secretary of Agriculture shall—</p> <p>(1) determine whether any of the employees concerned are also qualified to participate in wildland fire management activities; and</p> <p>(2) take into consideration the effect that contracting with a private sector source would have on the ability of the Forest Service to effectively and efficiently fight and manage wildfires.]</p> <p>[SEC. 423. None of the funds in this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies may be provided to the managing partners or their agents for the SAFECOM or Disaster Management projects.]</p> <p>[SEC. 424. (a) IN GENERAL- An entity that enters into a contract with the United States to operate the National Recreation Reservation Service (as solicited by the solicitation numbered WO-04-06vm) shall not carry out any duties under the contract using:</p>
-------------------------------	---

	<p>(1) a contact center located outside the United States; or</p> <p>(2) a reservation agent who does not live in the United States.</p> <p>(b) NO WAIVER- The Secretary of Agriculture may not waive the requirements of subsection (a).</p> <p>(c) TELECOMMUTING- A reservation agent who is carrying out duties under the contract described in subsection (a) may not telecommute from a location outside the United States.</p> <p>(d) LIMITATIONS- Nothing in this Act shall be construed to apply to any employee of the entity who is not a reservation agent carrying out the duties under the contract described in subsection (a) or who provides managerial or support services.]</p>
--	---

1. Provisions or portions of provisions unnecessarily restrict agency discretion.

	<p>SEC. [425]. <u>417</u> Section 331 of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2000 (as enacted into law by section 1000(a)(3) of Public Law 106-113; 113 Stat. 1501A-196; 16 U.S.C. 497 note), as amended, is amended--</p> <p>1. (1) in subsection (a) by striking ['2005'] 2006 and inserting ['2006'] 2007; and</p> <p>1. (2) in subsection (b) by striking ['2005'] 2006 and inserting ['2006'] 2007.</p>
--	--

1. Extends provision until the end of FY 2007.

	<p>1. [SEC. 426. Section 321 of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2003 (division F of Public Law 108-7; 117 Stat. 274; 16 U.S.C. 565a-1 note) is amended by striking `September 30, 2005' and inserting `September 30, 2007'.]</p> <p>1. [SEC. 428. Section 330 of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001 (Public Law 106-291; 114 Stat. 996; 43 U.S.C. 1701 note), is amended--</p> <p>(1) in the first sentence, by striking `2005' and inserting `2008';</p> <p>(2) in the first sentence by striking `may pilot test agency-wide joint permitting and leasing programs' and inserting after `Congress,' the following: `may establish pilot programs involving the land management agencies referred to in this section to conduct projects, planning, permitting, leasing, contracting and other activities, either jointly or on behalf of one another; may co-locate in Federal offices and facilities leased by an agency of either Department;';</p> <p>(3) in the third sentence, by inserting `, National Park Service, Fish and Wildlife Service,' after `Bureau of Land Management'; and</p> <p>(4) by adding at the end the following new sentence: `To facilitate the sharing of resources under the Service First initiative, the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture may make transfers of funds and reimbursement of funds on an annual basis, including transfers and reimbursements for multi-year projects, except that this authority may not be used to circumvent requirements and limitations imposed on the use of funds.'.]</p>
--	--

1. Multi-year authorizations.

1.	[SEC. 429. The Secretary of Agriculture may acquire, by exchange or otherwise, a parcel of real property, including improvements thereon, of the Inland Valley Development Agency of San Bernardino, California, or its successors and assigns, generally comprising Building No. 3 and Building No. 4 of the former Defense Finance and Accounting Services complex located at the southwest corner of Tippecanoe Avenue and Mill Street in San Bernardino, California, adjacent to the former Norton Air Force Base. As full consideration for the property to be acquired, the Secretary of Agriculture may terminate the leasehold rights of the United States received pursuant to section 8121(a)(2) of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2005 (Public Law 108-287; 118 Stat. 999). The acquisition of the property shall be on such terms and conditions as the Secretary of Agriculture considers appropriate and may be carried out without appraisals, environmental or administrative surveys, consultations, analyses, or other considerations of the condition of the property.]
----	---

1. One-time authorization.

1.	[SEC. 430. None of the funds in this Act may be used to prepare or issue a permit or lease for oil or gas drilling in the Finger Lakes National Forest, New York, during fiscal year 2006.]
1.	[SEC. 431. (a) IN GENERAL- (1) The Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior are authorized to make grants to the Eastern Nevada Landscape Coalition for the study and restoration of rangeland and other lands in Nevada's Great Basin in order to help assure the reduction of hazardous fuels and for related purposes. (2) Notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 6301-6308, the Director of the Bureau of Land Management may enter into a cooperative agreement with the Eastern Nevada Landscape Coalition for the Great Basin Restoration Project, including hazardous fuels and mechanical treatments and related work. (b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS- There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this section.]

1. Provisions unnecessarily restrict agency discretion.

1.	[SEC. 432. (a) Section 108(g) of the Valles Caldera Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 698v-6(g)) is amended-- (1) in the first sentence, by striking 'The Secretary' and inserting the following: (1) LAW ENFORCEMENT- (A) IN GENERAL- The Secretary'; (2) in the second sentence, by striking 'The Trust' and inserting the following: (B) FEDERAL AGENCY- The Trust'; and (3) by striking 'At the request of the Trust' and all that follows through the end of the subsection and inserting the following: (2) FIRE MANAGEMENT-
----	---

	<p>(A) NON-REIMBURSABLE SERVICES-</p> <p>(i) DEVELOPMENT OF PLAN- Subject to the availability of appropriations under section 111(a), the Secretary shall, in consultation with the Trust, develop a plan to carry out fire preparedness, suppression, and emergency rehabilitation services on the Preserve.</p> <p>(ii) CONSISTENCY WITH MANAGEMENT PROGRAM- The plan shall be consistent with the management program developed pursuant to subsection (d).</p> <p>(iii) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT- To the extent generally authorized at other units of the National Forest System, the Secretary shall provide the services to be carried out pursuant to the plan under a cooperative agreement entered into between the Secretary and the Trust.</p> <p>(B) REIMBURSABLE SERVICES- To the extent generally authorized at other units of the National Forest System and subject to the availability of appropriations under section 111(a), the Secretary shall provide presuppression and nonemergency rehabilitation and restoration services for the Trust at any time on a reimbursable basis.'</p> <p>(b) The amendments made by subsection (a) take effect as of January 1, 2005.]</p>
--	---

1. Provision passed in 2006 Appropriations Bill; Act is thus already so amended.

1.	[SEC. 433. None of the funds made available to the Forest Service under this Act shall be expended or obligated for the demolition of buildings at the Zephyr Shoals property, Lake Tahoe, Nevada.]
----	---

1. Provision unnecessarily restricts agency discretion.

1.	<p>[SEC. 434. Section 323(a) of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999 (16 U.S.C. 1011 note; as contained in section 101(e) of Public Law 105-277), is amended by striking 'fiscal year 1999' and all that follows through '2005' and inserting 'each of fiscal years 2006 through 2011'.]</p> <p>SEC. [435] 418. Congressional Security Relating to Certain Real Property.</p> <p>(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided under subsection (b)—</p> <p>(1) the District of Columbia Board of Zoning Adjustments and the District of Columbia Zoning Commission may not take any action to grant any variance relating to the property located at 51 Louisiana Avenue NW, Square 631, Lot 17 in the District of Columbia; and</p> <p>(2) if any variance described under paragraph (1) is granted before the effective date of this section, such variance shall be set aside and shall have no force or effect.</p> <p>(b) CONDITIONS FOR VARIANCE.—A variance described under subsection (a) may be granted or shall be given force or effect if—</p>
----	--

2.	<p>(1) the Capitol Police Board makes a determination that any such variance shall not—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (A) negatively impact congressional security; and (B) increase Federal expenditures relating to congressional security; <p>(2) the Majority and Minority Leaders of the Senate and the Speaker and Minority Leader of the House of Representatives [approve] <u>have been notified of</u> such determination; and</p> <p>(3) the Capitol Police Board certifies the determination in writing to the District of Columbia Board of Zoning Adjustments and the District of Columbia Zoning Commission.</p> <p>(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall take effect on the date of enactment of this Act and apply to the remaining portion of the fiscal year in which enacted and each fiscal year thereafter.</p>
----	--

1. Multi-year authorization.
2. Provision unnecessarily restricts agency discretion.

1.	<p>[SEC. 436. WISCONSIN NATIONAL FOREST ACQUISITION</p> <p>(a) PROSPECTIVE MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS- The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to acquire property located within Sections 1 and 2, Township 44 North, Range 4 West; Section 31, Township 45 North, Range 3 West; and Section 36, Township 45 North, Range 4 West; Fourth Principal Meridian, Ashland County, State of Wisconsin, and upon such acquisition, such lands shall be subject to the special management requirements of subsection (b).</p> <p>(b) SPECIAL MANAGEMENT- Subject to valid existing rights of record, upon acquisition by the Secretary of Agriculture of any land referenced in subsection (a), that area of the land encompassed within 300 feet of the ordinary high water mark of the Brunsweler River or Beaverdam Lake, whether or not the waterways are impounded, shall be subject to the laws and regulations pertaining to the National Forest System with the following management emphasis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Enhancing the physical, biological, and cultural features and values for public use, interpretation, research, and monitoring; (2) Maintenance of the natural character of Brunsweler River, whether or not impounded; and (3) Prohibition of structures, motorized use of trails, developed recreation facilities, and surface occupancy for mineral exploration or extraction. <p>(c) NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARIES- Without further action by the Secretary of Agriculture, the boundaries of the Chequamegon National Forest are hereby expanded to encompass the lands referenced in subsection (a).</p> <p>(d) SAVINGS PROVISION- Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the maintenance or reconstruction of the existing dam on the Brunsweler River, located within the area referenced in subsection (a).]</p>
1.	<p>[SEC. 437. In addition to amounts provided to the Department of the Interior in this Act, \$5,000,000 is provided for a grant to Kendall County, Illinois.</p>

1.	<p>[SEC. 438. Section 344 of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2005 as contained in division E of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005 (Public Law 108–447) is amended as follows:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(1) by striking “seven”, “14910001,”, and “, 14913007, and 14913008”;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(2) by inserting “and” after “14913005,”; and</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(3) by striking all after “(2)” and inserting “immediately transfer to the Alaska SeaLife Center for various acquisitions, waterfront improvements and facilities that complement the new Federal facility, any remaining balance of previously appropriated funds.”]</p>
----	--

1. One-time authorization.

1.	<p>[SEC. 439. (a) ACROSS-THE-BOARD RESCISSIONS.—There is hereby rescinded an amount equal to 0.476 percent of the budget authority provided for fiscal year 2006 for any discretionary appropriation in titles I through IV of this Act.</p> <p>(b) PROPORTIONATE APPLICATION.—Any rescission made by subsection (a) shall be applied proportionately—</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(1) to each discretionary account and each item of budget authority described in subsection (a); and</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(2) within each such account and item, to each program, project, and activity (with program, projects, and activities as delineated in the appropriation Act or accompanying reports for the relevant fiscal year covering such account or item, or for accounts and items not included in appropriation Acts, as delineated in the most recently submitted President’s budget).</p> <p>(c) INDIAN LAND AND WATER CLAIM SETTLEMENTS.—Under the heading “Bureau of Indian Affairs, Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians; the across-the-board rescission in this section, and any subsequent across-the-board rescission for fiscal year 2006, shall apply only the first dollar amount in the paragraph and the distribution of the rescission shall be at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior who shall submit a report on such distribution and the rationale therefor to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.]</p>
----	--

1. One-time rescission.

Chapter 6

Forest and Rangeland Research

Appropriation Forest and Rangeland Research

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2005 Final	FY 2006 Enacted	Increase or Decrease		FY 2007 Budget	FY 2007 vs FY 2006
			Pay Costs	Program Changes		
Enacted Budget Authority						
Annual Appropriations	\$276,384	\$278,929	\$3,446	-\$14,584	\$267,791	-\$11,138
Emergency & Supplemental Appropriations	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Enacted Budget Authority	\$276,384	\$278,929	\$3,446	-\$14,584	\$267,791	-\$11,138
Staff Years	2,520	2,379		26	2,405	26
Estimate Funding By Activity						
Conduct Research	\$220,458	\$219,549		-\$11,087	\$208,462	-\$11,087
Conduct Forest Inventory & Analysis	\$55,926	\$59,380		-\$51	\$59,329	-\$51

Annual Appropriations Acts - FY 2005 budget authority (BA) includes rescissions of 0.594 and 0.80 percent.

FY 2006 BA includes rescissions of 0.476 percent and 1.0 percent.

Annual Outcome Measure	FY 2005		FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2007 vs FY 2006
	Plan	Actual	Plan	Plan	
Percentage of customers who are satisfied with Research and Development products and services*	80%	78%	72%	72%	0%
Percent of Nation with accessible FIA data**	78%	84%	88%	90%	2%

* Beginning in FY 2006, this measure will be formulated from the American Customer Satisfaction Index, an independently administered survey.

** Beginning in FY 2006, this measure will be based on percent of States rather than percent of land area.

Program Description

Forest Service Research & Development (FS R&D) strives to be recognized as a world leader in innovative science for sustaining global forest resources for future generations. FS R&D provides information and solutions to sustain forests and rangelands and the values they provide for people. Research scientists collaborate with industry, non-governmental organizations, colleges and universities, State foresters, and other governmental agencies. Research benefits the owners and managers of working forests and farms, and helps restore healthy forests and protect communities. FS R&D has the flexibility to address today's issues effectively and to respond to tomorrow's needs.

Research is conducted at 6 research stations, the Forest Products Laboratory, and the International Institute of Tropical Forestry located in Puerto Rico, with 583 scientists and 67 sites located throughout the United States.

FS R&D Investment Criteria

Priorities in FS R&D are shaped by current and anticipated challenges and the types of information landowners, managers, and policy-makers need to provide for effective and efficient management and use of forest and range resources now and into the future. The challenges and information needs perceived to be most critical often differ across local, State, regional, national, and global levels. FS R&D's six regional research stations, the Forest Products Laboratory, and the Institute of Tropical Forestry annually evaluate these challenges and needs, assign priorities, and request appropriate funding. Station budget requests are reviewed within the Washington Office to assess alignment with Departmental, agency, and deputy area priorities – and a national research program is then formulated.

At present, FS R&D conducts activities in seven “strategic program areas” (SPAs) that align to the goals and objectives in the agency’s strategic plan as well as the Chief’s Four Threats. These seven SPAs are: Wildland Fire, Invasive Species, Recreation, Resource Management and Use, Water and Air, Wildlife and Fish, and Resource Data and Analysis.

FS R&D has been fully engaged in the Forest Service’s “Managing for Results” initiative. As with all Federal R&D programs, since 2002, FS R&D has been required to demonstrate its compliance with and/or responsiveness to the “Investment Criteria” jointly articulated by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) in May of 2002. These criteria are “relevance,” “quality,” and “performance.”

FS R&D has always been concerned with the relevance, quality, and performance of its programs, and has for some time had policies, processes, and procedures in place to promote these ends. These mechanisms include: periodic internal reviews – e.g., station reviews of individual research work units (RWUs) and technical assistance visits (TAVs) – i.e., reviews by internal and external stakeholders of the past productivity and future research plans of an RWU. Standard procedures are used for periodic peer reviews and evaluation of all scientist positions – i.e., the Research Panel process, with policies for peer review of proposed study plans and/or publications. Lastly, policies are followed requiring development and periodic updating of Station Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) plans.

Since articulation of the “Investment Criteria,” FS R&D has initiated a variety of additional actions intended to help ensure its responsiveness to these indicators. Key actions taken in response to the investment criteria include the following:

Logic Modeling – During fiscal year (FY) 2004 and FY 2005, FS R&D developed “logic models” for five of its seven SPAs – Wildland Fire, Invasive Species, Resource Management and Use, Water and Air, and Wildlife and Fish. Additionally, a logic model was developed for a fundamental R&D activity that cuts across all program areas. Each logic model was developed by a team of FS R&D employees using their own expertise as well as input received from a wide array of internal and external stakeholders. The models describe the societal goals each SPA is intended to help achieve, and explicitly show how attainment of these goals is causally linked to program-related strategies, activities, and outputs. Each model also contains performance measures that can be used to assess how well an SPA is performing. The models address all of

the R&D investment criteria, but with particular attention to relevance and performance.

Implementation of an External Peer Review Process – FS R&D has agreed upon the structure of an external peer review process and will use this process to review three programs in FY 2006. Under the planned process, a team of five to eight scientific peers from outside FS R&D will spend 3 to 4 days conducting a national-level review of the relevance, quality, and performance of specific R&D programs – which could be SPAs, or major subcomponents thereof. The review team’s evaluation of a given program will be based upon an array of evidentiary materials compiled by FS R&D, as well as interviews with both program managers and customers. FY 2006 is being viewed as a “pilot-test” year. FS R&D will evaluate its experiences at the end of the year and make needed improvements to the review process for FY 2007. This action addresses all the R&D investment criteria, but especially quality.

Implementation of a Customer Satisfaction Survey – Late in FY 2005, FS R&D entered into an interagency agreement with the Federal Consulting Group of the Department of Treasury to have a customer satisfaction survey conducted in FY 2006 using the American Customer Satisfaction Index (ACSI) methodology. Key “drivers” of customer satisfaction, such as relevance, quality, timeliness, and accessibility, have been identified and will be used to develop a survey questionnaire. Additionally, FS R&D compiled an extensive listing of the e-mail addresses of FS R&D’s customers.. The goal is to collect survey results of customer satisfaction with FS R&D products and services no later than the end of the second quarter of FY 2006. This action addresses all the R&D investment criteria, particularly performance.

FY 2005 Accomplishments

Reducing Risk of Catastrophic Wildfire

Risk-Based Fire Decisions. FS researchers developed a risk-based framework for making complex fire and fuel related decisions called CRAFT (Comparative Risk Assessment Framework and Tools). CRAFT was designed to incorporate a vast array of existing models, such as those commonly used in fire, successional, and habitat modeling, and to be available on the web. CRAFT provides a framework for these models that leads to greater transparency among interdisciplinary specialists, stakeholders and decision makers. By adopting CRAFT’s comparative risk assessment approach, fire and fuel managers can meaningfully compare and communicate the tradeoffs between long- and short-term risks and local and broad scale goals.

Tools for Fire and Air Quality Management. Researchers developed, tested, and applied numerous fire-weather, fire behavior, and smoke transport predictive tools to aid fire and air quality management in the North Central and Northeastern U.S. These efforts included the testing and implementation of the BlueSky smoke modeling framework for prescribed fires in the region; the identification of atmospheric precursors and processes important for fire-weather evolution; the development of a three-layer atmospheric model to improve fire-behavior predictions; a validation of the MM5 atmospheric mesoscale modeling system for fire-weather predictions; and the delivery of predictive tools to the user community via the Eastern Area Modeling Consortium and Eastern Area Coordination Center websites.

Real Time Smoke Movement Predictions. Forest Service scientists improved the BlueSky smoke model to provide real-time predictions about smoke movements from large wildfires throughout the country. Found on the Web at www.fs.fed.us/bluesky, BlueSky is currently available in every region. Incident command teams, air quality regulators, and smoke forecasters use BlueSky to provide public information about wildfire smoke, appropriate timing of managed fire ignitions, and to manage prescribed fires. The BlueSky smoke model and its Rapid Access Information System (RAINS) have changed the way fire and smoke are managed since the project began in 2001. It is also being modified for implementation in the Southeast by the Environmental Protection Agency.

GIS Based Fuel Model. Forest Service scientists developed ArcFuels, a new software program that links existing models within the ArcGIS interface, integrating the models within the familiar geographic information system (GIS) interface. Testing on this new tool began on a wildland-urban interface area in northeastern Oregon.

Fire Behavior Technologies for Firefighting. FS R&D developed technologies that measure and provide information on fire danger, fire behavior, and smoke dispersion needed to enhance firefighting capacity and preparedness. Information was delivered online, offering 12-km resolution covering 19 Western States, and smaller sub-domains of 6-km resolution, each covering 3 western fire geographical coordination center regions and individual States. Products were specifically tailored to meet operational needs of fire managers, incident commanders, and air-resource smoke specialists during periods of intense firefighting and prescribed burning. All products are delivered continuously through the World Wide Web via a seamless, intuitive and user-friendly interface at <http://fireweather.info>.

Multiple Resource Planning Models. FS R&D developed two new models - MAGIS and a streamlined version, MAGIS eXpress - to address the issue of encompassing multiple resource objectives in project planning. Researchers are working with project planners in several areas to incorporate MAGIS modeling into the project planning process. In all cases, these models include fuel treatment issues as part of a broader, integrated resource plan. Both modeling systems produce treatment schedules that are spatially explicit and take into account the changes in vegetation and economic costs and benefits. Both systems include the access issue (road access and maintenance) as part of the planning problem. A MAGIS model consists of GIS data, vegetation, timber, and other output relationships, and parameters to be used to set up specific 'scenarios.' Details of this research can be found at <http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/econ/magis/>.

Hazardous Fuel Use for Commercial Products. FS R&D has developed a new structural biocomposite product using hazardous fuels and whole tree trimmings. During the development of this product, such materials are whole-tree chipped (including timber, bark, and needles), refined to fiber, press-dried, and processed into structural biocomposite panels. The new product is called Three-Dimensional Engineered Fiberboard (3DEF). 3DEF is strong and stiff but much lower in weight than many commercial wood composites. This technology could have major impacts on the \$200 billion/year residential construction market for uses such as pre-fabricated walls and floor or roof systems; it could also impact the non-residential construction market for uses such as cement forms and sound partitions.

Reducing Impact from Invasive Species

Heat Treatment for Invasive Insects. Forest Service scientists and university partners developed heat-treatment protocols to kill the Asian long-horned beetle, emerald ash borer, and other destructive non-native invasive insect species on wooden packing materials. This work is helping prevent further dissemination of these highly destructive invasive insects, which have wreaked havoc among maple, ash, and other shade trees in cities around the U.S.

Improved Wood Wasp Detection. Forest Service scientists have developed an assay for identifying *Sirex noctilio* larvae. This wood boring wasp was recently discovered in three New York counties. The wasp and an associated fungus cause widespread damage to exotic pines in the southern hemisphere. The assay technique developed enables taxonomists to quickly identify woodwasp larvae and not wait extended periods for adults to emerge.

Douglas-fir Tussock Moth Early Warning. Forest Service scientists developed a pheromone-based early warning system for Douglas-fir tussock moth, which is a severe defoliator of Douglas-fir and true firs in the Pacific Northwest and other Western States. The early warning system successfully identifies areas where moth populations are increasing, as much as 1 to 3 years in advance of major outbreaks, giving managers the time needed to develop treatment options.

Environmental Threat Assessment Centers. FS R&D completed work on the charter for the Forest and Wildland Environmental Threat Assessment Centers, established in response to Healthy Forests Restoration Act (HFRA), and successfully recruited and filled the director positions and Western chief scientist position.

Recreation

National Recreation Survey Published. FS R&D and partners completed and published the National Survey on Recreation and the Environment (NSRE). Over 80,000 individual households were interviewed for the survey. Products developed this year based on the NSRE include: a report on Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation for the national OHV Policy Implementation Team; demand analyses for Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plans (SCORPs) for the States of Connecticut, Georgia, Missouri, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin; and a national database providing estimates of outdoor recreation participation for all counties in the country covering 80 outdoor activities and 30 demographic strata.

Forest Service scientists studied the effects of recreation activities on elk and mule deer in northeastern Oregon. Findings show that the use of all-terrain vehicle (ATV), mountain biking, hiking, horse riding, and hunting disrupt the elk. ATV use is most disruptive, followed by mountain biking. Mule deer increase their movement rates in response to the recreational activities but do not flee them as elk do. A study of the effects of roads and hunting on elk in the Black Hills National Forest of South Dakota confirms that elk require increased foraging time when subject to disturbances. These results can be used for scientifically defensible management of recreation on national forests.

Meeting Energy Resource Needs

Biomass Petroleum Replacement. FS R&D and U.S. Department of Energy scientists jointly analyzed the ability of the Nation to meet the goal of replacing 30 percent of current petroleum consumption with consumption of biofuels. This requires approximately 1 billion dry tons of biomass annually. The final wood biomass production estimate is about 360 million dry tons annually, and agriculture can produce another 900 million dry tons. With science and application, biomass can replace in excess of 30 percent of U.S. petroleum consumption. A final report, “A Billion-Ton Feedstock Supply for a Bioenergy and Bioproducts Industry – Technical Feasibility of Annually Supplying 1 Billion Dry tons of Biomass,” is located at http://feedstockreview.ornl.gov/pdf/billion_ton_vision.pdf.

Use of Materials from Forest Thinning. High value use of the large amounts of materials from forest biomass thinning in fire-prone forests is the key to making this healthy forest management practice economical. One potentially large volume use for small diameter and underutilized tree species is in pulp and paper production. Forest Service scientists have demonstrated that suppressed growth small diameter trees from overstocked and overcrowded fire-prone forests are superior to normal growth trees for thermomechanical pulp (TMP) production because of the uniformity in their cell radial geometry, thin cell walls, and more mature wood content. The thin tracheid cell walls of the suppressed growth trees require less refining intensity and energy to produce good quality pulp.

Patented Yeast. Forest Service scientists licensed a patented yeast to a company that owns and operates two ethanol production facilities in Iowa that processes fermentable sugars derived from biomass as its primary feedstock. The specific product focuses of the licensee are use of the patented technology for conversion of xylose into fuel ethanol and the commodity sweetener, xylitol.

Improving Wood Chip Use. Americans annually consume around 100 million tons of paper and paperboard made from wood chips. Conversion yields of pulps from wood chips range from 45 percent to 90 percent depending upon the pulping process employed (i.e. chemical, semi-chemical, or mechanical). FS R&D has developed a new and novel wood chip pretreatment that selectively removes hemicelluloses present in wood chips prior to producing the pulp. Acetic acid and sugars are recovered by the treatment. For high yield mechanical pulps, refining energy is greatly reduced (30-50 percent) and pulp properties are enhanced (i.e. greater paper strength).

Improved Watershed Condition

Mercury Contamination. Researchers discovered that the bioaccumulative form of mercury (methylmercury) increases with increased sulfate deposition due to the bacteria that occur in wetland soils. Sulfates are deposited across the landscape as a result of burning fossil fuels. Mercury is a highly toxic element that is found both naturally and as an introduced contaminant in the environment. Mercury contamination in fish concerns citizens who catch fish, those who eat them, public health officials, ecologists, and natural resource managers. This new knowledge advances the state-of-the-art research in finding ways to mitigate mercury contamination.

Mount St. Helens. Forest Service scientists synthesized 25 years of research on the ecological

recovery at Mount St. Helens since the eruption of 1980. The Mount St. Helens research has yielded major findings on how watersheds and ecosystems recover from multiple, large, and severe disturbances; information is available at www.fs.fed.us/pnw/mtsthelens. Key lessons include the critical role of biological legacies in ecological recovery, the complexity of ecological succession, and the role of chance and timing in disturbances. Managers are applying these insights in the restoration of burned areas, flood- and landslide-damaged areas, and reclamation of mining areas.

Other Mission-related Work

Science Education. For some years, FS R&D has cooperated in publishing the *Natural Inquirer*, a science education resource to be used by middle school students and teachers. The *Natural Inquirer* contains easy to read articles describing various aspects of the research being conducted by FS R&D and its cooperators. In FY 2005, 104,000 copies of the *Natural Inquirer* were distributed – 84,000 to students and 20,000 to educators. Since its inception, readers of the *Natural Inquirer* have been introduced to 60 Forest Service scientists engaged in carrying out some 65 different research studies.

Forest Inventory and Analysis. The Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) branch of FS R&D has initiated the Federal base program in 45 States. Of these States, 38 have annual survey data available on-line through the FIA public data base. For the remaining States, periodic survey data are available, as these States transition from periodic to annual data. FIA 5-year State reports have been refined to be more issue based. The 5-year State reports for Maine and South Carolina were the first to integrate and address forest health statistics and indicators.

Hurricane Katrina. FIA completed rapid damage assessments in Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, and Texas for Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. FS R&D developed proposals to initiate work for a re-inventory of FIA plots to determine the damage caused by Hurricane Katrina to forest resources and to provide a basis for the implementation of the annual inventory program for future years.

FY 2006 Program

Consolidation of Northeastern and North Central Research Stations

During FY 2006, the Northeastern and North Central Research Stations are planned to be consolidated into the Northern Research Station. Headquarters will be located at the present site of the Northeastern Research Station headquarters in Newtown Square, PA.

Reducing Risk of Catastrophic Wildfire

Fuel Treatment. FS scientists will provide an expanded version of the Fuel Treatment Evaluator (FTE 3.0), a web-based tool that estimates location and amount of biomass removal from thinnings across the West to meet specific fuel hazard reduction targets. The tool allows users to screen area for possible treatment - including wildland urban interface areas - apply alternate

silvicultural thinnings, check attainment of fire hazard reduction targets, and compare harvest costs to potential wood revenue. The tool can be used to identify locations where use of biomass may help most in supporting thinnings to reduce fire hazard. The website location is (http://www.ncrs2.fs.fed.us/4801/fiadb/fte_test/fte_testwc.asp).

Reducing Impact from Invasive Species

Invasive Species Research. FS R&D will conduct a wide range of critical invasive species research to guide regulatory and management activities, determine the magnitude of invasive species problems, and improve our prevention, detection, monitoring, control, and restoration efforts.

Threat Assessment Centers. Both the Eastern and Western Forest Environmental Threat Assessment Centers will be fully operational, focusing on multi-scale assessment, monitoring, and evaluation of forest health threats. The Centers are coordinating planning efforts to conduct a joint scientific conference to assess the current knowledge of risk assessment in early 2006, and to use the results as the basis for an internet-based, hypertext encyclopedia that would be accessible by managers, landowners, and scientists. Planning efforts are also underway with the Western Center and the Remote Sensing Applications Center in Salt Lake City, to form a joint relationship with Stennis Space Center and Mississippi State University.

Sudden Oak Death. FS R&D will expand the Sudden Oak Death Research Program to gain knowledge on the biology, ecology, epidemiology and behavior of *Phytophthora ramorum*, the exotic, invasive, quarantine pathogen that causes sudden oak death and other diseases. The Sudden Oak Death Research Program will focus on developing landscape-level treatments, and determining the mechanisms for long-distance spread to enable management and improve quarantine regulations. Researchers will accelerate efforts to develop data-based, practical strategies for control and restoration of invasive species. The information will be provided to impacted and interested people via an energetic education and outreach program.

Soil Organisms. FS R&D will develop tools to assist land managers with the management and evaluation of belowground invasive soil organisms. Researchers will compile the best available information on how changes in soil organisms can impact the functioning of ecosystems. They will also continue studies on the impact of two exotic, root-feeding weevils on northern hardwoods and the impact of non-native earthworms on ecosystem functions in the Huron mountains of Michigan.

Invasive Species in Aquatic Environment. FS R&D will continue to conduct research projects examining the ecosystem functions occurring in various aquatic (e.g., streams, freshwater wetlands) and coastal (e.g., mangrove forests) ecosystems on Pacific islands. Research will be conducted in streams and freshwater wetlands to examine how invasive species (e.g., fish, trees), land use, and biodiversity influence invertebrate communities, nutrient dynamics, leaf breakdown, and future restoration efforts.

Meeting Energy Resource Needs

Low Value Biomass Use. FS R&D will expand research aimed at finding new and innovative ways to use low value forest biomass for biobased products and energy. These uses include both traditional and non-traditional products. Development of technologies that facilitate use of such material for energy and value-added products will make implementing needed treatments more economical and will yield other benefits.

Carbon Accounting. FS R&D will deliver the first in a series of carbon management tools that will allow land managers to understand and determine the tradeoffs of engaging in carbon management. Tools to be delivered in FY 2006 include briefings and presentations on: (1) achieving carbon credits for bioenergy activities; and, (2) carbon accounting, credits, and market considerations.

Improving Watershed Condition

Acid Deposition Evaluation. FS R&D will develop a 2x2 km resolution critical acid (i.e., nitrogen and sulfur compounds) loads map for all terrestrial forests in the lower 48 States. The map will use a simple mass balance equation to estimate where current acid deposition is exceeding the ecosystems' ability to neutralize these pollutants; termed "exceedance." Ecosystems in exceedance are at elevated risk for reduced growth, stream acidification, and forest decline. The primary use of this map will be to suggest areas where more detailed analysis of critical acid load impacts are warranted across the Nation.

Agroforestry. FS R&D National Agroforestry Center (NAC) will continue to develop effective upland and riparian forest buffers to mitigate non-point source pollution in runoff from agricultural lands. Regional scale methodology will be adapted for use in the Upper Mississippi River Basin and the Lower Mississippi Alluvial Valley to improve surface water quality, while also improving wildlife habitat, improving landowner economics, and sequestering carbon.

Recreation

Synthesis of Current and Past Recreation Research. FS R&D will initiate the development of a synthesis of relevant current and past recreation research in a format compatible with recreation managers needs. The synthesis will target high priority research topics as determined through a Recreation research strategic planning process, and identify knowledge gaps for future work.

Other Mission-related Work

Hurricane Katrina. FS R&D will initiate the field work in Mississippi for a re-inventory of FIA plots to determine the damage caused by Hurricane Katrina to forest resources and to provide a basis for the implementation of the annual inventory program for future years. FIA will release a new public data base of annual inventory data that enables more powerful analyses of change and trend information and forest health data. FIA will also develop an implementation plan for full implementation of annual inventories for all 50 States.

Small Diameter Materials. Researchers will continue working on two aspects of small diameter utilization for pulp production: (1) increasing understanding of the basic properties of the

materials in terms of tracheid geometry; and (2) better defining suitable mechanical pulping process parameters for producing quality pulp from forest thinning materials. The focus will be on carrying out a pulp mill of producing thermomechanical pulp (TMP) forest thinning material.

Expanding Wood Use. Researchers will evaluate underutilized Northeastern wood species such as balsam fir, Eastern spruce, Eastern hemlock, and red maple for their treatability with wood preservatives. Increasing the value of these underused wood species would give forest managers more flexibility to economically manage the forest resource as well as create business and employment opportunities in rural communities.

Soils Experimental Facility. FS R&D will complete construction of a major underground experimental facility, called a rhizotron, which will provide scientists with unprecedented access for understanding of basic belowground processes. The Smithsonian Museum of Natural History is interested in the possibility of using some the rhizotron's features in its proposed soil science exhibit.

Nanotechnology. Beginning in FY 2006 FS R&D has redirected funds toward research on nanotechnology under the National Nanotechnology Initiative. Focus will be on nano-scale properties of wood, nano-processes to modify wood, and nano-metrology techniques to measure the fundamental structure of wood.

FY 2007 Plans

Reducing Risk of Catastrophic Wildfire

Marketing and Utilization Research. FS R&D will work toward developing innovative new products and processing methods for low-value and small diameter trees that will help to reduce the costs of hazardous fuels reduction projects and allow the agency to treat more acres. New approaches to biomass use will enhance the ability of the Forest Service to improve the health of its managed lands through provisions in Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003.

Fire Management and Safety. FS R&D will provide information and tools to better manage forest fuels, including silviculture and prescribed fire, as surrogates for natural wildfires; develop methods to predict long- and short-term wildfire occurrence and behavior; and develop planning tools to allocate fire-fighting resources and ensure effectiveness and safety for fire suppression professionals.

Reducing Impact from Invasive Species

Biological Control of Invasives. FS R&D will emphasize biological control of invasive species, such as hemlock woolly adelgid, Asian longhorned beetle, invasive bark beetles, emerald ash borer, and pathogen detection. The emphasis on biocontrols will provide land managers with more environmentally friendly tools to combat the invasive species threats to our Nation's forests and rangelands.

Meeting Energy Resource Needs

Global Change. FS R&D will continue to provide science and technology to improve understanding of the global carbon cycle in forest and rangeland management; improve accuracy of the U.S. forest carbon inventory, monitoring and projection system; enhance predictability of global change impacts on forests and rangelands; accelerate development and deployment of management systems that reduce and mitigate greenhouse gases and sequester carbon in a cost-effective and environmentally beneficial manner; and provide and improve greenhouse gas accounting rules and guidelines for forest systems.

Biomass Energy. FS R&D will continue to collaborate with research programs within USDA, the U.S. Department of Energy, and other agencies, universities, and the forest industry to enhance effectiveness in research, development, and deployment of biomass energy strategies and options. FS R&D will continue to focus work on integrated production, management, harvest and delivery, and utilization, and conversion systems for biobased products and bioenergy.

Improving Watershed Condition

Sustainable Watershed Systems. FS R&D will continue work in forested landscapes and increase our effort to develop a research program in agricultural, urban and mixed land use watersheds. Through the integration of physical, biological, and socio-economic sciences, we will investigate the balance between commodity production and clean water while identifying the cultural and economic hurdles to sustainable watershed management.

Other Mission-related Work

Ecosystem Services. FS R&D will place emphasis on synthesizing existing knowledge about ecosystem services as related to forests, grasslands, wetlands, and aquatic ecosystems in the landscape. Synthesizing current social and biophysical scientific knowledge will provide critical information to initiatives focused on addressing fragmentation of forestland and loss of open space.

Silvopasture. FS R&D National Agroforestry Center (NAC) will expand its efforts on the design and management of pine silvopasture systems. Silvopasture allows a landowner to manage stands of widely spaced trees for sawtimber production while continuing to derive an annual income grazing cattle, sheep, or goats in a pastured understory. The demand for more information has been particularly strong among underserved and minority landowner in the Southeast who see the potential of silvopasture to increase their profitability.

Nanotechnology. Research will continue under the National Nanotechnology Initiative, aimed at accelerating the discovery, development, and deployment of nanoscale science, engineering, and technology.

Justification of FY 2007 Program Changes

Forest and Rangeland Research will redirect research funds for the gypsy moth to other high priority invasive species research, and will begin to increase the total FS R&D level of funding in cooperative research agreements with universities from the current 13 percent toward a target of 20 percent over the next 5 years.

No funding is proposed by the Administration for the Forest Resources Information and Analysis budget line item within State and Private Forestry. This funding shift places the FIA program entirely under Forest and Rangeland Research. FS R&D will maintain survey data online for 38 States.

Chapter 7

State and Private Forestry

Appropriation State and Private Forestry

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2005 Final	FY 2006 Enacted	Increase or Decrease		FY 2007 Budget	FY 2007 vs FY 2006
			Pay Costs	Program Changes		
Enacted Budget Authority						
Annual Appropriations	\$292,506	\$279,406	\$1,369	-\$36,365	\$244,410	-\$34,996
Emergency & Supplemental Appropriations*	\$59,100	\$30,000	\$0	-\$30,000	\$0	-\$30,000
Total Enacted Budget Authority	\$351,606	\$309,406	\$1,369	-\$66,365	\$244,410	-\$64,996
Staff Years	840	831		-54	777	-54
Enacted Budget Authority by EBLI						
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	\$54,236	\$53,438	\$755	-\$3,589	\$49,849	-\$3,589
Forest Health Management - Coop Lands	\$47,629	\$46,928	\$102	-\$12,347	\$34,581	-\$12,347
State Fire Assistance	\$32,920	\$32,930	\$97	-\$5,970	\$26,960	-\$5,970
Volunteer Fire Assistance	\$5,917	\$5,911		-\$53	\$5,858	-\$53
Forest Stewardship	\$32,320	\$34,189	\$132	-\$441	\$33,880	-\$309
Forest Legacy Program	\$57,134	\$56,536	\$43	\$4,979	\$61,515	\$4,979
Urban & Community Forestry	\$31,950	\$28,451	\$110	-\$1,605	\$26,846	-\$1,605
Economic Action Program	\$19,032	\$9,537	\$69	-\$9,537	\$0	-\$9,537
Forest Research Information and Analysis	\$4,958	\$4,589	\$23	-\$4,589	\$0	-\$4,589
International Forestry	\$6,410	\$6,897	\$38	-\$1,976	\$4,921	-\$1,976

Annual Appropriations Acts - FY 2005 budget authority (BA) includes rescissions of 0.594 and 0.80 percent.

FY 2006 BA includes rescissions of 0.476 percent and 1.0 percent.

* FY 2005 funding provided for hurricane damage related projects in P.L.108-324

State and Private Forestry Programs

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

Forest Health Management

The Forest Health Management (FHM) Program maintains healthy, productive forest ecosystems by preventing, detecting, and suppressing damaging insects and diseases. FHM is responsible

for reporting insect, disease, invasive and noxious plants, and forest health trends across all land ownerships. FHM develops and applies new and improved technologies for use in forest insect, disease, and invasive plant survey, monitoring, technical assistance, prevention, and suppression. The program has two activities: Federal Lands and Cooperative Lands.

Cooperative Fire Protection

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

Cooperative Forestry

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

International Forestry

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

Budget Line Item Forest Health Management

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2005 Final	FY 2006 Enacted	Increase or Decrease		FY 2007 Budget	FY 2007 vs FY 2006
			Pay Costs	Program Changes		
Enacted Budget Authority						
Annual Appropriations	\$101,865	\$100,366	\$857	-\$16,793	\$84,430	-\$15,936
Emergency & Supplemental Appropriations *	\$2,100	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Enacted Budget Authority	\$103,965	\$100,366	\$857	-\$16,793	\$84,430	-\$15,936
Staff Years	518	520		-1	519	-1
Enacted Budget Authority by EBLI						
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	\$54,236	\$53,438	\$755	-\$3,589	\$49,849	-\$3,589
Forest Health Management - Coop Lands	\$47,629	\$46,928	\$102	-\$12,347	\$34,581	-\$12,347

Annual Appropriations Acts - FY 2005 budget authority (BA) includes rescissions of 0.594 and 0.80 percent.

FY 2006 BA includes rescission of 0.476 percent and 1.0 percent.

* Portion of \$59.1 million provide for hurricane damage related projects (P.L. 108-324)

Program Description

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

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

The FHM program administers activities within two jurisdictions:

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

Cooperative Lands: FHM activities on cooperative lands are carried out in cooperation with the States and territories. These activities maximize efficiency in executing a coordinated program to detect, monitor, evaluate prevent, suppress, and restore forestlands and rangelands damaged by insects and disease on lands owned by States, local governments, private organizations, and individual land owners.

Independent Reviews

PART Findings

A Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) evaluation of the invasive species program was completed during FY 2004 which included the Forest Health Management program, a major component of the agency invasive species program. The assessment found the agency needed to develop efficiency measures that depict the unit costs of implementation of a number of long-term output and outcome performance measures. A reassessment of the invasive species program will be conducted in FY 2006.

In addition, the Forest Service will:

- Refine outcome-based performance measures for selected species; develop appropriate efficiency measures; and articulate the scientific or policy basis to demonstrate how those selected species measured represent a valid method to measure the total invasive species population and their impacts,
- Provide for measurement of the environmental and economic effects of treatments.
- Improve use of forest health risk maps in agency decision-making and allocation of resources, particularly within National Forest System.
- Expand use of Research and Development and continue level funding for the other program components where ecosystems are no longer impacted by invasive species.

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

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2005 Final	FY 2006 Enacted	Increase or Decrease		FY 2007 Budget	FY 2007 vs FY 2006
			Pay Costs	Program Changes		
Enacted Budget Authority						
Annual Appropriations	\$54,236	\$53,438	\$755	-\$4,344	\$49,849	-\$3,589
Emergency & Supplemental Appropriations *	\$100	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Enacted Budget Authority	\$54,336	\$53,438	\$755	-\$4,344	\$49,849	-\$3,589
Staff Years	457	458		-1	457	-1

Annual Appropriations Acts - FY 2005 budget authority (BA) includes rescissions of 0.594 and 0.80 percent.

FY 2006 BA includes rescission of 0.476 percent and 1.0 percent.

* Portion of \$59.1 million provided for hurricane damage related projects (P.L. 108-324)

Annual Output Measure	FY 2005		FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2007 vs. FY 2006
	Plan	Actual	Plan	Plan	
Federal acres treated - Invasives*	---	---	143,217	61,368	-81,849
Federal acres treated - Native plants*	---	---	44,990	27,399	-17,591
Forest health acres managed on Federal lands (acres)	125,917	104,321	---	---	n/a

* New measures starting in FY 2006 replace FY 2005 measure

Program Description

The Federal Lands Forest Health Management program provides for detection, monitoring, evaluation, prevention, and suppression of forest insects and diseases on forest and rangelands managed by National Forest System (NFS), other Federal agencies, and tribal governments. This program includes technical assistance to Federal land managers regarding the control and management of invasive plants and insects on Federal lands. Forest health management specialists evaluate risk for tree mortality and determine prevention, suppression, maintenance, and restoration treatments based on results of risk evaluation and surveys. Follow-up aerial and ground surveys are conducted for risk areas. The program includes the development of technologies to improve efficiency and effectiveness of management activities to reduce the impacts of forest pests.

FY 2005 Accomplishments

- Treated 104,321 acres of Federal land in high-priority forest stands in condition classes II and III.

- Conducted survey, detection, monitoring, and evaluation of forest insect and disease outbreaks on Federal and tribal forestlands and woodlands on 218 million acres.
- Responded to nationwide threats to forest ecosystems from non-native invasive species, such as new gypsy moth outbreaks, sudden oak death, and emerald ash borer with evaluation, monitoring, and treatments.
- Continued full implementation of the gypsy moth slow-the-spread strategy consisting of aerial applications and on-ground effectiveness monitoring on 15,051 acres across the advancing front of the gypsy moth from North Carolina to Wisconsin.
- Continued to prevent gypsy moth from gaining a foothold in the western United States by conducting prompt eradication treatments.
- Continued work on the insect and disease risk map update.
- Expanded prevention and restoration efforts, including treatments of highest priority large-scale watersheds currently in forest stand condition classes II & III, to mitigate infestations of native forest insects such as the southern pine beetle and western bark beetle.
- Protected critical ecosystems from established infestations of non-native insects and diseases, such as, Port-Orford cedar root disease, white pine blister rust, and hemlock woolly adelgid.
- Continued to develop effective biocontrol agents to combat hemlock woolly adelgid to protect hemlock old growth forests.
- Monitored and assessed both short-term and long-term forest health conditions across the nation.
- Maintained technology development, pilot tests, and demonstrations of new technologies, materials, methods, and invasive pest management strategies to improve efficiency of managing forest pests.
- Implemented the goals in the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 through insect and disease treatments on priority Federal lands.
- Found no trace of sudden oak death in eastern oak forests after extensive surveys.

FY 2006 Program

- Treat native and invasive species on 188,207 acres in high-priority forest stands in condition classes II and III following a competitive peer-reviewed project selection process.
- Complete work on the insect and disease risk map update.
- Continue full implementation of the gypsy moth slow-the-spread strategy consisting of aerial applications and on-ground effectiveness monitoring on approximately 15,000 acres across the advancing front of the gypsy moth from North Carolina to Wisconsin.
- Conduct survey, detection, monitoring, and evaluation of forest insect and disease outbreaks on Federal and tribal forestlands and woodlands on 182 million acres.
- Focus prevention and restoration efforts for southern pine beetle and western bark beetle on treatments of highest priority large-scale watersheds currently in condition classes II & III.
- Respond to nationwide threats to forest ecosystems from non-native invasive species, such as new gypsy moth outbreaks, sudden oak death, and emerald ash borer with evaluation, monitoring, and treatments.
- Protect critical ecosystems from established infestations of non-native insects and diseases, such as, Port-Orford cedar root disease, white pine blister rust, and hemlock woolly adelgid.
- Monitor and assess both short-term and long-term forest health conditions across the nation.

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

FY 2007 Plans

- Treat native and invasive species on 88,767 acres in high-priority areas following a competitive peer-reviewed project selection process.
- Refocus the gypsy moth suppression, eradication, and slow-the-spread efforts to highest priority ecosystems, areas where human health is impacted, and areas of new introduction for eradication. The agency will maintain its technical assistance within the slow-the-spread program and redirect nearly all suppression and some slow-the-spread treatments to optimally mitigate other pest risks in highest priority areas according to the newly revised risk map and other information.
- Focus prevention and restoration efforts for southern pine beetle and western bark beetles on treatments of highest priority large-scale watersheds currently in condition classes II & III.
- Respond to nationwide threats to forest ecosystems from non-native invasive species, such as new gypsy moth outbreaks, sudden oak death, and emerald ash borer with evaluation, monitoring, and treatments.
- Protect critical ecosystems from established infestations of non-native insects and diseases, such as, Port-Orford cedar root disease, white pine blister rust, hemlock woolly adelgid, emerald ash borer, and the sirex wood wasp.
- Monitor and assess both short-term and long-term forest health conditions across the nation.
- Maintain technology development, pilot tests, and demonstrations of new technologies, materials, methods, and strategies to improve the efficiency of the management of forest pests.
- Implement the goals in the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 through insect and disease treatments on priority Federal lands.
- Develop more effective early detection and rapid response systems for invasive species which will serve to mitigate risk in natural ecosystems.

Justification of FY 2007 Program Changes

The FY 2007 President's Budget will allow the agency to meet high-priority prevention and suppression needs on Federal lands.

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

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2005 Final	FY 2006 Enacted	Increase or Decrease		FY 2007 Budget	FY 2007 vs FY 2006
			Pay Costs	Program Changes		
Enacted Budget Authority						
Annual Appropriations	\$47,629	\$46,928	\$102	-\$12,449	\$34,581	-\$12,347
Emergency & Supplemental Appropriations *	\$2,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Enacted Budget Authority	\$49,629	\$46,928	\$102	-\$12,449	\$34,581	-\$12,347
Staff Years	61	62		0	62	0

Annual Appropriations Acts - FY 2005 budget authority (BA) includes rescissions of 0.594 and 0.80 percent.

FY 2006 BA includes rescission of 0.476 percent and 1.0 percent.

* Portion of \$59.1 million provided for hurricane damage related projects (P.L. 108-324)

Annual Output Measure	FY 2005		FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2007 vs. FY 2006
	Plan	Actual	Plan	Plan	
Cooperative lands acres treated - Invasives*	---	---	670,275	314,954	-355,321
Cooperative lands acres treated - Native plants*	---	---	160,117	60,302	-99,815
Forest health acres managed on cooperative lands (acres)	585,545	747,056	---	---	n/a

* New measures starting in FY 2006 replace FY 2005 measure

Program Description

The Forest Health Management, Cooperative Lands program works with States and territories on detection, monitoring, evaluation, prevention, and suppression of forest insects, diseases, and invasive plants on forestland owned by States, local governments, private organizations, and private individuals. The program includes evaluating tree mortality risk and determining prevention, suppression, maintenance, and restoration treatments based on evaluation results. The program supports aerial and ground surveys for insects and diseases in all areas of risk. Invasive plant surveys determine the need for prevention, suppression, maintenance, and restoration treatments for cooperative lands susceptible to infestations. The program also promotes the development of technologies to improve efficiency and effectiveness of forest pest management activities.

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

lands, including those of rural communities. This program emphasizes protection and mitigation of impacts from invasive species at the watershed level.

FY 2005 Accomplishments

- Assisted cooperative landowners in treating 747,056 high priority acres in condition classes II and III.
- Continued the gypsy moth slow-the-spread strategy consisting of aerial applications and on-ground effectiveness monitoring on 399,315 acres to slow the spread rate of gypsy moth by 50 percent along an advancing front from North Carolina to Wisconsin.
- Supported invasive plant control programs on State and private lands to control and manage invasive plant species on 24,000 acres in 28 states and the Pacific Islands.
- Continued cooperative efforts with States to survey, detect, and evaluate insect, disease, and invasive plant species outbreaks on 493 million acres.
- Responded to threats to forest ecosystems from non-native and native invasive species such as hemlock woolly adelgid, emerald ash borer, sudden oak death, southern pine beetle, western bark beetle, and others.
- Monitored and assessed short-term and long-term forest health conditions, and provided scientific information on sustainable natural resources across the nation.
- Provided technical and financial assistance to Hawaii for management of non-native weed species as provided for by the Hawaii Tropical Forestry Recovery Act.
- Continued to achieve the goals set forth in the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 by treating insects and disease on high priority cooperative lands.

FY 2006 Program

- Assist cooperative landowners with treatment of native and invasive species on 830,392 high-priority areas in condition classes II and III.
- Continue the gypsy moth slow-the-spread strategy consisting of aerial applications and on-ground effectiveness monitoring to control gypsy moth infestations across an advancing front from North Carolina to Wisconsin on approximately 400,000 acres.
- Support invasive plant control programs on State and private lands to control and manage invasive plant species on 92,000 acres in 28 States and the Pacific Islands.
- Continue cooperative efforts with States to survey, detect, and evaluate insect, disease, and invasive plant species outbreaks on 493 million acres.
- Respond to threats to forest ecosystems from non-native and native invasive species such as hemlock woolly adelgid, emerald ash borer, sudden oak death, southern pine beetle, western bark beetle, and others.
- Continue to develop and release biocontrol agents to combat hemlock woolly adelgid which is decimating hemlock stands in the eastern United States.
- Monitor and assess short-term and long-term forest health conditions, providing scientific information on sustainable natural resources across the Nation.
- Continue to achieve the goals set forth in the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 by treating insects and disease on high priority cooperative lands.

FY 2007 Plans

- Assist cooperative landowners in treating 375,256 high-priority areas in condition classes II and III.
- Refocus the gypsy moth suppression, eradication, and slow-the-spread efforts to highest priority ecosystems, areas where human health is impacted, and areas of new introduction for eradication. The agency will maintain its technical assistance within the slow-the-spread program and redirect nearly all suppression and some slow-the-spread treatments to optimally mitigate other risks in highest priority areas according to the newly revised risk map and other information.
- Support invasive plant control programs on State and private lands to control and manage invasive plant species on 27,300 acres in 28 States and the Pacific Islands.
- Respond to threats to forest ecosystems from non-native and native invasive species such as hemlock woolly adelgid, emerald ash borer, sudden oak death, southern pine beetle, western bark beetles, and others.
- Monitor and assess short-term and long-term forest health conditions, providing scientific information on sustainable natural resources across the Nation.
- Continue to achieve the goals set forth in the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 by treating insects and disease on high priority cooperative lands.

Justification of FY 2007 Program Changes

The FY 2007 President's Budget will continue cooperative efforts with States to meet most of the high priority prevention and suppression needs on cooperative lands.

Budget Line Item Cooperative Fire Protection

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2005 Final	FY 2006 Enacted	Increase or Decrease		FY 2007 Budget	FY 2007 vs FY 2006
			Pay Costs	Program Changes		
Enacted Budget Authority						
Annual Appropriations	\$38,837	\$38,841	\$97	-\$6,120	\$32,818	-\$6,023
Emergency & Supplemental Appropriations *	\$20,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Enacted Budget Authority	\$58,837	\$38,841	\$97	-\$6,120	\$32,818	-\$6,023
Staff Years	57	59		-1	58	-1
Enacted Budget Authority by EBLI						
State Fire Assistance	\$32,920	\$32,930	\$97	-\$5,970	\$26,960	-\$5,970
Volunteer Fire Assistance	\$5,917	\$5,911	\$0	-\$53	\$5,858	-\$53

Annual Appropriations Acts - FY 2005 budget authority (BA) includes rescissions of 0.594 and 0.80 percent.

FY 2006 BA includes rescission of 0.476 percent and 1.0 percent.

* FY 2005 funding is a portion of \$59.1 million provided for hurricane damage related projects from P.L. 108-324

Program Description

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

Cooperative Fire Protection consists of two activities:

State Fire Assistance: More than 1 billion acres of State and private forestlands are under the protection of State and local fire agencies, most of those acres are adjacent to Federal lands, with a significant portion within the WUI. This budget activity provides financial assistance to State Foresters for all fire management activities including training, planning, hazardous fuel treatments, and purchase and maintenance of equipment. This activity emphasizes fire planning to ensure that Federal, State, and local agencies deliver a uniform and coordinated suppression response to wildfire. This activity provides funding to enable State and local fire protection organizations to be effective first responders in all types of disasters. The Cooperative Forest Fire Prevention program is a component within this activity and includes the “Smokey Bear” program.

Volunteer Fire Assistance: This budget activity provides technical and financial assistance through the States to local organizations to protect State and private forestlands threatened by wildfire. Local fire agencies are often the first line of defense in meeting expanded fire

protection needs within the WUI. Volunteer and rural fire departments are often the only line of defense to respond to natural and human-caused disasters in rural America. The component supports local fire suppression efforts by providing technical assistance and grants for training, fire department development and organization, and equipment for volunteer fire departments in communities with populations of less than 10,000.

Management of the Federal Excess Personal Property (FEPP) program is another element of the State Fire Assistance program. Through this program the Forest Service acquires and loans equipment for fire suppression to State and local fire agencies at no cost to the State. State Fire Assistance funds help the State forestry agencies administer this program and delivers over \$133 million in equipment annually. The FEPP program provides vital resources to local fire departments that rely heavily on the program to meet their equipment needs. States and local fire agencies currently use Federal excess personal property valued at over \$1 billion.

State Fire Assistance funding also supports implementation of the new Firefighter Property Program. This program implements the Rural Fire Department Equipment Priority Act of 2004 and provides a higher level of screening authority for rural fire departments to access Department of Defense excess property and allows title for the equipment to pass to the State or fire department for firefighting and emergency purposes. This differs from the FEPP program in that it is not a loan program, rather title to the equipment passes to the recipient (State or local fire department). State Fire Assistance funding provided to the States provides for oversight and management of the program.

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

FY 2005 Accomplishments

- Technical and financial assistance was provided to 50 States and 5 territories to ensure their capability to protect lives and property through efficient wildland fire management.
- Approximately 7,723 assists were made to communities, directly or indirectly, for hazard assessment plans, fuel hazard treatments, development of local fire department capacity, and wildfire preparedness.
- High priority was placed on incident command and suppression training for local fire agencies, wildland-urban hazard and risk assessments, and improved cooperation among Federal, State, and local fire agencies to provide a coordinated response to all phases of wildland fire. The program also supports continued collection of statistical fire data on a national basis and working in cooperation with WUI communities on hazard mitigation.
- The Smokey Bear and other prevention and public education efforts within each State were maintained.

FY 2006 Program

- The program will continue efforts that focus strategic, technical, and financial assistance to the States to reduce hazardous fuels and strengthen the shared capacity in the protection of non-Federal wildlands and rural lands from wildfire. The program will emphasize training and fire planning to deliver an efficient and effective fire suppression response and prioritization of hazardous fuel conditions.

- State fire programs will deliver an estimated 6,653 assists to communities for plans, assessments, prevention programs, and hazard mitigation projects in critical high-risk WUI areas.
- The Fire Prevention program will provide public service advertising and education and promote partnerships designed to help reduce fire losses.

FY 2007 Plans

- The program will continue efforts that focus strategic, technical, and financial assistance to the States to reduce hazardous fuels and strengthen the shared capacity in the protection of non-Federal wildlands and rural lands from wildfire. The program will emphasize training and wildfire community planning to deliver an efficient and effective fire suppression response and prioritization of hazardous fuel conditions.
- State fire programs will deliver an estimated 5,278 direct assists to communities for plans, assessments, and hazard mitigation projects in critical high-risk WUI areas.
- The Fire Prevention program will provide public service advertising and education and promote partnerships designed to help reduce fire losses.

Justification of FY 2007 Program Changes

The FY 2007 President's Budget includes a decrease of \$5.9 million. Within the Forest Service budget proposal, funding for State Fire Assistance reflects the priorities of the Administration and is consistent with previous proposals for State Fire Assistance.

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

This program supports the National Fire Plan. Accomplishments of this program complement those associated with Fire Operations – Other, Volunteer Fire Assistance, in the Wildland Fire Management account.

FY 2005 Accomplishments

- The program continued to provide assistance to State Foresters to help meet equipment and training needs of approximately 4,056 rural fire departments.
- The Forest Service and the State Foresters continue to emphasize the need to prioritize assistance to those departments in locations at greatest risk from wildland fire, in the WUI.
- Efforts will continue toward integrating the delivery of the program with the similar Department of the Interior's Rural Fire Assistance program.
- Funds enabled the organization of 22 new fire departments.

FY 2006 Program

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

FY 2007 Plans

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

Justification of FY 2007 Program Changes

There is virtually no change from FY 2006.

Budget Line Item **Cooperative Forestry**

Budget Line Item	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2005 Final	FY 2006 Enacted	Increase or Decrease		FY 2007 Budget	FY 2007 vs FY 2006
			Pay Costs	Program Changes		
Enacted Budget Authority						
Annual Appropriations	\$145,394	\$133,302	\$377	-\$11,438	\$122,242	-\$11,060
Emergency & Supplemental Appropriations *	\$37,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Enacted Budget Authority	\$182,394	\$133,302	\$377	-\$11,438	\$122,242	-\$11,060
Staff Years	240	229		-54	175	-54
Enacted Budget Authority by EBLI						
Forest Stewardship	\$32,320	\$34,189	\$132	-\$441	\$33,880	-\$309
Forest Legacy Program	\$57,134	\$56,536	\$43	\$4,936	\$61,515	\$4,979
Urban & Community Forestry	\$31,950	\$28,451	\$110	-\$1,715	\$26,846	-\$1,605
Economic Action Program	\$19,032	\$9,537	\$69	-\$9,606	\$0	-\$9,537
Forest Research Information and Analysis	\$4,958	\$4,589	\$23	-\$4,612	\$0	-\$4,589

Annual Appropriations Acts - FY 2005 budget authority (BA) includes rescissions of 0.594 and 0.80 percent.

FY 2006 BA includes rescission of 0.476 percent and 1.0 percent.

* FY 2005 funding is a portion of \$59.1 million provided for hurricane damage related projects from P.L. 108-324

Program Description

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

The Cooperative Forestry programs are:

Forest Stewardship Program – The Forest Stewardship Program encourages the long term stewardship of private forest lands in important forest and watershed areas by strategically targeting needed technical assistance and providing landowners with comprehensive multi-resource forest management plans. The program also assists State forest agencies and tribal partners with the development and production of high-quality tree and forest plant seedling stock for forest restoration and enrichment activities.

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

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

Economic Action Programs – No funding is proposed for this program in FY 2007.

Forest Resources Information and Analysis – No funding is proposed for this program in FY 2007.

product potential, describe wildlife habitat features and improvement actions, while also presenting recreational opportunities and public access considerations.

The program also sustains and improves supplies of high quality, genetically improved tree seed and planting stock for reforestation and forest ecosystem restoration efforts on private, State, and tribal land.

FY 2005 Accomplishments

- Provided 13,244 multi-resource forest stewardship plans to guide the long-term active management of 1,590,464 acres of NIPF lands with resulting improvements in the condition of associated forest resource elements including soil, water, biodiversity, timber, wildlife habitat, forest health, and recreation.
- Provided direct technical assistance to more than 163,000 landowners nationwide.
- Coordinated and supported efforts to spatially identify high priority private forest resource and watershed target areas for strategic program planning and landowner outreach.
- Revised the *Forest Stewardship Program National Standards and Guidelines* to: provide direction for defining areas of highest program potential; update management plan content requirements; and provide guidance for a management plan implementation monitoring program.
- Conducted second national program participant survey to evaluate program's effectiveness in encouraging the long term stewardship of nonindustrial private forest lands.
- Supported actions by the National Agroforestry Center to encourage the integration of trees and cropping systems to improve water quality, reduce soil erosion, and provide wildlife habitat.
- Supported the national Reforestation, Nurseries, and Genetic Resources Team; the National Seed Laboratory; and the Intertribal Nursery Council in successful efforts to conserve and produce high quality native forest seedling stock for a wide variety of public, private, and tribal reforestation and ecosystem restoration efforts.

FY 2006 Program

- Developing approximately 16,250 management plans covering more than 1,676,000 acres of NIPF and tribal lands, with resulting improvements in the condition of associated forest resource elements including soil, water, biodiversity, timber, wildlife habitat, forest health, and recreation.
- Coordinating and supporting continued efforts to spatially identify high priority private forest and watershed resource target areas to enable strategic program planning at the national and State levels. By the end of FY 2006, all States and territories are expected to spatially identify their highest-potential forest stewardship areas and to begin to focusing limited program resources in those areas.
- Completing the development, promotion, and adoption of WebDET, a web based data entry and plan writing tool that will automate many aspects of accomplishment tracking, spatially relate management and planning accomplishments to associated forest landscape features,

and thus improve Forest Service's ability to define program accomplishments in terms of resource outcomes with links to current issues of national concern and emphasis.

- Encouraging the management of small diameter and underutilized wood biomass on private lands in order to improve forest health and reduce the risk of wildland fire and insect or forest pest infestations.
- Assisting States and local nurseries to improve their supply of high-quality native and non-invasive tree seedlings to NIPF landowners for reforestation and forest restoration activities.
- Assisting tribal governments with the production, distribution, and planting of culturally significant forest and riparian species.
- Publishing and distributing brochures, newsletters, and technical notes, through the National Agroforestry Center, and developing national agroforestry demonstrations to encourage the integration of trees and cropping systems.

FY 2007 Plans

- Develop an additional 16,250 multi-resource management plans to guide the active management of approximately 1,676,000 acres of strategically important NIPF land, with resulting improvements in the condition of associated forest resource elements including soil, water, biodiversity, timber, wildlife habitat, forest health, and recreation.
- Complete Spatial Analysis Program (SAP) geographic delineation of areas of highest program potential, in terms of forest resource values and threats, in each State and territory to enable strategic program planning and delivery.
- Target technical and planning assistance to areas of highest potential: those areas on the landscape where the greatest number of real forest resource threats and opportunities intersect.
- Begin plan implementation monitoring program in order to measure the program's cumulative impact on landscapes within these areas of highest potential.
- Adopt additional performance measures to demonstrate the program's impact on high potential landscape areas.
- Encourage landscape-scale, multi-landowner planning efforts in strategically important watersheds and wildland-urban interface areas to help protect the nation's supply of clean water and counter forest parcelization and fragmentation trends.
- Assist tribal governments with the production, distribution, and planting of culturally significant forest and riparian species.
- Support the work of the National Agroforestry Center, and encourage the appropriate use of trees to sustain and enhance the environmental quality of range, animal production, and cropping systems.

Justification of FY 2007 Program Changes

There is no significant change from FY 2006.

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

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2005 Final	FY 2006 Enacted	Increase or Decrease		FY 2007 Budget	FY 2007 vs FY 2006
			Pay Costs	Program Changes		
Enacted Budget Authority						
Annual Appropriations	\$57,134	\$56,536	\$43	\$4,936	\$61,515	\$4,979
Emergency & Supplemental Appropriations	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Enacted Budget Authority	\$57,134	\$56,536	\$43	\$4,936	\$61,515	\$4,979
Staff Years	24	26		0	26	0

Annual Appropriations Acts - FY 2005 budget authority (BA) includes rescissions of 0.594 and 0.80 percent.

FY 2006 BA includes rescission of 0.476 percent and 1.0 percent.

Annual Output Measure	FY 2005		FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2007 vs. FY 2006
	Plan	Actual	Plan	Plan	
Forest Legacy program acres acquired	224,000	46,181	230,000	130,000	-100,000

Program Description

The Forest Legacy Program (FLP) conserves environmentally important forests threatened by conversion to non-forest uses through the acquisition of land or interests in land. The program operates on a “willing buyer – willing seller” basis and is a non-regulatory, incentive-based land conservation program. This program ensures that both traditional uses of private lands and the public values of America's forest resources are protected for future generations.

Fifty-seven percent of our Nation’s forests are privately owned, totaling 430 million acres. Family forest owners and timber companies are facing increasing real estate prices and development pressure, resulting in the parcelization of ownership and conversion of forests to other land uses. Changes in ownership and land use reduce public recreation opportunities, decrease fish and wildlife habitat, degrade water quality, weaken resource-based economies, and diminish general quality of life. FLP provides financial incentives to private landowners to conserve their forests to prevent conversion and fragmentation.

Over 1.1 million acres of environmentally important private lands are being managed and protected from conversion to non-forest land uses since FLP’s authorization in 1990. The success and visibility of the program has garnered interest and support from States, land trusts, private landowners, forest industry, and others.

Acquisitions are based on a project selection process that utilizes national criteria to consider critical resource values, development threats, unique environmental features, traditional forest uses, potential leverage of non-Federal funds, and the history of ongoing efforts. The States submit their priorities and the Forest Service, following a national competition, in turn prioritizes proposed acquisitions into a national FLP project list that accompanies the President's Budget. The program requires cost-share participation and leverages Federal investments to accelerate accomplishments.

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

Independent Reviews

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

The FLP was evaluated in FY 2003 using the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) and underwent a voluntary reassessment in FY 2004. The reassessment resulted in an improved PART evaluation score of "moderately effective."

The improved rating is due to improvements implemented to track program performance in terms of outcomes and efficiency. The program received credit for conducting a process to develop a national 5-year program strategic direction that sets national program goals and measures performance annually, as well as for electing to undergo periodic independent assessments of program management effectiveness. The program operates as a competitive grant program that has a national project selection process using national criteria and additional selection factors such as the readiness of projects and State implementation performance. The national project selection criteria reflect the efficiencies within a national competition and State support for the national strategic program goals and performance measures.

FY 2005 Accomplishments

- Completed a total of 52 tracts that protected 46,181 acres of important forests from conversion to non-forest uses.
 - Acquired conservation easements on 35,368 acres from willing private forest landowners.
 - Acquired 10,813 acres through fee simple purchases.

Completed acres were lower than anticipated, due to the following factors:

- FLP closed a significant number of tracts (52 in total), but tracts were smaller than average size. Almost as much effort is needed to close smaller tracts as required by larger tracts.

- Real estate negotiations are very unpredictable. Many closings that were anticipated to close in FY 2005 were delayed, resulting in a large first quarter FY 2006 accomplishment (FLP conserved 83,000 acres across 25 tracts in the first quarter of FY 2006)
- Added 6 new States to the program (Arizona, Florida, Missouri, Ohio, Nevada, and Texas).
- Hired a FLP appraiser to review appraisals, ensuring they meet Federal appraisal standards, and to conduct quality assurance inspections of State appraisal procedures.
- Completed the FLP strategic direction to provide national focus and continual improvement of program implementation.

FY 2006 Program

- Accomplish 230,000 acres conserved through conservation easements and fee simple purchases.
 - Projects were selected by a nationally competitive process.
 - These accomplishments will rely heavily on non-Federal partners that historically match Federal funds beyond the 25 percent cost-share requirement and are currently leveraging almost 50 percent of total project costs.
- Hire a second FLP review appraiser to conduct review appraisals, mostly in the Southern States, and to conduct quality assurance inspections across the country.
- Provide technical and financial assistance to the 45 active States and territories, including updating their state-wide Assessment of Need (AON). One State will initiate an AON, while three States are anticipated to join the Forest Legacy Program in FY 2006.
- Work with State lead agencies to identify significant projects through a process conducted with a broad-based State Forest Stewardship Coordinating Committee. Acquisitions are accomplished through Forest Service cooperation with State agencies, land trusts, other non-government organizations, and other partners.

FY 2007 Plans

- Focus on priority land acquisitions in participating States and territories. Funds will be distributed to support continuing Forest Legacy Program activities in active States and for priority land conservation projects selected through a nationally competitive process.
- Provide technical and financial assistance to the active States and territories (estimated to be 48), including updating their state-wide AON.
- Conserve important forestlands in participating States in areas determined to contain important public benefits, strategic in terms of fitting in with a larger conservation effort, and in priority areas threatened by conversion.

Justification of FY 2007 Program Changes

FY 2007 funding will focus on land conservation for funded projects, due diligence for upcoming proposed projects, and updating state-wide program implementation plans. The FY 2007 proposed funding will result in approximately the same number of tracts and acres conserved as the average accomplishments from the past 3 years. This funding will result in an estimated 130,000 acres protected for FY 2007.

In addition, the Forest Service will use funds to improve program delivery capacity and oversight, to implement actions that address the FLP national strategic direction, and to increase accountability and performance.

By ensuring that the private forest land base is protected for future forest uses, the program supports the agency's strategic plan by improving the capability of the Nation's forests and grasslands to provide desired sustainable levels of uses, values, products, and services. Continual funding this program will result in the ability to protect the most threatened private forestlands from development and the public goods and service provided by these important forests.

See the table on the following page for proposed Forest Legacy Program projects for FY 2007.

FY 2007 Proposed Forest Legacy Program Projects
(Order reflects rank in priority)

State	Project Name	Funding
ME	Grafton	\$ 2,000,000
RI	North-South Corridor	3,000,000
SC	Pee Dee River	2,500,000
CA	Baxter Ranch	2,000,000
MI	Northern Great Lakes Forest Project	3,500,000
HI	Kealakekua Ranch	2,000,000
ID	Clifty Mountain Foothills Project	2,900,000
FL	Northeast Florida Timberlands	2,250,000
GA	Paulding County Land area	2,250,000
VA	New River Corridor	2,100,000
ME	Lower Penobscot Forest Project: Phase I	2,200,000
NH	Willard Pond	3,000,000
TX	Turkey Creek	2,045,000
SC	Savannah River	2,500,000
AL	Cumberland Mountains Preserve	1,185,000
MT	North Swan River Valley	3,000,000
NV	Ash Canyon Gateway	500,000
MA	Southern Monadnock Plateau	2,500,000
UT	Virgin River Headwaters	2,800,000
WA	Tahuya Headwaters Pope	1,880,000
AZ	Cedar Springs	880,000
MN	Sugar Hills	750,000
DE	Green Horizons	2,000,000
IN	Luke's Run	1,700,000
KY	Marrowbone Creek State Forest	1,000,000
PA	Birdsboro Waters	300,000
NC	Whitehurst Forest	1,000,000
AS	Ottoville Rainforest Preserve	500,000
AR	Moro Big Pine	500,000
OR	South Eugene Hills Phase I	460,000
MO	New State Start-Up	500,000
	Administrative Funds	5,815,000
	Total	\$61,515,000

agencies. The second part of this delivery mechanism functions through a diverse and continually expanding partnership network of local governments, community organizations, and volunteers who establish, restore, and maintain forest cover within communities nationwide. U&CF works with internal agency partners, specifically Research and Development, to conduct national assessments of urban forests and to develop and transfer tools and technologies that are used by groups, individuals, and organizations to better manage their community forests.

States report that U&CF projects routinely attract 1 million hours or more of volunteer participation annually. Projects supported with U&CF grants also help States and cities respond to changing demographics by increasing community involvement in tree planting and urban watershed restoration efforts and by sponsoring local environmental education targeted to children and adults from diverse cultural backgrounds.

FY 2005 Accomplishments

- The States, territories, and the District of Columbia reported nearly 7,000 participating communities, about 2,600 communities fewer than the target of 9,600 communities. This shortfall was due in part to the new performance measures that counted only those communities based on U.S. Census definitions that received state assistance during the current year, instead of the cumulative number reported in 2004 and prior years. In addition, State governments have begun reducing financial and technical assistance to communities in proportion to declining federal investment in the State-Federal U&CF partnership, in spite of strong local support.
- States reported that U&CF projects leveraged nearly 150,000 days of volunteer assistance, which fell short of targets by about 104,000 days. This difference is lower than expected in part because States are beginning to reduce assistance to communities in proportion to funding.
- The U&CF program and State forestry agencies responded to FY 2004 and FY 2005 congressional direction by implementing a new Community Accomplishment Reporting System (CARS) for U&CF that would support both the performance-based allocation methodology for FY 2006 and annual agency reporting and budget processes.
- The program has assembled a unique partnership with Research and Development and private partners to develop an urban forest assessment and management tool called “i-Tree.” Using state-of-the-art technology, i-Tree will not only help communities assess and manage their tree cover, but it will also provide them with a tool to help explain to decision makers why trees and greenspaces are a worthwhile local public investment.
- Urban watershed stewardship activities, through the American Heritage Rivers, continued to receive financial support.
- Regions and State partners provided technical assistance and grants to communities and tribes to undertake collaborative efforts to manage, protect, restore, and maintain natural resources and watersheds in their communities.
- The Forest Service continued support to the Parks and People Foundation of Baltimore for “Revitalizing Baltimore,” a regional partnership working to improve urban natural resources in the Baltimore area. This partnership has focused on building the capacity of inner-city residents to care for their urban trees and natural resources and, in doing so, revitalize their neighborhoods. This partnership has conducted teacher training, reached over 9,000 youth in

environmental education programs, and engaged hundreds of elementary and middle school students in after-school programs and summer camps.

- In direct support of the Chief's "Four Threats" and the National Fire Plan, western regions continued outreach and education activities to help communities establish defensible space and other measures in the wildland urban interface (WUI) to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildfire damage to homes and communities.
- In June 2005, the Forest Service, in cooperation with the National Urban and Community Forestry Advisory Council (NUCFAC), awarded \$863,114 in challenge cost-share grants to 13 organizations. The organizations will match those funds with an additional \$1,001,533, resulting in a total investment of \$1,864,647.
- Several grants were provided to national non-profits to continue their outreach and education activities in support of work at the community level. Groups include the National Arbor Day Foundation's Tree City USA program with over 3,000 communities participating; TreeLink - a website clearing house for U&CF information; the Society of Municipal Arborists, which provides training and support to community forestry professionals employed by local governments nationwide; the Alliance for Community Trees, which coordinates the efforts of national non-profit U&CF partners; American Forests, which provides for radio public service announcements and Urban Ecosystem/City Green analyses in several major cities.
- U&CF continued work toward aligning national partner efforts more closely to reduce duplicated effort and streamline work conducted on a national level. The Sustainable Urban Forest Coalition has since been formed, and out of its efforts, the national office has funded several national initiatives including an effort to better educate tree care professionals in local governments, dissemination of information to planners and local governments about how trees can be used to meet EPA air quality standards, and a certification program for local non-profit groups so they can strengthen their base and operate more independently.
- Urban Forest Health Monitoring (UFHM) activities continued in Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Wisconsin; and new pilot studies were begun in Colorado and Tennessee. The program, in conjunction with its network of State partners, will explore ways to fund UFHM activities nationwide. UFHM is critical to the program as it provides information on the condition, structure, and extent of the urban forest needed to support sound resource management decisions. The program also participated in the National Association of State Foresters (NASF) UFHM Task Force.
- In partnership with the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA), the U&CF program continued the Certified Arborist Scholarship Grant Program that provides training and certification to urban forestry professionals in communities where that expertise is lacking. In payment for training received, newly certified arborists must donate 80 hours of community service to the locality where they reside, thereby increasing nationwide understanding of professional tree care standards where they are typically least understood. At least 50 individuals participated in the scholarship program.
- The program received emergency supplemental funds to meet the needs of communities ravaged by hurricanes Charlie, Ivan, Frances, and Jeanne. Florida received \$15.3 million and Alabama \$1.7 million which have been distributed to communities for damage assessments, hazard tree mitigation, and replanting.

FY 2006 Program

In FY 2006, the program will implement the new reporting, accountability, and allocation systems, to ensure that investments are meeting overall program direction. More specifically, the program will:

- Focus on emphasizing community attainment of four basic measures: professional urban forestry staffing; urban forest ordinances and policies; urban forest inventories and management plans; and presence of an urban forest advocacy or advisory group.
- Continue to provide technical and financial assistance to States, tribes, and other partners to enhance their ability to manage, protect, restore, and maintain their urban forests and natural environments.
- Continue support for national partners that support U&CF goals and objectives, such as the Sustainable Urban Forest Coalition, National Arbor Day Foundation, Alliance for Community Trees, Society of Municipal Arborists, International Society of Arboriculture, and others.
- Continue the national cost-share grant program as recommended through NUCFAC.
- Continue support of congressional earmarks for urban and community forestry activities in northeast Pennsylvania; Chicago and Milwaukee street tree planting efforts; and watershed demonstration cooperative work in Baltimore.
- Continue to support the activities of the U&CF National Technology Transfer Team to identify successful urban and community forestry best management practices and related research that produce tangible benefits, and disseminate that information nationwide.
- Launch the i-Tree urban and community forestry benefits assessment and analysis software tool package as public domain software.
- Refine the new Community Accomplishment Reporting System (CARS) and integrate performance data with GIS mapping to provide visual tracking of program activities by State and nationwide.
- Continue Urban Forest Health Monitoring (UFHM) pilot studies and work closely with the NASF, Forestry Inventory and Analysis Program, and Forest Health Monitoring Program to refine UFHM methods.
- Launch the pilot minority arborist training initiative aimed at encouraging minorities to enter the field of urban forestry and arboriculture.
- Continue work started in FY 2005 through the emergency supplemental funds to restore tree canopy to communities in Alabama and Florida ravaged by hurricanes Charlie, Ivan, Frances, and Jeanne.
- In partnership with Region 8 and several national partners, provide damage and restoration assessments for communities in storm damaged areas hit by hurricanes Rita and Katrina.
- Begin working with Chicago Wilderness to determine how to export this successful model of community forestry for the Chicago Metropolitan area nationwide.

FY 2007 Plans

- Continue to emphasize and track the program's foundation – helping communities attain the four basic measures: professional urban forestry staffing; urban forest ordinances and policies; urban forest inventories and management plans; and presence of an urban forest advocacy or advisory group.
- Continue to provide technical and financial assistance to States, tribes, and other partners to enhance their ability to manage, protect, restore, and maintain their urban forests and natural environments.
- Through the Sustainable Urban Forest Coalition, continue efforts to raise awareness of the importance of U&CF issues at the national, State, and local levels.
- Host the first national conference to highlight the work done to date showcasing the positive effects of trees on human physical and mental health, bringing together researchers, practitioners, and community activists nation wide.
- Provide education and training opportunities for activities such as the International Society of Arboriculture and Society of Municipal Arborists certification programs, National Arbor Day Foundation's Tree City USA, local ordinance development, tree board and advocacy organization development, and community forest inventory and management plan development.
- Continue support for Urban Forest Health Monitoring activities.
- Continue to carry out performance-based allocation for distribution of funds to the regions and states.
- Continue the national cost-share grant program to NUCFAC.
- Continue dissemination, training, and technical support for the i-Tree urban and community forestry analysis and benefits assessment software tools. Develop measures to track the use and effectiveness of the tools in i-Tree in the public and private sectors.

Justification of FY 2007 Program Changes

The proposed level of funding will ensure that most communities served by the U&CF delivery system will continue to receive technical assistance. Maintaining funding to support U&CF programs in all 50 States and 9 U.S. territories and affiliated Pacific Island nations will result in the continued leveraging of Federal dollars to help States and localities build sustainable urban forest management programs. The program effort to implement the new performance-based funding allocation methodology, program focus, and performance measures will continue.

Program management for all Congressionally designated projects will be funded by designated project funds.

RURAL COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE

Economic Recovery

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

Rural Development

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

FOREST PRODUCTS CONSERVATION & RECYCLING

Forest Products and Technology Transfer

This program supports a small nationwide cadre of Federal forest products specialists to provide independent support and scientific knowledge to small- and medium-sized industry. In addition, this program covers the technical transfer activities for Wood in Transportation needs across the country. Forest product specialists provide information for the development of local or regional alternatives to expand local capacity, broaden economic opportunities, diversify business development, and enable entrepreneurship in natural resource-based communities. The specialists work with researchers, practitioners, other agencies, and private industry in order to better assist community, tribal, and State programs to facilitate local economic activity with businesses and non-profits.

FY 2005 Accomplishments

- Provided direct assistance in several Western States to implement a “Fuels-in-Schools” biomass utilization program.
- Provided direct technical and financial assistance to nearly 100 projects associated with biomass utilization and/or energy production.
- Worked with and provided assistance to more than 290 rural communities and community-based organizations associated with the wildland urban interface and/or risk of catastrophic wildfires through nearly 380 projects.
- Assisted over 645 rural communities and over 590 organizations in developing or implementing broad-based strategic plans.

- Provided direct assistance to 54 tribal communities or organizations, 41 other minority-based communities or organizations, and 96 underserved communities.

FY 2006 Program

- Continue to manage congressionally designated projects and prior-year grants.

FY 2007 Plans

None.

Justification of FY 2007 Program Changes

No funding is proposed for the Economic Action Programs in FY 2007.

FY 2006 Plan

- FIA will publish an annual report and implement one new State, bringing the total to 46, and coverage to 79 percent of all U.S. forest land.
- The program will finalize an upgrade of its NIMS to store and process base annualized inventory data and include data on forest health. The FIA inventory will provide new map products for forest types, biomass, and other forest resource characteristics.

FY 2007 Plan

- No funding is proposed for this program.

Justification of FY 2007 Program Changes

No funding is proposed by the Administration in this budget line item. In the past, the FIA program delivery has been based on funding from both Forest and Rangeland Research and State and Private Forestry. This funding shift consolidates the FIA program entirely under Forest and Rangeland Research. FS R&D will maintain 38 States of survey data available on line.

Budget Line Item **International Forestry**

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2005 Final	FY 2006 Enacted	Increase or Decrease		FY 2007 Budget	FY 2007 vs FY 2006
			Pay Costs	Program Changes		
Enacted Budget Authority						
Annual Appropriations	\$6,410	\$6,897	\$38	-\$2,014	\$4,921	-\$1,976
Emergency & Supplemental Appropriations	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Enacted Budget Authority	\$6,410	\$6,897	\$38	-\$2,014	\$4,921	-\$1,976
Staff Years	25	23		2	25	2

Annual Appropriations Acts - FY 2005 budget authority (BA) includes rescissions of .594 and .80 percent. FY 2006 BA includes rescission of 0.476 percent and 1.0 percent.

Annual Output Measure	FY 2005		FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2007 vs. FY 2006
	Plan	Actual	Plan	Plan	
Acres of migratory habitat restored	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000	0

Program Description

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

Second, numerous invasive plant and animal species that were introduced from foreign countries pose risks to many forests, rangelands, and grasslands in the United States. The Asian long-horned beetle alone could inflict billions of dollars of loss to the U.S. economy if the pest spreads across the country.

Third, habitat critical for many migratory species is diminishing worldwide, threatening their survival. These species and their habitat are important both ecologically and economically. In

fact, many Americans participate in outdoor recreation activities related to fish and wildlife, generating revenue for American businesses and communities. Much of this activity centers on species that migrate every year to areas outside the U.S. where riparian and wetland areas are not protected adequately. The U.S. is spending millions of dollars on domestic habitat work to reverse the decline of many species, an investment that may be lost when the winter habitat of these birds in other countries is unprotected.

FY 2005 Program

- Researched and developed mitigation and control strategies for invasive pests that are likely to affect the United States, as well as for species currently active in the United States, including the Asian long-horned beetle, hemlock woolly adelgid, beech bark scale, kudzu, mile-a-minute weed, Formosa termite, European bark beetle, European gypsy moth, and the Siberian silk moth. International teams of scientists from Russia, China, and the United States addressed these issues.
- Continued ongoing programs and partnerships overseas that address habitat restoration and protection for U.S. threatened migratory birds and other species. Work is focused on research and monitoring, conservation planning, and improving migratory habitat through appropriate use of management tools, including fire.
- Provided policy, training and technical assistance to partners overseas in all areas of sustainable forest management (including CITES, The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora), as well as reduced impact harvesting and other area.
- Completed 130,000 acres of migratory species habitat restoration in partner countries.

FY 2006 Plans

- Ongoing support of management and research activities that address international issues on detection, eradication, and control of invasive species that are introduced, or are likely to be introduced, into the United States. Current introduced species include: hemlock woolly adelgid, sudden oak death, mile-a-minute weed, beech bark scale, gypsy moth (both European and Asian), and emerald ash borer. China, Russia, Mexico, and Brazil represent countries of interest for future collaboration.
- Continue with ongoing programs and partnerships overseas addressing habitat restoration and protection for migratory birds and other species on existing and potential U.S. threatened species lists. Work will focus on research and monitoring; conservation education; planning; and improving habitats on the ground through partnerships and the appropriate use of management tools, including fire.
- Ongoing policy, training, and technical assistance to partners overseas in all areas of sustainable forest management.
- Complete 130,000 acres of migratory species habitat restoration in partner countries.

FY 2007 Plans

- Continue supporting management and research activities that address international issues on detection, eradication, and control of invasive species that are introduced, or are likely to be introduced, into the United States. Current introduced species include: hemlock woolly adelgid, sudden oak death, mile-a-minute weed, beech bark scale, gypsy moth (both European and Asian), and emerald ash borer. China, Russia, Mexico, and Brazil are some of the countries of interest for future collaboration.
- Continue supporting ongoing programs and partnerships overseas addressing habitat restoration and protection for existing and potential U.S. threatened migratory birds and other species. Work will focus on research and monitoring, conservation education, planning, and improving habitats on the ground through partnerships and appropriate use of management tools, including fire.
- Plan to continue support, at a reduced level, of policy, training and technical assistance to partners overseas in all areas of sustainable forest management.
- Complete 130,000 acres of migratory species habitat restoration in partner countries.

Justification of FY 2007 Program Changes

The FY 2007 President's Budget has a program reduction of \$1.976 million from the FY 2006 enacted level of \$6.897 million. Funding for International Forestry reflects the priorities of the Administration and is consistent with previous proposals for this program.

Chapter 8

National Forest System

Appropriation National Forest System

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2005 Final	FY 2006 Enacted	Increase or Decrease		FY 2007 Budget	FY 2007 vs FY 2006
			Pay Costs	Program Changes		
Enacted Budget Authority						
Annual Appropriations	\$1,380,806	\$1,403,391	\$19,618	-\$24,943	\$1,398,066	-\$5,325
Emergency & Supplemental Appropriations*	\$12,153	\$20,000	\$0	-\$20,000	\$0	-\$20,000
Total Enacted Budget Authority	\$1,392,959	\$1,423,391	\$19,618	-\$44,943	\$1,398,066	-\$25,325
Staff Years	14,409	14,430		248	14,678	248
Enacted Budget Authority by EBLI						
Land Management Planning	\$63,167	\$58,188	\$759	-\$3,392	\$55,555	-\$2,633
Inventory & Monitoring	\$167,302	\$167,675	\$2,091	-\$15,631	\$154,135	-\$13,540
Recreation, Wilderness & Heritage	\$257,343	\$261,299	\$3,913	-\$14,332	\$250,880	-\$10,419
Wildlife & Fish Management	\$134,749	\$132,866	\$1,850	-\$11,168	\$123,548	-\$9,318
Grazing Management	\$48,034	\$48,279	\$745	-\$9,289	\$39,735	-\$8,544
Forest Products	\$273,247	\$280,115	\$4,550	\$25,449	\$310,114	\$29,999
Vegetation & Watershed Management	\$189,614	\$181,342	\$2,340	\$3,900	\$187,582	\$6,240
Minerals & Geology Management	\$55,747	\$84,601	\$850	-\$4,209	\$81,242	-\$3,359
Landownership Management	\$92,129	\$91,631	\$1,294	-\$8,640	\$84,285	-\$7,346
Law Enforcement Operations	\$86,014	\$87,887	\$1,196	\$20,917	\$110,000	\$22,113
Valles Caldera	\$3,599	\$5,074	\$1	-\$4,085	\$990	-\$4,084
Centennial of Service Challenge	\$9,861	\$4,434	\$29	-\$4,463	\$0	-\$4,434

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

FY 2006 BA includes rescissions of 0.476 percent and 1.0 percent.

* FY 2005 funding provided for hurricane damage related projects in P.L. 108-324 and storm damage related projects in 109-13; FY 2006 funding from P.L. 109-148.

National Forest System Programs

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

Land Management Planning

Land management plans establish a framework for conforming to laws and regulations governing National Forest System management. Land management planning is focused on the concept of sustainability under planning regulations that require national forests and grasslands to conduct evaluations addressing ecological, social, and economic issues of broad geographic scale. Land management plans may be continuously updated through amendments or revisions and are required by the National Forest Management Act (NFMA) to be revised on a 10 to 15 year schedule to address changing conditions related to natural resources, management goals, new

science findings, and public use. A land management plan provides a framework for natural resource management activities and for project and activity-level planning at the forest and ranger district levels.

Inventory and Monitoring

The Inventory and Monitoring budget line item (BLI) funds resource inventories, ecosystem assessments, monitoring, and both annual and comprehensive evaluations, management of Forest Service Natural Resource Applications (FSNRAs) and corporate Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and resource mapping activities conducted in support of the creation, revision, and amendment of land management plans (LMPs). It also funds the establishment and the general coordination costs associated with the review and audit of Environmental Management Systems (EMS), the collection of tabular and spatial information needed to conduct broad scale ecosystem assessments in support of land management planning, as well as actual broad scale and landscape scale ecosystem assessment activities. The Inventory and Monitoring BLI also funds much of the work associated with developing and managing the corporate resource information systems that store and allow analysis of the inventory, monitoring, and mapping of data.

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

Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness

The Forest Service Recreation program provides a wide range of recreation settings, services, and delivery systems available to the public that are consistent with good land stewardship. The agency hosted over 204.8 million visits on national forests in FY 2004, in activities such as camping, picnicking, winter sports, hunting, fishing, and visiting of cultural sites. Program components include administration and management of partnerships and tourism, interpretive services, recreation special uses, congressionally designated areas, and national forest scenic byways. The Recreation Enhancement program resulted from the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act of 2005, replaced the Recreation Fee Demonstration program, supports the Recreation program by financing on-the-ground operations, maintenance, and improvements toward elimination of the recreation backlog and enhancement of recreation opportunities.

The Forest Service oversees 33 percent of the National Wilderness Preservation System. Wilderness provides clean water and air, solitude, scenic beauty, and critical habitats for endangered and non-endangered plants and animals. There are approximately 33,000 miles of wilderness trails within national forests, and wilderness use accounts for approximately 14 million visits per year. Wilderness management themes include education and outreach, wilderness inventory and monitoring, information management, and priority resource issues including adequate access to wilderness users and expanding the role of fire as a natural process.

The Forest Service's Heritage program manages approximately 318,000 known heritage resources on national forest lands. The program protects significant heritage resources, shares their value with the public, and contributes relevant information and perspectives to natural resource management. The program also conducts public service efforts to foster involvement, partnerships, and education in heritage resources through programs such as *Passport in Time*, *Heritage Expeditions*, and stewardship projects. These projects range from working on heritage projects with Indian tribes to archaeological digs and the recording of endangered rock art.

Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management

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

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

Grazing Management

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

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

Forest Products

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

The analysis process for timber sales can take up to eight years to complete. This process includes project planning, public involvement, compliance with NEPA and other laws, transportation planning, coordination with other resources, sale layout, contract preparation, advertising and awarding sales, and administering contracts.

In 2003, the Forest Service was authorized by Congress to use stewardship contracting for a 10-year period. This legislation replaced a pilot authority for stewardship contracting. Stewardship contracting is another important tool for accomplishing resource management objectives, such as fuels reduction, while providing jobs for communities and products for the consumer. This tool will be important in implementing the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003. The stewardship contracting authority provides some innovative approaches, such as the exchange of goods for services and the application of excess receipts from one contract to other stewardship projects.

Vegetation and Watershed Management

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

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

Minerals and Geology Management

Program emphasis for the Minerals and Geology Management program is given to inspection and monitoring of mineral operations; environmental review of proposed operations; providing professional expertise in sustainable forest management, watershed health, and public safety; and management of significant geologic resources. In support of the National Energy Policy, the

energy component of the program is focused on increasing opportunities for development and supply, particularly with respect to eliminating the backlog of oil and gas lease nominations and applications for permits to drill. The geologic component provides information on geologic and paleontologic conditions for land management decisions and project design, evaluates resources such as ground water, and protects sites having scientific or educational use.

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

This program generates net revenues to the Federal government of \$600 to \$800 million per year, which is derived from annual lease rentals, royalties on production, bonus bids for competitive leases, and sales.

Landownership Management

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

Law Enforcement Operations

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

Valles Caldera National Preserve

The Valles Caldera Preservation Act (P.L. 106-248) provided for the acquisition of the Baca Ranch located in the Jemez Mountains of New Mexico. The Valles Caldera Preserve was established to protect and preserve the scientific, scenic, geologic, watershed, fish, wildlife,

historic, heritage, and recreational values on the Preserve, and to provide for multiple use and sustained yield of renewable resources within its boundaries. In addition, the Act requires the tract to continue to be managed as an operating ranch.

The Valles Caldera Trust, a government corporation, assumed management of the Preserve in August 2002, and is responsible for its own financial management. While the Trust continues to become fully functional, the appropriation will be used for management of the Preserve.

Budget Line Item Land Management Planning

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2005 Final	FY 2006 Enacted	Increase or Decrease		FY 2007 Budget	FY 2007 vs FY 2006
			Pay Costs	Program Changes		
Enacted Budget Authority						
Annual Appropriations	\$63,167	\$58,188	\$759	-\$3,392	\$55,555	-\$2,633
Emergency & Supplemental Appropriations	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Enacted Budget Authority	\$63,167	\$58,188	\$759	-\$3,392	\$55,555	-\$2,633
Staff Years	616	558		21	579	21
Estimated Funding by Activity						
Maintain Land Management Plans	\$20,487	\$22,777		\$11,536	\$34,313	\$11,536
Create/Revise Land Management Plans	\$42,680	\$35,411		-\$14,169	\$21,242	-\$14,169

Annual Appropriations Acts - FY 2005 budget authority (BA) includes rescissions of 0.594 and 0.80 percent.
 FY 2006 BA includes rescission of 0.476 percent and 1.0 percent.

Annual Output Measure	FY 2005		FY 2006 Plan	FY 2007 Plan	FY 2007 vs FY 2006
	Plan	Actual			
Number of land management plan revisions or creations underway	49	48	51	31	-20
Number of land management plan amendments underway	37	44	33	33	0

Program Description

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

There are 127 land management plans that have been created under the requirements of the NFMA. While mostly developed for national forests, a number of plans exist for national grasslands and other unique units within the National Forest System (e.g., Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit, Midewin Tallgrass Prairie, and Land Between the Lakes National Recreation Area). Under the NFMA requirements, each of these plans must be revised within 15 years of completion. Revisions of specific plans have been underway since the late 1980s and the first plan revision on the George Washington National Forest was completed in 1993. Through the

end of FY 2005, 43 plans have been revised and 2 new plans created, which is about 35 percent of the total. The 51 plan revisions that will be underway in fiscal year (FY) 2006 are currently scheduled to be completed by the end of FY 2008. All units completing plan revisions under the 1982 Planning Regulations are expected to be revised in FY 2006.

On December 22, 2004, the Forest Service released the 2005 final Planning Rule that provides the framework for individual land management plans governing the 155 national forests, 20 grasslands, and other unique units of the National Forest System. This rule provides policy and direction for developing, revising, and amending land management plans. In addition to streamlining the planning process, the 2005 Planning Rule introduces several new planning-related activities and places increased emphasis on collaboration and monitoring. A complete cycle of land management planning now requires that a unit establish an environmental management system (EMS), conduct a comprehensive evaluation and report (CER) prior to updating a land management plan, have extensive collaboration with the public while updating a land management plan, incorporate the best available science in analyses and decision-making, and implement a focused monitoring program addressing progress towards achieving the desired conditions and objectives in the land management plan.

A number of the planning-related activities identified or emphasized in the 2005 Planning Rule are not funded by the Land Management Planning budget line item (BLI). Land management plan monitoring is funded by the Inventory and Monitoring BLI. Similarly, establishing an EMS and conducting a comprehensive evaluation are also funded by the Inventory and Monitoring BLI because of their direct relationship to the monitoring, inventory, and assessment activities funded by this BLI. These activities are discussed more fully under the Inventory and Monitoring program narrative.

The 2005 Planning Rule establishes a dynamic process to account for changing National Forest System conditions, emphasizes science and public, tribal, State, and local government involvement, and ultimately will help local forest managers provide future generations with healthier forests, cleaner air and water, and more abundant wildlife while sustaining a variety of forest uses. This rule will also help to improve how the Forest Service works with the public by making land management planning more open, understandable, and timely. It will enable Forest Service experts to respond more rapidly to changing conditions, such as wildfires, and emerging threats, such as invasive species.

The 2005 Planning Rule will also make land management planning more effective and meaningful. The agency now has the opportunity to use all available tools to comply with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) as they relate to land management planning. A determination has been made that use of a categorical exclusion when revising or amending a land management plan may be appropriate. This would help to reduce the time it takes to update a land management plan.

Desired conditions and objectives are the key components of land management plans under the 2005 Planning Rule. An effort is underway to determine how much consistency is needed in these land management plan components as well as the indicators and supporting data needed to determine if progress is being made towards achieving them. Standard desired conditions and

objectives will focus planning and management around key issues related to the mission of the agency and meet national assessment and reporting needs. Managers will be held accountable for achieving objectives through established performance measures in the agency's Performance Accountability System (PAS). This will make planning more relevant to on-the-ground practices and outcomes.

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

LMPs also provide a framework for making future site-specific decisions and for natural resource management activities. Site-specific environmental analyses are needed to implement projects such as watershed restoration, timber sales, range improvements, and proposals for mineral, oil, and gas operations.

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

Independent Reviews

In FY 2006, the Land Management Planning program will be evaluated for the FY 2008 budget cycle through the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART).

FY 2005 Accomplishments

- Initiated four LMP revisions on the following national forests:
 - Region 2: Shoshone National Forest
 - Region 3: Cibola National Forest (Grasslands) and Coronado National Forest
 - Region 4: Bridger-Teton National Forest
- Completed nine LMP revisions and one new plan for the following National Forest System units:
 - Region 2: Bighorn National Forest
 - Region 5: Angeles, Cleveland, Los Padres, and San Bernardino National Forests
 - Region 8: Ouachita and Ozark-St. Francis National Forests; and the Land Between the Lakes National Recreation Area (new plan)
 - Region 9: Mark Twain and White Mountain National Forests
- Continued revision work on 37 LMPs.
- Completed NFMA planning regulations.

FY 2006 Program

- Complete 20 LMP revisions for the following national forests and grasslands:
 - Region 1: (4) Beaverhead-Deerlodge, Bitterroot, Flathead, and Lolo National Forests
 - Region 2: (3) Cimarron-Comanche National Grasslands, Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, Gunnison (GMUG), and San Juan National Forests
 - Region 6: (3) Colville, Okanogan, and Wenatchee National Forests
 - Region 9: (10) Allegheny, Finger Lakes, Green Mountain, Hiawatha, Hoosier, Huron-Manistee, Monongahela, Ottawa, Shawnee, and Wayne National Forests
- Initiate LMP revisions on 13 National Forest System units:
 - Region 3: (5) Apache-Sitgreaves, Coconino, Kaibab, Prescott, and Tonto National Forests
 - Region 5: (3) Sequoia and Modoc National Forests, and Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit
 - Region 6: (2) Fremont and Winema National Forests
 - Region 8: (2) George Washington National Forest (2nd round of LMP revision) and Uwharrie National Forest and
 - Region 10: (1) Tongass National Forest (2nd round of LMP revision)
- Continue LMP revisions on 18 national forests and grasslands.
 - Region 1: (4) Clearwater, Idaho Panhandle, Nez Perce, and Kootenai National Forests
 - Region 2: (2) Shoshone and Pike-San Isabel National Forests
 - Region 3: (2) Cibola National Forests (Grasslands) and Coronado National Forest
 - Region 4: (6) Ashley, Bridger-Teton, Dixie, Fishlake, Humbolt-Toiyabe, and Manti-LaSal National Forests
 - Region 6: (3) Malheur, Umatilla, and Wallowa-Whitman National Forests
 - Region 8: (1) National Forests in Mississippi
- Complete 33 LMP amendments under the 1982 planning regulations.
- Initiate a broad range of NEPA policy and implementation improvements in support of land management planning and monitoring.
- Complete policy directives and guidance for implementing the 2005 Planning Rule

FY 2007 Plans

- Complete 17 LMP revisions on the following national forests and grasslands:
 - Region 1: (4) Clearwater, Nez Perce, Idaho Panhandle, and Kootenai National Forests
 - Region 2: (1) Shoshone National Forests
 - Region 3: (2) Cibola National Forests (Grasslands) and Coronado National Forest
 - Region 4: (5) Ashley, Dixie, Fishlake, Humbolt-Toiyabe, and Manti-LaSal, National Forests
 - Region 6: (3) Malheur, Umatilla, and Wallowa-Whitman National Forests
 - Region 8: (2) National Forests in Mississippi, and Uwharrie National Forest
- Continue LMP revisions efforts on 12 National Forest System units:
 - Region 2: (1) Pike-San Isabel National Forest
 - Region 3: (5) Apache-Sitgreaves, Coconino, Kaibab, Prescott, and Tonto National Forests

Region 4: (1) Bridger-Teton National Forest

Region 5: (3) Sequoia and Modoc National Forests, and Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit

Region 6: (2) Fremont and Winema National Forests

- Continue 2nd round of LMP revisions efforts on two National Forest System units:
 - Region 8: (1) George Washington National Forest
 - Region 10: (1) Tongass National Forest
- Complete 33 LMP amendments.
- Implement a broad range of NEPA policy and implementation improvements in support of land management planning and monitoring.
- Continue implementation of the 2005 Planning regulations and directives.

Justification of FY 2007 Program Changes

The FY 2007 President's Budget has proposed a \$2.6 million reduction from the FY 2006 enacted level. The agency will balance available funding among three objectives for the FY 2007 land management planning program: 1) completing the backlog of 51 on-going plan revisions by the end of FY 2008; 2) transitioning all other units to the requirements of the 2005 Planning Regulations; and 3) completing all first-time revisions (33 remaining to be started) as quickly as possible.

The agency recently completed an evaluation of the workload, performance, and needed resources for accomplishing all three objectives. Within current funding levels for Land Management Planning and Inventory and Monitoring, the top FY 2007 program priority is the completion of existing plan revision efforts. The total program change will allow the 51 plan revision efforts currently underway to make progress towards completion by the end of FY 2008. The backlog of revision efforts, however, will lengthen the transition for all other units to the continuous planning process envisioned under the 2005 Planning Rule. The 33 remaining plan revisions will be delayed until FY 2009. The first round of revisions will not be completed until the end of FY 2013.

Land Management Plan Revisions - Status and Due Dates

The National Forest Management Act (NFMA) requires that each unit of the National Forest System have a land management plan (LMP) that is formally revised at least every 15 years. It takes an average of 5 to 6 years to develop a new land management plan or revise an existing land management plan under the 1982 planning regulations. Under the 2005 Planning Rule, land management plan revisions will take approximately 2 to 3 years, with a comprehensive evaluation of the land management plan to be completed every five years to ensure goals and objectives are met. The NFMA planning process is complex and schedules are sometimes determined by court decisions and direction. A national LMP revision schedule that identifies an even flow of LMP revision work was developed, and is periodically being updated and posted on the Forest Service Ecosystem Management Coordination Staff website at www.fs.fed.us/emc/nfma. This schedule will focus on the timing of future revision efforts around groups of neighboring national forests with similar ecological, social, and economic issues. This will enable the agency to achieve process efficiencies and improve the effectiveness of collaboration with the public. The national schedule will also consider current litigation and settlements in prioritizing revisions.

The following exhibit displays the current status of LMP revisions for each unit according to the national revision schedule. In FY 2007, the agency will focus on completing on-going revisions and transition activities necessary to successfully implement the new planning regulations.

Land Management Plan – First Round Revision Status

Northern Region Region 1 13 units	Revisions completed prior to FY 2006	Revisions expected to be completed in FY 2006	Revisions expected to be completed in FY 2007	Revisions to be initiated in FY 2007	Revisions continuing in FY 2007	Revisions in FY 2008 and beyond
Beaverhead-Deerlodge		X				
Bitterroot		X				
Clearwater			X			
Custer						X
Dakota Prairie Grasslands	X					
Flathead		X				
Gallatin						X
Helena						X
Idaho Panhandle			X			
Kootenai			X			
Lewis & Clark						X
Lolo		X				
Nez Perce			X			
Regional Total	1	4	4	0	0	4

Land Management Plan – First Round Revision Status (Continued)

Rocky Mountain Region Region 2 14 units	Revisions completed prior to FY 2006	Revisions expected to be completed in FY 2006	Revisions expected to be completed in FY 2007	Revisions to be initiated in FY 2007	Revisions continuing in FY 2007	Revisions in FY 2008 and beyond
Arapaho-Roosevelt	X					
Black Hills	X					
Bighorn	X					
Cimarron-Comanche National Grassland		X				
Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, Gunnison		X				
Medicine Bow	X					
Nebraska	X					
Pike-San Isabel					X	
Rio Grande	X					
Routt	X					
San Juan		X				
Shoshone			X			
Thunder Basin National Grassland	X					
White River	X					
Regional Total	9	3	1	0	1	0

Land Management Plan – First Round Revision Status (Continued)

Southwest Region Region 3 12 units	Revisions completed prior to FY 2006	Revisions expected to be completed in FY 2006	Revisions expected to be completed in FY 2007	Revisions to be initiated in FY 2007	Revisions continuing in FY 2007	Revisions in FY 2008 and beyond
Apache-Sitgreaves					X	
Carson						X
Cibola						X
Cibola (National Grassland)			X			
Coconino					X	
Coronado			X			
Gila						X
Kaibab					X	
Lincoln						X
Prescott					X	
Santa Fe						X
Tonto					X	
Regional Total	0	0	2	0	5	5

Land Management Plan – First Round Revision Status (Continued)

Intermountain Region Region 4 14 units	Revisions completed prior to FY 2006	Revisions Expected to be completed in FY 2006	Revisions expected to be completed in FY 2007	Revisions to be initiated in FY 2007	Revisions continuing in FY 2007	Revisions in FY 2008 and beyond
Ashley			X			
Boise	X					
Bridger-Teton					X	
Caribou	X					
Dixie			X			
Fishlake			X			
Humboldt-Toiyabe			X			
Manti-La Sal			X			
Payette	X					
Sawtooth	X					
Salmon-Challis						X
Targhee	X					
Uinta	X					
Wasatch-Cache	X					
Regional Total	7	0	5	0	1	1

Land Management Plan – First Round Revision Status (Continued)

Pacific Southwest Region Region 5 18 units	Revisions completed prior to FY 2006	Revisions expected to be completed in FY 2006	Revisions expected to be completed in FY 2007	Revisions to be initiated in FY 2007	Revisions continuing in FY 2007	Revisions in FY 2008 and beyond
Angeles	X					
Cleveland	X					
Eldorado						X
Inyo						X
Klamath						X
Lake Tahoe Basin					X	
Los Padres	X					
Lassen						X
Mendocino						X
Modoc					X	
Plumas						X
San Bernardino	X					
Sequoia					X	
Shasta-Trinity						X
Sierra						X
Six Rivers						X
Stanislaus						X
Tahoe						X
Regional Total	4	0	0	0	3	11

Land Management Plan –First Round Revision Status (Continued)

Pacific Northwest Region Region 6 19 units	Revisions completed prior to FY 2006	Revisions expected to be completed in FY 2006	Revisions expected to be completed in FY 2007	Revisions to be initiated in FY 2007	Revisions continuing in FY 2007	Revisions in FY 2008 and beyond
Colville		X				
Deschutes						X
Fremont					X	
Gifford Pinchot						X
Malheur			X			
Mt. Baker Snoqualmie						X
Mt. Hood						X
Ochoco						X
Okanogan		X				
Olympic						X
Rogue River						X
Siskiyou						X
Siuslaw						X
Umatilla			X			
Umpqua						X
Wallowa-Whitman			X			
Wenatchee		X				
Willamette						X
Winema					X	
Regional Total	0	3	3	0	2	11

Land Management Plan – First Round Revision Status (Continued)

Southern Region Region 8 19 units	Revisions completed prior to FY 2006	Revisions expected to be completed in FY 2006	Revisions expected to be completed in FY 2007	Revisions to be initiated in FY 2007	Revisions continuing in FY 2007	Revisions in FY 2008 and beyond
Caribbean	X					
Chattahoochee-Oconee	X					
Cherokee	X					
Croatan	X					
Daniel Boone	X					
Francis Marion	X					
George Washington	X					
Jefferson	X					
Kisatchie	X					
Land Between the Lakes NRA (new plan)	X					
Nantahala-Pisgah						X
NFs in Alabama	X					
NFs in Florida	X					
NFs in Mississippi			X			
NFs in Texas	X					
Ouachita	X					
Ozark-St. Francis	X					
Sumter	X					
Uwharrie			X			
Regional Total	16	0	2	0	0	1

Land Management Plan – First Round Revision Status (Continued)

Eastern Region Region 9 16 units	Revisions completed prior to FY 2006	Revisions expected to be completed in FY 2006	Revisions expected to be completed in FY 2007	Revisions to be initiated in FY 2007	Revisions continuing in FY 2007	Revisions in FY 2008 and beyond
Allegheny		X				
Chequamegon-Nicolet	X					
Chippewa	X					
Finger Lakes		X				
Green Mountain		X				
Hiawatha		X				
Hoosier		X				
Huron-Manistee		X				
Mark Twain	X					
Midwin National Tallgrass Prairie (new plan)	X					
Monongahela		X				
Ottawa		X				
Shawnee		X				
Superior	X					
Wayne		X				
White Mountain	X					
Regional Total	6	10	0	0	0	0

Land Management Plan – First Round Revision Status (Continued)

Alaska Region Region 10 2 units	Revisions completed prior to FY 2006	Revisions expected to be completed in FY 2006	Revisions expected to be completed in FY 2007	Revisions to be initiated in FY 2007	Revisions continuing in FY 2007	Revisions in FY 2008 and beyond
Chugach	X					
Tongass	X					
Regional Total	2	0	0	0	0	0
<i>All Regions 127 units</i>	45	20	17	0	12	33

Land Management Plans – Second Round of Revisions

Intermountain Region Region 4	Revisions completed prior to FY 2006	Revisions expected to be completed in FY 2006	Revisions expected to be completed in FY 2007	Revisions to be initiated in FY 2007	Revisions continuing in FY 2007	Revisions in FY 2008 and beyond
Caribou						Y
Regional Total	0	0	0	0	0	1

Southern Region Region 8	Revisions completed prior to FY 2006	Revisions expected to be completed in FY 2006	Revisions expected to be completed in FY 2007	Revisions to be initiated in FY 2007	Revisions continuing in FY 2007	Revisions in FY 2008 and beyond
Francis Marion						Y
George Washington					Y	
Regional Total	0	0	0	0	1	1

Alaska Region Region 10	Revisions completed prior to FY 2006	Revisions expected to be completed in FY 2006	Revisions expected to be completed in FY 2007	Revisions to be initiated in FY 2007	Revisions continuing in FY 2007	Revisions in FY 2008 and beyond
Tongass					Y	
Regional Total	0	0	0	0	1	0

All Regions	0	0	0	0	2	2
--------------------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

Budget Line Item **Inventory and Monitoring**

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2005 Final	FY 2006 Enacted	Increase or Decrease		FY 2007 Budget	FY 2007 vs FY 2006
			Pay Costs	Program Changes		
Enacted Budget Authority						
Annual Appropriations	\$167,302	\$167,675	\$2,091	-\$15,631	\$154,135	-\$13,540
Emergency & Supplemental Appropriations	\$200	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Enacted Budget Authority	\$167,502	\$167,675	\$2,091	-\$15,631	\$154,135	-\$13,540
Staff Years	1,565	1,538		-106	1,432	-106
Estimated Funding by Activity**						
Conduct Core GIS Resource Mapping Projects	\$30,810	---		---	---	---
Resource Inventories for Planning & Assessments	\$22,023	\$25,552		---	---	---
Manage Natural Resource Information System	---	\$36,664		---	---	---
Conduct Strategic Resource Inventories	---	---		\$4,062	\$66,278	\$4,062
Monitor & Evaluate LMPs & Resource Condition	\$31,442	\$46,091		---	---	---
Conduct Land Management Plan Monitoring	---	---		\$30,977	\$77,068	\$30,977
Conduct Landscape Scale Ecosystem Assessments	\$70,431	\$48,557		---	---	---
Conduct Broad Scale Ecosystem Assessments	\$12,596	\$10,812		---	---	---
Conduct Ecosystem Assessments	---	---		-\$48,580	\$10,789	-\$48,580

Annual Appropriations Acts - FY 2005 budget authority (BA) includes rescissions of 0.594 and 0.80 percent.

FY 2006 BA includes rescission of 0.476 percent and 1.0 percent.

* FY 2005 funding provided for hurricane damage related projects in P.L. 108-324; FY 2006 funding from P.L. 109-148.

Annual Output Measure	FY 2005		FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2007 vs FY 2006
	Plan	Actual	Plan	Plan	
Number of Quarter Quads Completed*	74,429	55,977	---	---	---
Acres of inventory data collection and entry completed	17,265,745	29,601,977	30,273,000	---	n/a
Acres of legacy data migrated**	---	---	73,285,000	---	n/a
Acres of inventory data collected and acquired	---	---	---	16,362,000	n/a
Number of annual monitor and evaluation reports completed	118	105	90	---	n/a
Number of annual monitoring requirements completed	---	---	---	1,250	n/a
Number of landscape scale ecosystem assessments completed***	93	102	69	---	n/a
Number of broadscale assessments underway***	41	47	18	---	n/a
Number of ecosystem assessments completed***	---	---	---	53	-34

* Activity tracked only in FY 2005

** Activity tracked only in FY 2006

*** Activity redefined for FY 2007. Broadscale and landscape scale assessments combined into ecosystem assessments. Difference in last column in FY 2007 is FY 2007 ecosystem assessments total minus the FY 2006 broadscale and landscape scale assessments.

Program Description

The Inventory and Monitoring budget line item (BLI) funds resource inventories, ecosystem assessments, monitoring and evaluation, annual and comprehensive evaluations, management of Forest Service Natural Resource Applications (FSNRAs) and corporate geographic information systems (GIS), and resource mapping activities conducted in support of the creation, revision, and amendment of land management plans (LMPs). It also funds the establishment and the general coordination costs associated with the review and audit of environmental management systems (EMS), the collection of tabular and spatial information needed to conduct broad scale ecosystem assessments, forest-wide inventories developed in support of landscape scale ecosystem assessments, and forest-wide inventories used to support multiple programs. The Inventory and Monitoring BLI also funds much of the work associated with developing and managing the corporate resource information systems that store and allow analysis of the inventory, monitoring, and mapping of data.

Resource Inventories – Resource inventories are designed to meet land management planning, ecosystem assessment, comprehensive evaluation and multiple program needs for tabular and spatial information. The inventory program component includes:

- 1) Information collection, data entry (including migration of legacy data), and storage in corporate systems;
- 2) Data evaluation and analyses to identify accuracy and data classifications;

- 3) The documentation and performance of quality control procedures and compilation of metadata; and
- 4) Resource mapping activities used to plan for the management of National Forest System (NFS) lands and resources.

Information needed to evaluate the context and consequences of decisions being addressed in the land management planning process is generated through inventory and mapping work, ultimately resulting in LMP revisions, creations, amendments or updates that are scientifically and legally defensible. Resource inventories also provide information for analyzing the status or condition of resources through ecosystem assessments that support the land management planning process. Tabular and spatial data assist the agency in improving its capability to provide sustainable levels of a broad spectrum of uses, values, products, and services as identified in LMPs and ecosystem assessments.

Resource inventories also include the development, maintenance, and management of Forest Service Natural Resource Applications (FSNRAs) – corporate resource information and geographic information systems (GIS) that store inventory and monitoring data are other important components of this program. The management of FSNRAs consists of the development and maintenance of the Natural Resource Information System (NRIS), the Infrastructure and special use permit management database (Infra), the Automated Lands Project (ALP), and the corporate GIS, as well as the Standard Data Management System (SDMS) - the system that integrates the key functions of the Inventory and Monitoring Program Plans (IMPP) database, the Resource Mapping and Evaluation Toolkit (RMET) and the agency's protocols database which are needed for inventory and monitoring program planning. This work is designed to achieve objectives of improving and integrating information systems, data structures, and information management processes as well as reduce the reliance on legacy systems. Development of agency standards for inventory, monitoring, mapping, storage, and interpretation of resource information represents an opportunity to improve long-term information management and to share resource information with partners and the public.

Ecosystem Assessments (Includes: Broad Scale and Landscape Scale Ecosystem Assessments) Assessments evaluate current and desired resource conditions at or above the watershed scale and improve the knowledge base of the agency for subsequent decision-making at the land management plan and project levels. Broad scale ecosystem assessments are conducted at forest-wide, or larger, scales and focus on analyzing and providing information that assists the agency in revising, creating, or amending LMPs. These assessments include determinations of ecological, social, and economic sustainability under existing and desired conditions. Landscape scale ecosystem assessments are conducted at the landscape or watershed levels. They are used to identify and prioritize projects implementing LMPs that result in achieving agency and forest-specific objectives related to improving and protecting watershed conditions, maintaining ecological conditions that sustain viable populations of plant and animal species, and restoring and maintaining forest and grassland ecosystems. Assessments consider information on ecosystem function, vegetation structure, ecosystem capabilities, and limits to sustained production that improves the agency's capability to provide sustainable levels of use, values, products, and services.

Monitoring and Evaluation – Agency monitoring, evaluation and reporting activities funded by the Inventory and Monitoring budget line item provide information that supports land management planning and the monitoring of two specific types of resource condition information (i.e., visitor use and air quality monitoring) used in land management planning and national assessments. The monitoring and evaluation activity includes implementation and effectiveness monitoring required by a LMP and is directly tied to evaluation of progress toward achieving the desired conditions and objectives in the LMP. This activity also includes completion of the annual monitoring and evaluation report and the comprehensive evaluation and report that clearly address the requirements of Forest Service Handbook 1909.12, Chapter 10, section 12, *Monitoring* and Chapter 20, section 24, *Plan Evaluation and Review*. The focus in this program is on identifying changing conditions over time and on monitoring the implementation and effectiveness of LMPs. Monitoring information improves the agency's capability to provide sustainable levels of use, values, products, and services; provides valuable information on the effectiveness of management activities; and leads to suggestions for cost-effective improvements. Monitoring will be conducted annually for those LMP monitoring requirements that need annual measurement. Other indicators may only require monitoring on longer cycles. The planning directives require both annual and 5-year comprehensive evaluations and reports either of which could result in a recommendation to amend, revise, or correct a plan. The annual evaluation report is intended to disclose the important results from the previous year's monitoring and evaluation activities, and not necessarily address all monitoring and evaluation described in the plan. Annual evaluation reports are not required in years when the comprehensive evaluation report is prepared. Comprehensive evaluations disclose information on the plan's social, economic and ecological conditions and trends that contribute to sustainability to determine if plan components should change. A record of the collaborative process used to update the comprehensive evaluation must be part of the documentation.

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

Environmental Management System (EMS) – The 2005 Planning Rule established a requirement that every unit within the National Forest System establish an environmental management system (EMS). An EMS is a comprehensive approach to managing environmental issues by integrating environmental-oriented thinking into every aspect of our ongoing activities. An EMS ensures environmental considerations are a priority. EMS implementation benefits include reduced risks, operating costs, and better over-all environmental performance by assuring compliance with environmental laws and regulations. An EMS ensures that we not only have accountability and performance measures but also identifies solutions allowing for continual improvement.

The agency will focus attention on those activities that have a “significant” impact on the environment, recognizing that just about every activity has the potential to cause an impact on the environment. The significant activities are identified through a multi-staff steering committee using general direction and guidance provided to the field on EMS implementation. The agency will determine the appropriate tools, guidance and direction needed by the field to implement EMS requirements through a series of pilots conducted on NFS units in FY 2005 and 2006.

Independent Reviews

In FY 2006, the Inventory and Monitoring program will be evaluated for the FY 2008 budget cycle through the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART).

FY 2005 Accomplishments

- Conducted integrated inventories on 29.6 million acres.
- Completed 102 landscape scale assessments.
- Completed 105 LMP monitoring reports.
- Updated the schedule for the completion of NRIS deployment and the migration of priority legacy data.
- Developed guidance for completing regional inventory and monitoring program plans.

FY 2006 Program

- The agency will publish protocols for terrestrial and aquatic ecological unit inventory - streams, existing and potential natural vegetation, and multi-species inventory and monitoring.
- The agency will complete protocol development and testing work on standards and protocols for wilderness character monitoring, soil quality monitoring, aquatic ecological unit inventories – lakes, and various social and economic analytical procedures supporting 2005 Planning Rule implementation.
- The agency is placing high priority on inventories that serve as the foundation for determining desired conditions and objectives in LMPs.
- National forests are focusing on inventories to meet critical business needs. Inventories are being scheduled to best support upcoming LMP revisions and amendments.
- The agency will complete the deployment of NRIS modules to most field units and continue to focus on migrating legacy data into corporate systems with the objective of reducing reliance on, and eventually eliminating, legacy systems.
- National forests will continue work on ecosystem assessments to support LMP revisions.
- National forests will complete LMP monitoring reports on all administrative units not conducting a comprehensive evaluation in advance of plan revision.
- Units scheduled to initiate revisions in FY 2006 will be conducting comprehensive evaluations.
- National Forest System units will conduct 5,745 survey days of visitor use monitoring.
- The agency will continue use of standard data and GIS layers.

- Agency direction for inventory and monitoring activities will be completed and include program management and protocol development requirements.
- The agency will complete EMS pilots in every region and incorporate lessons learned into an EMS policy.
- The agency will establish an interdisciplinary steering committee to monitor progress and compliance and function as an approval board for any further policy, guidance or direction.

FY 2007 Plans

- The agency will continue to place a high priority on inventories that serve as the foundation for LMP and other agency business requirements.
- National forests will continue to focus on inventories to meet critical needs. Inventories are being scheduled to support upcoming LMP revisions.
- National Forest System units will work on ecosystem assessments supporting LMP revisions.
- Over 5,905 survey days of visitor use monitoring will be conducted.
- Annual monitoring reports will be completed on all administrative units (119).
- The agency will continue to manage, develop, operate, and maintain corporate systems (e.g., FSNRAs and corporate GIS) and tools that efficiently and effectively manage natural resource information.
- Establishment of EMSs on many units will begin.
- Comprehensive evaluations will be conducted on units scheduled for initial plan revisions.
- Monitor progress and compliance through the interdisciplinary steering committee that will function as an approval board for any further policy, guidance or direction.

Justification of FY 2007 Program Changes

The proposed funding level is approximately \$13.5 million lower than the FY 2006 enacted level. The agency will prioritize work among activities that support the implementation of the 2005 Planning Rule and other agency business requirements. The agency will continue to emphasize the need to acquire data to establish baselines for standard national and locally-specific desired conditions and to determine progress towards meeting objectives associated with achieving the desired conditions as initially envisioned during the development of the 2005 Planning Rule.

Resource Inventories (Includes Forest Service Natural Resource Applications (FSNRAs) and Corporate GIS) – Focus will continue on inventorying high priority areas to support LMP revisions and amendments. Inventories will be conducted at larger scales of resolution needed to meet these business requirements. The more expensive finer scale inventories needed for landscape or watershed assessments and other program work will be de-emphasized. Agency work on FSNRA and GIS activities will remain relatively constant. Work on FSNRAs and the migration of legacy data is receiving increased emphasis as the agency integrates systems and eliminates legacy applications. Work on geospatial activities will continue to be (e.g., resource mapping and GIS) integrated with tabular data collection and utilization activities.

Ecosystem Assessments – (Includes landscape scale ecosystem assessments and broad scale ecosystem assessments) – Broad scale ecosystem assessments are conducted in advance of the

initiation of LMP revision efforts. The agency does not expect to conduct any broad scale ecosystem assessments in FY 2007 because no plan revisions will be initiated in FY 2007 and FY 2008. With an increase in the number of revised LMPs, the agency will focus on completing more landscape scale ecosystem assessments. However, with the increased priority on monitoring and the use of existing information for annual and 5-year evaluations, there is no longer a high priority on conducting ecosystem assessments for identifying projects needed to implement revised LMPs.

Monitoring and Evaluation – In response to the requirements of the 2005 Planning Rule, the agency will place increased emphasis on monitoring, annual evaluations, and comprehensive evaluations and reports. It is expected that LMP monitoring will increase significantly on all national forests and the number of monitoring requirements that are met each year will increase over time as the agency standardizes the monitoring and evaluation requirements.

Environmental Management System (EMS) – The requirements of the 2005 Planning Rule determine when a unit needs to have an EMS in place. Any unit amending or revising its plan under the 2005 Rule must have an EMS in place prior to engaging in those activities. The agency expects a large number of units to establish an EMS in FY 2007 in advance of revisions or amendments. The costs associated with establishing an EMS, as well as general review and audit costs, are provided by the Inventory and Monitoring program.

Budget Line Item **Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness**

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2005 Final	FY 2006 Enacted	Increase or Decrease		FY 2007 Budget	FY 2007 vs FY 2006
			Pay Costs	Program Changes		
Enacted Budget Authority						
Annual Appropriations	\$257,343	\$261,299	\$3,913	-\$14,332	\$250,880	-\$10,419
Emergency & Supplemental Appropriations*	\$1,559	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Enacted Budget Authority	\$258,902	\$261,299	\$3,913	-\$14,332	\$250,880	-\$10,419
Staff Years	2,873	2,878		-4	2,874	-4
Estimated Funding by Activity**						
Operate Developed Sites	\$94,201	\$92,345		---	---	---
Manage General Forest Areas	\$38,698	\$44,916		---	---	---
Provide Rec Info, Interpretation, & Education	\$27,668	\$23,400		---	---	---
Manage Recreation Operations	---	---		-\$4,674	\$155,987	-\$4,674
Administer Rec Special Use Authorizations	\$41,742	\$41,868		-\$1,218	\$40,650	-\$1,218
Manage Heritage Resources	\$23,728	\$25,988		-\$2,002	\$23,986	-\$2,002
Manage Wilderness	\$31,306	\$32,782		---	---	---
Manage Wilderness and Wild & Scenic Rivers	---	---		-\$2,525	\$30,257	-\$2,525

Annual Appropriations Acts - FY 2005 budget authority (BA) includes rescissions of 0.594 and 0.80 percent.

FY 2006 BA includes rescissions of 0.476 percent and 1.0 percent.

* FY 2005 funding is a portion of \$12.513 million provided for hurricane damage related projects from P.L. 108-324

** Activities redefined for FY 2007. Manage Recreation Operations replaces three previous measures: Operate Developed Sites; Manage General Forest Areas; and Provide Recreation Information, Interpretation, and Education. Manage Wilderness and Wild and Scenic Rivers replaces Manage Wilderness.

Annual Output Measure	FY 2005		FY 2006 Plan	FY 2007 Plan	FY 2007 vs FY 2006
	Plan	Actual			
Number of PAOT (persons at one time) days administered to standard (Developed Sites)*	78,705,457	91,728,473	80,999,000	---	n/a
Number of days managed to standard (General Forest Areas)*	1,057,782	1,051,921	2,223,800	---	n/a
Number of PAOT days administered to standard*	n/a	n/a	n/a	67,700,000	
Number of recreation interpretation & education products provided to standard	12,767	15,062	13,460	9,200	-4,260
Number of recreation special use authorizations administered to standard	10,129	11,441	11,899	9,275	-2,624
Number of heritage assets managed to standard	6,522	5,797	6,531	6,250	-281
Number of wilderness areas managed to standard	69	48	99	80	-19
Number of wild & scenic river areas managed to standard	---	---	---	32	32

* In FY 2007, days administered to standard for developed sites and general forest area were combined into one activity

Program Description

Over 205 million national forest visits occurred on USDA Forest Service lands, waters, and recreation sites in fiscal year (FY) 2004. In providing outdoor recreation opportunities, the Forest Service offers a wide range of recreation settings, services, and opportunities to the public through activities such as camping, driving for pleasure, fishing, hiking, hunting, picnicking, visiting of cultural sites and visitor centers, and winter sports. Activities such as these contribute to economic diversification in rural America and national forest gateway communities, and improve the capability of the Nation's forests and grasslands to provide diverse, high-quality outdoor recreation opportunities. The delivery of these opportunities occurs in primitive, dispersed, and developed settings and requires quality facilities, roads, and trails to facilitate access.

The agency is also responsible for 19 National Historic Landmarks and over 318,000 heritage assets of which over 60,000 are significant historic properties. Management of heritage assets includes inventory, evaluation, preservation, and enhancement which might take the form of restoration and re-use as encouraged by the President's 2003 Executive Order (E.O.) 13287 – Preserve America. Volunteer projects to take care of historic properties contribute to preservation and public education goals and account for approximately 20,000 visits a year or over 120,000 hours valued at \$1.6 million.

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

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

In addition, the Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness Resources (RHWR) program protects natural resources through the overall administration and management of partnerships and tourism, interpretive services, recreation special uses, congressionally designated areas, national forest scenic byways and scenery management. This management focuses on minimizing impacts from uses, educating users on low impact use, and preserving special areas. The program also supports the President's Healthier US Initiative through national forest visitors' enjoyment of an active, outdoor based lifestyle.

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

enhancement of recreation opportunities (See Permanent Appropriations, Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Fund).

The Forest Service recreation program is developing a strategy to better meet the fast growing demand for outdoor recreation and to address the agency's strategic goal for recreation. The recreation program will consider approaches that may include: 1) realigning funding to priority programs supported by the American people, 2) obtaining and deploying tools and authorities to leverage available resources, 3) aligning partnerships and volunteer programs with priority work, and 4) to improve performance accountability through redesigned financial and reporting systems. The agency will continue development of recreation site facility master planning and an action plan for 14,200 developed recreation sites to reduce backlog maintenance, close non-viable sites, and prioritize capital investment and reinvestment decisions.

Independent Reviews

In FY 2005, the Recreation, Heritage and Wilderness Resource program was evaluated for the FY 2007 budget cycle through the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART). The recreation program received a rating of "moderately effective." The assessment found that the program purpose is clear and long-term performance measures are adequate. Actions to improve program performance include amending the Forest Service strategic plan to include Recreation Program performance measures that better link improvements in program performance with achievement of strategic goals. The recreation program is developing and starting implementation of Recreation Facility Master Plans on each national forest administrative unit optimizing available resources by focusing on customer satisfaction, supply and demand, and improving the revenue and cost relationship for recreation facility operation and maintenance. These actions rely on improved site specific facility utilization, inventory, service delivery cost data and a nationally consistent management framework.

FY 2005 Accomplishments

Volunteers and Partnerships

- Volunteers (recreation and heritage combined) contributed \$34 million (about 73 percent) of the agency's \$46.5 million total appraised value of volunteer work, representing approximately 1,381 person-years of work in recreation and heritage (approximately 79 percent), of the agency's 1,751 person-year total.
- Volunteers, concessionaires, and other human resource program enrollees helped operate approximately 70 percent of the recreation sites.
- Over 110 challenge cost-share projects were completed, with partners contributing over \$2.5 million in funding or in-kind services for recreation operations (see Special Exhibits, Forest Service Partnerships for a detailed breakdown).

Travel Management Rule Implementation

- Published the draft travel management rule to provide a better framework for managing motor vehicle use on roads, trails, and areas on NFS lands.

Recreation Site Management

- Completed the analysis phase of the Recreation Sites Facilities Master Planning (RSFMP) on 20 National Forests.

Recreation Special Use Authorizations

- Administered 11,441 out of approximately 26,000 special permits to standard (or 44 percent), generating approximately \$42.6 million in receipts for the Treasury.
- Amended outfitter guide permit language to address day-to-day operational permittee issues.
- Amended ski resort permits to clarify ownership of water rights, and established policy regarding the security of avalanche control explosives to address Office of Inspector General findings.

Interpretation and Education

- Implemented Get Fit with US pilot programs on four national forests (Bitterroot, Lewis and Clark, Uinta, and Wasatch-Cache) using new style guide produced through agreement with Outdoor Industry Foundation and Bureau of Land Management (BLM). See <http://www.outdoorindustry.org/programsearch.php> for further information.
- Produced an edition of the Legacy magazine completely dedicated to health, recreation and interpretation in cooperation with the National Association for Interpretation.
- Snowsports Industries America joined with Get Fit with US and is working with the Forest Service to increase the number of forests participating in Winter Trail Day events.
- Continued to chair the federal interagency Public Health and Recreation working group and developed a strategic plan to set direction for the next 3 to 5 years.
- Developed a new interagency financial reporting format for nonprofit interpretive associations and published Federal Register notice requesting comments in partnership with the Association for Partners for Public Lands and other federal agencies.
- Coordinated and staffed hundreds of Forest Service Centennial events around the country and served as "roving rangers" at the Folklife Festival on the National Mall.
- Participated across the country as interpreters in community events such as the Lewis and Clark, as well as signature events, and assisted visitors, students and local residents to better understand cultural and natural resource issues through activities such as: an educational program "Living with the Forest" at the Cradle of Forestry in North Carolina; hands-on archeological projects at Elden Pueblo, Arizona; wilderness and Leave No Trace ethics, Utah; and forest biology research and forest genetics at the Eddy Arboretum, California.

Heritage Program

- Recorded 7,600 new heritage assets through new surveys.
- Continued to implement E.O. 13287-Preserve America:
 - Hosted 23 Heritage Expeditions (fee programs) and over 120 Passport in Time (PIT) volunteers projects in all nine regions.
 - Legacy data migration to Infrastructure Applications (Infra) progressed from 40 percent to 53 percent complete.
 - Heritage volunteers contributed \$3 million (about 10 percent) of recreation's \$31 million total appraised value of volunteer work, representing approximately 113 person years (approximately 9 percent) of recreation's 1,268 person-year total. Approximately 1/3 of the reported heritage volunteer contributions were through PIT.

- Heritage Opportunity Spectrum Tool (HOST) was incorporated into FS Planning regulations to identify opportunities for management of historic properties including adaptive reuse, tourism, partnerships.
- Continued the international agreement with the Italian Ministry of Cultural Heritage & Activities to exchange technology and ideas on sustainable heritage tourism.

Wilderness Management

- Collaborated with the WILD Foundation and Department of the Interior (DOI) agencies to host a Global Wilderness Seminar for Government Agencies, in association with the 8th World Wilderness Congress, to foster international professional relationships that provide mutual assistance, expertise, and coaching in the stewardship of wilderness.
- Collaborated with DOI and Homeland Security to facilitate enhanced Border Patrol operations on wilderness lands.
- Partnered with Student Conservation Association to eradicate invasive species in the Frank Church River of No Return Wilderness.
- Through the interagency Arthur Carhart National Wilderness Training Center:
 - broadcasted the film produced in 2004 titled *American Values: American Wilderness*, to enhance public awareness of the values of wilderness;
 - conducted seven interagency wilderness training courses and 16 agency-specific courses to enhance skill levels of wilderness managers;
 - drafted a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa Wilderness Action Group (WAG) to provide a framework of cooperation between the Center and the WAG to reinforce the capacity of each partner to conduct training and develop information and outreach programs for advancement of wilderness and protected areas; and
 - collaborated with International Programs and United Nations Development Program representatives to identify short- and long-term opportunities for developing training and education capacity for Kamchatka, Russia protected area managers including exchange programs, train-the-trainer, and expansion and translation of existing information.

W&SR Management

- Linked the Forest Service candidate W&SR database to a spatial display in partnership with the Natural Resource Information System (NRIS).
- Designed a computer-based information module from which to collect information about designated rivers and to provide program accountability.
- Continued to chair the Interagency Wild and Scenic Rivers Coordinating Council and began development of training modules related to managing wild and scenic rivers, evaluating water resources projects under Section 7(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers (W&SR) Act, and conducting W&SR studies.

National Scenic Byways

- Completed 50 percent listing of National Forest Scenic Byways basic visitor information on www.byways.org through the Department of Transportation (DOT), Federal Lands Highways and National Scenic Byways partnership agreements.

Tourism

- Assisted the International Eco-Tourism Society and Adventure Council in the first Eco-tourism in the USA Conference to deliver information on sustainable practices on Federal lands and joining to support greater awareness of responsible uses and eco-tourism opportunities on NFS lands for adventure recreation.
- Jointly identified key areas for mutual work projects with the Western States Tourism Policy Council to include financial strategies to support and enhance recreation on Federal lands; public-private partnerships; collaborative planning and management across intergovernmental boundaries; and benefits of recreation on Federal lands.

FY 2006 Program

Travel Management Rule Implementation

- Publish a final regulation on travel management for managing motor vehicle use on roads, trails, and areas on NFS lands.
- Publish proposed agency directives implementing the travel management regulation for public comment.
- Develop and implement a schedule for travel planning and designation of roads, trails, and areas for motor vehicle use.
- Publish motor vehicle use maps covering 25 percent of the NFS and identifying designated routes and areas.

Recreation Site Management

- Expect to complete the analysis phase of RSFMP on 40 National Forests. Finalize and begin implementation of Action Plans on 20 National Forests.

Recreation Special Use Authorizations

- Administer approximately 46 percent of the special use permits to standard, generating about \$43 million in receipts for the Treasury.
- Amend policy to address outfitter guide issues, establish regulations to cover agency costs to process applications, establish advertisement and sponsorship policy at resorts, and revise appeal regulations.

Interpretation and Education

- Double the number of national forests with Get Fit with US projects and implement evaluation procedures for the projects and work with Outdoor Industry Foundation and the President's Council on Sports and Physical Fitness to develop prototype of "President's Outdoor Challenge," and launch as part of President's Council's 50th anniversary in 2006.
- Continue to chair federal Public Health and Recreation working group and support the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Coopers Institute with hosting a meeting dedicated to showcasing current research pertaining to the health benefits gained through outdoor recreation and nature-based physical activity.
- Implement training opportunities and academic courses available to Forest Service employees through agreements with National Association for Interpretation and Stephen F. Austin University.

- Provide project oversight and technical review of the development of the Middle Kyle Canyon Visitor Center, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest.

Heritage Program

- Develop Heritage Program Intranet content, including toolbox for Preserve America projects and grants and agreements.
- Transfer administration of the PIT Clearinghouse to a non-profit company to enhance sponsorship and interagency potential.
- Continue legacy data migration to INFRA database.
- Develop and implement national direction on treatment of historic properties affected by the FS 2005 Facility Realignment & Enhancement and Act and the 2005 Energy Policy Act.
- Continue to improve National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 110 programs in accordance with E.O. 13287-Preserve America.

Wilderness Management

- Pilot test the Wilderness Character Monitoring Protocol and Technical Guide at the field level to monitor aspects of wilderness character at the National Wilderness Preservation System level.
- Complete development of the Wilderness Restoration Workbook and post it on *Wilderness.net* to provide managers with tools needed to restore wilderness character.
- Complete MOU with Western States Sheriff's Association for search and rescue in wilderness.
- Revise "Policies and Guidelines for Managing Fish and Wildlife on National Forest and Bureau of Land Management Wilderness" with the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies.
- In collaboration with DOI agencies, conduct a minimum of seven interagency wilderness training courses to enhance skill levels of wilderness managers.
- Through the Interagency Arthur Carhart National Wilderness Training Center:
 - collaborate with the National Hispanic Environmental Council, North Cascades Institute, University of Washington, Alliance for Wilderness Education and Stewardship, and NFF to develop and implement a strategy for providing experiential learning opportunities in Pacific Northwest wilderness areas for Hispanic youth;
 - collaborate with Conservation Education to translate the Wilderness Views educational program into Spanish and distribute it with the wilderness edition of the Natural Inquirer to 70,000 public schools; and
 - work with the Partnership for National Trails System and Interagency Wild and Scenic Rivers Coordinating Council to identify opportunities to collaborate on interagency training.

W&SR Management

- Implement the Forest Service W&SR information module at the field level to measure compliance with statutory requirements.
- Through the Interagency Wild and Scenic Rivers Coordinating Council, complete and implement training modules.
- Co-sponsor the 8th biennial symposium of the River Management Society.

National Scenic Byways

- Complete 100 percent listing of National Forest Scenic Byways basic visitor information on www.byways.org through DOT, Federal Lands Highways and National Scenic Byways partnership agreements.
- Support a federal lands Scenic Byways liaison in America's Byways Resource Center in partnership with DOT/BLM and jointly host SAFETEA-LU Highway Bill training on funding sources.

Tourism

- Continue to implement a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Southeast Tourism Policy Council for jointly identifying key areas for mutual work projects and co-sponsor with DOI a forum for future work in next 5 years.
- Continue with International Eco-Tourism Society and Adventure Council to support greater awareness and co-sponsor three public trade shows reaching over 60,000 urban residents.
- Provide tourism and marketing technical assistance to the tourism industry and other partners through America's Byways website and Resource Center, Recreation One-Stop and the National Recreation Reservation Service Interagency Office.

FY 2007 Plans

Travel Management Rule Implementation

- Publish final directives implementing the travel management regulation.
- Accomplish designation of motor vehicle routes and areas according to the approved schedule.
- Publish motor vehicle use maps covering 50 percent of the NFS and identifying designated routes and areas.

Recreation Site Management

- Expect to complete the analysis phase of RSFMP on 40 National Forests. Finalize and begin implementation of action plans on 40 National Forests.

Recreation Special Use Authorizations

- Administer approximately 37 percent of the special use permits to standard, generating about \$43 million in receipts for the Treasury.
- Develop new categorical exclusions for ski areas, update the ski area permit, and update Congress on ski fees.

Interpretation and Education

- Continue to increase the number of Get Fit with US projects on national forests and expand partnership base supporting these projects.
- Publish Federal Register notice announcing the availability and use of the new interagency financial reporting format for nonprofit interpretive associations.
- Increase the number of national forests with newly updated interpretive and education plans.

Heritage Program

- Continue to expand the PIT program to include other Federal agencies.
- Expand heritage fee programs.
- Complete legacy data migration to INFRA database.
- Continue to build NHPA Section 110 programs in accordance with E.O. 13287-Preserve America.

Wilderness Management

- Develop a *Foundation for Excellence in Wilderness Stewardship* to serve as guidelines for interagency stewardship of the National Wilderness Preservation System.
- Implement a national monitoring protocol to evaluate changes in wilderness character.
- Through the Interagency Arthur Carhart National Wilderness Training Center:
 - collaborate with the National Association for Interpretation, Arizona State University and others to develop and implement a strategy for increasing wilderness awareness among professional interpreters, Hispanic youth, and public school teachers in New Mexico; and
 - develop and implement on-line training modules on visitor use management in wilderness and wilderness restoration.

W&SR Management

- Develop a state of Forest Service administered W&SR report to reflect progress toward meeting statutory requirements.
- Continue to chair the Interagency Wild and Scenic Rivers Coordinating Council and sponsor the 5th Interagency River Managers Workshop in cooperation with other river-administering agencies.

National Scenic Byways

- Continue to support a Federal lands Scenic Byways liaison in America's Byways Resource Center in partnership with DOT/BLM.
- Focus on quality informational signing and public safety with emphasis on partnership efforts with local supporting community groups to market the opportunities along the byway within the forest settings.

Tourism

- Continue implementation of MOUs with the Western States Tourism Policy Council and the Southeast Tourism Policy Council.
- Continue to co-sponsor public trade shows with the International Eco-Tourism Society and Adventure Council.
- Continue to use the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum and the Scenery Management System to identify, manage and protect natural settings.

Justification of FY 2007 Program Changes

The FY 2007 President's Budget funds activities related to the highest priority actions, including implementation of the travel management rule, to allow the agency to better address issues of unmanaged recreation. The agency will continue to implement focused recreation efforts to

improve the settings for outdoor recreation; improve visitor satisfaction with facilities and services; improve educational opportunities for the public regarding the values of conservation, land stewardship, history, fish and wildlife, and responsible recreation; strengthen our relationships with private, volunteer-based, and nonprofit organizations; and establish professionally managed partnerships and intergovernmental cooperative efforts. Within the proposed President's Budget level, the agency will encourage field units in FY 2007 to use a minimum of \$10 million of Recreation, Wilderness and Heritage program funds to help foster new and expanded existing partnerships and to achieve the purposes of this budget line item.

Available funds would be used to continue to serve the American public through activities at visitor centers and interpretation programs at campgrounds and centers, and through interpretive signing and interpretation messages in multi-language formats, especially around urban areas. The agency will continue to provide high quality programming, services and products across the country with an emphasis on resource issues such as fire, fuel reduction, invasive species, travel management and environmental services. In addition, the national forests will begin to update their interpretative and education plans to align with outcomes in their national forest facility management plans. Appropriate oversight of private businesses operating on national forests would also be provided.

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

Budget Line Item **Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management**

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2005 Final	FY 2006 Enacted	Increase or Decrease		FY 2007 Budget	FY 2007 vs FY 2006
			Pay Costs	Program Changes		
Enacted Budget Authority						
Annual Appropriations	\$134,749	\$132,866	\$1,850	-\$11,168	\$123,548	-\$9,318
Emergency & Supplemental Appropriations*	\$1,104	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Enacted Budget Authority	\$135,853	\$132,866	\$1,850	-\$11,168	\$123,548	-\$9,318
Staff Years	1,396	1,361		-15	1,346	-15
Estimated Funding by Activity						
Provide Wildlife Interpretation & Education	\$9,089	\$9,115		-\$1,569	\$7,546	-\$1,569
Manage Aquatic Habitat**	---	---		-\$4,656	\$47,342	-\$4,656
Manage Stream Habitat**	\$38,993	\$40,383		---	---	---
Manage Lake Habitat**	\$14,135	\$11,615		---	---	---
Manage Terrestrial Habitat	\$72,532	\$71,753		-\$3,093	\$68,660	-\$3,093

Annual Appropriations Acts - FY 2005 budget authority (BA) includes rescissions of 0.594 and 0.80 percent.

FY 2006 BA includes rescission of 0.476 percent and 1.0 percent.

* FY 2005 funding is a portion of \$12.513 million provided for hurricane damage related projects from P.L. 108-324; FY 2006 funding is from P.L. 109-148.

** Activities for managing stream and lake habitat combined into Manage Aquatic Habit in FY 2007.

Annual Output Measure	FY 2005		FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2007 vs FY 2006
	Plan	Actual	Plan	Plan	
Miles of stream enhanced	1,604	1,623	1,674	1,300	-374
Acres of lake enhanced	12,826	19,250	13,295	8,600	-4,695
Acres of terrestrial habitat enhanced	184,715	230,867	194,530	146,000	-48,530
Number of wildlife interpretation & education products provided	2,163	3,390	2,053	1,665	-388

Program Description

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

More than 425 plant and animal species listed as threatened or endangered live in national forest and grassland habitats, with an additional 3,250 species considered at-risk because of concerns about maintaining self-sustaining populations. Providing appropriate ecological conditions for

these species is integral and crucial to meeting the agency mission and its legal requirements to provide for plant and animal community diversity, prevent listing under the Endangered Species Act, and contribute to species recovery.

National forests and grasslands contain over 200,000 miles of fishable streams, including over 50 percent of the Nation's premier trout and salmon habitat, over 2 million acres of lakes, 80 percent of the elk and bighorn sheep habitat in the lower 48 States, 28 million acres of wild turkey habitat, and over 5 million acres of wetlands. In short, national forests and grasslands contain some of America's most important fish and wildlife resources within 44 States and Puerto Rico.

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

Independent Reviews

In FY 2006, the Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management program will be evaluated for the FY 2008 budget cycle through the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART).

FY 2005 Accomplishments

- National forests and grasslands accomplished 101 percent of their target in improving stream habitats and 150 percent of their target in lake habitats. Examples of habitat improvements included: structural and non-structural in-stream, riparian, and upland treatments to reduce sediment input and stream bank erosion; restoration of riparian habitat functions for natural recruitment of large wood; creation of pools within streams that provide hiding cover for fish and increased spawning gravel; removal or modification of human-made barriers to allow free movement of aquatic life throughout the stream; and increased lake fertility.
- National forests and grasslands accomplished 125 percent of their terrestrial habitat improvement target. Examples of activities included maintaining early successional habitats, regenerating aspen and oaks, planting and seeding areas to improve forage conditions, and developing water sources in arid habitats. These management actions benefited game, nongame, and threatened, endangered, and sensitive species and their habitats. About a quarter of all acres improved also reduced hazardous fuels conditions.
- More than 2,000 partnership projects were accomplished by 2,300 partners with a partnership contribution value (both funding, including one land donation, and in-kind services) of over \$37 million. Partners contributed over \$750,000 to improve habitat in sagebrush-steppe habitat; over \$225,000 to revitalize aspen habitat; more than \$11 million to improve elk habitat; \$2.0 million to improve wild turkey habitat; over \$1.1 million to improve habitat for quail; and \$9.1 million to improve habitat for 386 threatened, endangered, or sensitive species.

- Over 500 *Eyes on Wildlife* (wildlife viewing) projects were implemented, reaching nearly two million people.
- Over 130 National Fishing Week events were coordinated with local communities.
- Significant conservation actions were implemented for more than 500 sensitive, threatened, and endangered species.
- Worked closely with western states and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to provide appropriate habitat conditions for the Yellowstone area grizzly bear population which supported the proposal to de-list.
- Implemented lynx conservation and recovery actions through projects and land management plan amendments or revisions which precluded the need for designation of critical habitat.
- Worked closely with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and State of Alabama to provide appropriate habitat, through prescribed burning and thinning, on the Bankhead National Forest which resulted in the de-listing of the federally threatened Eggert's sunflower.

FY 2006 Program

- Program priorities include habitat management and restoration for a variety of aquatic and terrestrial species including trout, salmon, panfish, big game, game birds, and sensitive, threatened, and endangered species. Depending on the species and habitat prescriptions, project work may include prescribed burning, development of water sources in arid habitats, restoring degraded riparian habitats and fish passage, stabilizing stream banks, and reducing stream sedimentation. This work is an important element of the President's Healthy Forests Initiative.
- Stream habitat occupied by inland and anadromous fish, plus lake habitat improvements, will be significantly improved. Focused habitat restoration and improvement efforts targeting inland cutthroat trout species will continue. The inland cutthroat trout initiative is a multi-regional, multi-State effort protecting native trout and their essential habitats.
- Over 2,000 partnership projects with communities, conservation groups, and other entities will be used to help attain terrestrial and stream habitat improvement goals.
- Implement over 400 significant conservation actions for sensitive species and over 150 for threatened and endangered species.
- Focus attention on riparian and out-of-channel restoration and enhancement, such as tree planting, shrub expansion, and fencing, to improve water and habitat conditions.
- Work with university partners to attract and mentor minority biology students in seeking educational programs that lead to degrees in fisheries and wildlife, and provide summer internship opportunities on national forests.
- Aggressively address culvert-fish passage issues with a focus on projects that will provide access to significant habitat.
- Use timber harvesting to manage listed species' habitat such as the Kirtland's warbler in Michigan, scrub jay in Florida, and red-cockaded woodpecker in Mississippi.
- Promote the Healthy Forests Restoration Act by working with internal and external partners to develop fire plan projects beneficial to fuels reduction and fish and wildlife habitat restoration and enhancement.

- Continue agency emphasis on avian habitat conservation and on integrating conservation recommendations from national bird plans into land management plan revisions and amendments.
- Continue actions for amphibian and reptile conservation, including agency support to the national Partners in Amphibian and Reptile Conservation (PARC) effort.
- Continue working with States to complete development of State Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategies.
- Continue agency emphasis on migratory bird habitat management and conservation, (e.g., Partners in Flight) and strengthen participation in the North American Bird Conservation Initiative (NABCI).
- Increase attention on aquatic invasive species management, such as controlling exotic fish and mussels.

FY 2007 Plans

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

Justification of FY 2007 Program Changes

A program decrease of approximately \$9.3 million for Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management is proposed from the FY 2006 enacted level. Program priorities include habitat management and restoration for a variety of aquatic and terrestrial species including salmon,

trout, panfish, big game, game birds, and sensitive, threatened, and endangered species. Depending on the species and habitat prescriptions, project work may include prescribed burning, development of water sources in arid habitats, restoring degraded riparian habitats, stabilizing stream banks, and reducing stream sedimentation. More attention will be focused on prevention and control of aquatic invasive organisms that compete with native species or degrade habitats. Active land management actions funded through other budget line items to implement the Healthy Forests Initiative will also provide additional habitat benefits.

Partnerships with communities, conservation groups, and other entities that help collaboratively maintain quality habitat on national forests and grasslands will continue to be a cornerstone of this program. The agency will encourage field units in FY 2007 to use a minimum of \$15 million of Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management program funds to help foster new and expand existing partnerships and to achieve the purposes of this budget line item.

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

Budget Line Item **Grazing Management**

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2005 Final	FY 2006 Enacted	Increase or Decrease		FY 2007 Budget	FY 2007 vs FY 2006
			Pay Costs	Program Changes		
Enacted Budget Authority						
Annual Appropriations	\$48,034	\$48,279	\$745	-\$9,289	\$39,735	-\$8,544
Emergency & Supplemental Appropriations	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Enacted Budget Authority	\$48,034	\$48,279	\$745	-\$9,289	\$39,735	-\$8,544
Staff Years	552	548		-82	466	-82
Estimated Funding by Activity						
Manage Grazing Allotments	\$31,726	\$32,884		-\$5,856	\$27,028	-\$5,856
Prepare Grazing Allotment NEPA	\$16,308	\$15,395		-\$2,688	\$12,707	-\$2,688

Annual Appropriations Acts - FY 2005 budget authority (BA) includes rescissions of 0.594 and 0.80 percent.
 FY 2006 BA includes rescission of 0.476 percent and 1.0 percent.

Annual Output Measure	FY 2005		FY 2006 Plan	FY 2007 Plan	FY 2007 vs FY 2006
	Plan	Actual			
Number of allotment acres administered to 100% of standard	22,116,544	36,503,278	23,089,000	21,517,618	-1,571,382
Number of grazing allotments with signed decision notices	473	543	484	321	-163

Program Description

The Grazing Management program seeks to manage the vast and diverse rangeland resource of approximately 92 million acres on National Forest System (NFS) lands to maintain a sustainable supply of forage for livestock and wildlife. The program addresses the need to maintain open space across the Nation and supports our rural economies by promoting the ranch and farm lifestyle and associated family values. Monitoring and inspection of grazing allotments is undertaken using Grazing Management and other program funding. Gathering this information reveals the health of the rangeland ecosystem and allows for collaborative and sustained improvement of watershed conditions, as well as dependable quantities of water yield through updated and improved management plans on allotments. Similarly, grazing use of rangeland is assessed allowing the national forests to develop allotment management plans that present the means to restore or maintain rangelands in healthy conditions with reduced risk from degrading influences while actively engaging the local rancher (permittee) in the rangeland restoration and monitoring process. By creating better management plans on rangelands, improved ecological

conditions better support sustained populations of wildlife which is important to the States and local communities.

Under the Grazing Management program, proper livestock management is achieved through up-to-date planning and annual letters of instructions. Livestock numbers permitted on the national forests have been fairly stable over the past few years as a result of high quality forages and environments that are available for grazing. The result of providing this level of service is the continued delivery of a safe and sustainable domestic food supply and associated by-products and services to the Nation's urban centers. A properly managed program that the agency provides allows for improved high-quality recreation opportunities through the management of livestock location and time of use. The grazing program, in cooperation with local ranchers (permittees) is able to respond in short notice to catastrophic events (such as wildland fire) and credible threats to U.S. agriculture through strong conservation partnerships and joint permit administration.

Emphasis is given to inspecting allotments, gathering data, performing inventories, and monitoring grazing management on active allotments in support of agency strategic goal 5 "Improve Watershed Condition." This information is used in restoring rangeland ecosystems and watersheds affected by past livestock grazing, as well as in maintaining them in a healthy condition by preparing National Environment Policy Act (NEPA) analyses and making subsequent decisions for allotment management. NEPA documentation and decision information is then translated to on-the-ground instructions for range managers and permittees through collaboratively developed allotment management plans designed to implement decisions stemming from the NEPA analyses

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

Independent Reviews

The United States General Accountability Office published report GAO 05-869 "Livestock Grazing – Federal Expenditures and Receipts Vary, Depending on the Agency and the Purpose of the Fee Charged" in September 2005.

The report provided information on: (1) the extent of livestock grazing on, and program purposes for, land managed by 10 Federal agencies; (2) amount spent in fiscal year 2004 by these agencies and other Federal agencies that have grazing-related activities, to manage livestock grazing on public lands; (3) total receipts collected for grazing privileges by the 10 Federal agencies with grazing programs and the amounts disbursed to counties, states, or the Federal government; and (4) grazing fees charged by the 10 Federal agencies, western states, and private ranchers, and the

reasons for any differences among the fees. The report concluded that “an analysis of Federal expenditures and receipts provided by the agencies demonstrates that BLM and the Forest Service are spending much more on grazing than they are generating in receipts. However, the BLM and the Forest Service fee is set in accordance with the policy of preventing economic disruption and harm to the western livestock industry. The primary purpose of the fee is not to recover the agencies “administrative expenses.”

FY 2005 Accomplishments

- Managed approximately 36.5 million allotment acres to standard. These acres were visited during the field season and it was determined that forest plan standards and guidelines, project plan decisions, instructions contained within biological opinions issued by the Fish and Wildlife Service, and other written instructions were implemented on the ground. In addition, range specialists met with permittees, issued letters of annual instructions, performed implementation inspections of allotments, and performed prescribed monitoring.
- Signed 543 grazing allotment decisions after completing analyses and evaluation of the allotments under NEPA procedures.
- Permitted cattle, sheep, goats, horses, and other animals to graze on NFS lands for a total of approximately 9.0 million animal unit months, despite drought conditions shortening or closing the grazing season in many locations.
- Monitored rangelands as required in decisions, biological opinions, land management plans (LMPs), and other documents.

FY 2006 Program

- Manage approximately 23.1 million acres of allotments in accordance with LMP standards and guidelines.
- Continue to make decisions on 484 allotments listed in the schedule that responded to the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1995 (P.L. 104-19).
- Focus on maintaining and improving vegetative and watershed conditions of rangeland resources within grazing allotments. Permittees will utilize approximately 7.0 million animal unit months of permitted livestock grazing. If drought conditions persist for another year, this output is expected to be much lower.
- Continue administering and managing grazing permits, issuing permits, billing for livestock authorized use on National Forest System lands, developing annual operating instructions and allotment management plans (AMPs), processing appeals and litigation, and maintaining all needed management data.
- Focus on permit administration to implement corrective management on allotments with unsatisfactory vegetative and physical resource conditions and resolve conflicts between livestock grazing and other resource values.
- Perform implementation monitoring in all regions to include the following: utilization, compliance with biological opinion terms and conditions, compliance with applicable forest plan standards and guidelines, and compliance with allotment management plans and annual letters of instructions.

- Perform effectiveness monitoring in all regions to include evaluating the outcomes of prescribed actions in achieving specific results outlined in management decisions and establishing transects to determine long-term trends in vegetation. Effectiveness monitoring will be performed in conjunction with the activities of the Vegetation and Watershed Management budget line item.
- Investigate methods for prioritization through the development and use of qualitative tools that assess rangeland health and sustainability through the use of indicators that are linked to existing monitoring data.
- Consult with the Department of the Interior on an integrated and consistent framework and process for using monitoring and assessment information that leads to reduced allotment monitoring backlogs.
- Construct new structural improvements as needed and maintain and/or reconstruct existing improvements where appropriate, in order to enhance or stabilize vegetative conditions, improve water quality, stabilize or improve riparian areas and stream banks, and conserve plant and animal species.
- Emphasize activities that improve conditions of national forest system lands and support the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003.

FY 2007 Plans

- Manage approximately 21.5 million allotment acres to standard in accordance with land management plan standards and guidelines. This is key to implementing corrective management on allotments with unsatisfactory vegetative and physical resource conditions.
- Focus on completing NEPA work on approximately 321 allotments under the Rescissions Act of 1995 schedule (P.L. 104-19).
- Develop new allotment management plans and grazing agreements in concert with NEPA analyses; administer and manage grazing permits and annual operating plans; and process appeals and litigation.
- Maintain and improve vegetative and watershed conditions of rangeland resources within grazing allotments, while continuing to provide approximately 7.0 million animal unit months of permitted livestock grazing.
- Perform implementation monitoring, a major program component in all regions, to concentrate on compliance with biological opinion terms and conditions, forest plan standards and guidelines, NEPA based decisions, allotment management plans, and annual letters of instructions.
- Perform effectiveness monitoring in all regions. It will be used to determine if the actions established in decision documents and implemented through AMPs are effective in achieving the desired results on the ground. This activity will be coordinated with the effectiveness monitoring that is to occur under the Vegetation and Watershed Management budget line item, where the majority of this effort is focused.
- Complete construction of essential structural and non-structural improvements that are prescribed in decision documents to better manage livestock, enhance or stabilize vegetative conditions, improve water quality, maintain riparian areas and stream banks, and conserve threatened or endangered plant and animal species. This construction will be

done in coordination with the Range Betterment and Vegetation and Watershed Management programs.

- Emphasize activities that improve conditions of National Forest System lands and support the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003.

Justification of FY 2007 Program Changes

The FY 2007 President's Budget for Grazing Management request represents a decrease of approximately \$8.5 million from the FY 2006 enacted level. The agency will continue to emphasize completing environmental analyses for allotment management plans, monitoring, data collection, and implementation of existing decisions and allotment management plans. The majority of the funding will be applied to administering allotments to standard on a priority basis.

Budget Line Item **Forest Products**

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2005 Final	FY 2006 Enacted	Increase or Decrease		FY 2007 Budget	FY 2007 vs FY 2006
			Pay Costs	Program Changes		
Enacted Budget Authority						
Annual Appropriations	\$273,247	\$280,115	\$4,550	\$25,449	\$310,114	\$29,999
Emergency & Supplemental Appropriations*	\$1,796	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Enacted Budget Authority	\$275,043	\$280,115	\$4,550	\$25,449	\$310,114	\$29,999
Staff Years	3,269	3,347		423	3,770	423
Estimated Funding by Activity						
Plan and Prepare Timber Sales**	---	---		\$232,372	\$232,372	\$22,566
Plan Timber Sales**	\$117,424	\$120,092		---	---	---
Prepare Timber Sales**	\$85,944	\$89,714		---	---	---
Administer Timber Sales	\$61,272	\$60,652		\$6,971	\$67,623	\$6,971
Special Forest Products	\$8,607	\$9,657		\$462	\$10,119	\$462

Annual Appropriations Acts - FY 2005 budget authority (BA) includes rescissions of 0.594 and 0.80 percent.

FY 2006 BA includes rescissions of 0.476 percent and 1.0 percent.

* FY 2005 funding is a portion of \$12.513 million provided for hurricane damage related projects from P.L. 108-324

** Separate activities of Plan Timber Sales and Prepare Timber Sales combined in FY 2007.

Annual Output Measure	FY 2005		FY 2006 Plan	FY 2007 Plan	FY 2007 vs FY 2006
	Plan	Actual			
Approved timber sale NEPA documents (through appeal and litigation)	335	356	405	---	n/a
Timber volume offered (Hundred Cubic Feet - CCF)	3,141,406	3,152,956	---	---	n/a
Timber volume sold (Hundred Cubic Feet)	---	---	3,417,500	4,656,000	1,238,500
Timber volume harvested (Hundred Cubic Feet - CCF)	3,158,109	3,966,544	3,071,804	3,200,000	128,196
Number of special forest products permits administered*	146,338	145,982	165,806	---	n/a
Number of special forest product permits issued*	---	---	---	146,000	n/a

* Activity "number of special forest products permits administered" redefined to permits issued in FY 2007.

Program Description

Timber sales, including sales funded through the Salvage Sale Fund, the Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund, and the Knutson - Vandenberg (K-V) Fund, are an important tool for accomplishing vegetation management objectives on National Forest System lands in an ecologically and economically efficient manner. Much of the volume harvested comes from projects that have primarily a stewardship purpose. The majority of timber sales continue to be used to achieve multiple land management objectives in addition to fiber production. Timber

sales help achieve resource management goals while generating revenue to offset part or all of their costs of implementation. While many of these projects may have costs that exceed their revenues, the only practical alternative to eliminating them would be the use of service contracts which would increase the government's net cost of forestland management. The agency's Forest Products program is also an important component to achieve the objectives of the Healthy Forests Initiative.

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

The timber sale and stewardship programs provide employment opportunities for sustaining local communities and produce a host of forest products desired by the public. The use of Salvage Sale Funds facilitates the accomplishment of the most urgent needs for tree removal following natural disturbance. Likewise, the Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund provides a limited amount of additional funds for timber sale planning and preparation. For the first time in FY 2006, the agency will use new authorities provided by Congress for the use of K-V funds for forest product sales to accomplish watershed restoration, wildlife habitat improvements, control of insects and disease, and for community protection activities within the region in which the timber sale occurred.

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

Products harvested through timber sale and stewardship contracts emphasize resource management activities called for in national forest land management plans, while providing material that can be turned into useful products. With the help of Research and Development and the Forest Products Laboratory, the Forest Service continues to explore methods to use small diameter material for lumber, oriented strand board, energy co-generation, ethanol additives, and other value-added products.

On February 20, 2003, legislation was signed authorizing the Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service to use stewardship contracting over the next 10 years. This legislation replaced the pilot authority for stewardship contracting. Stewardship contracting is a tool that facilitates accomplishing resource management objectives including: reducing fuels in the wildland urban interface, improving forest health, and enhancing wildlife habitat. Stewardship contracting is an important tool for implementing the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003. The legislation

authorizes some innovative approaches, such as the exchange of goods for services and the application of excess receipts to other approved stewardship contracting projects.

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

Independent Reviews

The United States Government Accountability Office conducted two reviews and documented the results in GAO-05-373 “Natural Resources – Federal Agencies are Engaged in Various Efforts to Promote the Utilization of Woody Biomass, but Significant Obstacles to Its Use Remain”; and GAO-05-741T “Natural Resources – Federal Agencies are Engaged in Numerous Woody Biomass Utilization Activities, but Significant Obstacles May Impede Their Efforts.”

FY 2005 Accomplishments

- Completed 356 timber sale-related NEPA documents, 21 more than the target.
- Offered 3,152,956 hundred cubic feet (CCF), or 1,643 million board feet (MMBF), of regular timber volume for sale, which was 11,550 CCF (about 6 MMBF) more than the regular timber volume target.
- Sold a total of 4,599,329 CCF (2,400 MMBF) of regular and salvage timber volume. There was no reporting required for this in FY 2005.
- Harvested a total of 3,966,544 CCF (2,098 MMBF) of regular and salvage timber volume, which was 808,435 CCF (about 404 MMBF) more than anticipated.
- Accomplished 249,132 acres of regeneration and intermediate harvest treatments, which was a decrease of 14,584 acres over FY 2004. A decline in intermediate harvest treatments, primarily commercial thinning and sanitation, outweighed an increase in total regeneration treatments.
- Administered 145,982 special forest products permits, 356 less than planned.
- Sold \$3,007,424 in non-convertible special forest products.
- Provided an additional 36,047 CCF (about 18 MMBF) of timber valued at about \$189,000, plus approximately \$163,000 in value of special forest products under the agency’s free use authorities.
- Awarded 35,478 acres of stewardship contracts and agreements, including 196,079 CCF (about 98 MMBF) of timber.

FY 2006 Program

- Sell 4,233,149 CCF (about 2,117 MMBF) of regular and salvage program timber volume.
- Harvest about 3,100,000 CCF (about 1,550 MMBF) of total program timber volume.

- Treat about 250,000 acres using timber sales.
- Administer 165,806 special forest products permits.
- Sell about \$3 million of non-convertible special forest products, which is approximately the same level as FY 2005.
- Implement the pilot Forest Botanical program. Direction has been provided to the regions regarding tracking of the funds and accounts have been established for this purpose. Use of this program by the agency will increase as receipts from implementation begin to be realized (See Permanent Appropriations, Forest Botanical Products).
- Emphasize activities that improve conditions of National Forest System lands and support implementation of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act.
- Increase use of stewardship contracting to meet land management goals.

FY 2007 Plans

- Sell 6,009,000 CCF (about 3,005 MMBF) of regular and salvage timber volume.
- Achieve the full Northwest Forest Plan timber offer volume in FY 2007. (See Special Exhibits, Northwest Forest Plan).
- Harvest 3,200,000 CCF (about 1,600 MMBF) of regular program timber volume.
- Treat about 250,000 acres using timber sales.
- Issue about 146,000 special forest products permits.
- Sell about \$3.1 million of non-convertible special forest products.
- Emphasize activities that improve conditions of National Forest System lands and support implementation of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act.
- Increase use of stewardship contracting to meet land management goals.

Justification of FY 2007 Program Changes

The FY 2007 President's Budget proposes a Forest Products program increase of \$30 million increase over the FY 2006 enacted level. The increase is being directed to achieve the full implementation levels of the Northwest Forest Plan. At this funding level, our capability to sell regular program timber volume would increase by 739,500 CCF (about 370 MMBF), and the total timber volume harvested is projected to increase by about 128,000 CCF (about 64 MMBF). The number of special forest product permits issued would be reported for the first time. The value of special forest products permits sold would be expected to remain fairly level in FY 2007. All timber sales will be administered to standard.

The President's Budget level includes an additional \$41 million over the FY 2006 enacted budget for implementing the Northwest Forest Plan. This will allow the agency to offer 800 MMBF of timber for sale to achieve full implementation of the Plan.

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

**Program Components and Costs of the Timber Sales Program,
FY 2005 – FY 2007**

CUBIC FEET	2005	2006	2007
	Final	Programmed	Estimate
<u>National Forest System Forest Products</u>			
Funding (Dollars in thousands)	\$273,247	\$280,115	\$310,114
Volume Offered (FY 2005) or Sold (FY 2006-2007) (CCF)	3,152,956	3,417,500	4,656,000
<u>Salvage Sale Fund</u>			
Funding (Dollars in thousands)	\$69,436	\$78,333	\$70,000
Volume Offered (FY 2005) or Sold (FY 2006-2007) (CCF)	1,617,385	815,649 ¹	898,000
<u>Knutson - Vandenberg Funds</u>			
Funding (Dollars in thousands)	N.A.	\$40,000	\$23,000
Volume Sold (CCF)	N.A.	971,000	452,000
<u>Timber Sales Pipeline Restoration Fund</u>			
Funding (Dollars in thousands; Pipeline Preparation only)	\$1,670	\$3,172	\$3,000
<u>Road Construction/Reconstruction for Timber Sales and Land Stewardships Contracting (Dollars in thousands)</u>			
Forest Service Engineering Support @ \$30/MBF	\$49,290	\$51,270	\$69,840
<u>Total, Timber Sales Program</u>			
Funding (Dollars in thousands)	\$393,643	\$452,890	\$475,954
Volume Offered (FY 2005) or Sold (FY 2006-2007) (CCF)	4,770,341	5,204,149	6,006,000
Average unit cost (\$/CCF)	\$82.52	\$87.02	\$79.25
Total, Timber Harvested (CCF) ²	3,966,544	3,071,804	3,200,000

¹ Does not include approximately 520,000 CCF of salvage volume from the Emergency Supplemental.

² Includes both regular and salvage timber volume.

N.A. Not Applicable.

**Program Components and Costs of the Timber Sales Program,
FY 2005 – FY 2007**

BOARD FEET	2005	2006	2007
	Final	Programmed	Estimate
<u>National Forest System Forest Products</u>			
Funding (Dollars in thousands)	\$273,247	\$280,115	\$310,114
Volume Offered (FY 2005) or Sold (FY 2006-07) (MMBF)	1,643	1,709	2,328
<u>Salvage Sale Fund</u>			
Funding (Dollars in thousands)	\$69,436	\$78,333	\$70,000
Volume Offered (FY 2005) or Sold (FY 2006-07) (MMBF)	888	408 ¹	449
<u>Knutson -Vandenberg Funds</u>			
Funding (Dollars in thousands)	N.A.	\$40,000	\$23,000
Volume Sold (MMBF)	N.A.	492	226
<u>Timber Sales Pipeline Restoration Fund</u>			
Funding (Dollars in thousands; Pipeline Preparation only)	\$1,670	\$3,172	\$3,000
<u>Road Construction/Reconstruction for Timber Sales and Land Stewardships Contracting (Dollars in thousands)</u>			
Forest Service Engineering Support @ \$30/MBF	\$49,290	\$51,270	\$69,840
<u>Total, Timber Sales Program</u>			
Funding (Dollars in thousands)	\$393,643	\$452,890	\$475,954
Volume Offered (FY 2005) or Sold (FY 2006-07) (MMBF)	2,531	2,609	3,003
Average unit cost (\$/MBF)	\$155.53	\$173.59	\$158.49
 Total, Timber Harvest (MMBF) ²	 2,098	 1,534	 1,600

¹Does not include approximately 260 MMBF of salvage volume from the Emergency Supplemental.

²Includes both regular and salvage timber volume.

N.A. Not Applicable.

Budget Line Item **Vegetation and Watershed Management**

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2005 Final	FY 2006 Enacted	Increase or Decrease		FY 2007 Budget	FY 2007 vs FY 2006
			Pay Costs	Program Changes		
Enacted Budget Authority						
Annual Appropriations	\$189,614	\$181,342	\$2,340	\$3,900	\$187,582	\$6,240
Emergency & Supplemental Appropriations*	\$6,691	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Enacted Budget Authority	\$196,305	\$181,342	\$2,340	\$3,900	\$187,582	\$6,240
Staff Years	1,817	1,721		137	1,858	137
Estimated Funding by Activity						
Improve Forest Vegetation**	\$61,244	\$37,875		\$6,112	\$43,987	\$6,112
Establish Forest Vegetation**	---	\$39,848		\$1,394	\$41,242	\$1,394
Manage Rangeland Vegetation	\$24,517	\$24,387		-\$2,399	\$21,988	-\$2,399
Maintain and Improve Watershed Conditions	\$56,952	\$52,530		\$22	\$52,552	\$22
Manage Noxious Weeds and Invasive Plants	\$17,920	\$21,983		\$1,276	\$23,259	\$1,276
Manage Air Quality	\$4,740	\$4,719		-\$165	\$4,554	-\$165
Manage Environmental Compliance and Protection/Abandoned Mine Lands (ECAP/AML)***	\$24,241	---		---	---	---

Annual Appropriations Acts - FY 2005 budget authority (BA) includes rescissions of 0.594 and 0.80 percent.

FY 2006 BA includes rescission of 0.476 percent and 1.0 percent.

* FY 2005 funding is a portion of \$12.513 million provided for hurricane damage related projects from P.L. 108-324

** In FY 2006, "Establish Forest Vegetation" has been re-established as a separate activity from "Improve Forest Vegetation" to distinguish reforestation as separate from other forest vegetation improvement activities.

*** In FY 2005, ECAP/AML activities were funded as part of the NFWV BLI. Beginning in FY 2006, ECAP/AML is funded through the NFMG BLI.

Annual Output Measure	FY 2005		FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2007 vs FY 2006
	Plan	Actual	Plan	Plan	
Acres of forest vegetation improved*	73,349	369,109	42,901	80,914	38,013
Acres of forest vegetation established*	---	---	61,256	57,952	-3,304
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved	1,886,109	1,521,286	1,650,000	1,804,660	154,660
Acres of watershed improved	13,804	13,510	12,406	12,200	-206
Acres of noxious weeds and invasive plants treated	75,456	120,040	80,800	115,702	34,902
Number of air quality services provided	265	241	322	330	8
Planned ECAP/AML activities completed**	197	229	---	---	n/a

* In FY 2006, "...forest vegetation established" was identified as a separate output measure from "...forest vegetation improved".

** Activity not tracked after FY 2005

Program Description

Vegetation and watershed management of national forests and grasslands is a fundamental agency responsibility, focusing on the restoration, enhancement, and maintenance of watershed conditions including soil, water, air, and forest and rangeland vegetation. Management of these basic physical and biological resources provides the foundation for providing healthy, viable ecosystems and multiple benefits to people derived from national forest system lands. Such benefits include improved wildlife and fish habitat, improved range and forest stand conditions, improved water quality, quantity, and timing of stream flows; and cleaner air. Implementation of this program reduces risks associated with wildfires; noxious weed and invasive plant infestation and spread; and mitigates the effects of droughts, floods, past land use practices, permitted livestock grazing use, wild horse and burro overuse, and insect and disease infestations.

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

More than 60 million people from 3,400 communities in 43 states obtain at least a portion of their drinking water from watersheds located on national forest system lands. Agency hydrologists provide technical assistance to many of these communities in delineating areas that are the source of this water, as well as assessing pollution risks from various types of land use, atmospheric deposition, and, since September 11, 2001, terrorism threats.

Watershed management includes reforestation and timber stand improvement treatments. These treatments support a number of ecosystem management needs by protecting the soil and water resource, providing habitat for desired species, and improving forest health. These treatments also improve the capability of the Nation's forests to provide desired levels of uses, values, products, and services; and improve the delivery of services to urban communities. Reforestation includes treatments such as seeding, planting, and preparing sites to encourage natural regeneration. Timber stand improvement activities include release treatments to remove competing vegetation; pre-commercial thinning to regulate stand density, composition, and structure; pruning treatments to reduce ladder fuels and improve future product quality; and fertilization treatments that provide for maintaining and improving soil productivity.

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

Management of invasive plants and noxious weeds, a key component of Vegetation and Watershed Management, emphasizes activities to prevent, detect, contain, and eradicate infestations across aquatic and terrestrial habitats. Coupled with other management activities in other agency programs to control non-native invasive vertebrates, invertebrates, and pathogens, program invasive plant and noxious weed management activities support the Forest Service Strategic Plan goal for invasive species. Targeted species and infestations are prioritized for treatment through local project plans. All invasive plant and noxious weed management activities are guided by agency policy and the *USDA Forest Service National Strategy and Implementation Plan for Invasive Species Management*.

The agency's rangeland resource, whether as understory lands in forested areas or as open meadows and grasslands, are managed under Vegetation and Watershed Management. Rangelands are managed to provide public uses and products for both rural and urban populations; in addition to maintaining valuable open space. Rangeland improvements are accomplished through seeding, removal of encroaching shrub and tree vegetation, management of wild horse and burro populations, and maintenance or enhancement of riparian and upland environments. This program area also provides for collecting and storing data on rangelands in an electronic data format. Rangelands are cooperatively monitored at the local level to determine conditions and trends over the long-term. Short-term implementation monitoring standards, conducted through this program, are verified as correct or are modified if necessary by measurement of long-term conditions and trends on those sites.

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

Independent Reviews

The United States Government and Accountability Office prepared GAO-05-185 "Invasive Species – Cooperation and Coordination are Important for Effective Management of Invasive Weeds and GAO-05-374 "Forest Service – Better Data are Needed to Identify and Prioritize Reforestation and Timber Stand Improvement Needs" during FY 2005.

In FY 2004, a Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) assessment was conducted on the invasive species portion of this program for the FY 2006 budget cycle. The assessment provided a positive response on program management and strategic planning; however the Forest Service ultimately received a score of "results not demonstrated" due to the program's lack of outcome-based performance measures that directly portray the purpose of the program. In response, the Forest Service has undertaken steps to address the recommendation identified within the PART assessment.

FY 2005 Accomplishments

Forest Vegetation

- Reforested 145,326 acres, including use of appropriated funds, Reforestation Trust Fund, K-V, and those accomplished from all other funding sources.
- Accomplished timber stand improvements on 223,813 acres, including the Reforestation Trust Fund, K-V fund, and those accomplished from all other funding sources.

Rangeland Vegetation

- Improved vegetation on over 1.5 million acres of rangelands as a result of implementing project decisions.
- Transferred \$1.5 million to the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) for removal, preparation, and adoption of excess wild horses and burros from western national forests.

Noxious Weeds and Invasive Plants

- Noxious weeds management accomplishments included control of invasive plants on 120,040 acres using Vegetation and Watershed Management funds.

Watershed Condition

- Assisted hundreds of communities in completing source water assessments required by the Safe Drinking Water Act. These will help drinking water suppliers identify risks of pollution and vulnerability natural events such as wildfires and storms.
- Reached settlements on disputed water rights claims for six wild and scenic rivers and the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area within the Snake River Basin of Idaho.
- Aided the Environmental Protection Agency in amending their Clean Water Act guidelines to States regarding best management practices, allowing the use of Forest Service Best Management Practices to replace Total Maximum Daily Loads, resulting in streamlining of restoration of (2,624 streams) impaired waters on national forests and grasslands.
- Streamlined soil database management and administration between the Natural Resources Information System (NRIS) and the NRCS National Soil Information System (NASIS - 2007).

Air Quality Services

- Managed air quality monitoring program within 88 Class I wilderness areas.
- Reviewed Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) permits to protect Class I wilderness areas from effects of air pollution.
- Continued deployment and support of the Advanced Weather Interactive Processing System technology at Geographic Area Coordination Centers for weather data, products, and forecasts in support of pre-fire suppression, fire suppression, and smoke management activities.

FY 2006 Program

Forest Vegetation

- Reforestation is planned on 61,256 acres using appropriated funds. An additional 57,078 acres of reforestation are planned using the Reforestation Trust Fund. Additional accomplishments using the Knutson-Vandenberg (K-V) Fund are described in that section.
- Timber stand improvement is planned on 42,901 acres using appropriated funds. An additional 54,482 acres of timber stand improvement are planned using the Reforestation Trust Fund. Additional accomplishments using the K-V Fund are described in that section.

Rangeland Vegetation

- Approximately 1.65 million acres of rangelands are expected to show improved vegetation as project decisions are implemented.
- Provide up to \$1.75 million to the BLM for removal of excess wild horses and burros from several national forests in the Western United States.

Noxious Weeds and Invasive Plants

- Improve invasive plant information management (data management in NRIS, FACTS, etc.) capabilities for field-level personnel by developing user-friendly, spatially-oriented, data software applications and hardware for inventory and treatment.
- Noxious weed and invasive plant management activities to prevent, control, and eradicate infestations are expected on 80,800 acres across the National Forest System with appropriated funds.
- Conduct an independent invasives program review as per the CY 2004 PART assessment.

Watershed Condition

- Reduce soil erosion, restore soil stability and productivity, and improve watershed conditions on national forests.
- Coordinate efforts within large-scale watershed projects to reestablish riparian forests and native grasslands, treat noxious weeds, and restore wetlands.
- Implement the new Ground Water program to assist regions, forests, and local communities in resolving ground water resource issues.
- Work with States, tribes, other Federal agencies and local water users to resolve water uses and rights conflicts in appropriate legal venues.
- Continue agency water rights claim work in 41 river basins within nine western states, in partnership with the Justice Department, the USDA Office of General Counsel, and other Federal agencies.
- Develop a cohesive interagency strategy to complete soil resource inventory and terrestrial ecological unit inventory on all lands of the United States.

Air Quality Services

- Review PSD permits to protect Class I wilderness areas from effects of air pollution.
- Manage air quality monitoring programs within 88 Class I wilderness areas.
- Operate approximately 400 remote, surface-based weather observation stations nationally for development of national fire danger ratings.

- Continue weather forecasts in support of fire suppression and smoke management activities.

FY 2007 Plans

Forest Vegetation

- Reforestation will be planned on 57,952 acres using appropriated funds. Accomplishments using the Reforestation Trust Fund will add 40,339 acres. Additional accomplishments using the K-V Fund are described in that section.
- Timber stand improvement will be planned on 80,914 acres using appropriated funds. There will not be any accomplishments using the Reforestation Trust Fund because those funds will be prioritized to reforestation. Additional accomplishments using the K-V Fund are described in that section.
- Emphasize activities that improve conditions of National Forest System lands and support the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003.

Rangeland Vegetation

- Approximately 1.8 million acres of rangelands are expected to show improved vegetation conditions as project decisions are implemented.
- Provide approximately \$2 million to the BLM for removal of excess wild horses and burros from several national forests in the Western United States.

Noxious Weeds and Invasive Plants

- Continue to implement the National Strategy and increase capabilities to conduct early detection and rapid response for new infestations of invasive plants (including noxious weeds) and other categories of invasive species affecting national forest system watersheds.
- Conduct noxious weed and invasive plant management activities (prevention, control, and eradication) on 115,702 acres of national forest system lands. Additional accomplishments using the K-V Fund are described in that section.

Watershed Condition

- Continue emphasis on rehabilitation of the highest priority areas identified within burned areas from recent fires as part of the National Fire Plan.
- Reduce soil erosion, restore soil stability and productivity, and improve watershed conditions on about 12,200 acres within the national forests and grasslands.
- Continue coordination of efforts within large-scale watershed projects to reestablish riparian forests and native grasslands, and to restore wetlands.
- Implement the Ground Water program to assist regions, forests, and local communities in resolving ground water resource issues and respond to growing demands for ground water withdrawals.
- Begin implementation of NASIS 2007.
- Continue to resolve water rights issues throughout Western States.

Air Quality Services

- Manage air quality monitoring programs within 88 Class I wilderness areas.
- Implement the National Soils Management Action Plan.

- Continue weather forecasts in support of fire suppression and smoke management activities.

Justification of FY 2007 Program Changes

The FY 2007 President's Budget has proposed a funding increase of approximately \$6.2 million over the FY 2006 enacted level and will result in the following program accomplishments. In addition, the agency will encourage field units in FY 2007 to use a minimum of \$5 million of Vegetation and Watershed Management program funds to help foster new and expand existing partnerships and to achieve the purposes of this budget line item.

The Vegetation and Watershed Management program will work to meet management objectives of the Northwest Forest Plan by addressing reforestation needs of recent large forest fires and meeting precommercial thinning needs of existing stands.

Forest Vegetation – Combined reforestation and timber stand improvement treatments will increase by about 34,709 acres from those planned in FY 2006, using only appropriated funds. This increase is a reflection of the increasing need for reforestation following several years of significant wildfire activity.

Rangeland Vegetation – Accomplishments for improving rangeland vegetation will increase by 154,660 acres. Inventory and analysis performed on rangelands will be used to assess conditions of the resource and provide information for use in the environmental analysis process required by section 504 of the Rescissions Act of 1995.

Maintain and Improve Watershed Conditions – Level funding will ensure that watershed accomplishments continue to significantly contribute to improved watershed conditions, including water quality.

Manage Noxious Weeds and Invasive Plants – The agency's noxious weed and invasive plants program will continue to emphasize prevention, early detection and eradication, and control of terrestrial noxious weeds to directly achieve the agency's strategic goals. Accomplishments for the treatment of noxious weeds will increase by 16,815 acres; however, as the agency increases focus on priority treatment acres as opposed to number of acres treated, acres could decrease due to implementation of more intensive and costly treatment measures. Existing infestations will be better confined and programmatic and site-specific environmental analysis coverage will be expanded.

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

Budget Line Item Minerals and Geology Management

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2005 Final	FY 2006 Enacted	Increase or Decrease		FY 2007 Budget	FY 2007 vs FY 2006
			Pay Costs	Program Changes		
Enacted Budget Authority						
Annual Appropriations	\$55,747	\$84,601	\$850	-\$4,209	\$81,242	-\$3,359
Emergency & Supplemental Appropriations*	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Enacted Budget Authority	\$55,747	\$84,601	\$850	-\$4,209	\$81,242	-\$3,359
Staff Years	592	625		17	642	17
Estimated Funding by Activity						
Administer Mineral Operations	\$27,642	\$28,220		-\$3,620	\$24,600	-\$3,620
Process Mineral Applications	\$20,054	\$22,412		\$7,028	\$29,440	\$7,028
Manage Geologic Resources & Hazards	\$8,051	\$8,918		-\$3,570	\$5,348	-\$3,570
Mitigate Abandoned Mine Lands (AML) Safety Risk Features**	---	---		\$400	\$400	\$400
Manage Environmental Compliance***	---	\$7,611		-\$5,436	\$2,175	-\$5,436
Manage Environmental Restoration***	---	\$17,441		\$1,838	\$19,279	\$1,838

Annual Appropriations Acts - FY 2005 budget authority (BA) includes rescissions of 0.594 and 0.80 percent.

FY 2006 BA includes rescission of 0.476 percent and 1.0 percent.

** New activity starting in FY 2007

*** In FY 2005, ECAP/AML activities were funded as part of the NFWV BLI. Beginning in FY 2006, ECAP/AML is funded through the NFMG BLI.

Annual Output Measure	FY 2005		FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2007 vs FY 2006
	Plan	Actual	Plan	Plan	
Number of mineral operations administered	13,069	13,712	13,256	12,533	-723
Number of mineral applications processed*	6,446	8,017	6,548	6,587	39
Number of geological resources or hazard assessments completed**	760	549	1,051	0	n/a
Number of geologic resource and hazard sites managed***	---	---	---	561	n/a
Percent of inspections/audit findings addressed****	---	---	10%	---	n/a
Percent of total sites identified where no further response (remedial or removal) action is required (NFRAP)****	---	---	11%	---	n/a
Number of AML safety risk features mitigated to "no further action"	---	---	312	960	648
Number of administrative units where audits were conducted	---	---	17	195	178
Number of sites which have been mitigated	---	---	25	80	55

* Activity redefined in FY 2007 from "Number of mineral operations processed"

** Activity not tracked in FY 2007

*** Activity not tracked prior to FY 2007

**** Activity tracked in FY 2006 only

Program Description

The Minerals and Geology Management program is responsible for the management of mineral and geologic resources in a manner that contributes to increasing sustainability, restoring healthy watersheds, minimizing impacts of invasive species, and ensuring public health and safety. The program includes working to: process and administer energy and non-energy mineral operations; identify and manage geologic resources and hazards; mitigate physical hazards on abandoned mine lands; and to cleanup and restore natural resources damaged by hazardous materials. Emphasis in the minerals component is on completion of thorough and timely environmental review of proposed mining operations (processing), and on the inspection and monitoring (administration) of existing mineral operations. The geology program provides for the protection and preservation of paleontologic resources; and the management and evaluation of groundwater resources and geologic hazards in the national forests for appropriate land management, wise-use, and public safety. The Environmental Compliance and Protection and Abandoned Mine Lands (ECAP/AML) program focuses on the cleanup of hazardous materials and restoration of natural resources damaged by hazardous materials and the mitigation of safety hazards at abandoned and/or inactive mines on national forest system (NFS) lands.

The Energy Policy Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-58), signed into law on August 8, 2005, sets forth a long-range, national energy strategy for the 21st century. It tasks Federal agencies to: provide energy from resources within the U.S. borders consistent with economic growth and environmental responsibility; designate new energy transmission corridors; create and improve

uses for renewable fuels; conserve energy use at government facilities; and work to improve energy use and efficiency from traditional sources, such as oil, gas and coal. As mandated by the Energy Policy Act of 2005, the energy component of the program is focused on increasing opportunities for development and supply of oil and gas, coal, and geothermal resources from federal lands. The Act direct agencies to emphasize efficiencies in facilitating processing energy leasing and permit applications, particularly with respect to eliminating the backlog of oil and gas lease nominations and applications for permits to drill (APDs).

In support of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003, the geology program evaluates groundwater resources, identifies geologic hazards, and offers geologic services to other resource program areas. It provides information needed for watershed protection, and resource data and support for improved implementation and monitoring of best management practices.

The ECAP/AML program ensures compliance with the major environmental laws; and provides policies and strategies resulting in capability to achieve mission success while cleaning up and restoring damaged land to a productive state. The ECAP/AML program consists of three major components: 1) cleanup and restoration of NFS lands impacted by hazardous materials and/or mining activities; 2) mitigation of safety hazards associated with inactive/abandoned mine lands; and 3) environmental compliance audits of Forest Service operations, facilities, and permitted activities.

ECAP/AML projects are selected through a national priority setting process based on their potential impacts on human health and the environment, partnerships with State and Federal agencies and non-governmental organizations, contributions to watershed restoration efforts, and linkages to USDA and Forest Service strategies. The ECAP/AML program competes for and receives funds from the USDA Central Hazardous Materials Management Appropriation for use only on Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) cleanup projects. The agency leverages the appropriated funds through cooperative efforts with other government agencies, and by pursuing potentially responsible parties to conduct or fund cleanup actions.

Cleanup projects are typically initiated under requirements of one of the following Federal regulations: CERCLA; RCRA; or the Clean Water Act (CWA). The majority of projects include cleanup of abandoned or inactive mines, landfills, or administrative sites to correct legacy releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants that could adversely affect human health or the environment. The Forest Service estimates that there are over 39,000¹ of these sites on national forest system lands, with at least 2,000 sites requiring cleanup of some type. Projects range in size and complexity, with costs ranging from under \$100,000 to over \$85 million. At historic funding levels, it is anticipated that it will take at least 130 years to clean up all the identified legacy release sites on NFS lands.

¹ OIG Audit Report No. 08601-1-AT, Forest Service Management of Hazardous Materials at Active and Abandoned Mines.

Independent Reviews

In FY 2005, a Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) was conducted on the Energy program for the FY 2007 budget cycle. The Energy program received a rating of “adequate.” To improve performance, the Forest Service will: refine performance measures to include compliance and remediation; improve coordination to enhance program efficiency; and reduce the backlog of lease applications by implementing authorities provided by the Energy Policy Act of 2005.

In FY 2007, the agency will initiate a comprehensive energy program evaluation by an independent consultant to focus on the processing of oil and gas lease nominations, applications for permit to drill (APDs) and on the administration of oil and gas operations.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture annually conducts three ECAP/AML program reviews. Participants include the USDA Hazardous Materials Management Group, the Washington Office and Regional Office of the General Counsel, and Washington Office and regional office personnel. Environmental compliance audits and environmental management system implementation progress are reported to the Office of the Federal Environmental Executive and the President’s Management Council.

FY 2005 Accomplishments

- Exceeded \$2 billion in total revenues from mineral production on NFS lands.
- Provided over \$210 million in mineral receipts from coal lease sales, and over \$40 million from oil and gas lease sales to the Treasury.
- Processed 88 percent of backlogged oil and gas APDs and 18 percent of leasing requests on file as of June 30, 2003.
- Processed 59 percent of new APDs and 25 percent of leasing requests within established timeframes.
- Completed coordination with Phase II inventories under the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (EPCA).
- Began implementation of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, including joint sessions with agencies of the Department of the Interior (DOI) to meet specific sections of Title II (Renewable Energy) and Title III (Oil and Gas) of the Act.
- Completed interagency memorandum of understanding (MOU) for pilot program under Section 365 for improving energy permit coordination on Federal lands.
- Coordinated revision of Oil and Gas Onshore Order No. 1 with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) on the approval of oil and gas onshore lease operations.
- Implemented the national mineral materials (salable) minerals Infra database system.
- Continued to support the watershed improvement program as an outgrowth of Clean Water Act issues associated with inactive/abandoned mine lands cleanup and restoration.
- Eliminated 372 dangerous safety hazards at 70 abandoned mine sites in 12 States with appropriated funds and State partners’ funding. Accomplished 138 closures over that which was planned by combining efforts with State operated abandoned mine land programs. Most of this work consisted of filling vertical shafts and closing underground mine entrances. It also included reshaping of open pits, trenches and waste rock piles, and removal of

explosives and abandoned buildings. Closures were designed to avoid adverse impacts to wildlife (bats), cultural resources, and to maintain access where needed for mining or exploration purposes.

- Accomplished 77 site characterization and enforcement activities; 11 cleanup plans; and 28 cleanups with appropriated funds and USDA Central Hazardous Materials Management funds.
- Completed eight environmental compliance audits by the National Environmental Audit Team (NEAT).
- Completed an interagency policy statement with EPA and DOI on guidance for development of hardrock mine joint ownership mine waste repositories.
- Completed 18 MOUs, Interagency Agreements, and settlements in cooperation with the USDA Office of General Counsel Pollution Control Team, representing nearly \$3,000,000 in past cost recovery and \$3,000,000 to cover future costs associated with CERCLA activities.

FY 2006 Program

- Energy Policy Act of 2005 Implementation
 - Develop joint MOUs with DOI for timely processing geothermal, oil, and gas permits applications and permits.
 - Assign specialists to four BLM pilot offices to facilitate processing oil & gas leasing and drilling applications and permits.
 - Begin implementation of new administrative and statutory categorical exclusions for the exploration and development of oil and gas resources.
 - Initiate joint development with BLM of a national GIS-based database tracking system for oil, gas, and geothermal applications and permits.
- Continue to expedite and facilitate energy mineral projects on NFS lands in accordance with the Energy Policy Act, the agency strategic plan, and USDA priorities.
- Continue to process new APDs within the established timeframes.
- Continue to process backlogged oil and gas APDs and leasing requests.
- Continue coordination with Phase III and IV inventories under the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (EPCA).
- Implement Oil and Gas Onshore Order No. 1 on the approval of oil and gas onshore lease operations on NFS lands.
- Manage geologic resources, hazards, and services under the newly revised Forest Service Manual (FSM) section 2880, emphasizing significant geologic and paleontologic sites, and ensuring public and employee protection from geologic hazards.
- Continue to protect paleontological resources and minimize fossil theft on NFS lands.
- Continue increased emphasis on managing and evaluating NFS groundwater resources.
- Complete full implementation of the national mineral materials database system.
- Release national locatable minerals database system.
- Mitigate 312 physical safety hazards with appropriated FS funds and funding from State partners. Most of this work will consist of filling vertical shafts; closing underground mine entrances; reshaping of open pits, trenches and waste rock piles; and removal of explosives

and abandoned buildings. Closures will be designed to avoid adverse impacts to wildlife (bats), cultural resources, and to maintain access where needed for mining or exploration purposes.

- Process 88 site characterization and enforcement activities, 19 cleanup plans, and 25 cleanups with appropriated funds and USDA Central Hazardous Materials Management funds.
- Complete 8 environmental compliance Quality Assurance/Quality Control audits by NEAT; complete one internal and one external pilot audits in each region per the requirements in Executive Orders 13148 and 12088, Department Manual (DM) 5600-001, FSM 1480, and *OMB Circular A-11*.
- Implement and enhance the USDA Center for Environmental Excellence (CEE) to manage and track cleanup and restoration activities.
- Continue to pursue potentially responsible parties to fund or perform cleanup work, as well as seek cooperative agreements with other government agencies to maximize project effectiveness.

FY 2007 Plans

- Continue implementation of Energy Policy Act of 2005 mandates.
- Continue to expedite and facilitate energy mineral projects on NFS lands in accordance with the Energy Policy Act, the agency strategic plan, and USDA priorities.
- Continue interagency coordination with agencies of the DOI to meet specific sections of Title II (Renewable Energy) and Title III (Oil and Gas) of the Act.
- Continue to process new lease applications and APDs within the established timeframes.
- Continue to manage geologic resources, hazards, and services under the revised FSM 2880, emphasizing ground water and significant geologic and paleontologic sites, and ensuring public and employee protection from geologic hazards.
- Continue to protect paleontological resources and minimize fossil theft on NFS lands.
- Continue emphasis on management and evaluation of NFS groundwater resources.
- Mitigate 960 physical safety hazards at AML sites with appropriated funds, and funding from State partners. Most of this work will consist of filling vertical shafts; closing underground mine entrances; reshaping of open pits, trenches and waste rock piles; and removal of explosives and abandoned buildings. Closures will be designed to avoid adverse impacts to wildlife (bats), cultural resources, and to maintain access where needed for mining or exploration purposes.
- Complete 80 site characterization and enforcement activities, 30 cleanup plans, and 80 cleanups with appropriated and USDA Central Hazardous Materials Management funds,.
- Complete 9 environmental compliance quality assurance/quality control audits by NEAT per the requirements in Executive Orders 13148 and 12088, Department Manual (DM) 5600-001, FSM 1480, and in *OMB Circular A-11*.
- Provide program oversight for activity-conducted internal environmental compliance audits on each national forest.
- Conduct external environmental compliance audits on one-fifth (1/5) of the national forests.
- Initiate corrective action follow-up on audit findings.

- Continue to implement and enhance the USDA Center for Environmental Excellence (CEE) to manage and track cleanup and restoration activities.
- Continue to pursue potentially responsible parties to fund or perform cleanup work, as well as seek cooperative agreements with other government agencies to maximize project effectiveness
- Conduct a comprehensive energy program evaluation by an independent consultant.

Justification of FY 2007 Program Changes

The FY 2007 President's Budget request for Minerals and Geology Management is \$3.3 million below the FY 2006 enacted level. The program will increase the "process mineral operations" activity by \$7.5 million to meet the high priority objective of processing energy mineral applications. The agency will continue to emphasize the processing of applications for permits to drill and lease requests, and the initiation and completion of several major oil and gas environmental impact statements. This increased emphasis would result in substantial bonus bids from new lease offerings, as well as a steady stream of royalties from existing energy mineral operations. Actual revenues to the Treasury are dependent on market-driven forces and the Bureau of Land Management sales offering schedule. There will be a significant redistribution of funding of the remaining activities from the FY 2006 enacted levels. The ECAP/AML program proposed funding level will continue emphasis on cost recovery; and efficient, and effective utilization of partnerships in order to achieve established targets. In FY 2007, the ECAP/AML activities have been restructured to better identify the AML safety component of the program. In addition, actual performance and progress of cleanups and other mitigation have been modified to the number of sites, and will include physical features that have been restored.

Budget Line Item Landownership Management

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2005 Final	FY 2006 Enacted	Increase or Decrease		FY 2007 Budget	FY 2007 vs FY 2006
			Pay Costs	Program Changes		
Enacted Budget Authority						
Annual Appropriations	\$92,129	\$91,631	\$1,294	-\$8,640	\$84,285	-\$7,346
Emergency & Supplemental Appropriations *	\$1,443	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Enacted Budget Authority	\$93,572	\$91,631	\$1,294	-\$8,640	\$84,285	-\$7,346
Staff Years	982	952		-64	888	-64
Estimated Funding by Activity						
Adjust Land Ownership	\$18,060	\$17,565		-\$2,895	\$14,670	-\$2,895
Protect Land Ownership Title	\$10,190	\$10,592		-\$1,746	\$8,846	-\$1,746
Locate Land Boundaries	\$23,470	\$23,729		-\$2,974	\$20,755	-\$2,974
Administer Land Use Authorizations	\$20,552	\$22,263		-\$1,326	\$20,937	-\$1,326
Process Land Use Proposals	\$19,857	\$17,483		\$1,594	\$19,077	\$1,594

Annual Appropriations Acts - FY 2005 budget authority (BA) includes rescissions of 0.594 and 0.80 percent.

FY 2006 BA includes rescission of 0.476 percent and 1.0 percent.

* FY 2005 funding is a portion of \$12.513 million provided for hurricane damage related projects (P.L. 108-324); FY 2006 funding is from P.L. 109-148.

Annual Output Measure	FY 2005		FY 2006 Plan	FY 2007 Plan	FY 2007 vs FY 2006
	Plan	Actual			
Number of acres acquired or conveyed*	20,653	48,216	20,824	9,523	-11,301
Land ownership title cases resolved through litigation or processed through administrative procedure**	348	406	274	---	n/a
Number of title management cases resolved or completed to standard**	---	---	---	230	-44
Miles of boundary line marked/maintained	2,352	2,365	2,241	1,851	-390
Number of land use authorizations administered to standard	8,237	6,740	6,373	6,350	-23
Number of land use proposals and applications processed	1,858	4,083	1,725	1,785	60

* Activity redefined in FY 2007 from "Land ownership acres adjusted"

** Activity redefined in FY 2007 and not comparable between FY 2006 and FY 2007

Program Description

More than 193 million acres of public land are managed as national forests and grasslands, equating to over 12 percent of the continental United States. The protection of these lands and resources is a fundamental Forest Service responsibility. The Landownership Management program provides the Forest Service with public lands and resources to manage and protect the

ownership rights and interests of the public estate known as the national forest system (NFS). The Landownership Management program provides for land acquisition and conveyances, administration of authorized uses, encroachment and title claim resolution, and the survey and location of NFS property lines and other special land boundaries.

Land consolidation secures land through acquisition or exchange to help reduce future management costs, respond to urban and community needs, reduce ownership fragmentation, and promote conservation through improved aquatic, forest, and rangeland ecosystems. Many areas within or immediately adjacent to existing national forests contain important resources that, if acquired, will help the agency meet critical national, regional, and local objectives. Over the next several years, key opportunities will be evaluated for beneficial exchange or purchase of lands from industry and other private landholders for NFS purposes.

Special use authorizations provide the authority for use of Federal lands for a wide variety of purposes, including facilities and/or activities necessary for public health, welfare, safety, and national security. Authorizations may be short- or long-term duration, and may be issued to individuals; companies; organized groups; or other Federal agencies, State or local levels of government. Approximately 46,000 land use authorizations have been issued for more than 100 different types of special uses. Many of these uses facilitate the delivery of energy resources, including hydropower facilities, oil and gas pipelines, and electric and other energy transmission facilities which are critical to the Nation's infrastructure for the generation and transmission of energy. These uses are important in facilitating the development and transmission of affordable, reliable energy, in addition to supporting economic development and promoting the public health and safety of populations within or in proximity to national forests throughout the country.

The Energy Policy Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-58), signed August 8, 2005, sets forth a long-range, national energy strategy for the 21st century. It tasks Federal agencies to do a number of important things: provide energy from resources within the U.S. borders consistent with economic growth and environmental responsibility; designate new energy transmission corridors; create and improve uses for renewable fuels; conserve energy use at government facilities; and work to improve energy use and efficiency from traditional sources, such as oil, gas and coal. Starting in FY 2006 the Forest Service will collaborate with other Federal agencies to establish standards for streamlining review and issuing permits for access to Federal land. The Act also requires nationally revised rental fees within one year and coordination with other Federal agencies to perform environmental reviews in the designation of corridors for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines within the 11 Western states by August 2007 and incorporate them into Forest plans. For the remaining states, the Act requires that the corridor designation be completed by August 2009.

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

unauthorized uses, occupancies, and claim of ownership while aggressively securing public access to all NFS lands.

Independent Reviews

In FY 2004 the Office of Inspector General (OIG) began a “Survey of Controls Over Assessing Environmental Liabilities” looking at the effectiveness of management controls over USDA agency assessments for environmental liabilities prior to the acquisition or disposal of land. The survey results are documented in the March 2005 Audit Report No. 50099-17-AT. OIG informed the agencies that there are effective controls in place, and “The results of the compliance testing disclosed that the Department and its agencies complied with the policies and procedures for assessing environmental liabilities and properly applied the requirements for land transactions prior to acquiring or disposing of land.”

FY 2005 Accomplishments

- Conducted 22 National Landownership Adjustment Team (NLAT) reviews of complex land exchanges to ensure accountability, and consistency and compliance with Forest Service policy, laws, and regulations, including ensuring appropriate skills and methodologies are being employed in implementing new authorities.
- Acquired 229 rights-of-way in support of critical resource activities, including fuels reduction, fire suppression efforts, and improving public access.
- Continued emphasis on processing applications for Ditch Bill easements and the development of a multi-year strategy to complete the processing of all applications for such easements within a specified period of time.
- Submitted for publication appraisal guidelines, regulations, and policy revisions pursuant to the Cabin User Fee Fairness Act of 2000 (CUFFA).
- Continued to work with the Department of Commerce and other Federal agencies towards interagency consistency and streamlining in the processing of proposals for broadband facilities on Federal lands (telecommunications and fiber-optics).
- Completed rules and regulations, including completion of the training manual, to implement cost recovery for the administration and monitoring of special use authorizations on NFS land.
- Completed the national instream flow technical support contract, and continued training and technical transfer in the use, application, and interpretation of instream flow project assessment techniques.
- Completed recordation of Landownership Declarations for Forest Lieu Selection cases totaling 14,977 acres (192 parcels) that will protect the public’s right to access and use of NFS lands.
- Completed 15 Small Tract Act (STA) cases related to encroachments involving 35,000 acres.
- Maintained 1,991 miles of existing marked property lines and marked 374 miles of critical new property line, emphasizing areas that support hazardous fuel reduction activities in the wildland-urban interface and restoring ecosystems to fire-tolerant conditions, while protecting the public’s right to access and use of NFS lands.

FY 2006 Program

- Continue emphasis on improving exchange activities to facilitate conservation and stewardship objectives, including national oversight reviews.
- Continue emphasis on acquiring rights-of-way in support of critical resource activities, including fuels reduction, fire suppression efforts, and improving public access.
- Continue emphasis on maintaining existing marked boundary lines, as well as marking critical new property lines, especially in areas that support hazardous fuels treatment and the improvement of condition class.
- Place priority on the processing of proposals and applications for energy and energy-related projects, such as oil and gas pipelines, electric transmission lines, and proposals for the siting of alternative energy sources on NFS lands.
- Prepare and publish regulations to revise nationally scheduled rental fees.
- In coordination with other Federal agencies, perform environmental reviews for utility rights-of-way corridor designation of the 11 Western states.
- Continue to give priority to the processing of applications associated with statutory rights (Ditch Bill easements, ANILCA access cases), to applications for energy and energy related projects, and to processing Ditch Bill easement application cases pursuant to the 2004 management direction and strategy.
- Publish final Cabin User Fee Fairness Act (CUFFA) regulations and update policy for managing recreation residences.
- Publish cost recovery regulations, including the establishment of customer service standards for processing special use applications, and begin training agency personnel in cost recovery activities.
- Continue emphasis on hydropower licensing to ensure full compliance with the National Energy Plan.
- Continue training and technical transfer in the use, application, and interpretation of instream flow project assessment techniques.
- Continue critical case resolutions, including three priority Native American tribal title claims.
- Continue data entry into the Automated Lands Program (ALP) which supports the recordation of land status.
- Emphasize protecting and maintaining the existing marked boundary lines, especially in high land value areas with significant wildland-urban interface problems.
- Continue to collect and process geo-referenced survey information to assist the forest mapping program and support the BLM in collecting and processing GPS information for the development of the Geographic Coordinate Database.
- Assist in the environmental cleanup of mining claims by recovering and mapping the mineral survey corners and providing the control to map the location of claims and ground contamination.

FY 2007 Plans

- Continue emphasis on improving exchange and conveyance activities to facilitate strategic plan objectives and implement the Facilities Realignment and Enhancement Act.

- Complete the designation of utility rights-of-way corridors for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines in 11 western states, incorporating these into forest plans, and begin work necessary to designate corridors in the remaining states.
- Continue emphasis on maintaining existing marked boundary lines, as well as marking critical new property lines, especially in areas that support hazardous fuels treatment and the improvement of condition class.
- Emphasize the processing of new energy-related land use applications and eliminating the backlog of pending applications and expired authorizations in order to get the production on line and to markets, resulting in an estimated \$2 to \$3 million increase in revenues.
- Implement the special uses cost recovery regulations at all administrative units, with the goal of demonstrating measurable improvement in the timely processing of proposals and applications.
- Implement CUFFA regulations to include performing new appraisals and establishing new base fees.
- Pursue cooperative and joint land survey opportunities and Challenge Cost Share agreements with other land management agencies and adjoining landowners in order to maximize cost efficiencies.
- Continue development of cadastral geospatial information to support the automation of agency land records for use in land and resource management planning in a geospatial information system (GIS) environment to an established national standard.

Justification of FY 2007 Program Changes

The proposed funding for the Landownership Management program is approximately \$7.3 million below the FY 2006 enacted level. Emphasis in landownership activities will be as follows:

Landownership Adjustment – The agency will continue focusing on the conveyance of administrative sites and adjacent administrative land that reduce administrative costs, such as facility deferred maintenance and boundary management. For lands exchanges and rights-of-way acquisition priority will be placed on those acres that protect high priority watersheds, provide public access, and conserve the integrity of undeveloped lands and habitat quality. The agency will continue the national oversight review of land exchanges and conveyances to improve efficiency and ensure accountability, consistency, and compliance with Forest Service policy and laws and regulations.

Special Uses - Emphasis will be placed on administering special uses that are currently authorized and processing applications associated with statutory rights and energy related uses, including those applications prompted by the expiration of the existing authorization using fees collected from applicants pursuant to the agency's cost recovery regulations and procedures. Accomplishing the requirements of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 will be given highest priority and ongoing efforts with other agencies will continue in the identification and designation of utility rights-of-way corridors to better facilitate the timely processing of rights-of-way authorizations for energy transmission and production facilities. Additionally, the agency will work with the Bureau of Land Management and other Federal agencies to develop interagency

rights-of-way authorizations that include rights, privileges, and tenure commensurate with the capital investment in the expected longevity of energy generation and transmission facilities.

Title Protection - Resolution of title claims and trespasses affecting landownership activities, such as land exchanges, purchases, and/or donations, will be emphasized for land management actions such as fire restoration and securing public access. However, with the increasing relocation of the public into the rural landscape and the rapidly expanding wildland-urban interface, these demands continue to exceed the agency's ability to protect the public estate.

Boundary Management - The agency will focus on maintaining existing marked boundary lines, as well as marking critical new property line locations as needed, especially in areas that support hazardous fuel reduction activities in the wildland-urban interface and projects that restore ecosystems to fire-tolerant conditions. A special focus in FY 2007 will be the continued development of cadastral geospatial information to support the automation of agency land records for use in land and resource management planning in a GIS environment to an established national standard.

Budget Line Item Law Enforcement Operations

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2005 Final	FY 2006 Enacted	Increase or Decrease		FY 2007 Budget	FY 2007 vs FY 2006
			Pay Costs	Program Changes		
Enacted Budget Authority						
Annual Appropriations	\$86,014	\$87,887	\$1,196	\$20,917	\$110,000	\$22,113
Emergency & Supplemental Appropriations	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Enacted Budget Authority	\$86,014	\$87,887	\$1,196	\$20,917	\$110,000	\$22,113
Staff Years*	695	880		-57	823	-57
Estimated Funding by Activity						
Enforce Laws & Regulations	\$52,469	\$53,611		\$13,282	\$66,893	\$13,282
Investigate Crime	\$33,545	\$34,276		\$8,831	\$43,107	\$8,831

Annual Appropriations Acts - FY 2005 budget authority (BA) includes rescissions of 0.594 and 0.80 percent.

FY 2006 BA includes rescission of 0.476 percent and 1.0 percent.

* Change in staff years in FY 2006 reflects full payment of indirects costs by LE&I program.

Annual Output Measure	FY 2005		FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2007 vs FY 2006
	Plan	Actual	Plan	Plan	
Enforcement capability	55%	60%	60%	65%	5%
Investigative capability	63%	75%	75%	78%	3%

Program Description

The Forest Service Law Enforcement and Investigations (LEI) program is charged with protecting the public, employees, and the Nation’s natural resources on approximately 193 million acres of National Forest System (NFS) lands in 44 States through cooperation with Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies and other Forest Service programs. The LEI staff also:

- Provides high visibility uniformed patrol presence and prompt response to public and employee safety incidents and violations of law and regulation;
- Conducts criminal and civil investigations;
- Maintains strong relationships with cooperating law enforcement agencies, the Offices of the United States Attorney, and the Federal Court System;
- Works to reduce the production of domestic cannabis and other controlled substances and smuggling of illegal drugs through NFS lands in support of the President’s National Drug Control Strategy;

- Coordinates and conducts activities related to homeland security to provide a secure environment for the public and employees and to protect resources and the public in impacted international border areas; and
- Develops and applies new technologies and techniques for use in enforcement and investigative activities.

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

Increased visitation has also led to increased criminal activity. From FY 2004 through FY 2005, violations against people and their property increased by 15 percent across the national forest system. No longer are law enforcement personnel just handling minor infractions, petty offenses, and misdemeanors; they are asked to respond to:

- Unplanned incidents including environmental protests, threats and assaults on employees and government property, domestic terrorist activity, large group events, gang activity, and fire emergencies;
- Crimes such as rape, homicide, domestic disputes, assault, robbery, and other serious felony crimes;
- Calls to assist in traffic accidents, search and rescue, medical/emergency assistance, hazardous materials spills, and other first responder incidents; and
- Deployment of over 100 officers at a time to support major national emergencies such as the shuttle disaster and hurricane Katrina.

The LEI staff is made up of approximately 695 full time positions (FY 2005), with 110 being classified as special agents assigned primarily to completing investigative work and 467 law enforcement officers assigned primarily to providing patrol work on national forests and who are usually the first points of contact for the public. The remaining 118 are assigned to performing direct and indirect support to officers and agents and business management services.

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

Alaska Subsistence – The Alaska National Interests Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) mandates Federal subsistence enforcement responsibilities to the Forest Service on NFS lands. This requires enforcing all Federal subsistence hunting and fishing regulations on 22.6 million acres of remote geography in Alaska, including 75 navigable waterways, all navigable lakes, and vast expanses of Prince William Sound and the islands of southeast Alaska. The responsibility for protecting subsistence resources, investigating violations and maintaining the subsistence

priority lifestyle for rural and native Alaskans rests solely with LEI, constituting approximately 40 percent of the LEI workload in Region 10.

Use of Technology

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

LEIMARS is an incident reporting and case tracking program that provides LEI personnel with investigative support and statistical information. LEIMARS allows the ability to query for repeat offenders and/or associated vehicles in order to aid in the determination on how to handle current situations and to provide investigative support. It also provides a wide variety of management reports.

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

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

Facilities and Developed Site Security – The Forest Service will contract with two physical security specialist teams to conduct threat assessments and mitigation strategies for Forest Service sites and facilities located at or near northern and southwest borders. Each physical security survey will be based on a predetermined risk analysis and threat assessment, which

addresses the risk; cost; and what, who, or where the threat is coming from. Air-tanker bases, aircraft facilities, and aircraft will be included.

Independent Reviews

The LEI program is expected to participate in the CY 2006 PART assessment of agency goal six “mission related work in addition to that which supports the agency goals.”

FY 2005 Accomplishments

- Opened 829 serious misdemeanor and felony level investigations for timber and other forest product thefts, archeological violations, wildland fire, controlled substances, and other resource and property related crimes, and closed 2,593 cases.
- Recorded 167,692 incidents and enforcement actions for offenses such as damaging government property and natural resources; vehicle and off-road vehicle violations; and wilderness, fire, and forest product violations.
- Eradicated over one million marijuana plants from NFS lands and seized 3,432 pounds of processed marijuana being smuggled into the U.S. through NFS lands, resulting in 204 prosecutions.
- Entered into 481 cooperative and drug enforcement agreements with State and local law enforcement agencies to enforce State and local laws on national forests, and made over 1 million public contacts, ranging from providing general information, obtaining information on criminal matters, assisting with visitors’ problems, and search and rescue efforts.
- Investigated 136 internal and hotline complaints against agency employees and programs.
- Deployed over 100 officers to the southeastern U.S. from across the country to support emergency response to the national disasters resulting from hurricanes Katrina and Rita.

FY 2006 Program

- Emphasize public and employee safety on National Forest System lands and/or associated facilities and programs.
- In support of the National Fire Plan, LEI will continue to prioritize arson investigations and assign all necessary resources to this very high profile crime.
- The Drug Enforcement Program will continue to work with the Office of the National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) on addressing rising marijuana production, methamphetamine manufacturing, drug smuggling activities, and associated risks to the public, employees, and natural resources on NFS lands throughout the country.
- Increase law enforcement officer positions in critical locations, particularly on units that have no Federal law enforcement presence.
- Continue to increase staffing, consistent with funding, to enforce Alaska Subsistence regulations for traditional hunting and fishing rights.
- Continue to acquire and provide personal protective equipment, technical investigative equipment, and other critically needed items so that law enforcement employees can apply best law enforcement practices.

FY 2007 Plans

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

Justification of FY 2007 Program Changes

The FY 2007 President's Budget includes \$110 million for LEI, which is an increase of \$22.1 million over the FY 2006 enacted level. However, per the Administrative provisions in the FY 2006 Appropriations Act for the Forest Service, funds were transferred from other accounts into Law Enforcement such that Law Enforcement is now paying its appropriate share of all costs including overhead. Thus, agency law enforcement would be provided at approximately the same level as FY 2006, and personnel would continue to prioritize response to emergency and life-threatening situations. A detailed description of the change, including before and after funding tables, is provided in a Law Enforcement Funding of Cost Pools special exhibit.

Budget Line Item Valles Caldera National Preserve

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2005 Final	FY 2006 Enacted	Increase or Decrease		FY 2007 Budget	FY 2007 vs FY 2006
			Pay Costs	Program Changes		
Enacted Budget Authority						
Annual Appropriations	\$3,599	\$5,074	\$1	-\$4,085	\$990	-\$4,084
Emergency & Supplemental Appropriations	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Enacted Budget Authority	\$3,599	\$5,074	\$1	-\$4,085	\$990	-\$4,084
Staff Years	1	1		-1	0	-1

Annual Appropriations Acts - FY 2005 budget authority (BA) includes rescissions of 0.594 and 0.80 percent.
 FY 2006 BA includes rescissions of 0.476 percent and 1.0 percent.

Program Description

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

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

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

Independent Reviews

In November 2005, the Government Accountability Office (GAO) conducted a review. The GAO recommended that the Board of Trustees develop: (1) a strategic and performance plan that identifies measurable goals and objectives for protecting and preserving the Preserve; (2) a plan for becoming financially self-sustaining; (3) periodic performance monitoring and reporting that enable Congress and the Trust to track progress in achieving program goals; and (4) a plan to fill

vacant positions. In commenting on the draft report, the Board generally agreed with GAO's recommendations.

FY 2005 Accomplishments

- Printed and distributed the final *Framework and Strategic Guidance for Comprehensive Management*.
- Continued the heifer replacement and conservation stewardship programs, incorporating lessons learned from the 2004 program.
- Conducted the 2005 elk hunt in compliance with the New Mexico residence quotas imposed by the State, and continue to develop hunting on the Preserve as a high quality experience and revenue generation source for the Trust.
- Expanded the public recreation programs to include trails for winter cross-country skiing, summer hiking and equestrian activities on the Preserve.
- Integrated the Stewardship Action Record System (STARS) process into the overall project management approach within the staff to create greater project accountability.
- Continued to develop outside funding opportunities for Preserve research.
- Approved the Valles Caldera Fire Management Plan for inclusion into the Santa Fe Zone Fire Action Plan. The Trust is participating as a member of the zone board.
- Continued mechanical thinning efforts in the southwest corner of the Preserve.
- Initiated mechanical thinning in the old growth forest surrounding the Preserve headquarters area.
- Finalized the master plan for interpretation for the Preserve.
- Phase 2 was started for a water distribution system for the headquarters area of the Preserve.
- Continued upgrade of the VC02 road (formerly B Road) on the Preserve.
- Retreated infested areas on the Preserve for noxious weeds.

FY 2006 Program

- Distribute the *Framework and Strategic Guidance for Comprehensive Management*.
- Research the possibilities of a different grazing system, e.g. Steer Program versus existing programs.
- Conduct the 2006 elk hunt in compliance with the New Mexico residence quotas imposed by the State, and continue to develop hunting on the Preserve as a high quality experience and revenue generation source for the Trust.
- Expand the public recreation program to include additional trails for winter cross-country skiing, summer hiking, and equestrian activities on the Preserve.
- Continue to integrate the STARS process into the overall project management approach within the staff to create greater project accountability.
- Continue to develop baseline inventory data for the Preserve.
- Continue integrating monitoring activities more closely with program goals.
- Continue to develop outside funding opportunities for Preserve research.
- Complete a prescribed burn on the Valle Toledo.
- Continue developing a Preserve-wide strategic plan.

- Conduct survey/design for upgrading VC09 (formerly F Road).
- Install a central propane distribution system for the headquarters area.
- Conduct a wireless survey to enhance communications on the Preserve.
- Continue maintenance of the Trust's web site.
- Initiate a process on collection of information towards a comprehensive public access management plan.
- Initiate a process on collection of information towards a comprehensive facilities management plan.
- Upgrade facilities for public and staff use.
- Connect all buildings in operation with a one mile distribution line to provide potable water.

FY 2007 Plans

- Continue limited resource inventories.
- Continue limited planning for comprehensive management of the Preserve.
- Conduct the 2007 elk hunting program.
- Conduct the 2007 livestock grazing program.
- Continue maintenance of the Trust's web site.

Justification of FY 2007 Program Changes

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

Budget Line Item **Centennial of Service Challenge**

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2005 Final	FY 2006 Enacted	Increase or Decrease		FY 2007 Budget	FY 2007 vs FY 2006
			Pay Costs	Program Changes		
Enacted Budget Authority						
Annual Appropriations	\$9,861	\$4,434	\$29	-\$4,463	\$0	-\$4,434
Emergency & Supplemental Appropriations	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Enacted Budget Authority	\$9,861	\$4,434	\$29	-\$4,463	\$0	-\$4,434
Staff Years	51	21		-21	0	-21

Annual Appropriations Acts - FY 2005 budget authority (BA) includes rescissions of 0.594 and 0.80 percent.

FY 2006 BA includes rescission of 0.476 percent and 1.0 percent.

Program Description

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

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

The Forest Service has a long and proud history of service to the American public including forestry, watershed, conservation, outdoor recreation, habitat protection, science research and development, wildfire management, and rural development. In honor of this centennial, Congress has provided a total of \$14,295,000 (after rescissions) over fiscal years 2005 and 2006 for use by the National Forest System and partners to fund cost-shared projects which enhance conditions of forests, watersheds, habitat and recreational services to the American public. These funds are in addition to, and in complementary fashion with, the challenge cost share program.

Centennial of Service Challenge budget line item, along with partners’ matching contributions, funds cost-shared projects which enhance conditions of forests, watersheds, terrestrial and aquatic habitat, and recreational services to the American public. Funds provided complement the agency’s existing challenge cost share projects accomplished with other appropriations.

Centennial of Service Challenge funds increase the agency’s opportunities to increase agency partnership capacity and strengthen existing and develop new partnerships. In addition to having multiple resource benefits, projects provide job stimulus through local contracting, and improves community economic development.

FY 2005 Accomplishments

- A total of 245 forest and rangeland projects were funded using \$9.8 million from Centennial of Service Challenge funds. The Centennial funds were matched by over \$20 million in either cash or in-kind contributions by partners with the Forest Service.
- Centennial funds were used for the following types of projects:
 - 78 Fish and wildlife improvement projects
 - 61 Trails or wilderness projects
 - 36 Interpretation and education projects
 - 20 Invasive species projects
 - 18 Watershed restoration projects
 - 16 Campground improvement projects
 - 16 Heritage resource projects
- Prepared the FY 2005 Centennial Service Challenge Accomplishment Report displaying by region the accomplishments and matching funds by partners for the 245 projects completed with these funds. Report has been shared with staff of the House and Senate Interior Appropriations Committee.

FY 2006 Program

- Over 140 projects will be funded from the \$4.4 million provided in FY 2006, with emphasis on expansion of partnerships and outreach to new audiences for Forest Service programs as requested at the Centennial Congress.

FY 2007 Plans

No funding is proposed under this budget line item. Challenge cost share projects will continue subject to funding availability through other budget line items. Partnership projects will continue within the regular programs of work subject to availability of Forest Service and partnership funding as displayed under Special Exhibits, Forest Service Partnerships. Within the FY 2007 President's Budget, the agency will encourage field units to use a minimum of \$15 million of Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management program funds, \$10 million Recreation, Wilderness and Heritage program funds, \$5 million of Vegetation and Watershed Management program funds, and \$5 million of Trails program funds to help foster new and expand existing partnerships.

Justification of FY 2007 Program Changes

No funding is proposed in this program for FY 2007.

Chapter 9

Wildland Fire Management

Appropriation

Wildland Fire Management

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2005 Final	FY 2006 Enacted	Increase or Decrease		FY 2007 Budget	FY 2007 vs FY 2006
			Pay Costs	Program Changes		
Enacted Budget Authority						
Annual Appropriations	\$1,703,016	\$1,753,214	\$18,304	-\$3,323	\$1,768,195	\$14,981
Emergency & Supplemental Appropriations*	\$425,471	\$7,906	\$0	\$0	\$0	-\$7,906
Total Enacted Budget Authority	\$2,128,487	\$1,761,120	\$18,304	-\$11,229	\$1,768,195	\$7,075
Staff Years	11,527	11,787		123	11,910	123
Enacted Budget Authority by EBLI						
Preparedness	\$676,470	\$666,068	\$8,744	-\$18,925	\$655,887	-\$10,181
Fire Operations - Suppression	\$648,859	\$690,186	\$5,422	\$50,568	\$746,176	\$55,990
Hazardous Fuels	\$262,539	\$281,793	\$3,620	\$6,379	\$291,792	\$9,999
Fire Rehabilitation	\$12,819	\$6,188	\$63	-\$4,271	\$1,980	-\$4,208
Fire Research & Development	\$21,719	\$22,877	\$242	-\$2,998	\$20,121	-\$2,756
Joint Fire Sciences	\$7,889	\$7,882	\$0	-\$3,922	\$3,960	-\$3,922
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	\$14,792	\$14,780	\$198	-\$8,176	\$6,802	-\$7,978
Forest Health Management - Coop Lands	\$9,861	\$9,852	\$12	-\$5,312	\$4,552	-\$5,300
State Fire Assistance	\$40,179	\$45,816	\$3	-\$16,704	\$29,115	-\$16,701
Volunteer Fire Assistance	\$7,889	\$7,772	\$0	\$38	\$7,810	\$38

Annual Appropriations Acts - FY 2005 budget authority (BA) includes rescissions of 0.594 and 0.80 percent.
 FY 2006 BA includes rescissions of 0.476 percent and 1.0 percent.

* Includes \$394,443,000 for fire suppression (P.L. 108-108), \$30,000,000 for San Bernardino NF hazardous fuels (P.L.108-287), and \$1,028,000 for hurricane damage related projects (P.L. 108-324)

Program Description

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

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

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

million acres of adjacent State and private lands protected through fee or reciprocal protection agreements in an efficient, cost-effective manner.

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

The Wildland Fire Management appropriation also funds the President's Healthy Forests Initiative and the National Fire Plan. Descriptions of the Healthy Forests Initiative and the National Fire Plan are included in Section 4 of the FY 2007 Budget Justification.

Independent Reviews

Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART)

In FY 2002, the Wildland Fire Management program of the Forest Service was one of many Federal programs selected for the first round of assessments using the PART. The FY 2002 assessment concluded that the purpose and design of the Wildland Fire Management program was clear and well focused. However, the overall PART rating for the Wildland Fire Management was "Results Not Demonstrated," due to the following challenges in meeting its long term goals:

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

Under the direction of the Wildland Fire Leadership Council, the Forest Service and the Department of Interior Bureaus are taking steps to improve the Wildland Fire Management program in response to the FY 2002 assessment, including linking strategic plan goals and objectives directly to the four primary goals in the *10-year Comprehensive Strategy and Implementation Plan* and linking hazardous fuels reduction goals to the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (HFRA).

In calendar year 2006, the Wildland Fire Management Program will undergo a PART reassessment for the FY 2008 budget cycle. New and improved performance measures will be developed in consultation with the Department of the Interior, to better measure program accomplishments.

Continuing Management Improvements

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

- Continuing to implement the goals and strategies recommended and updated by the Wildland Fire Leadership Council (WFLC) at semi-annual meetings.
- Analyzing and prioritizing the many recommendations on cost containment received from the numerous audits, studies, and reports, and then implementing those recommendations that will make a difference in containing costs on large fires. A contractor has been hired to prioritize and report on the recommendations relative to implementation cost and potential savings. Their report will be provided in early 2006.
- Limiting Forest Supervisors' Wildland Fire Situation Analysis (WFSA) authority to \$10 million and Regional Foresters' authority to a range of \$10 million to \$50 million, while also engaging the Executive Leadership and the Chief, in the suppression decision-making process.
- Demonstrating a real-time obligations system to improve the accountability of incident financial management and the accuracy of incident obligations.
- Continue implementing actions identified in the *Interagency Strategy for the Implementation of the Federal Wildland Fire Policy*, June 2003.
- Implementing a stratified suppression cost model that will identify a range of suppression costs relative to physical, environmental, and social factors. This data will then be evaluated to assist the decision making process.
- Completing Phase I development and planning for implementation of an interagency fire management planning and budget model, Fire Program Analysis (FPA), to support cost effective allocation of preparedness resources to achieve resource and fire management objectives.
- Enhancing and expanding the interagency applicability of the web based WFSA to facilitate the transfer of information and application (WFSA) consistency between units and agencies.
- Developing the Wildland Fire Decision Support System (WFDSS) to assist decision makers in analyzing the appropriate management response for wildland fires.
- Continuing our partnership with Department of the Interior (DOI) and the National Association of State Foresters (NASF) to implement "LANDFIRE", a long-term geospatial fire planning project.
- Integrating Fire Program Analysis, the WFDSS, and LANDFIRE; including data, objectives, and outputs.
- Developing a standard, interagency, science-based methodology to maximize the effectiveness of fuel and other vegetation management on reducing problem fire behavior and effects at landscape scales.

Budget Line Item **Preparedness**

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2005 Final	FY 2006 Enacted	Increase or Decrease		FY 2007 Budget	FY 2007 vs FY 2006
			Pay Costs	Program Changes		
Enacted Budget Authority						
Annual Appropriations	\$676,470	\$666,068	\$8,744	-\$18,925	\$655,887	-\$10,181
Emergency & Supplemental Appropriations*	\$742	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Enacted Budget Authority	\$677,212	\$666,068	\$8,744	-\$18,925	\$655,887	-\$10,181
Staff Years	6,678	5,725		503	6,228	503

Annual Appropriations Acts - FY 2005 budget authority (BA) includes rescissions of 0.594 and 0.80 percent.

FY 2006 BA includes rescissions of 0.476 percent and 1.0 percent.

* FY 2005 funding is a portion of \$1,028,000 provided for hurricane damage related projects (P.L. 108-324)

Annual Output Measure	FY 2005		FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2007 vs FY 2006
	Plan	Actual	Plan	Plan	
Chains per hour	15,130	13,764	15,130	14,820	-310
Percent of wildland fires suppressed during initial attack (less than 300 acres)	99%	99%	99%	99%	0%

Program Description

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

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

To distribute preparedness funds efficiently, the Forest Service calculates a Firefighting Production Capability (FFPC) based on the level of funding provided. FFPC equates to a specific number and mix of resources (e.g. personnel and equipment) identified in units’ fire management planning and budget analysis. FFPC represents the total fireline building capability of all firefighters and equipment if all were deployed at one time. Fireline building capability is measured in chains per hour, where one chain equals 66 feet.

For FY 2007, the agency will maintain a level of readiness comparable to that planned in FY 2006. This will be achieved through efficiencies implemented in the program leadership

functions and agency-wide overhead. This level of readiness will be maintained consistent with firefighter safety as the primary consideration in all aspects of the wildfire suppression management program including training, deployment, suppression, and demobilization.

Wildland Fire Management Preparedness Resources, FY 2005-2007

Resource	FY 05 Actual	FY 06 Projected	FY 07 Planned
Firefighters	9,385	10,010	9,810
Prevention Technicians	419	399	399
Smoke Jumpers	277	277	277
Type I Interagency Hot Shot Crews	66	67	67
Engines	899	950	930
Water Tenders	38	63	47
Dozers & Tractor Plow Units	143	152	146
Type I, II, and III helicopters for local mobilization	83	86	84
Type II helicopters for national mobilization	7	7	7
Maintain capability of pre-2004 airtanker fleet through:			
Airtankers	17	16	Up to 20
Type I helitankers/helicopters*	15	15	Up to 20

* 15 ships under contract at 16 locations.

FY 2005 Accomplishments

- Successfully suppressed 99 percent of unwanted wildfires during initial attack.
- Deployed an increased number of available non-military airtankers from 8 in 2004 to 17 in 2005. All 17 airtankers were in compliance with the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) recommendations listed in the April 23, 2004 letter to the Secretary.
- Trained 24 aviation maintenance inspectors, in partnership with the Federal Aviation Authority (FAA), to meet NTSB airworthiness inspection standards listed in the April 23, 2004 letter to the Secretary.
- Trained 658 students at the Wildland Firefighting Apprenticeship Academy (WFAA) in California.
- Completed initial development of Phase I of the Fire Program Analysis (FPA) system in conjunction with the Department of Interior. Trained approximately 600 interagency personnel and prototyped the model with 27 Fire Planning Units; targeted two-thirds of the 135 Fire Planning Units to complete an analysis in Fall of 2005. Initiated development of Phase II.
- Initiated and completed a wildland fire management aerial application study on the cost-effectiveness of Type I airtankers and helicopters for initial attack and incident management support to facilitate future aviation planning.
- Completed Office of Inspector General (OIG) audit of national crew contracts; recommendations are being adopted using a strategy to maintain a national program at a level conducive to successful management.

- Continued using Wildland Fire Simulator training and re-certification for all agency Type III Incident Commanders.
- Continued Fire Leadership training for fireline supervisors.
- Completed development of fire management plans for all National Forest Systems lands under the interagency template.
- Initiated a Government Accountability Office (GAO) study to review suppression cost relative to actions taken to reduce cost, issues relative to containing cost, and cost comparison.
- Requested that OIG study large fire costs. They reviewed four large fires in 2005 and reviewed six historical fires from 2003 and 2004. Draft report is due spring of 2006.
- Received an Independent Large Fire Cost Review Panel report for the 2004 fire season which identified two areas for emphasis, fire loss (durable goods and supplies) and implementation of cost share agreements.
- Initiated a Panel to review two 2005 fires.
- Hired a contractor to prioritize the many cost containment recommendations from OIG, GAO and other audits and report early 2006 on those recommendations that will gain the agency the most savings.
- Implemented recommendations from commissioned studies and program initiatives identified in the National Academy of Public Administration (NAPA) report on wildfire suppression (Strategies for Containing Costs) and the OIG audit findings that include the following:
 - The report recommended implementing a comprehensive fuels reduction strategy and a community responsibility strategy. The agency has developed these strategies and measures of success through the Strategic Plan performance measures.
 - The report recommended the agency increase Incident Management Efficiency and Accountability. In response, the agency enhanced the existing WFSA and initiated development of a more comprehensive decision support system WFDSS, and evaluated the options associated with the universal deployment of an automated business management system, I-SUITE, to ensure management continuity on fires.
 - Fully implemented eight of the nine recommendations made by the OIG regarding firefighting safety. A negotiated strategy for implementing Recommendation #8 (administrative investigations) was drafted for implementation in FY 2006.
 - Completed more than half of the 27 open hazard abatement action items identified by OIG and established realistic completion dates for the remaining open items.
 - Refined and enhanced the system used to track firefighter safety recommendations and designated the Director of Fire and Aviation Management (FAM) as the oversight official in response to OIG's recommendation.
 - Developed safety performance standards for all firefighting personnel in response to OIG's recommendation.
- Continued implementation of and support to National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG) incident management systems, including
 - Completed implementation of Phase I of the Resource Order and Status System (ROSS); transitioned Phase I to operations and maintenance. ROSS Phase II Charter developed.
 - Initiated Phase II of the Incident Based Automation (IBA) project to analyze business requirements for future automation.
- Provided assistance to the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) including:

- Support to Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida hurricane disaster recovery efforts.
- Implementation of the National Response Plan (NRP) and the National Incident Management System (NIMS).
- Created a position for the NIMS integration team to improve agency participation and fully integrate with all Federal agencies involved in disaster response.
- Completed final phase of 3-year plan to purchase new generation fire shelters.
- Initiated development of the WFDSS as a replacement decision tool for the WFSA. WFDSS will improve analyses of wildland fire management alternatives to enhance decision-making and facilitate cost containment.
- Initiated development of a data warehouse project to enhance the applicability and interrelationships of fire data in the National Interagency Fire Management Integrated Database (NIFMID).
- Converted the FireStat application (fire reporting system) to a web-based interface to enhance its use and maintenance and provide more accurate and responsive reporting.
- Awarded contract for NWCG Incident Cache Business System Re-engineering (ICBS-R) project.

FY 2006 Program

- Commit to successfully suppressing 99 percent of unwanted wildfires during initial attack.
- Refine delivery timeline of FPA
- Continue support for the WFAA in California to assure quality and professional wildland fire training to enhance safety and leadership skills and to facilitate development of a representative workforce.
- Collaborate with DOI and States to continue development of internet course modules that will assist rural fire departments in meeting National Fire Protection Administration 1051 and NWCG qualifications.
- Continue implementation of OIG national crew recommendations and maintain a program consistent with the agency's ability to manage successfully.
- Implement the negotiated strategy for recommendation #8 made by the OIG regarding firefighting safety.
- Conduct two regional program activity reviews and two fire planning and budgeting reviews.
- Complete Phase I (alternatives analysis) of the WFDSS and initiate Phase II development. The System will replace WFSA and improve analyses of wildland fire suppression alternatives to enhance decision-making and facilitate cost containment.
- Follow-up on any recommendations from Office of Management & Budget (OMB) on the 2002 Wildland Fire Management PART, and work with OMB on new performance measures for the FY 2006 PART reassessment.
- Continue using the Wildland Fire Simulator training and re-certification for Type III Incident Commanders.
- Continue Fire Leadership training for fireline supervisors.
- Continue interagency development and implementation of the FPA system including completing a Phase I analysis for all interagency Fire Planning Units and continuing development of Phase II.

- Initiate Phase II, business management enhancements, of the NWCG, ROSS project.
- Complete Phase I of the NWCG, IBA project, which will result in stabilization of the current I-Suite Application. Accept the recommendations from Phase II; a strategic planning document outlining interagency automation recommendations for improving the effectiveness of tools used at the incident. In addition, initiate Phase III which will begin implementation of prioritized recommendations from Phase II.
- Continue validating and adjusting business processes for the NWCG, ICBS-R project. Complete a pilot test of the re-engineered application.
- Participate in a NWCG effort regarding Interagency Fire Statistics improving quality and user access to statistical fire data.
- Implement the Automated Flight Following (AFF) application nationally. This application replaces a labor-intensive manual process and enhances aviation safety throughout the entire US.
- Participate in the national implementation of the Interagency Qualifications Certification System (IQCS).
- Continue development of the Data Warehouse to enhance the applicability and interrelationships of fire data in the NIFMID.
- Provide support to the WFLC chartered project concerning the establishment of the National Wildland Fire Enterprise Architecture (NWFEA) within the next 18 months.
- Continue implementation and refinement of the Department of Homeland Security, FEMA's NRP.

FY 2007 Plans

The Preparedness program is comprised of four primary components or cost centers; mission delivery, indirect costs, overhead and one-time costs. Each of these is described below:

- Mission delivery costs include Fire and Aviation program capability to respond to wildland fire incidents and Forest, Regional, National program leadership and oversight. The capability delivered will be 9,810 firefighters with a Fire Fighter Production Capability (FFPC) of 14,820; as well detailed listing of resources that follows, at a cost of \$391.9 million. Leadership is comprised of approximately 1,190 positions at the Forest/Regional level at a cost of \$150.6 million and approximately 151 positions at the National level at a cost of \$20.8 million. Mission delivery costs include support costs such as dispatch and coordination centers, training, unemployment, and workman's compensation.
- Indirect costs are defined separately in the budget justification. These costs are necessary for the operation of the Forest Service as an organization, but cannot be directly traced to a specific output. These include information resource, budget and financial management and personnel management staffs, along with rents and utilities and the facility maintenance assessments. This amount is \$67.5 million.
- Overhead costs include program elements essential to mission success and advancement, e.g., technology and development centers, application development and maintenance, program analysis and reviews and off-the-top law enforcement expenses. This amount is \$35.2 million.

- One-time costs include those program components that incur a significant cost for a period not to exceed two years. The threshold for consideration is an annual expenditure of \$2 million. There are no one-time projects currently planned in FY 2007.
- Commit to successfully suppressing 99 percent of unwanted wildfires during initial attack.
- Collaborate with DOI and States to continue development of internet course modules that will assist rural fire departments in meeting National Fire Protection Administration 1051 and NWCG qualifications.
- Continue full implementation of recommendations contained in the FY 2002 Wildland Fire Management PART.
- Implement the FPA delivery timeframe agreed to in FY 2006.
- Complete Phase II (develop initial prototype) of the WFDSS improve analyses of wildland fire suppression alternatives to enhance decision-making and facilitate cost containment.
- Maintain a national crew contract program consistent with the agency's ability to manage successfully.
- Conduct two regional program activity reviews and two fire planning and budgeting reviews.
- Maintain the NWCG, ROSS system and add new capabilities for tactical aviation resources, contracts and agreements, and interfacing with other systems.
- Continue with Phase III of NWCG, IBA project. This phase will implement high priority recommendations from the Phase II of the Strategic Planning Project.
- Cooperate with Business Operations to initiate business process reengineering (BPR) for automation of the aviation use data; Emergency Equipment Rental Agreement (EERA) and casual payments and standardization & automation of EERA solicitation and award.
- Implement the re-engineered NWCG Incident Cache Business System.
- Complete the WFLC chartered project to establish the NWFEA.

Justification of FY 2007 Program Changes

The FY 2007 President's Budget proposes \$655.9 million for Preparedness; a decrease of \$10.2 million from the FY 2006 enacted level. However, approximately \$3.1 million dollars will be generated through indirect cost savings, thereby reducing the net decrease to \$7.1 million. These savings provide funding for fire fighter capability. At this level of funding, the agency will maintain capability comparable to that planned in FY 2006.

Budget Line Item Fire Operations - Suppression

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2005 Final	FY 2006 Enacted	Increase or Decrease		FY 2007 Budget	FY 2007 vs FY 2006
			Pay Costs	Program Changes		
Enacted Budget Authority						
Annual Appropriations	\$648,859	\$690,186	\$5,422	\$50,568	\$746,176	\$55,990
Emergency & Supplemental Appropriations*	\$394,443	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Enacted Budget Authority	\$1,043,302	\$690,186	\$5,422	\$50,568	\$746,176	\$55,990
Staff Years	2,113	3,350		-253	3,097	-253

Annual Appropriations Acts - FY 2005 budget authority (BA) includes rescissions of 0.594 and 0.80 percent.

FY 2006 BA includes rescissions of 0.476 percent and 1.0 percent.

* Supplemental funding for fire suppression (P.L. 108-108)

Annual Output Measure	FY 2005		FY 2006 Plan	FY 2007 Plan	FY 2007 vs FY 2006
	Plan	Actual			
Gross fire suppression costs per acre	\$846	\$1,084	\$676	\$676	\$0

\$1,084 in FY 2005 includes approximately \$76 million of FEMA support

FY 2006 and 2007 are based on acres burned and non-inflated cost of suppression

Program Description

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

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

In general, the annual cost of suppression of wildland fires depicts an upward trend; in FY 2005 there was an increase cost per acre burned. The FY 2007 President’s Budget continues funding for cost containment measures aimed at reversing the general upward trend. Wildland fire suppression costs increases are related to, (1) costs associated with the increased complexity of

suppressing fires in the wildland-urban interface (WUI) including those areas of fire suppression in high hazardous fuel loads; (2) costs associated with large aircraft and helicopter operations; (3) national mobilization; and (4) the increased level of support for operations under the Stafford Act. The Forest Service implemented several program evaluations and management initiatives in FY 2005 to address increasing costs and efforts have continued in these areas, which are discussed under fiscal year sections.

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

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

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

Severity Funding: In limited circumstances, the agency also uses Fire Operations – Suppression funds to increase the level of fire preparedness when predicted or actual burning conditions exceed those planned for, when wildland fire ignitions are predicted, or for extended fire seasons.

FY 2005 Accomplishments

- In collaboration with Federal, State, and local wildland firefighting agencies, the Forest Service participated in the suppression of approximately 66,000 wildland fires that burned approximately 8.6 million acres. Approximately 6,800 of the wildland fires burned approximately 637,000 acres of national forest land and protection land.
- The agency permitted wildfires to burn 251,000 acres under Wildland Fire Use (WFU) activities, which provided a means to accomplish resource management needs. This total represents an increase over FY 2004 but a comparable program to FY 2003. The long term objective is to increase the utilization of wildland fire use.
- Implemented safety, cost containment, and program action items from the Large Fire Cost Reduction Plan, the Fire and Aviation Management 2005 Operations Action Plan and outside audit findings that include the following:
 - Implemented an Aviation Action Plan to supplement the large airtanker fleet with other aviation resources to maintain capability.

- Developed a software program for dispatchers that compares helicopter cost and performance resulting in better, less costly decisions when selecting helicopters for fires.
- Reaffirmed Agency Administrator financial oversight, which cannot be delegated.
- Continued policy that requires an Incident Business Advisor (IBA) to be assigned to any fire with projected suppression costs of more than \$5 million to ensure focused cost oversight activities.
- Supported OIG audit on large fire costs. A report will be issued in Spring 2006.
- Developed Cost-Effective Application of Science, Technology, and Information Management such as Phase I of the Fire Program Analysis system (FPA).
- In response recommendations by the Government Accountability Office (GAO), completed a scientific analysis to explore an alternative method for accurately estimating annual suppression costs; initiated management analysis of findings.
- Initiated assessment of seven cost action items identified by the Wildland Fire Leadership Council (WFLC).
- In response to congressional direction, prepared a report of planned interagency suppression cost performance measures for implementation in FY 2006. Initiated development through Research, a stratified index of FY 2005 fires relative to cost, size, intensity, location and proximity to communities; report due early 2006. Additionally, developed for implementation in FY 2006, a method for identifying and reporting the Most Cost Effective (MCE) Wildland Fire Situation Analysis alternative; effective FY 2006 will report the percent of incidents utilizing the computer decision support system (WFSa) that adopt the MCE alternative.
- Continued the incident obligation reporting process. This process allows for daily recording into the agency's financial system of incident costs for large fire activity, all risk incidents such as FEMA support to hurricane response and aviation resources on all incident activity.
- Completed implementation of the National Wildfire Coordinating Group's (NWCG), Resource Ordering and Status System (ROSS) Phase I, in all dispatch and coordination centers.
- Immediately following wildland fires, conducted BAER treatments, as required, for the protection of people, property and the environment.

FY 2006 Program

- Continue aggressive initial attack on unwanted and unplanned ignitions.
- Emphasize and increase wildland fire use in the revision of land and resource management plans and their application.
- Continue to use WFU as prescribed in land and resource management plans and as appropriate with fire conditions. These wildland fire use accomplishments will be reported in the annual performance report.
- Finish implementing program action items addressed in the FY 2002 Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART). Complete FY 2006 PART reassessment of wildland fire program.
- Continue to emphasize safety and cost containment through the Large Fire Cost Reduction Plan and the Annual Fire and Aviation Management 2006 Operations Action Plan, similar to those implemented in FY 2005 as addressed above.

- Simplify the accrual, payment and accounting process for aviation assets by developing an integrated electronic payment system.
- Work with states to improve cost-share agreements to ensure costs are appropriately shared between the Federal Government and State or local jurisdictions. Incorporate findings from the FY 2005 GAO review and 2004 Independent Large Fire Cost Review Panel report as appropriate.
- Emphasize findings (fire loss and cost share agreements) from the 2004 Large Fire Cost Review Panel report. Analyze findings from the 2005 fire season Large Fire Cost Review Panel report and implement as appropriate.
- Continue to conduct national cost containment reviews on selected incidents. In addition, continue to implement recommendations contained in the Consolidated Large Fire Cost Report of 2003, which address suppression cost containment issues raised during reviews in FY 2003 and 2004 and provide oversight to ensure that cost containment measures are implemented.
- Continue work on the NWCG, Incident Based Automation (IBA) Project including enhancements for the incident obligation reporting process.
- Improve efficiency of vendor and casual employee accruals and payments by implementing an integrated electronic payment system which utilizes data from ROSS and I-Suite.
- Continue implementing the appropriate recommendations contained in NAPA's report, Wildfire Suppression: Strategies for Containing Costs, and other cost containment strategies, including:
 - Development of a process to stratify wildfire incidents by scope and extent to provide a range of alternatives for each stratum on the basis of risk assessment.
 - Cost containment performance measures as well as actions, together with targets and milestones.
 - Timely completion of updated fire management plans linked to the National Fire Plan Operations & Reporting System (NFPORS) database that will facilitate increases in the annual number of wildland fire use fires and acres treated by wildland fire use.
 - Completion and deployment of an interim interagency performance measure system related to stratification of suppression cost.
 - Implementation and monitoring of suppression cost performance measures and the Most Cost Effective alternative for escaped fires. In response to congressional direction, implement interagency suppression cost performance measures action items identified in the FY 2005 report. Report a stratified index of FY 2005 fires relative to cost, size, intensity, location and proximity to communities. Report the percentage of FY 2006 incidents escaping initial attack that adopt the Most Cost Effective alternative through the WFSA computer decision support system.
- In response to recommendations by the GAO, complete management analysis of the alternative method for estimating annual suppression costs.
- Continue to evaluate methods of supply analysis, including the filling of three acquisition positions supplemented as needed with contractors, specifically assigned to perform a supply chain analysis. Several groups are currently working on methods of supply analysis in relationship to suppression procurement activities. A strategic group initiated by the cache managers is looking at opportunities for centralized procurement, inventory, and delivery methods. The acquisition management staff is assessing efficiencies through standardization

of processes and practices. Findings from the Office of the Inspector General (OIG) audit of procurement practices will be considered in the method of supply analysis as well.

- Complete assessment of the seven WFLC cost action items and implement as appropriate.

FY 2007 Plans

- Continue aggressive initial attack on unwanted and unplanned ignitions while emphasizing wildland fire use where they align with National Forest Land Management Plans.
- Continue to use WFU as prescribed in land and resource management plans and as appropriate with fire conditions. These wildland fire use accomplishments will be reported in the annual performance report.
- Continue to emphasize safety, cost containment, and program action items from the FY 2002 PART, the Large Fire Cost Reduction Plan and the Fire and Aviation Management Annual Operations Action Plan.
- Continue to provide cost oversight and monitoring of suppression cost through interagency cost performance measures, the MCE alternative and WFLC cost action items.
- Implement suppression cost savings incentives by allocation not less than 50 percent of suppression to the regions and allowing them to use year-end un-obligated balances for vegetative treatments to improve the condition class of National Forest System lands.

Justification of FY 2007 Program Changes

The FY 2007 President's Budget proposes a \$56.0 million increase above the FY 2006 enacted amount for Suppression, which represents the most recent 10-year average for suppression costs adjusted for inflation. This level of funding will decrease the likelihood of having to transfer funds from other programs to cover additional suppression costs.

Budget Line Item **Fire Operations-Other**

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2005 Final	FY 2006 Enacted	Increase or Decrease		FY 2007 Budget	FY 2007 vs FY 2006
			Pay Costs	Program Changes		
Enacted Budget Authority						
Annual Appropriations	\$377,687	\$396,960	\$4,138	-\$34,966	\$366,132	-\$30,828
Emergency & Supplemental Appropriations *	\$30,286	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Enacted Budget Authority	\$407,973	\$396,960	\$4,138	-\$34,966	\$366,132	-\$30,828
Staff Years	2,736	2,712		-127	2,585	-127
Enacted Budget Authority by EBLI						
Hazardous Fuels	\$262,539	\$281,793	\$3,620	\$6,379	\$291,792	\$9,999
Fire Rehabilitation	\$12,819	\$6,188	\$63	-\$4,271	\$1,980	-\$4,208
Fire Research & Development	\$21,719	\$22,877	\$242	-\$2,998	\$20,121	-\$2,756
Joint Fire Sciences	\$7,889	\$7,882	\$0	-\$3,922	\$3,960	-\$3,922
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	\$14,792	\$14,780	\$198	-\$8,176	\$6,802	-\$7,978
Forest Health Management - Coop Lands	\$9,861	\$9,852	\$12	-\$5,312	\$4,552	-\$5,300
State Fire Assistance	\$40,179	\$45,816	\$3	-\$16,704	\$29,115	-\$16,701
Volunteer Fire Assistance	\$7,889	\$7,772	\$0	\$38	\$7,810	\$38

Annual Appropriations Acts - FY 2005 budget authority (BA) includes rescissions of 0.594 and 0.80 percent.

FY 2006 BA includes rescissions of 0.476 percent and 1.0 percent.

* FY 2005 funding includes funding for San Bernardino NF hazardous fuels (P.L.108-287), and hurricane damage related projects (P.L. 108-324)

National Fire Plan Activities

The FY 2007 budget request for Wildland Fire Management maintains funding for priority National Fire Plan activities including funding for programs of Wildland Fire Management, State and Private Forestry and Forest and Rangeland Research. Funded National Fire Plan Activities include:

- Research and Development
- Rehabilitation and Restoration
- Forest Health Management-Federal Lands
- Forest Health Management-Cooperative Lands
- Cooperative Fire Protection-State Fire Assistance
- Cooperative Fire Protection-Volunteer Fire Assistance

Upon enactment of the FY 2007 Appropriations Act, the agency will transfer funds provided by Congress for all activities of Fire Operations – Other to the parent appropriation for distribution to the field.

The individual National Fire Plan components, within the Fire Operations-Other category, are described separately in this section.

Program objectives include:

- Reduce the undesired effects of high intensity wildland fires that threaten public and firefighter safety, particularly near communities;
- Reduce fire suppression costs through a decrease in high intensity fires; and
- Reduce wildfire damage to forest and rangeland health, protect assets and improvements, and minimize degradation of air quality from large wildfires.

An important piece of meeting the fuels reduction objectives of the HFI is the Forest Service's integration of the hazardous fuels reduction program with other vegetative treatment programs. This integration allows the agency to increase the effectiveness of fuel and vegetation treatments on National Forest System (NFS) lands on a landscape scale.

To better manage the reduction of hazardous fuels and track efforts to reduce fuel in more populated areas, hazardous fuels reduction is divided into two components: the reduction of hazardous fuels in the wildland-urban interface (WUI) and the reduction of hazardous fuels on other NFS lands. As provided under the Healthy Forests Restoration Act (HFRA), WUI areas are delineated in a Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) or equivalent collaborative process involving Federal, State and local stakeholders to describe areas where NFS lands are near or adjacent to communities that may be adversely impacted by wildland fire or meet the other definitions of WUI as outlined in HFRA.

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

The hazardous fuels program will continue to be coordinated with Federal and non-Federal partners. Specifically, coordination with other Federal agencies, through the implementation of the *10-Year Comprehensive Strategy Implementation Plan*, and State and local communities, through the Cooperative Fire program, provides an effective means to protect communities and natural resources. The need for coordination is especially relevant on projects that cross agency boundaries and within the complex ownership patterns found in the WUI. Close coordination is essential to accomplishing the program objectives.

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

FY 2005 Accomplishments

- Implemented the President's Healthy Forests Initiative, Healthy Forest Restoration Act of 2003, and the *10-Year Comprehensive Strategy and Implementation Plan* in collaboration with the Department of the Interior and State and local partners.
- Treated 1.66 million acres of hazardous fuels through the Hazardous Fuels Reduction program to protect communities and reduce flammability of forests, woodlands, shrublands, and grasslands. Field units responded to national program focus by treating 1.19 million acres within the WUI.
- Treated an additional 1.06 million acres as a secondary benefit of other land management activities that reduce hazardous fuels or contribute to an improvement in condition class, including Wildland Fire Use of 251,000 acres, and acres treated through State Fire Assistance hazard mitigation grants.
- Expended, nationally, 63 percent of the Hazardous Fuels Reduction program funding in the WUI.
- Included in the total treatments were also 371,980 acres in Condition Class 2 or 3 outside the WUI in Fire Regimes 1, 2, or 3.
- Moved 2,002 acres to a better Condition Class, per million dollars of gross investment.
- Implemented joint performance measures with the Department of Interior to track the level of risk reduced by treatments. These measures reflect interagency efforts to increase accountability of the Federal wildland fire management program.
- Continued work with the Department of the Interior and The Nature Conservancy to further develop the Fire Learning Network.
- Continued a program initiated in FY 2002 to reduce fire hazards on adjacent non-Federal lands and protect communities from hazardous fuels reductions using prescribed fire on adjacent National Forest lands. Results of this effort are included in the total program accomplishments.
- Completed the LANDFIRE rapid assessment process for the continental United States. Three western map zones were completed with full LANDFIRE data and products available.
- Awarded \$4.4 million in biomass utilization grants to 20 small businesses, community groups, and other enterprises to increase the use of small diameter woody material that is the byproduct of hazardous fuels reduction activities on NFS lands. Projects served to reduce management costs by increasing the value of woody biomass and other forest products; creating incentives and/or decreasing business risk for increased use of woody biomass from national forests; and instituting projects that target and help remove economic and market barriers in using small-diameter trees and woody biomass.
- Conducted nine Integrated Landscape Design pilots to assist with the development of the Strategic Placement of Treatments (SPOTS).
- Developed the standardized SPOTS, a nationally consistent, interagency, integrated decision support process. This process uses a combination of available data and analysis tools in a collaborative setting to evaluate treatment options and provide better information to decision makers on how best to allocate resources to create treatment patterns that will hamper the spread of unplanned, unwanted fire at the landscape scale.

FY 2006 Program

- Increase the use of authorities under the Healthy Forest Initiative, Healthy Forest Restoration Act of 2003, and Stewardship Contracts to treat hazardous fuels acres near communities and high priority non-WUI lands.
- Guide priorities by the Healthy Forests Initiative, the Healthy Forests Restoration Act, and the *10-Year Comprehensive Strategy and Implementation Plan*.
- Complete and implement revisions to the *10-Year Implementation Plan* of the National Fire Plan in coordination with Department of the Interior, Western governors, State Foresters, and other collaborators.
- Treat 1.8 million acres of hazardous fuels through the Hazardous Fuels Reduction program to reduce flammability of forests, woodlands, shrublands, and grasslands, including 1.4 acres in WUI areas and 417,000 acres in non-WUI areas.
- Reduce hazardous fuels on an additional 1.275 million acres as a secondary benefit of other vegetation management activities, and estimated acres treated through: Wildland Fire Use events, Hazard Mitigation Grants awarded under the State Fire Assistance program, and activities of the Southern Nevada Public Lands Management Act.
- Treat 235,000 acres in Condition Class 2 or 3 outside the WUI in Fire Regimes I, II, or III (included in the 1.8 million acre total).
- Improve Condition Class of 468,000 acres in Fire Regimes I, II or III as a result of hazardous fuels reduction treatments
- Move over 1,800 acres to a better Condition Class per million dollars of gross investment. The Forest Service will strive to exceed these planned acres with the efficiencies created in the Healthy Forests Initiative and Healthy Forests Restoration Act.
- Select Wildland Fire Use as a tool when unplanned ignitions meet land management planning goals. When used properly, this tool can contribute significantly to fuel reduction objectives.
- Coordinate with tribal, State, and local governments, and other Federal agencies to focus treatment on high priority communities at risk. On Federal lands, emphasize short-interval fire adapted ecosystems to protect communities and natural resource values.
- Coordinate treatments across the landscape with other landowners to maximize treatment effectiveness.
- Increase emphasis on hazardous fuels reduction and changing Condition Class through integration with other Forest Service vegetative treatment programs.
- Continue grant program to assist small forest products businesses, community leaders, entrepreneurs, non-profits, and others convert small diameter and underutilized wood species into marketable forest products, including energy and fuel from biomass.
- Continue a program initiated in FY 2002 to reduce fire hazards on adjacent non-Federal lands and protect communities when hazard reduction burning poses a risk to lands adjacent to National Forests. Total projected program accomplishments are inclusive of this effort.
- Complete development and initiate implementation of the standardized Strategic Placement of Treatments (SPOTS) begun in FY 2005.
- Complete a new strategic allocation process that acknowledges past performance, resource needs, and community protection objectives. Criteria and process will be agreed to and tested in FY 2006 for implementation in FY 2007 allocation.

FY 2007 Plans

- Increase the use of authorities under the Healthy Forest Initiative and Healthy Forest Restoration Act of 2003 to treat hazardous fuels acres near communities and high priority non-WUI lands.
- Coordinate with other Federal, State, tribal and local agencies to ensure more effective treatments across the landscape.
- Maximize integration with other Forest Service vegetative management and State assistance programs to maximize accomplishment of agency objectives.
- Treat hazardous fuels on 1,950,000 acres of NFS lands, including 1,539,000 acres in WUI areas and 411,000 acres in non-WUI areas.
- Reduce hazardous fuels on an additional 1.275 million acres as a secondary benefit of other vegetation management activities, and estimated acres treated through: Wildland Fire Use events, Hazard Mitigation Grants awarded under the State Fire Assistance program, and activities of the Southern Nevada Public Lands Management Act.
- Move over 1,900 acres to a better Condition Class per million dollars of gross investment. The Forest Service will strive to exceed these planned acres under the efficiencies created in the Healthy Forests Initiative and Healthy Forests Restoration Act.
- Continue national implementation of the SPOTS process.

Justification of FY 2007 Program Changes

The FY 2007 President's Budget proposes \$291.8 million for Hazardous Fuels Reduction, an increase of \$10 million above the FY 2006 enacted level. The increase will allow the agency to shift 7 percent more outputs into WUI acres compared to FY 2005.

Budget Line Item Fire Operations – Other
Expanded Budget Line Item Rehabilitation

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2005 Final	FY 2006 Enacted	Increase or Decrease		FY 2007 Budget	FY 2007 vs FY 2006
			Pay Costs	Program Changes		
Enacted Budget Authority						
Annual Appropriations	\$12,819	\$6,188	\$63	-\$4,271	\$1,980	-\$4,208
Emergency & Supplemental Appropriations	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Enacted Budget Authority	\$12,819	\$6,188	\$63	-\$4,271	\$1,980	-\$4,208
Staff Years	88	46		-31	15	-31

Annual Appropriations Acts - FY 2005 budget authority (BA) includes rescissions of 0.594 and 0.80 percent.
 FY 2006 BA includes rescissions of 0.476 percent and 1.0 percent.

Annual Output Measure	FY 2005		FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2007 vs FY 2006
	Plan	Actual	Plan	Plan	
Rehabilitation projects completed	100	137	20	20	0

Program Description

The Rehabilitation program restores forests and rangelands and protects communities from post-fire damage. Prior to rehabilitation work, Burned Area Emergency Response (BAER) actions may be undertaken to prevent or minimize threats to life or property, or to prevent unacceptable degradation to natural resources resulting from the effects of a wildfire. The BAER program is funded through fire suppression. Emergency treatments must be completed within one year of the fire. BAER projects include road and trail treatments, mulching and seeding, and noxious weed treatments.

The Rehabilitation program includes both short- and long-term efforts to improve lands unlikely to recover naturally from wildland fire damage, or to repair or replace minor facility damage by fire. Rehabilitation projects are funded with National Fire Plan and other appropriated dollars. The program focuses on significantly burned areas in watersheds and may include some treatments outside the burned area. This provides for comprehensive restoration efforts to restore overall watershed conditions.

Projects consist of planning, implementation, and monitoring for up to three years following control of the wildland fire. Projects eligible for rehabilitation with FY 2007 funding are limited to those involving areas that burned in FY 2005 and later. Projects focus on restoring watershed function, including protection of soil, water resources, biological communities, and prevention of invasive species. Both biological and mechanical rehabilitation methods may be used to carryout a wide range of activities. These include: aquatic lake habitat restoration, abandoned mine restoration, developed recreation facility replacement, grazing management, heritage site

restoration, insect and disease suppression, invasive plant treatment, land line location, planning, reforestation, road restoration, terrestrial habitat restoration, trail restoration, water sanitation systems, and watershed restoration. Accomplishments are quite diverse and activities are measured in acres treated, miles, and number for each individual project.

FY 2005 Accomplishments

- Completed 137 rehabilitation projects across 35,669 acres in 13 States. Projects included reforestation, road and trail restoration, invasive plant treatment, heritage site restoration, grazing management, watershed restoration, and planning for these activities. This work included new projects from fires in 2005 and a continuation of project work begun in FY 2004.
- Rehabilitated and restored burned areas through reforestation; invasive plant treatments; seeding; insect and disease treatment; and rehabilitation and restoration of streams, roads, and trails.
- Continued the Interagency Program to Supply and Manage Native Plant Materials, a long-term strategy to improve nursery and plant material center infrastructure, monitoring of restoration effects, and public/private partnerships.
- Continued to reforest burned areas through a 5-year cost-share agreement with American Forests for Wildfire ReLeaf.
- Developed a strategy with the Department of the Interior to establish monitoring protocols to evaluate the effectiveness of post-fire treatments

FY 2006 Program

- Implement rehabilitation projects in the highest priority areas identified within areas burned during the fires of 2003, 2004, and 2005, and fund these projects from previously appropriated funds and other appropriate National Forest System budget line items.
- Continue implementation of the Interagency Program to Supply and Manage Native Plant Materials.
- Continue to implement the agreement with American Forests for Wildfire ReLeaf to enhance reforestation on burned areas.

FY 2007 Plans

- Continue to implement the agreement with American Forests for Wildfire ReLeaf.
- Continue to implement the Native Plant Materials program for burned areas.

Justification of FY 2007 Program Changes

This funding level represents a program reduction of \$4.2 million from the FY 2006 enacted budget. The Forest Service will continue working on highest priority projects. Critical new needs in response to wildfire will be prioritized along with regular National Forest System needs to ensure the highest priority work is accomplished using available rehabilitation and other National Forest System available funding.

programs to speed the adoption of fire-safe construction and landscaping practices.

Fire R&D is key to carrying out all titles of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (HFRA). Fire R&D activities by HFRA Title include:

- Title I – Hazardous fuels reduction on Federal lands, by evaluations of condition classes on Federal lands;
- Title II – Biomass, through improved management and utilization of small diameter species;
- Title III – Watershed Forestry Assistance, by coordinated research on best management practices;
- Title IV – Insect Infestations and Related Diseases, by National level research on native and non-native pests and diseases such as the hemlock woolly adelgid, emerald ash borer, various pine beetles, sudden oak death, and white pine blister rust; and
- Title VI – Miscellaneous needs related to forest inventory and monitoring, detection and response to environmental threats to forest ecosystem health on Federal, State and private lands.

FY 2005 Accomplishments

The FY 2005 program continued emphasis on the four key point areas of the National Fire Plan: 1) Fire Fighting, 2) Rehabilitation and Restoration, 3) Hazardous Fuels Reduction, and 4) Community Assistance. Seventy-two teams around the country were engaged in NFP research and development activities in 2005.

1. Firefighting

- ***Predicting continental-scale trends in fire risks and impacts*** - Because fire managers across the United States need better predictions of fire risks and fire impacts, researchers are producing maps linking weather conditions and fire occurrence since 1895. They are using this information to develop 3- to 12-month fire forecasts. These short-range predictions allow agencies to increase their fire preparedness by better anticipating firefighting needs.
- ***Improving the prediction of fire behavior in New Jersey's volatile fuel type*** - Researchers are taking a multidisciplinary approach to improve the volatile pine barrens fuel model by enhancing fire weather monitoring in the region, analyzing historic fire climate records, and monitoring prescribed burns over a range of climate and humidity conditions. This information will enable the National Fire Danger Rating System (NFDRS) to be more useful to New Jersey's wildfire management community.
- ***Helping managers devise effective strategies for wilderness fire and fuels*** - This research project uses ecological and social science and is focused on three areas: 1) understanding natural fire regimes and their alteration by land management practices, 2) developing information and tools to improve fire and fuel management planning, and 3) anticipating consequences of management alternatives. Results from this research are helping managers devise effective strategies for managing fire and fuels across the full spectrum of lands extending from wilderness to the wildland-urban interface.

2. Rehabilitation and Restoration

- ***Providing managers with improved alternatives for vegetation treatments*** - By monitoring the effects of fuel reduction and restoration treatments on the spread of weeds, researchers are providing managers with improved information on the relative risks of choosing alternative vegetation treatments. They have adapted and developed landscape invasive plant sampling methods in Oregon's upper Grande Ronde River basin study area.
- ***Developing techniques to prevent weedy species invasions*** - The proliferation of fire-adapted species, such as cheatgrass in the Great Basin, is negatively impacting ecosystems by increasing fire frequency, intensity, and size. In response, researchers have developed improved equations for determining fuel loads for Great Basin woodland trees. They have also developed techniques for safely conducting small-plot burns in Great Basin shrub and woodlands.
- ***Measuring the effectiveness of post-fire emergency rehabilitation actions*** - While expenditures for post-fire rehabilitation—including contour felled logs, surface raking, and native grass seeding—have increased dramatically in recent years, little quantitative information exists on the effectiveness of these treatments in reducing sediment movement and water output from burned areas. Researchers are therefore conducting studies to measure runoff and sediment production from watersheds receiving various emergency rehabilitation treatments. This information will help managers select emergency treatments most likely to be effective.

3. Hazardous Fuels Reduction

- ***Developing fuel and fire hazard mapping techniques*** - Researchers are developing techniques for monitoring and assessing fuels, mapping fuel characteristics, and validating fuel information using remote sensing. This information enables managers to more effectively assess fire hazard conditions as well as implement effective actions to reduce these hazards.
- ***Exploring alternatives to prescribed fire for reducing fuels inside high-risk Wildland-Urban Interfaces*** - California's forested urban-interface is an explosive zone of high fuel loadings, droughty conditions, and high population densities. Using prescribed fire to reduce fuel buildup at the forest/urban interface is often impractical. Researchers are therefore examining a variety of fuel treatments as alternatives to fire to reduce fuel buildups, enhance soil properties, and improve carbon storage. Findings will help guide managerial decisions about treating fuels in a zone of extremely high risk.
- ***Maximizing the value from small diameter crooked timber*** - Currently, much of this type of material is felled and left on the ground—or chipped and burned. To encourage its harvest and use, researchers are working to develop marketable products from forest undergrowth and underutilized timber by developing new sawing and drying processes.

4. Community Assistance

- ***Mapping the Wildland-Urban Interface across the United States and projecting its growth to 2030*** - Because we actually know very little about the wildland-urban interface location, extent, and change over time, scientists are developing valid methods for estimating housing density at a fine scale over a long time period (1940-2030) across the United States. Through this comprehensive effort, it will be possible to clearly delineate

wildland-urban interface areas and track their growth and change over time. This information will allow policy makers and fire professionals to better coordinate and prioritize hazard mitigation projects, and will also assist States and communities in their efforts to reduce the wildland fire vulnerability of homes and communities.

- ***A web-based encyclopedia of Southern fire science and management knowledge*** - The Encyclopedia of Southern Fire Science is organizing and synthesizing the southern United States' large body of fire science and translating this information into an Internet-based encyclopedia system. Researchers at the Southern Station are cooperating with a variety of research institutions and land management agencies across the South to compile literature and write original syntheses on a broad range of topics. These syntheses will be available to the public in a fully-linked and searchable encyclopedia hypertext system via the Internet, making access to this information universal, convenient, and free.
- ***Preventing residential fire disasters at the wildland-urban interface*** - Scientists are examining and investigating what specific home design factors contribute to home ignitions in the wildland-urban interface. This information is critical to the development of "Firewise" homes and communities.

FY 2006 Program

The NFP Research program will continue to address priority needs of the fire and resource management through implementation of a new Fire R&D Strategic Plan. Based on the recommendations in this plan, NFP Research has been restructured, and is now managed in 11 national areas that were identified through an intensive strategic planning process to meet the anticipated needs of managers through 2015.

- As part of national efforts to restore healthy forest and rangeland conditions and protect communities from catastrophic wildland fire, FS R&D scientists and collaborators will develop tools or strategies that will (a) improve the ability of agencies, organizations, communities, and citizens to work together collaboratively to reduce the risks of wildland fire, and (b) enhance the long-term social capacity of communities to address wildfire risk. Researchers will capture and share current local and programmatic "lessons learned" concerning Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPP) processes and outcomes and develop a system for continuously sharing new lessons as they emerge to facilitate planning and implementing fuel reduction projects.
- Fire R&D will complete the western regional prototype application to validate its use in providing real-time predictions of smoke movements from wild and prescribed fires over extensive areas of the Western United States. The BlueSky smoke modeling framework was developed under National Fire Plan funding and expanded through numerous other collaborators (see www.fs.fed.us/bluesky). It is designed to provide incident command teams, air quality regulators, smoke forecasters, fire/fuel planners and managers, and affected publics essential information about smoke generation and dispersal from wild and controlled fires.
- Fire R&D, in cooperation with the Wallowa-Whitman, Malheur, and Umatilla National

Forests, and the Oregon Department of Forestry, will produce the Integrated Mapping and Assessment (IMAP) project for landscape models and analyses on the Blue Mountains. The landscape models will integrate natural disturbances (e.g. wildfire, insects, and disease) and management activities to project historical and potential future conditions under various management scenarios. These models are being adopted by ODF for its 10-year statewide forest assessment and will be used for National Forest land management plan revisions.

- Fire R&D will complete several projects on the Biodiversity Initiative. These projects have been chosen as the result of requests and input from a large and diverse group of natural resource management practitioners. In June 2006, a major conference on managing for biodiversity will be convened in Portland, which will address many of the issues brought forward by clients, and deliver scientific concepts, tools, and strategies for achieving diverse biodiversity management objectives.
- Fire R&D will enhance the FireMapper thermal imaging system by increasing its imaging resolution. Improvements to the system will include accurate location of fire fronts and quick delivery of the imagery to the Internet where they will be readily accessible to fire managers and others. FireMapper imagery will be used to test a fire spread risk process.
- Researchers will use a detailed analysis of chaparral fuels data to better describe chaparral fuels for use in fire spread models. The basis for current description of chaparral fuels is extremely limited and is part of the cause for limited success of the current fire spread model in these fuels.
- Research will continue on hazardous fuel reduction and small diameter materials; assessments of effectiveness, economics, and impacts of thinning and prescribed fire, and wildfire costs.
- LandFire, a multi-partner effort, will continue to generate information to help land managers make decisions about fuels treatment and fire behavior.

FY 2007 Plans

- Fire R&D will continue to develop new knowledge and provide products in support of the National Fire Plan. This work will support a broad range of fire management operations with emphasis on programmatic fire planning, decision support for appropriate management response to wildland fires, fuel management and ecosystem restoration, rehabilitation and restoration of severely burned landscapes.
- Researchers will continue working to improve fire fighting preparedness through tools and models developed to predict wildfire behavior, aggression, intensity, and effects, as well as smoke transport and fire-weather forecasting.

- Fire R&D will continue to help managers apply appropriate and cost-effective restoration and postfire rehabilitation treatments and develop improved procedures for monitoring treatment effects.
- Fire R&D will continue to work toward improving understanding of community attitudes and beliefs and develop new approaches to work in partnership with communities to enhance preparedness and decrease the negative social and economic impacts from wildland fires.

Justification of FY 2007 Program Changes

The proposed level will fund research and development across the five areas. Recommendations for priorities related to research and development will be made by the Fire Research Strategic Program Area Team which includes national and Research Station personnel. Final decisions are reserved for the Deputy Chief for Research and Development.

inclusion of land managers on project teams. Because of this competitive funding process, the JFSP has a unique capability to quickly customize research to respond to the needs of policy makers and fire and land managers.

FY 2005 Accomplishments

JFSP funding supported 56 projects in 2005. A requirement of every project is Federal agency participation. Partnerships between managers and scientists, combined with a focus on making results available on the ground, are key ingredients for award of project funding and future success of implementation.

- ***National Studies:*** JFSP completed the first phase of a major national study on the effects of prescribed fire and mechanical treatments in forest types characterized by frequent, low-severity fires. This study has used a common treatment design on 13 experimental sites located in ponderosa pine, mixed conifer, southern pine, and hardwood types across the United States. The JFSP also initiated support of a similar large-scale study of the effects of fire and other treatments on sagebrush and juniper sites in the Great Basin, as well as an integrated national study to evaluate the most successful collaborative processes in developing and implementing community wildfire protection plans and enhancing social capacity.
- ***New guidelines for firefighter safety:*** New guidelines developed through JFSP-funded research consider not only the size of the safety zone, but also how the presence of multiple firefighting crews and their equipment and vehicles will affect the safety zone's effectiveness as a safe haven from fire injury. Recommendations have already been incorporated into the incident response pocket guide and current wildland firefighting training curriculum.
- ***Exploring improved wind models:*** Fire behavior models have typically assumed constant wind direction and speed. JFSP scientists adapted commercial fluid-dynamics software to predict wind flow over complex terrain. The new WindWizard tool was applied on 50 wildland fires nationwide from 2003–2005. The complex wind fields generated by this tool can substantially improve the accuracy of spatial fire behavior simulations with FlamMap and FarSite. This new tool helps incident commanders allocate critical resources and improves their ability to manage fires safely and efficiently.
- ***Integrating Databases for Fire and Fuel Managers:*** While there are several models and systems available for analyzing effects of fuel treatments at stand to landscape scales, there is no overall framework to aid project specialists in selecting or implementing the best tools for comparing fuel treatment scenarios. Researchers in La Grande, OR are developing ARCFUELS to facilitate the integration of corporate databases with commonly used software--such as the Fire and Fuels Extensions of the Forest Vegetation Simulator, Stand Visualization Simulator, and FlamMap and FarSite fire modeling systems--and to interpret model outputs.

- ***An analysis of JFSP Science Delivery:*** JFSP commissioned an examination of the program's success at integrating new scientific findings and tools into management practices. This analysis will focus on evaluating the impediments to integrating new information into practice; describing changes in operations that will improve integration of new information; and recommending ways to manage the science integration process that uses successful existing practices and institutes ways to test and adopt new ones.
- ***Enhancing Science Delivery:*** JFSP not only supports new research, but funds the development and support of science delivery projects. The program enhances and builds on existing successful applications. Three existing applications that fire and fuel managers depend on are BehavePlus, FlamMap, and FarSite. The JFSP funded the creation of additional training materials, online help and tutorials, and training presentations.

The first research results from the JFSP were delivered in 2001. Since that time, practical research products have helped managers make informed decisions in the Departments of Agriculture and Interior, State agencies, and local communities. Research projects supported by the JFSP that fire and fuel managers and decision makers rely on everyday include:

- ***The Fire Regime Condition Class System,*** which is being used nationally for evaluating fuel treatment priorities and effectiveness, and is an integral component of LandFire.
- ***Southern Utah Fuels Management Demonstration Project,*** which served as a 15 million acre prototype and proof of concept for LandFire.
- ***The Fire and Fuels Extensions (FFE) to the Forest Vegetation Simulator*** that enable managers to predict changes in fire behavior and effects in response to thinning and other fuel treatments for most forested United States ecosystems.
- ***Stabilizing Post-Fire Sediments:*** JFSP and NFP rapid-response research on effectiveness of post-fire BAER treatments has led to substantial reductions in the use of contour felling, saving tens of millions of dollars, and shifted treatment choices to mulches, which are often more effective.

FY 2006 Program

New Research and Tool Development: In FY 2006, specific funding of new projects will be determined on May 1, 2006 after a peer review of proposals submitted in December 2005 in response to an announcement for proposals issued in October. Priority topics for FY 2006 funding include:

- A new program to fund research to build on or extend results of past JFSP research, re-measure past study sites or experimental plots, or evaluate and test models or modeling systems.
- Rapid response studies on the behavior and effects of wildland fires (especially where previous land management treatments can be documented), effectiveness of post fire

rehabilitation treatments, and decision processes related to determining appropriate management response to wildland fires.

- Research addressing needs of managers to fill locally important or ecosystem specific knowledge gaps associated with planning and implementation of wildland fire and fuels management or post-fire treatments.
- Research to enhance understanding past, current and future fire regimes in ecosystems or regions where such information is lacking.
- Studies assessing the cumulative effects of wildland fuels treatments, and developing guidance for maintenance of fuel treatments on site and landscape scales.

Performance accountability: The JFSP governing board will use the results of the science application evaluation commissioned in FY 2005 to guide revisions in the Program's strategy for developing the science that managers need and moving that science into application.

Starting in FY 2006, JFSP will pilot a new set of performance metrics for the program. The information will be reported both to the FS and to DOI.

1) Regional or National use of JFSP products

- a) Output: Number of completed projects that have produced information or tools which are being used regionally or nationally by managers or policy makers.
- b) Output: Number of completed projects of regional or national scope
- c) Outcome: Percent of completed projects that have produced information or tools which are being used regionally or nationally by managers or policy makers.

2) Scientific impact:

- a) Output: Number of peer-reviewed publications.
- b) Outcome: Percent of peer-reviewed publications cited in the science citation index within 2 years of publication.
- c) Outcome: Average number of citations per publication/year in peer-reviewed publications (as provided by the P.I. using Science Citation Index) within 5 years of publication.

The governing board will continue to work with users to identify needs and incorporate them into the priority-setting process, and will evaluate the appropriate JFSP role in addressing DOI and FS strategic plans for wildland fire R&D, as well as strategic priorities identified by the White House Committee on Environment and Natural Resources.

FY 2007 Plans

- The program will continue to emphasize science application and technology transfer, balancing meeting local needs of managers with developing knowledge and tools with more national applications, and better integration across funded studies.
- Research and science application funded under the JFSP will continue to be funded through a competitive process and to focus on addressing needs of the National Fire Plan, the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003, and other priorities established by Congress and stakeholders from the management and policy communities.

- Adequacy of the pilot performance measures will be evaluated and they will be adjusted as necessary.
- JFSP will work with participating agencies and other partners to complete a new Strategic Plan to guide the Program through 2012.

Justification of FY 2007 Program Changes

A decrease of \$3,922,000 will provide funding in support of the JFSP projects targeted to the highest priorities by the governing board.

- Provided emphasis on restoration and suppression of bark beetle-caused infestations and mortality. Bark beetles caused particular problems in areas with fire-weakened trees and in areas at risk to wildland fires, including the wildland-urban interface.
- Provided funds for the Evaluation Monitoring component of the Forest Health Monitoring program. Evaluation Monitoring investigates forest health issues identified from Forest Health Monitoring plot and survey data. The agency uses the information to determine the Federal lands in greatest need of protection and which acres will be part of the annual target and accomplishment.
- Focused on invasive species suppression, prevention, and restoration efforts to support the goals of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003.

FY 2006 Program

- Conduct native and non-native invasive insect and disease suppression, and prevention projects on approximately 45,273 acres.
- Provide emphasis on restoration and suppression of bark beetle-caused infestations and mortality. Bark beetles cause particular problems in areas with fire-weakened trees and in areas at risk to wildland fires, including the wildland-urban interface.
- Provide funds for the Evaluation Monitoring component of the Forest Health Monitoring program. Evaluation Monitoring investigates forest health issues identified from Forest Health Monitoring plot and survey data. The agency uses the information to determine the Federal lands in greatest need of protection and which acres will be part of the annual target and accomplishment.
- Focus on invasive species suppression, prevention, and restoration efforts to support the goals of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003.

FY 2007 Plans

- Continue to focus native and non-native invasive insect and disease suppression and prevention projects in areas of high risk of wildland fires and in previously burned areas. The budget request result in treatments on approximately 23,548 acres.
- Provide emphasis on restoration and suppression of bark beetle-caused infestations and mortality. Bark beetles cause particular problems in areas with fire-weakened trees and in areas at risk to wildland fires, including the wildland-urban interface.
- Provide funds for the Evaluation Monitoring component of the Forest Health Monitoring program. Evaluation Monitoring investigates forest health issues identified from Forest Health Monitoring plot and survey data. The agency uses the information to determine the Federal lands in greatest need of protection and which acres will be part of the annual target and accomplishment.
- Focus on invasive species suppression, prevention, and restoration efforts to support the goals of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003.

Justification of FY 2007 Program Changes

FY 2007 President's Budget proposes a \$7,978,000 decrease from the FY 2006 enacted level. Within the Forest Service budget proposal, funding for National Fire Plan – Forest Health Management of Federal lands reflects the priorities of the Administration, is consistent with previous proposals, and will allow the agency to meet most of the high priority needs for insect and disease management.

- Supported invasive plant control programs on State and private lands to controlling and managing invasive plant species on 154,106 acres.
- Continued cooperative efforts with States to survey, detect, and evaluate insect and disease outbreaks and invasive plant species spread.
- Projects targeted areas where fuels reduction projects are needed for prevention and restoration projects on lands of all ownership.
- Provided technical assistance in support of Early Detection and Rapid Response activities for invasive plants.
- Focused on invasive species suppression, prevention, and restoration efforts to support the goals of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003.

FY 2006 Program

- Support suppression and prevention of native and invasive insect and disease on approximately 207,719 acres of cooperative lands.
- Support invasive plant control programs on State and private lands to control and managing invasive plant species on 146,600 acres.
- Continue cooperative efforts with States to survey, detect, and evaluate insect and disease outbreaks and invasive plant species spread.
- Projects will target areas where fuels reduction projects are needed for prevention and restoration projects on lands of all ownership.
- Provide technical assistance in support of early detection and rapid response activities for invasive plants.
- Focus on invasive species suppression, prevention, and restoration efforts to support the goals of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003.
- Expand the ability to prioritize treatments using risk maps.

FY 2007 Plans

- Continue to focus technical and financial support for suppression and prevention of insect and disease on 94,588 acres of cooperative lands in areas at high risk to wildland fires, including communities in the wildland urban interface, and in previously burned areas.
- Support invasive plant control programs on State and private lands to control and management invasive plant species on 66,897 acres.
- Continue cooperative efforts with States to survey, detect, and evaluate insect and disease outbreaks and invasive plant species spread.
- Projects will target areas where fuels reduction projects are needed for prevention and restoration projects on lands of all ownership.
- Provide technical assistance in support of Early Detection and Rapid Response activities for invasive plants.
- Focus on invasive species suppression, prevention, and restoration efforts to support the goals of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003.
- Develop more effective bio-control agents to combat invasive species.

Justification of FY 2007 Program Changes

The FY 2007 President's Budget has proposed a \$5,300,000 decrease from the FY 2006 enacted level. Within the Forest Service budget proposal, funding for National Fire Plan Forest Health Management of Cooperative Lands reflects the priorities of the Administration and will allow the Forest Service to meet most of the high priority needs for insect, disease, and invasive plant management.

Budget Line Item Fire Operations – Other
Expanded Budget Line Item State Fire Assistance

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2005 Final	FY 2006 Enacted	Increase or Decrease		FY 2007 Budget	FY 2007 vs FY 2006
			Pay Costs	Program Changes		
Enacted Budget Authority						
Annual Appropriations	\$40,179	\$45,816	\$3	-\$16,704	\$29,115	-\$16,701
Emergency & Supplemental Appropriations	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Enacted Budget Authority	\$40,179	\$45,816	\$3	-\$16,704	\$29,115	-\$16,701
Staff Years	2	2		0	2	0

Annual Appropriations Acts - FY 2005 budget authority (BA) includes rescissions of 0.594 and 0.80 percent.

FY 2006 BA includes rescission of 0.476 percent and 1.0 percent.

Annual Output Measure	FY 2005		FY 2006 Plan	FY 2007 Plan	FY 2007 vs. FY 2006
	Plan	Actual			
Communities at risk from wildfire assisted - NFP	9,344	11,413	10,763	6,765	-3,998

Program Description

Over 1 billion acres of State and private lands are under the protection of State and local fire agencies. Much of this land is adjacent to Federal lands and is a part of the wildland-urban interface (WUI). State Fire Assistance focuses funds in two areas, preparedness and hazard mitigation, with the majority of the funds focused toward hazard mitigation. Specifically, hazard mitigation efforts provide technical and financial assistance to States for grants to communities to implement fire protection activities such as hazardous fuel treatment, fire prevention and education campaigns, personnel training, equipment, personnel availability, and community planning. This program is the primary contributor to the national interagency Firewise program. The focus of this funding support is to ensure that State and local agencies can work to reduce hazardous fuels in and around communities and deliver a uniform, coordinated suppression response to wildfire. The Firewise Communities/USA program encourages communities and homeowners to take responsibility for hazard mitigation through land use planning, building codes, landscaping codes, zoning, and community fire protection planning. It focuses on individual and community acceptance of responsibility for protection of homes and infrastructure from catastrophic wildfire. State Fire Assistance is critical for building firefighting capacity and preparedness of State and local fire departments. This need is demonstrated by the recent extreme fire conditions on the Southern Great Plains in December 2005 and January 2006 where State and local fire departments provide wildland fire protection.

All expenditures address the objectives of the National Fire Plan's *10-Year Comprehensive Strategy Implementation Plan* and the *Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy and Program*

Review. Efforts are made to ensure that Federal policies are uniform and programs are cooperative and consistent across the landscape. Use of these funds will provide critical support to States and communities to reduce the losses of resources and property from wildfire.

These funds, as well as the funding for this program within the State and Private Forestry appropriation, directly support implementation of the National Fire Plan *10-Year Comprehensive Strategy* and are critical to protecting communities and resources from catastrophic wildland fire.

FY 2005 Accomplishments

- State Fire Assistance used 35 percent of its funds to improve the fire management capacity of the States. The program distributed the remaining 65 percent to States, through a competitive process, for high-priority hazard mitigation projects in communities at risk.
- Total number of assists to communities was 11,413. Grants to communities provided funds to plan and implement the treatment of hazardous fuels, especially those in southern California. Hazard mitigation projects included fuel removal, improvement in water systems, Firewise training, community planning, and community-wide demonstration projects.
- The national Firewise Communities/USA program continues to foster local collaboration and help facilitate community action to reduce wildfire hazards on private lands that are outside the scope of Federal and State land management agencies. As of August 1, 2005, more than 118 communities in 29 States have earned Firewise Communities/USA recognition. This is up 900 percent from the 12 pilot communities in 2002. These local communities have invested more than \$4.8 million on their own for mitigation efforts.
- Projects emphasized high priority areas to reduce resource losses and enhance protection of the WUI. Activities will include training for local fire agencies, wildland-urban hazard and risk assessments, and improved cooperation among Federal, State, and local fire agencies to provide a coordinated response.
- National Firewise efforts supported States and local Federal units in the delivery of Firewise education.

FY 2006 Program

- Efforts will continue to emphasize protection priorities in the WUI and place greater emphasis on community-based hazard mitigation. Besides a strong focus on hazard mitigation, technical and financial assistance will go toward building wildland firefighting capacity of State and local fire organizations to protect non-Federal wildlands and communities in the interface. The program will emphasize training and fire planning to deliver an efficient and effective fire suppression response.
- The program will distribute funds as they were in FY 2004 and FY 2005, continuing the development of a more competitive process, rewarding accomplishment and cost sharing. Program priority will be to implement optimal wildfire risk mitigation projects in critical high-risk WUI communities.
- States and cooperators will promote partnerships, community action plans, hazard reduction projects, improved building codes, fire resistant landscapes, and provide collaborative Firewise education and information workshops.

FY 2007 Plans

- Efforts will continue to emphasize protection priorities in the WUI and place greater emphasis on community-based hazard mitigation and planning. Besides a strong focus on hazard mitigation, technical and financial assistance will go toward building capacity of State and local fire organizations to protect non-Federal wildlands and communities in the interface. The program will emphasize training and fire planning to deliver an efficient and effective fire suppression response. Funding for Community Wildfire Protection Plans is a priority.
- The Forest Service, in collaboration with the State Foresters, is developing an allocation methodology that focuses funding on priority community wildfire protection planning and cooperative hazardous fuels treatments to reduce the danger of catastrophic wildfire. Program priority will be to implement optimal wildfire risk mitigation projects in critical high-risk WUI communities.
- States and cooperators will promote partnerships, community action plans, hazard reduction projects, improved building codes, fire resistant landscapes, and provide collaborative Firewise education and information workshops.

Justification of FY 2007 Program Changes

The FY 2007 President's Budget has proposed a \$16.7 million decrease in program funds from the FY 2006 enacted level. Within the Forest Service budget proposal, funding for State Fire Assistance reflects the priorities of the Administration and is consistent with previous proposals for State Fire Assistance.

Budget Line Item Fire Operations – Other
Expanded Budget Line Item Volunteer Fire Assistance

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2005 Final	FY 2006 Enacted	Increase or Decrease		FY 2007 Budget	FY 2007 vs FY 2006
			Pay Costs	Program Changes		
Enacted Budget Authority						
Annual Appropriations	\$7,889	\$7,772	\$0	\$38	\$7,810	\$38
Emergency & Supplemental Appropriations	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Enacted Budget Authority	\$7,889	\$7,772	\$0	\$38	\$7,810	\$38
Staff Years	0	0		0	0	0

Annual Appropriations Acts - FY 2005 budget authority (BA) includes rescissions of 0.594 and 0.80 percent.
 FY 2006 BA includes rescissions of 0.476 percent and 1.0 percent.

Annual Output Measure	FY 2005		FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2007 vs. FY 2006
	Plan	Actual	Plan	Plan	
Volunteer fire departments assisted - NFP (number)	3,800	5,377	3,800	3,800	0

Program Description

The Volunteer Fire Assistance program provides technical and financial assistance through the States for grants to rural communities for the protection of State and private lands and improvements. The program targets volunteer fire departments that protect communities with populations of less than 10,000. Local fire agencies are often the first line of defense in meeting the expanded protection needs for WUI areas threatened by wildfire. The National Fire Protection Association estimates there are more than 24,000 local fire agencies nationwide, with over 658,000 volunteer firefighters. Volunteer fire departments protect an estimated 43 percent of the population in the United States. Small rural fire departments provide initial attack on rural fires throughout the nation, contributing significantly to decreasing overall suppression costs.

The Volunteer Fire Assistance program supports local fire suppression efforts by providing grants for equipment, training programs, and assistance in organizing fire departments. The State Forester in each State delivers the program. Grants are matched dollar-for-dollar by the recipients to leverage the value of the Federal investment. The Volunteer Fire Assistance program promotes safe and effective initial attack in WUI areas by focusing on training, equipping, and organizing volunteer fire departments.

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

FY 2005 Accomplishments

- The program assisted State Foresters in meeting the equipment and training needs of approximately 5,377 volunteer fire departments.
- The Forest Service and State Foresters continued to emphasize the need to prioritize assistance to those departments in locations at greatest risk from wildland fire, in the WUI.
- Funds enabled the organization of 28 new fire departments.

FY 2006 Program

- The program, through grants, continues to support the critical needs of approximately 3,800 rural volunteer fire departments and communities. The program will emphasize optimal wildfire risk mitigation for priority communities at greatest risk from wildland fire, along with providing for training and equipment needs.
- Funds will also give priority to the training of rural fire departments in National Incident Management System (NIMS) training for rural fire departments in order to allow departments to more effectively coordinate with State and national wildfire and emergency organizations.

FY 2007 Plans

- The program will continue to work with the states to provide grants in support of the critical needs of approximately 3,800 rural volunteer fire departments and communities.
- The program will emphasize optimal wildfire risk mitigation for priority communities at greatest risk from wildland fire, and funding for essential training and equipment.
- Funds will give priority to rural fire departments in NIMS training for rural fire departments in order to allow departments more effectively coordinate with State and national wildfire and emergency organizations.
- Funds will also assist rural fire departments in providing local leadership in the completion of community wildfire protection plans.

Justification of FY 2007 Program Changes

No change from FY 2006 is proposed.

Chapter 10

Capital Improvement and Maintenance

Appropriation Capital Improvement and Maintenance

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2005 Final	FY 2006 Enacted	Increase or Decrease		FY 2007 Budget	FY 2007 vs FY 2006
			Pay Costs	Program Changes		
Enacted Budget Authority						
Annual Appropriations	\$514,701	\$434,687	\$4,206	-\$56,292	\$382,601	-\$52,086
Emergency & Supplemental Appropriations*	\$84,565	\$7,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	-\$7,000
Total Enacted Budget Authority	\$599,266	\$441,687	\$4,206	-\$56,292	\$382,601	-\$59,086
Staff Years	3,711	3,191		-336	2,855	-336
Enacted Budget Authority by EBLI						
Facilities	\$198,769	\$124,815	\$768	\$4,557	\$130,140	\$5,325
Roads	\$226,396	\$222,181	\$2,328	-\$41,722	\$182,787	-\$39,394
Trails	\$75,707	\$74,882	\$1,045	-\$15,586	\$60,341	-\$14,541
Deferred Maintenance	\$13,829	\$12,809	\$65	-\$3,541	\$9,333	-\$3,476

Annual Appropriations Acts - FY 2005 budget authority (BA) includes rescissions of 0.594 and 0.80 percent.

FY 2006 BA includes rescissions of 0.476 percent and 1.0 percent.

* Includes \$50,815 for hurricane damage related CI&M projects and \$10,000 for wildfire management training facility in San Bernardino Co., CA (P.L. 108-287), and \$24,390 in southern California flood damage funds (P.L. 109-13); FY 2006 funding from P.L. 109-148

Capital Improvement and Maintenance Programs

The Capital Improvement and Maintenance program provides funding for maintenance and decommissioning of recreation developed sites; maintenance and decommissioning of fire, administrative, and other (FA&O) buildings and facilities, including recreation visitor centers, research facilities, telecommunication facilities, towers, and dams that are \$250,000 or greater in cost; capital improvement and acquisition of recreation developed sites, FA&O buildings and facilities; and maintenance and capital improvement of the National Forest Road System (NFRS) and National Forest System (NFS) trails for recreation, fire, administrative, and other uses.

Facilities

The Facilities budget line item supports a multi-billion dollar infrastructure program. The infrastructure is necessary to carry out the mission of the Forest Service. Recreation facilities have the capacity to serve over 330 million visitors annually. Administrative facilities are needed to provide working space for over 36,000 employees, fire crews, and fire support personnel.

Facilities includes developed recreation sites, such as campgrounds and day-use sites; fire facilities such as air tanker bases, lookouts, airports, heliports, and fire management centers; administrative facilities, such as administrative offices (ranger district offices, forest supervisor offices, regional offices, and research stations and labs), and other facilities such as employee

and family housing, service and storage buildings, telecommunication facilities, towers, and dams.

Maintenance for recreation developed sites and FA&O facilities maintenance greater than \$250,000 will be provided within this budget line item. Maintenance includes normal repairs, preventative maintenance, replacement of parts and structural components, and other activities needed to provide acceptable service and achieves the facility's expected life. Maintenance may include demolition, dismantling, and disposing of unneeded facilities. Large deferred maintenance projects (greater than \$250,000) typically include major rehabilitation or replacement of a facility with the same capacity and purpose.

Capital improvements and acquisition for recreation developed sites and FA&O facilities are funded by this budget line item. Capital improvement projects include survey, design, contract preparation, contract administration, and construction costs. Capital improvements include construction of new facilities, alteration of existing facilities to change function, and expansion of facilities to change capacity to meet needs that are different from the original intent. Improvements are often required to expand public service capability or recreational opportunities. In many cases, capital improvements eliminate deferred maintenance.

Roads

The Roads program provides for the maintenance, capital improvement, decommissioning, and management of 375,000 miles of National Forest System roads and 6,500 bridges. The program also provides for the engineering support for planning; designs, plans, and estimates; and construction administration for roads needed for timber sale and land services contracts. The NFRS is an integral part of the rural transportation network and is operated and maintained to provide safe access for resource program activities. All resource and utilization programs are dependent upon the NFRS for access.

Trails

The Trails program funds the operation, maintenance, and rehabilitation of trails. The NFS contains approximately 133,000 miles of trails, 33,000 miles of which are inside wilderness areas. The NFS trails system accommodates over 50 million annual recreation visitor days of use with a variety of recreational activities including hiking, horseback riding, cross-country skiing, mountain biking, and off-highway vehicle use.

Deferred Maintenance and Infrastructure Improvement

Maintenance that is not performed as needed or scheduled is referred to as deferred maintenance. Deferred maintenance leads to deterioration of performance, increased costs to repair, and a decrease in the value of the infrastructure. Deferred maintenance includes the repair, rehabilitation or replacement of infrastructure. It can include work needed to meet laws, regulations, codes, best management practices, and other applicable standards. It can also include demolition, dismantling, and disposing of unneeded infrastructure.

Infrastructure improvement can include the construction of new infrastructure, alteration of existing infrastructure to change its function, and the expansion of existing infrastructure to increase capacity. This program emphasizes infrastructure improvement projects that minimize or eliminate deferred maintenance.

Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART)

For the FY 2004 President's Budget, Capital Improvement and Maintenance (CI&M) was one of many Federal programs selected to utilize the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART). The CI&M program received an "adequate" score. Under PART, Federal programs are reviewed using a standardized set of performance management criteria. Using standardized criteria, the PART is designed to provide a consistent evaluation process by which agencies can evaluate the effectiveness of their programs.

The assessment of the CI&M program found the program faces challenges in meeting its long-term goals, most of which appear to be management challenges. Specific actions to improve program performance include:

- Utilizing enhanced disposal authority to reduce the number of excess facilities; aligning the road system with available resources; and assessing projects for efficiency improvements.
- Continuing facility and developed recreation site master planning efforts to identify optimum locations, sizes and numbers of facilities to reduce future maintenance needs.
- Continuing facility assessments to optimize utilization, reduce costs, and improve the facility condition index by reducing facility deferred maintenance by at least 25 percent by 2010.

Budget Line item Facilities

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2005 Final	FY 2006 Enacted	Increase or Decrease		FY 2007 Budget	FY 2007 vs FY 2006
			Pay Costs	Program Changes		
Enacted Budget Authority						
Annual Appropriations	\$198,769	\$124,815	\$768	\$4,557	\$130,140	\$5,325
Emergency & Supplemental Appropriations*	\$19,805	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Enacted Budget Authority	\$218,574	\$124,815	\$768	\$4,557	\$130,140	\$5,325
Staff Years	1,024	583		79	662	79
Estimated Funding by Activity						
Maintain Facilities	\$80,408	\$50,764		\$18,702	\$69,466	\$18,702
Improve Facilities	\$118,361	\$74,051		-\$13,377	\$60,674	-\$13,377

Annual Appropriations Acts - FY 2005 budget authority (BA) includes rescissions of 0.594 and 0.80 percent.

FY 2006 BA includes rescissions of 0.476 percent and 1.0 percent.

* Includes \$10,000 for wildfire management training facility in San Bernardino Co., CA and \$9,195 for hurricane damage related CI&M projects from P.L. 108-287 and \$610 from P.L. 109-13.

Annual Output Measure	FY 2005		FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2007 vs FY 2006
	Plan	Actual	Plan	Plan	
Facilities condition index*	86.5%	88.0%	87%	87%	0%
Percent of facilities with "Good" or "Fair" condition rating**	---	---	47%	67%	20%
Number of recreation sites whose Facility Condition Rating is good or fair***	[10,271]	n/a	[9,865]	9,460	-405
Number of projects completed	96	89	51	50	-1

* FA&O and research facilities are now maintained under the facilities maintenance multi-program assessment (Cost Pool 9) - see special exhibit on this subject for more information

** Facility condition rating is a subset of the facility condition index. The rating percentage applies to those facilities with a completed condition survey (92% completed) and does not represent anticipated improvements to overall facility condition.

*** Activity used as output measure starting in FY 2007. Bracketed values in FY 2005 and FY 2006 provide trend data.

Program Description

The Facilities program provides for the maintenance, capital improvement, and program operations for a multi-billion dollar infrastructure related to facilities used for recreation, research, fire support, administrative, and other purposes to carry out the mission of the Forest Service.

Beginning in FY 2006, Congress authorized a multi-program assessment for maintenance of fire, administrative, and other (FA&O) facilities, including recreation visitor centers. Appropriated funds from Research, State and Private Forestry, National Forest System, Wildland Fire Management, Capital Improvement and Maintenance appropriations, along with eligible

Permanent and Trust Fund accounts will be assessed up to \$35 million. FA&O facilities include fire facilities, such as airtanker bases, lookouts, airports, heliports, and fire management centers; administrative facilities, such as administrative offices (ranger district offices, forest supervisor offices, regional offices, research stations, and laboratories); service and storage buildings; and other facilities, such as telecommunication facilities, towers, and dams, and recreation visitor centers. In FY 2006, facility maintenance projects of less than \$250,000 will be funded from this assessment.

Maintenance projects for recreation developed sites, such as campgrounds and day-use sites, and FA&O facilities greater than \$250,000 will be provided within this budget line item. Maintenance of Forest Service owned visitor centers with a replacement value in excess of \$1 million, is also funded by the facility maintenance assessment. The Recreation program maintains a total of 13,626 recreation sites and has the capacity to serve the recreation needs of more than 330 million visitors annually. The recreation infrastructure has a current replacement value of almost \$3 billion.

Capital improvement for all projects costing over \$250,000 is included in this request. Improvement is defined as funding the construction, installation, or assembly of a new fixed asset, or the significant alteration, expansion, or extension of an existing fixed asset to accommodate a change of purpose.

The facility project list is provided at the end of this section and includes both maintenance and capital improvement projects with a total cost of more than \$250,000. A list of projects with estimated costs of less than \$250,000 is available upon request.

Maintain Facilities – Maintenance is defined as the act of keeping fixed assets in acceptable condition. It includes normal repairs, preventive maintenance, replacement of parts and structural components, and other activities needed to preserve a fixed asset so that it continues to provide acceptable service and achieves its expected life. Maintenance excludes activities aimed at expanding the capacity of an asset or otherwise upgrading it to serve needs different from, or significantly greater than, those originally intended. Maintenance funds are used for any needed contract preparation, contract administration, and program management or maintenance activities.

Annual maintenance includes work performed to preserve the serviceability of a facility such as preventive maintenance, repairs, and replacement of damaged or unusable components. It includes work needed to meet laws, regulations, codes, best management practices, and other applicable standards, as long as the original intent or purpose of the facility remains unchanged. Maintenance may include demolition, dismantling, and disposing of unneeded facilities. Proper maintenance provides efficient public service and maintains the value of the government's infrastructure investment.

Maintenance that is not performed as needed or scheduled is defined as deferred maintenance. Deferred maintenance causes deterioration of facility performance, increased repair costs, and a decrease in facility value. Large deferred maintenance projects (greater than \$250,000) typically include major rehabilitation or replacement of a facility when it is more cost effective, more

environmentally sound, or in the best interest of the Government to rehabilitate or replace an asset with the same capacity and purpose. Replacement of an asset usually occurs when it nears or has exceeded its useful life. Both rehabilitation and replacement actions are taken to reduce or eliminate deferred maintenance. Forest Service recreation sites currently have a deferred maintenance backlog of approximately \$328 million dollars, excluding roads and trails.

Improve Facilities – The improve facilities activity includes capital improvements for FA&O facilities, visitor information centers, and developed recreation sites. The facilities provide public service and recreational benefits to a diverse population. Capital improvement projects include survey, design, contract preparation, contract administration, and construction costs.

Capital improvements include construction of new facilities, alteration of existing facilities to change function, and expansion of facilities to change capacity to meet needs that are different from the original intent. Improvements are often required to expand public service capability or recreational opportunities. In many cases, capital improvements eliminate deferred maintenance.

FY 2005 Accomplishments

- Focused the maintenance program on high-priority maintenance needs to reduce deferred maintenance backlog. Priority was given to correcting critical health and safety conditions.
- Focused the capital improvement program on replacing obsolete facilities and constructing mission-critical facilities to accommodate consolidation and public service needs.
- All field units completed revision of their facility master plans, which identified fire, administrative, research, visitor center, and other facilities for decommissioning, retention, alternate use, or acquisition. These plans will be used to manage the facility inventory, reduce the deferred maintenance backlog, and decommission unneeded facilities.
- Completed the analysis phase of Recreation Site Facility Master Planning (RSFMP) on 20 national forests.
- Used volunteers, concessionaires, and other human resource program enrollees to operate approximately 70 percent of the recreation sites, allowing forest personnel to provide program administration and supervision with available funds.
- Began implementation of internal program review results to enhance efficiency, prioritize facility projects to support national objectives, and better demonstrate program results for the program. This internal review was performed in response to OMB's PART evaluation of the National Forest Improvement and Maintenance program. *OMB Circular A-11* was used as the primary reference to guide the internal program review.
- Implemented 11 fire facilities capital improvement and maintenance projects across the Nation. Projects focused on deferred maintenance and health and safety needs. Projects included rehabilitation and improvement of fire lookouts, crew quarters, radio towers, engine storage facilities, warehouses, fire stations, helibases, and airtanker bases.
- Continued to process the FY 2002 - FY 2005 pilot conveyance projects authorized in the FY 2002 – FY 2005 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Acts. Seven of the FY 2002 authorized sales have been completed. Conveyance of these projects reduced the deferred maintenance backlog by approximately \$5 million and provided approximately \$20 million for maintenance and construction of new facilities.

- Provided \$4.3 million for maintenance of research facilities. Projects focused on high-priority maintenance and minor improvements, especially the backlog of maintenance projects. Priority was also given to correcting critical health and safety conditions.
- The research facilities capital improvement program focused on high priority capital improvements and addressed \$6.9 million of deferred maintenance backlog needs, emphasizing critical health and safety and mission-critical needs.
- Implemented research station facility master plans and completed remaining station facility master plans.
- Continued to address security assessments of all research station offices and field laboratories.

FY 2006 Program

- Through Facility Master Planning and RSFMP, the agency is beginning to make headway by identifying for decommissioning capital assets which no longer contribute to the accomplishment of its mission. RSFMP is also prioritizing facilities for closure where resources are not available to operate them to standard.
- Complete the analysis phase of RSFMP on 40 national forests. Finalize and begin implementation of action plans on 20 national forests.
- Focus on high-priority maintenance emphasizing critical health and safety needs.
- Focus on high-priority capital improvement and deferred maintenance backlog needs with emphasis on critical health, safety and mission-critical needs.
- Use volunteers, concessionaires, and other partners to enhance recreation experiences and to help maintain campgrounds. These arrangements allow forest personnel to more efficiently provide program administration and supervision.
- Continue implementation of the action plan resulting from internal program review of facility program management procedures and practices to enhance efficiency, prioritize facility projects to support national objectives, and better demonstrate program results. Implement program modifications to respond to the PART evaluation.
- Complete the sale of the FY 2002 pilot conveyance projects and continue processing the FY 2003 and FY 2004 projects for sale. Select 10 projects under the FY 2005 authority.
- Provide \$5.0 million to the research facilities maintenance program. Projects will focus on high-priority maintenance and minor improvements, with emphasis on annual, cyclical, and deferred maintenance needs. Emphasis will also be placed on critical health and safety needs.
- Continue to focus the research facilities capital improvement program on high-priority capital improvements, and address \$2.2 million of deferred maintenance backlog needs with emphasis on addressing critical health and safety and mission-critical needs.
- Implement completed research station facility master plans and complete remaining station facility master plans.
- Continue addressing security needs at station offices and field laboratories.
- Begin preparation of portfolio reviews of capital assets to determine alignment with agency mission needs and potential reconciliation with existing capabilities, priorities, and resources.
- Identify conveyance projects to initiate in FY 2006 and FY 2007, begin processing conveyances, and identify the appropriate use of any proceeds obtained.

FY 2007 Plans

- Continue to focus the developed recreation site maintenance program on high-priority maintenance emphasizing critical health and safety needs.
- Continue to focus on high-priority capital improvement and deferred maintenance backlog needs with emphasis on addressing critical health and safety and mission-critical needs.
- Emphasize drinking water and sanitation system deferred maintenance projects.
- Use volunteers, concessionaires, and other partners to enhance recreation experiences and to help maintain campgrounds. This arrangement allows forest personnel to be available for program administration and supervision with available funds.
- Complete the analysis phase of RSFMP on 40 additional forests. Finalize and begin implementation of action plans on 40 national forests.
- Complete implementation of identified changes to facility program management based upon the results of internal review.
- Continue implementation of the FY 2002 – FY 2005 pilot conveyance authority.
- Continue to focus the research facilities capital improvement program on high-priority capital improvements that will address deferred maintenance backlog needs with emphasis on addressing critical health and safety and mission-critical needs, including the Forest Products Laboratory modernization project.
- Continue emphasis on security needs at research station offices and field laboratories.
- Implement all facility master plans.
- Identify conveyance projects to initiate in FY 2008, as well as the appropriate use of proceeds, and continue processing projects initiated in FY 2006 and FY 2007.

Justification of FY 2007 Program Changes

The FY 2007 President's Budget proposes a \$5.3 million program increase in Facilities from the FY 2006 enacted budget. Additionally, the President's Budget includes a request to continue authority for a multi-program assessment for facility maintenance for FA&O facilities, including recreation visitor centers with a replacement value in excess of \$1 million.

The agency will continue to focus funding primarily on addressing the deferred maintenance and capital improvement backlog at existing facilities and disposing of unneeded facilities to optimize the use of future funding.

On the following pages, facility improvement projects are listed by region and station. Projects costing more than \$250,000 to complete are listed individually, while projects valued under \$250,000 are aggregated under the title "minor facility projects."

FY 2007 Facilities Projects
REGION 1 - NORTHERN REGION
(in thousands of dollars)

ID	State	District	Cong	Forest	Project Name	Fire	FA&O			Facilities Funds Breakout			Facility Deferred Maintenance Eliminated by FY 2007 Cost			OUTYEAR COST Construction Cost Beyond FY 2007								
							Const.	Maint.	Rec	Const.	Maint.	Rec	Const.	Maint.	Rec	FACILITIES	ROADS	TRAILS	FACILITIES	ROADS	TRAILS			
	All	All	All	Regionwide	Planning & Design	*	253	100	53	100	100	54	1,005	5,009	752									
	All	All	All	Regionwide	Minor Construction	**	3,240	1,105	2,135					214										
R101	MT	1		Custer	Jimmy Joe Campground Reconstruction	N	277	222	55			307	146											
R102	MT	1		Lewis & Clark	Senokate District Offices for	N	500	200	300				505											
R103	ID	1		Nez Percé	Grandville Air Center Office	N	728	611	117			45	150											
REGION 1 TOTAL							\$	4,998	2,016	417	\$	2,243	\$	322	\$	406	\$	1,806	\$	5,223	\$	752	\$	-

*Planning and design for projects costing more than \$250,000.
**Projects costing less than \$250,000.

FY 2007 Facilities Projects
REGION 2 - ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION
(in thousands of dollars)

ID	State	District	Cong	Forest	Project Name	Fire	FA&O			Facilities Funds Breakout			Facility Deferred Maintenance Eliminated by FY 2007 Cost			OUTYEAR COST Construction Cost Beyond FY 2007								
							Const.	Maint.	Rec	Const.	Maint.	Rec	Const.	Maint.	Rec	FACILITIES	ROADS	TRAILS	FACILITIES	ROADS	TRAILS			
	All	All	All	Regionwide	Planning & Design	*	440	100	70	150	103	6	200	4,807	789	150								
	All	All	All	Regionwide	Minor Construction	**	109	120	109															
	All	All	All	Regionwide	Prior Year Project Contract Admin. & Modification		18			18														
R201	WY	At-large		Bighorn	Hunter Campground & Trailhead	N	248	248				111	850	5	5	5								
R202	WY	At-large		Medicine Bow-Routt	Brush Creek WC Rehab	N	510	510					52	30										
R203	Neb	3		Nebraska	SO Addition/Pine Ridge RD	N	755	80	80				20	25										
R204	WY	At-large		Medicine Bow-Routt	Saratoga Shop Building	N	304	304					48	20										
R205	WY	At-large		Shoshone	Falls Campground	N	756			756	251	17	340	20										
R206	CO	3		San Juan	Cayton Campground	N	495			495	349	55	100											
R207	CO	3		Rio Grande	North Clear Creek Falls Overlook	N	219			219	95		70											
R208	CO	At-large		Pike-San Isabel, CC	Deserfield Campground	N	111			111	421	57	200											
	CO	5		Pike-San Isabel, CC	Squirrel Creek Recreation Area	N	389			389	211	29	180											
R210	CO	3		Uncomp. Gunnison	Roper Landscaping	N	108	108					97	30										
R211	KS	1		Pike-San Isabel, CC	Elkhart Purchase	N	288	288					380	20										
R212	WY	At-large		Shoshone	Wind River Storage	Y	1,899	1,669	40	309	124	122	2,587	8										
R213	WY	At-large		Big Horn	Boulder Park Campground	N	349			349	1,121	451	164											
REGION 2 TOTAL							\$	7,288	3,124	940	\$	1,324	\$	1,900	\$	1,121	\$	451	\$	4,964	\$	805	\$	164

*Planning and design for projects costing more than \$250,000.
**Projects costing less than \$250,000.

**FY 2007 Facilities Projects
REGION 3 - SOUTHWESTERN REGION**
(In thousands of dollars)

ID	State	District	Cong	Forest	Project Name	Fire	Fac?	FACILITIES	Facilities Funds Breakout			ROADS	TRAILS	Facility Deferred Maintenance Eliminated by FY 2007 Cost	OUTYEAR COST Construction Cost Beyond FY 2007		
									FA&O	Maint.	Rec				Const.	Maint.	Rec
All	All	All	All	Regionwide	Planning & Design	*	Fac?	446	300	46	100	816	299	7,011	2,126	-	
					Minor Construction	**		529	132	397							
R301	NM	3	Lincoln	Regionwide	Sacramento Administrative Site	N		1,952	1,952			297	1,445	215			
R302	AZ	1	Prescott	Regionwide	Thumb Butte Picnic Ground	N		460		92	368	194	117				
R303	AZ	3	Kalbar	Regionwide	Jacob Lake Campground	N		911			911	515	554				
R304	NM	2	Lincoln	Regionwide	Deerhead Campground	N		642			642	250	476				
R305	NM	3	Santa Fe	Regionwide	San Antonio Campground	N		889			889	291	565				
R306	NM	1	Cibola	Regionwide	Capulin Snow Play Area	N		508		167	341	50	85				
REGION 3 TOTAL								\$ 6,337	\$ 2,384	\$ 702	\$ 3,251	\$ 2,413	\$ -	\$ 3,541	\$ 7,226	\$ 2,126	\$ -

*Planning and design for projects costing more than \$250,000.

**Projects costing less than \$250,000.

**FY 2007 Facilities Projects
REGION 4 - INTERMOUNTAIN REGION**
(In thousands of dollars)

ID	State	District	Cong	Forest	Project Name	Fire	Fac?	FACILITIES	Facilities Funds Breakout			ROADS	TRAILS	Facility Deferred Maintenance Eliminated by FY 2007 Cost	OUTYEAR COST Construction Cost Beyond FY 2007		
									FA&O	Maint.	Rec				Const.	Maint.	Rec
All	All	All	All	Regionwide	Planning & Design	*	Fac?	113	35	25	53	52		2,150	720	-	
					Little Mill Campground Reconstruction	N		889			889	976	1,000				
R401	UT	2	Uinta	Regionwide	Redfish Lake Complex Deferred Mtc. Reduction Phase 1	N		391			391	311	307	138	350		
R402	ID	2	Sawtooth	Regionwide		N		1,493	35	25	1,433	1,339	1,307	2,288	1,070		
REGION 4 TOTAL								\$ 1,493	\$ 35	\$ 25	\$ 1,433	\$ 1,339	\$ -	\$ 1,307	\$ 2,288	\$ 1,070	\$ -

*Planning and design for projects costing more than \$250,000.

**Projects costing less than \$250,000.

FY 2007 Facilities Projects
REGION 5 - PACIFIC SOUTHWEST REGION
(in thousands of dollars)

ID	State	District	Forest	Project Name	Fire	Fac?	FACILITIES		FA&O		Facilities Funds Breakout		Facility Deferred Maintenance Eliminated by FY 2007 Cost	OUTYEAR COST Construction Cost Beyond FY 2007		
							Const.	Rec	Const.	Rec	Const.	Rec		Facilities	Roads	Trails
	CA	All	Regionwide	Planning & Design	*		594	100	250	100	144	649	7,614	442		
	CA	All	Regionwide	Minor Construction	**		735	443		292						
R501	CA	25	Angeles	Santa Clara Mohave RD Office	N		743	743			490					
R502	CA	25	Sierra	Pyro Net Storage Lockers	Y		586	586			489					
R503	CA	2	Lassen	Almanor Helibase	Y		586	586			489					
R504	CA	2	Lassen	Almanor Group Campground	N		760	760			1,230					
R505	CA	1	Six Rivers	Ship Mountain Lookout	Y		267	267			41					
R506	CA	2	Plumas	Challenge Barracks	Y		555	555			46					
R507	CA	44	San Bernardino	Keenwild Helibase	Y		527	527			440					
R508	CA	2	Shasta-Trinity	McCloud River Complex Phase II	N		287	287			86					
R509	CA	21	Sequoia	Peppermint WC Expansion	Y		548	548			240					
R510	CA	19	Sierra	Pine Point and Pine Slope	N		350	350			42					
R511	CA	4	Tahoe	Hobart WC Fire Station	Y		527	527			-					
R512	CA	4&1	LTCMU	Pope Beach Toilet Replacement	N		425	425			355					
				REGION 5 TOTAL			\$ 7,277	\$ 4,296	\$ 250	\$ 1,152	\$ 1,579	\$ 4,801	\$ 7,614	\$ 442		

*Planning and design for projects costing more than \$250,000.

**Projects costing less than \$250,000.

FY 2007 Facilities Projects
REGION 6 - PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION
(in thousands of dollars)

ID	State	District	Forest	Project Name	Fire	Fac?	FACILITIES		FA&O		Facilities Funds Breakout		Facility Deferred Maintenance Eliminated by FY 2007 Cost	OUTYEAR COST Construction Cost Beyond FY 2007		
							Const.	Rec	Const.	Rec	Const.	Rec		Facilities	Roads	Trails
	All	All	Regionwide	Planning & Design	*		495	300	95	100	1,513					
	All	All	Regionwide	Minor Construction	**		1,505	1,069			416					
R601	OR	2	Malheur	Forest Headquarters Office	N		2,970	2,770	200		297					
R602	WA	4	Okangon-Wenatchee	Salmon La Sac II	N		495	495			504					
R603	OR	3	Mt. Hood	MTH Historical Structures II	N		248	248			223					
R604	OR	4	Rogue River-Siskiyou	Scenic Illinois Reconstruction II	N		495	495			224					
R605	WA	4	Okangon-Wenatchee	25 Mile BoatHouse and Dock	N		495	495	295	630	521					
				REGION 6 TOTAL			\$ 6,834	\$ 4,654	\$ 295	\$ 1,255	\$ 3,135	\$ 3,475	\$ 200			

*Planning and design for projects costing more than \$250,000.

**Projects costing less than \$250,000.

FY 2007 Facilities Projects
 REGION 8 - SOUTHERN REGION
 (In thousands of dollars)

ID	State	Cong District	Forest	Project Name	Fire Fac?	FACILITIES	Facilities Funds Breakout				ROADS	TRAILS	Facility Deferred Maintenance Eliminated by FY 2007 Cost	OUTYEAR COST Construction Cost Beyond FY 2007			
							Const.	Maint.	FA&O	Rec				Const.	ROADS	TRAILS	FACILITIES
	All	All	Regionwide	Planning & Design	*	1,084	700	184	100	100	380						
	All	All	Regionwide	Minor Construction	**	446		446			350						
	All	All	Regionwide	Prior Year Project Contract Admin & Modifications		297	70	30	47	150	300						
R801	FL	6	Florida	Ocala Helibase	Y	248	248				50						
R802	TN	1	Cherokee	Paint Creek Corridor - Recreation Rehabilitation	N	327				327	233				300		
R803	FL	3	Florida	Clearwater Lake Recreation Area Bathhouse	N	495				495	418						
R804	AR	3	Ozark-St.F	Ozark-St. Francis Supervisors Office - Phase 2	N	1,782	591	1,191			1,250						
R805	FL	8	Florida	Lake Dorrr Recreation Area Bathhouse	N	287				287	263						
R806	AR	4	Ouachita	Ouachita Supervisors Office Build-out	N	1,663	1,663				-						
R807	TX	2	Texas	Ratcliff Lake Recreation Area - Water/Sanitation	N	257				257	257						
R808	AR	1	Ozark-St.Francis	Blanchard Swim Beach - Bathhouse Rehabilitation	N	337				337	282						
R809	MS	3	Mississippi	Turkey Fork Recreation Area - Rehabilitation	N	465				465	385				650	500	
R810	NC	11	North Carolina	Dry Falls Recreation Area - Rehabilitation	N	644				644	350				300	950	
R811	AR	3	Ouachita	Shady Lake Recreation Area - Bathhouse Rehabilitation	N	312				312	225						
REGION 8 TOTAL						\$ 8,644	\$ 3,272	\$ 1,405	\$ 593	\$ 3,374	\$ 922	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 12,410	\$ 1,450	\$ -

*Planning and design for projects costing more than \$250,000.

**Projects Costing less than \$250,000.

**FY 2007 Facilities Projects
REGION 9 - EASTERN REGION**
(In thousands of dollars)

ID	State	District	Cong	Forest	Project Name	Fire Fac?	FACILITIES	Facilities Funds Breakout			ROADS	TRAILS	Facility Deferred Maintenance Eliminated by FY 2007 Cost	OUTYEAR COST Construction Cost Beyond FY 2007		
								FA&O	Const.	Maint.				FACILITIES	ROADS	TRAILS
	All	All		Regionwide	Planning & Design Prior Year Project Contract Admin & Modifications	*	297	297			50			3,980	500	
	All	All		Regionwide		**	856	800	56		99					
R901	IL	19		Shawnee	Vienna Administrative Site Brownstown Administrative Site, Land Purchase	N	3,297	3,144	153		396	3,312				
R902	IN	4		Hoosier	Rhineland Office Purchase & Renovation	N	495	495					3,000	500		
R903	WI	7		Chequamegon-Nicolet	White Mountain Administrative Site - Phase 1	N	891	316	575		50	829				
R904	NH	2		White Mountain		N	2,295	2,295	784		743	4,141	6,336	250		
REGION 9 TOTAL							\$	8,131	\$	7,347	\$	-	\$	13,316	\$	1,250

*Planning and design for projects costing more than \$250,000.
**Projects Costing less than \$250,000.

**FY 2007 Facilities Projects
REGION 10 - ALASKA REGION**
(In thousands of dollars)

ID	State	District	Cong	Forest	Project Name	Fire Fac?	FACILITIES	Facilities Funds Breakout			ROADS	TRAILS	Facility Deferred Maintenance Eliminated by FY 2007 Cost	OUTYEAR COST Construction Cost Beyond FY 2007		
								FA&O	Const.	Maint.				FACILITIES	ROADS	TRAILS
	AK	At Large		Regionwide	Planning & Design Minor Construction Prior Year Project Contract Admin & Modifications	*	959	500	350	50	173	343				
	AK	At Large		Regionwide		**	986	326	660		223		6,286	1,300		
	AK	At Large		Regionwide			220	80	20	60	60					
R1001	AK	At Large		Chugach	Upper Russian Lake Cabin Kenai Lake Trailer Park Flex Housing	N	292		292			20				
R1002	AK	At Large		Chugach	Tenderfoot Campground	N	3,082	3,082			347					
R1003	AK	At Large		Chugach	Reconstruction	N	1,129		339		234	719				
R1004	AK	At Large		Tongass	Thomas Bay Crew Quarters SE Alaska Discovery Center	N	534	200	334			106				
R1005	AK	At Large		Tongass	Lighting Safety	N	671		671			350				
R1006	AK	At Large		Tongass	Remote Site Alternative Energy	N	287	287					580			
REGION 10 TOTAL							\$	8,160	\$	4,475	\$	704	\$	1,401	\$	1,538

*Planning and design for projects costing more than \$250,000.
**Projects Costing less than \$250,000.

**FY 2007 Facilities Projects
RESEARCH STATIONS**
(In thousands of dollars)

ID	State	District	Location	Project Name	Fire Fac?	FACILITIES	Facilities Funds Breakout			Facility Deferred Maintenance Eliminated by FY 2007 Cost	OUTYEAR COST Construction Cost Beyond FY 2007				
							FA&O Const.	FA&O Maint.	Rec Const.		Rec Maint.	FACILITIES	ROADS	TRAILS	FACILITIES
	All	All	Serviceswide	Planning & Design	*	410	350	60					4,680		
	All	All	Serviceswide	Minor Construction	**	824	824			110			832		
S001	WI	2	Forest Products Lab	FPL Modernization, Phase I	N	15,144	15,144			600					
S002	CA	4	Pacific Southwest	Mirov Lab Safety Upgrade	N	1,810	200	1,610		1,500					31,521
S003	CA	1	Pacific Southwest	Redwood Science Laboratory Building Upgrade	N	827	827			600					
S004	WI	2	Forest Products Lab	Replace Roof, B29	N	666	666			529					
S005	WV	1	Northern Research	Morgantown Greenhouse Addition	N	1,197	1,197			-					
S006	CT	3	Northern Research	Arsenic Lab Test Facility	N	366	366			-					
				RESEARCH TOTAL		\$ 21,244	\$ 18,908	\$ 2,336	\$ -	\$ 3,339	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 37,033	\$ -	\$ -

Note: North Central and North East Research Station merge to become Northern Research Station, Oct 1, 2006

*Planning and design for projects costing more than \$250,000.

**Projects Costing less than \$250,000.

**FY 2007 Facilities Projects
SUMMARY**
(In thousands of dollars)

	FACILITIES	Facilities Funds Breakout			Facility Deferred Maintenance Eliminated by FY 2007 Cost	OUTYEAR COST Construction Cost Beyond FY 2007				
		FA&O Const.	FA&O Maint.	Rec Const.		Rec Maint.	FACILITIES	ROADS	TRAILS	
Total Regions	\$ 59,162	\$ 31,603	\$ 4,820	\$ 8,045	\$ 27,599	\$ 10,183	\$ 14,694	\$ 63,382	\$ 9,395	\$ 839
Total Stations	\$ 21,244	\$ 18,908	\$ 2,336	\$ -	\$ 3,339	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 37,033	\$ -	\$ -
Subtotal	\$ 80,406	\$ 50,511	\$ 7,156	\$ 8,045	\$ 30,938	\$ 10,183	\$ 14,694	\$ 100,415	\$ 9,395	\$ 839
WO Program Management - Facilities Project List	\$ 2,909	\$ 1,827	\$ 259	\$ 291	\$ 532	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
TOTAL - Facilities	\$ 83,315	\$ 52,338	\$ 7,415	\$ 8,336	\$ 15,226	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

Budget Line Item Roads

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2005 Final	FY 2006 Enacted	Increase or Decrease		FY 2007 Budget	FY 2007 vs FY 2006
			Pay Costs	Program Changes		
Enacted Budget Authority						
Annual Appropriations	\$226,396	\$222,181	\$2,328	-\$41,722	\$182,787	-\$39,394
Emergency & Supplemental Appropriations *	\$55,544	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Enacted Budget Authority	\$281,940	\$222,181	\$2,328	-\$41,722	\$182,787	-\$39,394
Staff Years	1,824	1,766		-232	1,534	-232
Estimated Funding by Activity						
Maintain Passenger Car Roads	\$106,272	\$107,261		-\$27,474	\$79,787	-\$27,474
Maintain High Clearance & Closed Roads	\$30,035	\$29,624		-\$17,124	\$12,500	-\$17,124
Decommission Roads	\$8,450	\$9,003		-\$8,503	\$500	-\$8,503
Improve Roads	\$81,639	\$76,293		\$13,707	\$90,000	\$13,707

Annual Appropriations Acts - FY 2005 budget authority (BA) includes rescissions of 0.594 and 0.80 percent.

FY 2006 BA includes rescission of 0.476 percent and 1.0 percent.

*FY 2005 includes \$33,204 for hurricane damage related CI&M projects from P.L. 108-287 and \$22,340 from P.L. 109-13; FY 2006 includes \$3,107 from P.L. 109-148.

Annual Output Measure	FY 2005		FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2007 vs FY 2006
	Plan	Actual	Plan	Plan	
Miles of passenger car roads receiving maintenance	30,657	42,896	39,043	22,000	-17,043
Miles of high clearance and closed roads receiving maintenance	31,692	25,094	26,465	8,000	-18,465
Miles of roads decommissioned	770	938	355	350	-5
Miles of road reconstruction and capital improvement	824	333	548	450	-98

Program Description

The Roads program provides the resources necessary for management of the national forest road system (NFRS) through maintenance and capital improvements. The NFRS provides motor vehicle access needed to achieve the agency’s strategic plan goals and objectives. It also provides the access necessary for management, public use, and protection of national forest system (NFS) lands. Virtually all activities on the lands require travel over the road system to destinations where activities take place. Over 90 percent of NFRS use is by recreationists, who annually make over 205 million visits to recreation opportunities accessed by the road system. On November 9, 2005, the final travel management rule was published. Over the next few years, most national forests will engage the public and governmental agencies in travel planning to identify those roads, trails, and areas to be designated for motor vehicle use.

The Roads program provides for the management, planning, maintenance, and capital improvement of 6,500 bridges and 375,000 miles of national forest system roads. Twenty percent of the roads are open without restriction to all vehicle types (including passenger cars), 58 percent are open to pickups and other high-clearance vehicles, and 22 percent are closed.

Maintain Roads – This activity includes the maintenance and operation of national forest road system roads including bridges, and terminal facilities, such as parking lots, trailhead parking, camping spurs, and truck turnarounds.

Maintenance - This activity includes maintenance of the travel surface; roadside vegetation; drainage facilities; structures, including bridges; and traffic control devices, such as signs and gates. Operational maintenance levels 1 and 2 are assigned to roads intended for use by high clearance vehicles. The requirements of the Highway Safety Act do not apply. Maintenance level 2 roads are open to vehicle traffic. Maintenance level 1 roads are physically blocked to vehicular traffic, including Forest Service administrative vehicles, for periods of at least 1 year between uses. Maintenance levels 3, 4, and 5 are assigned to roads open and maintained for travel by passenger cars and other State highway legal vehicles. The requirements of the Highway Safety Act apply. Maintenance of the road system supports agency goals by perpetuating safe and efficient access over existing roads. These roads provide access for emergency responders and are sometimes the only escape routes for recreationists and local residents in the event of wildfire or other emergency situation.

Operations – This activity includes road management and transportation planning activities. Road management activities meet agency goals of ensuring effective public service by providing information about roads to users, coordinating conflicting activities on roads, ensuring that commercial users perform or pay for maintenance made necessary by their use, making annual road maintenance plans, and, most importantly, keeping roads safe. Transportation planning supports agency goals by providing transportation alternatives to decision makers. These activities are particularly important today. Transportation planning helps identify opportunities to reduce the number of open roads and the service levels of roads remaining open to what can be sustained in a safe and environmentally acceptable manner with available funding. This ensures compliance with safety requirements, environmental protection laws, and critical access needs.

Decommission Roads – Decommissioning terminates a road's utilization. Road decommissioning activities meet agency goals by eliminating the environmental effects of unneeded roads and by restoring land occupied by roads to a more natural state. Roads to be decommissioned include both NFS roads that are no longer needed for national forest management and unauthorized roads that exist on NFS lands. Decommissioning of roads is not an allowable use of appropriations under the authorizing statute. However, since FY 1991, language in annual appropriations bills has authorized use of a portion of appropriated Roads funds for decommissioning (up to \$15 million in FY 2005).

Improve Roads – This activity provides for capital improvements of national forest system roads including bridges, and terminal facilities, such as parking lots and campground spurs. Capital improvements include adding new miles to the transportation system through new construction, reclassifying unclassified roads, and rights-of-way acquisition; changing the function of existing roads to accommodate different user types, such as a logging road to a recreation road; and increasing capacity of an existing road, such as changing a single lane road or bridge to a two lane road or bridge. Capital improvements meet agency goals by reducing the deferred maintenance backlog. This activity includes providing engineering support for commercial timber sales, fuel treatment and land stewardship contracts.

FY 2005 Accomplishments

- Maintained 42,896 miles of passenger car roads. Of that, 30,529 miles (39 percent of all passenger car roads) met applicable standards at year-end.
- Constructed 112 miles of new roads which includes 80 miles under timber sale and land stewardship contract provisions.
- Reconstructed 788 miles of road as a capital improvement and included 511 miles under timber sale and land stewardship contract provisions.
- Restored 2,850 miles of roads damaged by storms in California and the southeast United States with emergency supplemental appropriations.
- Repaired 55 bridges and constructed 28 new bridges.
- Removed 47 bridges from the deficient bridge list.
- Decommissioned 938 miles of national forest system roads.

FY 2006 Program

- Maintain approximately 39,000 miles of road intended for use by passenger cars. About 25 percent of all passenger car roads will be maintained to applicable standards as a result of the work.
- Maintain approximately 26,000 miles of road intended for use by high clearance vehicles. About 20 percent of the roads will be considered maintained to applicable standards either as a result of the work or as a result of having been properly stabilized for future project use.
- Construct approximately 100 miles of new road.
- Reconstruct approximately 448 miles of roads.
- Increase planning, location, and design in support of proposed increased timber offering, stewardship acres, and fuels contract acres in FY 2007. Planning, location, and preliminary road design work should be completed at least 1 fiscal year prior to timber sale offer for satisfactory compliance with NEPA process requirements.
- Construct, repair, or replace approximately 80 bridges.
- Decommission approximately 355 miles of national forest system roads.
- Publish motor vehicle use maps covering 25 percent of the NFS and identify designated routes and areas.

FY 2007 Plans

- Increase engineering support of the Forest Products program.
- Maintain approximately 22,000 miles of road intended for use by passenger cars. About 10 percent of passenger car roads will be maintained to applicable standards as a result of the work.
- Maintain approximately 8,000 miles of road intended for use by high clearance vehicles. About 15 percent of the roads will be considered maintained to applicable standards either as a result of the work or as a result of having been properly stored for future project use.
- Construct approximately 90 miles of new road.
- Reconstruct approximately 360 miles of existing roads.
- Construct, repair, or replace approximately 50 bridges.
- Decommission approximately 350 miles of national forest system roads.
- Publish motor vehicle use maps covering 50 percent of the NFS and identifying designated routes and areas.

Justification of FY 2007 Program Changes

The FY 2007 President's Budget proposes \$183 million for Roads, a program decrease of approximately \$39 million from the FY 2006 enacted level. The agency will focus maintenance funds on implementing the travel management rule and on evaluating roads open to traffic so that open roads meet standards for public safety, resource protection, and critical access needs to support the agency's mission. To the extent practicable, roads naturally closed by landslides, floods, or other natural events will remain closed.

Budget Line Item **Trails**

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2005 Final	FY 2006 Enacted	Increase or Decrease		FY 2007 Budget	FY 2007 vs FY 2006
			Pay Costs	Program Changes		
Enacted Budget Authority						
Annual Appropriations	\$75,707	\$74,882	\$1,045	-\$15,586	\$60,341	-\$14,541
Emergency & Supplemental Appropriations*	\$9,216	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Enacted Budget Authority	\$84,923	\$74,882	\$1,045	-\$15,586	\$60,341	-\$14,541
Staff Years	809	793		-173	620	-173
Estimated Funding by Activity						
Maintain Trails	\$38,471	\$41,382		-\$5,873	\$35,509	-\$5,873
Improve Trails	\$37,236	\$33,500		-\$8,668	\$24,832	-\$8,668

Annual Appropriations Acts - FY 2005 budget authority (BA) includes rescissions of 0.594 and 0.80 percent.

FY 2006 BA includes rescission of 0.476 percent and 1.0 percent.

* FY 2005 includes \$8,416 for hurricane damage related CI&M projects from P.L. 108-287 and \$800 from P.L. 109-13; FY 2006 includes \$1,455 from P.L. 109-148

Annual Output Measure	FY 2005		FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2007 vs FY 2006
	Plan	Actual	Plan	Plan	
Miles of trails maintained to standard	20,612	25,208	20,577	12,700	-7,877
Miles of trail improved to standard	1,025	1,378	1,076	980	-96

Program Description

This program funds the maintenance, operations, and capital improvements of National Forest System (NFS) trails. It advances strategic goals by providing opportunity for high quality backcountry recreation and by maintaining trail systems. The NFS contains about 133,000 miles of trails, accounting for over half of the Nation’s inventoried trails. Approximately 100,000 miles of trails occur outside of wilderness areas, while approximately 33,000 miles are found inside wilderness areas. Forest Service trails include several historic and scenic trails.

The NFS trails system accommodates over 50 million recreation visitor days of cross-country skiing, hiking, horseback riding, mountain biking, and off-highway vehicle use a year. The NFS trails program helps support private sector annual outdoor product sales of \$10 billion (including footwear, backpacks, etc.).

Trails serve a wide constituency at a relatively low cost and are available for multiple uses, including: biking, hiking, motorcycling, riding all-terrain vehicles, and snowmobiling. Trails provide important transportation routes for firefighters, law enforcement, and other administrative personnel, in addition to recreation service partners and outfitter-guides operating on NFS lands. Publication of the Forest Service’s final travel management rule on November 9,

2005 ushers in a new era of planning for motor vehicle use on national forests and grasslands. Over the next few years, most national forests will engage the public and governmental agencies in travel planning to identify those roads, trails, and areas to be designated for motor vehicle use.

Trail maintenance protects capital investments by keeping trails open for access and protecting soil, vegetation and water quality, thus ensuring continued promotion of ecosystem health. Work includes clearing encroaching vegetation and fallen trees and repairing or improving trail signs, treadways, water drainage, and bridges.

The trails budget line item consists of two activities: Maintain Trail System (both annual and deferred maintenance) and Improve Trail System.

FY 2005 Accomplishments

- Volunteers (recreation and heritage combined) contributed \$34 million (about 73 percent) of the agency's \$46.5 million total appraised value of volunteer work, representing approximately 1,381 person years of work in recreation and heritage (approximately 79 percent), of the agency's 1,751 person-year total. Volunteers in the Trails program are the majority of the recreation and heritage program involvement.
- In partnership with other Federal agencies, tribal governments, States and local government and non-governmental organizations, the Forest Service continued efforts to construct additional miles of new trail, maintained existing trail segments, and surveyed and prepared projects for future trail work.
- Approximately 70 challenge cost-share projects were completed, with partners contributing over \$4.8 million in funding or in-kind services for trail operations (see Special Exhibits, Forest Service Partnerships for a detailed breakdown).
- Published the draft travel management rule to provide a better framework for managing motor vehicle use on roads, trails, and areas on NFS lands.
- Coordinated numerous trail projects with individuals, local clubs and organizations, and national partners and assisted local units with partner coordination.
- Participated in the national Adventure and Travel Tourism show in Washington, D.C.
- Worked with the American Hiking Society to cosponsor the nationally recognized annual Trails Day on public lands.
- Published the proposed interim directive for *Forest Service Trail Accessibility* and revised Forest Service Manual 2350 in the Federal Register on February 17, 2005.
- Completed review and refinement of Infrastructure Applications (Infra) Trails data requirements, and initiated needed refinements to the Infra Trails Module.
- Developed a national trail sampling process to be used beginning FY 2006, for the assignment of trail condition surveys. This replaces the previous 20 percent trail miles/year target.
- Worked with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), the National Park Service (NPS), and the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), to complete definitions of technical data parameters for Interagency Trail Data Standards (ITDS).

FY 2006 Program

- Emphasize the physical and mental health attributes of trail use and work by the Forest Service and interest groups in continued support of the President's Healthier US initiative.
- Strengthen partnerships with other Federal agencies, tribal governments, States and local government and non-governmental organizations to provide trail surveys, trail maintenance, and improvement projects.
- Publish a final regulation on travel management for managing motor vehicle use on roads, trails, and areas on NFS lands.
- Publish proposed agency directives implementing the travel management regulation for public comment.
- Develop and implement a schedule for travel planning and designation of roads, trails, and areas for motor vehicle use.
- Publish travel management maps covering 25 percent of the NFS that identify designated routes and areas.
- Finalize development of Infra Trails Access & Travel Management (ATM), and support training development and initial implementation in coordination with Roads ATM.
- Begin development and testing of eTRACS prototype, an electronic portable device for compiling trail condition information in the field.
- Update the Trail Assessment and Condition Surveys (TRACS) User Guide and collaborate with San Dimas Technology and Development Center in the development of TRACS Field Guide. Deliver 1-week national TRACS train-the-trainer session.
- Participate on the ITDS Team to coordinate and implement ITDS tasks with geographic information system (GIS) community. Implement an interagency pilot test in the greater Yellowstone area.
- Participate in the 18th National Trails Symposium in Iowa and Illinois.
- Work with the Interagency Trails Council [NPS, BLM, Federal Highways Administration (FHWA), and FWS] and other partners including the Rails-to-Trails Conservancy on specific issues related to national, scenic, and historic trails. Renew the memorandum of understanding (MOU) with other agencies for interagency coordination and cooperation on National Scenic and Historic trails.
- Revise and enhance the MOU between the Forest Service and the International Mountain Biking Association.
- Work with the American Hiking Society to cosponsor the national trails day events on NFS lands.
- Continue to work with forests in the Gulf Coast Region in rehabilitation of trails impacted by hurricanes.

FY 2007 Plans

- Emphasize protection and management of the national scenic and historic trails and enhance opportunities to work with partners in trail stewardship.
- Strengthen partnerships with other Federal agencies, tribal governments, States and local government, and non-governmental organizations to provide for trail surveys, trail maintenance, and improvement projects.

- Publish final directives implementing the travel management regulation.
- Accomplish designation of motor vehicle routes and areas according to the approved schedule.
- Publish travel management maps covering 50 percent of the NFS that identify designated routes and areas.

Justification of FY 2007 Program Changes

The FY 2007 President's Budget proposes a reduction of \$14.5 million from the FY 2006 enacted level. The agency will encourage field units in FY 2007 to use a minimum of \$5 million of Trails program funds to help foster new and expand existing partnerships to achieve the purposes of this budget line item.

The program will focus activities on the highest priority projects. The Forest Service will target work to implement the travel management rule; improve the settings for outdoor recreation; improve visitor satisfaction with NFS trails and services; improve educational opportunities for the public about the values of conservation, land stewardship, and responsible recreation; strengthen relationships with private entities and volunteer-based and non-profit organizations; and establish professionally managed partnerships and intergovernmental cooperative efforts.

The program will continue to focus on management and protection of the national scenic and historic trails. The agency recognizes these trails are increasingly important to Congress and the American public and will continue to enhance opportunities to work with partners in trail stewardship.

There will also be an increased emphasis on performance measures and accountability for the trails program. A primary goal will be to use new technology and training to evaluate the condition of the NFS trails.

Budget Line Item **Deferred Maintenance and Infrastructure Improvement**

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2005 Final	FY 2006 Enacted	Increase or Decrease		FY 2007 Budget	FY 2007 vs FY 2006
			Pay Costs	Program Changes		
Enacted Budget Authority						
Annual Appropriations	\$13,829	\$12,809	\$65	-\$3,541	\$9,333	-\$3,476
Emergency & Supplemental Appropriations	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Enacted Budget Authority	\$13,829	\$12,809	\$65	-\$3,541	\$9,333	-\$3,476
Staff Years	54	49		-10	39	-10

Annual Appropriations Acts - FY 2005 budget authority (BA) includes rescissions of 0.594 and 0.80 percent.
 FY 2006 BA includes rescission of 0.476 percent and 1.0 percent.

Program Description

This program complements the Facilities, Roads, and Trails budget line items and directs the use of funds specifically toward reducing the backlog of deferred maintenance. The program supports the agency’s goals by assisting the respective Capital Improvement and Maintenance (CI&M) program in providing safe, secure, and appropriate access to National Forest System (NFS) lands and services while protecting water quality and ecological conditions.

In FY 2006, the Forest Service Facility Realignment and Enhancement Act (Title V, Appropriations Act, P.L. 109-54) was enacted. This Act will support the agency goal of reducing the facilities backlog 25 percent by 2010 and create incentives to further reduce the backlog. This legislation authorizes the sale of unneeded administrative sites and the use of receipts for acquisition, maintenance, reconstruction and construction. Additionally, the FY 2006 appropriation bill authorized the agency to assess all funds available to the agency for the purpose of performing facilities maintenance on Fire, Administrative and Other (FA&O) and major visitor center facilities (Title III, Administrative Provisions, P.L. 109-54). (See Special Exhibit, Deferred Maintenance Backlog, for more discussion).

Deferred Maintenance – Maintenance that is not performed as needed or scheduled is referred to as deferred maintenance. Deferred maintenance leads to deterioration of performance, increased costs to repair, and a decrease in the value of the infrastructure. Deferred maintenance work can include the repair, rehabilitation, or replacement of infrastructure. It can include work needed to meet laws, regulations, codes, best management practices, and other applicable standards. It can also include demolition, dismantling, and disposing of unneeded infrastructure.

Infrastructure Improvement – Capital improvements can include the construction of new infrastructure, alteration of existing infrastructure to change its function, and the expansion of existing infrastructure to increase capacity. Improvements are often required to maintain public

service capability or recreational opportunities. Capital improvement projects eliminate deferred maintenance and provide mission-critical infrastructure.

FY 2005 Accomplishments

- Directed funds towards critical health, safety, and maintenance projects and infrastructure-related resource mitigation throughout the NFS, as well as at research stations.
- Corrected deficiencies in buildings, campgrounds, and water and wastewater systems. Projects addressed needs such as security, fire alarms, and sprinkler systems; radon and lead paint abatement; asbestos removal; electrical and mechanical systems; roofs; doors; windows; toilet facilities; water and wastewater treatment and distribution systems; accessibility; and demolition of unsafe or unneeded infrastructure.
- Roads projects included bridge and guardrail replacements, safety turnouts for major recreation developments, assessment of culverts for fish passage, signing and marking for user safety, major culvert repairs, and road surfacing.
- Trails projects included major trail reconstruction, including bridges for cross-country skiing, snowmobiles, horses, and hikers; rehabilitation of historic and scenic trails; and replacing trail structures such as waterbars and drain dips.
- A \$6.9 million earmark for Regions 5 and 6 was used to replace the most critical fish passage barrier culverts with more suitable structures such as bottomless arches, box culverts, and bridges; resetting perched culverts at stream grade; and eliminating inlet and outlet restrictions.
- Examples of FY 2005 projects funded with Deferred Maintenance and Infrastructure Improvement funds include:
 - ORV Trail Maintenance, Wayne National Forest, OH – Repaired ORV trails damaged by flooding caused by Hurricanes Ivan and Francis in 2004.
 - Brevoort Dam, Hiawatha National Forest, MI - Eliminated approximately \$71,000 of critical deferred maintenance and reduced annual maintenance cost by several thousand dollars. Replaced the dam's walkway which serves as a trail bridge with a safe American Disability Act (ADA) approved structure.
 - Snider Water System, Olympic National Forest, WA – Replaced a 37-year old redwood water tank and the 58-year old water distribution lines.
 - Scout Mountain Road, Caribou-Targhee National Forest, ID – Reconstructed the last 2.9 miles of road using recycled asphalt surface.
 - Libby Creek Phase 2, Kootenai National Forest, MT - Protected the water quality in the stream important to bull trout spawning, which also provided a higher degree of user safety.
 - Meadow Fork Culvert Replacement, Malheur National Forest, OR – Improved fish passage to enhance spawning areas for Bull Trout. Replaced two 48" culverts and a overflow culvert with a 50 foot modular bridge.
 - Sleepy Hollow Culvert Removal, Olympic National Forest, WA - Decommissioned 8.9 miles of road and converted to a trail. Removed several culverts, including ones that were a barrier to Cutthroat Trout, restoring 1.4 miles of habitat.

FY 2006 Program

Similar to the FY 2005 program, the FY 2006 program will continue to focus on critical deferred maintenance pertaining to health and safety deficiencies. The program includes the following typical projects:

- Facility health and safety projects will include roof repairs, structural repairs, radon and lead based paint abatement, asbestos removal, mechanical and electrical system repairs, security improvements, and accessibility improvements. Additionally, efforts will be made under this program to dispose of or decommission facilities for which the backlog of maintenance has increased to a point where it is no longer economically feasible to keep the facility operational.
- Water and wastewater systems projects will address those systems that do not currently meet Clean Water Act, Safe Drinking Water Act, state, or industry standards for protecting public health.
- Roads projects will include guardrail replacement, slope stabilization, bridge repairs, and road resurfacing in order to protect public users. Efforts may also include decommissioning roads that can no longer be economically maintained.
- Trails projects will include reconstruction and repair of multi-use trails and bridges in order to protect both users and the watersheds. These projects will include drainage and erosion control, elevating sections across flood prone areas, and redefining trails where multiple trails now exist.
- Dam projects will focus on “high hazard” dams to ensure adequate spillway capacity and to meet current seismic standards.
- A \$1.9 million earmark will further reduce barriers to fish and other aquatic organism passage in Regions 5 and 6. In addition to the earmark, infrastructure investment funds will be used to eliminate the most critical fish barriers across the Nation. While some of the most critical problems are being eliminated, a large backlog of inadequately sized and placed drainage structures will remain across the national forest road and trail system.

FY 2007 Plans

- The program will address approximately 100 of the most critical health and safety and infrastructure related improvements.

Justification of FY 2007 Program Changes

The FY 2007 President’s Budget request proposes a decrease of approximately \$3.4 million below the FY 2006 enacted level. The FY 2007 program of work will focus on the most critical health and safety infrastructure projects to improve the overall condition of existing Forest Service facilities, roads, and trails. Reducing the deferred maintenance backlog will continue to be funded through the other Capital Improvement and Maintenance budget line items. In FY 2006, the Forest Service Facility Realignment and Enhancement Act (Title V, Appropriations Act, P.L. 109-54) was enacted. This Act will support the agency goal of reducing the facilities backlog 25 percent by 2010 and create incentives to further reduce the backlog.

Chapter 11

Land Acquisition

Appropriation Land Acquisition

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2005 Final	FY 2006 Enacted	Increase or Decrease		FY 2007 Budget	FY 2007 vs FY 2006
			Pay Costs	Program Changes		
Enacted Budget Authority						
Annual Appropriations	\$61,007	\$41,875	\$232	-\$17,032	\$25,075	-\$16,800
Emergency & Supplemental Appropriations	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Enacted Budget Authority	\$61,007	\$41,875	\$232	-\$17,032	\$25,075	-\$16,800
Staff Years	120	118		-16	102	-16
Estimated Funding By Activity						
Land Acquisition Management*	\$12,819	\$12,317		-\$4,020	\$8,297	-\$4,020
Purchase Land*	\$48,188	\$29,558		-\$12,780	\$16,778	-\$12,780

Annual Appropriations Acts - FY 2005 budget authority (BA) includes rescissions of 0.594 and 0.80 percent.

FY 2006 BA includes rescissions of 0.476 percent and 1.0 percent.

* Purchase Land includes critical inholdings, including wilderness protection and land equalization cash payments. In budget justifications prior to FY 2006, cash equalizations were reported under land acquisition management.

Annual Output Measure	FY 2005		FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2007 vs FY 2006
	Plan	Actual	Plan	Plan	
Number of acres acquired or donated*	52,775	48,216	37,345	20,620	-16,725

*Activity "National Forest System acres acquired" redefined for FY 2007

Appropriation Acquisition of Lands for National Forests Special Acts

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2005 Final	FY 2006 Enacted	Increase or Decrease		FY 2007 Budget	FY 2007 vs FY 2006
			Pay Costs	Program Changes		
Enacted Budget Authority						
Annual Appropriations	\$1,054	\$1,053	\$0	\$1	\$1,053	\$0
Emergency & Supplemental Appropriations	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Enacted Budget Authority	\$1,054	\$1,053	\$0	\$1	\$1,053	\$0
Staff Years	0	0		0	0	0

Annual Appropriations Acts - FY 2005 budget authority (BA) includes rescissions of 0.594 and 0.80 percent.

FY 2006 BA includes rescissions of 0.476 percent and 1.0 percent.

Appropriation Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2005 Final	FY 2006 Enacted	Increase or Decrease		FY 2007 Budget	FY 2007 vs FY 2006
			Pay Costs	Program Changes		
Enacted Budget Authority						
Annual Appropriations	\$231	\$231	\$80	-\$79	\$231	\$0
Emergency & Supplemental Appropriations	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Enacted Budget Authority	\$231	\$231	\$80	-\$79	\$231	\$0
Staff Years	2	0		0	0	0

Annual Appropriations Acts - FY 2005 budget authority (BA) includes rescissions of 0.594 and 0.80 percent.
 FY 2006 BA includes rescissions of 0.476 percent and 1.0 percent.

Program Description

The Land Acquisition program allows the Forest Service to acquire lands, waters, and related interests within the National Forest System (NFS) for public access for outdoor recreation; timber production; mineral extraction; conservation of wildlife and threatened and endangered species habitat; acquisition of wetland and riparian areas; the protection of water quality and supply, air quality, significant cultural resources; and rare ecological areas that promote biological diversity. It is a commitment to working with partners to protect important lands, to conserve open space and to preserve special forests and coastal areas. Lands acquired through the Land and Water Conservation Fund (L&WCF) help to reduce future management costs, respond to urban and community needs, and conserve the integrity of undeveloped lands and their conversion to incompatible uses. There are many non-profit conservation partners that annually assist local communities and the Forest Service to ensure that these public benefits are being served.

The Land Acquisition program is comprised of the following activities:

- Acquisition management funds, a sub-activity within the Land Acquisition program, are used to cover expenses needed to complete land acquisitions, including costs associated with title search, appraisals, land acquisition surveys, legal document preparation, and personnel costs associated with those employees who perform these tasks. Acquisition management funds are also used for the administrative costs associated with exchanges and donations when the land acquired through these methods are within an approved project area.
- Land Purchase funds are used for payment of the cost of purchased lands.
- Cash Equalization funds are used for payments for those exchanges that would otherwise qualify for purchase.

Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts provides for the acquisition of lands for watershed protection, minimizing soil erosion, and rehabilitation on specified national forests in Nevada, Utah, and California.

Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges provides for the use of funds collected from the exchange or sale of National Forest System lands with State, county, or municipal governments; public school authorities; or non-Federal parties, when in the public interest to do so.

Independent Reviews

The Forest Service Land Acquisition program was evaluated using the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) for FY 2005 and was reassessed for the FY 2007 budget cycle. The reassessment resulted in a rating of “adequate.” The new improvement plan includes establishing national priorities for the allocation of funds, linking the agency strategic plan with land acquisition goals and establishing new efficiency measures.

FY 2005 Accomplishments

- Finalized a joint long-term national plan with the Department of the Interior that identifies acreage goals and conservation objectives for Federal land acquisitions pursuant to House Report 108-195.
- Acquired 48,216 acres of land. Highlights of some of the major acquisitions include:

Rye Creek, Bitterroot National Forest, Region 1

Allocation: \$3,600,000

Acreage: 5,750.68

This acquisition blocks up the last of the large “checkerboard” private inholding on the Bitterroot National Forest within the headwaters of the Rye Creek, Little Sleeping Child and Sleeping Child drainages and provides continued public access for an array of recreational activities, to include but not limited to, hunting, hiking, fishing, sight seeing, and horseback riding. The Sleeping Child drainage contains resident populations of both cutthroat and bull trout. These populations are considered an important part to the statewide conservation strategy to maintain a viable population of these respective species within their historic range. This acquisition is within a critical elk migration corridor and provides important elk and deer winter range at lower elevations.

Schwend Ranch, Custer National Forest, Region 1

Allocation: \$1,920,000

Acreage: 959.49

This acquisition secured a private inholding within the Pryor Mountains in the Sage Creek drainage. Three major ecological land provinces converge in the Pryor Mountains which is considered an ecological hot spot for habitat and species diversity ranging from semi-desert to subalpine setting. About 50 rare plant species in Montana are known to occur in the Pryor Mountains. The Pryor Mountains are an important recreational resource and backyard destination for Billings – the largest city in Montana. Through this acquisition, public access has been secured for an array of recreational activities, i.e., hiking, backpacking, wildlife viewing, spelunking, cross country skiing, birding, wildflower viewing, firewood collection, fishing and hunting.

*Olliffe Ranch, Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest, Region 1**Allocation: \$1,977,500**Acreage: 1,521*

The Olliffe Ranch is centrally located between the Lee Metcalf Wilderness Area, the Yellowstone National Park and the Wall Creek State Wildlife Management Area. The objectives of the conservation easement are to protect, and enhance critical wildlife habitat for elk and grizzly bears; maintain streams, ponds and open space; and to provide additional public access within a traditional ranching community.

*Mesita Blanca, Santa Fe National Forest, Region 3**Allocation: \$2,310,000**Acreage: 796.35*

The Santa Fe National Forest and the Pueblo of Jemez border this 796-acre parcel. The majority of the property is located on a high mesa overlooking the valley to the South, West and North. It is highly visible to Forest visitors traveling along New Mexico State Highway 4 on their way to visiting the nearby Jemez National Recreation Area. The purchase protects a dramatic and scenic backdrop from potential residential development. This property contains significant archeological sites. cursory surveys have indicated this area has similar site densities as adjacent national forest lands where the number of sites per acre is considered the highest density of any area on the Santa Fe National Forest. These important archeological sites are now protected.

*Camp Armistead Purchase, Cherokee National Forest, Region 8**Allocation: \$219,520**Acreage: 27.44*

The Cherokee National Forest recently acquired the actual site of a historic location known as Camp Armistead and includes a portion of the Unicoi Turnpike. The Camp Armistead site is the location of the only Federal military installation located in the Cherokee Nation prior to the Trail of Tears. Tragically, it was also used as a primary stockade and holding area along the Trail of Tears, and is a centerpiece for the Unicoi Turnpike/Trace, which runs from South Carolina to Tennessee. Camp Armistead, and the Unicoi Turnpike, marks the early history of this country, and much of its prehistory. The private landowner's plans included having this tract surveyed and subdivided. The acquisition of this historic site will allow for preservation and management of this rare and endangered resource.

*The Roan Mountain/Big Ridge Tract, Region 8**Allocation: \$259,064**Acreage: 199.28*

This in-holding lies on the slopes of Big Ridge in the Roan Mountain area of Carter County, Tennessee, on the headwaters of Doe River near the NC/TN state line. The slopes and peaks of this tract are covered with a mixed hardwood forest, with elevations that range from 2,600 to 4,000 feet. The property ties together fragmented and isolated national forest ownership and adjoins Roan Mountain State Park, one of Tennessee's premier state parks which enjoys a high visitor count and features camping, cabin rentals, a historic farm, trout fishing, hiking trails, and vistas. Nearby is the 6,285-foot summit of Roan Mountain, an environmentally sensitive highlands area known for its unique flora, including scenic rhododendron gardens

amid spruce-fir forests and grassy balds. Views from and to the property are outstanding. This property was in danger of being sold for private development, complicating national forest management and limiting public benefits and uses.

Stony Creek Tract, Cherokee National Forest, Region 8

Allocation: \$206,100

Acreage: 48.81

This tract is a total in-holding bounded on all four sides by national forest land and is situated along State Highway 91 on the headwaters of Stony Creek and adjoins the Stony Creek Scenic Area. The acquisition of this tract accomplished goals and objectives of the Forest Plan by consolidating national forest lands, eliminating approximately 1.2 miles of boundary line, 4 corners and providing protection to the Stony Creek Scenic Area. The acquisition of this tract also provided protection and enhancement to the headwaters and upper watershed of Stony Creek, and will also provide additional out door recreational opportunities. Several smaller tributaries originate within the Cherokee National Forest and then flow across and converge on the subject property to form Stony Creek, a major stream and prominent trout fishery in Carter County. This purchase protects forest resources, provides enhanced public recreational opportunities, helps reduce or eliminate impacts from invasive species, as well as protects wildlife resource values, and a critical watershed and fishery.

Trust for Public Land, Great Lakes/Great Lands, Michigan, Region 9

Allocation: \$1,610,000

Acreage: 2,742.78

Several threatened and endangered species are known to use this property. The area has the highest density of wolves anywhere within the Ottawa National Forest. Unique bluffs and cliffs provide excellent habitat for peregrine falcons and high potential for several rare plants. Bald eagles nest near the property and several streams flow through the property. This acquisition provides critical snowmobile trail connectors, which provides economic benefits to the surrounding communities. This acquisition also provides corridors between blocks of public land, which would most likely be lost to fragmentation if the lands were not owned by a public agency.

FY 2006 Program

- Work is underway to acquire 24 projects as displayed on Table A. Highlights of some of the major acquisitions include:

Blackfoot Challenge, Lolo and Helena National Forests, Region 1

Allocation: \$9,861,000

Acreage: 12,039

The Blackfoot River watershed serves as a buffer and linkage zone for wildlife moving in and out of the Bob Marshall/Scapegoat Wilderness Area complex and the Mission Mountain Wilderness, to the lower Clark Fork drainage and the Garnet and Sapphire Ranges. This movement is facilitated by the Blackfoot River's rich vegetative and aquatic diversity and relatively unfragmented public and private ownership. Fragmentation of large private ownerships from subdivision and development is a primary threat to habitats and social

structure changes in the watershed. This ecosystem supports the largest population of grizzly bears in the lower 48 States. The Blackfoot River and its tributaries provide habitat for native westslope cutthroat trout and bull trout. Associated with the Blackfoot are numerous wetland, riparian, and forestland vegetation associations. The rich raptor habitat provides seasonal and year-long foraging and nesting for bald eagles, golden eagles, osprey, red-tailed hawks, and great horned owls. In addition to hunting and fishing, the area is popular for swimming, rafting, picnicking, camping, hiking, and snowmobiling.

Swan Valley Conservation Project, Flathead NF, Region 1

Allocation: \$3,000,000

Acreage: 1,500

The Upper Swan Valley Project Plan is part of a multi-year program to acquire critical lands within a checkerboard land ownership pattern. With input and assistance from local groups and public agencies, The Trust for Public Land, the Flathead National Forest, and Plum Creek Timberlands have compiled a long-range plan that involves the public acquisition of an average of 1,500 acres per year for the next 5 years. The plan provides a protection strategy for the most critical lands and addresses ecological, recreational, and economic resources. The acquisitions will ensure more consistent land management and greatly reduce the threat of development and accelerated land fragmentation in a high-risk wildland fire environment resulting in reduction of risk and loss from catastrophic wildland fire for future communities.

Goose Creek-Smith River, Six Rivers National Forest, Region 5

Allocation: \$1,000,000

Acreage: 1,500

The Smith River, on California's north coast, is the state's only major un-dammed river system. The river's, clear and cold waters flow through redwood and Douglas fir forests, supporting the State's healthiest wild runs of Chinook salmon, steelhead, and coastal cutthroat trout. Over 75 percent of the Smith River watershed lies within the Smith River National Recreation Area. The purchase would complement the recreation and scenic state and local parks in the area including California's Jedediah State Park and both Redwood State and National Parks. The property has retained much of its natural appearance and is an integral part of the surrounding National Forest contributing multiple recreation opportunities including hiking, camping, fishing, hunting, horseback riding, snowmobiling and observing wildlife. In addition to recreational opportunities associated with the property itself, acquisition will also secure needed public access to adjacent NFS lands now blocked by this large inholding. The Goose Creek parcel will also promote effective management of a critical spawning and rearing stream habitat which is now divided between the private land owner and the Forest Service.

FY 2007 Plans

- Initiate acquisition on 17 projects displayed on Table B.
- Emphasize acquisition on the highest priority lands that provide public access for high-quality outdoor recreational opportunities on NFS land and reduce the conversion of forests, grasslands, and aquatic and riparian ecosystems to incompatible uses in order to improve and

maintain ecological conditions for Federally listed and candidate species, species of concerns, and species of interest.

- Emphasize the acquisition of lands through land exchange and rights-of-way acquisitions.

Justification of FY 2007 Program Changes

The FY 2007 President's Budget has proposed a decrease of \$16.8 million below the FY 2006 enacted level. This budget will provide approximately \$16.8 million for land acquisition projects and \$8.3 million for acquisition management. At this level of funding, the agency will concentrate on the acquisition of lands in backlog from previously appropriated funding. Emphasis on new acquisitions will be placed on a limited number of critical projects that will provide public access for outdoor recreation and improve and maintain ecological conditions for threatened and endangered species on NFS lands.

Funding is not being requested for cash equalization or inholdings from private landowners. If a cash equalization payment by the United States is needed for a recreation or wildlife purpose, funds from those programs under the NFS account would be used. The agency will make every effort to configure exactly equal land exchanges; although this may not always be possible.

Tables for the proposed land acquisitions programs for FY 2006 and FY 2007 are found on the following pages.

Table A
FY 2006 Proposed Land Acquisition Program
(Dollars in Thousands)

Project	Forest	State	Performance Objective(s)^{1/}	Amount^{2/}
Arkansas Forests	Multiple	AR	3.1,5.1,6.3	\$985
Blackfoot River Community Project	Helena/Lolo	MT	3.1,5.1,6.3	\$5,911
Bonneville Shoreline Trail	Multiple	UT	3.1,5.1,6.3	\$1,478
Columbia River Gorge	Multiple	OR/WA	3.1,5.1,6.3	\$1,478
Delta National Forest	Delta	MS	3.1,5.1,6.3	\$1,478
Daniel Boone	Daniel Boone	KY	3.1,5.1,6.3	\$739
Minnesota Wilderness	Chippewa/Superior	MN	3.1,5.1,6.3	\$123
Greater Yellowstone Area	Multiple	MT/ID	3.1,5.1,6.3	\$985
Green Mountain National Forest	Green Mountain	VT	3.1,5.1,6.3	\$493
Goose Creek-Smith River	Six Rivers	CA	5.1,6.3	\$985
High Elk Corridor	White River	CO	3.1,5.1,6.3	\$493
High Uintas	Wasatch-Cache	UT	3.1,5.1,6.3	\$690
Hoosier Unique Areas	Hoosier	IN	3.1,5.1,6.3	\$247
I-90 Corridor	Okanogan/Wenatchee	WA	3.1,5.1	\$960
Illinois Disappearing Habitat	Shawnee	IL	5.1, 6.3	\$247
Lady C Ranch	Black Hills	SD	3.1, 6.3	\$739
Middle Yuba-Baker Pass	Tahoe	CA	3.1,5.1,6.3	\$493
Pacific Crest Trail	Multiple	CA/OR/WA	3.1,6.3	\$493
Spring Hill	Helena	MT	3.1,5.1,6.3	\$591
Selway Valley Preserve	Beaverhead/Deerlodge	MT	5.1,6.3	\$985
Swan Valley	Flathead	MT	5.1,6.3	\$2,956
Thunder Mountain	Payette	ID	3.1,5.1,6.3	\$985
Wayne National Forest	Wayne	OH	5.1,6.3	\$591
Wisconsin Wild Waterways			3.1,5.1,6.3	\$2,956
Total Purchase				\$28,080
Acquisition Management				\$12,317
Critical Inholdings/Wilderness Protection		Multiple		\$985
Land Exchange Equalization Payment		Multiple		\$493
Total				\$41,875

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

^{2/} Includes rescission of 0.476 percent. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Table B
FY 2007 Proposed Land Acquisition Program
(Dollars in Thousands)

Project	Forest	State	Performance Objective(s)^{1/}	Amount
Cartwright Ranch	Tonto	AZ	3.1,5.1,6.3	\$1,000
Cascade Checkerboard	Mt Baker-Snoqualmie/ Wenatchee	WA	3.1,5.1,6.3	\$1,000
Columbia River Gorge	Multiple	OR/WA	3.1,5.1,6.3	\$1,000
Georgia Mountains	Chattahoochee-Oconee	GA	3.1,5.1,6.3	\$1,500
Great Lakes/Great Lands	Huron-Manistee/Ottawa/ Hiawatha	MI	3.1,5.1,6.3	\$678
Greater Yellowstone Area	Multiple	MT, ID, WY	3.1,5.1,6.3	\$606
Hoosier Unique Areas	Hoosier	IN	3.1,5.1,6.3	\$1,000
Lady C	Black Hills	SD	3.1,5.1,6.3	\$500
Little Missouri River (Ebert Ranch/ Horse Creek)	Dakota Prairie Grasslands	ND	3.1,5.1,6.3	\$4,500
Minnesota Wilderness	Chippewa/Superior	MN	3.1,5.1,6.3	\$500
Ophir Valley	Uncompahgre	CO	3.1,5.1,6.3	\$850
Oregon Dunes	Siuslaw	OR	3.1,5.1,6.3	\$500
Pacific NW Streams	Multiple	OR/WA	3.1,5.1,6.3	\$1,000
Packard Ranch	Coconino	AZ	3.1,5.1,6.3	\$500
Salado Canyon Bridal Veil Falls	Lincoln	NM	3.1,5.1,6.3	\$544
Tejon Ranch (Pacific Crest Trail)	Angeles/Los Padres	CA	3.1,5.1,6.3	\$600
Wayne Select Lands	Wayne	OH	3.1,5.1,6.3	\$500
Total Purchase				\$16,778
Acquisition Management				\$8,297
Critical Inholdings/Wilderness Protection		Multiple		0
Land Exchange Equalization Payment		Multiple		0
Total				\$25,075

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

Chapter 12

Other Appropriations

Range Betterment Fund

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2005 Final	FY 2006 Enacted	Increase or Decrease		FY 2007 Budget	FY 2007 vs FY 2006
			Pay Costs	Program Changes		
Enacted Budget Authority						
Annual Appropriations	\$2,472	\$3,130	\$19	\$783	\$3,932	\$802
Emergency & Supplemental Appropriations	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Enacted Budget Authority	\$2,472	\$3,130	\$19	\$783	\$3,932	\$802
Staff Years	16	19		0	19	0

Annual Output Measure	FY 2005		FY 2006 Plan	FY 2007 Plan	FY 2007 vs FY 2006
	Plan	Actual			
Structures Improved	600	422	600	590	-10

Program Description

The Range Betterment Fund is a self-generating fund derived from 50 percent of moneys received during the prior fiscal year from grazing fees within the 16 Western States pursuant to section 401 of P.L. 94-579 as amended. The Range Betterment program provides for range improvements (including seeding) to improve forage conditions; construct water developments to aid in livestock distribution; build fences to control livestock use patterns or protect sensitive resources; and make other improvements to or on the land. Funds may also be used to treat noxious weeds that are present as a result of permitted livestock grazing. The work is carried out on the ranger districts of national forest lands; six percent or less of the funding may be used for administrative expenses. Accomplishments for the Range Betterment program are not accounted for separately, but rather in conjunction with the Vegetation and Watershed Management and Grazing Management Budget Line Items. Fiscal year (FY) 2006 and 2007 planned accomplishments are estimates for the Range Betterment portion of the funding.

FY 2005 Accomplishments

- Constructed approximately 422 structural improvements to manage livestock use patterns or to protect national forest lands.

FY 2006 Program

- Construct approximately 600 structural improvements to manage livestock use patterns or to protect national forest lands.

FY 2007 Plans

- Construct approximately 590 structural improvements to manage livestock use patterns or to protect national forest lands.

Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Forest and Rangeland Research

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2005 Final	FY 2006 Enacted	Increase or Decrease		FY 2007 Budget	FY 2007 vs FY 2006
			Pay Costs	Program Changes		
Enacted Budget Authority						
Annual Appropriations	\$64	\$63	\$0	\$0	\$63	\$0
Emergency & Supplemental Appropriations	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Enacted Budget Authority	\$64	\$63	\$0	\$0	\$63	\$0
Staff Years	3	0		0	0	0

Program Description

For FY 2005, donations were received from individuals as well as businesses for the use of research work units and other organizational sub-units to further their research and development programs. The funds were used to purchase supplies and equipment, and to offset travel to training and seminars.

For FY 2007, funds will be used for the same purposes as FY 2005 and FY 2006.

Management of National Forest Lands for Subsistence Uses

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2005 Final	FY 2006 Enacted	Increase or Decrease		FY 2007 Budget	FY 2007 vs FY 2006
			Pay Costs	Program Changes		
Enacted Budget Authority						
Annual Appropriations	\$5,879	\$4,993	\$33	\$285	\$5,311	\$318
Emergency & Supplemental Appropriations	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Enacted Budget Authority	\$5,879	\$4,993	\$33	\$285	\$5,311	\$318
Staff Years	26	24		2	26	2

Program Description

The 1980 Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) Title VIII provides rural Alaskan residents a subsistence priority to harvest fish and wildlife on Federal lands over sport and commercial uses. The statute is in direct conflict with the Alaska State Constitution, which prohibits granting subsistence priority to rural residents. As a result, the Federal government assumed responsibility for subsistence management on Federal public lands in 1990 and expanded its responsibility to federally-reserved navigable waters in Alaska on October 1, 1999. Federal subsistence is a joint effort of the United States Department of the Interior (DOI) and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), with management on National Forest System (NFS) lands the responsibility of the Forest Service.

Enforcement of Federal subsistence hunting and fishing regulations requires protecting the subsistence priority and conserving healthy fish and wildlife populations. The Alaska Region must now focus on enforcing these regulations on 22.6 million acres of NFS lands, approximately 75 waterways, navigable lakes, and areas of Prince William Sound.

More than 143,000 rural residents in Alaska harvest and consume nearly 40 million pounds of wildlife and fish annually. This includes an average of 20,000 deer, 9,000 caribou, 7,000 moose, and a large variety of other wildlife and fish species. There are no alternative food sources for many rural Alaskan villages.

Federal subsistence hunting and fishing regulations must be reviewed yearly to ensure a sustained supply of wild food resources. Annually, the Forest Service receives approximately 120 proposed changes to the regulations that require the collection and analysis of a considerable amount of information. Failure to adequately address subsistence management responsibilities could result in increased litigation, unnecessary restriction of subsistence and non-subsistence uses of wildlife and fish on NFS lands, and an increase in the likelihood of wildlife and fish conservation problems.

FY 2005 Accomplishments

- Completed 35 management analyses for proposed subsistence hunting and fishing regulations, with accompanying biological and social impact analysis. The proposed hunting and fishing subsistence regulations that were analyzed by Forest Service staff included establishing or revising seasons, revising methods and means of harvesting, revising harvest limits, revising harvest areas, and establishing or revising customary and traditional use determinations.
- Completed various monitoring projects such as 5 river system salmon escapement counts, 6 fish distribution surveys, 16 salmon stock assessments, and 8 population surveys for moose, deer, caribou, and mountain goats.
- Completed a comprehensive cooperative planning process for deer harvest on Prince of Wales Island under the auspices of the Southeast Regional Advisory Council, a federally chartered committee that advises the Federal Subsistence Board.
- Continued development of State and Federal protocols for sharing information, fisheries in-season management, coordination of regulations, developing and adopting management plans, and salmon escapement goals.
- Sixteen Forest Service law enforcement officers and agents spent approximately 7,500 hours patrolling and monitoring important subsistence use areas on foot, by vehicle, boat, and aircraft. They also reviewed numerous proposals and provided education programs for subsistence users.
- Provided law enforcement presence where user conflicts were a concern, and in areas where the taking of fishing and hunting resources were restricted to subsistence use.
- Provided management analyses and recommendations to the Federal Subsistence Board and to the Under Secretary of Agriculture for Natural Resources and Environment, to assert extraterritorial jurisdiction to regulate an Alaska commercial salmon fishery to protect the rural Alaska subsistence priority.

FY 2006 Program

- Complete management analyses for 25 of the more than 60 proposed changes to Federal regulations statewide on the Tongass National Forest in the manner mandated in ANILCA, Title VIII.
- Continue to evaluate and update wildlife and fisheries management plans, perform wildlife and fisheries resource assessments and monitoring projects, and perform law enforcement activities in support of these annual regulatory activities.
- Initiate a comprehensive planning process for Wildlife Information Services, and a young growth management strategy on Prince of Wales Island.
- Work with local communities and organizations to mitigate potential or actual law enforcement conflicts between subsistence fisheries users and the sportfish and commercial fishing industry.

FY 2007 Plans

- Complete management analysis for 40 of the more than 100 proposed changes in Federal subsistence hunting and fishing regulations that are anticipated in FY 2007 in the manner mandated in ANILCA, Title VIII.
- Evaluate and update wildlife and fisheries management plans, perform wildlife and fisheries resource assessments and monitoring projects, and conduct law enforcement activities in support of these annual regulatory activities. Expand the wildlife information services program specific to subsistence resources on the national forests in Alaska.

Justification of FY 2007 Program Changes

Funding requested for FY 2007 will allow subsistence uses to continue at slightly above the FY 2006 level. It will also allow the agency to continue implementation of a small but important wildlife information services program, and full funding of the fisheries information services program.

Chapter 13

Permanent Appropriations

Permanent Appropriations

Including Working Funds and Payments to States

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2005 Final	FY 2006 Enacted	Increase or Decrease		FY 2007 Budget	FY 2007 vs FY 2006
			Pay Costs	Program Changes		
Enacted Budget Authority						
Annual Appropriations (Receipts)	\$598,592	\$662,240	\$2,241	-\$23,629	\$640,852	-\$21,388
Emergency & Supplemental Appropriations	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Enacted Budget Authority	\$598,592	\$662,240	\$2,241	-\$23,629	\$640,852	-\$21,388
Staff Years	1,737	1,885		30	1,915	30

Permanent Appropriations: Working Funds

	(dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2005 Final	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Budget	FY 2007 vs FY 2006
Brush Disposal				
New Budget Authority (\$000)	\$12,643	\$12,500	\$13,000	\$500
Program Level (\$000)	\$12,003	\$17,145	\$13,000	-\$4,145
Staff Years	130	135	140	5
Licensee Programs				
New Budget Authority (\$000)	\$95	\$70	\$70	\$0
Program Level (\$000)	-\$38	\$75	\$75	\$0
Staff Years	0	0	0	0
Restoration of Forestlands and Improvements				
New Budget Authority (\$000)	\$7,824	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$0
Program Level (\$000)	\$678	\$1,750	\$1,750	\$0
Staff Years	2	4	4	0
Recreation Fee Collection Costs				
New Budget Authority (\$000)	\$380	---	---	---
Program Level (\$000)	\$92	---	---	---
Staff Years	2	---	---	---
Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Fund				
New Budget Authority (\$000)	\$50,245	\$52,850	\$54,850	\$2,000
Program Level (\$000)	\$45,622	\$61,186	\$50,462	-\$10,724
Staff Years	513	520	520	0
Federal Lands and Facilities Enhancement Fund				
New Budget Authority (\$000)	\$211	\$37,000	\$48,000	\$11,000
Program Level (\$000)	\$579	\$22,409	\$38,044	\$15,635
Staff Years	2	49	81	32

	(dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2005 Final	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Budget	FY 2007 vs FY 2006
Timber Roads--Purchaser Election Program				
New Budget Authority (\$000)	\$6,800	\$6,800	\$4,000	-\$2,800
Program Level (\$000)	\$779	\$6,800	\$4,000	-\$2,800
Staff Years	1	0	0	0
Timber Salvage Sales				
New Budget Authority (\$000)	\$71,185	\$60,000	\$58,000	-\$2,000
Program Level (\$000)	\$69,436	\$78,333	\$70,000	-\$8,333
Staff Years	785	791	791	0
Stewardship Contracting Retained Receipts				
New Budget Authority (\$000)	[\$2,039]	\$5,926	\$5,000	-\$926
Program Level (\$000)	[\$1,005]	\$2,367	\$4,079	\$1,712
Staff Years	0	0	0	0
Timber Pipeline Restoration Fund				
New Budget Authority (\$000)	\$4,914	\$4,500	\$4,500	\$0
Program Level (\$000)	\$2,226	\$4,229	\$4,000	-\$229
Staff Years	61	111	111	0
Roads and Trails (10 Percent Fund)				
New Budget Authority (\$000)	\$15,712	\$18,850	\$18,850	\$0
Program Level (\$000)	\$14,004	\$14,000	\$15,000	\$1,000
Staff Years	60	60	64	4
Midewin Tallgrass Prairie--Rental Fees				
New Budget Authority (\$000)	\$287	\$400	\$400	\$0
Program Level (\$000)	\$408	\$500	\$500	\$0
Staff Years	0	0	0	0
Midewin Tallgrass Prairie--Restoration Fund				
New Budget Authority (\$000)	\$0	\$5	\$5	\$0
Program Level (\$000)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Staff Years	0	0	0	0
Operations and Maintenance of Quarters				
New Budget Authority (\$000)	\$7,377	\$8,000	\$8,000	\$0
Program Level (\$000)	\$7,706	\$8,792	\$8,000	-\$792
Staff Years	47	54	48	-6
Land Between The Lakes Management Fund				
New Budget Authority (\$000)	\$3,571	\$3,600	\$3,600	\$0
Program Level (\$000)	\$2,613	\$4,401	\$3,600	-\$801
Staff Years	9	16	16	0
Administration of Rights-of-Way and Other Land Uses				
New Budget Authority (\$000)	\$497	\$1,300	\$3,625	\$2,325
Program Level (\$000)	\$187	\$903	\$3,380	\$2,477
Staff Years	2	3	5	2
Forest Botanical Products				
New Budget Authority (\$000)	\$1,396	\$1,800	\$1,850	\$50
Program Level (\$000)	\$0	\$1,500	\$1,600	\$100
Staff Years	0	22	24	2

	(dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2005 Final	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Budget	FY 2007 vs FY 2006
Valles Caldera Fund				
New Budget Authority (\$000)	\$109	\$500	\$500	\$0
Program Level (\$000)	-\$209	\$600	\$600	\$0
Staff Years	0	0	0	0
PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS				
New Budget Authority (\$000)	\$183,246	\$217,101	\$227,250	\$10,149
Program Level (\$000)	\$156,086	\$224,990	\$218,090	-\$6,900
Staff Years	1,614	1,765	1,804	39

New Budget Authority: Amounts equal actual and estimated receipts for the fiscal year. Total Budget Authority is higher due to unobligated prior-year receipts.

Program Level: Actual obligations in FY 2005 and planned obligations for FY 2006 and FY 2007.

Permanent Appropriations: Payments to States

	(dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2005 Final	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Budget	FY 2007 vs FY 2006
Payments and Transfers from National Forest Fund				
Payment to Minnesota	\$2,102	\$2,102	\$2,102	\$0
Payments to States, Act 1908	\$7,227	\$6,653	\$7,000	\$347
SRS Act of 2000*				
Payments to States, Title I and III	\$50,926	\$75,352	\$120,000	\$44,648
Transfers to Forest Service, Title II				
New Budget Authority	\$33,009	\$33,642	\$34,000	\$358
Program Level	\$38,342	\$58,120	\$35,000	-\$23,120
Staff Years	123	120	111	-9
Payments from Treasury				
SRS Act of 2000*				
Payments to States Titles I & III	\$309,915	\$295,912		
Amended SRS Act			\$242,000	-\$53,912
Payments from National Grasslands and Land Utilization Projects				
Payments to Counties	\$6,834	\$7,000	\$7,500	\$500
Payments and Transfers	\$415,346	\$445,139	\$413,602	-\$8,059
Staff Years	123	120	111	-9

* Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000

Brush Disposal

Program Description

This program is authorized by Section 6 of the Act of August 11, 1916 (Ch. 313, 39 Stat. 446, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 490). It provides for the disposal of brush and other debris resulting from cutting operations on timber sale areas to protect and maintain national forest resources. Timber harvest activities can increase fire hazards because of the dry fuel that accumulates as logging slash. Slash can also impair reforestation, contribute to the buildup of insect populations, damage stream channels, look unsightly, and limit recreational uses. Crushing, chipping, burning, or a combination of these methods disposes of brush.

Brush disposal is required as a provision of the timber sale contract. The timber sale operator has the option of performing the work or requesting the Forest Service complete this work by making deposits of funds to cover these costs.

The allocation of brush disposal funds responds to each region's request for authority to spend deposited funds for necessary treatments.

The fiscal year (FY) 2007 planned level would allow for brush disposal on approximately 50,000 acres, which represents an increase of approximately 5,000 acres from what is programmed for FY 2006. This increase reflects a greater need in FY 2007 for brush disposal on timber sale areas following timber harvest and corresponds to the upward trend in acres treated through timber harvest in recent years.

Independent Reviews

None.

FY 2005 Accomplishments

- Brush disposal was completed on 32,047 acres.

FY 2006 Program

- Approximately 45,207 acres are programmed for treatment.

FY 2007 Plans

- Approximately 50,000 acres are projected to be treated.

Licensee Programs (Smokey Bear and Woodsy Owl)

Program Description

Fees for the use of the Smokey Bear and Woodsy Owl characters by private enterprises are collected under regulations formulated by the Secretary of Agriculture. They are available to support:

- **Smokey Bear:** to further the nationwide forest fire prevention campaign (16 U.S.C. 580 p-2) (31 U.S.C. 488a, 488b-3, 488b-6).
- **Woodsy Owl:** to promote wise use of the environment and programs that foster maintenance and improvement of environmental quality (16 U.S.C. 580 p-1) (18 U.S.C. 711, 711a).

Major Program Activities of the Smokey Bear Program

This program supports national initiatives, programs, and products that help increase public awareness in regard to wildfire prevention.

The Smokey Bear licensing program receives approximately \$100,000 yearly from royalties, of which 35 percent are paid to the licensee contractor for its fees. The fire prevention specialist manages the licensing contract. Smokey Bear royalties also support the National Smokey Bear Award program and the national fire prevention public service campaign. The Chief of the USDA Forest Service has discretionary authority to use money from royalties in special projects that support the Smokey Bear fire prevention message.

FY 2005 Accomplishments

- Worked with licensee contractor to strengthen the program.
- Produced a DVD for the story of Smokey Bear.
- Partnered Disney's Bambi and Smokey Bear on a fire prevention campaign including licensed products.
- Supported the Junior Forester Ranger program revision.

FY 2006 Program

- Support the Smokey Bear Fire Prevention Campaign with the Ad Council.
- Support the National Ag Library project to catalog, maintain, and restore the resource library of Smokey Bear campaign materials.
- Develop graphics for the new Smokey billboard campaign.
- Re-introduce the Smokey Bear campaign poster series by producing the first poster through the National Symbols Cache.
- Collaborate with the National Icons Museum coordinators in Kansas City, Kansas, by providing information necessary to develop a Smokey Bear exhibit in the museum.

- Support efforts for the national launch of the Junior Forest Ranger program.

FY 2007 Plans

- Continue efforts for Smokey's presence at the National Icons Museum in Kansas City, Kansas.
- Release the new TV/Radio Smokey Bear fire prevention public service campaign.

Major Program Activities of the Woodsy Owl Licensing Program

This program supports national initiatives, programs and products that help increased public awareness of activities and issues related to improvement and maintenance of environmental quality.

FY 2005 Accomplishments

- Established seven licensees in the Woodsy Owl Licensing Program.
- Continued working with Head Start and distributed Woodsy's ABCs book through this partnership.
- Continued working with Head Start on incorporating Woodsy Owl in the curriculum.
- Completed the first draft for the renewal of Woodsy Owl Recreation Tips booklet.
- Developed the Woodsy Owl ABC website with activities and downloadable products for teachers.
- Enhanced partnership with the National Garden Clubs Inc., for the national poster contest highlighting Woodsy Owl and the USDA Forest service centennial celebration.

FY 2006 Program

- Hire a contractor to manage the licensing of Woodsy Owl.
- Use royalties to cover all of the expenses generated by the licensing contractor.
- Attend one national licensing conference.
- Develop and implement communication plan for the enhancement of the partnership with the Head Start Bureau.
- Complete research module to monitor progress on the revamping efforts of the Woodsy Owl program initiated in FY 2001.
- Define scope and purpose of the Woodsy Owl Recreation Tips pamphlet.
- Initiate procedures to revise the Junior Snow Ranger program.
- Hire a web designer to improve the <http://www.woodsyouwl.gov> site.
- Support the presence of Woodsy Owl in the upcoming National Icons Museum in Kansas City, Kansas.
- Hire an education specialist to assist in improving the educational value of the Cache products.

FY 2007 Plans

- Bring ten more licensees to the licensing program.
- Enhance partnership with the Head Start Bureau and the National Garden Clubs, Inc.
- Enhance partnership with ski areas for the distribution of the Junior Snow Ranger program.
- Develop and distribute the Woodsy Owl recreation product in partnership with Leave No Trace and Tread Lightly.
- Partner with the Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Department of Energy for the use of Woodsy Owl for their energy conservation program.
- Develop a partnership plan with federal agencies' conservation programs.
- Conduct a national Woodsy Owl survey to identify progress of the program's revamping efforts.
- Continuation of efforts for Woodsy's presence at the National Icons Museum in Kansas City, Kansas.

Restoration of National Forest Lands and Improvements

Program Description

This program covers the cost to the Forest Service of any improvement, protection, or rehabilitation work that becomes necessary due to damages, claims for the Government, or failure of a contractor, permittee, or timber purchaser to perform as agreed. The Restoration of National Forest Lands and Improvements Act (16 U.S.C. 579c) provides for the recovery of any monies received by the Forest Service with respect to lands under its administration as a result of the forfeiture of a bond or deposit by a permittee or timber purchaser for failure to complete performance of improvement, protection, or rehabilitation work required under the permit or timber sale contract; or as a result of a judgment, compromise, or settlement of any claim, involving present or potential damage to lands or improvements.

The recovered funds cover the Government's cost of completing the work that is necessary to return national forest lands to optimum production. Funds received as settlement of a claim are used for the improvement, protection, or rehabilitation work made necessary by the action leading to the cash settlement.

Most receipts are used to reimburse programs under a Comptroller General decision allowing direct reimbursement to benefiting funds, rather than requiring all funds to be deposited and used from the permanent appropriation. The proposed funding level is based on field projections of anticipated work.

Recreation Enhancement Fund

Program Description

Under the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (REA) signed by the President on December 8, 2004, the USDA Forest Service has 10-year authority for the recreation fee program. Fees may be collected from use of facilities, visitor centers, equipment, and services. Available funds can be used to pay for on-the-ground operation, maintenance, and improvements to eliminate backlogs and enhance recreation opportunities, visitor experiences, and related habitat.

Forest Service fee collection projects are authorized to retain 80 percent of any new fees collected. The regions have been delegated authority to decide distribution of the remaining 20 percent. Regions have decided to allow local projects to retain 90-100 percent of revenues, with the remainder available for region-wide use.

A complete and detailed explanation of the plans, accomplishments, and proposals for further implementation will be provided every three years beginning May 1, 2006 in an Interagency Report to Congress.

REA provides tighter guidelines for the recreation fee program, including minimum criteria for charging fees. In addition, the language directs the establishment of recreation resource advisory committees that will provide direct public involvement and comment on recreation fee programs across the country. The Federal agencies have established interagency teams to coordinate consistent implementation guidelines. The Forest Service issued interim implementation guidelines in April 2005. As a result of the REA, approximately 350 recreation fees were dropped from the recreation fee program because they do not meet the minimum criteria for charging a fee. Some recreation sites that operated under repealed or different authorities, such as campgrounds and rental cabins, have been added to the recreation fee program under REA.

Independent Reviews

The General Accountability Office (GAO) is conducting an assessment of the agency's implementation of the REA. Information gathering and employee surveys are scheduled for January 2006 with report completion by March 2006.

Land and Facility Enhancement Fund

Program Description

Numerous Federal statutes authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to retain proceeds from the conveyance of land and excess structures, and expend the revenues to acquire or develop land and improvements for administrative purposes.

Land and Facility Conveyances Under Special Legislation – This program, which operates under many authorizations, enables specific national forests to convey land or facilities and use the proceeds to acquire, construct, or improve land and facilities within the same national forest or State. Revenues received from the sale of land or structures are deposited into the Sisk Act Fund and are available without further appropriation.

Administrative Site Conveyances Program – In fiscal year (FY) 2002, Public Law 107-63, Section 329, of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, as amended by P.L. 108-7, P.L. 108-108, and P.L. 108-447, authorized the Forest Service to implement a pilot program that allows the agency to retain proceeds from the conveyance of excess structures and expend the receipts for building maintenance, rehabilitation, and construction. Under this authority, only 40 projects were authorized for conveyance. In FY 2005, the Forest Service Facility Realignment and Enhancement Act (FSFREAA), Title V of the 2006 Interior Appropriations Act, provided the Forest Service with authority to convey an unlimited number of administrative sites and retain the proceeds for building maintenance, rehabilitation, and construction provided certain criteria contained in Title V were met. Under this authority, the Forest Service notifies Congress of projects it intends to pursue and projects initiated under the pilot authority can continue under the new authority. However, no new projects may be initiated under the pilot authority beyond the 40 projects already approved.

The Forest Service currently owns approximately 20,000 administrative and research buildings. A large number of these facilities do not meet the agency's needs. More than 60 percent of Forest Service facilities are more than 30 years old and more than half have exceeded their design life. Without major and often costly renovations, these structures frequently fail to meet administrative needs due to inadequate space, improper location, high maintenance costs, and failure to meet current health, safety, and accessibility codes.

Independent Reviews

For the FY 2004 President's Budget, Capital Improvement and Maintenance (CI&M) was evaluated through the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART). The program rating was "adequate" with long-term performance measures generally good. Specific findings and agency actions are identified under the Capital Improvement and Maintenance appropriation.

FY 2005 Accomplishments

- Published interim directives related to conveyances.
- Provided training for conveyances to realty staff and line officers.
- Completed four land and/or facility conveyance projects under special sales authorities resulting in collections of \$4 million, as follows:
 - Region 5 – Faraway Ranch, \$154,000
 - Region 6 – Bend Pine Nursery, \$3,503,676
 - Region 8 – Fairgrounds Ball Field, \$171,551
 - Region 9 – Green Mountain National Forest project, \$154,350
- Completed eight pilot conveyance projects resulting in collections of \$2.2 million, as follows:
 - Region 1 – Noxon Administrative Site, \$850,001
 - Region 2 – Kremmling, \$236,500; Sheridan \$297,500
 - Region 4 – Lamoille Dwelling, \$166,000
 - Region 6 – Forks Residence, \$225,000; Mill City Residence, \$250,086; Sweet Home Residences, \$139,100
 - Region 8 – Cherokee National Forest project, \$72,005

FY 2006 Program

- Implement facility master plan recommendations to reduce the number and size of facilities maintained in the agency's inventory.
- Implement sales strategy plans for marketing, staffing and funding project work, maximizing use of proceeds and contracting opportunities for program efficiency.
- Initiate over 100 administrative site conveyances with projected collections of approximately \$77 million, although collections will not be fully realized until FY 2008 or FY 2009.
- Continue to provide training for conveyances to realty staff and line officers.
- Publish Forest Service Handbook (FSH) 5509.11, Chapter 26, Special Act Sales.

FY 2007 Plans

- Implement facility master plan recommendations to reduce the number and size of facilities maintained in the agency's inventory.
- Implement sales strategy plans for marketing, staffing and funding work.
- Initiate 70 administrative site conveyances with projected collections of approximately \$25 million, although collections will not be fully realized until FY 2008 or FY 2009.

As directed in the FY 2006 Conference Report 109-188, the following tables display a list of proposed Forest Service conveyances, including anticipated revenues, for fiscal years 2006 and 2007:

FY 2006 Land and Facility Conveyance Projects

Project Name	Authority Used	Acres of Land with Conveyance	Region	Forest	State	Cong. District	Deferred Maintenance Reduced (\$ thous)	Estimated Sale Value (\$ thous)	Planned Conveyance Completion Date
Townsend Dwelling	RF	1 city lot	1	Helena	MT	1	\$26		FY 2006
Eureka Residence	RF	0.15	1	Kootenai	MT	1	\$23		FY 2006
Bldg. #1 at Ft. Missoula	PE, RF	0.62	1	Regional Off.	MT	1	\$835	\$712	FY 2006
Region 1 Total							\$863		
Level Dwelling & Garage	RF	0.48	2	Bighorn	WY	1	\$63		FY 2006
Deadwood Garage Admin Site	RF, S3	0.12	2	Black Hills	SD	1	\$21		FY 2007
Mystic Ranger District Office Admin Site	RF, S3	8.2	2	Black Hills	SD	1	\$48		FY 2007
Phase 1 - Redder Admin Site	RF, S3	28	2	Black Hills	SD	1	\$178		FY 2007
Coon Creek	PP	40	2	Grand Mesas/Grinnison	CO	3	\$0		FY 2006
Meeker Street Warehouse	RF	0.17	2	Grand Mesas/Grinnison	CO	3	\$140		FY 2006
Fall River storage	RF	0	2	Nebraska	SD	1	\$4		FY 2006
Crawford Work Center - 2ADM2	RF	3.13	2	Nebraska	NE	3	\$20		FY 2006
Hasting Tract	PP	28.38	2	Nebraska	NE	3	\$0		FY 2006
Monta Vista Dwelling #1	RF	0.1	2	Rio Grande	CO	3	\$85		FY 2006
Monta Vista Dwelling #2	RF	0.1	2	Rio Grande	CO	3	\$60		FY 2006
Del Norte Ranger District Dwelling	RF	0.1	2	Rio Grande	CO	3	\$23		FY 2006
Lower Mancos Warehouse/MS	RF	0.16	2	San Juan	CO	3	\$36		FY 2006
Meeteetse Dwelling	RF	0.25	2	Shoshone	WY	1	\$0		FY 2006
Minturn Boulevard	RF	7.2	2	White River	CO	2	\$5		FY 2006
Rifle Dwelling 355 Fairway	RF	0.14	2	White River	CO	3	\$20		FY 2006
Rifle Dwelling 236 Fairway	RF	0.26	2	White River	CO	3	\$12		FY 2006
Eagle Compound Pasture	RF	4.5	2	White River	CO	2	\$0	\$6,574	FY 2006
Region 2 Total							\$702		
Sedona	S1	21.41	3	Coconino	AZ	1	\$1,486		FY 2006
12th Street Land - Cibola	RB	6.79	3	Cibola	NM	1	\$0		FY 2006
Santa Fe Hotshot Admin	RF	5	3	Santa Fe	NM	3	\$383		FY 2006
Verde Admin Site (bare acres adjacent)	S1	180	3	Prescott/Coconino	AZ	1	\$0		FY 2006
Verde Admin Site (acres adjacent w/bids)	S1	15	3	Prescott/Coconino	AZ	1	\$388		FY 2006
Chino Valley District Houses	RF	0	3	Prescott	AZ	1	\$102		FY 2006
Cave Creek	RF, S1	18	3	Tonto	AZ	6	\$0	\$15,350	FY 2006
Region 3 Total							\$2,360		
Filmora Residential Site	PE, RF	0.47	4	Fishlake	UT	3	\$132		FY 2006
Loa Residential Site	PE, RF	1.55	4	Fishlake	UT	2	\$104		FY 2006
Sandia and Austin Residences	PE, RF	1.96	4	Humboldt-Toiyabe	NV	2	\$148		FY 2007
Bolsa Lab Office	S4	3.27	4	Rocky Mt. Res arch	ID	1	\$248		FY 2006
Pinetview Tract	S12	84.08	4	Wasatch-Cache	UT	1	\$0		FY 2006
Myron Benesh Repeater Site	RF	1.00	4	Ashley	UT	2	\$0		FY 2008
Pocatello Admin. Site, Home Admin. Site	RF	6.35	4	Caribou-Targhee	ID	2	\$418		FY 2008
Council and New Meadows Housing	RF	0.95	4	Payette	ID	1	\$119		FY 2008
6200 South Parcel	RB	4.17	4	Wasatch-Cache	UT	1	\$0	\$9,152	FY 2007
Region 4 Total							\$1,167		

Project Name	Authority Used	Acres of Land		Region	Forest	State	Cong. District	Deferred Maintenance (\$ thous.)	Estimated Sale Value (\$ thous.)	Planned Conveyance Completion Date
		Conveyance	with							
Quincy Soiling Station	RB	2		5	Plumas	CA	4	\$0		FY 2006
Town of Truckee Dired Sale	PE	16.84		5	Tahoe	CA	2	\$0		FY 2008
Big Bend Guard Station	RF	257		5	Shasta Trinity	CA	2	\$134		FY 2006
LosPinos Correction Camp	PP	60		5	Cleveland	CA	43	\$0		FY 2006
Yerlucosa Work Center	PP	40		5	Los Padres	CA	24	\$31		FY 2006
Big Sur Admin Site	RB	2		5	Los Padres	CA	17	\$0		FY 2006
						Region 5 Total		\$185	\$10,743	
Old Curlew Ranger Sta	RF	300		6	CoMille	WA	5	\$245		FY 2008
Sisters Admin Site	PP	30.00		6	Deschutes	OR	2	\$170		FY 2008
Treat C	S2	950.00		6	Deschutes	OR	2	\$0		FY 2008
Van Guard Station	RF	260		6	Malheur	OR	3	\$60		FY 2008
Malheur Residences (2004)	PE,RF	600		6	Malheur	OR	2	\$410		FY 2008
Prairie City Residences	RF	100		6	Malheur	OR	3	\$80		FY 2008
Chetco Housing	RF	520		6	Rogue River-Siskiyou	OR	4	\$41		FY 2008
Chetco Compound	RF	0.71		6	Rogue River-Siskiyou	OR	4	\$111		FY 2008
Gold Beech House	RF	0.30		6	Rogue River-Siskiyou	OR	4	\$19		FY 2008
Bute Falls House	RF	200		6	Rogue River-Siskiyou	OR	2	\$14		FY 2008
Hillcrest Housing Area	PE	90.00		6	Siuslaw	OR	4	\$750		FY 2008
Waldport Administrative Site	RF	400		6	Siuslaw	OR	5	\$28		FY 2008
Twisp RS	RF	12.00		6	Okanogan-Wanathoria	WA	4	\$481		FY 2008
Cle Elum Ranger Station Houses	PE,RF	14.50		6	Okanogan-Wanathoria	WA	4	\$78		FY 2008
Eugene Warehouse	RF	1.50		6	Willamette	OR	2	\$19		FY 2008
Blue River Ranger Compound	PE,RF	400		6	Willamette	OR	2	\$250		FY 2008
Klamath Admin Site	PE,RF	300		6	Fremont-Winema	OR	2	\$30		FY 2008
						Region 6 Total		\$2,801	\$22,367	
Cherokee NF Project	PE,RF	279		8	Cherokee	TN	2	\$834		FY 2008
National Forests in TX	PE	23.04		8	NF in Texas	TX	1,5,8	\$48		FY 2006
Baldock Conservation Center	RF	2.5		8	Daniel Boone	KY	5	\$395		FY 2006
Tallulah Work Center	PE,RF	328		8	Chattahoochee-Oconee	GA	8	\$518		FY 2006
Yonah Work Center	PE,RF	15		8	Chattahoochee-Oconee	GA	8	\$61		FY 2006
Raleigh Dwelling #1	RF,S7	0.48		8	NF in Mississippi	MS	3	\$4		FY 2008
Raleigh Dwelling #2	RF,S7	0.48		8	NF in Mississippi	MS	3	\$5		FY 2008
Glaster Dwelling	RF,S7	0.55		8	NF in Mississippi	MS	3	\$4		FY 2006
Holly Springs Dwelling	RF,S7	0.31		8	NF in Mississippi	MS	1	\$9		FY 2006
Whiteville Office & Work Center	RF	4		8	George W. Jefferson	VA	8	\$68		FY 2006
Dry River Work Center Site #2	RF	1.15		8	George W. Jefferson	VA	8	\$32		FY 2008
ChodavRanger Dwelling	RF,S8	3		8	Ouechite	OK	2	\$10		FY 2006
ChodavForester Dwelling	RF,S8	3		8	Ouechite	OK	2	\$0		FY 2006
ChodavTech Dwelling	RF,S8	3		8	Ouechite	OK	2	\$24		FY 2006
Work Center at Dover	RF,S8	2		8	Ozark-St Francis	AR	3	\$48		FY 2006
Asst Ranger Dwelling at Jasper	RF,S8	0.514		8	Ozark-St Francis	AR	3	\$28		FY 2006
Burnsville Residences	PE,RF	0.5		8	NF in North Carolina	NC	11	\$26		FY 2006
Hd Springs Residences	PE,RF	1.4		8	NF in North Carolina	NC	11	\$41		FY 2006
Allens Gap Residence	PE,RF	1.74		8	NF in North Carolina	NC	11	\$75		FY 2006
Bussat Work Center	PE,RF	4.8		8	NF in North Carolina	NC	11	\$123		FY 2008
Burnsville Office	PE,RF	1		8	NF in North Carolina	NC	11	\$1		FY 2008
Enores	RF	2.06		8	Francis Marion-Sumter	SC	4	\$56		FY 2006
Wambaw Residences	RF	3.57		8	Francis Marion-Sumter	SC	4	\$306		FY 2006
						Region 8 Total		\$2,588	\$5,916	

Project Name	Authority Used	Acres of Land with Conveyance	Region	Forest	State	Cong. District	Deferred Maintenance Reduced (\$ thous.)	Estimated Sale Value (\$ thous.)	Planned Conveyance Completion Date
Supervisor's Office - Bark Land	RB	37	9	Chippewa	MN	8	\$0		FY 2008
Marcell	RF	0	9	Chippewa	MN	8	\$42		FY 2008
Harrisville Administrative Site	RF	5	9	Huron Manistee	MI	2	\$12		FY 2008
Harrisville Administrative Site	RF	4	9	Huron Manistee	MI	5	\$21		FY 2008
Ottawa Combined Project 2008	RF	34	9	Ottawa	MI	1	\$624		FY 2008
Deputy Tower Site	RF	3	9	Shawnee	IL	19	\$151		FY 2008
Keyes Ranch Residence	RF	1	9	Chequamegon-Nicolet	WI	9	\$0		FY 2008
Keyes Lakeside Residence	RF	1	9	Chequamegon-Nicolet	WI	8	\$13		FY 2008
Marionville Unimproved Lot	RB	2.42	9	Allegheny	PA	5	\$0		FY 2008
Sherfield Ranger Residence	RF	0.41	9	Allegheny	PA	6	\$3		FY 2008
Old Marienville Headquarters	RF	4.9	9	Allegheny	PA	5	\$13		FY 2008
Traut 1177	RB	0.52	9	Monongahela	WV	3	\$14		FY 2008
Old Isabella Admin Site	PE, RF	19	9	Superior	MN	8	\$145		FY 2008
Chippewa Admin Site	PE, RF	4.62	9	Chippewa	MN	8	\$12		FY 2008
Volpe Tract 874, Plymouth	RB	0.19	9	White Mountain	NH	2	\$0		FY 2008
Gorham Office	PE, RF	1.8	9	White Mt.	NH	2	\$0		FY 2008
						Region 8 Total	\$928	\$3,201	
800 & 804 Fram Street Petersburg	PE, RF	0.46	10	Tongass	AK	1	\$210		FY 2006
Old Dally Road Juneau	RF	1.54	10	Tongass	AK	1	\$1,641		FY 2007
Duck Creek Juneau	RF	2.08	10	Tongass	AK	1	\$102		FY 2007
Kenia Lake Work Center - East Compound	RF	40.3	10	Chugach	AK	1	\$141		FY 2007
						Region 10 Total	\$2,144	\$2,500	
Palustris EF Longleaf Tract Facilities	RF	0	SR9	Southern Research Sta.	LA	5	\$198	\$40	
						Totals	\$13,708	\$76,905	
State Specific Authorities									
S1 - Arizona National Forest Improvement Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-458)									
S2 - Bend Pine Nursery Land Conveyance Act (Oregon) (P.L. 106-526)									
S3 - Black Hills and Rocky Mountain Research Station Improvement Act (South Dakota) (P.L. 106-329)									
S4 - Bole Laboratory Replacement Act of 2000 (Utah) and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001, Title III, Sec. 351, P.L. 106-281									
S5 - Florida National Forest Land Management Act of 2003 (P.L. 108-152)									
S6 - Galatin National Forest - Authorized within the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2004 (P.L. 108-108, Title III, Sec. 333)									
S7 - Mississippi National Forest Improvement Act of 1998 (Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2000, Appendix C, Title IV, Sec. 401-403, P.L. 106-113)									
S8 - Ozark-St. Francis and Ducha National Forests (P.L. 108-360)									
S9 - Texas National Forests Improvement Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-350)									
S10 - Vermont - Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005, Division F, Title II (P.L. 108-447)									
S11 - Virginia (P.L. 105-171)									
S12 - Wasatch-Cache National Forest (Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005, Title II, P.L. 108-447)									
FY 2002 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, P.L. 107-63, Section 329, as amended by P.L. 108-7, P.L. 108-108, and P.L. 108-447									
PE - Existing Pilot									
PP - Proposed Pilot									
Forest Service Facility Realignment and Enhancement Act of 2006 (FY 2006 Interior, Environment and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, Title V, P.L. 109-54)									
RF - Facility Conveyance Project									
RB - Bare Land Conveyance Project									

Note: Projects will be initiated in FY 2007, but proceeds will not be available until FY 2008 and FY 2009.

FY 2007 Land and Facility Conveyance Projects

Project Name	Authority Used	Acres of Conveyance	Region	Forest	State	Cong. District	Deferred		Planned
							Maintenance Reduced (\$ thous.)	Estimated Sale Value (\$ thous.)	
Old Sheridan Admin Site	RF	3.24	1	Beaverhead-Deeridge	MT	1	\$4	\$4	FY 2007
Old Madison Admin Site	RF	0.27	1	Beaverhead-Deeridge	MT	1	\$41	\$41	FY 2007
Yeak AFB NFSL Parcel	RB	0.19	1	Kodiak	MT	1	\$0	\$0	FY 2007
Rehmat Gulch Parcel (Swamp Ct)	RB	2.5	1	Kodiak	MT	1	\$84	\$84	FY 2007
White Sulphur Springs Houses	RF	1.66	1	Lewis and Clark	MT	1	\$74	\$74	FY 2007
Thomson Falls Office Site	RF	0.5	1	Lolo	MT	1	\$203	\$203	FY 2007
						Region 1 Total		\$610	
Deadwood Dwellings	83, RF	0.32	2	Black Hills	SD	1	\$413	\$413	FY 2007
Speanfish Dwelling	83, RF	0.24	2	Black Hills	SD	1	\$11	\$11	FY 2007
Newcastle Dwelling	PE, RF	0.96	2	Black Hills	SD	1	\$41	\$41	FY 2007
Pactola Work Center	83, RF	81	2	Black Hills	SD	1	\$176	\$176	FY 2007
Allan Gulch Dwellings	83, RF	21	2	Black Hills	SD	1	\$126	\$126	FY 2007
Ph II - Redler Admin Site (Dwellings and Hayden Ranger Station	83, RF	81	2	Black Hills	SD	1	\$62	\$62	FY 2007
Hayden Storage Facility	RF	1.6	2	Medicine Bow/Rout	WY	1	\$180	\$180	FY 2007
McKevie Project	RF	0.5	2	Medicine Bow/Rout	WY	1	\$25	\$25	FY 2007
Cairuz Work Center	RF	0	2	Nbraska	NE	3	\$18	\$18	FY 2007
Mancos Dwelling	RF	13	2	Pike/San Isabel	CO	4	\$50	\$50	FY 2007
80 Dwelling	RF	0.34	2	San Juan	CO	3	\$23	\$23	FY 2007
Estes Park Admin Site	RF	0.32	2	Shoshone	WY	1	\$8	\$8	FY 2008
		1.19	2	Arapaho Roosevelt	CO	4	77	77	FY 2007
						Region 2 Total	\$1,208	\$4,568	
Hobrook Motor Pod	RF	0.861	3	Apache-Sitgreaves	AZ	1	\$190	\$190	FY 2008
Carnada Ranger Station	RF	40	3	Sanita Fe	NM	3	\$63	\$63	FY 2009
						Region 3 Total	\$213	\$140	
Enterprise Work Center	RF	1.6	4	Divide	UT	2	\$46	\$46	FY 2009
Fairfield Housing & Elba Parcel	RF	2.2	4	Sawtooth	ID	2	\$93	\$93	FY 2009
						Region 4 Total	\$139	\$430	
Yolla Bula Ranger Station	RF	0.33	5	Shasta-Trinity	CA	2	\$43	\$43	FY 2008
Tulelake	RF	9.1	5	Modoc	CA	4	\$73	\$73	FY 2008
Logjams Connection Camp Phase II	RF	13	5	Cleveland	CA	43	\$0	\$0	FY 2008
Springville Residence	RF	1.23	5	Sequoia	CA	21	\$37	\$37	FY 2008
Lopez Cyn	RB	40	5	Angeles	CA	26	\$0	\$0	FY 2008
						Region 5 Total	\$153	\$6,225	
Republic Admin Site	RF	0.40	6	CoMille	WA	5	\$31	\$31	FY 2009
Mt. Adams Residences	RF	3.00	6	Gifford Pinchot	WA	3	\$0	\$0	FY 2009
Willard Admin Site	RF	10.80	6	Gifford Pinchot	WA	3	\$0	\$0	FY 2009
Darrington Houses	RF	7.90	6	Mt Baker-Snoqualmie	WA	2	\$500	\$500	FY 2008
Snoqualmie Pass (Fire Hall)	RB	9.00	6	Mt Baker-Snoqualmie	WA	9	\$0	\$0	FY 2009
Summit RD Compound (Gow Camp)	RF	3.00	6	Mt Hood	OR	3	\$38	\$38	FY 2008
Parisale Work Center East	RF	2.00	6	Mt Hood	OR	2	\$20	\$20	FY 2009
Camp Coody/Rock Creek	RF	10.00	6	Mt Hood	OR	2	\$300	\$300	FY 2009
Estacada Compound	RF	7.00	6	Mt Hood	OR	3	\$28	\$28	FY 2008
Dufur Ranger House	RF	0.90	6	Mt Hood	OR	2	\$5	\$5	FY 2009
Norwood Residential Site	RF	10.00	6	Olympic	WA	6	\$20	\$20	FY 2008
L Street Compound	RF	3.30	6	Rogue River-Siskiyou	OR	2	\$381	\$381	FY 2009
Powers South Compound	RF	1.80	6	Rogue River-Siskiyou	OR	4	\$52	\$52	FY 2009
Roseburg Service Center	RF	2.90	6	Umpqua	OR	4	\$248	\$248	FY 2009
Roseburg Powder House Site	RF	1.30	6	Umpqua	OR	4	\$0	\$0	FY 2009
Liberty RB	RB	3.00	6	Okanogan-Wenatchee	WA	4	\$54	\$54	FY 2009
Leavenworth House	RF	1.00	6	Okanogan-Wenatchee	WA	4	\$20	\$20	FY 2009
Joseph House	RF	0.10	6	Willowa-Whitman	OR	2	\$9	\$9	FY 2009

Project Name	Authority Used	Acres of Conveyance	Region	Forest	State	Cong. District	Deferred Maintenance Reduced (\$ thous.)	Estimated Sale Value (\$ thous.)	Planned Conveyance Completion Date
Hudspeth House	RF	2.00	6	Willows Whimian	OR	2	\$7		FY 2008
Enterprise Hill House	RF	1.00	6	Willows Whimian	OR	2	\$10		FY 2009
Rigdon Hwy 56 Administrative Site	RF	15.00	6	Willamette	OR	4	\$46		FY 2008
Lowell Admin Site	RF	3.00	6	Willamette	OR	4	\$30		FY 2008
						Region 6 Total	\$1,786	\$6,324	
Elliott Work Center	RF	2	8	NFs in Alabama	AL	6	\$30		FY 2007
Shoal Creek Ranger Dwelling	RF	0.8	8	NFs in Alabama	AL	3	\$6		FY 2007
Oakmudge Ranger Dwelling	RF	1.41	8	NFs in Alabama	AL	6	\$3		FY 2007
Fairview Work Center	RF	2	8	NFs in Alabama	AL	4	\$14		FY 2007
Somersett Administrative Site	RF	1.46	8	Daniel Boone	KY	5	\$171		FY 2007
Chattahoochee-Oconee	RF	2	8	Chattahoochee-Oconee	GA	6	\$74		FY 2007
Toona Work Center	RF	2	8	Chattahoochee-Oconee	GA	10	\$246		FY 2007
William Work Center	RF	2.3	8	Chattahoochee-Oconee	GA	10	\$6		FY 2007
Gebar Office	S7	3	8	NFs in Mississippi	MS	3	\$69		FY 2007
Stone Lodge Residence (4 buildings)	RF	8.8	8	George Wash-Jefferson	VA	5	\$6		FY 2007
Middle Creek Residence (4 buildings)	RF	11	8	George Wash-Jefferson	VA	6	\$24		FY 2007
Kennarock Iris School (3 buildings)	RF	10	8	George Wash-Jefferson	VA	6	\$272		FY 2007
Highland Residence	RF	2	8	NFs in North Carolina	NC	11	\$49		FY 2007
Uwharrie Residence	RF	0.5	8	NFs in North Carolina	NC	6	\$31		FY 2007
Wambraw RD Office and Work Center	RF	6.26	8	Francis Marion & Sumner	SC	1	\$48		FY 2007
						Region 8 Total	\$1,638	\$3,446	
Sweeds Hill	RF	140	8	Chippewa	MN	6	\$15		FY 2008
Milo Administrative Site	RF	3	9	Huron Manistee	MI	4	\$178		FY 2008
Ely Service Center	RF	3.61	8	Superior	MN	8	\$106		FY 2008
						Region 9 Total	\$299	\$1,123	
P&O Paiking Petersburg	RF	0.68	10	Tongass	AK	1	\$2		FY 2008
Mission St Labs Wrangall	RB	0.26	10	Tongass	AK	1	\$0		FY 2008
						Region 10 Total	\$2	\$140	
						Totals	\$5,661	\$26,006	

State Specific Authorities
 91 - Arizona National Forest Improvement Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-466)
 92 - Band Pine Nursery Land Conveyance Act (Oregon) (P.L. 106-526)
 93 - Black Hills and Rocky Mountain Research Station Improvement Act (South Dakota) (P.L. 106-529)
 94 - Bole Laboratory Replacement Act of 2000 (Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001, Title III, Sec. 351, P.L. 106-281)
 95 - Florida National Forest Land Management Act of 2003 (P.L. 108-162)
 96 - Giffpin National Forest - Authorized within the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2004 (P.L. 108-108, Title III, Sec. 333)
 97 - Mississippi National Forest Improvement Act of 1996 (Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2000, Appendix C, Title IV, Sec. 401-403, P.L. 106-113)
 98 - Ozark-St. Francis and Ouachita National Forests (P.L. 108-350)
 99 - Texas National Forests Improvement Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-330)
 910 - Vermont - Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005, Division F, Title II (P.L. 106-447)
 911 - Virginia (P.L. 105-171)
 912 - Wisconsin-Czorne National Forest (Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005, Title II, P.L. 106-447)

FY 2002 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, P.L. 107-83, Section 529, as amended by P.L. 108-7, P.L. 108-108, and P.L. 108-447
 PE - Existing Pilot
 PP - Proposed Pilot

Forest Service Facility Realignment and Enhancement Act of 2006 (FY 2008 Interior, Environment and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, Title V, P.L. 109-54)
 RF - Facility Conveyance Project
 RB - Bare Land Conveyance Project

Note: Projects will be initiated in FY 2007, but proceeds will not be available until FY 2008 and FY 2009.

Timber Purchaser Election Road Construction

Program Description

This program, which was established by the National Forest Management Act of 1976 (16 U.S.C. 472a(i)), supports construction of roads included as “specified roads” in timber sale contracts. When a timber sale is sold to a qualifying small business, the law allows the purchaser to pay the Forest Service to construct or reconstruct permanent roads or bridges required by the sale. The agency contracts for the construction work and administers the contract. To qualify for this program, a timber purchaser must be a small business and the estimated cost of road construction and reconstruction must exceed \$50,000. The use of funds under this program can vary greatly from year-to-year and is difficult to predict. Based on past use, an estimated 2 to 20 miles of road may be constructed, and an estimated 10 to 100 miles of road may be reconstructed.

The expenditure under this program was less than \$1 Million in FY 2005. With the proposed full implementation of the Northwest Forest Plan, it is anticipated that this program may increase substantially. Due to this increase in FY 2007, the estimated expenditure under this program is \$4 Million.

FY 2005 Accomplishments

- Constructed 12.4 miles of roads.
- Reconstructed 34.7 miles of roads.

FY 2006 Program

- An estimated 15 miles of roads are programmed for construction.
- An estimated 40 miles of roads are programmed for reconstruction.

FY 2007 Plans

- An estimated 20 miles of roads are planned for construction.
- An estimated 50 miles of roads are planned for reconstruction.

Timber Salvage Sales

Program Description

The National Forest Management Act of 1976 (16 U.S.C. 472a(h)) authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to require purchasers of salvage timber to make monetary deposits, as a part of the timber payment, to cover the cost for design, engineering, and supervision of the construction of needed roads and the cost for sale preparation and supervision of the harvesting of salvage timber. Deposits of money are to be available until expended.

Forest Service timber salvage sales are one tool that is used to restore, maintain, and improve the health of forestland ecosystems. Removing damaged, diseased, or insect-infested forest vegetation is effective in recovering some timber value while reducing the hazards that would be caused if the timber were not removed in a timely manner.

The fiscal year (FY) 2007 planned level provides for the preparation and offer of approximately 898,000 hundred cubic feet (CCF) (about 449 million board feet (MMBF)) of salvageable timber. This compares to the FY 2006 budget level of 815,649 CCF (about 408 MMBF). The FY 2006 figures do not include any additional salvage as a result of the 2005 hurricanes, because those salvage volume estimates are not well enough defined at this time to be included.

This FY 2007 salvage estimate represents the agency's best prediction of salvage based on recent trends. Since salvage program activity responds to natural events that cause tree mortality, it is difficult to accurately predict the events that will most significantly influence FY 2007 salvage needs.

FY 2005 Accomplishments

- Salvage volume totaling 1,617,385 CCF (888 MMBF) was offered for sale.

FY 2006 Program

- The agency intends to sell 815,649 CCF (about 408 MMBF) of salvage volume.

FY 2007 Plans

- The agency plans to offer for sale approximately 898,000 CCF (about 449 MMBF) of salvage volume.

Stewardship Contracting

Over the past 2 decades, the Federal timber sale program has declined, but the need to maintain and improve the health of the national forests has increased. As a key component of the President's Healthy Forests Initiative, stewardship contracting helps accomplish forest restoration work. Section 323 of the Consolidated Appropriations Resolution of FY 2003 (P.L. 108-7), grants the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management (BLM) authority until September 30, 2013, to enter into stewardship contracting projects with private persons or public or private entities, by contract or agreement, to perform services to achieve land management goals for the national forests or public lands that meet local and rural community needs.

The legislation authorizes some innovative approaches, such as applying receipts from timber towards resource work. Other authorities provided in the legislation allow the Forest Service to use best value contracting and contracts that extend to 10 years. In addition, the stewardship contracting legislation allows the Forest Service to treat more acres of the national forests and grasslands by improving efficiency through the use of "bundled" contracts and the treatment of vegetation at a landscape scale. Collaboration with local and rural communities is an integral part of each stewardship contract or agreement.

Stewardship contracting is a tool that will facilitate accomplishing resource management objectives including: reducing fuels in the wildland urban interface, improving forest health, and enhancing wildlife habitat. Stewardship contracting is an important tool for implementing the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003.

We are finding that successful stewardship projects are highly related to good community collaboration. The agency's stewardship contracting successes are being shared with internal and external stakeholders on several websites, and at presentations and training sessions around the country.

FY 2005 Accomplishments

- Awarded stewardship contracts and agreements covering 35,478 acres, which included 196,079 CCF (about 98 MMBF) of timber.
- Treated 29,324 acres of wildland urban interface high priority fuels.
- Moved 19,605 acres of hazardous fuels in fire regimes 1, 2, or 3 to a better condition class.
- Improved 4,988 acres of terrestrial wildlife habitat.
- Restored or enhanced 42 miles of streams.
- Decommissioned 90 miles of road.
- Treated 2,769 acres of noxious weeds.

FY 2006 Program

- Expect stewardship contracting to continue to play a key role in implementing the Healthy Forest Initiative and land management plans.

- Award approximately 80,000 acres of work under stewardship contracts/agreements.
- Develop a multi-year baseline of performance reflecting accomplishment of land management activities through increased efficiencies resulting from the use of the stewardship contract authority.

FY 2007 Plans

- Expect stewardship contracting to continue to play a key role in implementing the Healthy Forests Initiative and land management plans.
- Award approximately 100,000 acres of work under stewardship contracts/agreements.
- Stewardship contracts and agreements will continue to reduce hazardous fuels, improve wildlife habitat, treat invasive species, and supply additional forest products.
- The agency believes that by FY 2007 most units will have experience with stewardship contracting. Therefore, in FY 2007 the agency will use performance measures in the national allocation of funds and the selection, implementation, and oversight of projects that utilize stewardship contracting authority.

Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund

Program Description

This permanent appropriation was established by Section 327 of the Omnibus Consolidated Rescissions and Appropriations Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-134) to provide for the preparation of future non-salvage timber sales by restoring the timber sale preparation pipeline and to reduce the backlog of unfunded recreation projects.

Any revenues received from sales released under Section 2001(k) of the FY 1995 Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Assistance and Rescissions Act (P.L.104-19), minus the funds necessary to make payments to States or local governments that are in excess of \$37.5 million, shall be deposited in either the Agriculture Fund administered by the Forest Service or the Interior Fund administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). From the monies deposited in the funds, 75 percent shall be available for the preparation of non-salvage timber sales, and 25 percent shall be available to expend on the backlog of recreation projects, without fiscal year limitation or further appropriation. Revenues received from any timber sale prepared using these funds, minus the amounts necessary for State and local governments and necessary deposits, shall be deposited in the funds for continued use for the same purposes until such time as either the Secretary of Agriculture or of the Interior finds that sales sufficient to achieve the total allowable sales quantity for their respective agency have been prepared.

Alternative timber volume for suspended Section 2001(k) timber sales has not yet been fully prepared, and in some cases, has not yet been identified. Modifying the current contracts requires full National Environmental Policy Act compliance, as well as conformance with all of the standards and guidelines found in the Northwest Forest Plan. Until such time as this work is completed, the full potential of this fund cannot be realized from the deposit of qualifying timber sale receipts for timber sale pipeline preparation and backlog recreation development.

For the first time in FY 2001, receipts were collected from qualifying timber sales that were funded from deposits to the Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund.

Independent Reviews

None.

FY 2005 Accomplishments

- Approximately 160,000 hundred cubic feet (CCF) (about 80 million board feet (MMBF)) of timber volume was offered for sale.
- About \$1.1 million in recreation backlog work was accomplished with funding from prior years.
- Approximately \$2.6 million was allocated to the national forests for new timber sales and approximately \$1.0 million for backlog recreation projects.

FY 2006 Program

- About 150,000 CCF (about 75 MMBF) of timber volume is planned for offer.
- About \$1.1 million in backlog recreation projects is planned.
- About \$4.5 million in net revenues is anticipated.

FY 2007 Plans

- About 290,000 CCF (about 145 MMBF) of timber volume is planned for offer.
- About \$1.1 million in backlog recreation funding is anticipated.
- About \$4.5 million in net revenues is anticipated.

Roads and Trails (10 Percent) Fund

Program Description

Under the Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U.S.C. 501), 10 percent of national forest receipts are made available to build and maintain roads and trails within national forests in the States where the receipts were collected. For several years prior to FY 1996, appropriation language required that these funds be transferred to the General Fund, but since that time this requirement has been omitted. In FY 1999, the authority was expanded with the Omnibus Appropriations Act (P.L. 105-277, General Provision 332) to make use of deposited funds for the purpose of improving forest health conditions, including repair or reconstruction of roads and bridges on National Forest System lands in the wildland-urban interface where there is a high risk of fire.

An estimated \$14 million from FY 2006 receipts will be available for expenditure in FY 2007. As in previous years, these funds will be directed towards correcting road and trail deficiencies that are adversely affecting ecosystems.

FY 2005 Accomplishments

- Reconstructed approximately 90 miles of existing roads. Typical work included reconstructing stream crossings to replace deteriorated culverts or to allow for fish passage, surfacing roads to reduce sediment, and improving public road access to national forest system land.
- Trail projects included providing access to important lakes and streams and the replacement of wilderness trail bridges to restore safe trail access.
- Examples of actual FY 2005 projects funded include:
 - East Fork Sevier Tributary Fish Passage, Dixie National Forest, UT – replaced stream crossing to provide passage for all aquatic biota species, and reduced road damage and stream sedimentation.
 - Key Bridge Phase 1, Sumter National Forest, SC – Repaired a 250 ft steel truss and timber bridge to connect Turkey/Stevens Creek with parking and canoe launch on the opposite side.
 - Emergency Bridge Repair, National Forests of Alabama and Florida – Repaired 23 bridges and 1 major culvert damaged by Hurricanes Ivan and Frances in September of 2004.
 - Hale Brook Culvert, White Mountain National Forest, NH - Replaced culvert to restore fish passage for wild brook trout in Hale Brook.
 - Anan Creek Trail Reconstruction, Tongass National Forest, AK – reconstructed 1/2-mile of trail.
 - Veteran's on the Lake Watershed Improvement, Superior National Forest, MN – Halted on-going erosion and stabilized shore land habitat.

FY 2006 Program

- Projects will focus on restoration and maintenance of roads and trails that are causing resource problems through erosion and sedimentation, or are obstructing the passage of fish and other aquatic organisms.
- Priority will be given to projects in heavily used watersheds.
- Priority will also be given to national forest road and trail projects that will have high public benefit through access improvements.
- Priority will also be given to projects involving partnership contributions, in order to leverage funds and enhance public involvement.

FY 2007 Plans

- Projects will focus on restoration and maintenance of roads and trails that are causing resource problems through erosion and sedimentation, or are obstructing the passage of fish and other aquatic organisms.
- Priority will be given to projects in heavily used watersheds.
- Priority will also be given to national forest road and trail projects that will have high public benefit through access improvements.
- Priority will also be given to projects involving partnership contributions, in order to leverage funds and enhance public involvement.

Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie Rental Fee Fund

Program Description

The Illinois Land Conservation Act of 1995 (Title XXIX of Public Law 104-106) established the Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie (MNTP) to be managed as part of the National Forest System. As authorized by the Act, two accounts were created; one to cover the cost of prairie improvements at Midewin and one for restoration and administrative activities on the Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie.

Under section 2915(c) of the Act, after appropriate payments to the State of Illinois and affected counties, receipts from rental fees for use of MNTP land for agricultural purposes can be used to cover the cost of restoration, prairie improvement, and administrative activities in the Rental Fees Account. These funds may be used without fiscal year limitation.

FY 2005 Accomplishments

- Restored and managed approximately 1,200 acres of prairie and wetland habitat.
- Controlled invasive species and noxious weeds to maintain native plant communities and grassland bird habitat.
- Constructed, repaired, and maintained fencelines to manage cattle for grassland bird habitat and protect native plant seed production area.
- Collected \$304,225 in agriculture use revenues.
- Completed installation of seed processing equipment; collected and processed native seed for restoration projects.

FY 2006 Program

- Continue restoration and management of approximately 1,400 acres of prairie and wetland habitat.
- Conduct prescribed fires on restored project areas to control weeds and enhance native plant growth.
- Continue controlling invasive species and noxious weeds to maintain native plant communities and grassland bird habitat.
- Construct, repair, and maintain fences to graze cattle for maintenance of grassland bird habitat.
- Continue large scale conversion of agriculture fields to native prairie habitats.
- Continue production of native plant seed for restoration projects.
- Collect agriculture receipts for deposit into rental fee account.

FY 2007 Plans

- Continue restoration and management of prairie and wetland habitat.
- Continue prescribed fires.
- Continue controlling invasive species and noxious weeds.
- Continue fence maintenance for cattle grazing.
- Collect receipts from agriculture use for deposit into rental fee account.

Midwin National Tallgrass Prairie - Restoration Fund

Program Description

The Illinois Land Conservation Act of 1995 (Title XXIX of Public Law 104-106) established the Midwin National Tallgrass Prairie (MNTP) to be managed as part of the National Forest System. As authorized by the Act, two accounts were created, one to cover the cost of prairie improvements at Midwin and one to cover restoration and administrative activities on the Midwin National Tallgrass Prairie.

Under section 2915(f) of the Act, receipts from user fees, sales of surplus equipment, and the salvage value proceeds from the sale of any facilities and improvements can be used to cover the cost of restoration; construction of a visitor center, recreational facilities, and administrative office; prairie improvement; and operation and maintenance activities.

FY 2005 Accomplishments

- An agreement was reached with a local contractor for the removal of power and telephone poles from Midwin NTP. The contractor will remove the poles, dispose of all waste, fill the holes left by the poles, and pay Midwin \$4.10 for each salvageable pole removed. Contractor actions have been very slow and little if any revenue was realized from this material salvage in FY 2005.

FY 2006 Program

- Removal of power and telephone poles will continue throughout FY 2006 during periods of appropriate weather.
- Negotiations for removal of the lumber-framed warehouses by local contractors will continue.

FY 2007 Plans

- Continue MNTP site cleanup and restoration by evaluating and advertising salvageable materials for sale and removal, thus generating revenue for the MNTP Restoration Fund.

Operation and Maintenance of Quarters

Program Description

Under authority of P.L. 98-473, as amended (5 U.S.C. 5911), a permanent fund was established for deposit of Forest Service employee payroll deductions for quarters rental. The collected funds are used in addition to the facilities appropriation to operate and maintain employee housing, furthering the agency's goal of providing effective public service. The funds provide for the cost of maintenance, operation, and management of employee housing facilities, including associated utility systems.

The funds are directed toward addressing health and safety issues such as lead-based paint, asbestos, and radon, as well as to address accessibility, equal gender, energy efficiency, and annual maintenance needs. The proposed funding level is based on estimated receipts.

FY 2005 Accomplishments

- Funds were used to provide operation and maintenance of employee housing. The funds were directed towards health and safety issues such as asbestos, radon, lead-based paint, access for disabled persons, and energy and water conservation. Nationally, funds collected in this account were approximately \$7.7 Million.

FY 2006 Program

- Funds will continue to provide operation and maintenance of employee housing. The funds will be directed towards health and safety issues, such as asbestos, radon, lead-based paint, access for disabled persons, and energy and water conservation. The agency expects to collect approximately \$8 million in FY 2006.

FY 2007 Plans

- Funds will continue to provide operation and maintenance of employee housing. The funds will be directed towards health and safety issue, such as asbestos, radon, lead-based paint, access for disabled persons, and energy and water conservation. The agency expects to collect approximately \$8 million in FY 2007.

Land Between The Lakes Management Fund

Program Description

The Land Between The Lakes Protection Act of 1998 was enacted by Congress under Public Law (P.L.) 105-277 to transfer management of the Land Between The Lakes National Recreation Area (LBL) from the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) to the Secretary of Agriculture effective as of October 1 of the first fiscal year for which Congress did not appropriate to TVA at least \$6 million for the LBL or, if the Act was enacted during a fiscal year for which Congress did not make such an appropriation, effective as of the date of enactment of the Act. Administrative jurisdiction over the LBL is transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture from TVA through P.L. 105-277, Section 541, 16 U.S.C. 460111-41.

All amounts received from charges, use fees, and natural resource use, including timber and agricultural receipts, shall be deposited into a special fund in the Treasury of the United States to be known as the "Land Between The Lakes Management Fund." Amounts in the Fund shall be available to the Secretary of Agriculture until expended, without further act of appropriation, for management of the LBL, including payment of salaries and expenses.

The Forest Service estimates receipts to stay level from FY 2005 to FY 2007.

FY 2005 Accomplishments

- LBL began implementation of the land management plan, including actions which:
 - Treated 1,621 acres with prescribed fire for hazardous fuels reduction
 - Dramatically improved the existing customer and financial information program to provide timely, accurate, and comprehensive data to allow for effective and efficient management decisions.
 - Cooperated with the Federal Highway Administration and the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet to finalize a decision regarding the improvements to Highway 68/80.
 - Continued the successful school grant program, serving more than 4,000 students.
 - Evaluated the seasonal camping program.
 - Offered first Forest Service regular timber sale.
 - Developed the site plan for a new nature watch area
 - Reviewed all recreation sites to assure delivery of the right capacity, type and levels of service.

FY 2006 Program

- Continue implementation of the land and resource management plan, including actions which will:
 - Implement first nature watch area (including trails).
 - Implement oak-grasslands vegetation treatments.

- Evaluate consolidation of dispersed recreation sites in an effort to improve efficiency and amenities that customers desire.
- Implement a new refuge management plan for the Long Creek area.
- Complete the first aerial ignition prescribed fire treatment at LBL.

FY 2007 Plans

- Continue implementation of the land and resource management plan, including actions which will:
 - Reduce unneeded infrastructure.
 - Complete the transition of the Turkey Bay off-highway vehicle area to a designated trail system through restoration projects and signing.
 - Expand forest management treatments in oak-grassland demonstration area.
- Begin analysis and treatment of short leaf pine ecosystem area in Tennessee portion of LBL.
- Begin an analysis and design study in order to prioritize and schedule replacement of deteriorated buildings at Intern Village.

Administration of Rights-of-Way and Other Land Uses

Numerous Federal statutes authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to assess and collect fees from applicants for and holders of special use authorizations. These fees pay for the agency's administrative costs to process applications for such authorizations and to monitor those authorizations. Those authorities include the Independent Offices Appropriations Act of 1952, Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended (in 1973), and Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976.

The administrative fees collected pursuant to these authorities are known as "special uses cost recovery fees." The Forest Service is currently promulgating regulations to implement the statutory authorities to assess and collect cost recovery fees for both recreation and non-recreation special uses. The regulations are anticipated to be published in the Federal Register and implemented later during calendar year 2006.

Special Use Application Processing and Permit Monitoring Fees

Section 331 of the fiscal year (FY) 2000 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (P.L. 106-113) authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to develop and implement a 5-year pilot program to assess, collect, and expend, without further appropriation, cost recovery fees during FY 2000 through FY 2004. This authority was extended through September 30, 2006 pursuant to the FY 2006 Interior, Environment and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (P.L. 109-54).

This program is designed to improve customer service to applicants and holders of special land use authorizations. Moreover, this program is intended to reduce the agency's backlog of expired authorizations (approximately 15,000) by making available appropriated funds now being used to process and monitor these authorizations. The program will also establish interagency consistency with the Bureau of Land Management, particularly in those situations involving projects that occupy Federal lands managed by both agencies.

Commercial Filming Special Uses Land Rent

Public Law 106-206, enacted on May 26, 2000, authorizes the Secretaries of the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture to regulate still photography and commercial filming activities on Federal lands. This Act supersedes previous statutes for authorizing still photography and commercial filming activities, and in doing so, establishes certain limitations on the type of still photography activities that will require a special use authorization and the conditions under which the authorization will be needed.

Pursuant to P.L. 106-206, the Forest Service has the authority to collect and deposit land use fees for still photography and commercial filming in accordance with the formula and purposes established for the Recreation Fee Demonstration Pilot Program (P.L. 104-134). The Forest Service is authorized to collect administrative fees to process applications and monitor still photography and commercial filming under special use authorizations. All fees collected and costs recovered remain available until expended.

The distribution and use of the land use fees retained is as follows:

- Eighty percent of land use fees from still photography and commercial filming activities will be primarily used for managing these activities and streamlining issuance of commercial use authorizations.
- Ten percent of land use fees from still photography and commercial filming authorizations will be used to cover the unit's cost of collecting still photography and commercial filming land use fees.
- Ten percent of land use fees from still photography and commercial filming authorizations will be used in developing policies and procedures for the management of these activities. Half of these fees (5 percent) will be available to the regional forester and the other half (5 percent) to the Washington Office.

Organizational Camp Fees

The Organizational Camp Program was authorized by the "National Forest Organizational Camp Fee Improvement Act of 2003" (P.L. 108-7, 16 U.S.C. 6231, 117 Stat. 294) under Title V of the 2003 Consolidated Appropriations Resolution. This Act authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a fee system that provides for an equitable return to the Federal Government for the occupancy and use of National Forest System (NFS) lands by organizational camps that serve young people or individuals with a disability. Under the new "Organizational Camp Program," organizations, such as Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, faith-based and community-based groups, obtain national forest land use permits to conduct camp sessions for young people or disabled persons.

Pursuant to P.L. 108-7, the Forest Service has the authority to collect and deposit fees collected for organizational camp activities and expend the funds for program administration, monitoring special use authorizations, interpretive programs, environmental analysis and restoration activities, and similar purposes. All fees collected remain available until expended.

Independent Reviews

None.

FY 2005 Accomplishments

- Collected \$297,638 in land use fees for still photography and commercial filming and expended approximately \$166,211 of those collections to draft regulations and train agency personnel in commercial filming activities.
- Collected \$199,117 in organizational camp fees.

FY 2006 Program

- Publish cost recovery regulations, including the establishment of customer service standards for processing special use applications, and begin training agency personnel in cost recovery activities.

- Implement revisions to the Special Uses Data System (SUDS) to provide the capability to implement billing of cost recovery fees, track established customer service standards and validate field level accomplishments in the processing of special use applications and the administration of authorizations.
- Coordinate with the Department of the Interior to establish and implement a schedule or set of land use fees/rates for still photography and commercial filming activities on NFS lands.
- Assess and collect an estimated \$750,000 in cost recovery fees on NFS lands.
- Collect an estimated \$350,000 in land use fees for still photography and commercial filming.
- Collect an estimated \$200,000 in organizational camp fees.

FY 2007 Plans

- Implement special uses cost recovery regulations at all administrative units, with the goal of demonstrating measurable improvement in the timely processing of proposals and applications.
- Assess and collect an estimated \$3 million in cost recovery fees on NFS lands.
- Collect an estimated \$400,000 in land use fees for still photography and commercial filming.
- Collect an estimated \$225,000 in organizational camp fees.

Forest Botanical Products

Program Description

Section 339 of the Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act of FY 2000 (P.L. 106-133), as amended by Section 335 of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of FY 2004 (P.L. 108-128), directs the Secretary of Agriculture to pilot test a program for the sale and harvest of forest botanical products.

The pilot program objectives are:

- Maintain, enhance, or restore forest ecosystems to desired conditions; and
- Provide forest products within the capability of ecosystems in a manner that complies with environmental standards and contributes to meeting the nation's demand for these goods and services.

This authority provides a mechanism for funding environmental analyses and administrative tasks (inventory, analysis, sustainability determination for harvest levels, permit issuance and administration, and monitoring) to facilitate the botanical products pilot program. The Act requires the Forest Service to charge and collect a portion of the fair market value of the harvested forest botanical products. In addition, the Act also requires the Forest Service to charge and collect a portion of the costs associated with granting, modifying, or monitoring the authorization for harvest of the forest botanical products. Examples of Forest Botanical Products include: bark, needles, cones, mushrooms, wildflowers, roots, Christmas trees, etc.

Funds collected under this authority through fiscal year (FY) 2009 will be placed in a designated account. The Act specifies that retained funds shall be available, without further appropriation, for expenditure on the previously mentioned environmental analysis and administrative tasks through September 30, 2010. These deposits may only be expended on units of the National Forest System in proportion to the charges and fees collected at each unit.

In FY 2005, financial procedures were developed to track collections and expenditures authorized by the Act. Collected funds will replace or supplement that portion of the Forest Products budget line item that has been used in the past to fund the sale of forest botanical products.

In FY 2006, regulations will be drafted for the sale and harvest of forest botanical products along with an update of the Forest Service handbook to accompany the new regulations. Full implementation is expected after public review.

In FY 2007, the pilot program will be fully implemented with collections and expenditures for the elements authorized by the Act.

Valles Caldera Fund

Program Description

The Valles Caldera Preservation Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-248) provided for the acquisition of the Baca Ranch located in the Jemez Mountains of New Mexico. The Act designated the acquired lands as the Valles Caldera National Preserve and created the Valles Caldera Trust to manage the 88,900-acre tract, which is part of the National Forest System. The Preserve was established to protect and preserve the scientific, scenic, geologic, watershed, fish, wildlife, historic, heritage, and recreational values of the Preserve, and to provide for multiple use and sustained yield of renewable resources within the Preserve. In addition, the Act requires the tract to continue to be managed as an operating ranch.

The Act requires management of the Preserve by Valles Caldera Trust, a Government corporation subject to the Government Corporation Control Act. The purposes of the Trust are to:

- Provide management and administrative services for the Preserve,
- Establish and implement management policies that will best achieve the purposes and requirement of the Valles Caldera Preservation Act,
- Receive and collect funds from private and public sources and to make disposition in support of the management and administration of the Preserve, and
- Cooperate with Federal, State, and local governments, along with Indian tribes and pueblos to further the purposes for which the Preserve was established.

The Valles Caldera Trust prepares annual budgets with the goal of achieving a financially self-sustaining operation within 15 full fiscal years after the date of acquisition of the Preserve, which took place on July 25, 2000. The Trust, having assumed management of the Preserve in August 2002, has developed a comprehensive management plan for the Preserve. To facilitate financial independence, the Act also created the Valles Caldera Fund, an interest-bearing account to hold and manage Preserve receipts. The Fund will be available without further appropriations for any purpose consistent with management of the Preserve. All monies received from the management and operation of the Preserve, notwithstanding sections 1341 and 3302 of Title 31 of the United States Code, will be retained and consequently available without further appropriation for the administration, preservation, restoration, operation, maintenance, improvement, repair, and related expenses under the Trust's management jurisdiction.

The Act allows for a variety of approaches to generate revenue for the Fund in support of the management and administration of the Preserve and to carry out the duties of the Trust. The Trust will strive to optimize the generation of income based on existing market conditions and program development, while not unreasonably diminishing the long-term scenic and natural values of the preserve or the multiple use and sustained yield capabilities of the land.

Fund revenue options include:

- Accepting individual, foundation, and corporate donations;
- Collecting funds from public and private sources;

- Collecting appropriate fees for livestock grazing, forest products, filming, etc.; and
- Charging reasonable admission fees, use and occupancy fees, and recreational activity fees implemented after public notice and a period of not less than 60 days for public comment.

Independent Reviews

In November, 2005 the Government Accountability Office (GAO) completed a review of the Valles Calera. GAO found the Valles Caldera Trust has made progress in meeting its goals to preserve and protect the Preserve for future generations but still has much work to do to meet its goals, including achieving a financially self-sustaining operation. GAO found that the Trust has not yet developed strategic and performance plans with measurable goals and objectives; plans to manage program risks; or mechanisms for monitoring progress. GAO recommended that the Board of Trustees develop: (1) a strategic and performance plan that identifies measurable goals and objectives for protecting and preserving the Preserve, providing recreation, sustaining yield, and becoming financially self-sustaining; (2) a plan for becoming financially self-sustaining; (3) periodic performance monitoring and reporting that enable Congress and the Trust to track progress in achieving program goals; and (4) a plan to fill vacant positions. GAO also recommended that the Board obtain the required financial audit for 2005 and report on the status of the audit in its 2006 annual report to Congress. In commenting on the draft report, the Board generally agreed with GAO recommendations.

FY 2005 Accomplishments

- A total of \$653,691 in receipts was collected from donations and recreational and other uses of the Preserve. An amount of \$641,604 was expended from the Trust's Treasury account to further attain the goals for which the Preserve was established.

FY 2006 Program

- Continue collection of receipts for the Valles Caldera Trust. An estimated \$500,000 in receipts will be collected from management and operation of the Preserve.
- Use the Fund for the deposit and expenditure of funds collected from recreational and other uses of the Preserve, along with grants and donations, to further the goals for which the Preserve was established.

FY 2007 Plans

- Continue collection of receipts for the Valles Caldera Trust. An estimated \$500,000 in receipts will be collected from management and operation of the Preserve.
- Use the Fund for the deposit and expenditure of funds collected from recreational and other uses of the Preserve, along with grants and donations, to further the goals for which the Preserve was established.

Payment Funds

Payment to Minnesota

This program provides a special annual payment to the State of Minnesota for lands in the Boundary Waters Canoe Area in St. Louis, Cook, and Lake Counties, as specified by law.

At the close of each fiscal year, the State of Minnesota is paid three-fourths of one percent of the appraised value of certain Superior National Forest lands in the Counties of St. Louis, Cook, and Lake for distribution to these counties (16 U.S.C. 577g). The land value is reappraised every 10 years as required by law.

Payments to Counties—National Grasslands Fund

This program provides an annual payment to counties in which Title III—Bankhead-Jones Acquired Lands are located for funding public schools and roads.

Of the net revenues received for use of Title III—Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act lands, 25 percent is paid to the counties in which such lands are located for public school and road purposes (7 U.S.C. 1012).

Payments to States

The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-393) provides stable education and road maintenance funding through predictable payments to counties, job creation in those counties, and other opportunities associated with the restoration, maintenance, and stewardship of Federal lands.

Under P.L. 106-393, counties may elect one of two methods to calculate payments they receive: 1) Counties can choose to continue receiving funds established by P.L. 60-136 (Twenty-Five Percent Fund Act of May 23, 1908) to benefit public schools and public roads of the county based on 25 percent of all moneys received within that county by the national forest where the county is located, or 2) Counties can opt to receive their share of the State's "full payment amount." The full payment amount is the average of the highest three years of payments to the State under the Twenty-Five Percent Fund Act through the years 1986-1999. A county's share of that amount is based on State law.

Under P.L. 106-393, if a county elects to receive its share of the full payment amount and receives over \$100,000, it must set aside 15 to 20 percent for forest restoration, maintenance, or stewardship projects (Title II), or for county projects (Title III), or it must return those set-aside funds to the Treasury. If the county decides to spend its set-aside funds for special projects, a Resource Advisory Committee (RAC) must be formed as specified in P.L. 106-393. The RACs have equal representation from industry, environmental groups, tribes, and local individuals. All special projects must be recommended to the Secretary of Agriculture for approval.

A total of 550 of 717 eligible counties (76.6 percent) opted to change to P.L. 106-393 when first given the opportunity in 2001. An additional 65 eligible counties opted into P.L. 106-393 in FY 2003 bringing the total to 615 of 717 eligible counties (85.8 percent). In FY 2005, 633 counties had opted into P.L. 106-393.

In FY 2006, \$339.9 million in Title I funds, \$33.6 million in Title II funds, and \$31.3 million in Title III funds, which were earned in FY 2005, were paid under P.L. 106-393. There were 655 Title II projects approved by RACs in 2005 in Alaska, Arkansas, California, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Texas, and Washington

The authorization to initiate projects under P.L. 106-393 will expire on September 30, 2006.

Chapter 14

Trust Funds

Forest Service Trust Funds

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2005 Final	FY 2006 Enacted	Increase or Decrease		FY 2007 Budget	FY 2007 vs FY 2006
			Pay Costs	Program Changes		
Enacted Budget Authority						
Annual Appropriations (Receipts)	\$293,429	\$128,188	\$2,369	-\$2,341	\$128,216	\$28
Emergency & Supplemental Appropriations	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Enacted Budget Authority	\$293,429	\$128,188	\$2,369	-\$2,341	\$128,216	\$28
Staff Years	1,095	1,194		99	1,293	99

Forest Service Trust Funds

	(dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2005 Enacted	FY 2006 Budget	FY 2007 Budget	FY 2007 vs FY 2006
Cooperative Work: Knutson--Vandenberg (K-V)				
New Budget Authority (\$000)	\$228,945	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$0
Program Level (\$000)	\$76,128	\$93,219	\$80,000	-\$13,219
Staff Years	611	611	610	-1
Cooperative Work: K-V Regional Work				
New Budget Authority (\$000)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Program Level (\$000)	\$0	\$87,000	\$50,000	-\$37,000
Staff Years	0	100	200	100
Cooperative Work: Other				
New Budget Authority (\$000)	\$34,311	\$48,000	\$48,000	\$0
Program Level (\$000)	\$38,149	\$55,478	\$43,000	-\$12,478
Staff Years	272	270	270	0
Subtotal: Cooperative Work				
New Budget Authority (\$000)	\$263,256	\$98,000	\$98,000	\$0
Program Level (\$000)	\$114,277	\$235,697	\$173,000	-\$62,697
Staff Years	883	981	1,080	99
Land Between The Lakes				
New Budget Authority (\$000)	\$173	\$188	\$216	\$28
Program Level (\$000)	\$109	\$125	\$125	\$0
Staff Years	0	0	0	0
Reforestation Trust Fund				
New Budget Authority (\$000)	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$0
Program Level (\$000)	\$30,881	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$0
Staff Years	212	213	213	0
TRUST FUNDS APPROPRIATIONS				
New Budget Authority (\$000)	\$293,429	\$128,188	\$128,216	\$28
Program Level (\$000)	\$145,267	\$265,822	\$203,125	-\$62,697
Staff Years	1,095	1,194	1,293	99

New Budget Authority: Amounts equal actual and estimated receipts for the fiscal year. Total Budget Authority is higher due to unobligated prior-year receipts.

Program Level: Actual balance of obligations in FY 2005 and planned obligations for FY 2006 and FY 2007.

Cooperative Work Trust Fund – Knutson-Vandenberg (K-V) Fund

Program Description

The Knutson-Vandenberg (K-V) Fund is authorized by the Act of June 6, 1930 (P.L. 71-319, Ch. 416, 46 Stat. 527, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 576, 576a-576b, as amended; and P.L. 109-54, Sec. 412). This Fund is derived from deposits from timber sale receipts and is intended to: 1) reforest timber sale areas; 2) use timber stand improvement practices to enhance stand productivity, promote the restoration, maintenance, or improvement of a variety of forestland ecological conditions, and maintain biological diversity; 3) protect and improve all other resource values on timber sale areas, including wildlife, soil, watershed, range, and recreation; and 4) within the Forest Service region in which the timber sale occurred, perform watershed restoration, improve wildlife habitat, control insects, disease, and noxious weeds or invasive plants, provide community protection activities, and maintain forest roads.

K-V funds are collected based upon approved K-V plans. The total amount of K-V funds that can be collected is limited to either the collection limit established by the K-V plan or the amount of K-V funds available, whichever is less. The amount of K-V funds available is the stumpage price paid by the purchaser minus other required deposits, such as the minimum deposits to the national forest fund, and collections for other funds, such as the salvage sale fund and/or the timber sale pipeline restoration fund. Collection limits for these other funds are also based upon approved plans for the particular fund.

While FY 2007 K-V collections are projected to remain constant at FY 2006 levels, collections have declined when compared to collections made 5 years ago. This is directly related to reduced harvest levels including regeneration harvesting that requires subsequent reforestation. These declines in harvest lead to decreases in K-V funding available for accomplishing future stand improvement and other resource improvement work. However, any future declines in harvest levels will reduce the capability to utilize funds for region-wide watershed restoration, wildlife habitat and other uses authorized by P.L. 109-54, Sec. 412.

Within timber sale areas, the FY 2007 plan level will provide for reforestation activities on 218,700 acres at an average cost of about \$135 per acre, as compared to the FY 2006 level of about 209,556 acres at an average cost of about \$170 per acre. The FY 2007 average cost per acre for reforestation is projected to decrease due to a higher percentage of less costly reforestation methods when compared to FY 2006. The FY 2007 level will meet reforestation needs for timber sale areas.

The funding will also allow for timber stand improvement on 94,175 acres at an average cost of \$213 per acre, as compared to the FY 2006 level of about 116,055 acres at an average cost of about \$172 per acre. The average cost per acre for timber stand improvement is projected to increase in FY 2007 as contracts covering less acres of work are less cost effective to perform and thus have higher contract costs. These activities are for the control of stand density and species composition to improve survival of trees on timber sale areas reforested in the past several years and the establishment of other vegetation to improve forestlands.

In addition to the K-V program within timber sale areas, the Forest Service will use an additional \$50 million in FY 2007 for resource improvement work outside of timber sale areas. This expansion of K-V authority began in FY 2006 under Public Law 109-54. The expanded authority will provide funding for accomplishments such as: 37,000 acres of noxious weed and invasive plant treatments, 13,300 acres of reforestation, 136,000 acres of hazardous fuels reduction, and 6,449 miles of road maintenance in FY 2006. In FY 2007 the specific plans have not been formulated, but expanded authority will accomplish an estimated: 77,000 acres of hazardous fuels reduction, 21,000 acres of noxious weed and invasive plant treatments, 7,500 acres of reforestation, 150 acres of wildlife habitat improvement, and 3,700 miles of road maintenance.

Independent Reviews

None.

FY 2005 Accomplishments

- Reforested 67,430 acres.
- Completed timber stand improvements on 66,190 acres.
- Mitigated impacts to recreation at sites that are located adjacent to or within timber sale area boundaries. Examples include trail relocation and reconstruction, vista enhancement at overlooks, and small parking area construction.
- Treated over 21,500 acres of noxious weeds and invasive plants.
- Restored or enhanced over 100,000 acres of terrestrial habitat to improve a variety of habitats, including constructed structures for imperiled species. Examples include the use of prescribed fire to benefit fire-dependent species such as longleaf pine which in turn improve habitat conditions for species such as the gopher tortoise and Bachman's sparrow. Structures include creation of nesting cavities for red-cockaded woodpeckers and devices that collect rainwater in arid areas where water supply is a limiting factor for use of habitat
- Accomplished over 137,000 acres of prescribed burning and mechanical treatments. These acres were treated to improve condition class and restore fire-dependent ecosystems.
- Completed structural range improvements to maintain and improve the productivity of renewable resources.
- Completed non-structural range improvements within timber sale areas.

FY 2006 Program

- Reforestation and related activities on 209,556 acres, including site preparation for natural and artificial regeneration, survival and stocking surveys, and animal damage control measures, and 13,300 acres outside timber sale areas.
- Other vegetation establishment on 24,125 acres.
- Timber stand and other vegetation improvement on 132,626 acres
- Terrestrial wildlife habitat improvement on 178,845 acres, and 20,000 acres outside of timber sale areas.

- Construction of 24,375 structures for terrestrial wildlife habitat.
- Improvements to 1320 acres of streams and lakes, and construction of 7,664 structures for enhanced fish habitat.
- Soil and watershed improvement on 5,481 acres and on 171 miles of roads as well as maintenance on 6,450 miles of roads outside of timber sale areas.
- Rangeland vegetation improvement on 3,247 acres.
- Treatment of 35,833 acres to eliminate noxious weeds and invasive plants; and 37,000 acres outside of timber sale areas.
- Reduction of hazardous fuels on 136,000 acres outside of timber sale areas.

FY 2007 Plans

- Reforestation and related activities on 218,700 acres, including site preparation for natural and artificial regeneration, survival and stocking surveys, and animal damage control measures, and 7,500 acres outside of timber sale areas.
- Other vegetation establishment on 43,031 acres.
- Timber stand and other vegetation improvement on 101,877 acres.
- Terrestrial, lakes, and stream habitat improvement for fish and wildlife on 167,061 acres as well as 150 acres outside of timber sale areas.
- Construction of 22,234 structures to improve terrestrial wildlife habitat.
- Improvements to fish habitat on 513 miles of streams and by the construction of 500 stream and lake structures.
- Soil and watershed improvement on 4,659 acres and on 59 miles of roads as well as maintenance on 3,700 miles of roads outside of timber sale areas
- Rangeland vegetation improvement on 2,405 acres.
- Treatment of 25,554 acres to eliminate noxious weeds and invasive plants; and 21,000 acres outside of timber sale areas.
- Reduction of hazardous fuels on 77,000 acres outside of timber sale areas.

The following tables display national summaries of anticipated K-V funded programs of work for FY 2006 and FY 2007. Data by region can be provided upon request. Each fiscal year's program includes expected accomplishments, unit cost, and total cost by activity type. Wherever possible, standard reporting measures such as acres, miles, or structures are used. Some projects, however, because of the nature of the activity, do not conform to these standard measures. These measures include units of measure such as each, number of trees, plans, number of landings, and projects. These non-standard measures make up less than five percent of total accomplishments for each of the 2 fiscal years. The FY 2006 summary that follows is based on project-level activity inventories performed on every national forest in November, 2004. Because of changed conditions in the intervening months, an additional \$5.8 million of work is now anticipated.

Fiscal Year 2006 K-V Planned Program of Work National Summary

Activity Type	Acres	Total Cost (\$)	Unit Cost (\$)	Miles	Total Cost (\$)	Unit Cost (\$)	Structures	Total Cost (\$)	Unit Cost (\$)	Other Units ***	Total Cost (\$)
Establish Vegetation - Reforestation*	209,556	\$35,627,231	\$170	83	\$33,217	\$400				154	\$145,873
Establish Vegetation - Other Activities**	24,125	\$1,783,224	\$74	117	\$18,310	\$156				727	\$34,082
Improve Forest Vegetation - TSI	116,055	\$19,951,444	\$172							1	\$45,000
Improve Forest Vegetation - All Other	16,571	\$1,463,394	\$88	1	\$6,788	\$6,788	1	\$20,620	\$20,620	14	\$21,157
Improve Rangeland Vegetation	3,247	\$91,639	\$28	3	\$27,310	\$9,103				17	\$104,437
Eliminate Noxious Weeds	35,833	\$2,716,442	\$76	96	\$33,258	\$346				21	\$67,537
Manage Stream Habitat	215	\$170,733	\$794	70	\$456,349	\$6,519	7,588	\$276,481	\$36	132	\$397,784
Manage Lake Habitat	1,105	\$319,764	\$289				76	\$104,827	\$1,379	79	\$32,429
Manage Terrestrial Habitat	178,845	\$11,448,038	\$64	26	\$267,720	\$10,297	24,375	\$3,308,330	\$136	8,804	\$575,963
Improve Watershed Conditions - Soil & Water	5,481	\$2,014,037	\$367	171	\$1,899,272	\$11,107	14	\$135,616	\$9,687	1,248	\$202,646
CWKV - Other	11,814	\$1,682,999	\$142	57	\$107,752	\$1,890	298	\$293,698	\$986	11,088	\$1,493,560
Totals	602,847	\$77,268,945		624	\$2,849,976		32,352	\$4,139,572		22,285	\$3,120,468

Program Total **\$87,378,961**

* Establish Vegetation - Reforestation - Includes all reforestation activities needed to assure reforestation of harvested areas. This includes such activities as planting, site preparation, survival and stocking surveys, and animal damage control.

** Establish Vegetation - Other Activities - Includes all other activities needed to reforest an area or establish vegetation not included in Establish Vegetation – Reforestation

***Other Unspecified Units of Measure - Includes activities with units of measure such as project, each, plan, number of trees, and landings.

Fiscal Year 2006 (P.L. 109-54, Sec. 412 Authority) K-V Planned Program of Work National Summary

Activity Type	Acres	Total Cost (\$)	Unit Cost (\$)	Miles	Total Cost	Unit Cost (\$)
Establish Vegetation - Reforestation*	13,300	\$15,275,000	\$1,148			
Hazardous Fuels Reduction	136,000	\$16,000,000	\$118			
Eliminate Noxious Weeds	37,000	\$7,725,000	\$209			
Road Maintenance				6449	\$8,000,000	\$1,241
Improve Aquatic and Terrestrial Habitat Provide watershed restoration, improve wildlife habitat, and control insects and disease with forest products utilized	62,000	\$40,000,000	\$645			
Totals	248,300	\$79,000,000		6,449	\$8,000,000	

Program Total **\$87,000,000**

* Establish Vegetation - Reforestation - Includes all reforestation activities needed to assure reforestation of harvested areas. This includes such activities as planting, site preparation, survival and stocking surveys, and animal damage control.

Fiscal Year 2007 (P.L. 109-54, Sec. 412 Authority) K-V Planned Program of Work National Summary

Activity Type	Acres	Total Cost (\$)	Unit Cost (\$)	Miles	Total Cost	Unit Cost (\$)
Establish Vegetation - Reforestation*	7,500	\$8,659,000	\$1,155			
Hazardous Fuels Reduction	77,000	\$9,070,000	\$118			
Eliminate Noxious Weeds	21,000	\$4,379,000	\$209			
Road Maintenance				3,700	\$4,535,000	\$1,226
Improve Aquatic and Terrestrial Habitat Provide watershed restoration, improve wildlife habitat, and control insects and disease with forest products utilized	150	\$680,000	\$4,533			
	35,000	\$22,677,000	\$648			
Totals	140,650	\$45,465,000		3,700	\$4,535,000	

Program Total **\$50,000,000**

* Establish Vegetation - Reforestation - Includes all reforestation activities needed to assure reforestation of harvested areas. This includes such activities as planting, site preparation, survival and stocking surveys, and animal damage control.

Cooperative Work Trust Fund - Other

Program Description

The Cooperative Work Trust Fund - Other is used to collect deposits received from cooperators for protecting and improving resources of the National Forest System as authorized by trust agreements. These deposits are for the construction, reconstruction, and maintenance of roads, trails, and other improvements; scaling services; fire protection; and other resource purposes as authorized by law.

Cooperative road maintenance deposits are made by commercial users of the national forest road system in lieu of actually performing their commensurate share of road maintenance. These deposits are used in conjunction with the other road maintenance appropriations to provide maintenance of system roads by the Forest Service.

Deposits are also received from State and other public agencies, industrial associations, and other private sources to finance research projects of mutual interest and benefit. Cooperative research projects may involve any aspect of forestry and vary widely as to scope and duration.

Deposits for administering and protecting non-Federal land within or near the national forests are made by owners of non-Federal lands that are intermingled with, or adjacent to, the national forests. These landowners want their lands managed in accordance with good forest management practices, including reforestation. Wildfire protection on State and private lands intermingled with Federal ownership using these funds benefits all parties. It is often uneconomical for private landowners to set up fire control organizations, and the Forest Service may need to suppress fires on adjoining ownerships to protect Federal land.

Land Between The Lakes Trust Fund

Program Description

The Land Between The Lakes Protection Act of 1998 was enacted by Congress under Public Law (P.L.) 105-277 to transfer management of the Land Between The Lakes National Recreation Area (LBL) from the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) to the Secretary of Agriculture effective as of October 1 of the first fiscal year for which Congress did not appropriate to TVA at least \$6 million for the LBL or, if the Act was enacted during a fiscal year for which Congress did not make such an appropriation, effective as of the date of enactment of the Act. Administrative jurisdiction over the LBL is transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture from TVA through P.L. 105-277, Section 541, 16 U.S.C. 460111-41.

There is established in the Treasury of the United States a special interest-bearing fund known as the "Land Between The Lakes Trust Fund."

Amounts in the Fund shall be available to the Secretary of Agriculture, until expended, for public education, grants and internships related to recreation, conservation, and multiple-use land management as well as for regional promotion within the LBL in cooperation with development districts, chambers of commerce, and State and local governments.

Beginning September 30, 2000, the TVA began depositing into the Fund \$1 million annually for each of five subsequent fiscal years, commencing in the first fiscal year of the transfer. Funding to carry out management requirements shall be derived as described in 16 U.S.C. 460111. LBL has begun to use the interest earned on the fund for the expressed purposes intended by Congress.

A recent example includes a community school grant program, which provided funding to over 4,000 students last year to visit LBL and experience "education in the environment," as well as completing a key part of their school curricula. Other projects may be considered for fiscal year 2007, specifically related to environmental education and internship programs.

Reforestation Trust Fund

Program Description

The Reforestation Trust Fund was established by the Recreational Boating Safety and Facilities Act of 1980 (P.L. 96-451, Title III, as amended) to accomplish reforestation and timber stand improvement activities. A maximum of \$30 million is transferred to this trust fund by the U.S. Treasury each fiscal year to be obligated for these purposes. This is an indefinite, continuing appropriation for use by the USDA Forest Service.

The Reforestation Trust Fund is used to reduce the backlog in reforestation and timber stand improvement work. It also serves to promote the restoration, maintenance, or improvement of forest stands under a variety of forestland ecological conditions and to maintain biological diversity. The fund is used in conjunction with other vegetation management funds to provide an integrated, effective means of treating forests in need of forest health restoration. Vegetation management activities employed in order to meet this management objective include:

- Reforestation, including site preparation and planting of tree seedlings and various treatments to improve initial seedling survival rates such as animal damage control.
- Timber stand improvement, including silvicultural treatments such as thinning or release from competing vegetation, which enhances forest health and improves tree establishment and growth.

FY 2007 Plans

FY 2007 funding of \$30 million for the Reforestation Trust Fund will be prioritized for the accomplishment of backlog reforestation needs. Combined with appropriated funds, the Reforestation Trust Fund provides the means for integrated treatments of forestland vegetation to achieve multiple resources objectives, including forest health restoration. Planned accomplishments in reforestation are shown in the National Forest System, Vegetation and Watershed Management budget line item.

Chapter 15

Special Exhibits

Special Exhibits Table of Contents

1	Allocations by Regions, Stations, and Area, FY 2005-2007	15-1
2	Bark Beetle Management.....	15-12
3	Business Operations Transformation Assessment (BOTA)	15-16
4	Chief’s Reserve Fund.....	15-19
5	Conservation Education	15-21
6	Deferred Maintenance Backlog	15-25
7	Facilities Maintenance Assessment	15-31
8	Federal Excess Personal Property and Aircraft	15-40
9	Forest Land Enhancement Program.....	15-41
10	Forest Products Laboratory Modernization	15-42
11	Invasive Species.....	15-49
12	Law Enforcement Funding of Indirect Costs.....	15-55
13	Legislative Proposals	15-60
14	National Energy Policy	15-61
15	National Scenic and Historic Trails	15-70
16	Northwest Forest Plan.....	15-78
17	Office of General Counsel Reimbursement.....	15-81
18	Office of Tribal Relations	15-82
19	Partnerships.....	15-87
20	President’s Management Agenda	15-97
21	Resforestation	15-107
22	Research and Development Threat Assessment Centers	15-109
23	Service First	15-112
24	Unobligated Balances	15-114
25	Wood Education and Resource Center	15-115
26	Working Capital Fund, Forest Service.....	15-120
27	Working Capital Fund and Greenbook Charges, USDA	15-121
28	Working Capital Fund – Forest Service Fleet Management.....	15-127

Allocations to Regions, Stations, Area, FY 2005-2006, Estimated FY 2007
(\$ in thousands)

	Region 01			Region 02		
	FY05	FY06	FY07PB	FY05	FY06	FY07PB
Forest and Rangeland Research	0	0	0	40	44	42
State & Private Forestry						
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	3,126	2,380	3,039	3,873	2,392	3,434
Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	256	290	290	1,291	488	492
State Fire Assistance	1,628	1,444	1,107	2,532	2,173	1,545
Volunteer Fire Assistance	377	376	373	656	655	649
Forest Stewardship	925	877	877	1,451	1,643	1,643
Forest Legacy Program	9,805	6,398	6,084	1,663	1,566	108
Urban and Community Forestry	883	730	692	1,785	1,741	1,650
Economic Action Program	2,053	2,168	0	177	0	0
Forest Resources Information and Analysis	0	0	0	0	0	0
International Forestry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, State & Private Forestry	19,053	14,663	12,462	13,428	10,658	9,521
National Forest System						
Land Management Planning	6,189	5,401	5,131	4,808	4,288	4,076
Inventory and Monitoring	10,306	8,043	7,153	10,507	8,252	7,350
Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	17,703	17,380	16,888	24,021	24,577	23,892
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	11,708	11,098	10,389	9,002	9,048	8,481
Grazing Management	6,879	5,780	4,690	7,613	6,583	5,356
Forest Products	21,963	30,530	27,021	24,774	27,443	24,428
Vegetation and Watershed Management	19,531	15,701	16,687	16,728	17,531	18,622
Minerals and Geology Management	8,183	11,409	11,043	6,554	10,407	10,079
Landownership Management	7,209	6,659	6,118	8,242	8,151	7,496
Law Enforcement Operations	0	0	0	0	0	0
Valles Caldera National Preserve	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centennial of Service	1,000	396	0	1,000	396	0
Total, National Forest System	110,671	112,397	105,120	113,249	116,676	109,780
Wildland Fire Management						
Fire Preparedness	58,406	49,251	50,469	29,997	26,433	27,087
Fire Operations -- Suppression	0	12,749	11,893	0	6,944	6,509
Hazardous Fuels	15,807	14,832	15,562	28,458	28,645	30,155
Rehabilitation and Restoration	0	966	305	0	500	158
Fire Research and Development	0	0	0	0	0	0
Joint Fire Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Health Management -- Federal Lands (NFP)	2,012	1,353	0	1,824	1,422	0
Forest Health Management -- Cooperative Lands (NFP)	3,338	2,302	1,063	850	842	389
State Fire Assistance (NFP)	601	721	482	1,186	1,432	985
Volunteer Fire Assistance (NFP)	620	611	614	737	726	729
Total, Wildland Fire Management	80,784	82,785	80,388	63,052	66,944	66,012
Capital Improvement & Maintenance						
Facilities	9,679	5,585	6,461	18,446	12,131	12,429
Roads	21,275	19,067	15,551	17,401	19,921	15,488
Trails	11,253	10,330	8,198	5,950	7,047	5,624
Infrastructure Improvement	877	803	581	753	955	689
Total, Capital Improvement & Maintenance	43,084	35,785	30,791	42,550	40,054	34,230
Land Acquisition						
Land Acquisition -- Land and Water Conservation Func	1,901	1,823	1,143	934	715	470
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges	0	0	0	13	0	0
Total, Land Acquisition	1,901	1,823	1,143	947	715	470
Range Betterment Fund	275	330	408	505	645	799
Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Research	0	0	0	0	0	0
Management of NF Lands for Subsistence Uses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Permanent Working Funds						
Brush Disposal	4,500	4,461	3,332	648	1,030	777
Timber Salvage Sales	15,500	12,863	11,584	3,306	2,428	2,192
Other	6,710	10,283	10,807	4,498	4,093	4,276
Total, Permanent Working Funds	26,710	27,607	25,723	8,452	7,551	7,245
Trust Funds Subtotal	20,481	19,111	14,617	13,891	9,656	7,436
TOTAL, ALL FUNDS	302,959	294,501	270,652	256,114	252,943	235,535
Total does not include Payments to States						

Allocations to Regions, Stations, Area, FY 2005-2006, Estimated FY 2007
(\$ in thousands)

	Region 03			Region 04		
	FY05	FY06	FY07PB	FY05	FY06	FY07PB
Forest and Rangeland Research	0	0	0	0	0	0
State & Private Forestry						
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	1,856	1,323	1,931	2,525	2,165	2,547
Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	1,301	614	188	490	357	155
State Fire Assistance	740	691	529	759	672	507
Volunteer Fire Assistance	157	157	156	122	122	121
Forest Stewardship	534	583	583	494	575	576
Forest Legacy Program	2,545	1,322	997	829	2,335	3,455
Urban and Community Forestry	666	557	528	564	461	437
Economic Action Program	246	0	0	615	0	0
Forest Resources Information and Analysis	0	0	0	0	0	0
International Forestry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, State & Private Forestry	8,045	5,247	4,912	6,398	6,687	7,798
National Forest System						
Land Management Planning	2,592	2,540	2,420	5,334	4,880	4,640
Inventories and Monitoring	8,827	10,192	9,055	13,264	11,356	10,106
Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	20,982	20,999	20,386	30,045	29,672	28,812
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	8,974	9,300	8,708	11,850	11,164	10,452
Grazing Management	10,416	10,116	8,232	10,066	9,679	7,878
Forest Products	12,284	13,968	11,697	13,865	13,681	12,816
Vegetation and Watershed Management	15,384	15,802	16,709	22,436	19,392	20,511
Minerals and Geology Management	4,630	7,230	6,986	8,018	12,507	12,099
Landownership Management	5,841	5,653	5,199	8,004	9,022	8,293
Law Enforcement Operations	0	0	0	0	0	0
Valles Caldera National Preserve	3,599	5,074	990	0	0	0
Centennial of Service	1,000	396	0	1,000	396	0
Total, National Forest System	94,529	101,270	90,382	123,882	121,749	115,607
Wildland Fire Management						
Fire Preparedness	64,358	51,068	52,332	59,602	51,327	52,597
Fire Operations -- Suppression	0	15,874	14,819	0	12,280	11,458
Hazardous Fuels	38,270	42,702	45,143	17,214	18,502	19,544
Rehabilitation and Restoration	0	852	270	0	500	158
Fire Research and Development	0	0	0	0	0	0
Joint Fire Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Health Management -- Federal Lands (NFP)	1,003	528	0	1,379	1,012	0
Forest Health Management -- Cooperative Lands (NFP)	161	159	74	99	70	32
State Fire Assistance (NFP)	284	342	228	492	354	237
Volunteer Fire Assistance (NFP)	504	497	499	271	267	269
Total, Wildland Fire Management	104,580	112,022	113,365	79,057	84,312	84,295
Capital Improvement & Maintenance						
Facilities	17,180	9,064	10,082	13,118	9,293	8,391
Roads	18,643	17,888	14,120	20,543	21,521	14,962
Trails	5,190	4,004	3,269	7,018	6,541	5,277
Infrastructure Improvement	842	940	676	945	892	640
Total, Capital Improvement & Maintenance	41,855	31,896	28,147	41,624	38,247	29,270
Land Acquisition						
Land Acquisition -- Land and Water Conservation Func	417	407	281	650	781	490
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts	0	0	0	64	64	64
Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, Land Acquisition	417	407	281	714	845	554
Range Betterment Fund	491	677	838	762	980	1,213
Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Research	0	0	0	0	0	0
Management of NF Lands for Subsistence Uses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Permanent Working Funds						
Brush Disposal	162	154	117	700	444	326
Timber Salvage Sales	379	555	501	4,925	4,508	4,067
Other	14,905	15,777	16,582	18,001	13,246	13,916
Total, Permanent Working Funds	15,446	16,486	17,200	23,626	18,198	18,309
Trust Funds Subtotal	5,377	2,580	2,006	12,408	13,620	10,393
TOTAL, ALL FUNDS	270,740	270,585	257,131	288,471	284,638	267,439
Total does not include Payments to States						

Allocations to Regions, Stations, Area, FY 2005-2006, Estimated FY 2007
(\$ in thousands)

	Region 05			Region 06		
	FY05	FY06	FY07PB	FY05	FY06	FY07PB
Forest and Rangeland Research	0	0	0	0	0	0
State & Private Forestry						
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	4,641	2,677	4,251	6,087	4,208	6,263
Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	1,766	470	473	1,281	1,247	288
State Fire Assistance	6,776	8,038	7,693	1,967	1,812	1,362
Volunteer Fire Assistance	316	316	313	195	195	193
Forest Stewardship	1,032	1,232	1,232	1,216	1,234	1,232
Forest Legacy Program	2,571	5,655	4,928	2,925	3,685	2,599
Urban and Community Forestry	2,428	2,098	1,989	873	727	689
Economic Action Program	1,049	0	0	1,516	986	0
Forest Resources Information and Analysis	0	0	0	0	0	0
International Forestry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, State & Private Forestry	20,579	20,486	20,879	16,060	14,094	12,626
National Forest System						
Land Management Planning	3,027	2,967	2,816	5,697	4,982	4,735
Inventories and Monitoring	13,924	11,972	10,606	21,398	18,124	16,133
Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	35,739	33,555	32,587	25,729	22,650	21,944
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	12,216	9,969	9,324	21,043	17,347	16,229
Grazing Management	3,408	3,138	2,516	3,448	3,354	2,748
Forest Products	24,981	23,674	37,254	45,213	35,597	58,219
Vegetation and Watershed Management	23,655	20,412	21,729	24,763	21,057	22,040
Minerals and Geology Management	5,480	7,942	7,680	4,632	7,300	7,050
Landownership Management	11,631	10,578	9,701	9,889	8,705	7,999
Law Enforcement Operations	0	0	0	0	0	0
Valles Caldera National Preserve	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centennial of Service	1,000	396	0	1,000	396	0
Total, National Forest System	135,061	124,603	134,213	162,812	139,512	157,097
Wildland Fire Management						
Fire Preparedness	203,680	179,600	184,044	83,009	68,122	69,808
Fire Operations -- Suppression	0	39,379	36,492	0	19,038	17,719
Hazardous Fuels	76,979	49,236	51,912	31,537	27,993	29,435
Rehabilitation and Restoration	0	370	117	0	731	231
Fire Research and Development	0	0	0	0	0	0
Joint Fire Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Health Management -- Federal Lands (NFP)	2,520	1,967	0	1,965	1,931	0
Forest Health Management -- Cooperative Lands (NFP)	1,227	2,389	1,104	2,075	1,040	480
State Fire Assistance (NFP)	733	1,372	1,086	2,096	2,258	1,950
Volunteer Fire Assistance (NFP)	853	841	843	619	611	614
Total, Wildland Fire Management	285,992	275,154	275,598	121,301	121,724	120,237
Capital Improvement & Maintenance						
Facilities	30,972	12,836	11,674	17,850	10,253	10,435
Roads	22,716	20,792	18,191	36,617	29,126	28,849
Trails	9,215	8,202	6,468	9,688	8,006	6,454
Infrastructure Improvement	1,842	954	693	4,315	2,217	1,655
Total, Capital Improvement & Maintenance	64,745	42,784	37,026	68,470	49,602	47,393
Land Acquisition						
Land Acquisition -- Land and Water Conservation Func	989	1,017	614	1,399	1,207	824
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts	990	989	989	0	0	0
Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges	0	0	0	893	0	0
Total, Land Acquisition	1,979	2,006	1,603	2,292	1,207	824
Range Betterment Fund	175	203	251	229	295	365
Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Research	1	0	0	0	0	0
Management of NF Lands for Subsistence Uses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Permanent Working Funds						
Brush Disposal	2,373	1,985	1,498	4,500	7,004	5,196
Timber Salvage Sales	7,814	6,603	5,929	15,000	20,582	18,514
Other	19,460	16,309	17,139	25,235	19,475	20,467
Total, Permanent Working Funds	29,647	24,897	24,566	44,735	47,061	44,177
Trust Funds Subtotal	39,013	35,978	27,350	34,890	57,374	43,706
TOTAL, ALL FUNDS	577,192	526,111	521,486	450,789	430,869	426,425
Total does not include Payments to States						

Allocations to Regions, Stations, Area, FY 2005-2006, Estimated FY 2007
(\$ in thousands)

	Region 08			Region 09		
	FY05	FY06	FY07PB	FY05	FY06	FY07PB
Forest and Rangeland Research	80	120	115	0	0	0
State & Private Forestry						
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	11,239	13,188	8,709	0	0	0
Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	15,588	15,651	2,372	0	0	0
State Fire Assistance	7,963	6,867	4,755	75	74	60
Volunteer Fire Assistance	1,629	1,628	1,613	0	0	0
Forest Stewardship	9,974	9,861	9,860	0	0	0
Forest Legacy Program	13,882	6,695	18,140	0	0	0
Urban and Community Forestry	8,798	7,218	6,843	0	0	0
Economic Action Program	5,396	2,463	0	0	0	0
Forest Resources Information and Analysis	0	0	0	0	0	0
International Forestry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, State & Private Forestry	74,469	63,571	52,292	75	74	60
National Forest System						
Land Management Planning	4,200	3,190	3,024	9,396	4,905	4,639
Inventory and Monitoring	14,236	11,759	10,465	14,577	12,176	10,852
Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	28,256	27,340	26,596	25,770	26,334	25,544
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	18,465	17,198	16,095	14,713	14,297	13,382
Grazing Management	775	749	612	476	487	391
Forest Products	34,864	27,806	32,288	32,947	27,346	31,639
Vegetation and Watershed Management	14,206	13,943	14,737	12,883	13,635	14,542
Minerals and Geology Management	4,295	5,149	4,967	4,151	7,991	7,728
Landownership Management	9,159	8,320	7,640	8,976	8,462	7,775
Law Enforcement Operations	0	0	0	0	0	0
Valles Caldera National Preserve	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centennial of Service	1,000	396	0	1,000	396	0
Total, National Forest System	129,456	115,850	116,424	124,889	116,029	116,492
Wildland Fire Management						
Fire Preparedness	36,379	29,427	30,155	22,961	18,911	19,379
Fire Operations -- Suppression	0	7,107	6,619	0	4,967	4,630
Hazardous Fuels	32,409	31,522	33,187	10,659	10,983	11,484
Rehabilitation and Restoration	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fire Research and Development	0	0	0	0	0	0
Joint Fire Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Health Management -- Federal Lands (NFP)	1,163	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Health Management -- Cooperative Lands (NFP)	703	561	259	0	0	0
State Fire Assistance (NFP)	8,953	10,763	7,259	0	0	0
Volunteer Fire Assistance (NFP)	1,973	1,943	1,953	0	0	0
Total, Wildland Fire Management	81,580	81,323	79,432	33,620	34,861	35,493
Capital Improvement & Maintenance						
Facilities	31,153	19,655	16,869	20,758	12,922	11,180
Roads	28,363	25,380	22,786	20,474	20,746	15,965
Trails	8,811	8,830	7,074	6,319	7,016	5,600
Infrastructure Improvement	1,001	1,186	847	908	957	672
Total, Capital Improvement & Maintenance	69,328	55,051	47,576	48,459	41,641	33,417
Land Acquisition						
Land Acquisition -- Land and Water Conservation Func	2,910	2,348	1,546	2,384	2,164	1,400
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges	42	0	0	0	0	0
Total, Land Acquisition	2,952	2,348	1,546	2,384	2,164	1,400
Range Betterment Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Research	0	0	0	0	0	0
Management of NF Lands for Subsistence Uses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Permanent Working Funds						
Brush Disposal	0	0	0	22	35	27
Timber Salvage Sales	3,000	2,439	2,190	11,500	14,979	13,457
Other	15,395	19,783	20,781	5,775	8,911	9,318
Total, Permanent Working Funds	18,395	22,222	22,971	17,297	23,925	22,802
Trust Funds Subtotal	26,454	38,931	29,784	14,169	20,337	15,507
TOTAL, ALL FUNDS	402,714	379,416	350,140	240,893	239,031	225,171
Total does not include Payments to States						

Allocations to Regions, Stations, Area, FY 2005-2006, Estimated FY 2007
(\$ in thousands)

	Region 10			Forest Products Lab		
	FY05	FY06	FY07PB	FY05	FY06	FY07PB
Forest and Rangeland Research	0	29	26	20,632	20,332	19,448
State & Private Forestry						
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	2,133	1,604	2,334	0	0	0
Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	834	678	200	0	0	0
State Fire Assistance	823	738	547	0	0	0
Volunteer Fire Assistance	130	130	129	0	0	0
Forest Stewardship	705	726	723	0	0	0
Forest Legacy Program	57	647	97	0	0	0
Urban and Community Forestry	207	250	237	0	0	0
Economic Action Program	3,160	394	0	314	0	0
Forest Resources Information and Analysis	0	0	0	0	0	0
International Forestry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, State & Private Forestry	8,049	5,167	4,267	314	0	0
National Forest System						
Land Management Planning	1,067	1,405	1,336	0	0	0
Inventory and Monitoring	8,004	7,202	6,392	0	0	0
Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	10,900	11,231	10,850	0	0	0
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	10,267	9,597	8,957	0	0	0
Grazing Management	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Products	23,342	21,018	19,604	0	0	0
Vegetation and Watershed Management	7,617	4,735	4,968	0	0	0
Minerals and Geology Management	2,318	3,545	3,423	0	0	0
Landownership Management	6,024	4,639	4,250	0	0	0
Law Enforcement Operations	0	0	0	0	0	0
Valles Caldera National Preserve	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centennial of Service	1,000	396	0	0	0	0
Total, National Forest System	70,539	63,768	59,780	0	0	0
Wildland Fire Management						
Fire Preparedness	3,397	2,589	2,653	0	0	0
Fire Operations -- Suppression	0	559	516	0	0	0
Hazardous Fuels	1,919	953	1,010	652	652	704
Rehabilitation and Restoration	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fire Research and Development	0	0	0	708	1,943	282
Joint Fire Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Health Management -- Federal Lands (NFP)	196	640	0	0	0	0
Forest Health Management -- Cooperative Lands (NFP)	336	333	154	0	0	0
State Fire Assistance (NFP)	6,749	5,826	1,367	0	0	0
Volunteer Fire Assistance (NFP)	270	266	268	0	0	0
Total, Wildland Fire Management	12,867	11,166	5,968	1,360	2,595	986
Capital Improvement & Maintenance						
Facilities	13,830	8,389	9,740	3,746	2,304	15,923
Roads	22,325	18,283	10,914	0	0	0
Trails	5,522	4,594	3,696	0	0	0
Infrastructure Improvement	758	937	665	162	160	110
Total, Capital Improvement & Maintenance	42,435	32,203	25,015	3,908	2,464	16,033
Land Acquisition						
Land Acquisition -- Land and Water Conservation Func	60	62	37	0	0	0
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, Land Acquisition	60	62	37	0	0	0
Range Betterment Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Research	0	0	0	40	0	0
Management of NF Lands for Subsistence Uses	5,879	4,631	4,986	0	0	0
Permanent Working Funds						
Brush Disposal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Timber Salvage Sales	2,178	832	744	0	0	0
Other	3,222	5,152	5,416	0	0	0
Total, Permanent Working Funds	5,400	5,984	6,160	0	0	0
Trust Funds Subtotal	2,113	3,605	2,729	450	0	0
TOTAL, ALL FUNDS	147,342	126,615	108,968	26,704	25,391	36,467
Total does not include Payments to States						

Allocations to Regions, Stations, Area, FY 2005-2006, Estimated FY 2007
(\$ in thousands)

	Rocky Mtn Res Station			No Central Res Station		
	FY05	FY06	FY07PB	FY05	FY06	FY07PB
Forest and Rangeland Research	41,151	39,767	39,700	20,965	19,997	0
State & Private Forestry						
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	0	915	0	0	0	0
Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	0	0	0	0	0	0
State Fire Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Volunteer Fire Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Stewardship	0	0	0	10	0	0
Forest Legacy Program	0	0	0	0	0	0
Urban and Community Forestry	0	10	9	0	0	0
Economic Action Program	15	0	0	20	0	0
Forest Resources Information and Analysis	0	0	0	0	0	0
International Forestry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, State & Private Forestry	15	925	9	30	0	0
National Forest System						
Land Management Planning	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inventory and Monitoring	651	615	539	0	0	0
Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	210	0	0	0	0	0
Grazing Management	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Products	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vegetation and Watershed Management	506	0	0	0	0	0
Minerals and Geology Management	0	0	0	0	0	0
Landownership Management	0	0	0	0	0	0
Law Enforcement Operations	0	0	0	0	0	0
Valles Caldera National Preserve	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centennial of Service	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, National Forest System	1,367	615	539	0	0	0
Wildland Fire Management						
Fire Preparedness	537	753	772	0	0	0
Fire Operations -- Suppression	652	0	0	0	0	0
Hazardous Fuels	1,911	2,299	2,482	517	512	0
Rehabilitation and Restoration	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fire Research and Development	7,865	6,675	4,546	1,939	1,579	0
Joint Fire Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Health Management -- Federal Lands (NFP)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Health Management -- Cooperative Lands (NFP)	0	0	0	0	0	0
State Fire Assistance (NFP)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Volunteer Fire Assistance (NFP)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, Wildland Fire Management	10,965	9,727	7,800	2,456	2,091	0
Capital Improvement & Maintenance						
Facilities	7,287	2,959	248	610	231	0
Roads	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trails	0	0	0	0	0	0
Infrastructure Improvement	172	170	117	64	63	0
Total, Capital Improvement & Maintenance	7,459	3,129	365	674	294	0
Land Acquisition						
Land Acquisition -- Land and Water Conservation Func	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, Land Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0
Range Betterment Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Research	0	0	0	3	0	0
Management of NF Lands for Subsistence Uses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Permanent Working Funds						
Brush Disposal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Timber Salvage Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	2,900	70	74	0	0	0
Total, Permanent Working Funds	2,900	70	74	0	0	0
Trust Funds Subtotal	330	0	0	2,500	0	0
TOTAL, ALL FUNDS	64,187	54,233	48,487	26,628	22,382	0

Total does not include Payments to States

North Central and Northeastern Research Stations are being consolidated during FY 2006; for FY 2007, combined allocations are displayed under the Northeastern Research Station.

Allocations to Regions, Stations, Area, FY 2005-2006, Estimated FY 2007
 (\$ in thousands)

	Northeastern RS			Pacific NW Res Station		
	FY05	FY06	FY07PB	FY05	FY06	FY07PB
Forest and Rangeland Research	35,780	34,624	51,288	42,351	41,089	39,489
State & Private Forestry						
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	40	40	0	0	0	0
Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	225	124	0	0	396	400
State Fire Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Volunteer Fire Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Stewardship	0	0	0	0	63	63
Forest Legacy Program	0	0	0	0	0	0
Urban and Community Forestry	175	25	23	0	0	0
Economic Action Program	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Resources Information and Analysis	0	0	0	0	0	0
International Forestry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, State & Private Forestry	440	189	23	0	459	463
National Forest System						
Land Management Planning	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inventory and Monitoring	0	0	0	300	594	521
Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grazing Management	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Products	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vegetation and Watershed Management	0	0	0	100	198	216
Minerals and Geology Management	0	0	0	0	0	0
Landownership Management	0	0	0	0	0	0
Law Enforcement Operations	0	0	0	0	0	0
Valles Caldera National Preserve	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centennial of Service	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, National Forest System	0	0	0	400	792	737
Wildland Fire Management						
Fire Preparedness	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fire Operations -- Suppression	10	0	0	0	0	0
Hazardous Fuels	135	876	1,499	645	639	689
Rehabilitation and Restoration	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fire Research and Development	630	1,418	2,940	2,536	2,662	2,831
Joint Fire Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Health Management -- Federal Lands (NFP)	0	0	0	0	396	0
Forest Health Management -- Cooperative Lands (NFP)	0	0	0	0	0	0
State Fire Assistance (NFP)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Volunteer Fire Assistance (NFP)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, Wildland Fire Management	775	2,294	4,439	3,181	3,697	3,520
Capital Improvement & Maintenance						
Facilities	784	1,543	3,650	682	1,057	129
Roads	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trails	0	0	0	0	0	0
Infrastructure Improvement	127	126	131	101	100	69
Total, Capital Improvement & Maintenance	911	1,669	3,781	783	1,157	198
Land Acquisition						
Land Acquisition -- Land and Water Conservation Func	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, Land Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0
Range Betterment Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Research	0	0	0	0	0	0
Management of NF Lands for Subsistence Uses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Permanent Working Funds						
Brush Disposal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Timber Salvage Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	100	0	0
Total, Permanent Working Funds	0	0	0	100	0	0
Trust Funds Subtotal	1,000	0	0	200	0	0
TOTAL, ALL FUNDS	38,906	38,776	59,531	47,015	47,194	44,407

Total does not include Payments to States

North Central and Northeastern Research Stations are being consolidated during FY 2006; for FY 2007, combined allocations are displayed under the Northeastern Research Station.

Allocations to Regions, Stations, Area, FY 2005-2006, Estimated FY 2007
(\$ in thousands)

	Pacific SW Res Station			Southern Res Station		
	FY05	FY06	FY07PB	FY05	FY06	FY07PB
Forest and Rangeland Research	21,332	19,737	19,356	49,705	49,855	44,963
State & Private Forestry						
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	15	0	0	20	0	0
Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	140	139	140	210	545	400
State Fire Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Volunteer Fire Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Stewardship	84	0	0	825	475	476
Forest Legacy Program	30	0	0	20	0	0
Urban and Community Forestry	85	0	0	0	0	0
Economic Action Program	60	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Resources Information and Analysis	0	0	0	4,958	4,311	0
International Forestry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, State & Private Forestry	414	139	140	6,033	5,331	876
National Forest System						
Land Management Planning	40	0	0	0	0	0
Inventory and Monitoring	150	0	0	0	594	521
Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	55	0	0	0	0	0
Grazing Management	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Products	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vegetation and Watershed Management	443	406	443	92	240	261
Minerals and Geology Management	0	0	0	0	0	0
Landownership Management	0	0	0	0	0	0
Law Enforcement Operations	0	0	0	0	0	0
Valles Caldera National Preserve	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centennial of Service	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, National Forest System	688	406	443	92	834	782
Wildland Fire Management						
Fire Preparedness	680	0	0	0	0	0
Fire Operations -- Suppression	0	0	0	350	0	0
Hazardous Fuels	953	943	1,018	667	660	713
Rehabilitation and Restoration	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fire Research and Development	3,974	2,979	2,301	2,641	1,998	2,206
Joint Fire Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Health Management -- Federal Lands (NFP)	0	0	0	0	396	0
Forest Health Management -- Cooperative Lands (NFP)	0	0	0	0	0	0
State Fire Assistance (NFP)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Volunteer Fire Assistance (NFP)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, Wildland Fire Management	5,607	3,922	3,319	3,658	3,054	2,919
Capital Improvement & Maintenance						
Facilities	1,333	2,359	1,085	2,179	1,564	164
Roads	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trails	0	0	0	0	0	0
Infrastructure Improvement	0	0	0	189	187	129
Total, Capital Improvement & Maintenance	1,333	2,359	1,085	2,368	1,751	293
Land Acquisition						
Land Acquisition -- Land and Water Conservation Func	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, Land Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0
Range Betterment Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Research	0	0	0	0	0	0
Management of NF Lands for Subsistence Uses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Permanent Working Funds						
Brush Disposal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Timber Salvage Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	30	23	24	5	2	2
Total, Permanent Working Funds	30	23	24	5	2	2
Trust Funds Subtotal	1,453	0	0	1,063	0	0
TOTAL, ALL FUNDS	30,857	26,586	24,367	62,924	60,827	49,835
Total does not include Payments to States						

Allocations to Regions, Stations, Area, FY 2005-2006, Estimated FY 2007
(\$ in thousands)

	Intl Inst Trop Forestry			Northeastern Area		
	FY05	FY06	FY07PB	FY05	FY06	FY07PB
Forest and Rangeland Research	3,877	3,810	4,303	0	0	0
State & Private Forestry						
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	5	5	5	7,942	9,417	6,389
Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	169	174	173	15,496	15,005	3,129
State Fire Assistance	346	335	284	6,994	6,884	5,595
Volunteer Fire Assistance	51	50	50	2,284	2,282	2,261
Forest Stewardship	431	488	482	11,814	12,237	12,226
Forest Legacy Program	567	714	97	20,712	25,686	23,196
Urban and Community Forestry	416	509	482	10,999	10,102	9,572
Economic Action Program	119	0	0	3,215	2,540	0
Forest Resources Information and Analysis	0	0	0	0	0	0
International Forestry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, State & Private Forestry	2,104	2,275	1,573	79,456	84,153	62,368
National Forest System						
Land Management Planning	55	1	1	0	0	0
Inventory and Monitoring	0	0	0	0	0	0
Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	0	0	0	248	0	0
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grazing Management	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Products	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vegetation and Watershed Management	130	30	28	0	0	0
Minerals and Geology Management	0	0	0	0	0	0
Landownership Management	0	0	0	0	0	0
Law Enforcement Operations	0	0	0	0	0	0
Valles Caldera National Preserve	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centennial of Service	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, National Forest System	185	31	29	248	0	0
Wildland Fire Management						
Fire Preparedness	0	0	0	10	15	15
Fire Operations -- Suppression	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hazardous Fuels	0	0	0	5	42	39
Rehabilitation and Restoration	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fire Research and Development	0	0	0	0	0	0
Joint Fire Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Health Management -- Federal Lands (NFP)	0	0	0	471	4	4
Forest Health Management -- Cooperative Lands (NFP)	0	0	0	303	18	8
State Fire Assistance (NFP)	89	107	72	6,056	7,280	4,917
Volunteer Fire Assistance (NFP)	69	67	68	1,973	1,943	1,953
Total, Wildland Fire Management	158	174	140	8,818	9,302	6,936
Capital Improvement & Maintenance						
Facilities	894	140	88	135	0	0
Roads	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trails	0	0	0	0	0	0
Infrastructure Improvement	13	14	10	0	0	0
Total, Capital Improvement & Maintenance	907	154	98	135	0	0
Land Acquisition						
Land Acquisition -- Land and Water Conservation Func	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, Land Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0
Range Betterment Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Research	0	0	0	0	0	0
Management of NF Lands for Subsistence Uses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Permanent Working Funds						
Brush Disposal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Timber Salvage Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	13	14
Total, Permanent Working Funds	0	0	0	0	13	14
Trust Funds Subtotal	185	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL, ALL FUNDS	7,416	6,444	6,143	88,657	93,468	69,318
Total does not include Payments to States						

Allocations to Regions, Stations, Area, FY 2005-2006, Estimated FY 2007
(\$ in thousands)

	FY05	ASC FY06	FY07PB	FY05	WO-HQ FY06	FY07PB
Forest and Rangeland Research	5,916	21,673	19,725	19,048	17,549	15,852
State & Private Forestry						
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	1,147	3,603	3,279	5,040	4,017	3,717
Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	135	640	582	4,604	4,373	4,357
State Fire Assistance	165	576	524	1,320	1,748	1,713
Volunteer Fire Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Stewardship	227	777	707	1,952	1,949	1,897
Forest Legacy Program	58	230	209	1,368	1,491	1,486
Urban and Community Forestry	174	654	596	1,578	1,451	1,405
Economic Action Program	145	0	0	645	0	0
Forest Resources Information and Analysis	0	173	0	0	41	0
International Forestry	65	297	270	5,755	6,486	4,534
Total, State & Private Forestry	2,116	6,950	6,167	22,262	21,556	19,109
National Forest System						
Land Management Planning	1,691	5,811	5,289	16,332	15,830	15,442
Inventory and Monitoring	3,644	14,525	13,219	41,734	48,238	47,296
Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	7,674	24,052	21,970	19,463	15,354	13,191
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	3,389	12,391	11,277	8,227	8,111	6,956
Grazing Management	1,329	5,257	4,794	1,742	1,739	1,260
Forest Products	7,649	29,159	26,608	20,480	22,451	19,927
Vegetation and Watershed Management	4,601	15,256	13,884	17,804	16,618	15,269
Minerals and Geology Management	1,337	5,393	4,908	4,088	4,020	3,548
Landownership Management	2,387	9,204	8,377	11,306	9,591	8,815
Law Enforcement Operations	0	8,643	7,866	85,664	8,462	7,835
Valles Caldera National Preserve	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centennial of Service	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, National Forest System	33,701	129,691	118,192	226,840	150,414	139,539
Wildland Fire Management						
Fire Preparedness	17,805	57,697	43,170	67,405	64,680	56,754
Fire Operations -- Suppression	0	39,063	41,026	0	6,445	4,505
Hazardous Fuels	5,195	21,633	19,689	12,445	11,285	9,313
Rehabilitation and Restoration	0	0	0	33	34	34
Fire Research and Development	434	1,586	1,443	463	351	213
Joint Fire Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Health Management -- Federal Lands (NFP)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Health Management -- Cooperative Lands (NFP)	0	0	0	0	0	0
State Fire Assistance (NFP)	0	0	0	508	414	418
Volunteer Fire Assistance (NFP)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, Wildland Fire Management	23,434	119,979	105,328	80,854	83,209	71,237
Capital Improvement & Maintenance						
Facilities	3,031	6,112	5,563	6,255	3,368	2,801
Roads	4,925	17,490	15,918	9,122	7,347	5,726
Trails	2,149	6,623	6,028	2,772	2,033	1,320
Infrastructure Improvement	200	730	664	223	182	110
Total, Capital Improvement & Maintenance	10,305	30,955	28,173	18,372	12,930	9,957
Land Acquisition						
Land Acquisition -- Land and Water Conservation Func	347	1,221	1,111	388	284	172
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, Land Acquisition	347	1,221	1,111	388	284	172
Range Betterment Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Research	0	0	0	0	0	0
Management of NF Lands for Subsistence Uses	0	226	205	0	53	32
Permanent Working Funds						
Brush Disposal	284	1,311	1,181	497	451	315
Timber Salvage Sales	1,813	8,463	7,625	2,120	2,059	1,235
Other	0	524	472	0	142	85
Total, Permanent Working Funds	2,097	10,298	9,278	2,617	2,652	1,635
Trust Funds Subtotal	2,115	8,243	7,427	2,427	2,070	1,241
TOTAL, ALL FUNDS	80,031	329,236	295,606	372,808	290,717	258,774
Total does not include Payments to States						

Allocations to Regions, Stations, Area, FY 2005-2006, Estimated FY 2007
(\$ in thousands)

	National & Unallocated Costs			TOTAL		
	FY05	FY06	FY07PB	FY05	FY06	FY07PB
Forest and Rangeland Research	15,507	10,303	13,484	276,384	278,929	267,791
State & Private Forestry						
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	4,547	5,504	3,951	54,236	53,438	49,849
Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	3,843	5,737	20,942	47,629	46,928	34,581
State Fire Assistance	832	878	739	32,920	32,930	26,960
Volunteer Fire Assistance	0	0	0	5,917	5,911	5,858
Forest Stewardship	646	1,469	1,303	32,320	34,189	33,880
Forest Legacy Program	102	112	119	57,134	56,536	61,515
Urban and Community Forestry	2,319	1,918	1,694	31,950	28,451	26,846
Economic Action Program	287	986	0	19,032	9,537	0
Forest Resources Information and Analysis	0	64	0	4,958	4,589	0
International Forestry	590	114	117	6,410	6,897	4,921
Total, State & Private Forestry	13,166	16,782	28,865	292,506	279,406	244,410
National Forest System						
Land Management Planning	2,739	1,988	2,006	63,167	58,188	55,555
Inventory and Monitoring	5,780	4,033	3,927	167,302	167,675	154,135
Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	10,813	8,155	8,220	257,343	261,299	250,880
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	4,630	3,346	3,298	134,749	132,866	123,548
Grazing Management	1,882	1,397	1,258	48,034	48,279	39,735
Forest Products	10,885	7,442	8,613	273,247	280,115	310,114
Vegetation and Watershed Management	8,735	6,386	6,936	189,614	181,342	187,582
Minerals and Geology Management	2,061	1,708	1,731	55,747	84,601	81,242
Landownership Management	3,461	2,647	2,622	92,129	91,631	84,285
Law Enforcement Operations	350	70,782	94,299	86,014	87,887	110,000
Valles Caldera National Preserve	0	0	0	3,599	5,074	990
Centennial of Service	861	870	0	9,861	4,434	0
Total, National Forest System	52,197	108,754	132,910	1,380,806	1,403,391	1,398,066
Wildland Fire Management						
Fire Preparedness	28,244	66,195	66,652	676,470	666,068	655,887
Fire Operations -- Suppression	647,847	525,781	589,990	648,859	690,186	746,176
Hazardous Fuels	16,448	16,884	18,214	292,825	281,793	291,792
Rehabilitation and Restoration	12,786	2,235	707	12,819	6,188	1,980
Fire Research and Development	529	1,686	3,359	21,719	22,877	20,121
Joint Fire Sciences	7,889	7,882	3,960	7,889	7,882	3,960
Forest Health Management -- Federal Lands (NFP)	2,259	5,131	6,798	14,792	14,780	6,802
Forest Health Management -- Cooperative Lands (NFP)	769	2,138	989	9,861	9,852	4,552
State Fire Assistance (NFP)	12,432	14,947	10,114	40,179	45,816	29,115
Volunteer Fire Assistance (NFP)	0	0	0	7,889	7,772	7,810
Total, Wildland Fire Management	729,203	642,879	700,783	1,733,302	1,753,214	1,768,195
Capital Improvement & Maintenance						
Facilities	18,042	3,050	3,228	217,964	124,815	130,140
Roads	37,196	4,620	4,317	259,600	222,181	182,787
Trails	10,236	1,656	1,333	84,123	74,882	60,341
Infrastructure Improvement	337	1,236	875	13,829	12,809	9,333
Total, Capital Improvement & Maintenance	65,811	10,562	9,753	575,516	434,687	382,601
Land Acquisition						
Land Acquisition -- Land and Water Conservation Func	48,628	29,846	16,987	61,007	41,875	25,075
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts	0	0	0	1,054	1,053	1,053
Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges	0	231	232	948	231	232
Total, Land Acquisition	48,628	30,077	17,219	63,009	43,159	26,360
Range Betterment Fund	0	47	58	2,437	3,177	3,932
Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Research	20	63	63	64	63	63
Management of NF Lands for Subsistence Uses	0	83	89	5,879	4,993	5,312
Permanent Working Funds						
Brush Disposal	801	270	231	14,487	17,145	13,000
Timber Salvage Sales	8,799	2,022	1,962	76,334	78,333	70,000
Other	207	15,709	16,517	116,443	129,512	135,890
Total, Permanent Working Funds	9,807	18,001	18,710	207,264	224,990	218,890
Trust Funds Subtotal	2,484	54,317	40,929	183,003	265,822	203,125
TOTAL, ALL FUNDS	936,823	891,868	962,863	4,720,170	4,691,831	4,518,745
Total does not include Payments to States						

Bark Beetle Management

Overview

As directed in the FY 2006 Agriculture Appropriations Conference Report 109-255, this exhibit displays those measures taken to address bark beetle infestations nationwide on lands of all ownerships.

Forest management practices, primarily the suppression of wildland fires and reduced timber harvest on Federal lands, over the last 100 years have significantly altered the structure and diversity of America's forests. Many forested landscapes are now composed of overstocked stands. As a result, larger contiguous forest landscapes have simultaneously become susceptible to increased risk of wildland fire and bark beetle infestations. It's been estimated that of the 36 million acres of forested lands that are at serious risk of mortality to bark beetles, 21 million acres are in the west and 15 million acres are in the south.

The Forest Service manages bark beetles through three efforts. Forest Health Protection (FHP) provides technical and financial assistance to all land owners, including other Federal agencies and on National Forest System lands of the Forest Service. Forest & Rangeland Research conducts scientific research and development work on bark beetles, and the Forest Service manages bark beetles on National Forest System lands. Bark beetle management activities within these program areas support the agency's overall efforts under the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003.

Several key publications address Forest Service strategic direction regarding bark beetles. The first was a report prepared for Congress in 2000, *Assessment and Response to Bark Beetle Outbreaks in the Rocky Mountain Area*. In 2001, *Southern Pine Beetle – A Time for Action to Protect the South's Forests* outlined a comprehensive strategy to deal with southern pine beetle. Finally the 2002 *Western Bark Beetle Report – A plan to Protect and Restore Western Forests*, currently guides activities relative to bark beetles in the west.

In the west, bark beetle management activities are limited to areas of special concern and high value, including developed campgrounds, trailheads, ski areas, water supplies and lands in the wildland-urban interface. Efforts continue to minimize beetle-caused mortality by using environmentally sensitive measures such as species-specific pheromones and preventive thinning of stands to reduce risk before an outbreak occurs.

In the south, the focus is on prevention of the next southern pine beetle outbreak. From 1999 to 2003 southern pine beetle caused unprecedented losses in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee. Today 13 states in the south are working cooperatively with the Forest Service in a new intensive prevention program to preventively thin 1.5 million acres of forests over the next 15 years. These forests represent 75 percent of the highest risk southern pine beetle areas.

Summary of Federal Funds Supporting Bark Beetle Management Activities

(Dollars in Thousands)

Programs	FY 2005 Final	FY 2006 Enacted w/Recissions	FY 2007 President's Budget
Forest Service			
Forest and Rangeland Research	4,904	4,642	2,256
State & Private Forestry			
Federal Lands ^{1/}	14,726	12,019	7,000
Cooperative Lands	14,849	15,328	7,000
Subtotal, Forest Service	\$34,479	\$31,989	\$16,256
Bureau of Land Management Programs	1,125	1,350	1,350
National Park Service Programs	75	-	-
Bureau of Indian Affairs Programs	-	-	-
Total	\$35,679	\$33,339	\$17,606

¹ Includes \$247,000 in FY 2005, \$304,766 in FY 2006, and \$140,000 in FY 2007 to other federal agencies.

FY 2005 Accomplishments

- Continued to implement recommendations in both the *Western Bark Beetle Report – A plan to Protect and Restore Western Forests* and *Southern Pine Beetle – A Time for Action to Protect the South's Forests* on federal, state, and private lands.
- Conducted prioritized bark beetle prevention, suppression and restoration projects on 76,444 acres of Federal lands and 152,226 acres on cooperative lands.
- Conducted survey, detection, monitoring, and evaluation of bark beetle infestations on over 500 million acres of forestlands.
- Responded to nationwide threats to forest ecosystems from bark beetle species such as; southern pine beetle, mountain pine beetle, spruce beetle, Douglas-fir beetle, fir engraver beetle, western pine beetle, *ips* engraver beetles, and several others.
- Conducted research to better prevent, control, and recover from future outbreaks of southern pine beetle, western bark beetles and other bark beetles that resulted in 35 publications and over 40 other products.
- Implemented the *Southern Pine Beetle Initiative*, a collaborative research and development program designed to better understand and manage the southern pine beetle, by competitively awarding 18 external co-op agreements for a total of \$579,198 and 11 internal (FS) projects for a total of \$576,934.
- Produced, through research on southern pine beetle and related bark beetles, a variety of tools including hazard risk maps that help resource managers identify forests most vulnerable, guidelines for managers in restoring southern pine beetle

- impacted forests, and compounds designed to protect trees from southern pine beetles and prevent future attacks.
- Improved, through research on western bark beetles, management guidelines and delivery techniques including: defining the effects of mechanical fuel treatments on the activity of bark beetles infesting ponderosa pine; identifying novel semiochemicals that reduced aggregation in several notable pests of western coniferous forests; and developing chemical, silvicultural, and semiochemical-based monitoring and management tactics for pine bark beetles.
 - Contributed \$658,306 toward 14 cooperatively funded technology development projects focused on better means to manage bark beetles.

FY 2006 Program

- Continue to implement recommendations in both the *Western Bark Beetle Report – A plan to Protect and Restore Western Forests* and *Southern Pine Beetle – A Time for Action to Protect the South’s Forests* on federal, state, and private lands.
- Conduct prioritized bark beetle suppression, prevention, and management projects on 73,374 acres of Federal lands and 107,418 acres of cooperative lands, including the recent major emphasis on risk mitigation through preventive thinning in southern and western forests.
- Conduct survey, detection, monitoring, and evaluation of bark beetle infestations on over 500 million acres of forestlands.
- Respond to nationwide threats to forest ecosystems from bark beetle species such as; southern pine beetle, mountain pine beetle, spruce beetle, Douglas-fir beetle, fir engraver beetle, western pine beetle, *ips* engraver beetles and several others, including any new invasive exotic bark beetle found in early detection traps.
- Improve or develop new economical and environmentally-safe technologies that enable managers to predict, prevent, detect, monitor, control, and recover from future threats to forest ecosystems of priority native bark beetles.
- Implement the *Southern Pine Beetle Initiative*, a collaborative research and development program.
- Clarify interactions among the amount and distribution of bark beetle-caused tree mortality and stand density, silvicultural treatments, prescribed fire, and mixed severity wildfires.

FY 2007 Plans

- Implement recommendations in both the *Western Bark Beetle Report – A plan to Protect and Restore Western Forests* and *Southern Pine Beetle – A Time for Action to Protect the South’s Forests*
- Conduct prioritized bark beetle suppression, prevention, and management projects on 44,331 acres of Federal lands and 60,589 acres of cooperative lands using new risk map to further refine and prioritize where treatments are conducted and linked to performance measures.

- Conduct survey, detection, monitoring, and evaluation of bark beetle infestations on over 500 million acres of forestlands.
- Respond to nationwide threats to forest ecosystems from bark beetles, including new exotic, invasive bark beetles before they degrade forests.
- Improve or develop new economical and environmentally-safe technologies that enable managers to predict, prevent, detect, monitor, control, and recover from future threats to forest ecosystems of priority native bark beetles.
- Continue to implement the *Southern Pine Beetle Initiative*, a research and development program.
- Conduct research to clarify interactions among the amount and distribution of bark beetle-caused tree mortality and stand density, silvicultural treatments, prescribed fire, and mixed severity wildfires.

Business Operations Transformation Assessment

Program Description

The Business Operations Transformation Assessment (BOTA) will help the agency review implementation of the Business Operations Transformation Project (BOTP), an agency-wide initiative to improve operational efficiency. Under the BOTP, the Forest Service (FS) is streamlining and centralizing operations in budget and finance (B&F), human resources management (HRM), and information resource management (IRM), in order to eliminate redundancies, reduce indirect costs, and strengthen performance accountability. The BOTA uses surveys, focus group discussions, interviews, quantitative measurement tools and general observations to determine how transformations in B&F, HRM, and IRM have impacted field operations. Four sites were selected: the Dixie National Forest, the San Bernardino National Forest, the Superior National Forest, and the Southern Research Station.

In the fall of 2005, teams of FS staff conducted the first round of site visits. The findings and observations from those visits provide the basis for the Phase I BOTA report as well as short- and long-term action plans created to address broad-based problems in the field. The Deputy Chief of Business Operations is currently working with the leadership in B&F, HRM, and IRM to implement short-term actions directly addressing the issues raised in the assessment. The BOTA will reassess progress at the same four sites in the spring and fall of 2006.

Findings and Actions

The main issues raised by field staff were consistent across all four sites, with variations related to the specific needs and practices of each unit. Below are the most significant issues raised and some consequent actions to be taken.

Payments and Travel

A backlog of payments and travel vouchers at the end of FY 2005 and early FY 2006 caused significant stress among FS employees and with partner organizations. The main source of the problem developed when the National Finance Center closed due to Hurricane Katrina; however, employees, contractors, and partners do not differentiate between the Albuquerque Service Center, which processes travel vouchers and payments requests, and the National Finance Center, which issues payments.

Actions: FS leadership took immediate action to address the backlog of travel vouchers and payments and had the majority of the backlog processed within a few weeks. The FS must now develop and implement a long-term action plan to prevent another backlog.

Communications

Communications within the Forest Service regarding the BOTP are frequent but often ineffective as many field staff do not receive the message, do not understand it, or do not follow it. Though BOTP uses a variety of communication tools, e.g., a dedicated web site, regular e-newsletters and e-meetings, and on-going discussions with agency leadership and staff, agency-wide communication regarding the BOTP continues to be an issue.

Actions: Leadership will develop and implement a long-term strategy to address this problem while taking steps in the short-term to improve business processes. Immediate actions include but are not limited to:

- Establishing a monthly Chief's conference call to discuss the BOTP with field leadership.
- Soliciting a benchmark study of communications plans within other organizations that have successfully implemented major transformation efforts.

Service Level Agreements

Service level agreements (SLAs) are developed between FS management and service providers and define the level and type of service to end users. SLAs were created to monitor the timeliness and effectiveness of service. Currently, SLAs are inconsistently established and/or available across the B&F, IRM and HRM staffs. For example, some of the SLAs are readily available through the FS internal website, whereas others are still under development.

Actions include, but are not limited to:

- FS will complete development for all currently outstanding SLAs and, where possible, consolidate them with existing SLAs.
- SLAs for B&F, HRM, and IRM will be published and posted in one location, accessible to all FS staff.
- FS leadership will identify tracking and reporting processes to ensure that SLAs and performance metrics are being met: B&F, IRM – monthly; HRM – quarterly.

Ticket Management

The field is adjusting to the new centralized system of service for B&F, IRM and HRM. This is a major change from the previous decentralized, in-house system of services rendered for these three functions. When issues arise, staff typically need to contact a service center from which they receive a "ticket" for service. The issue may be solved on the first contact or it may require additional levels of technical support. For many staff, the current service experience through ticket management can be frustrating and time-consuming.

Actions: While ticket management needs work, the process is manageable. Many issues related to ticket management are rooted in communication. FS leadership, along with

IRM, is taking immediate action to improve service-related communications and fix the ticketing process, including:

- Communicating the “HelpNow” option to customers enabling them to track ticket service.
- Revising standards to measure performance by problem resolution, not problem response, helping ensure that tickets are closed only when the customer problem is resolved.

Chief's Reserve Fund

(dollars in thousands)

FY 2005 Funding	FY 2006 Funding	FY 2007 Budget
\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000

Description

The Chief's Reserve Fund is managed in the Chief's Office to fund emergencies or unforeseen events that occur throughout the fiscal year. This reserve fund allows units to respond quickly to unplanned urgent work without impacting the planned program of work. Agency programs assessed in FY 2005 include:

Program	Approved	Program	Approved
CMFC	600,000	NFRW	900,000
CMII	100,000	NFTM	900,000
CMRD	400,000	NFVW	900,000
CMTL	250,000	NFWF	500,000
FRRE	800,000	SPCF	225,000
NFIM	800,000	SPCH	200,000
NFLE	350,000	SPFH	300,000
NFLM	400,000	SPST	125,000
NFMG	250,000	SPUF	100,000
NFPN	400,000	WFHF	400,000
NFRG	200,000	WFPR	900,000
TOTAL		\$10,000,000	

Oversight/Administration

At the Chief's discretion, funds from this reserve are available for unplanned and/or emergency circumstances. Requests are evaluated against criteria including (1) the urgent nature of the event, (2) relevance of proposed use to priorities, (3) other funding source considerations, and (4) risks from not funding. Requests must be for work or projects exceeding \$25,000. Initial fund mixes are determined at the beginning of the fiscal year, but may be remixed during the year to meet unanticipated needs. Funds are only spent in accordance with the purposes for which they were appropriated.

Program Uses

In FY 2005, these funds were approved for numerous unplanned projects. Examples include:

- Funding for vegetation classification for the Cook Inlet prototype in Alaska. (\$50,000)
- Forest Service's contribution to the updating and reprinting of "America's Renewable Resources." (\$60,000)
- Damaged facilities, trails, and wetlands on the Wayne National Forest resulting from Hurricanes Frances and Ivan. (\$185,000)
- Funds for the Great Lakes Interagency Task Force facilitating collaboration among the U.S. Federal government, the Great Lakes states, local communities, Tribes, and other stakeholders in the Great Lakes region, as well as Canada for the purpose of developing a Great Lakes Restoration and Protection Strategy. (\$58,500)
- Commitment to the Ecological Restoration Institute. (\$150,000)
- Funds to support the WO Landfire project. (\$110,000)
- Emergency Law Enforcement funding for protests, increased patrols, and demonstrations. (\$275,000)

Conservation Education

Overview

The Forest Service Conservation Education (CE) program teaches people about the land so they feel more connected to it and take informed actions to sustain natural and cultural resources. Both general and issue-specific CE efforts support the Forest Service mission. The agency's national emphasis areas get special attention during the development and use of educational materials and programs, including invasive species management, fire and hazardous fuels treatments, resource protection from unmanaged off-highway vehicle use, and open space preservation. The CE program will help create an environmentally literate public by focusing on youth pre-k through 12th grade and their formal and nonformal educators. The program is funded by a direct cost pool using all funds available to the Forest Service. Specific projects are funded by the primary purpose of the project.

The Role of Conservation Education in the Forest Service

CE supports the Forest Service mission through the following four outcomes:

- *Resource Stewardship:* CE encourages the development of responsible environmental stewardship behaviors such as respectful treatment of wildlife, prevention of human-caused wildfires, mitigating the impact of recreational activities, and assisting ecosystem restoration efforts.
- *Positive Community Relationships:* Community relationships built through CE activities enhance the agency's ability to care for public lands and resources.
- *Workforce Recruitment:* CE activities encourage youth to consider careers in natural resource fields.
- *Informed Citizenry:* CE programs help ensure an informed and engaged citizenry able to participate effectively in sustaining our natural and cultural resources for present and future generations.

To accomplish these outcomes, the Forest Service works with many partners, including other agencies (Federal and State), educational and environmental associations and organizations, and youth programs such as 4-H and Scouting. The Forest Service brings three unique strengths to these partnerships:

- *Science-based Information and Conservation Education Research:* Research findings and the considerable knowledge and on-the-ground experience of Forest Service managers, scientists and technicians, provide a tremendous resource for CE materials and programs.
- *Experiential Learning:* The National Forest System (NFS) provides outstanding opportunities for place-based learning, providing the equivalent of 193 million acres of outdoor classrooms across the country.

- *Delivery Network:* The Forest Service has an extensive network across the country of over 36,000 employees and thousands of cooperators and partners to deliver CE.

The Forest Service CE program is accomplished through five activities: developing and providing educational materials, delivering conservation education, conducting education research, providing natural resource and CE training, and building and using partnerships. The emphasis for the program for the near-term includes educational outreach to underserved populations, particularly minority and urban youth, building interest among students in natural resource careers, and developing educational materials and programs around invasive species, watershed, and fire issues.

FY 2005 Accomplishments

- Development began on the Conservation Education FY 2005-2009 Strategic Plan.
- Reached 3.1 million people directly with conservation education programs and materials, with over 600 partners playing a key role.
- Developed educational materials in support of national emphasis areas for management of invasive species impacts, fire and hazardous fuels treatments, resource protection from unmanaged off-highway vehicle use, and preservation of open space.
- Publicized and distributed the Woodsy Owl invasive weed package for elementary students.
- Piloted a Woodsy Owl program in partnership with the Department of Health and Human Services' Head Start program to improve the delivery of conservation education to nearly one million youth and their families in Head Start programs nationwide in five States.
- Continued technical and financial support to partners.
- Produced and distributed 130,000 copies of the Urban Forest issue of *Natural Inquirer*.
- Produced and distributed 7,000 copies of the Spanish edition of the Resources Planning Act (RPA) *Natural Inquirer*.
- Launched new Web site for the *Natural Inquirer*.
- Continued to build new partnerships such as the North American ski organizations, and strengthen old partnerships such as interpretive services and public affairs.
- During the kickoff of the Junior Forest Ranger initiative at the Folklife Festival, over 5,000 youth became Junior Forest Rangers
- Continued to provide CE and fire prevention programs to local communities in the DC area.
- Continued support of the Smokey Bear Program.
- Completed the New Century of Service program and implementation during this centennial year.
- Showed the 2-hour documentary of Forest Service history "The Greatest Good" at 1,200 venues.

FY 2006 Program

- Complete Strategic Plan and begin implementation with its refocused approach.
- Develop educational material on both invasive and non-invasive insects.
- Roll-out Junior Forest Ranger program with a new website and partnership opportunities
- Complete the Smokey Bear flip-book
- Develop additional educational materials and programs in support of national emphasis areas for management of invasive species impacts, fire and hazardous fuels treatments, resource protection from unmanaged off-highway vehicle use, and preservation of open space.
- Pilot in another five States a Woodsy Owl program in partnership with the Department of Health and Human Services' Head Start program to improve the delivery of conservation education to nearly one million youth and their families in Head Start programs nationwide.
- Identify and provide training opportunities for employees, including using a survey to determine areas where needs are greatest.
- Identify and promote opportunities to interest students, particularly minority youth, in natural resource careers.
- Identify and promote training opportunities for teachers in conservation education.
- Develop exhibits and presentations demonstrating how conservation education can help accomplish line officer priorities.
- Complete gap analysis to determine needs for materials and expertise.
- Train FS staff and community teachers to implement and use conservation education guidelines in partnership with EPA and North American Association for Environmental Educators.
- Establish an environmental literacy steering committee and have committee members share the value of conservation education with their staffs, including how conservation education can assist them in effectively implementing their programs.
- Assess materials in the national CE clearinghouse and certify those meeting Forest Service educational guidelines. Link certified materials to other national websites used by educators.
- Participate in National Public Lands Day and National Volunteers Week.
- Continue the revitalization of the Woodsy Owl program to encourage partners to promote conservation and stewardship of our natural resources.
- Conduct a CE national conference with our Research, Interpretation and other partners.
- Develop, design, print 200,000 *Natural Inquirers* (125,000 Invasive Species, 75,000 Wilderness Benefits).
- Distribute 180,000 *Natural Inquirers* (30,000 Urban Forest, 100,000 Invasive Species, 50,000 Wilderness Benefits).
- Translate invasive species and wilderness editions of *Natural Inquirers* into Spanish and complete design.
- Design, print, and distribute 7,000 Spanish Urban Forest *Natural Inquirers*.

- Implement the Technology Learning Partnership, an education, research, and application partnership including the Forest Service *Natural Inquirer*, the Cradle of Forestry In America Interpretive Association, and three school districts in Pennsylvania, North Carolina, and Georgia, with three science educators.
- Begin Regional CE reviews with two regions.

FY 2007 Plans

- Add five States to the Woodsy Owl program in partnership with the Department of Health and Human Services' Head Start program to improve the delivery of conservation education to nearly one million youth and their families in Head Start programs nationwide using www.Woodsyowl.gov as one vehicle.
- Produce and distribute an educational packet about insects
- Continue to enhance the Junior Forest Ranger program with a new website, partnership opportunities, children's camps, and internships for teachers
- Produce a Woodsy Owl pamphlet on recreation.
- Begin development of educational material that incorporates the best science knowledge and is aligned with national and State standards.
- Develop new partnerships with universities to develop and promote materials for students in environmental education.
- Continue technical and financial support to Forest Service CE partners.
- Develop, design, and print 200,000 *Natural Inquirers* (100,000 Energy, 100,000 GIS -- national forest neighbors).
- Distribute remaining urban forest, invasive species, and wilderness editions of *Natural Inquirers* and 10,000 copies of the Spanish editions of invasive species and wilderness editions of the *Natural Inquirer*.
- Continue two regional CE reviews to assess if best education practices are being used.
- Continue to provide training opportunities for employees and teachers.
- Continue to identify and promote opportunities to interest students, particularly minority youth, in natural resource careers.
- Continue to train FS and community trainers to implement and use conservation education guidelines in partnership with EPA and North American Association for Environmental Educators.

Deferred Maintenance Backlog

Since FY 1998, the Forest Service has collected national deferred maintenance, annual maintenance and capital improvement data in response to both financial statement reporting requirements and direction from Congress. Actions taken include:

- Continued implementation of "Common Definitions for Maintenance and Construction Terms" based on standards developed by the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board (FASAB).
- Continued field collection and upward reporting of data on deferred maintenance, annual maintenance, and capital improvement estimates. Collection is performed systematically, with data recorded in the Agency's Infra database.
- Required field units to prepare and report on estimates by October 1 of each year. The reported data is in accordance with the standard protocol for each program area and is based on condition surveys of individual assets, in accordance with FASAB requirements. The report requires units to inspect significant percentages of all real property and to extrapolate that data to develop the total estimates for each program area. The surveys of essentially all administrative buildings, dams, bridges, roads open to passenger cars, and wildlife, fisheries and threatened, endangered and sensitive species (TES) improvements have been accomplished. Surveys have been completed on approximately 60 percent of all recreation facilities and trails. The agency expects the collection of deferred maintenance data and real property inventories to remain a high priority through FY 2006 and beyond. Each asset is currently on a 5-year cycle to inventory and update the condition summary.

In FY 2006, the Forest Service Facility Realignment and Enhancement Act (Title V, Appropriations Act, P.L. 109-54) was enacted. This Act will support the agency goal of reducing the facilities backlog 25 percent by 2010 and create incentives to further reduce the backlog. This legislation authorizes the sale of unneeded administrative sites and the use of receipts for acquisition, maintenance, reconstruction and construction. Additionally, the FY 2006 appropriation bill authorized the Agency to assess all funds available to the Agency for the purpose of performing facilities maintenance on FA&O and major visitor center facilities (Title III, Administrative Provisions, P.L. 109-54).

The table that follows displays the Forest Service's annual maintenance, deferred maintenance, and capital improvement estimates. Note that the annual maintenance, deferred maintenance, and capital improvement estimates shown are limited to direct project costs, in accordance with Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board requirements. Forest Service field units will be completing or updating facility master plans which identify fire, administrative, other, research, visitor centers, and developed recreation facilities for decommissioning, retention, alternate use, or acquisition. These plans will be used to manage the facility inventory, reduce deferred maintenance backlog, and decommission unneeded facilities. A Facility Condition Report is then developed using the Facility Condition Index (a ratio of the cost of remedying maintenance deficiencies to the current replacement value) which is a common private sector methodology for monitoring the condition of facilities.

USDA Forest Service
Annual Maintenance, Deferred Maintenance, and Capital Improvement Estimates
As Reported by Field Units
September 2005

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program	Estimated Annual Maintenance*	Deferred Maintenance	Estimated Capital Improvement*
Buildings	\$71,580	\$ 438,900	\$1,040,000*
Dams	**	\$ 26,300	**
Heritage Assets	\$578	\$ 32,623	\$349
Range Improvements	\$34	\$437,320	\$19
Developed Recreation Sites	\$27,974	\$88,759	\$135,783
Roads	\$613,929	\$4,571,518	\$1,200,363
Bridges	**	\$115,249	**
Trail Bridges	**	\$9,433	**
Trails***	\$34,801	\$98,927	\$99,251
Wildlife, Fish, TES	\$2,128	\$6,421	\$13,177
Water	**	\$81,250	**
Wastewater	**	\$31,081	**
General Forest Areas***	**	\$4,751	**
Handling Facility	**	\$24,158	**
Total ***	\$751,024	\$5,966,689	\$2,488,942

* Updated inventory data is unavailable for FY 2005. Table displays expanded asset categories that will be used in future budget justifications.

** Data not available at this time. The Agency will emphasize data collection during FY 2006.

*** Inventory last updated in FY 2001.

Annual maintenance (column 1) represents the agency estimates to preserve the serviceability of existing infrastructure assets via preventative maintenance, repairs, and replacement of damaged or worn out components. It includes work needed to meet laws, regulations, codes, best management practices, and other applicable standards, as long as the original intent or purpose of the infrastructure asset remains unchanged. Annual maintenance may include unscheduled or catastrophic failures of infrastructure assets such as failed water systems, wastewater systems or HVAC systems. Proper annual maintenance provides efficient public service and maintains the value of the government's infrastructure investment. Through recent federal real property reporting requirements, the Forest Service has directed field units to report annual maintenance estimates for missing data elements in FY 2006.

Deferred maintenance (column 2) is maintenance that is not performed as needed or scheduled. Deferred maintenance causes deterioration of infrastructure asset performance, increased repair costs, and a decrease in the asset value. Deferred maintenance estimates for all assets are based on condition surveys performed on a 5-year maximum revolving schedule, with the exception of bridges which are on a 2-year maximum revolving schedule. Condition surveys were performed on a statistical sample of closed and very low traffic volume roads. Repairs, rehabilitation to restore functionality, replacement, and decommissioning are actions that are taken to reduce or eliminate deferred maintenance.

Capital improvement estimates (column 3) includes construction of new infrastructure assets, alteration of existing infrastructure assets to change function, and expansion of infrastructure assets to change capacity to meet needs that are different from the original intent. Improvements are often required to expand public service capability or recreational opportunities. In many cases, capital improvements eliminate deferred maintenance backlog. Capital improvement work includes survey, design, contract preparation, contract administration, and construction costs. Examples of capital improvement needs include additional barracks space to house fire crews, the rehabilitation of a campground to accommodate larger RVs, and the replacement of old-outdated facilities that have exceeded their design life. Through recent Federal real property reporting requirements, the Forest Service has directed field units to report capital improvement estimates for missing data elements in FY 2006.

A brief description of each program follows.

Buildings and Administrative Facilities - The buildings and administrative facilities program manages over 41,000 buildings with a current replacement value of \$3.0 billion. The administrative buildings include offices, fire management operations, quarters, and service buildings. Visitor centers and other public recreation use buildings are also included in this category. Over 60 percent of the administrative buildings have exceeded their design life and are in need of major renovation or replacement. At the current funding level for facilities, the replacement cycle for administrative buildings is over 300 years. The current annual maintenance funding level is lower than the industry standard

of 2 to 4 percent of asset value. This causes the deferred maintenance backlog to continue to grow at an increasing rate over time.

Dams - The Forest Service operates and maintains approximately 1,200 dams that provide recreation, fish and wildlife habitat, flood control, and water supplies for fire protection, stock watering, irrigation and drinking water. Half of these dams were built prior to 1961 and less than 1 percent within the last 5 years. Because of limited funds, dam maintenance projects deal primarily with critical health and safety, and resource protection needs.

Heritage Assets - The Forest Service manages over 318,000 heritage assets spread across 193 million acres. These assets include prehistoric artifacts, old mining and logging camps, historic structures, and museum collections. For the purposes of this report, and for consistency with the Financial Report of the Forest Service, these figures refer only to heritage structures.

Range Improvements - The Range Improvements Program manages structural improvements located on approximately 92 million acres of National Forest System lands. Improvement types include fences, water developments, livestock trails, livestock enclosures, and other facilities. The livestock grazing permittees generally construct improvements with Forest Service-purchased materials. The grazing permits require that permittees perform annual maintenance on improvements assigned to them. The Forest Service also incurs some annual maintenance and capital improvement costs for improvements necessary for other resource work over and above those required in the grazing permits.

Recreation Sites - A total of 13,628 developed recreation sites are managed by the Forest Service, with a current replacement value of almost \$3 billion. These include boat ramps, camping facilities, picnic areas, group recreation facilities, interpretive facilities, swimming sites, trailheads, and other miscellaneous facilities. In total, these facilities have the capacity to serve over 330 million visitors annually. These facilities are integral to providing quality recreation experiences and activities. Demand trends in many supported activities, including swimming, sightseeing, camping, motor boating, and picnicking, are continuing to increase.

Roads and Bridges - The national forest road system includes 375,000 miles of road and 6,500 bridges. Of this, approximately 80,000 miles of road are managed for passenger car use, approximately 220,000 miles are managed for high clearance vehicles (trucks and sport utility vehicles), and the remaining roads are closed for resource protection and other administrative purposes.

Trails - The Forest Service maintains the largest trail system in the country, including approximately 133,000 miles of hiking, biking, horseback riding, snowmobile riding, and cross country ski trails. Hunters and climbers, as well as fishing and birding enthusiasts use this trail system. The two fastest growing outdoor recreation activities over the past decade are hiking and backpacking. The trails data in the table reflects data collected in

FY 2001. However, beginning in FY 2006 deferred maintenance for trails will be updated based on results of a national sampling framework implemented by field units. The nationally assigned sample identifies specific trails by forest to be surveyed and recorded in INFRA. The sample framework for deferred maintenance will be used in the annual financial statement.

Wildlife, Fish, and Threatened, Endangered and Sensitive Species Program – This program covers a broad range of facilities and projects, such as water developments for wildlife, riparian and pond enclosures, bat-friendly mine closures, in-stream fish habitat structures, anadromous fish passages, waterfowl habitat restoration, interpretive sites, angler and hunter access facilities, viewing areas, and observation towers. These structures improve habitat as well as enhance public access to wildlife viewing and use.

FY2005 Accomplishments

- Repaired 55 bridges and constructed 28 new bridges.
- Recovered 47 bridges from the deficient bridge list.
- Accomplished deferred maintenance work on 10,654 miles of roads.
- Regions 5 and 6 restored a total of 59.7 miles of priority stream habitat for salmon and other aquatic species through rehabilitation and replaced a total of 40 road drainage structures.
- Reduced recreation deferred maintenance backlog by 5.2 percent.

FY 2006 Program

- Continue reduction of unneeded or underutilized buildings through the conveyance authority.
- Utilize new facility and recreation site master plans to optimize facility investment and maintenance funding with emphasis toward backlog maintenance reduction.
- Use road maintenance funding selectively through adoption of Road Analysis Process (RAP), optimize the use of the limited funding and reduce road standards where applicable.
- Continue decommissioning excess road and facility infrastructure.
- Eliminate road crossing stream barriers to restore additional aquatic species habitat.
- Initiate an assessment for facility maintenance from resource program funds to provide incentives for reducing unneeded facilities.

FY 2007 Plans

- Continue to emphasize reducing deferred maintenance backlog.
- Expedite the elimination of unneeded or underused administrative space under the Forest Facility Service Facility Realignment and Enhancement Act and other special legislation authorities.

- Using the Road Analysis Process, plan to selectively decommission additional roads and allow many less utilized roads to revert to a lower, less maintenance intensive standard.
- Continue to optimize the use of limited investment and maintenance funds by stopping investments and maintenance at the less utilized facilities and decommissioning such facilities over time. One of the Recreation Site Facility Master Plan requirements is reduction of deferred maintenance backlog by 25 percent by 2010 as discussed in the FY 2004 PART assessment on this program.

Facilities Maintenance Assessment

Background

Beginning in FY 2006, Congress authorized a multi-program assessment for maintenance of fire, administrative, and other (FA&O) facilities, including recreation visitor centers (Title III, Administrative Provisions, P.L. 109-54). Appropriated funds from Forest and Rangeland Research, State and Private Forestry, National Forest System, Wildland Fire Management, Capital Improvement and Maintenance, Land Acquisition, Other Appropriations, and eligible Permanent and Trust Fund accounts will be assessed up to \$35 million. FA&O facilities include fire facilities, such as airtanker bases, lookouts, airports, heliports, and fire management centers; administrative facilities, such as administrative offices (ranger district offices, forest supervisor offices, regional offices, research stations and laboratories), service and storage buildings; and other facilities, such as telecommunication facilities, towers, and dams, and recreation visitor centers. Maintenance less than \$250,000 for these facilities will use funds collected by this assessment. Maintenance for FA&O and recreation visitor centers greater than \$250,000 is funded through the Capital Improvement and Maintenance Facilities budget line item.

The Forest Service currently maintains approximately 31 million square feet in an inventory of approximately 41,000 buildings. The agency also maintains an inventory of over 19,000 dams and numerous other facilities such as water and wastewater systems and communication facilities. The current inventory is larger than needed and many facilities are in disrepair as evidenced by a large deferred maintenance backlog. It has been difficult to properly maintain facilities with available resources. Prior to new authorities authorized in FY 2006, the agency lacked direct incentives to reduce inventory and resultant maintenance needs.

Using a program assessment to fund facility maintenance provides an incentive to dispose of unneeded buildings and provide a restraint on new construction, because the cost of facilities maintenance is borne by an assessment of program funds. This provides financial accountability for the cost of doing business.

FY 2006 Assessment and Allocation

Assessment - As directed by Congress, the FY 2006 assessment is based on approximately 25 million out of the 31 million of existing square footage. A square footage assessment of all facilities intended under this authority totaling \$35 million equates to approximately \$1.40/sq. ft. Assessments are then distributed across the budget line items based on the same distribution used for common services (Cost Pool 5) such as rents, utilities, equipment, supplies, radios, phones, and computers. The assessment to each program is based on each program's prior year direct labor hour charges.

Allocation - Congress also directed that a performance based system and need-based system be used to allocate assessed funds to the field. The allocation model distributed

85 percent of funding based on square footage and 15 percent based on a number of incentive factors including demand, engineering director emphasis, efficiency, and output. The factor categories and related allocation percentages used include:

Sq. Ft. Assessment Basis – 85%: The majority of the funds were allocated based on gross square footage of building space.

Effectiveness Weight – 4%: Advantage to units who minimize carryover, minimize fixed costs, and deliver programs in a timely manner.

Demand Weight – 1%: Advantage for those units with the most FTE's to accommodate.

Emphasis Weight – 2%: Advantage for those units with the highest percentage of facilities identified for decommissioning. There is an advantage for those units with the highest amount of critical health and safety maintenance needs.

Efficiency Weight – 4%: Advantage for those units with the lowest gross square footage of administrative space per employee.

Output Weight – 4%: Advantage for those units with facilities in the best condition. The overall goal is to reduce backlog maintenance and improve administrative space for government business, in particular employee work space. The higher the facility condition index the greater the advantage in this category.

The following tables display the assessments and allocations by unit. Also displayed below is the assessment for each budget line item.

FY 2006 Facilities Maintenance Assessment and Allocation by Unit

Unit Name	Total Gross Square Feet (GSF)	\$s per GSF	Total Assessment (\$ thousands)	Total Allocation (\$ thousands)
Northern Region	2,634,370	\$1.40	\$3,693	\$3,652
Rocky Mountain Region	1,490,481	\$1.40	\$2,089	\$2,254
Southwestern Region	1,637,398	\$1.40	\$2,295	\$2,636
Intermountain Region	2,138,436	\$1.40	\$2,998	\$2,937
Pacific Southwest Region	4,205,958	\$1.40	\$5,897	\$5,536
Pacific Northwest Region	4,484,684	\$1.40	\$6,287	\$5,821
Southern Region	2,241,249	\$1.40	\$3,142	\$3,331
Eastern Region	3,107,457	\$1.40	\$4,356	\$4,186
Alaska Region	533,572	\$1.40	\$748	\$1,152
Region Subtotal	22,473,605	\$1.40	\$31,505	\$31,505
Int. Inst. Of Tropical Forestry	26,977	\$1.40	\$38	\$32
Forest Products Lab	391,180	\$1.40	\$548	\$466
North Central Station	162,521	\$1.40	\$228	\$194
Northeastern Area	134,602	\$1.40	\$189	\$189
Northeastern Station	299,599	\$1.40	\$420	\$357
Pacific Northwest Station	281,594	\$1.40	\$395	\$336
Pacific Southwest Station	208,868	\$1.40	\$293	\$249
Rocky Mountain Station	437,828	\$1.40	\$614	\$522
Southern Station	450,379	\$1.40	\$631	\$536
Research Special Projects				\$475
Research Subtotal	2,393,548	\$1.40	\$3,356	\$3,356
San Dimas & MTDC	99,210	\$1.40	\$139	\$139
Washington Office Subtotal	99,210	\$1.40	\$139	\$139
TOTAL	24,966,363	\$1.40	\$35,000	\$35,000

FY 2006 Facilities Maintenance Allocations by Unit
(\$ thousands)

Northern Region		Rocky Mountain Region	
Unit/Other	Allocation	Unit/Other	Allocation
Aerial Fire Depot	\$ 169.0	Arapaho-Roosevelt	\$ 214.8
Beaverhead-Deerlodge	\$ 187.0	Bighorn	\$ 126.7
Bitterroot	\$ 136.0	Black Hills	\$ 212.1
Clearwater	\$ 280.0	Grand Mesa-Unc.-Gunnison	\$ 193.0
Custer	\$ 131.0	Medicine Bow-Routt	\$ 189.1
Dakota Prairie Grasslands	\$ 16.5	Nebraska	\$ 170.9
Flathead	\$ 315.0	Pike-San Isabel, Cim.-Com.	\$ 227.2
Gallatin	\$ 173.0	Rio Grande	\$ 141.5
Helena	\$ 85.0	San Juan	\$ 135.2
Idaho Panhandle	\$ 461.0	Shoshone	\$ 150.0
Kootenai	\$ 335.2	White River	\$ 236.8
Lewis and Clark	\$ 135.0	Regional Office	\$ 256.7
Lolo	\$ 302.0		
Nez Perce	\$ 300.0		
Regional Office	\$ 616.5		
OWCP	\$ 3.8		
Region-wide Training	\$ 6.0		
Northern Region Total	\$ 3,652.0	Rocky Mtn. Region Total	\$ 2,254.0

Southwest Region		Intermountain Region	
Unit/Other	Allocation	Unit/Other	Allocation
Apache-Sitgreaves	\$ 225.0	Ashley	\$ 141.9
Carson	\$ 207.0	Boise	\$ 229.0
Cibola	\$ 148.0	Bridger-Teton	\$ 101.1
Coconino	\$ 261.0	Caribou-Targhee	\$ 185.8
Coronado	\$ 227.0	Dixie	\$ 222.2
Gila	\$ 222.0	Fishlake	\$ 110.4
Kaibab	\$ 225.0	Humboldt-Toiyabe	\$ 211.7
Lincoln	\$ 168.0	Manti-La Sal	\$ 120.5
Prescott	\$ 165.0	Payette	\$ 144.3
Santa Fe	\$ 194.0	Salmon-Challis	\$ 111.1
Tonto	\$ 308.0	Sawtooth	\$ 270.3
Regional Office	\$ 286.0	Uinta	\$ 179.4
		Wasatch-Cache	\$ 115.7
		Regional Office	\$ 793.6
Southwest Region Total	\$ 2,636.0	Intermountain Region Total	\$ 2,937.0

FY 2006 Facilities Maintenance Allocation by Unit (cont.)
(\$ thousands)

Pacific Southwest Region		Pacific Northwest Region	
Unit/Other	Allocation	Unit/Other	Allocation
Angeles	\$ 485.0	Columbia River Gorge NSA	\$ 50.0
Cleveland	\$ 317.0	Colville	\$ 279.0
Eldorado	\$ 174.0	Deschutes	\$ 546.0
Inyo	\$ 157.0	Fremont-Winema	\$ 389.0
Klamath	\$ 177.0	Gifford Pinchot	\$ 467.0
Lake Tahoe Basin MU	\$ 282.0	Malheur	\$ 241.0
Lassen	\$ 291.0	Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie	\$ 210.0
Los Padres	\$ 307.0	Mt. Hood	\$ 192.0
Mendocino	\$ 197.0	Ochoco	\$ 167.0
Modoc	\$ 89.0	Okanogan-Wenatchee	\$ 592.0
Plumas	\$ 183.0	Olympic	\$ 100.0
San Bernardino	\$ 251.0	Rogue River-Siskiyou	\$ 325.0
Sequoia	\$ 197.0	Siuslaw	\$ 170.0
Shasta-Trinity	\$ 360.0	Umatilla	\$ 234.0
Sierra	\$ 164.0	Umpqua	\$ 448.0
Six Rivers	\$ 130.0	Wallowa-Whitman	\$ 224.0
Stanislaus	\$ 201.0	Willamette	\$ 427.0
Tahoe	\$ 148.0	Regional Office	\$ 531.0
Regional Office	\$ 452.0	Regional Design Team	\$ 229.0
Regional Priorities	\$ 558.0		
OWCP/UCI	\$ 416.0		
Pacific SW Region Total	\$ 5,536.0	Pacific NW Region Total	\$ 5,821.0

Southern Region		Eastern Region	
Unit/Other	Allocation	Unit/Other	Allocation
NFs in Alabama	\$ 98.7	Allegheny	\$ 176.0
Caribbean	\$ 47.8	Chequamegon-Nicolet	\$ 227.0
Chattahoochee-Oconee	\$ 187.0	Chippewa	\$ 183.0
Cherokee	\$ 336.7	Green Mtn.-Finger Lakes	\$ 213.0
Daniel Boone	\$ 162.4	Hiawatha	\$ 287.0
NFs In Florida	\$ 221.1	Hoosier	\$ 198.0
Francis Marion-Sumter	\$ 191.1	Huron-Manistee	\$ 223.0
George Washington- Jefferson	\$ 457.7	Mark Twain	\$ 231.0
Kisatchie	\$ 170.1	Midewin	\$ 151.0
Land Between The Lakes	\$ 132.2	Monongahela	\$ 180.0
NFs in Mississippi	\$ 285.5	Ottawa	\$ 230.0
NFs in North Carolina	\$ 263.2	Shawnee	\$ 172.0
Ouachita	\$ 224.6	Superior	\$ 415.0
Ozark-St. Francis	\$ 173.5	Wayne	\$ 125.0
NFs and Grasslands in Texas	\$ 169.3	White Mountain	\$ 254.0
Regional Office	\$ 210.1	Regional Office	\$ 256.0
		Design Team	\$ 665.0
Southern Region Total	\$ 3,331.0	Eastern Region Total	\$ 4,186.0

Alaska Region		Research Stations/Area/IITF	
Unit/Other	Allocation	Unit/Other	Allocation
Chugach	\$ 281.0	Int. Inst. of Tropical Forestry	\$ 32.0
Tongass	\$ 843.0	Forest Products Lab	\$ 466.0
Regional Office	\$ 28.0	North Central Station	\$ 194.0
		NE Area (incl. Grey Towers)	\$ 189.0
		Northeastern Station	\$ 357.0
		Pacific Northwest Station	\$ 336.0
		Pacific Southwest Station	\$ 249.0
		Rocky Mountain Station	\$ 522.0
		Southern Station	\$ 536.0
		Research Special Projects	\$ 475.0
Alaska Total	\$ 1,152.0	Research Total	\$ 3,356.0

Washington Office	
Unit/Other	Allocation
San Dimas and MTDC	\$ 139.0
Washington Office	\$ 139.0

FY 2006 Facility Assessments by Budget Line Item and Region
(\$ in thousands)

PROGRAM	REGION 01	REGION 02	REGION 03	REGION 04	REGION 05
Forest and Rangeland Research	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0
Fire Research	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0
Forest Health Mgmt - Federal Lands	- 29	- 12	- 16	- 33	- 39
Forest Health Mgmt - Cooperative Lands	- 3	- 1	- 0	- 0	- 0
State Fire Assistance	- 3	- 2	- 3	- 1	- 5
Forest Stewardship	- 2	- 2	- 1	- 0	- 2
Forest Legacy Program	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 3
Urban and Community Forestry	- 2	- 2	- 2	- 1	- 4
Land Management Planning	- 126	- 64	- 19	- 78	- 59
Inventory and Monitoring	- 139	- 96	- 95	- 163	- 156
Recreation, Heritage and Wilderness	- 255	- 231	- 210	- 360	- 462
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	- 164	- 89	- 102	- 132	- 129
Grazing Management	- 112	- 83	- 129	- 163	- 48
Forest Products	- 402	- 284	- 126	- 213	- 353
Vegetation and Watershed Management	- 203	- 149	- 162	- 227	- 236
Minerals and Geology Management	- 105	- 62	- 60	- 109	- 75
Landownership Management	- 129	- 95	- 74	- 141	- 168
Preparedness	- 903	- 305	- 655	- 714	- 2,839
Hazardous Fuels Reduction	- 221	- 250	- 314	- 168	- 606
Facilities	- 56	- 60	- 70	- 74	- 83
Roads	- 284	- 149	- 167	- 215	- 247
Trails	- 96	- 48	- 45	- 51	- 62
Deferred Mtce and Infrastructure Imp.	- 9	- 4	- 6	- 6	- 11
Land Acquisition	- 27	- 9	- 7	- 10	- 9
Subsistence Management - Alaska	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0
Cooperative Work, KV	- 74	- 34	- 7	- 29	- 95
Reforestation Trust	- 35	- 9	- 12	- 20	- 63
Brush Disposal	- 45	- 9	- 2	- 2	- 30
Timber Salvage Sales	- 267	- 33	- 9	- 86	- 110
10% Roads and Trails Fund	- 2	- 7	- 2	- 2	- 3
ASSESSMENTS, ALL FUNDS	- 3,693	- 2,089	- 2,295	- 2,998	- 5,897

PROGRAM	REGION 06	REGION 08	REGION 09	REGION 10	REGION TOTAL
Forest and Rangeland Research	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0
Fire Research	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0
Forest Health Mgmt - Federal Lands	- 90	- 128	- 0	- 12	- 359
Forest Health Mgmt - Cooperative Lands	- 1	- 3	- 0	- 0	- 8
State Fire Assistance	- 3	- 14	- 0	- 2	- 33
Forest Stewardship	- 5	- 13	- 0	- 2	- 27
Forest Legacy Program	- 0	- 2	- 0	- 0	- 5
Urban and Community Forestry	- 4	- 13	- 0	- 0	- 28
Land Management Planning	- 88	- 60	- 221	- 9	- 724
Inventory and Monitoring	- 360	- 157	- 307	- 63	- 1,536
Recreation, Heritage and Wilderness	- 413	- 249	- 510	- 87	- 2,777
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	- 317	- 212	- 279	- 81	- 1,505
Grazing Management	- 77	- 12	- 10	- 0	- 634
Forest Products	- 915	- 479	- 824	- 199	- 3,795
Vegetation and Watershed Management	- 432	- 166	- 189	- 42	- 1,806
Minerals and Geology Management	- 97	- 56	- 105	- 17	- 686
Landownership Management	- 192	- 102	- 196	- 45	- 1,142
Preparedness	- 1,257	- 412	- 460	- 21	- 7,566
Hazardous Fuels Reduction	- 395	- 320	- 209	- 3	- 2,486
Facilities	- 127	- 113	- 114	- 35	- 732
Roads	- 569	- 251	- 316	- 76	- 2,274
Trails	- 119	- 105	- 112	- 29	- 667
Deferred Mtce and Infrastructure Imp.	- 41	- 7	- 6	- 2	- 92
Land Acquisition	- 32	- 34	- 49	- 0	- 177
Subsistence Management - Alaska	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 15	- 15
Cooperative Work, KV	- 247	- 159	- 111	- 2	- 758
Reforestation Trust	- 55	- 41	- 24	- 3	- 262
Brush Disposal	- 68	- 0	- 1	- 0	- 157
Timber Salvage Sales	- 376	- 26	- 284	- 3	- 1,194
10% Roads and Trails Fund	- 7	- 8	- 29	- 0	- 60
ASSESSMENTS, ALL FUNDS	- 6,287	- 3,142	- 4,356	- 748	- 31,505

PROGRAM	Research Stations	Grey Towers and NEA	WO	Forest Service Total
Forest and Rangeland Research	- 3,129	- 15	- 0	- 3,144
Fire Research	- 0	- 1	- 0	- 1
Forest Health Mgmt - Federal Lands	- 13	- 2	- 3	- 377
Forest Health Mgmt - Cooperative Lands	- 1	- 0	- 0	- 9
State Fire Assistance	- 7	- 0	- 0	- 40
Forest Stewardship	- 7	- 1	- 0	- 35
Forest Legacy Program	- 2	- 0	- 0	- 7
Urban and Community Forestry	- 8	- 0	- 0	- 36
Land Management Planning	- 0	- 4	- 0	- 728
Inventory and Monitoring	- 0	- 10	- 2	- 1,548
Recreation, Heritage and Wilderness	- 0	- 15	- 22	- 2,814
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	- 0	- 8	- 0	- 1,513
Grazing Management	- 0	- 4	- 0	- 638
Forest Products	- 0	- 19	- 9	- 3,823
Vegetation and Watershed Management	- 0	- 10	- 12	- 1,828
Minerals and Geology Management	- 0	- 4	- 0	- 690
Landownership Management	- 0	- 6	- 0	- 1,148
Preparedness	- 0	- 43	- 58	- 7,667
Hazardous Fuels Reduction	- 0	- 14	- 0	- 2,500
Facilities	- 0	- 4	- 8	- 744
Roads	- 0	- 12	- 23	- 2,309
Trails	- 0	- 4	- 0	- 671
Deferred Mtce and Infrastructure Imp.	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 92
Land Acquisition	- 0	- 1	- 0	- 178
Subsistence Management - Alaska	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 15
Cooperative Work, KV	- 0	- 4	- 0	- 762
Reforestation Trust	- 0	- 1	- 0	- 263
Brush Disposal	- 0	- 1	- 2	- 160
Timber Salvage Sales	- 0	- 6	- 0	- 1,200
10% Roads and Trails Fund	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 60
ASSESSMENTS, ALL FUNDS	- 3,167	- 189	- 139	- 35,000

Anticipated Future Years Assessments

In FY 2007, the Forest Service proposes to retain a \$35 million program. Each assessment will be made at the local unit and limited to 4 percent of the facility replacement value and not to exceed \$7 per square foot. This will allow the assessment made for each type of facility to vary based on maintenance cost differences. For example, a recreation visitor center will typically cost more per square foot than a storage building. Unit level assessments and allocations using FY 2007 methods have not been determined yet. The assessment distribution for each program is expected to stay approximately the same in FY 2007.

Federal Excess Personal Property and Aircraft

Federal Excess Personal Property – Vehicles and Aircraft

The Forest Service (FS) is authorized to loan property, which is no longer used by other Federal agencies, to the States for rural and wildland fire protection (40 U.S.C. 483). The States use the equipment in their fire protection programs or assign the loaned property to cooperating rural fire departments.

Property on loan to States is upgraded, when possible, with equipment excess to the Federal agency needs. Equipment loaned through the program can be intended for operation, or can be intended to provide parts for maintenance and repair of equipment loaned previously.

Excess property that becomes available is directed to areas with the highest potential to increase efficiency, based on an analysis of the fire protection needs. Funding is not required to obtain property through this program.

Federal Excess Personal Property - Passenger Carrying Vehicles

The current fleet of passenger carrying vehicles on loan to the States and territories is 244. In FY 2006 and FY 2007, an estimated 25 passenger carrying vehicles will be replaced or acquired.

Federal Excess Personal Property - Aircraft

In FY 2006, an estimated 10 aircraft will be acquired through excess sources. Of these, an estimated 4 will be used to supply parts for other similar aircraft, and 12-15 aircraft are slated for disposal in FY 2006. The result will be a net decrease of six operational aircraft from the fleet of State wildland fire protection programs.

Forest Land Enhancement Program

The Forest Land Enhancement Program (FLEP) was established in the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (Farm Bill) to encourage long-term sustainability of nonindustrial private forests. The 2002 Farm Bill authorized FLEP at \$100 million through FY 2007.

FLEP replaced two previous conservation incentive programs, the Stewardship Incentives and the Forestry Incentives programs, neither of which received requests for funding from qualifying private forest landowners for the two fiscal years prior to their repeal by the 2002 Farm Bill. Program implementation began with the publication of an interim rule in the *Federal Register* of June 9, 2003. Web-based accomplishment reports include practices completed through financial assistance to private forest landowners as well as items completed for use of funds for technical and educational assistance.

In early November 2004, \$5 million was released for FY 2004. In FY 2005, \$10 million was released for FY 2005 activities. In December of 2005, \$5 million was released for FY 2006. No funds remain.

This program complements the Forest Stewardship Program. The Forest Stewardship Program provides technical assistance, principally plan development assistance to nonindustrial private forest owners. FLEP helps the owners implement stewardship plans.

Forest Products Laboratory Modernization

The Forest Products Laboratory (FPL) has identified significant needs for the construction and reconstruction of facilities, as well as for capital equipment investment projects necessary to modernize the laboratory and maintain the status of the leading wood utilization research institution in the Nation. These projects include a single, combined research facility to house several research areas: Durability Test Facility, Wood Preservation Research Laboratory, and Advanced Materials, Composites and Structures Laboratory. In addition, the proposed modernization effort includes utility upgrades to the Advanced Fiber Processing and Paper Products Laboratory, an addition to the Fire Research Laboratory, and installation of central heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning at the main building.

The FPL completed a long-range master planning effort for the campus late in 2004. In addition, FPL completed a Forest Service mandated conceptual phase value analysis (VA) in January 2005, for the proposed modernization projects. The FPL Facilities Master Plan (FMP) identifies priorities within the proposed FPL modernization effort, consistent with the strategic plans of FPL management. During the process, the VA team performed a functional analysis to understand the proposed projects, identified creative alternatives in order to maximize the benefit FPL might realize, and developed planning estimates for the proposed alternatives. FPL has based final project priorities and developed direction for the proposed modernization effort on the VA recommendations.

In February 2005, FPL began the design process for the project by procuring professional architect-engineering (A-E) services. The A-E firm conducted a design charrette (10 percent design) in May 2005, including review of the FMP and conceptual VA report, interviews with FPL scientists and staff, and investigation of existing facilities to establish basic project parameters and design standards. Design efforts have continued, with projected completion in June 2006.

In December 2005, the FPL conducted a second design phase VA on the 60 percent project plans. In addition to the current design documents, the VA team reviewed the results of the first VA, the FMP, the design charrette report, and the OMB Exhibit 300 in order to identify any potential cost saving measures, and to validate the decision to construct additional lab space in the proposed location. FPL is currently evaluating the final report of the second VA to determine which recommended cost saving measures may be appropriate for incorporation into the project.

The following are brief descriptions of the current identified needs:

Durability Test Facility – Health concerns related to mold in homes and other public buildings, such as schools, have significantly increased in recent years. Most experts agree that excessive moisture in buildings is the root cause of mold, and in most cases, information regarding water intrusion and how to deal with it, is anecdotal at best, primarily because of the great variety in building practices, building sites, and climate.

Currently, minimal quantitative research is conducted on water intrusion and drying. The proposed facility at the FPL will enable measurement of wetting and drying under controlled, but

realistic conditions, allowing scientific evaluation of different design and construction techniques.

A state-of-the-art facility to conduct research related to the durability of homes and other public structures would allow assessment of effects of rain, wind, sun, temperature, and humidity on these buildings.

Wood Preservation Research Laboratory – Challenged with aging equipment and inadequate facilities, the current wood preservation research laboratory has been located in the main FPL building since 1931. The wood preservation research laboratory has stayed in place because much of the research equipment, including treating cylinders and plumbing, was integrated with the building infrastructure. Space in the wood preservation research facility is very restricted and much of the equipment is outdated. Therefore, rehabilitating the current Wood Preservation Research Laboratory is not feasible due to the limited space, conflicts with the existing building infrastructure, and proximity of the laboratory to a large number of employees working in an office environment.

A modernized wood preservation research laboratory would provide an efficient research program and recognize the health and safety of employees. The new laboratory is designed to complement similar facilities currently available through universities, industry, or other government agencies.

Advanced Materials, Composites, and Structures Laboratory – Two of the primary research facilities at FPL are (1) the Engineering Mechanics Laboratory (EML), where material, component and full-scale structural testing is completed; and (2) the Composites Laboratory, where composite materials involving wood and other materials are developed, tested, and evaluated. The EML is located in Building 1 (constructed in 1931) and the Composites Laboratory is in a small building approximately 1000 feet away (constructed in the early 1940s). In both cases, the buildings are not designed for computerized test equipment or modern electrical wiring loads. Additionally, the EML structural research is limited because the building foundations are not strong enough to support the test equipment and testing loads. In addition, much of the equipment in the Composites Laboratory is not adequately ventilated or isolated from office space in order to allow the use of fungicides, fire retardants, or new “hyper-allergenic” adhesives. Most of the manufacturing, testing, and analysis equipment is outdated and neither lab was designed to allow mobile equipment for handling the large numbers and sizes of materials that are typically evaluated for ongoing research. It is inefficient and expensive to continue a long-term maintenance and upgrade program for EML and the Composites Laboratory, which are central to the FPL research program.

The proposed EML and Composites Laboratory would be located adjacent to each other within the proposed combined laboratory. This has been studied extensively in concept to assess what facilities and equipment are needed to complement, rather than duplicate, similar facilities currently available through universities, industry, or other government agencies.

Advanced Fiber Processing and Paper Products Laboratory – Among the long-term improvements to the pilot plant area, FPL plans to upgrade the existing paper machine and

improve capabilities to produce high yield pulps. For high yield pulping, the initial plan was to install 36" diameter refining equipment because this scale is intermediate between the laboratory scale and current commercial practice. However, the difficulty in routinely handling 5-10 tons of wood and fiber make this scale unmanageable at FPL. The lab has selected a smaller scale alternative operating at 1-2 tons per day and using 16" diameter refiners. FPL has located an excellent, surplus pilot refining line at North Carolina State University. To accommodate this equipment, FPL will clear space in the lower level of the existing Advanced Fiber Research building for the new equipment and process. Based on input from the Facilities Engineering staff, the electrical system in the building requires modification to meet current code requirements.

Updated pulping facilities will provide state-of-the-art research capability to keep up with current technology and capabilities available internationally in competitor nations.

Fire Research Laboratory – Research on fire growth and improving survivability of wood structures in the wildland-urban interface and other large fire threats has been hampered by the very limited full-scale capabilities in the current facility. The current facility lacks adequate test space and is crowded with the necessary test equipment. The restricted space severely limits the lab's capabilities to use existing equipment and poses safety issues. The equipment is also outdated.

A large-scale fire test facility will allow the lab to address issues regarding the construction and protection of wood structures in the wildland-urban interface and other large-scale threats and provide the capability to simulate actual fire scenarios, better validate computer models, and evaluate protection options or design changes. Equipment will be updated and ventilation and pollution controls will be improved.

Central Heating, Ventilation, and Air-Conditioning, (HVAC) Building 1 – The FPL main building, Building 1, is not centrally controlled for temperature or humidity, two critical factors when evaluating the engineering performance of wood products. Office space in Building 1 is cooled by 180 individual window air conditioners. Additionally, 165 tons of cooling capacity comes from larger three-phase, single-pass water cooled air-conditioning units. Many occupied spaces have no air-conditioning. Building 1 also has controlled-environment rooms with a year-round "process load" of 100 tons of cooling capacity. The majority of this equipment is outdated and expensive to maintain.

A modern 700-ton capacity centralized HVAC system would provide an estimated 74 percent reduction in used amperage and over 20 million gallons per year savings in water for cooling purposes. Total annual cost avoidance for electricity and water is estimated to be \$59,000.

Current plans include a phased construction schedule as follows:

- Phase I – entire building enclosure for combined laboratory and interior division/finishes for Durability Test Facility and Wood Preservation Laboratory
- Phase II – Composites Laboratory to continue the combined laboratory building

- Phase III – Engineering Mechanics Laboratory to continue the combined laboratory building, and Advanced Fiber Processing and Paper Products Laboratory upgrades
- Phase IV – Fire Research Laboratory addition and installation of central HVAC at Building 1

The USDA Forest Service followed the House conference recommendation to work with industry partners and research users to develop a comprehensive, agency-wide wood products research plan to guide future capital investments and conduct a strategic review of facilities needs. Feedback from cooperators and partners outside of FPL lead overwhelmingly to the conclusion that the FPL facility modernization as planned is the top priority need for wood utilization research in the long term. The USDA Forest Service, Research and Development integrated wood utilization strategy is near completion and is fully expected to support this conclusion.

The FY 2005 appropriation included \$986,000 (Congressional earmark) to FPL for construction of a Durability Test Facility and the FY 2006 appropriation included \$1,990,000 (Congressional earmark) to FPL toward the modernization project. FPL will retain these funds until such time FPL acquires adequate funding for the first proposed phase of construction.

The FY 2007 President's Budget proposes an additional \$15.144 million Capital Improvement Project to initiate Phase 1 of the modernization of the Forest Products Laboratory. This modernized facility will provide a state-of-the-art research environment that will greatly enhance the capabilities and efficiencies of lab's research programs. Additionally, this modern facility will promote up-to-date applied and cooperative research with a wide variety of university, industry, government, and international collaborators.

Phased implementation of construction, as planned for the combined laboratory facility proposed within the FPL Modernization project, is not ideal. The projected capital investment cost is greater than for the same project completed all at one time; temporary closures (roof/walls) are needed between phases, and an extended construction duration created by funding multiple phases over multiple fiscal years causes greater cost escalation from inflation. However, funding for this project is planned to span several fiscal years, and the USDA Forest Service is taking steps to mitigate the increases of project cost from phased implementation. For example, the USDA Forest Service will write the project solicitation so that sequential phases can be easily added to the work of the first phase when funds become available; to encourage execution of construction for the entire combined laboratory facility by a single general contractor. Further, the solicitation will include language to add the option of Phase II work to the awarded Phase I work immediately after FY 2008 begins (if funds are available for that second phase), creating an almost seamless combination of the two phases, even though each would be awarded in a different fiscal year. In this way, a single contractor can realize savings from economies of scale by performing more work at one time, the chance of potential problems arising from incompatible scopes of work between two phases awarded to multiple contractors is reduced, the project duration is shortened resulting in lower escalation of construction costs, and capital costs are reduced from elimination of some temporary closures needed between phases. In addition, USDA Forest Service is considering combining Phases II and III for submission in the FY 2008 President's Budget to mitigate further potential cost increases due to phased construction.

Return on Investment

The Forest Products Laboratory (FPL) is the USDA Forest Service's only national laboratory and is the Nation's leading Federal forest biomass utilization research laboratory. Utilization of forest biomass is critically important to forest management, the U.S. economy, and solving some of America's most important public problems and issues.

Importance of Utilization to Forests and Forest Management--Forest biomass utilization helps offset forest and rangeland management costs on public lands by providing an economic return for woody biomass: to reduce fuel loading by removing dead and dying insect attacked and diseased timber; and by removing noxious or invasive species such as salt cedar, juniper, and pinyon. On private lands it provides outlets for similar type materials and the economic return helps privately held forestlands compete against fragmentation and conversion to non-forest uses. With over 70 percent of America's forests privately owned and roughly two-thirds of our forestland located east of the Mississippi River, maintaining forest cover by helping privately-held forests compete economically is critically important to deriving all the benefits forests provide such as clean water, carbon sequestration, wildlife habitat, species diversity, open space, and recreation.

Importance of Utilization to the Economy--Use of wood for forest products is of major importance to meeting the needs of the American public and for the U.S. economy, and is a part of the President's energy policy. The forest products industry is based on our largest renewable resource and provides indispensable products to our modern society. About 300 million tons of timber is harvested annually to produce forest-based materials. Over 225 million tons of solid sawn wood, glued laminated beams, oriented strandboard, medium density fiberboard, plywood, veneer, paperboard and paper, and array of similar materials are consumed annually in the U.S. Ninety percent of all goods shipped in the U.S. use corrugated paperboard containers or other wood fiber-based corrugated materials. Ninety percent of all single family housing is wood-frame construction with wood-based composites and solid sawn lumber being the major materials used in construction. The forest products sector contributes over \$250 billion per year to our Nation's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and provides employment for over 1.5 million citizens. In 46 out of 50 states, the forest products industry is in the top 10 industries from the viewpoint of contributions to GDP. Despite this, the U.S. forest products industry faces intense competition in the global economy as product prices are generally set internationally, and most domestic products are commodity grades which translate into large volume production and low profitability.

Importance of Forest Products to Other National Issues and Our Future--America's forests have enormous untapped potential to address major issues facing our Nation, including national energy security, global climate change, halting decline in ecological services such as air and water quality, and global competitiveness of our Nation's industries. Forest products can be a critical contributor to a sustainable, renewable biomass-based economy. Increased utilization of renewable and recyclable forest products provides a viable means of reducing CO₂ emissions and the Nation's foreign petroleum requirements, while at the same time providing societal benefits to many rural and underdeveloped areas. It is estimated that America's forests could sustainably produce about 700 million tons per year. If conversion of forest biomass to ethanol at theoretical

yield is achieved, 120 gallons of ethanol per ton of wood could be produced. America's renewable forest biomass could replace 30 percent of our current 130 billion gallon per year gasoline consumption with ethanol. Converting forest biomass into ethanol and chemical feedstock by developing the science and technology needed for the forest biorefinery will provide outlets for hundreds of millions of tons of low value forest biomass without disrupting current wood uses. Similarly, nanotechnology is expected to be a critical driver of economic growth and development in the 21st century. Wood-based lignocellulosic materials as self assembling nanomaterials are virtually unexplored despite cellulose being one of nature's most abundant biological materials. Wood-based self-assembling nanomaterials could be sources of new generations of electronic and optoelectronic devices, carbon nanotubules, and surface active, cellular nanowalled materials that are of high value and importance to fueling the next industrial revolution and keeping America strong in the global economy.

FPL Positioned as a National Laboratory—FPL has worked and continues to work to position itself to be the lead for forest biomass R&D in the U.S. It has key partnerships in place with those institutions and groups that are most critical to its successfully carrying out its mission.

Within the Forest Service, the FPL has sought to work with and interact with the National Forest System and S&PF to resolve issues and problems critical to their needs in which utilization R&D can provide solutions. R&D and technology transfer to economically utilize small diameter trees type hazardous fuels such as ponderosa pine and lodgepole pine; underutilized species (e.g. red maple) and other low-value forest biomass is being carried out.

In carrying out its R&D and technology transfer mission, the FPL also works directly with industry to overcome technical barriers to using forest biomass materials that they are currently noncommercial such as small diameter material, thinnings, and underutilized species. The FPL targets and works with industry that runs the gamut from small companies to international forest products corporations. The FPL has strong relationships with the American Forest & Paper Association and their Agenda 2020 research initiative. The FPL Director participates on the Agenda 2020 Chief Technology Officer Committee that oversees and directs the research initiative. As such the FPL works with Agenda 2020 on such programs as advanced housing R&D, forest biorefinery R&D, and nanotechnology R&D. The FPL Director also participates in the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry Research Management Committee. This committee is comprised of the most senior and most respected international pulp and paper industry R&D leaders. It identifies emerging industry R&D needs, emerging science and technologies from other business sectors, and other emerging governmental policy, social, and business trends of importance to the pulp and paper industry within the context of the global economy.

The FPL is positioned to work collaboratively and interactively with universities. It participates in two major coalitions that cover the forest products university research communities—PPERA and SWST. The Society of Wood Science and Technology (SWST) provides an umbrella organization for all U.S. universities with departments focused on solid sawn wood products and composites. The Pulp and Paper Education and Research Alliance (PPERA) provides an umbrella organization for all U.S. universities with departments focused on pulping and papermaking. The FPL has two major initiatives with universities. The first is the Coalition for

Advanced Wood Structures. This group receives some funding through the Forest Service. The second is the Woodfiber Initiative in Science and Engineering (WISE) and includes all eleven of the PPERA universities. WISE has just started up and is focused on the FPL and the universities working together to create the enabling science and technology needed to move the forest biorefinery and nanotechnology forward. Lastly the FPL is working with the College of the Menominee Nation (CMN) and four other Forest Service units (R-9, NA S&PF, NCRS, NERS) to establish a “Center for First American Forestland.” The focus of this center and collaboration is sustainable forestry and sustainable forest products production focused on Native Americans and Native American forestlands.

The FPL is also positioned to work with other important Federal entities. The FPL works with the U.S. Postal Service on the performance and security of stamps, the Federal Highway Administration on use of wood in transportation (e.g. timber bridges, guard rails, etc.), the National Science Foundation (NSF) (forest biorefinery and nanotechnology), the Department of Energy (DOE) (e.g. National Renewable Energy Laboratory-forest biorefinery, Joint Genome Institute-biotechnology, Pacific Northwest National Laboratory-biotechnology). The FPL is a member of the Nanoscale Science, Engineering, and Technology Subcommittee of the National Science and Technology Committee which oversees the entire \$982 million per year National Nanotechnology Initiative. The FPL Director was invited to participate in this group as representing the entire forest products sector of the US.

State of the art facilities and equipment are critical to continuing the research for which the Forest Products Laboratory has long been recognized. Having such facilities and equipment significantly help in continuing to attract exceptional research scientists to the FPL. These factors (recognized scientists, and modern facilities and equipment) are also key to continued cooperative research with universities and the public and private sector.

Invasive Species

(Dollars in Thousands)

Forest Service Programs	FY 2005 Final	FY 2006 Enacted (w/Rescission)	FY 2007 President's Budget
Forest and Rangeland Research	11,719	12,294	10,031
National Forest System	17,920	21,983	23,259
State & Private Forestry			
S&PF: Forest Health	65,525	56,657	33,100
International Forestry	525	600	400
Total Forest Service	\$95,689	\$91,534	\$66,790

Description

Invasive species pose a significant threat to biodiversity in the United States. Invasive species have been identified by the Chief of the Forest Service as one of the four significant threats to our Nation's forests and rangelands. In response to this identified threat, in 2004, the Forest Service prepared the *National Strategy and Implementation Plan for Invasive Species Management* to guide agency actions for the prevention, control, and eradication of invasive terrestrial and aquatic plants, invertebrates, vertebrates, and pathogens impacting forest and rangeland ecosystems managed by the National Forest System (NFS), other Federal agencies, tribal governments, and State and local cooperators. The *National Strategy* provides guidance and program direction within four program elements: 1) Prevention, 2) Early Detection and Rapid Response, 3) Control, and 4) Restoration and Rehabilitation. A key aspect of the Forest Service invasive species program is to provide technical and financial support to cooperators at the State and local levels. In addition, this strategic approach is based on the following guiding principles:

- Science-based prioritization of invasive species problems,
- Enhanced collaboration on the solutions to those problems, and
- An improved system of accountability that ensures the most efficient use of limited resources at all levels of the organization.

In FY 2004, a Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) assessment was conducted on the invasive species program for the FY 2006 budget cycle. Each major program area of the Forest Service contributed answers and supporting evidence for each of the core questions in the assessment, along with supplemental questions regarding research and grant management capabilities. Based on the agency FY 2004-2008 Strategic Plan, goal 2 for invasive species and the *National Strategy and Implementation Plan for Invasive Species Management*, the assessment provided a positive response on program management and strategic planning; however the Forest Service ultimately received a score of "results not demonstrated" due to the program's lack of outcome-based performance measures that directly portray the purpose of the program. In response, the

Forest Service has undertaken steps to address the recommendation identified within the PART assessment. Program managers are improving performance and accountability components (with accompanying financial management improvements agency-wide) to ultimately improve efficiency and cost effectiveness. Each of the recommendations has been addressed prompting the Forest Service to begin a PART reassessment of the invasive species program in spring 2006.

The Invasive Species program will continue to tier to performance design improvements related to the agency FY 2004-2008 Strategic Plan, goal 2 for invasive species management. The Forest Service Invasive Species program stands as a model design for cross-deputy area coordination and strategic response to complex issues in addressing the threat of invasive species to our Nation's forests, rangelands and waters.

The Forest Service is unique in that it has existing authorities to manage invasive species on all lands in the United States. Four agency program areas have responsibilities for integrated invasive species activities: National Forest System (NFS), State and Private Forestry, Research and Development, and International Programs. The activities within these program areas support the agency's efforts under the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 to address invasive species on Federal, State, tribal, and cooperative lands throughout the United States. The Forest Service also works cooperatively with other Federal agencies on invasive species issues and works closely with the National Invasive Species Council created by Executive Order 13112.

The goal of these efforts is to prevent the U.S. economy and environment from being severely impacted by invasive species which threaten agriculture, forests, range, water, and natural areas and annually cause tens of billions of dollars in economic damage as well as serious environmental damage. Invasive organisms affect the health of not only the Nation's forests, rangelands and waters, but also of wildlife, livestock, fish and humans.

Additionally, the FY 2007 Budget for USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) includes a \$10 million initiative to fund new and innovative approaches by the private sector for the control and eradication of invasive pests and diseases. Under this effort, grants would be awarded by APHIS on a competitive basis to private sector groups based on the submission of proposals for the actual implementation of these approaches.

FY 2005 Accomplishments

- Conducted invasive insect and disease suppression, prevention, and management on 174,759 acres on Federal lands and 908,807 acres on cooperative lands (which includes 154,000 acres of invasive plants).
- Responded to nationwide threats to forest ecosystems from non-native invasive species, such as Sirex, sudden oak death and emerald ash borer outbreaks.

- Expanded the collaborative effort with USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) to detect unwanted invasive pest and pathogens at domestic entry ports, to develop the technology needed for detection efforts, and to provide critical science that provides the bases of regulatory actions.
- Developed heat-treatment protocols for killing the Asian Long-horned Beetle, Emerald Ash Borer and other destructive non-native invasive insect species infesting wooden packing materials.
- Continued the slow-the-spread strategy on 15,051 acres of Federal lands and 399,315 acres of cooperative lands to control gypsy moth infestations from North Carolina to Wisconsin.
- Protected critical ecosystems from established infestations of non-native pests and pathogens such as Port-Orford cedar root disease, white pine blister rust, and hemlock woolly adelgid using science provided by research.
- Management accomplishments included control of noxious weeds and invasive plants on 120,040 acres using NFS vegetation and watershed management (NFVW) funds.
- Developed a comprehensive internet web site on invasive species that serves as an internal and external informational and communications tool.
- Completed charters and partially staffed the Early Environmental Treat Assessment Centers in Pineville, Oregon and Asheville, North Carolina in response to HFRA.
- Developed a technique for identifying European Woodwasp (*Sirex noctilio*) and other woodwasp larvae that speeds the woodwasp identification process by eliminating the long wait for larval maturation and adult emergence.
- Developed diagnostic tests to definitively identify the Sudden Oak Death pathogen, continued to define the pathogen's host range, developed a preventative chemical treatment for assisted industry and management agencies with treatments for plant debris, and increased understanding of risk of pathogen spread via soil, nursery plants, Christmas trees, and other commodities.
- During the spring 2005, released a small lady beetle (*Scymnus sinuanodulus*) in six states for the biological control of the hemlock woolly adelgid. Pre-release studies on this predator at the Forest Service Quarantine Laboratory in Ansonia, CT establish the predator's suitability and safety as a hemlock woolly adelgid biological control.
- Developed a model of the ecology and expansion mechanisms of sulfur cinquefoil in northeastern Oregon that aids in the development of integrated management strategies for the invasive and promotes resilient native plant communities.
- Completed 4 pesticide risk assessments to evaluate possible concerns to environmental and human health risks. Risk Assessments support the choice of safe forest pest management tools in consideration of public and environmental health and safety. They are a major element of agency compliance with NEPA, the Endangered Species Act and other Federal and State laws and regulations.

FY 2006 Program

- Conduct invasive insect and disease suppression, prevention, and management on 233,480 acres of Federal lands and insect, diseases and plant infestations on 1,038,111 acres of State and private forested lands.
- Continue to respond to nationwide threats to forest ecosystems from non-native invasive species, such as new gypsy moth outbreaks, sudden oak death, and emerald ash borer and to develop innovative methodologies and new technologies for prevention, detection, management of these pests and other invasive threats on National Forest System and other lands.
- Continue to expand Forest Environmental Threat Assessment Centers in Asheville, North Carolina and Prineville, Oregon by generating and integrate information to provide credible prediction, early detection, and quantitative assessment of environmental threats in hardwood and conifer forests.
- Continue to expand the collaborative program with APHIS to detect and respond to unwanted introductions of invasive pests and pathogens at U.S. entry ports.
- Continue to develop the tools needed to implement collaborative programs with APHIS, and to develop the science needed to justify regulatory actions.
- Continue to expand early detection and rapid response capabilities for invasive species on all lands by working with federal, state, local and tribal partners to develop better communication networks, implement science-based surveys, and eradicate new introductions rapidly.
- Continue risk-based detection surveys for sudden oak death, and develop emerald ash borer and Sirex monitoring protocols.
- Continue the slow-the-spread strategy on 526,000 acres across the advancing front of the gypsy moth, which extends from North Carolina to Wisconsin and meet all anticipated gypsy moth eradication, priority prevention, and suppression needs.
- Protect critical ecosystems from established infestations of non-native insects and diseases, such as Port-Orford cedar root disease, white pine blister rust, and hemlock woolly adelgid.
- Improve invasive plant information management (data management in NRIS, FACTS, etc.) capabilities for field-level personnel by developing user-friendly, spatially-oriented, data software applications and hardware for inventory and treatment. Reporting through these systems will provide information critical for improving operational efficiency, accountability, and performance. Training and support will be conducted for field personnel on the installation, use, and protocols using the data management applications, equipment, and advancing technology.
- Invasive plant (including noxious weeds) management activities to control infestations are expected on 80,800 acres across the National Forest System. Invasive plant management accomplishments are also supported under the K-V program and other program funds. As appropriate, higher priority species or habitat areas identified by regional or forest-level planning, will be targeted (i.e. species such as salt cedar, leafy spurge, Russian olive, garlic mustard, cogon grass, yellow starthistle, kudzu, knotweed on sensitive habitats, riparian corridors, burned areas, etc.).

- Expand Biological Control Programs on western invasive plants (weeds) and on eastern invasive insects and weeds by integrating research to obtain new scientific information and to develop new technology with implementation of management activities by the Forest Service and partners on federal, state, tribal and private lands.
- Continue to develop innovative methodologies and new technologies to support a fully functional integrated Pest Management Program that expands prevention and eradication of aquatic and terrestrial invasive species and uses biological, chemical, cultural, and physical control techniques against invasive species on National Forest System and other lands.
- Continue evaluation of primary and secondary ecosystem processes affected by invasives and potential control agents, so that the means, priorities, and consequences of control efforts will be based on thorough scientific assessment.
- Reassess the Forest Service invasive species program using the OMB Program Assessment Rating Tool.
- Complete revision of Risk map showing acres at risk of increased mortality over the next 15 years.
- Complete economic assessment of Emerald Ash Borer.
- Complete 6 pesticide risk assessments to evaluate possible concerns to environmental and human health risks and initiate 3 new assessments.

FY 2007 Plans

- Continue to implement the *National Strategy* and increase capabilities to conduct early detection and rapid response for new infestations of invasive plants (including noxious weeds) and other categories of invasive species affecting National Forest System watersheds.
- Conduct invasive plant (including listed noxious weeds) management activities (prevention, control, and mitigation) on 97,615 acres across the National Forest System. Average climatic conditions, instead of either drought or high moisture regimes, will contribute to the accomplishment of more work locally. Another 50,866 acres will be managed due to the K-V program.
- Continue to expand invasive species information management capabilities for NFS field-level personnel addressing invasive plants to track performance, improve budgeting, and ensure accountability for management actions.
- Continue expansion of Forest Environmental Threat Assessment Centers in Asheville, North Carolina and Prineville, Oregon to generate and integrate information to provide credible prediction, early detection, and quantitative assessment of environmental threats in hardwood and conifer forests.
- Continue to expand the collaborative program with APHIS to detect and respond to unwanted introductions of invasive pests and pathogens at U.S. entry ports.
- Continue to develop the tools needed to implement collaborative programs with APHIS, and to develop the science needed to justify regulatory actions.
- Continue to expand early detection and rapid response capabilities for invasive species on all lands by working with federal, state, local and tribal partners to develop

better communication networks, implement science-based surveys, and eradicate new introductions rapidly.

- Implement a National Forest System Early Detection and Rapid Response program in cooperation with local, State, and Federal partners to address new or emerging invasive plant infestations on or adjacent to National Forest System lands.
- Conduct Forest Health Management invasive plant, insect and disease suppression, prevention, and management on 63,233 acres of Federal lands and 403,830 acres of State and private forest lands. This total includes 240,000 acres in the Slow-The-Spread Gypsy Moth program, and 94,000 of invasive weed control.
- Continue to respond to nationwide threats to forest ecosystems from non-native invasive species, such as new gypsy moth, sudden oak death, and emerald ash borer outbreaks.
- Continue to develop innovative methodologies and new technologies to support a fully functional integrated Pest Management Program that expands prevention and eradication of aquatic and terrestrial invasive species and uses biological, chemical, cultural, and physical control techniques against invasive species on National Forest System and other lands.
- Expand risk-based detection surveys for sudden oak death and emerald ash borer through the Forest Health Monitoring program.
- Protect critical ecosystems from established infestations of non-native insects and diseases, such as Port-Orford cedar root disease, white pine blister rust, and hemlock woolly adelgid.
- Expand Biological Control Programs on western invasive plants (weeds) and on eastern invasive insects and weeds by integrating research to obtain new scientific information and to develop new technology with implementation of management activities by the Forest Service and partners on federal, state, tribal and private lands.
- Continue evaluation of primary and secondary ecosystem processes affected by invasives and potential control agents, so that the means, priorities, and consequences of control efforts will be based on thorough scientific assessment.
- Complete 3 pesticide risk assessments to evaluate possible concerns to environmental and human health risks

Law Enforcement Funding of Indirect Costs

Background

The Forest Service pays for indirect, overhead, and shared costs through cost pools based on each program’s direct labor hours. Prior to 2006, the Law Enforcement and Investigations (LEI) program did not pay its full share of these costs. The Interior Appropriations Act of 2006 includes the following language:

In fiscal year 2006, the Forest Service may transfer funds to the National Forest System account from other agency accounts to enable the agency’s law enforcement program to pay full operating costs including overhead.

The new language will permit the agency to transfer sufficient funds from other programs into law enforcement so that it will pay cost pools on the same basis as other programs. Since other programs have been paying this share all along, we describe the actual shift in funds as “program neutral,” meaning there is no effect on direct program funds and outputs.

Table 1 illustrates the affect of cost pool transfers on the totals for FY2005 and FY2006 as compared to the FY2007 estimated discretionary appropriations.

FY 2005 Enacted	FY 2005 w/Transfer	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2006 w/Transfer	FY 2007 Estimate
\$86,014	\$109,014*	\$87,887	\$110,937	\$110,000

*This amount reflects what the FY 2005 amount would have been with a transfer; however, no transfer took place in 2005.

The agency requested a transfer of funds in FY 2006 from appropriations in order to be consistent in how it funds cost pools. As a result of this transfer, the LEI program will have sufficient funds in its base to pay for its full share of cost pools. Table 2 shows the FY 2006 contribution from specific programs that will be transferred to the LEI budget line to cover the overhead assessment. Table 3 shows 3 years of appropriations: FY 2005 actual and as it would have been with a cost pool adjustment; FY 2006 enacted and as it is with a cost pool adjustment; as well as the FY 2007 budget estimate that includes an increase to reflect the new baseline.

FY 2006 Transfer of Funds to Cover Law Enforcement Funding of Cost Pools

Program	Fund Code	Contribution (dollars in thousands)
Forest and Rangeland Research	FRRE	\$ 1,218
Cooperative Forestry, Forest Legacy	LGCY	\$ 12
Cooperative Forestry, Forest Stewardship	SPST	\$ 44
Cooperative Forestry, Urban & Community Forestry	SPUF	\$ 37
Coop Fire Protection, State Fire Assistance	SPCF	\$ 35
Forest Health Management, Cooperative Lands	SPCH	\$ 24
Forest Health Management, Federal Lands	SPFH	\$ 275
Cooperative Forestry, Forest Resource Info & Analysis	SPIA	\$ 1
International Forestry	SPIF	\$ 11
Inventory & Monitoring	NFIM	\$1,037
Land Ownership Management	NFLM	\$ 700
Minerals & Geology Management	NFMG	\$ 438
Land Management Planning	NFPN	\$ 513
Grazing Management	NFRG	\$ 453
Recreation/Heritage/Wilderness	NFRW	\$ 2,501
Forest Products	NFTM	\$ 2,531
Vegetation & Watershed Management	NFVW	\$ 1,490
Wildlife & Fish Habitat Management	NFWF	\$ 1,132
Fire Preparedness	WFPR	\$ 5,363
Fire Operations Other, Hazardous Fuels	WFHF	\$ 1,673
Fire Operations Other - Research	FRF2	\$ 88
Capital Improvement & Maintenance - Facilities	CMFC	\$ 986
Infrastructure Improvement	CMII	\$ 66
Capital Improvement & Maintenance - Roads	CMRD	\$ 1,624
Capital Improvement & Maintenance - Trails	CMTL	\$ 677
Land Acquisition	LALW	\$ 103
Subsistence Management	SMSM	\$ 18
TOTAL		\$23,050

Three Year Appropriation Table with Law Enforcement Cost Pool Adjustments

(dollars in thousands)

	<u>FY 2005 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2005 with Cost Pool Adjustment</u>	<u>FY 2006 Enacted</u>	<u>FY 2006 with Cost Pool Adjustment</u>	<u>FY 2007 Estimate</u>
<u>Discretionary Appropriations</u>					
Forest & Rangeland Research					
Research and Development	\$276,384	\$275,166	\$278,929	\$277,711	\$267,791
Total, Forest & Rangeland Research	\$276,384	\$275,166	\$278,929	\$277,711	\$267,791
State and Private Forestry					
Forest Health Management					
Forest Health Fed Lands	\$54,236	\$53,961	\$53,438	\$53,163	\$49,849
Forest Health Coop Lands	\$47,629	\$47,605	\$46,928	\$46,904	\$34,581
Total, Forest Health Mmgt	\$101,865	\$101,566	\$100,366	\$100,067	\$84,430
Cooperative Fire Assistance					
State Fire Assistance	\$32,920	\$32,885	\$32,930	\$32,895	\$26,960
Volunteer Fire Assistance	\$5,917	\$5,917	\$5,911	\$5,911	\$5,858
Total, Coop Fire Assistance	\$38,837	\$38,802	\$38,841	\$38,806	\$32,818
Cooperative Forestry					
Forest Stewardship	\$32,320	\$32,276	\$34,189	\$34,145	\$33,880
Forest Legacy	\$57,134	\$57,122	\$56,536	\$56,524	\$61,515
Urban & Community	\$31,950	\$31,913	\$28,451	\$28,414	\$26,846
Economic Action	\$19,032	\$19,032	\$9,537	\$9,537	\$0
Forest Res Info & Analysis	\$4,958	\$4,957	\$4,589	\$4,588	\$0
Total, Cooperative Forestry	\$145,394	\$145,300	\$133,302	\$133,208	\$122,241
International Forestry	\$6,410	\$6,399	\$6,897	\$6,886	\$4,921
Total, S&PF	\$292,506	\$292,067	\$279,406	\$278,967	\$244,410

	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2005 with Cost Pool Adjustment	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2006 with Cost Pool Adjustment	FY 2007 Estimate
National Forest System					
Land Management Planning	\$63,167	\$62,654	\$58,188	\$57,675	\$55,555
Inventory & Monitoring	\$167,302	\$166,265	\$167,675	\$166,638	\$154,135
Recreation, Wilderness & Heritage	\$257,343	\$254,842	\$261,299	\$258,798	\$250,880
Wildlife & Fish Management	\$134,749	\$133,617	\$132,866	\$131,734	\$123,548
Grazing Management	\$48,034	\$47,581	\$48,279	\$47,826	\$39,735
Forest Products	\$273,247	\$270,716	\$280,115	\$277,584	\$310,114
Vegetation & Watershed Management	\$189,614	\$188,124	\$181,342	\$179,852	\$187,582
Minerals & Geology Management	\$55,747	\$55,309	\$84,601	\$84,163	\$81,242
Landownership Management	\$92,129	\$91,429	\$91,631	\$90,931	\$84,285
Law Enforcement Operations	\$86,014	\$109,014	\$87,887	\$110,937	\$110,000
Valles Caldera	\$3,599	\$3,599	\$5,074	\$5,074	\$990
Centennial of Service Challenge	\$9,861	\$9,861	\$4,434	\$4,434	\$0
Total, NFS	\$1,380,806	\$1,393,011	\$1,403,391	\$1,415,646	\$1,398,066
Wildland Fire Management					
Preparedness	\$676,470	\$671,157	\$666,068	\$660,705	\$655,887
Fire Operations - Suppression	\$648,859	\$648,859	\$690,186	\$690,186	\$746,176
Total, Fire Ops - Suppression	\$1,325,329	\$1,320,016	\$1,356,254	\$1,350,891	\$1,402,063
Fire Operations - Other					
Hazardous Fuels	\$262,539	\$260,866	\$281,793	\$280,120	\$291,792
Rehab & Restoration	\$12,819	\$12,819	\$6,188	\$6,188	\$1,980
Fire Research & Development	\$21,719	\$21,631	\$22,877	\$22,789	\$20,121
Joint Fire Sciences Program	\$7,889	\$7,889	\$7,882	\$7,882	\$3,960
NFP Forest Health-Fed Lands	\$14,792	\$14,792	\$14,780	\$14,780	\$6,802
NFP Forest Health-Coop Lands	\$9,861	\$9,861	\$9,852	\$9,852	\$4,552
NFP State Fire Assistance	\$40,179	\$40,179	\$45,816	\$45,816	\$29,115
NFP Volunteer Fire Assistance	\$7,889	\$7,889	\$7,772	\$7,772	\$7,810
Total, Fire Ops - Other	\$377,687	\$375,926	\$396,960	\$389,836	\$366,132
Total, Wildland Fire Mgmt	\$1,703,016	\$1,695,942	\$1,753,214	\$1,746,090	\$1,768,195

	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2005 with Cost Pool Adjustment	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2006 with Cost Pool Adjustment	FY 2007 Estimate
Capital Improvement & Maintenance					
Facilities	\$198,769	\$197,783	\$124,815	\$123,829	\$130,140
Roads	\$226,396	\$224,772	\$222,181	\$220,557	\$182,787
Trails	\$75,707	\$75,030	\$74,882	\$74,205	\$60,341
Deferred Maintenance	\$13,829	\$13,763	\$12,809	\$12,743	\$9,333
Total, CI&M	\$514,701	\$511,348	\$434,687	\$431,334	\$382,601
Land Acquisition					
Land Acquisitions	\$61,007	\$60,904	\$41,875	\$41,772	\$25,075
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts	\$1,054	\$1,054	\$1,053	\$1,053	\$1,054
Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges	\$231	\$231	\$231	\$231	\$232
Total, Land Acquisition	\$62,292	\$62,189	\$43,159	\$43,056	\$26,360
Other Appropriations					
Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Research	\$64	\$64	\$63	\$63	\$63
Range Betterment Fund	\$3,021	\$3,021	\$3,130	\$3,130	\$3,932
Subsistence Mgmt (R10)	\$5,879	\$5,861	\$4,993	\$4,975	\$5,311
Total, Other Appropriations	\$8,964	\$8,946	\$8,186	\$7,958	\$9,307
Total, Discretionary Appropriations	\$4,238,669	\$4,238,669	\$4,200,972	\$4,200,972	\$4,096,730

Legislative Proposals

The FY 2007 President's Budget contains two legislative proposal titled:

Amendment to Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000

The proposed legislation identifies funding sources up to \$800 million above the current baseline to enable payments to States under an amended Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act. The legislative proposal provides payments that would be continued for an additional five years. Provisions will be incorporated to cap payments, adjust the current payment schedule downward each year, and eventually phase out payments.

Payments under the proposal will target areas most affected by the loss of timber receipts. This proposal will apply to lands under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Land Management as well as USDA National Forest System lands. For administrative purposes, the payments would be made by the USDA on behalf of both agencies.

To provide a funding basis to offset these payments, the proposal would also include provisions to authorize the sale of National Forest System land parcels that meet identified criteria as eligible for conveyance. The criteria would identify lands that are mainly isolated parcels of land which are interspersed with or adjacent to non-federal lands or are not efficient or effective to manage because of their location, size or shape.

Under the proposal, the Secretary will make a determination prior to conveyance that it is in the public interest to convey eligible lands at no less than market value based on appraisals conducted in accordance with uniform standards. The proposal expressly precludes the conveyance of lands with certain designations (including wilderness, wild and scenic rivers, national recreation areas, monuments and historic sites.)

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

This proposal extends the authority to implement a 10-year pilot program authorizing the assessment, collection, and expenditure of administrative fees collected from applicants for and holders of special use authorizations and to recover the agency's costs to process those applications and/or monitor the compliance with those authorizations. The Forest Service has not yet exercised this pilot authority, pending completion and adoption of the Secretary of Agriculture's cost recovery regulations, which are necessary to assess and collect the administrative fees for which expenditure authority is granted by the subject pilot program. Adoption and implementation of those cost recovery regulations is expected during FY 2006. The value of cost recovery will be limited if the agency is unable to retain these fees for expenditure as granted in this pilot authority. A total of \$750,000 in expected cost recovery receipts will be collected in FY 2006 if the Administration of Rights-of-Way authority is extended beyond the legislation expiration date at the end of FY 2006. In FY 2007 the agency would expect to collect \$3 million in cost recovery receipts from NFS lands.

National Energy Policy

Estimated Funds Supporting the National Energy Policy

(Dollars in thousands)

Forest Service Programs	FY 2005 Final	FY 2006 Enacted (w/Rescissions*)	FY 2007 President's Budget
Forest and Rangeland Research	3,440	3,440	5,440
State & Private Forestry			
Economic Action Programs	1,479	1,478	0
National Forest System			
Forest Products	500	500	500
Minerals and Geology Management	10,636	11,290	24,778
Landownership Management	4,041	6,616	7,341
Wildland Fire Management			
Hazardous Fuels Reduction	4,931	4,926	5,000
Total Forest Service	25,027	28,250	43,059

*FY 2006 BA includes rescission of 0.476 percent and 1.0 percent

Introduction

In 2001, the President's *National Energy Policy* gave the Forest Service direction for increasing production of all energy sources in an environmentally sound manner, capitalizing on the potential of woody biomass as a renewable energy resource, and contributing to the improvement of infrastructure for transmitting energy across the country. Infrastructure involves improving efficiencies in evaluating and responding to requests to cross Federal lands with energy transmission lines, oil and gas pipelines, and ancillary facilities. Conservation involves researching ways to reduce energy use while maintaining people's quality of life. Increasing energy supply means, in addition to providing energy facility corridors, ensuring that lands are available for energy mineral development and production. Renewable energy resources emphasize utilization of woody biomass from hazardous fuels reduction, wind and solar power, geothermal energy, and re-licensing of hydropower facilities. Development of domestic energy supplies will be an essential component to meet future domestic needs.

Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003: Utilization of Woody Biomass

Forest lands, not including Alaska, have been estimated to produce 368 million dry tons of biomass annually. This includes 35 million dry tons of fuelwood harvested from forests, 41 million dry tons of residue from logging and site clearing operations, and 60 million dry tons of biomass from fuel treatment operations to reduce fire hazards. All of these forest resources are sustainably available on an annual basis. Agricultural and forest lands in the United States are capable of producing a sustainable supply of biomass sufficient to displace up to 30 percent or more of U.S. petroleum consumption and reduce our dependence on foreign oil. (*Biomass as Feedstock for A Bioenergy and Bioproducts Industry: The Technical Feasibility of a Billion-Ton Annual Supply*, April 2005).

Energy Policy Act of 2005

In August 2005, to complete the vision for a comprehensive national energy policy, and to ensure jobs for the future with secure, affordable, and reliable energy, the Energy Policy Act was passed into law. The Forest Service has a significant role in fulfilling the following sections of the Act:

- Title I: Enhancing Energy Efficiencies, including management of Federal lands
- Title II: Renewable Energy, including geothermal energy and hydroelectric power
- Title III: Oil and Gas, including natural gas, production, exploration, access to Federal lands, and NEPA review
- Title IV: Coal, including coal leasing amendments
- Title IX: Research and Development, including biomass and renewable energy pilot projects and grants

Program Description

The Forest Service Strategic Plan Goal 4: Help meet energy resource needs, describes the following outcome: “Consider opportunities for energy development and the supporting infrastructure on forests and grasslands to help meet the Nation’s energy needs.” The energy mandate involves many agency programs, including National Forest System (Forest Products, Minerals and Geology Management, Landownership Management); State and Private Forestry (Urban and Community Forestry), and Wildland Fire Management (Hazardous Fuels Reduction, Fire Research and Development); and Research and Development (Forest and Rangeland Research). Prior to the passage of the Energy Policy Act, the agency’s focus in the National Forest System (NFS) has been 1) working with other agencies to identify and designate corridors for energy facilities, improve the efficiency of processing permit applications, and establish appropriate land tenure in easements and other authorizations to provide for long-term project viability, 2) stimulating commercial use of small-diameter trees lands for biomass energy, and 3) developing new tools to address long-term infrastructure stability. With the passage of the Energy Policy Act, the agency will continue to focus on the National Energy Plan policies and initiatives through the following program areas, as well as new efforts to enhance the supply of renewable energy resources.

Forest and Rangeland Research

The Forest Service actively participates in a government-wide initiative aimed at promoting development and use of biobased products and bioenergy. Activities that support meeting the Nation’s energy needs include: enhancing opportunities to use forest biomass – especially small diameter, low-value wood to produce energy and other value-added products; developing economical, environmentally acceptable, woody cropping systems to produce energy and other value-added products; exploring new processes to convert wood into ethanol; and identifying ways to increase energy conservation through changes in manufacturing technologies, harvesting technologies, building construction practices, and designed landscapes. These activities will contribute toward meeting the

Nation's energy needs by increasing the use of renewable energy, and by fostering an increase in energy conservation.

Cooperative Forestry — Urban and Community Forestry

One function of the Urban and Community Forestry Program is to encourage the establishment of trees for energy conservation in and around cities. Although difficult to quantify nationwide, individual cities have and continue to use Forest Service research models that quantify the energy conservation benefits of trees and forested lands in and around human settlements.

Cooperative Forestry

These program authorities can provide energy related and other assistance and funding to businesses and communities when discretionary funds are available. In FY 2006 all funds are earmarked for specific projects, including about \$1.5 million for Fuels in Schools in Montana to assist schools in converting to woody biomass heating systems. No funds are requested for FY 2007.

Forest Products

Woody biomass is a by-product of forest management, ecosystem restoration, or hazardous fuel reduction treatments. It is defined as material from trees and woody plants, including limbs, tops, needles, leaves, and other woody parts, grown in a forest, woodland, farm, rangeland, or wildland-urban interface environment. This material can be used for bio-energy purposes in the form of heat or combined heat and power. The goals and objectives are to provide a reliable sustainable supply while developing new markets and technology and working with communities. Forest Management is looking at new tools, methods, markets and technology to remove and utilize woody biomass. One such tool is stewardship contracting, which is used to accomplish a myriad of land management goals including woody biomass removal and use.

Minerals and Geology Management

In accordance with the National Energy Policy, emphasis has been on processing the backlog of energy mineral applications, including applications for permit to drill (APD's) and lease nominations. As mandated by the Energy Policy Act of 2005, the energy component of the program is focused on increasing opportunities for development and supply of oil and gas, coal, and geothermal resources from Federal lands.

Landownership Management

Non-recreation special use authorizations provide for the use of Federal lands for a wide variety of purposes, including transmission and distribution facilities for energy resources such as hydropower, oil and gas, and electric. Processing and authorizing these uses are important in facilitating transmission of affordable, reliable energy to meet the goals of the National Energy Plan. Additionally, with the passage of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, renewable energy and improving energy transmission will be a national priority.

Hazardous Fuels

Millions of tons of woody biomass on public and private forest lands must be disposed of annually at high costs. This excess material increases wildfire risks, degrades forest health, and adversely impacts forest-related communities. Utilizing woody biomass can offset part of the cost of hazardous fuels reduction and ecosystem restoration activities throughout the Nation, as well as contribute to national energy goals. Working with communities to develop appropriate technologies and markets for woody biomass could create thousands of rural-based jobs and millions of dollars in value-added processing including bioenergy, biofuels, and bio-based products. Careful removal of excess biomass contributes to the health and vigor of ecosystems; reduces fire loss and firefighting and fuel reduction costs; protects forests and communities threatened by wildfire; reduces air pollution; and contributes to the energy self-sufficiency of the Nation, communities, and landowners.

Independent Reviews

In FY 2005, the Forest Service Energy program underwent a Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) evaluation for the FY 2007 budget cycle. The results of the PART evaluation were that the Forest Service energy program is “adequate.” Performance will be improved through the following actions: refining performance measures to include compliance and remediation; improving coordination to enhance program efficiency; and reducing the backlog of lease applications by implementing authorities provided by the Energy Policy Act of 2005. The agency is currently developing milestones for implementation and tracking.

In FY 2007, the agency will initiate a comprehensive energy program evaluation by an independent consultant to focus on the processing of oil and gas lease nominations and applications to drill and the administration of oil and gas operations.

FY 2005 Accomplishments

Forest and Rangeland Research

- Licensed a patent on the enzymatic conversion of wood to ethanol.
- Expanded research aimed at finding new and innovative ways to use low value forest biomass for biobased products and energy.
- Developed technologies that facilitate use of such material for energy and value-added products that will make implementation of needed fuel treatments more economically practical and yield other benefits.

Cooperative Forestry

- The Darby School District in Montana is heating schools with a wood-fired boiler, saving about \$57,000 annually from traditional fuel costs.
- Biomass is being used for heat at various places around the country, such as, the Arboretum at Flagstaff, AZ; the Jemez Mountain School District at Gallina, NM; P&M Signs, Inc. at Mountainair, NM; and a school in Ely, NV; to name a few.

Forest Products

Forest Service has been able to accomplish many items through active partnerships and leveraging funds:

- Reduced contracting barriers by developing a small diameter utilization desk guide.
- Developed incentives for projects through community involvement and biomass grants.
- Improved metrics, tracking, and reporting for woody biomass utilization (WBU).
- Increased funding for innovative WBU projects.
- Trained Forest Service staff and partners on WBU goals and objectives.
- Incorporated WBU into new land management plan revisions through development of desk guides.
- Encouraged local business participation in contracts through stewardship contracting.
- Promoted landscape planning across ownerships by working with States, tribes, local government and private landowners.
- Accelerated training on collaboration with a compendium of all collaboration trainings.

Minerals and Geology Management

- Processed 59 percent of new APD's and 27 percent of leasing requests within established timeframes.
- Processed 88 percent of oil and gas applications for permit to drill (APDs) and 18 percent of leasing requests on file as of June 30, 2003, helping reduce the backlog.
- Completed coordination with Phase II inventories under the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (EPCA).
- Coordinated revision of Oil and Gas Onshore Order No. 1 with the Bureau of Land Management on the approval of oil and gas onshore lease operations.
- Began implementation of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, including participated in joint sessions with agencies of the Department of the Interior and Department of Energy to meet specific sections of Title II (Renewable Energy) and Title III (Oil, Gas and Infrastructure) of the Act.

Landownership Management

- Processed 254 (97 percent) special use authorizations for electric transmission lines, oil or gas pipelines, and renewable energy generation facilities within established timeframes.
- Completed inter-agency rule on expedited trial-type hearing.
- Began implementing Section 368 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to designate energy corridors on Federal lands, including the development of an interagency Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Department of Energy, Department of Defense, Department of Commerce, and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM).
- Prepared for public scoping meetings for the Westwide Energy Corridor Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) in 11 western States.
- Commenced inter-agency rule making on expedited trail-type hearings and consideration of proposed alternative conditions (Section 241 of the Energy Policy Act).

- **Hazardous Fuels**
- Initiated the biomass utilization grant program through the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2005 authorizing grants to State, Tribal and local governments, not for profit organizations and for profit enterprises.
- Awarded \$4.4 million in WBU grants to 20 projects, out of more than 145 proposals evaluated.
- Grants required a minimum contribution of 20 percent from grantees resulting in over \$20 million in Federal and non-Federal funds for approved projects.
- Evaluation criteria included reducing cost to government for hazardous fuel treatments, community revitalization, and the creation of new markets for small diameter woody biomass.

FY 2006 Program

Forest and Rangeland Research

- Improve our forest management and wood utilization options by integrating the use of small-diameter material for biobased products and bioenergy to extend our natural resources, provide renewable energy, increase carbon sequestration, reduce fire and pest risks, and improve forest health.
- Develop the science and technology to provide economical and environmentally acceptable woody cropping systems at multiple operational scales, and integrated management systems for feedstock production.
- Develop new processes for ethanol conversion from wood, small scale wood to energy technology, biobased products from low-valued sources, separation technologies for high value products from wood, and applying new technologies to product development.

Forest Products

- National Interdepartmental Biomass Strategic and Implementation Plan between DOE, DOI, DOD, EPA and USDA.
- Co-sponsor of the National Bio-energy and Wood Products Conference II, Denver, CO, May 14-16, 2006.
- Develop a coordinated resource offering protocol (CROP) nationwide.
- Develop a new web-based planning and assessment tool through National Forest Foundation.
- Coordinate web sites to increase information flow through the Forest Management website.
- Adapt agency data systems as needed by working directly with Integrated Resource Management (IRM).

Minerals and Geology Management

- Continue to expedite and facilitate energy mineral projects on NFS lands in accordance with the Energy Policy Act, the agency strategic plan, and USDA priorities.
- Continue to process new APD's within the established timeframes.

- Continue to process backlogged oil and gas APD's and leasing requests.
- Continue coordination with Phase III and IV inventories under the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (EPCA).
- Implement Oil and Gas Onshore Order No. 1 with approval of oil and gas onshore lease operations on NFS lands.
- Develop interagency memorandum of understanding (MOU) for pilot program under Section 365 of the Energy Policy Act for improving energy permit coordination on Federal lands.
- Assign specialists to four BLM pilot offices to facilitate processing oil and gas leasing and drilling applications and permits.
- Develop interagency memorandum of understanding (MOU) for geothermal leasing and permitting (section 225) on Federal lands.
- Begin implementation of new administrative and statutory categorical exclusions for the exploration and development of oil and gas resources.
- Initiate joint development with BLM of a national GIS-based database tracking system for oil, gas, and geothermal applications and permits.

Landownership Management

- Place priority on the processing of proposals and applications for energy and energy-related projects, such as oil and gas pipelines, electric transmission lines, proposals for the siting of alternative energy sources and vegetation management in utility corridors on NFS lands.
- Complete market analysis to support updating interagency linear rights-of-way (ROW) fee schedule.
- In coordination with other Federal agencies, perform environmental reviews for utility ROW corridor designation of the 11 western States.
- Continue to give priority to the processing of applications associated with statutory rights (Ditch Bill easements, Alaska Native Indian Land Conservation Act (ANILCA) access cases), to applications for energy and energy related projects, and to processing Ditch Bill easement application cases pursuant to the 2004 management direction and strategy.
- Continue emphasis on hydropower licensing to ensure full compliance with the National Energy Plan.
- Completed and submitted interagency report to Congress on electric transmission and distribution facilities (November 2005).

Hazardous Fuels Reduction

- Continue the Biomass Utilization Grant program initiated in FY 2005.
- Award \$4.2 million in grants to State, Tribal and local governments, not for profit organizations and for profit enterprises for innovative projects that use the byproducts of USDA Forest Service hazardous fuel reduction treatments for energy production and other commercial uses.
- Align the Hazardous Fuels Reduction program with the other biomass utilization initiatives in the agency.

FY 2007 Plans

Forest and Rangeland Research

- Increase the development of innovative new energy products and processing methods for low-value and small diameter trees that will help to reduce the costs of hazardous fuels reduction projects and allow the agency to treat more acres.
- Funding will be redirected into increased nanotechnology and biorefinery efforts.

Forest Products

- Forest Management staff will continue working with interagency woody biomass teams.
- Continue implementing National Interagency Biomass Strategic and Implementation Plan.
- Continue developing a reliable sustainable supply of woody biomass through coordinated resource offering protocol (CROP).
- Continue seeking new tools, methods, technologies and processes to utilize woody biomass.
- Continue moving fuels management projects into woody biomass utilization (WBU) projects.
- Continue working with Cooperative Forestry in woody biomass utilization grants.

Minerals and Geology Management

- Continue implementation of Energy Policy Act of 2005 mandates.
- Continue to expedite and facilitate energy mineral projects on National Forest System lands in accordance with the Energy Policy Act, the agency strategic plan, and USDA priorities.
- Continue interagency coordination with agencies of the Department of Interior to meet specific sections of Title II (Renewable Energy) and Title III (Oil and Gas) of the Act.
- Continue to process new lease applications and APDs within the established timeframes.
- Conduct a comprehensive energy program evaluation by an independent consultant focusing on oil and gas activities and administration of operations.

Landownership Management

- Continue emphasizing the processing of new energy-related land use applications and eliminating the backlog of pending applications and expired authorizations in order to get the production on line and to markets, resulting in an estimated \$2 to \$3 million increase in revenues.
- Complete the designation of utility rights-of-way corridors for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines in 11 western States, incorporating these into land management plans, and begin work necessary to designate corridors in the remaining States.
- Complete a Record of Decision for an interagency programmatic environmental impact statement on the designation of energy corridors on Federal lands.

- Publish revised interagency linear ROW fee schedule.

Hazardous Fuels Reduction

- The President's Budget includes \$5 million to continue the Biomass Utilization Grant program initiated in FY 2005.
- Participate in the implementation of the National Biomass Strategic and Implementation Plan.

National Scenic and Historic Trails

America's network of national scenic and historic trails commemorates this Nation's rich natural and cultural heritage. Each trail represents a mosaic of partnerships among citizens, landowners, trail users, and public agencies at the Federal, State, tribal, county, and local level. Since enactment of the National Trails System Act in 1968, the U.S. Forest Service has designated trail coordinators for five of these trails: Appalachian, Continental Divide, Florida, and Pacific Crest National Scenic Trails, and Nez Perce (Nee Mee Poo) National Historic Trail. In addition, the FS manages portions of 15 additional national scenic and historic trails on National Forest System (NFS) lands.

Appalachian National Scenic Trail (AT) - This 2,174-mile footpath crosses along the ridgelines and across the major valleys of the Appalachian Mountains from Katahdin in Maine to Springer Mountain in northern Georgia. The trail traverses Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Georgia. The trail is used by day, weekend and other short-term hikers, section-hikers, and thru-hikers who hike the entire length of the trail in one season. The trail is currently protected along more than 99 percent of its course by Federal or State ownership or rights-of-way. Annually, more than 4,000 volunteers contribute more than 185,000 hours of effort to maintain the trail.

Continental Divide National Scenic Trail (CDT) - Designated on November 10, 1978, the CDT is a nationally significant resource providing long distance trail opportunities primarily for hiking and horseback riding recreationists. The trail's corridor links Federal, State, and private lands from Mexico to Canada, passing through 25 national forests, 3 national parks, 1 national monument, and 8 Bureau of Land Management (BLM) field office areas. When completed, the trail will be approximately 3,100 miles in length.

Florida National Scenic Trail (FNST) - Added to the national trails system in 1983, the FNST consists of 1,400 planned miles stretching from Big Cypress National Preserve to Gulf Islands National Seashore plus 254 miles of an officially designated side trail. To date 881 miles (approximately 60%) of the primary north to south route have been certified as official FSNT administered by the Forest Service. The FNST is the only national scenic trail that gives the public the opportunity to experience a wide range of subtropical environs, karst spring and riverine systems, and a beach walk on a National Seashore.

Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (PCT) - The PCT is a 2,650-mile congressionally designated trail that follows the crest of the Sierra Nevada and Cascade Mountain ranges from the Mexican to Canadian borders through California, Oregon, and Washington. Established in 1968, the trail was completed in 1993 and lies upon publicly owned lands except for approximately 300 miles where it crosses private lands (easements have been acquired for the trail tread). Over the past decade the PCT has become a favorite of thru-hikers and thru-riders and each year an average of 300 hikers attempt to cover the full length of the trail.

Nez Perce (Nee-Me-Poo) National Historic Trail (NPNHT) - In 1986 Congress acknowledged the significance of the Nez Perce Conflict of 1877 by establishing the 1,170 mile Nez Perce (Nee-Me-Poo) National Historic Trail. The route winds through remote, rugged, and scenic terrain and, while 865 miles of the trail is an automobile tour route, many miles are accessible only by foot with little changed in more than a century.

Other National Scenic and Historic Trails (NSHT): There are an additional 15 national scenic and historic trails, totaling over 6,700 miles, that the FS coordinates management with other Federal public land agencies. These trails are: California, Camino Real Tejas, Camino Tierra Adentro, De Anza, Ice Age, Iditarod, Lewis and Clark, Mormon Pioneer, North Country, Old Spanish, Oregon, Overmountain Victory, Pony Express, Santa Fe, and Trail of Tears.

Forest Service funding for national scenic and historic trails includes appropriations to administer and manage the program within the Capital Improvement and Maintenance Trails budget line item and to acquire trail segments within the Land Acquisition budget line item. A detailed breakdown for FY 2005 through FY 2007 is displayed in the following table:

National Scenic and Historic Trails
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2005				FY 2006				FY 2007			
	Trails	Land Acq.	Partner *	Total	Trails	Land Acq.	Partner *	Total	Trails	Land Acq.	Partner *	Total
Appalachian	193	0	1,889	2,082	193	0	na	193	120	0	na	120
Continental Divide	1,733	0	622	2,355	1,737	0	na	1,737	260	0	na	260
Florida	1,134	1,972	1,076	4,182	1,137	0	na	1,137	150	0	na	150
Pacific Crest	1,829	0	1,499	3,328	1,827	493	na	2,320	350	600	na	950
Nez Perce	627	0	150	777	634	0	na	634	240	0	na	240
All-others**	729	0	534	1,263	626	0	na	626	230	0	na	230
TOTAL	\$6,245	\$1,972	\$5,770	\$13,987	\$6,153	\$493	na	\$6,646	\$1,350	600	na	\$1,950

* Estimated cash and in-kind contributions. Estimated contributions for FY 2006 and FY 2007 are not known at this time.

** All other includes the following national scenic and historic trails: California, Camino Real Tejas, Camino Tierra Adentro, De Anza, Ice Age, Iditarod, Lewis and Clark, Mormon Pioneer, North Country, Old Spanish, Oregon, Overmountain Victory, Pony Express, Santa Fe, and Trail of Tears.

FY 2005 Accomplishments

Appalachian National Scenic Trail (AT)

- Maintained 1,105 miles, including blowdown removal, blazing, clearing of waterbars and drainage structures, sign replacement, treadwork, and upkeep of trail shelters, overnight sites, trail bridges, and trailhead parking areas. Extensive maintenance was required on more than 89 miles of the trail due to hurricanes in late 2004.
- Improved or constructed approximately four miles of trail, two shelters, one bridge, and rehabilitated one fire tower.
- Worked with the Appalachian Mountain Club and New Hampshire State Parks on project planning for the Webster Cliff Bridge, located in Crawford Notch State Park.
- Coordinated with the National Park Service (NPS) on standards and guidelines for land management plan revision and on rehabilitation of the Prosper Ski Tow hut.
- Concentrated efforts on building partner relationships, including work with the Appalachian Trail Conservancy (ATC) and Dartmouth Outing Club to reestablish roles and responsibilities for trail maintenance, sign maintenance, and construction.
- A total of 2,647 volunteers contributed 93,748 hours valued at more than \$1.6 million. Direct “Cash and In-kind Contributions” from ATC and NPS totaled more than \$244,000, including funding for the Cascade Brook Bridge in New Hampshire, seasonal trail crew programs in six States, open areas maintenance in four States, seasonal ridge runners and caretakers in four States, chainsaw and crosscut saw operator safety training workshops for volunteers, and partial funding of the Forest Service coordinator position.
- As part of the Alpine Steward Volunteer Program, the Franconia Ridge area was patrolled every weekend for 20 weeks by a volunteer who offered information on rules and regulations.
- Ethan Pond, Garfield, Guyot, Imp, Kinsman, Liberty, and Nauman campsites were staffed by Appalachian Mountain Club crews from June through September.

Continental Divide National Scenic Trail (CDT)

- Maintained approximately 500 miles, conducted environmental analysis for approximately 84 miles of construction, constructed 51 miles of trail, reconstructed 59 miles of trail, and built four trailheads.
- Renewed a five-year memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the Continental Divide Trail Alliance (CDTA) for cooperative work.
- Challenge Cost Share (CCS) funded \$360,000 (50/50 match) for management and project work.
- CDTA provided 720 volunteers for 1,927 volunteer-days on 42 projects through the CCS program. A minimum of an additional 1,500 volunteer-days were contributed by others including the Colorado Trail Foundation.
- Several State Trails Grants were received by the CDTA in Colorado, New Mexico, and Wyoming.
- Collaborated with other agencies and CDTA to document the status of the CDT and estimate completion costs utilizing the Interagency Trail Data Standards and

geographic information system (GIS). Status maps can be located on the <http://www.fs.fed.us/r2/trails/cdnst/>.

Florida National Scenic Trail (FNST)

- Maintained approximately 1,135 miles of the trail; constructed 18 miles of trail, 2 new campsites, 1 trailhead, 7 bridges, 3,900 feet of boardwalk, and 1 trailhead kiosk; reconstructed 6 hurricane damaged bridges and 120 feet of hurricane damaged boardwalk, and installed 40 new signs (some in response to hurricane damage).
- Acquired 14 additional parcels totaling 1,076 acres valued at over \$5.8 million. Three tracts totaling 1,572 acres (including a 1,266-acre easement) are currently under contract or pending closing at a cumulative value of \$5,041,000 and one offer to sell has been received (contract pending) totaling 15.10 acres at a value of \$330,000. Additionally, 29 tracts totaling 6,987.20 acres have been appraised and offers are being made valued at \$11,757,500.
- Five tracts totaling 956.12 acres are currently under appraisal, and negotiations are underway to gain permission to appraise an additional 64 tracts totaling 5,621.84 acres.
- Continued Interagency Agreement with the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) to manage FS land acquisitions for the Florida Trail adjacent to St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge.
- Signed MOU along with 10 other Federal, State, and nonprofit partners to support The Nature Conservancy and Department of Defense in protecting the overlapping Florida Trail and Northwest Florida Greenway corridors.
- Entered into Interagency Agreement with NPS (Southeastern Archaeological Center) to conduct cultural resource inventories along the Florida Trail and with the Florida Natural Areas Inventory to share resources to inventory natural resources on Forest Service acquired parcels connecting Florida Trail segments.
- Established new certification agreements with the Florida National Guard, Alachua County School Board, City of Blountstown, South Florida Water Management District, and Florida State Parks. Three new Certification Agreements are currently in negotiation with Florida Department of Transportation, City of Orlando, and Foley Timber Company.
- Expanded the scope of the CCS agreement with University of Florida to conduct visitor counts and marketing analysis along Florida Trail.
- A total of 56,526 volunteer hours was contributed, valued at approximately \$1 million. Florida Trail Association acquired and donated a 0.16-acre parcel valued at \$17,300 and the University of Florida provided a cash match contribution totaling \$66,280.
- In partnership with Florida Trail Association, Visit Florida, and City of Blountstown, participated in a forum involving State legislators, local county commissioners, and private businesses on maximizing economic (ecotourism) potential of the Florida Trail.

Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (PCT)

- Accomplished over 40,000 hours of volunteer trail maintenance along the entire length of the trail, utilizing a cost share grant with the Pacific Crest Trail Association (PCTA) to recruit and organize volunteers.
- Supported numerous youth crew projects in California, Oregon, and Washington to supplement agency trail crews and volunteers and provided opportunities for young persons to experience environmental stewardship.
- California Conservation Corps (CCC) secured matching State grant funds to maintain over 70 miles of trail on the Lassen, Plumas, and Shasta-Trinity National Forests and Lassen Volcanic National Park. CCC crews accomplished 21 miles of trail brushing, 5 miles of tread rehabilitation, 76 feet of wall construction, 80 feet of causeway construction, and 1,816 feet of trail reroute construction in partnership with the Backcountry Horsemen of America.
- Northwest Youth Corps maintained 15 miles of trail, installed 55 drain structures, constructed 4 stream crossings, and installed retaining walls, rock causeways and signage on the Klamath, Mt. Hood, Shasta-Trinity, and Wenatchee National Forests,.
- Three Student Conservation Association (SCA) trail crews worked from September to April in the Cleveland, Klamath, Okanogan-Wenatchee, San Bernardino, Shasta-Trinity, and Tahoe National Forests to bring several remote trail sections to standard.
- Completed Continued Optimum Trail Location Reviews (OLRs) on approximately 100 miles.
- Provided approximately \$162,500 to supplement trail crews and support youth interns and volunteers to rebuild bridges, trail tread, and access facilities resulting from a major storm event that occurred in the Glacier Peak Wilderness in 2003.

Nez Perce (Nee-Me-Poo) National Historic Trail (NPNHT)

- Maintained 52 miles, constructed 12 miles of new trail, and installed 8 interpretive signs and 1 silhouette sculpture.
- Acquired two miles of trail and surveyed an additional 4 miles.
- Renewed CCS agreements with the Nez Perce Appaloosa Horse Club and the Nez Perce Trail Foundation to continue interpretive services and project support.
- Developed new CCS partnerships with Boy Scouts of America for a regional “Camporee” with more than 4,000 participants.
- Signed a CCS agreement with McCormack Landscape Design to develop site certification plans for two sites in Kansas and Oklahoma.
- Signed a participating agreement (PA) with the Nez Perce Tribe Natural Resources Department to maintain, “naturalize,” survey, and construct trail, as well as restore native plants to areas impacted by fires and at risk for noxious weed invasion.
- Leveraged more than \$150,000 in cash and in-kind contributions.
- Released a 20-minute documentary, *Landscape of History*, about the Nez Perce Trail, free to visitor centers, libraries, museums, and schools.
- Displayed 4 traveling interpretive kiosks for a combined total of 655 days in sites across the Nation.

Other National Scenic and Historic Trails (NSHT)

- Partnered with over 100 organizations, tribes, and Federal, State, or local agencies in providing community assistance to numerous events commemorating the Bicentennial of the Lewis and Clark Expedition in North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington, including interpretive programs, exhibits, logistics, and law enforcement (94 days contacting 84,228 visitors).
- Held a tribal youth program on the Lolo National Forest, busing 84 students from the Flathead Indian Reservation to the Lolo Trail (which is also the Lewis and Clark Trail) to learn about their tribal history from their elders. Students worked with the FS on trail maintenance projects to protect the cultural value of the historic route.
- Continued to coordinate with the North Country Trail Association (NCTA), Spirit of the Woods Chapter of the NCTA, and West Michigan Chapter of the NCTA to address project planning and support, GIS support, and CCS proposals.
- Continued to implement the chainsaw policy and assisted with training trail partners, including the NCTA, Finger Lakes Trail Conference (FLTC), and other local clubs (Cayuga Trails Clubs). Chainsaw training will allow the FLTC to complete maintenance under agreement of about five miles of trail.
- Completed the Trail of Tears Management Plan to direct further preservation and interpretation.

FY 2006 Program**Appalachian National Scenic Trail (AT)**

- Provide maintenance on 1,015 miles of trail and associated overnight sites and trailhead parking areas on NFS lands.
- Continue efforts with the ATC and the Dartmouth Outing Club to provide productive relationships on new projects in the future.
- In collaboration with NPS and ATC, remove 37 structures on 16 acquired tracts in Virginia, and, along with American University, fully explore the cultural historic site at Brown Mountain Creek.
- Rehabilitate and reconstruct the North Twin Trail and 4.3 miles of the Rattle River Trail and consult with New Hampshire State Parks and the Appalachian Mountain Club regarding Webster Cliff Bridge repair or replacement.
- Continue implementation of the AT sign plan and support of the caretaker program.
- Complete trail rehabilitation at Griffith Lake, Peru Peak, and Styles; bridge rehabilitation at Griffith Lake; and begin Phase 2 of Thundering Falls by constructing 620 feet of boardwalk across the creek and wetlands and 800 feet of new trail to the base of the falls.
- Provide workshops on basic trail work, tools for rock work, rigging, chainsaw certification, and crosscut saw certification.
- Provide outreach to alternate spring break college groups and work trips for business organizations.

Continental Divide National Scenic Trail (CDT)

- Over the next two years the State of Colorado, through a Large Scale Grant, will contribute over \$1 million towards completing the CDT and building a major trailhead at Berthoud Pass.
- Continue to assess land acquisition needs, specifically in the areas of Muddy Pass and Stony Pass, Colorado; Monida Pass, Idaho; Butte and Cadotte Pass, Montana; Pie Town, New Mexico; and Rawlins, Wyoming to allow for completion of the trail.
- Plan for locating 196 miles of trail, constructing 85 miles of trail, reconstructing 45 miles of trail, and constructing three trailheads, including a major site at Berthoud Pass.

Florida National Scenic Trail (FNST)

- Certify an additional 24 miles of eligible trail segments and construct or reconstruct 43.5 miles of trail.
- Inventory and assess 150 miles of trail segments and input data into Infra database.

Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (PCT)

- Continue to complete the Optimum Location Reviews and land acquisition projects to provide for trail protection.
- In partnership with the PCTA, Forest Service Geospatial Services, and in concert with the BLM, California State Parks, and NPS, continue completion of the PCT map series (10 maps), with maps 2, 3 and 10 scheduled to be printed.

Nez Perce (Nee-Me-Poo) National Historic Trail (NPNHT)

- Complete 12 miles of new trail construction, 3 new site certifications, 50 miles of trail maintenance, 4 interpretive sign repairs or replacements, 10 new interpretive signs, and 2 to 3 new silhouette sculptures.
- Complete and print new map design and a new virtual tour website.

Other National Scenic and Historic Trails (NSHT)

- Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail: participate in three national Bicentennial Signature Events; provide assistance to four Corps of Discovery II community events; provide interpretive programs in partnership with other Federal and State agencies; operate the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Interpretive Center and the Lolo Pass Visitor Center; conduct heritage site monitoring; and complete a Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Report.
- North Country National Scenic Trail: install an additional 100 new trail posts at road and trail intersections under a cooperative cost-share cyclic maintenance agreement with the NPS; continue to clear the Rainbow Lakes Wilderness with cross-cut saws; replace and apply for State of Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Recreation Trail Grant to conduct work at Drummond Ski Trailhead; and plan and coordinate efforts with the NPS and the NCTA to reconstruct approximately five miles in the western portion of the Ottawa National Forest and replace the McCormick Wilderness bridge.

- Trail of Tears: complete National Register of Historic Places nominations for eight trail sections and associated sites; identify sign interpretive locations along trail; and identify and implement priority trail stabilization.

FY 2007 Plans

- Continue to emphasize protection and management of the national scenic and historic trails.
- Strengthen partnerships with other Federal agencies, tribal governments, States and local government and non-governmental organizations to provide for trail surveys, trail maintenance, and trail improvement projects.
- In partnership with other Federal agencies and Youth Corps continue to increase the involvement of youth programs in the development and maintenance of the trails.

Northwest Forest Plan

FY 2005 – FY 2007 Funding

(dollars in thousands)

Program	FY 2005 Enacted	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres. Bud.
National Forest System			
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	\$17,800	\$13,410	\$19,872
Forest Products	\$39,800	\$26,973	\$67,973
Vegetation and Watershed Management	\$19,900	\$14,622	\$17,281
Landownership Management	\$6,200	\$1,928	\$4,442
Wildland Fire Management			
Hazardous Fuels	\$20,400	\$15,715	\$21,825
Capital Improvement and Maintenance			
Roads	\$28,400	\$ 23,283	\$35,308
Permanent Appropriation			
Salvage Sale Fund	\$10,900	\$8,492	\$8,476
Trust Appropriation			
Cooperative Work - Knutson-Vandenberg	-	\$11,602	\$6,500
Total	\$143,400	\$116,025	\$181,677

Background

On April 13, 1994, the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior issued a Record of Decision (ROD) for the Northwest Forest Plan (NWFP). The ROD affects the management and administration of 22.1 million acres of Federal land within 19 national forests in western Oregon, western Washington, and northern California administered by the Forest Service and the U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The NWFP created 10 million acres of reserves where late successional or riparian habitat is the primary management objective. Late-successional-reserves (LSRs) protect and enhance conditions favorable to late-successional and old-growth related species. Silvicultural treatments include precommercial and commercial thinning. Approximately 1.8 million acres of LSR could benefit from thinning to enhance late-successional conditions.

A settlement agreement, *American Forest Resource Council, et. al. (AFRC) v. Clarke*, entered into between the Secretary of Agriculture and Secretary of the Interior, requires the agency to request funding to fully implement the Plan. This includes offering timber sales in an amount equal to the annual probable sale quantity (PSQ), offer additional thinning sales, and conduct required environmental analyses. Full implementation PSQ offer volume is 637 million board feet (MMBF), including 161 MMBF in Region 5 and 476 MMBF in Region 6. Volume offered from LSRs is counted in addition to PSQ.

FY 2005 Accomplishments

- The NWFP offer target was 356 MMBF (99 MMBF in Region 5 and 257 MMBF in Region 6). The regions offered 420 MMBF (67 MMBF in Region 5 and 353 MMBF in Region 6). Region 6 was able to exceed target primarily due to offer of fire salvage sales where the environmental analyses were substantially completed in FY 2004.
- Improved 13,502 acres of terrestrial wildlife habitat and improved fisheries habitat on 129 miles of stream. These improvements are integrated with commercial thinning opportunities and partnership leveraged funding.
- Completed boundary management on 92 miles to meet the needs for ground disturbing activities on NWFP lands.
- Reconstructed 39 miles of roads which are strongly linked to the ability to move volume within the NWFP.
- Fuel treatment and forest vegetation management are management objectives on NWFP lands. Established vegetation on 50,878 acres and treated 49,063 acres of hazardous fuels reduction. Some of this work was directly tied to integrated NEPA documents that also accomplish timber volume.

FY 2006 Program

- The NWFP is programmed to offer is 378 MMBF, including 90 MMBF in Region 5 and 288 MMBF in Region 6. There will be no significant boost of offer volume based on salvage as experienced in FY 2005. The NWFP program of work will focus on meeting planned timber volumes; commercial thinning will continue to be a priority in LSR lands.
- Initiate a supplemental FEIS and ROD to the 2001 NWFP ROD to remedy deficiencies identified by a recent Court ruling. (*Northwest Ecosystem Alliance v. Mark E. Rey, District Court for the Western District of Washington, January 9, 2006*)
- The Vegetation and Watershed Management program of work will continue to address reforestation needs of recent large fires. There will be less precommercial thinning in existing overstocked young stands.
- Improve 3,566 acres of terrestrial wildlife habitat and 103 miles of streams. These improvements are again based on integration with commercial thinning opportunities. Fisheries improvements are somewhat buoyed by increased partnership opportunities.
- Mark and maintain 27 miles of boundary to meet the needs for ground disturbing activities.
- Reconstruct 13 miles of roads which are required for the ability to move volume within the NWFP.
- Implement fuel treatment and forest vegetation management to meet management objectives by establishing vegetation on 2,127 acres and treating 27,900 acres of

hazardous fuels. Some of this work is integrated in NEPA documents that also accomplish timber volume.

FY 2007 Plans

- Complete a supplemental FEIS and ROD to the 2001 NWFP ROD to remedy deficiencies identified by a recent Court ruling. (*Northwest Ecosystem Alliance v. Mark E. Rey, District Court for the Western District of Washington, January 9, 2006*)
- Plan to offer 800 MMBF of timber volume.
- Plan to improve 3,962 acres of terrestrial wildlife habitat and 120 miles of fisheries habitat.
- Continue emphasizing treating hazardous fuels in the wildland-urban interface and municipal watersheds.
- Continue to address reforestation needs of recent large forest fires.

Justification of FY 2007 Program Changes

The FY 2007 proposed President's Budget level reflects a significant increase in funding to fully implement the NWFP. The Forest Products budget line item contribution to full NWFP implementation is a \$41 million increase over the FY 2006 enacted level. This funding level will enable the agency to offer 800 MMBF of timber volume. The level of funding proposed will allow the agency to plan and prepare an estimated 120 to 150 MMBF pipeline volume and capacity for future volume offered. The January 9, 2006 District Court ruling affects the planned program of work for all "habitat disturbing" activities, most specifically the timber and fuels reduction programs. Surveys will be completed and protections applied on the ground for species requiring pre-project surveys.

The agency has developed a comprehensive strategy for aquatic restoration within the NWFP to restore priority watersheds. The agency is working with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service on recovery plans for Northern Spotted Owl and anadromous fish. Commercial thinning will continue to be a priority on LSR forests. The Vegetation and Watershed Management program of work will continue to address reforestation needs of recent large forest fires but will strive for a balance with meeting precommercial thinning of existing stands.

The NWFP will also emphasize hazardous fuels treatment in the wildland-urban interface and improving condition class of areas inside and outside the interface. This work will complement priority fuels reduction work on non-NWFP forests.

The agency continues to emphasize partnerships and integrated projects intended to accelerate ecosystem restoration goals of protecting municipal watersheds, recovering habitat for threatened, endangered, and sensitive species, and controlling the spread of invasive species.

Office of General Counsel Reimbursement

A Forest Service Administrative Provision in the FY 2006 Consolidated Appropriations Act (P.L. 108-447) provides:

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

The USDA Office of General Counsel bills the Forest Service quarterly for travel and related costs. The FY 2005 reimbursement was \$128,347. The Office of General Counsel estimates reimbursements for travel and related costs to be \$300,000 for FY 2006 and \$300,000 for FY 2007.

Office of Tribal Relations

Forest Service Program	FY 2005 Final	FY 2006 Enacted (w/Rescission)	FY 2007 President's Budget
Washington Office of Tribal Relations	\$985,000	\$909,000	\$886,275

Overview

The Forest Service (FS) manages National Forest System lands and resources for the benefit of the general public, while respecting the special trust relationship of the United States towards Indian tribes. State and Private Forestry programs provide assistance to private forest landowners, including tribal governments.

Federally recognized Indian tribal governments have a unique government-to-government relationship with the United States Government. In some cases, tribal governments retain rights on present-day national forests or grasslands even though the tribes relinquished lands to the United States Government.

The FS has an Office of Tribal Relations (OTR) that provides policy and direction in implementing agency programs and activities in a manner that honors Indian treaty rights, fulfills the legally mandated trust responsibility of the FS, and maintains a government-to-government relationship with federally recognized tribal governments. The FS OTR supports the mission of all programs and disciplines through both general and issue specific OTR efforts.

Performance measures for OTR projects are being developed and will be completed prior to submission of the FY 2008 Budget Justification. The overall management of tribal relations is funded by a direct cost pool, using all of the funds available to the Forest Service. Specific projects are funded by the primary purpose of the projects.

Role of Office of Tribal Relations in the Forest Service

The OTR supports the FS mission by:

- Facilitating government-to-government relations between tribes and FS line officers to ensure that the FS is compliant with all applicable laws, regulations, Executive Orders, and agency policy;
- Integrating consideration of tribal issues across the agency;
- Providing a liaison to tribal governments for land and resource matters;
- Ensuring orientation and competency training of FS employees in tribal relations and how to conduct government-to-government consultation;

- Seeking to reconcile different views and facilitating timely resolution of disputes between tribes and the FS;
- Ensuring all provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act and Executive Order 13007 pertaining to Indian sacred sites have been met; and
- Conducting monitoring, field reviews, functional assistance trips, and audits of agency tribal relations program activities to ensure efforts are effective and meet policy requirements.

To accomplish these outcomes, the OTR works closely and collaboratively with tribal governments, intertribal organizations, and Federal and State agencies.

FY 2005 Accomplishments

- Tribal Coordination and Outreach
 - Established OTR Web Page
 - Assisted with publication of sustainable forestry articles in Indian country for *Evergreen Magazine*
- Policy
 - Completed Interim Direction for Tribal Forest Protection Act
- Contracts, Agreements, Grants
 - Contracted between regions and tribes from 3 to 13 percent of Regional business, up from 3 to 6 percent in 2004. Contracts include a cooperative cost share agreement with Shingle Springs Rancheria to support cultural activities, and an agreement with the Mentasta Tribal Council on the Copper River Project, to make changes in salmon runs and subsistence salmon harvests
 - Signed participating agreements with Society of American Foresters, American Indian Science and Engineering Society, National Congress of American Indians, and Indian Nations Conservation Alliance
- Consultation
 - Consulted and received input from Indian tribes and intertribal organizations on the development of a National Tribal Leaders Committee
- New Partnerships with Tribes; Following are Regional Examples:
 - Nez Perce Tribe and Clearwater National Forest (NF) – Watershed Restoration Partnership
 - Grindstone Rancheria and Mendocino National Forest - Fuels Reduction Partnership

- Training
 - Actively participated in conferences held by the American Indian Science and Engineering Society, National Congress of American Indians, and Indian Nations Conservation Alliance
 - Developed and presented the first in a series of 1-day courses on Indian law for WO directors
 - Coordinated the development and presentation of forestry-based technical training for Indian Fire Crews with Intertribal Information Technology Company and Society of American Foresters
 - Developed Office of Tribal Relations traveling display panels for national conferences and public meetings

FY 2006 Program

- Tribal Coordination and Outreach
 - Acquire Corn Mothers for The Hall of Tribal Nations, adhering to the theme, Partnerships and Cultural Heritage, in honor of the agency's commitment to and unique relationship with tribal nations
 - Facilitate alternatives for and selection of a National Tribal Leaders Committee design as well as representatives to the committee
 - Develop an OTR brochure
- Policy
 - Complete draft of sacred sites policy that addresses issues of American Indians and Alaska Natives
 - Participate in drafting Special Forest Products Rule and Handbook
 - Update consultation policy direction in FS manuals and handbooks
 - Revise FS National Resource Book on American Indian and Alaska Native Relations
- Contracts, Agreements, Grants
 - Meet or exceed percentage of FY 2005 regional contracts, agreements by continuing work on multi-year contracts and agreements: such as ethnographic studies with the Shoshone-Paiute Tribe and the Boise National Forest, and the San Juan and Santa Clara Pueblos three-year restoration project over 120 acres on the Santa Fe NF
- Consultation
 - Coordinate consultation through regional program managers on projects and programs that could impact tribes
- New Partnerships with Tribes
 - Foster and build new partnerships, such as that between the Sierra NF, the Picayune Rancheria, and Native Earth Foundation, to evaluate a wilderness trail, the Mono Trail, as a Traditional Cultural Property for its eligibility to the National

Register of Historic Places, and the Clearwater and NezPerce Tribe partnership in an integrated weed management strategy for weed treatments in the Clearwater Basin

- Training
 - Coordinate with Society of American Foresters on two initial forestry training sessions for Indian fire crews
 - Implement four pilot projects using cooperative agreements to use Indian fire crews for forest management objectives
 - Develop and present a 1-day workshop at Intertribal Timber Council Symposium in forestry business development
 - Develop and present the second, in a series, of federal Indian law and policy training classes for FS WO directors and staff
 - Design an Indian law course and a Tribal Relations course for field line officers
 - Strengthen ties with tribal colleges through curriculum development and scholarships

2007 Plans

- Tribal Coordination and Outreach
 - Fund and support National Tribal Leaders Committee
- Policy
 - Finalize and distribute sacred sites policy
- Contracts, Agreements, Grants
 - Meet or exceed FY 2006 percentage of regional contracts, agreements, or grants through working with the Poarch Creek Band of Indians and the National Forests of Alabama in establishing a Longleaf Pine Nursery on Tribal lands; and the Custer National Forest projects with the Crow, Cheyenne River Sioux, and Northern Cheyenne on identification of prestigious sites located within the Custer, Gallatin, Black Hills, and Lewis and Clark National Forests
- Consultation
 - Coordinate consultation through regional program managers on projects and programs that could impact tribes
- New Partnerships with Tribes
 - Foster and build new partnerships such as the Shoshone-Bannock Tribe's partnership for a youth camp on the Sawtooth NF and the Lassen NF and the California Indian Manpower Consortium for job training and development programs for tribal members to work on trail maintenance and construction
- Training
 - Fund and support further development of Indian fire crew training

- Strengthen ties with tribal colleges
- Complete training modules and host national tribal relations training sessions

Partnerships

Cooperative Conservation Support

In FY 2007, the USDA Forest Service will emphasize collaborative action and partnerships by leveraging more than \$520 million in partnership and collaborative work to restore watersheds, reduce hazardous fuels, and conduct joint research, construct trails, educate our youth and support economies in rural communities.

The Forest Service's State and Private Forestry program will provide a total of more than \$244 million, including:

- \$34 million for the Forest Stewardship Program to provide technical and financial assistance to States to enable both landscape and individual landowner level planning to encourage the long-term stewardship of strategically important non-Federal forest resource areas.
- \$62 million for the Forest Legacy Program to protect environmentally sensitive forest areas across all ownerships threatened by conversion to non-forest uses.
- \$27 million in Urban and Community Forestry to protect America's natural resources by providing technical and financial assistance to local governments with a nationwide emphasis on maintaining, restoring and improving the livability of communities and urban areas through management of natural resources.

The Budget also reflects the contributions of other Forest Service programs that emphasize the appropriate inclusion of local participation in Federal decision making:

- The Forest Service's Wildland Fire Management program will provide \$48 million in forest health, state fire assistance and volunteer fire assistance programs.
- \$292 million for the Hazardous Fuels program to maintain and restore forest and rangeland health from catastrophic wildfire.
- \$59 million for Research and Development's Forest Inventory and Analysis program to provide the information needed to assess America's forests through its annual forest census.
-
- \$26 million for the Land Acquisition programs to protect critical resource areas and to provide increased public recreation opportunities.
- \$5 million to the Forest Products Laboratory (Madison, Wis.) to implement the biomass component of the Healthy Forest Restoration Act through grants to nonprofit and local communities.

- \$3 million to the National Forest Foundation for use on conservation-related project grants and agreements that incorporate matching funds from partners.
- \$2 million to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation for use on conservation-related project grants and agreements that incorporate matching funds from partners.
- \$22 million in Challenge Cost-Share agreements from various budget line items, which will generate approximately \$24 million in partner contributions, for a total contribution of \$44 million.
- \$80 million in forest management trust funds.
- \$33 million to Resource Advisory Committees for local community collaboration with federal land managers in recommending projects to be conducted on Federal lands or that will benefit resources on Federal lands.

National Overview

Partnerships and collaboration are principal methods for successful public land management in the 21st century. Forest Service leaders recognize that a network of citizens, communities, organizations, and government entities can maximize shared resources and expertise to achieve lasting solutions for people and the land. Making this vision a reality requires investing in Forest Service employees, in the agency's relationships, and in the agency's capacity to be an exemplary partner.

The Forest Service's National Partnership Office, initiated in September 2003, provides national policy and coordination for partnership development needs across the agency. Focus areas include developing resources and tools, building internal and external networks, removing barriers to partnership development, and identifying core skills and training needs for partnership work. The National Partnership Office is leading an effort to standardize and update partnership tracking and reporting within the agency at the corporate level. The result of this effort will be integration of grants and agreements information which is currently tracked nationally, with local data on partnership accomplishments and benefits. Improved tracking and reporting will enable the Forest Service to better articulate to the public, partners, and Congress the value and contributions of partnerships for the land and the American people.

One of the agency's highly successful partnership programs is the Challenge Cost-Share Program which responds to Forest Service needs and public desires for expansion and enhancement of wildlife and fish habitat, recreation and trail operations, construction of recreation facilities, roads and trails; forest products, watershed, vegetation, fire, and research projects. The objective of the program is to improve services to the public, protect natural resources, and maximize project accomplishments with available Federal funding. The program enables the Forest Service to work directly with citizens and community leaders to explore solutions to resource issues that affect the well-being of rural residents and communities. In

accomplishing this objective, national forests also help foster rural development by offering resource opportunities to people who live, work, and recreate on the national forests.

In commemoration of the agency's centennial year, Congress created the Centennial of Service Challenge budget line item. Over fiscal years 2005 and 2006, Congress authorized a total of \$14,295,000 (after rescissions) under the Centennial of Service Challenge program for use by the National Forest System (NFS) and partners to fund cost-share projects which enhance conditions of forests, watersheds, habitat and recreational services to the American public. These funds are in addition to, and in complimentary fashion with, the challenge cost share program. In FY 2005, over 240 individual projects were accomplished across all nine regions of the Nation, bringing in more than \$19 million in partner contributions. In FY 2007, the agency will encourage field units to use a minimum of \$10 million of Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness program funds, \$15 million of Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management program funds, \$5 million of Vegetation and Watershed Management program funds, and \$5 million of Trails program funds to help foster new and expand existing partnerships, and to help achieve the purposes of the budget line item through at least a one-to-one match with partner contributions.

In FY 2001, the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (PL 106-393) was authorized by Congress. Although its main purpose is to lessen the impact of the decline in the 1908 Receipt Act payments made to counties, the Act also established an increased role for community interests and decisions in Federal land management projects by providing mechanisms for communities to invest funding for projects on or adjacent to Federal lands. Title II of the Act established a process for counties to set aside up to 15 to 20 percent of the full payment amount received under Title I for use on resource improvement projects on or near Federal lands and also established Resource Advisory Committees (RAC) to solicit, review, and recommend resource improvement projects to the designated Federal official.

In FY 2005, 655 Title II projects were approved at approximately \$33 million in Alaska, Arkansas, California, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Texas and Washington. By comparison, for FY 2004, there were 580 Title II projects approved for a total of about \$24.5 million in Arkansas, California, Montana, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming. Reports from participating communities, local governments, and local Federal officials have indicated that the RAC process has improved relationships among Federal and non-Federal parties and are extremely effective, in part, because they are focused on evaluating and funding projects for the collective good of the community and the environment.

Independent Reviews

In January, 2006, USDA's Office of Inspector General (OIG) completed an audit of the Forest Service's collaborative ventures and partnerships with non-federal entities. The audit found that the agency has taken significant strides to improve partnership activities. It also identified specific areas in need of improvement to better manage partnership work, including: effectively tracking and reporting partnership accomplishments and overall cost benefits; standardizing business procedures; including comprehensive financial plans in partnership agreements; and more closely monitoring the National Forest Foundation (NFF) to ensure that its work meets program requirements. The Forest Service and OIG concurred on recommendations and

actions, and the Forest Service is moving forward in several areas (e.g., database development and cross-deputy team with NFF) to strengthen the partnership and collaboration work of the agency.

Examples of Forest Service Partnerships

Wildlife, Fisheries, and Botanical Programs – Over 2,000 cooperative partnership projects were completed by 2,300 partners in FY 2005, with partners contributing over \$35 million in funding or in-kind services. Highlights include:

- **National Forests in North Carolina** - Improved 300 acres of wildlife habitat for waterfowl by draining, disking, planting, liming, fertilizing and flooding impoundments on the national forest that are important stop-over and wintering areas within the Atlantic Flyway. **Partner:** North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission
- **Targhee National Forest, Idaho** – Restored 16 miles of fish passage on Howard and Targhee Creeks, allowing Yellowstone cutthroat trout to once again reach Henry’s Lake. **Partners:** Henry’s Lake Foundation, Henry’s Fork Foundation, Idaho Department of Fish and Game, Idaho Department of Transportation, and the Greater Yellowstone Coalition.
- **Custer National Forest, Montana** - Improved habitat on over 1,600 acres for elk, turkey, white-tailed and mule deer by conducting low-intensity prescribed burns to rejuvenate ponderosa pine ecosystems in the Red Rock and Lyon Creek areas. **Partners:** The Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation and National Wild Turkey Federation.
- **Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest, Arizona** - Improved over 4,500 acres of important wildlife habitat by using prescribed fire and thinning of overcrowded trees within Sheep Wash. **Partners:** Quail Unlimited, Safari Club International, Arizona Mule Deer Association, Arizona Antelope Foundation, Arizona Elk Society, Arizona Game and Fish Department, and others.
- **Tahoe National Forest, California** - Hosted a kids fishing day at Packer Lake, California. Provided a variety of outdoor learning experiences such as giving children an opportunity to view and handle reptiles and amphibians and learn about clean water and the importance of aquatic habitats for fish and wildlife. **Partners:** Sierra Pacific Industries, Sierra City Volunteer Fire Department, Wal-Mart, Inc., and the Sierra County Fish and Game Commission.

Recreation and Heritage Program – In FY 2005, recreation and heritage volunteers contributed \$34 million of the agency’s \$46.5 million total appraised value of volunteer work. Highlights include:

- **Appalachian Trail** - Maintained all 1,105 miles, including blowdown tree removal, blazing, clearing of waterbars and other drainage structures, sign replacement, treadwork, and upkeep of trail shelters, overnight sites, trail bridges, and trailhead parking areas. A total of 2,647

volunteers contributed 93,748 hours valued at more than \$1.6 million. **Partners:** Appalachian Trail Conservancy (ATC), Appalachian Mountain Club, National Park Service (NPS) and others

- **Continental Divide Trail** – Maintained approximately 500 miles and constructed 51 miles of new trails; and updated existing segments with reconstruction and new signs and trailheads. Leveraged 3,427 days of volunteer labor valued at \$360,000, primarily through Challenge Cost Share. **Partners:** BLM, National Park Service (NPS), and Continental Divide Trail Alliance.
- **Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail** – Supported numerous youth crew projects in Washington, Oregon, and California, who accomplished over 40,000 hours of volunteer labor, to supplement agency trail crews and provide environmental stewardship opportunities, help “at risk” youth, and help young people further their education and career development. **Partners:** California Conservation Corps, Northwest Youth Corps, Student Conservation Association, Pacific Crest Trail Association, and others.
- **Florida National Scenic Trail** – Maintained approximately 1,135 miles, constructed 18 miles of new trail, and reconstructed six hurricane-damaged bridges and 120 feet of hurricane damaged boardwalk. Volunteers donated almost 57,000 hours valued at \$991,466. **Partners:** Florida Trail Association, NPS, National Trails Land Resources Program Center, and North County Trail Association.
- **Healthy Kids - Healthy Forests** – Supported over 19 partner organizations and over 600 participants from a variety of partner and community groups in various resource management projects. Completed 8 miles of litter pick-up, 2 acres of weed removal, 800 feet of gravel placement along a recreational trail, 50 feet of fence removal, 50 feet of new fence construction, 6 fire ring benches constructed, and 1 historic site reconstructed on the Bitterroot National Forest and Ravalli County, Montana. Cash and in-kind partner contributions were valued at over \$2.5 million. **Partners:** Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services, Montana State University Extension Service, Montana Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, and many other partners and community volunteers, including school groups, scout groups, and summer camp youth groups.
- **Historic Raven Natural Resources Learning Center** – Restored the center, which was originally built in 1906, and continue to host urban youth to introduce them to natural resource management and raise awareness that the items we use in our daily lives depend on healthy ecosystems. Partners provide about \$78,000 per year. **Partners:** Communities for a Great Northwest, Provider Pals, Montana State University, Liz Claiborne Foundation, First National Banks, and others.
- **Historic Property Stewardship** – Provided training and coordination to volunteer site stewards who contributed over 2,000 hours valued at \$27,000 and monitored over 50 historic properties, documenting natural and man-caused damage and changes. **Partners:** BLM and Archaeological Society of Central Oregon.

- **Trail of Tears** – Surveyed and evaluated the national Historic Trail of Tears and prepared National Register of Historic Property nominations for 8 sites associated with the trail. **Partner:** University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.
- **On Your Knees Cave** – Conducted research and consultation and produced professional publications on the 10,000 year old camp. The project, which will result in a 28-minute documentary to be distributed by Sealaska Heritage Institute, received a regional award honoring the research and the important partnerships that have grown among the federal, research, and Native interests. **Partners:** Sealaska Heritage Institute, a nonprofit affiliate of Sealaska Corporation, an Alaska Native Regional Corporation; the Craig Community Association, a federally recognized tribe; the Klawock Cooperative Association, a federally recognized tribe; the University of Colorado at Boulder; and the University of South Dakota.
- **The Learning Portal** – Designed an internet platform to support the work of the historic preservation community making training, education, and information discoverable and accessible, as well as enhance education, training and awareness in historic preservation. **Partners:** George Mason University and other Federal agencies.
- **Passport in Time** – Evaluated 31 and restored 27 historic properties, assisted in 30 surveys, 3 oral histories, and 14 archival projects. **Partners:** Public volunteers, universities, historical societies and BLM.

Research and Development (R&D) – During FY 2005, Forest Service R&D extramural grants and agreements totaled \$37.9 million, which was matched with other Forest Service and external funds in the amount of \$24.4 million. Forest Service and other partner contributions, including colleges and universities, totaled \$62.3 million. Some specific examples include:

- **Mississippi River Basin** - Discovered that small increases in perennial vegetation (including trees) can significantly reduce loss of nitrogen and phosphate in the upper Mississippi River Basin. Land use practices, largely row crop agriculture, produce large fluxes of nitrogen and phosphate into waterways. The group was recently awarded a Grant (Biocomplexity of Integrated Annual-Perennial Agroecosystems) from the National Science Foundation. **Partners:** Iowa State University, University of Michigan, Neal Smith National Wildlife Refuge (Fish and Wildlife Service), Agricultural Research Service (ARS) Soil Tilth Lab, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), and the State of Iowa Department of Natural Resources.
- **Critical Load Development** - Developed methods for assessing critical pollutants loads and levels in forested ecosystems and a critical loads map for the State of Vermont, using an approach adopted and applied in northeastern Canada. Held a national coordination meeting in Riverside, California to discuss critical loads and levels (for ozone) to protect watershed ecosystems. This meeting resulted in development of on-going partnerships for the establishment of field plots, modeling, and mapping of critical loads. **Partners:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and European Union scientists.

- **Teakettle Experimental Forest** – Developed and applied a refined multiparty adaptive management and project monitoring system consistent with the Sierra Nevada Forest Plan Amendment. Eight different peer-reviewed articles on the collaborative/integrated research program at the Teakettle Experimental Forest were published in the June, 2005 issues of “Forest Science.” Results provide insights that can guide efforts to restore forest function and structure response through combinations of mechanical thinning and prescribed fire treatments intended to reduce fuels hazards. **Partners:** Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) Pacific Region and the State of California’s Resource Agency.
- **Wood and Timber Condition Assessment Manual** - Published a new Wood and Timber Condition Assessment Manual intended for inspection professionals that reviews the wide variety of techniques to assess wood and timber in-service. In addition to addressing structures subjected to biological deterioration, the manual includes a chapter on post-fire assessment of structural wood members. **Partner:** Forest Products Society.
- **Forest and Landscape Assessment** - Developed forest- and landscape-level models and analyses for nearly 4 million acres of forest in central Oregon. The Oregon Department of Forestry will use the methods tested in a statewide forest and landscape assessment over the next several years. **Partner:** Oregon Department of Forestry.
- **Eastern Dwarf Mistletoe** - Developed a revised set of guidelines for controlling eastern dwarf mistletoe. It was discovered that, unlike management of mistletoe species in the western United States, effective management of mistletoe-infested black spruce requires complete eradication of the parasite because it kills trees more quickly than western mistletoes kill their hosts. Leaving infected trees after harvest or treatment allows large future losses. **Partners:** Utah State University and Northern Arizona University.
- **National Resource Interactive Web System** - Developed software and methods to track natural resource policy and management issues through the media by identifying and characterizing media discussion and displaying changes in the discussion over time. An interactive web system was created to generate monthly updates and displays the resulting snapshot of resource issues on a national website. This index of favorable and unfavorable media coverage provides a baseline of public discourse in the media. Policy makers and land managers can now make natural resource decisions with a better understanding of the views and concerns of affected stakeholders. **Partner:** University of Minnesota.
- **Sudden Oak Death** – Working to define research needs and priorities to ensure that horticultural, regulatory, and other multi-disciplinary sudden oak death research is carried out efficiently. Results have provided much of the fundamental understanding to support management action and regulatory policy for this new disease. However, as the disease poses expanded threats to other regions of the country, additional information is critically needed on the biology, epidemiology, and behavior of *P. ramorum*; short- and long-range spread; development of new treatment strategies; and pathogenicity and resistance. **Partners:** ARS, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS); and Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service (CSREES)

- **Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA)** – Continue to pursue implementing the annualized inventory FIA program and provide an annual business report each year showing a full accounting of program funding. In FY 2005, Forest Service initiated the FIA program in 45 states, representing 77 percent of the forests in the United States. Of these 45 states, 38 states have annual survey data available on-line through the FIA public data base. **Partners:** State Agencies and Universities.

National Fish and Wildlife Foundation - In FY 2005 the Forest Service contributed \$2.65 million and was matched by approximately \$10.4 million in non-federal contributions by a wide variety of non-governmental organizations. Examples of partnerships developed in FY 2005 include:

- **National Forests in Oregon and Washington** – Restored watershed for coho, chinook, steelhead, bull trout, cutthroat trout, rainbow trout, redband trout, and Pacific lamprey. Non-federal contribution equaled \$764,000.
- **Monongahela National Forest** – Enhancement of riparian and in-stream habitats. Non-federal contribution equaled \$94,800.
- **National Forests/Bureau of Land Management (BLM):** Restoration and enhancement of upland habitats for quail on national forests and BLM lands. Non-federal contribution of \$320,000 from Quail Unlimited doubled the \$160,000 Forest Service and BLM contribution to the Foundation.

National Forest Foundation - In FY 2005 the Forest Service contributed \$3.3 million and was matched by approximately \$10 million in other contributions by a wide variety of non-governmental organizations. Examples of partnerships developed in FY 2005 include:

- **Pike San Isabel National Forest, Colorado** - Working with the Coalition for the Upper South Platte, completed fire restoration and recovery work on the Hayman fire. The restoration work included raking, seeding and mulching over 600 acres, planting 15,000 seedlings and distributing Firewise program information to community members. Non-federal contribution equaled \$708,820.
- **Siuslaw National Forest, Oregon** - Working with the Siuslaw Watershed Council and numerous other partners, restored over 12 miles of anadromous fish habitat by placing over 450 trees in the stream. Non-federal contribution equaled over \$607,000.
- **National Forests in Southern Appalachia** - With the Southern Appalachian Man and the Biosphere Foundation (SAMAB), facilitated volunteer monitoring efforts in 11 different projects (6 water quality, 4 invasive species, 1 forest health) involving over 350 volunteers. Non-federal contribution equaled over \$255,000.

The following tables display the total Forest Service and partner contributions for national grants and agreements in FY 2005 and an estimate of appropriated funds and partner contributions for the FY 2005 Challenge Cost Share program, with projections for FY 2006 and 2007.

National Grants and Agreements (G&A) Summary by Instrument Type *				
USDA Forest Service, Fiscal Year 2005				
Instrument Type	G&A Count	Forest Service Contribution	Partner Contribution	Total Value
Challenge Cost Share Agreement	1,716	\$18,212,107	\$19,374,215	\$37,586,321
Collection Agreement	3,489	\$7,285,596	\$43,916,629	\$51,202,225
Cooperative Agreement	1,706	\$27,572,421	\$12,509,032	\$40,081,453
Cooperative Research and Development Agreement	91	\$0	\$1,017,822	\$1,017,822
Cost Reimbursable Agreement	223	\$12,416,405	\$442,463	\$12,858,868
Domestic Grant	3,558	\$350,546,208	\$212,497,092	\$563,043,300
Fire Agreement	660	\$2,698,884	\$799,681	\$3,498,565
Interagency and Intra-agency Agreement	4,732	\$61,678,417	\$134,664,904	\$196,343,321
International Cooperative Agreement	41	\$421,166	\$82,342	\$503,508
International Grant	34	\$536,555	\$457,461	\$994,016
Joint Venture Agreement	1,052	\$14,764,470	\$7,041,609	\$21,806,078
Law Enforcement Agreement	759	\$5,060,677	\$184,376	\$5,245,053
Memorandum of Understanding	2,587	\$106,634	\$0	\$106,634
Participating Agreement	1,598	\$19,110,084	\$13,411,028	\$32,521,111
Region/Station/Area Master Memorandum of Understanding	20	\$0	\$0	\$0
Roads Agreement	303	\$2,279,728	\$662,320	\$2,942,048
Service-wide Master Memorandum of Understanding	67	\$0	\$0	\$0
Grand Total	22,636	\$522,689,350	\$447,060,974	\$969,750,324
* Comprises Grants and Agreements that were new or modified in FY 2005. Numbers may not add due to rounding.				

**CHALLENGE COST SHARE AGREEMENTS
Estimated Funding by Budget Line Item**

(\$ in thousands)

Budget Line Item	FY 2005			FY 2006			FY 2007		
	Forest Service Contribution	Partner Contribution	Total Value	Forest Service Contribution	Partner Contribution	Total Value	Forest Service Contribution	Partner Contribution	Total Value
Forest and Rangeland Research	402	216	618	406	218	624	391	211	602
State and Private Forestry	816	457	1,273	779	436	1,216	676	379	1,055
Land Management Planning	329	28	357	303	26	329	291	25	316
Inventory and Monitoring	2,054	1,089	3,143	2,058	1,091	3,150	1,902	1,008	2,910
Recreation, Wilderness, Heritage Mgt	1,403	2,499	3,903	1,425	2,538	3,963	1,375	2,450	3,825
Wildlife and Fish Habitat Mgt	2,313	2,787	5,100	2,280	2,748	5,029	2,132	2,569	4,701
Grazing Management	184	354	538	185	356	541	153	294	447
Forest Products	213	116	328	218	118	336	241	131	371
Vegetation & Watershed Mgt	1,614	1,635	3,249	1,544	1,564	3,107	1,611	1,632	3,243
Minerals and Geology Mgt	780	77	857	1,184	117	1,300	1,143	113	1,255
Landownership Management	162	82	244	161	82	243	149	75	224
Centennial of Service Challenge	1,164	1,384	2,549	523	622	1,146	0	0	0
Wildland Fire Management	2,358	1,973	4,330	2,427	2,031	4,458	2,419	2,024	4,444
Facilities	193	396	589	121	249	370	127	260	388
Roads	546	918	1,464	536	901	1,437	443	745	1,189
Trails	2,869	4,808	7,677	2,838	4,755	7,593	2,299	3,852	6,151
Other **	813	554	1,368	809	551	1,361	786	535	1,321
Total	\$18,212	\$19,374	\$37,586	\$17,797	\$18,405	\$36,202	\$16,137	\$16,304	\$32,441

** Includes Special and Permanent Appropriations and Trust Funds

President's Management Agenda

The Forest Service continues to aggressively pursue the objective of the President's Management Agenda (PMA), which is to improve Federal management and performance and deliver results to the American people. The following narrative provides an overview of what the agency is doing and plans to do in FY 2007.

Strategic Management of Human Capital

The Forest Service continues efforts to streamline its organization. Since FY 2000, the agency has increased its field organization presence so that currently 98 percent of its permanent workforce works in field locations. It also reduced its managerial levels (GS-14 and above) to only 4 percent of its permanent workforce.

Additionally, the Forest Service will continue to develop and implement a Leadership Succession Strategy that will ensure continuity of leadership for the future. To achieve this goal, the FS will use:

- A succession framework that consists of five key leadership tracks with distinct competencies that characterize progressive leadership development.
- A national senior leader development program that provides a learning environment for leaders and managers to gain the skills to effectively manage people, resources, and issues.
- A web-based learning management system, AgLearn, which will assist employees with developing competency-based individual development plans, find and register for training, and help managers track training completion and effectiveness, costs, certifications, and other training related issues.
- A Training Center of Excellence that will enable the leadership and staff to re-focus the agency's employee development investments toward a more strategic and coordinated approach.

Further, the agency will design and implement a comprehensive performance management system that moves the Forest Service from the current pass/fail performance system to a five level system.

Finally, the Forest Service continues to work on major business process reengineering (BPR) efforts in budget and finance, human resources, and information resource management. A synopsis of work follows.

Budget and Finance BPR

The Forest Service is on schedule with its Budget & Finance Business Process Reengineering (B&F BPR) project, which centralized its core finance functions to a shared services center located in Albuquerque, NM in early 2005. At steady state, the B&F BPR effort is slated to drive a resulting cost savings of approximately \$39 million per year. It will require a one-

time investment cost of \$45.2 million, with a resulting payback period of less than 2 years. As FY 2006 begins, the FS is on track to achieve its savings goal; estimated savings are shown in the table below. These savings mainly result from: a more efficient application of the relevant workforce; strengthening of the controls and related auditing process; and better overall fiscal management consistent with the President’s Management Agenda across the Forest Service.

Budget and Finance Organizational Costs and Savings (Dollars are Nominal and in 1,000's)			
Year	Current Organization	New Organization	Net Estimated Savings
FY2006	\$144,404	\$117,738	\$26,666
FY2007	\$147,448	\$106,388	\$41,060
FY2008	\$150,566	\$108,524	\$42,042
FY2009	\$153,760	\$110,710	\$43,050
FY2010	\$156,989	\$113,035	\$43,954
FY2011	\$160,286	\$115,409	\$44,877

In the new fiscal organization, B&F transactional processing will be delivered mainly by the Albuquerque Service Center (ASC), which opened for business in February 2005. The majority of processes were targeted to be fully deployed to the ASC by the start of fiscal year 2006, with the remaining staff and work to be fully deployed by 2nd quarter of FY 2006. At that time, 396 Forest Service staff will be employed at the ASC. As a result of this new organization, the Washington Office and field units will be left with a much reduced budget and finance organization that can focus on program delivery. Staff reductions by unit are shown in the table below.

R/S/A	Budget and Finance Employee Separations*	
	FTEs	Employees
Region 1	28.2	36
Region 2	23.64	32
Region 3	18.67	28
Region 4	29.76	34
Region 5	74.82	88
Region 6	48.27	61
Region 8	24.54	37
Region 9	19.64	25
Region 10	12.86	15
WO, WO Detached, Stations and Area	55.14	70
Albuquerque Service Center (ASC)	2.79	3
Total	338.3	429.0

*Based on the August 2004 Data Call of employees with more than 10% time in B&F activities (2007 Employees)

During FY 2005 several significant milestones were completed. These include but are not limited to:

- The design, construction, and opening of the ASC
- The reengineering, development, and deployment of most of the core financial and budget processes
- The migration of most of the people and the work to the ASC
- The opening of the ASC customer service center and operation
- The training of the ASC’s staff and its stakeholders on the new processes
- The completion of the human capital transactions related to Transfer of Station (TOS), Voluntary Early Retirement and Voluntary Separation Incentive Pay (VERA/VSIP) and Reduction in Force (RIF) avoidance

During FY 2006, the Forest Service will implement the remaining reengineered processes not fully centralized in 2005: claims, budget execution, and incident business. These efforts include: staff migration (through TOS) for many employees; VERA/VSIP for eligible employees who are not interested in migrating to the goal organization, and RIF avoidance activities for remaining employees; records migration; and work migration to the new facility. The incident business redesign will deploy a service oriented architecture process to help streamline the payment life cycle associated with incidents. This is expected to go “live” in the spring of 2006. Additional work in 2006 includes a determined focus on continuous improvement, whereby the centralized processes will continually identify targets for further advancement.

Human Resources BPR

The Forest Service is on schedule with its Human Resources (HR) Business Process Reengineering (BPR) project, which will centralize and automate HR functions—resulting in cost savings estimated at \$22 million per year, upon full realization. Savings will result mostly from agency-wide reductions in HR staff achieved by automation, improved service to employees, and better management of human capital consistent with the PMA. The payback period is less than 4 years; estimated savings are shown in the table below.

Human Resource Management Organizational Costs and Savings (Dollars are Nominal and in 1,000's)			
Year	Current HR Organization	New HR Organization *	Total Net Estimated Savings/ (Expenditures)
FY2006	\$88,472	\$127,251	(\$38,779)
FY2007	\$90,330	\$94,107	(\$3,777)
FY2008	\$92,227	\$68,270	\$23,957
FY2009	\$94,164	\$69,703	\$24,460
FY2010	\$96,141	\$71,167	\$24,974
FY2011	\$98,160	\$72,662	\$25,498

* Costs for the new organization in FY 06 and FY07 include one-time implementation costs of \$39.9M and \$13.7M, respectively.

Transactional HR processing will be delivered mostly by the ASC. This HR processing is set to begin, along with a call center, in April 2006. Stage 1 will address: position management; classification; recruiting; staffing; on-boarding; personnel action record processing for these functions, including employee self-service and manager self-service. Associated security, workflow, and reporting, will be reengineered and centralized. All functions except staffing of temporary employees are scheduled to be fully deployed by July 2006, and staffing of temporary employees is scheduled to be fully deployed by November 2006. By then, 166 of the 262 currently planned positions in the ASC and 283 of the 390 positions overall in the goal HR organization will be filled. In all, the agency expects to fill about 340 of the 390 positions in FY 2006, the remainder migrating in FY 2007.

The Forest Service is adopting EmpowHR, the PeopleSoft-based human resource information system managed by the National Finance Center, to automate transaction processing at the ASC and to support employee and manager self-service.

During FY 2006, the agency will implement the reengineered processes, including staff migration. This process will be conducted through: TOS for many employees; VERA/VSIP for eligible employees who are not interested in migrating to the goal organization and RIF avoidance activities for remaining employees; data clean-up and records migration; EmpowHR and call center deployment; and migration to the new facility. The agency will also complete most design for and begin deployment for Stages 2 and 3, in which remaining functions—pay and leave, benefits, awards, performance management, human capital management, employee relations, and labor-management relations—will be reengineered and centralized. These design and deploy activities, including workforce transition and EmpowHR deployment, will mirror those described above for Stage 1.

During FY 2007, the agency will complete design and deployment for Stages 2 and 3, including deployment of additional EmpowHR functionality and staffing of the final positions in the goal organization. The Forest Service expects the goal HR organization to be fully deployed by the end of FY 2007.

Competitive Sourcing

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

The Forest Service currently has three feasibility studies (Fleet Management, Geospatial Services and Technology Center, and Aviation and Other Airborne Activities) underway, and will initiate an A-76 competition for Communication activities. In addition, as a result of the feasibility studies, additional A-76 competitions could result and may be initiated during late FY 2006.

In FY 2007, the Forest Service plans to conduct additional feasibility studies. FY 2007 competitive sourcing activities will also include A-76 competitions that result from the FY 2006 and/or 2007 feasibility studies.

Savings: Information Technology Infrastructure (national), R-5 Fleet Maintenance (California), R-5 Road Maintenance (California), and R-6 Olympic National Forest Road Maintenance (Washington State) studies are expected to produce more than \$155 million in savings over a 5-year period. The efficiencies generated by those, and future, competitions will not be reflected as budget request reductions, but instead will be used to support direct, on-the-ground work.

For FY 2005, the agency reported \$20.2 million in savings as a result of competitive sourcing activities.

Costs: No competitions were conducted in FY 2005; however, the agency continued to provide general management of the competitive sourcing program.

Lessons Learned: The Forest Service continues to refine how it implements the President's Management Agenda competitive sourcing initiative. One major change is that the Forest Service now conducts feasibility studies prior to any A-76 competition to ensure that the agency selects the correct business activity to compete.

Expanding Electronic Government

The Forest Service's Electronic Government (e-Gov) effort continues to focus on improving interactions with citizens, reducing and eliminating redundant investment, and transforming service delivery to our customers in support of our mission. At the summary level, examples of efforts include:

Government Paperwork Elimination Act (GPEA): The Forest Service completed its FY 2005 objectives for compliance with the Government Paperwork Elimination Act (GPEA) and expects to make good progress on most of the remaining, most challenging 20 percent, to GPEA compliance level for FS OMB Information Collections in FY 2006 with final completion projected for FY 2007.

The agency's FY 2007 GPEA efforts will focus on fully achieving electronic signature, electronic filing, and financial transaction receipting for the remaining FS OMB Information Collections. In FY 2007, the agency also plans to complete the collection application and develop a web service for e-forms recipients.

Recreation One Stop: In FY 2005, the Forest Service achieved consensus from the major Federal recreation providers including National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, and the Army Corps of Engineers regarding the content and structure of the Recreational Information Data Base (RIDB). Using web services technology will enable the FS to share recreation data with all interested individuals and organizations, both public and private.

Though events outside of the control of the agency delayed further efforts in RIDB implementation, in FY 2006 and FY 2007 the agency will focus on:

- Designing and developing a standard interface for government personnel to enter recreation data into RIDB;
- Redesigning the recreation.gov interface to be more consistent with current federal agency standards; and,
- Developing a procedure for accepting new data partners (Federal, State, and Local) who desire to include their recreational data in RIDB, thus providing public access to their recreation site data via recreation.gov.

National Environmental Policy Act (eMNEPA): In FY 2003 the Forest Service completed a Line of Business Modernization Plan (LOB) for the electronic management of agency work related to the National Environmental Policy Act (eMNEPA). A number of FS initiatives originated from this eMNEPA LOB study. In FY 2004 and FY 2005, the Planning, Appeals, and Litigation System (PALS) was enhanced to include improved data entry processes, advanced reporting features, and the automated generation and publishing of Schedule of Proposed Action reports to the public web. In FY 2005, piloting began for both Document and Records Management (DRM) and Internal Communication Management (ICM) across several WO and field FS communities. Planned actions for FY 2006 and FY 2007 include expanding the DRM to include broader communities and subject areas. In FY 2007, the DRM and ICM pilots, along with Appeals and Litigation functionality of PALS, will be further integrated and migrated onto a common platform. In FY 2007 pilot options for Mailing List Management will be evaluated.

Forest Service Web Information Delivery (WID): In FY 2007, the Forest Service will complete work begun in FY 2005 to FY 2006 on the portal, web content management, and document and records management tools acquired by USDA to improve web information delivery and agency services to the public. By the end of FY 2007, the Forest Service will develop portal standards for creating and delivering web application services as well as begun a formal user satisfaction monitoring process.

e-Research: In FY 2006, the e-Research project will complete proofs-of-concept (POC) for research data storage and archiving, combined delivery channels, and technology transfer. By leveraging the capabilities completed in FY 2005 for data storage and archiving and combined delivery channels, e-Research will also move forward with capabilities for information traceability and project tracking in FY 2006 as well as completing the combined delivery channels and data storage and archive POCs. In FY 2007, e-Research will expand the scope of information traceability and will pursue automated peer review processing. In FY 2007, e-Research will also pursue agency-wide scale up of the POCs completed in FY 2006.

Field Data Automation/Mobile Computing Devices: During FY 2005, the field data automation/mobile computing devices project established a standard FS mobile computing architecture and mobile solution development process in addition to completing a POC mobile application to support natural resources and facilities monitoring. In FY 2006, the

mobile solution development process and mobile computing architecture will provide the basis for delivering a set of solutions (including POCs, technology evaluation studies and scale-up of the natural resources and facilities monitoring POC) to support an array of field requirements aimed at achieving significant gains in data quality and employee safety and productivity. Solution POCs will include mobile office, Situational Awareness Firefighting Equipment (SAFE), and mobile law enforcement. Technology evaluation studies will be conducted on mobile computing devices and wireless communication capabilities.

The natural resources and facilities monitoring POC will be scaled up for nationwide distribution in keeping with the FY 2006 field season and will support gathering of asset, natural resource, and management activity data. Scale-up planning and implementation will occur during FY 2007 for the successful POCs developed during FY 2006.

Also in FY 2007, POC projects will be initiated for facilities radio frequency identification, mobile crime surveillance and natural resource information retrieval and analytics. FY 2007 activities will also include updating enterprise requirements for mobile computing devices and wireless communication.

Streamlining Permitting: Based on the analysis presented in the Streamlining Permitting (ePermitting) LOB Modernization Study in 2004, six specific permits were found to be appropriate for the streamlining permitting POC. Special Forest Products (SFP) was highest on the list and includes items such as Christmas trees, fuel wood, and mushrooms. In FY 2006, the SFP POC, with pilot monitoring and development of a scale-up and rollout strategy, will be implemented.

Depending on feedback received on the SFP POC from field personnel and the general public, the Forest Service will have the following options: 1) add the remaining Special Forest Products to the online processing application; 2) Expand existing POC forest permits to incorporate more permit types; or 3) rollout the current POC permits to more forests.

Other Modernization Efforts: In FY 2005, an additional business case was developed describing how grants and agreements issued by the Forest Service can be woven into the e-Grants business solution developed at the Federal level. In FY 2006, POCs for the e-Grants line-of-business will be planned and executed and extended into FY 2007. Also in FY 2006, the business case information developed in the agency's BPR of its Budget and Finance (B&F) and Human Resources (HR) areas are being migrated into the agency's Enterprise Architecture. In FY 2007, POCs related to these re-engineering projects will be initiated. Finally, in FY 2007, modernization plans for additional business areas will also be conducted; evaluations of which areas to include are on-going.

Improved Financial Performance

Continue focus on improving financial performance through the multi-year Financial Management Improvement Project (FMIP), under which the Forest Service centralized and consolidated its financial and budget execution operations. The final business process,

Incident Business Management, migrated to the Albuquerque Service Center in February 2006.

Assess and report findings with respect to internal control requirements as identified in the Federal Manager's Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA) and Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-123, Management's Responsibility for Internal Control, including Appendix A. This circular prescribes a strengthened process to assess the effectiveness of the internal control over financial reporting. Effective internal control will assist in routinely meeting accelerated financial reporting goals and having accurate financial information readily available to manage programs.

The Forest Service has demonstrated commitment to sustaining unqualified audit opinions, and being fully in compliance with Federal Accounting Standards, through the centralized accounting functions at the Albuquerque Service Center as well as reengineered business processes. The agency has achieved unqualified audit opinions on its annual financial statements for 4 consecutive years. Priority work continues to eliminate all material weaknesses from financial processes which will result in more efficient financial accountability. Cost savings realized by centralizing are redirected towards programs.

Budget and Performance Integration

In response to the Budget and Performance Integration (BPI) initiative in the President's Management Agenda and performance accountability requirements in the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993, the Forest Service will continue efforts in FY 2006 to improve performance accountability by moving towards implementing a performance accountability system (PAS) and a streamlined performance-based budget process. In FY 2004, the Forest Service drafted a new strategic plan. The plan has 6 strategic goals, 16 strategic objectives, and 42 performance measures to guide program implementation and address the "Four Threats" to conservation of the Nation's forests and grasslands identified by the Chief of the Forest Service. The "Four Threats" are: (1) growing fire danger due to hazardous fuel buildup; (2) the spread of invasive species; (3) loss of open space; and (4) unmanaged recreation. The strategic plan goals, objectives, and performance measures were driving forces to making budget decisions and requests for FY 2007, helping the agency and its field units plan programs of work that prioritize resources and contribute to addressing the "Four Threats," accomplishing the goals and objectives in the strategic plan, and improving performance accountability.

This process has improved the agency's ability to formulate and allocate a comprehensive program that integrates the work of the agency with long-term performance goals and the Strategic Plan. The process also incorporates National and Executive Leadership Team assessments of prior year performance results and evaluation of accomplishments toward goals outlined in the strategic plan and other priorities set by executive leadership, allowing leadership to collectively address and direct changes necessary to ensure successful implementation of program objectives. Combined, these efforts will greatly influence budget formulation and execution by Forest Service units in the future, helping the agency better

address natural resource issues by enhancing the ability to maximize the use of resources on the ground.

To efficiently facilitate this decision-making process, and consistently report on agency accomplishments, the Forest Service is developing a system model called the Performance Accountability System (PAS), which is designed and built to provide an integrated framework linking planning, budgeting, monitoring, and reporting systems at all levels. The PAS system will enable all managers to monitor performance, financial progress, and trends over several years. They can compare these against cost and priorities and make necessary adjustments.

Some key highlights from FY 2005 include:

- The WorkPlan 3.0 system was released in July. This will help program and project managers to link and direct local resources to national goals and objectives and monitor and report accomplishments.
- The first phase of PAS was deployed as an integrated management information system in Kansas City (NITC), accelerating the implementation of a technical infrastructure to provide web-based access to the new USDA Financial Data Warehouse (FDW). The PAS application includes financial, managerial, and annual accomplishment reporting, and support for budget planning and execution.
- The Budget, Strategic Planning, and Financial Management staffs jointly developed and maintain the Managing for Results website to help coordinate and share the pertinent information for areas such as the national strategic plan, Region/Station/Area (R/S/A) strategic business planning, performance budgets, the WorkPlan system, internal controls, and PAS monitoring and managerial reports.

Under PAS, in FY 2006 the FS will:

- Finalize a national set of strategic and program activity measures with standard definitions. These will be the core set used in budget formulation, execution, and reporting. Each measure will be linked to the most appropriate strategic plan goals and objectives.
- Implement a strategic business planning process – an R/S/A-level driven process that aligns local unit performance capabilities toward meeting agency-wide goals and objectives and addressing local values and needs.
- Expand the PAS application beyond the initial score-carding requirements to include internal controls in FY 2006 as required by the FS Action Plan in response to USDA OIG GPRA Audit Report.
- Establish an Internal Control Environment (ICE) within the PAS environment to help guide the agency in complying with performance audits, including modules for conducting the periodic agency program risk assessment, change control management of key agency business processes, and management of annual performance measures reviews.

- Provide a comprehensive learning environment to bring a results management focus to current leadership courses, to develop on-line results-oriented training modules (using AgLearn) tied to the FS business processes, and designed courses for new employees.
- Coordinate with USDA on the President's Management Agenda Human Capital initiative to develop an OPM certified individual performance management system that is also integrated with its agency PAS.

In FY 2007, the Forest Service will continue to implement this results-oriented process and system to assist the agency in integrating annual budget plans with agency and Departmental strategic plan goals. The agency will also begin agency-wide implementation of PAS using a refined set of performance measures in FY 2007.

Reforestation

Overview

The Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (RPA) (P.L. 93-378), as amended by the National Forest Management Act of 1976 (NFMA) Section 3 (d)1, directs that all forested lands in the National Forest System (NFS) be maintained in appropriate forest cover with species of trees, degree of stocking, rate of growth, and conditions of stand designated to secure the maximum benefits of multiple use sustained yield management in accordance to land management plans. It further requires the Secretary of Agriculture to identify and report to the Congress, at the time of submission of the President's budget together with the annual report provided under section 8 (c) of the Act, the amount and location by national forest and State and by productivity class where applicable, the need to reforest areas that have been cut-over or otherwise denuded or deforested.

The Forest Service (FS) reforestation program has four major goals: (1) to maintain all forest lands within the NFS in appropriate forest cover, (2) to improve the quality and yield of the timber resource, (3) to accelerate the attainment of desired species composition; and (4) to develop and demonstrate successful reforestation methods and techniques. The program includes artificial regeneration, seeding, and natural regeneration with and without site preparation. Management objectives may be jeopardized without appropriate reforestation treatments. Untreated areas may have elevated risk to losses from future insect or disease epidemics, wildfires, and other disturbance events.

Program Discussion

Reforestation work is time-sensitive. Without timely intervention to reforest areas, undesirable woody shrubs, grasses, and forbs can dominate, making establishment of desired tree species difficult. Once undesirable species become established, decades may pass before sufficient numbers of the appropriate tree seedlings occupy the site. Delays also increase the cost of reforestation work by necessitating expensive site preparation treatments to reduce unwanted vegetation to levels that afford satisfactory seedling survival. Delays reduce timber yields and may adversely affect meeting other resource objectives.

Prompt reforestation is required to prevent soil erosion and protect water quality in streams and lakes. Reforestation delays affect wildlife and fish species that depend on forest cover for habitat and reduces scenic quality and recreational experience. In addition, these areas are less resilient to the effects of fire and make it more difficult to protect surrounding communities.

Figure 1 shows reforestation needs and accomplishments for fiscal years (FY) 1994 through FY 2005. From FY 1994 through FY 2000 there was a steady decrease in reforestation needs and accomplishments. During this period, reforestation treatments addressed approximately 45 percent of the needs. Since FY 2000, national forest reforestation needs have accumulated in part due to large wildfires in the West and insect epidemics in the East.

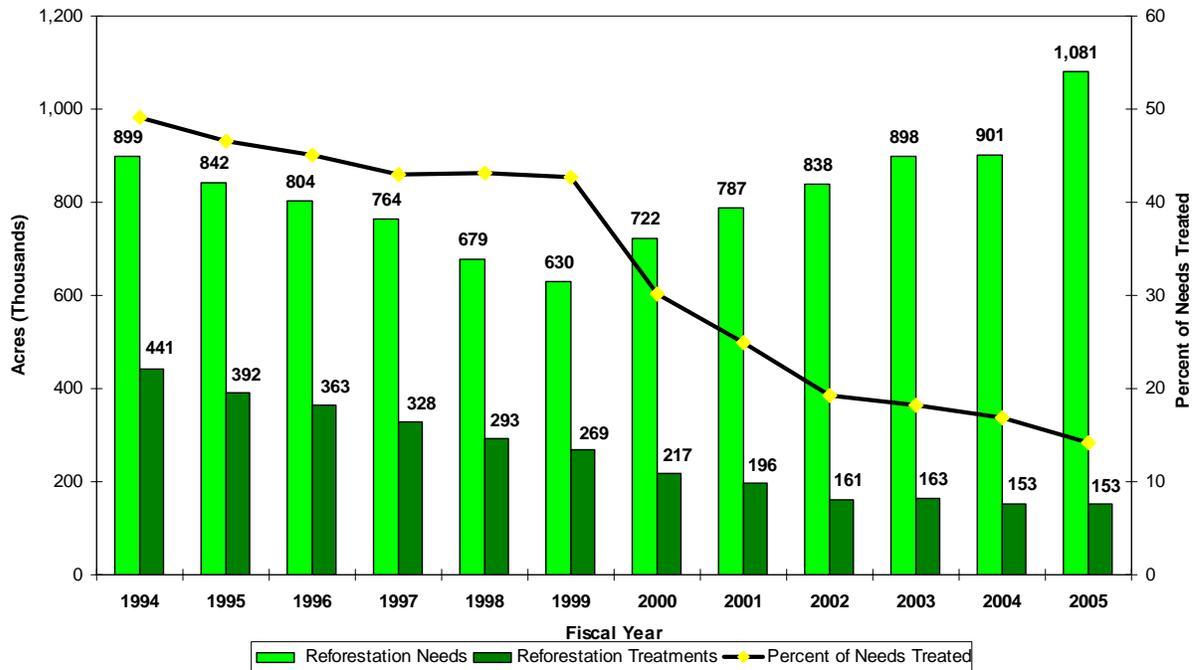
Despite these increases, a smaller proportion of the needs received reforestation treatments. From FY 2000 through FY 2005, reforestation addressed about 20 percent of the reforestation needs nationally.

FY 2005 Accomplishments and Review

During FY 2005, national forests identified reforestation needs on about 1.1 million acres. Reforestation treatments occurred on 153 thousand acres, representing roughly 14 percent of the total estimate. From FY 2004 to FY 2005, reforestation needs increased by approximately 22 percent (901 thousand acres to 1.1 million acres nationally) while reforestation program accomplishments remained constant.

In 2005, the Government Accountability Office (GAO) completed a review of the trends on NFS lands needing reforestation and timber stand improvement and found data deficiencies. In response to this audit, staff on the national forests validated reforestation needs and accomplishment information and certified data accuracy. The FY 2005 Reforestation and Timber Stand Improvement Report, currently in progress, will address the concerns raised in the GAO report.

Figure 1 – Trends in Section 3(d) 1 of P.L. 93-378, Reforestation Needs and Accomplishments and Percentage of Needs Treated in Each Fiscal Year



Research and Development Threat Assessment Centers

Overview

The President’s Healthy Forests Initiative (HFI) identified how forests in the Western and Eastern United States are vulnerable to environmental stresses such as insect infestation, epidemics of disease, invasive species, drought, fire, and development. Often, the disturbances caused by these stresses, alone or in combination, are uncharacteristically severe and result in significant and lasting effects on ecological and socioeconomic values. These concerns led to the development of Healthy Forests Restoration Act (HFRA) of 2003.

To address the goals of Title VI of HFRA, the USDA Forest Service, working with other Federal and State partners, has developed integrated Forest and Wildland Environmental Threat Assessment Centers (F&WETAC) to identify, detect, and rapidly respond to environmental threats. The Forest Service has established coordination centers in the East and the West which have become part of a network of ongoing F&WETAC activities. These coordination centers will focus on multi-scale assessment, monitoring, and evaluation of forest health threats. In the East, the emphasis will be on hardwood forests, but will also include threatened coniferous forests. In the West, the center will focus on these same components, but with an emphasis on wildlands. Besides developing and using new science and advanced technologies to inventory, monitor, characterize, and assess changes in Eastern and Western forests conditions, the work will emphasize applicable early warning products that landowners, forest managers, and communities could use to anticipate disturbances so that appropriate, preemptive actions can be taken.

Products from the centers will include:

- 1 Integrated assessments of threats from insects, pathogens, fire, weather, and other potential agents.
- 2 Displays of where hazards exist, or will occur, on the ground across all ownerships.
- 3 Quantification of hazards so that the probability of a disturbance event is known.
- 4 Assessments of hazards on ecologic and socioeconomic values.

F&WETAC Funding

Program Area	Eastern F&WETAC	Western F&WETAC	TOTAL
Forest & Rangeland Research	\$800,000	\$800,000	\$1,600,000
State & Private Forestry	\$800,000	\$800,000	\$1,600,000
National Forest System	\$800,000	\$800,000	\$1,600,000
TOTAL	\$2,400,000	\$2,400,000	\$4,800,000

Oversight/Administration

An oversight committee comprised of a representative from three Forest Service deputy areas (National Forest System, State and Private Forestry, and Research and Development) will provide oversight of the centers.

The western center will be administratively located in the USDA Forest Service Pacific Northwest Research Station (PNW) and co-located in the headquarters of the Ochoco National Forest in Prineville, OR; the Eastern center will be located in the Southern Research Station (SRS) Headquarters in Asheville, NC. The center directors will report administratively to the station directors of the PNW and SRS, respectively.

FY 2005 Accomplishments

- The Threat Assessment Centers were chartered and directors were hired to initiate operation.
- Initial contacts with many key intra-agency partners have been made and working partnerships were established.
- A plan of work was established, incorporating projects and tasks that are tiered to the goals and objectives of the centers.
- An organizational chart for the centers was established. A detailed budget plan, including staffing, equipment and facilities, operational, and technical study plans, was developed.

FY 2006 Program

- The centers will complete implementation of staffing and facilities plans.
- The centers will develop a hypertext-based Forest Environmental Threats Encyclopedia, which will become part of the Forest Encyclopedia Network (www.forestencyclopedia.net). The encyclopedia will include synthesis papers and case studies.
- The centers will initiate research and development on detection and ecological and socioeconomic impact assessment protocols and systems that address multiple interacting threats.
- The centers will fund and support research to advance the application of remote sensing and geospatial technologies to forest health and threat assessment. This collaborative work will involve partnerships with NASA Stennis Space Center and the Forest Service Remote Sensing Applications Center and the Forest Health Technology Enterprise Team.
- The centers will initiate probabilistic modeling of integrated environmental threats. The Center has adopted CRAFT (Comparative Risk Assessment Framework and Tools) as a general protocol, which will assume responsibility for future technical support and development.
- The centers will initiate data collection, coordination, and database construction to

- support prediction, detection and assessment efforts.
- FS researchers will develop a technology and information transfer program to disseminate center products to forest land managers, policymakers, and other clientele in an accessible, user-friendly fashion.

FY 2007 Plans

- The centers will continue to hire necessary staff, as needed, and implement their facilities and Internet information access plans.
- The centers will produce, publish, and disseminate probabilistic risk assessment models and model outputs for priority threats to forests and rangelands, or regional integrated analyses of multiple threats.
- The centers will continue to maintain the hypertext-based Forest Environmental Threats module developed in 2006, part of the Forest Encyclopedia Network (www.forestencyclopedia.net). The module will contain synthesis papers and case studies from the 2006 Environmental Threats Conference sponsored by the centers.
- The centers will integrate risk assessment models with early detection and ecological and/or socioeconomic impact protocols to develop decision-support systems and tools for forest managers and policymakers.
- The centers will continue research and development on research programs for ecological and socioeconomic impact assessment protocols and systems that address multiple, interacting threats.
- The centers will continue data collection and database development efforts to support prediction, detection, and assessment efforts. These include creating and maintaining the infrastructure for high-speed sharing and analysis of massive remotely sensed databases, and development of advanced visualization tools.
- The centers will continue technology and information transfer programs to distribute center products to forest managers, policymakers and other clientele. Advanced marketing and educational technologies will be used to ensure rapid and effective delivery to forest land managers, policymakers and other clientele in an accessible, user-friendly fashion.
- Center managers will continue to meet with key clients, users, and collaborators to ensure that annual work plans address important national risk and threat assessment needs.

Service First

The Forest Service continues to strengthen its partnership with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to increase:

- Quality Natural Resource Stewardship
- Customer Service
- Operational Efficiency

In fiscal year (FY) 2004, the Forest Service National Leadership Team (NLT) and the BLM Executive Leadership Team (ELT) met jointly to discuss the ongoing and growing partnership, highlight successes, and identify new opportunities to continue to expand the relationship. A product of that meeting was commitment to further collaboration and integration of services by establishing five objectives to focus efforts for the next 3 to 5 years. Those five objectives include:

1. Integrate fuels reduction plans, targets, and implementation efforts in support of the Healthy Forests Initiative;
2. Align Federal Activities Inventory Reform Act inventories and coordinate all out-year competitive sourcing studies;
3. Coordinate all information technology investments for compatibility of systems and applications;
4. Implement the collocation plan; and
5. Align priorities in the minerals and energy policies.

In FY 2005 a joint implementation team of the Forest Service and BLM led efforts on these five objectives to change policy and applications that will streamline and facilitate interagency work in the field. This new emphasis resulted in frequent coordination and integration at the national headquarters of the two agencies. The increased commitment and coordination has led to more consistency in policy and guidance to field units and has provided greater incentive for field units to integrate their services and functions to better serve the public.

Across all of the five objective areas listed above, headquarters staff has interacted with field personnel to develop consistent criteria, standards and operating procedures to facilitate working together. A few examples are listed to describe the types of efforts that have been successful.

1. Space allocation requirements are being made consistent at collocated facilities.
2. A capital leasing process has been developed to standardize how Forest Service and BLM pursue leased office space for collocated facilities.
3. Consistent descriptions and coding are being developed for comparable positions undergoing review for competitive sourcing.

4. Progress is being made to have comparable e-mail systems for all employees that is easy to use.
5. The Forest Service has drafted revised regulations for administering mining operations that is consistent with existing BLM regulations for the same activities.

The previous authorization for Service First in Public Law 106-291, dated October 11, 2000 was to expire at the end of FY 2005. The agencies worked together to extend and expand the authorization to better facilitate joint operations. Public Law 109-54, dated August 2, 2005 amended the previous authorization by adding clarifying language that facilitates project work, planning, permitting, leasing, contracting and other activities with less constraints. The expanded authorization also greatly eases financial management requirements for managing funds on an annual basis for shared project work. Finally, the Service First authorization is expanded to add the National Park Service and the Fish & Wildlife Service. This Law extends Service First through FY 2008.

In FY 2006 the efforts on the five objectives will continue aggressively. In April 2006 there will be a Service First meeting of the national leadership of the Forest Service and BLM to review progress and to discuss additional opportunities and emphasis to continue the successes of the working partnership.

Passage of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 in August, 2005 has led to very significant joint efforts to implement many requirements of the Act. Many actions were implemented immediately and the list of action items has timelines for implementation that range from 90 days to 15 years. There is a joint action plan to accomplish all that is required and it is being implemented by an integrated team of Forest Service and BLM staff.

In FY 2005, the Forest Service Energy program underwent a Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) evaluation for the FY 2007 budget cycle. The results of the PART evaluation were that the Forest Service energy program is "adequate." One way the Forest Service and the BLM will cooperate to improve performance is through closer programmatic collaboration on application processing and program administration.

Unobligated Balances – National Forest System, FY 2005

Overview

The following table contains the estimated FY 2005 unobligated balances for the congressionally designated budget items of the National Forest System.

National Forest System FY 2005 Estimated Unobligated Balances

(dollars in thousands)

<u>Program</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Land Management Planning	\$5,532
Inventory and Monitoring	\$10,301
Wildlife and Fish	\$7,272
Recreation, Wilderness, & Heritage	\$2,801
Range Management	\$2,139
Forest Products	\$22,655
Minerals and Geology	\$2,681
Vegetation and Watershed	\$11,930
Law Enforcement	\$4,629
Landownership Management	\$7,161
Rehabilitation	\$3,494
Valles Caldera	\$2,165
Total, National Forest System	\$82,760

Wood Education and Resource Center

The Wood Education and Resource Center (WERC) had its beginning in 1999 when legislation was enacted directing the Forest Service (FS) to assume ownership of the former Robert C. Byrd Hardwood Technology Center (RCBHTC) in Princeton, West Virginia. The Northeastern Area of State and Private Forestry administratively oversees WERC activities. The original RCBHTC mission included training programs for the secondary wood processing industry and facilities that manufacturers could use to produce and explore new products and technology. Significant emphasis was placed on training machine operators. Under FS ownership and management, the WERC mission was broadened to include primary and secondary processing, sustainable forestry, and logging using collaborative multidisciplinary approaches. Up to 2004, the FS planned to have a contractor provide all management, technical and support personnel to the WERC. Due to challenges finding a suitable contractor, the Forest Service decided to manage WERC under Federal personnel.

The new management team revised the mission, goals, and vision for the Center. The Director and Deputy Director worked with the Northeastern Area State and Private Forestry leadership in determining a more focused direction for WERC. WERC's efforts focus on enhancing opportunities for sustained forest products production for primary and secondary hardwood industries located in the eastern hardwood forest region. WERC's projects focus on:

- International and domestic hardwood industry competitiveness issues,
- WERC income generation,
- Technology and information transfer,
- Increasing communication, cooperation, and collaborative problem solving within the forest products industry.

Training programs will be targeted more toward the supervisor, manager, owner level with emphasis on competitiveness, survivability, and sustainability issues. This focused effort will assist the wood industry in facing today's critical challenges such as: global competition, application of advanced technologies, and historical industry fragmentation.

Funding

WERC will be funded from four State and Private Forestry programs, roughly proportional to the amount appropriated, including the National Fire Plan. The FY 2007 President's Budget proposes WERC funding as follows: \$671,000 from Forest Health, Cooperative Lands, \$961,000 from State Fire Assistance, \$581,000 from Forest Stewardship, \$460,000 from Urban and Community Forestry, for a total of \$2,673,000.

FY 2005 Accomplishments

- **Training Annex.** The new 3,500 square-foot Annex Training Building is complete. The new 50-seat facility was utilized for training, meetings, and other special events. The first training session covering lean manufacturing was held in August 2005.
- **Implementation of an Annual Competitive Grants Program.** Initiated and implemented an annual competitive grants program that assisted the WERC staff in meeting the revised mission, vision, and goals. Projects that focused on the following priority items were identified and funded:
 - Maintain the economic competitiveness of the primary and secondary hardwood industries.
 - Bring information and technology to existing and emerging businesses involved in the development and manufacturing of wood products.
 - Bring information and technology about marketing and business-related skills to existing and emerging businesses.
 - Encourage the adoption of new technology to improve competitiveness and profitability.
 - Provide support and key information to entrepreneurs and start-up businesses.
 - Address global issues, such as phytosanitation of wood packaging materials, assisting communities and industries facing threats from invasive species such as the Emerald Ash Borer.

A total of \$2.8 million for 41 projects was awarded through this process. These projects will provide technical assistance, training sessions, industry publications, and applied research results focused on maintaining jobs within the wood products industry.

Project cooperators included private industry, state agencies, universities, and non-profits. These partners are providing \$3.3 million in matching funds, both in-kind and cash. Anticipated value-added impacts include:

- Higher-skilled employees and managers
 - Wood based businesses utilizing lower grade timber and lumber to manufacture higher value products.
 - Communities that have wood businesses that are profitable and sustainable
 - Increased productivity per worker
 - Cost savings to government agencies that are addressing invasive species threats such as the Emerald Ash Borer.
- **Developed a Strategic Partnership with the Sloan Wood Products Center located at VA Tech, Blacksburg, VA.** WERC and the Sloan Center developed a partnership that will assist WERC in meeting its training goals. FY 2005 training included workshops on Lean Manufacturing and Diversity Management.

- **Strengthened Existing Partnerships and Developed New Partnerships.** A key activity in FY 2005 was to strengthen existing partnerships with various organizations such as state forestry agencies, wood products extension programs, and key industry organizations. At the same time, the Center has developed many new partnerships with organizations such as Dovetail Partners, Minnesota Wood Campaign Inc., and a number of universities and businesses.
- **Conducted a competitive program to lease the 43,000 square-foot rough mill facility.** A prospectus was developed and the request for proposals announcement was advertised nationally in wood products magazines and industry newsletters along with the WERC web site. Four viable proposals were received from companies and individuals. Mr. Robert Kincaid of San Marino, California was awarded the rough mill facility and will start-up a new business tentatively named Accurate Millworks. The final contract was signed in December 2005. Mr. Kincaid is expected to employ approximately 40 at the WERC rough mill facility in Princeton, WV.

FY 2006 Program

Key activities of the Center will continue to focus on meeting the newly revised mission, vision, and goals. These activities include:

- **Leasing of Rough Mill and other WERC Space.** The WERC rough mill will be leased to Accurate Millworks in January 2006. The company will begin using on-site machines along with the company's own equipment in January 2006. Accurate Millworks will begin production over the winter months and hire numerous employees.

The WERC facility includes a 9,000 square-foot shop area that will be evaluated for lease to a start-up wood business. The current shop area is not fully utilized and could better contribute to WERC's objectives if it were leased to a for-profit business.

These leases of WERC space will provide revenue, local jobs, training, and research opportunities, along with adding to the development of a wood industry cluster model. This synergistic model can encourage entrepreneurship and new business development.

- **Annual Competitive Grants and Agreement Program.** Continue the annual competitive grants and agreement program that allows the WERC to provide critical information to industry through the development of cooperative projects via a competitive grants program. The grants program will focus on the following priority items in FY 2006:
 - Maintain the economic competitiveness of the primary and secondary hardwood industries.

- Bring information and technology about processing, marketing, and business-related skills to existing and emerging businesses involved in the development and manufacturing of wood products.
- Bring information and technology to existing and emerging businesses that focus on urban wood utilization, hazardous fuels reduction, and utilization options that improve stewardship or use woody biomass as a domestic energy source.
- Encourage the adoption of new technology to improve competitiveness and profitability.
- Provide support and key information to entrepreneurs and start-up businesses.
- Address global issues, such as phytosanitation of wood packaging materials, assisting communities and industries facing threats from invasive species such as the Emerald Ash Borer.

Approximately \$1 million of Federal funds will be available for competitive projects. It is anticipated that cooperators will provide approximately \$1.5 million in matching contributions, both in-kind and cash. Anticipated benefits include:

- Improve utilization of urban wood waste
 - Improved opportunities for woody hardwood biomass as a domestic energy source
 - More technically trained employees and managers
 - Wood based businesses utilizing lower grade timber and lumber to manufacture higher value products.
 - Communities that have wood businesses that are profitable and sustainable
- **WERC Library of Information.** Develop and organize a distribution library targeted to the primary and secondary hardwood industries with an emphasis on one-stop shopping.
 - **WERC Program Management Information System.** Develop and manage a functioning database management system that will assist the WERC staff in managing and tracking: grants and agreements funded by WERC; publications and informational pieces distributed by WERC; and targeted mailing/distribution lists for distributing key information that will be developed by WERC and its partners in industry.
 - **Interactive Website.** Develop and maintain an interactive website that will allow Forest Service and wood products industry customers to obtain information about WERC activities, grants and agreements, publications, and related information on-line.

FY 2007 Plans

Plans for FY 2007 WERC program are currently under development in view of WERC's mission and vision. In FY 2007, the items identified for FY 2006 will be continued and expanded. The key focus will remain on providing assistance to the primary and secondary hardwood businesses located in the 33 eastern hardwood states along with developing local wood industry entrepreneurship businesses. These focused activities will be continued in a variety ways including:

- Competitively fund grants and enter into cooperative agreements that will assist in the development of new technology and information to maintain the economic competitiveness of the hardwood industry on a global basis. The expected level of competitive grants to be awarded is \$1.0 million with approximately \$1.5 million of in-kind or matching funds from grantees.
- Develop and maintain a one-stop shopping library of information primarily developed from the results of completed grants and agreements.
- Continue to develop and promote wood based businesses that foster local economic development. The leasing of WERC's 43,000 square-foot rough mill and 9,000 square-foot wood shop areas will contribute to local employment, foster entrepreneurial start-up businesses, and return revenue to the WERC.
- Continue to provide key project information and finding on the WERC website so that any and all employees of wood products businesses can easily view and download.

Forest Service Working Capital Fund

Program Description

The Working Capital Fund (WCF) provides orderly and efficient supply and equipment service in support of Forest Service programs. The Department of Agriculture Organic Act of August 3, 1956, as amended by the Act of October 23, 1962 (15 U.S.C. 579b), established the WCF. WCF is a self-sustaining revolving fund that provides services to national forests, research stations, other Federal agencies, and, as provided by law, to State and private cooperators.

The WCF requires no cash appropriation. Initially, regular Forest Service appropriations purchased assets and donated the assets to WCF. WCF rates are determined so that WCF recovers operating and replacement costs. WCF provides the following services:

- Equipment Leasing Services, which owns and rents vehicles and aircraft;
- Nursery Service, which consists of tree and grass seeds and other nursery seedlings;
- Enterprise Services, which are reinvention projects to improve customer service and reduce costs. Enterprise Services are stationed in Region 5 only. The Symbols and training programs are also included in this category.

The table below displays the volume of business for major WCF activities:

Volume of Business for Major WCF Activities			
(Dollars in thousands)			
	<u>FY 2005</u>	<u>FY 2006</u>	<u>FY 2007</u>
Equipment - Fleet	\$130,000	\$132,800	\$123,000
Equipment - Aircraft	4,800	5,000	4,900
Nursery	11,300	11,500	11,500
Enterprise services	30,900	32,000	32,000
Total	\$177,000	\$181,300	\$171,400

The Forest Service will increase oversight of fund management to improve efficiency and ensure compliance with policy direction.

In FY 2007, the Forest Service will coordinate with GSA to develop a vehicle allocation methodology as described in the GSA Bulletin FMR B-9 Vehicle Allocation Methodology for Agency Fleets. This will ensure that the agency’s fleet is operated at optimum minimum cost and is correctly sized in terms of numbers, and is of appropriate type for accomplishing the agency’s mission.

USDA Working Capital Fund and Greenbook Charges

Background

The Forest Service, as an organizational entity of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, is provided administrative services managed centrally on behalf of the Department. These centrally administered programs are broken into two activities: the Working Capital Fund (WCF) and Greenbook.

The Interior Subcommittee on Appropriations requires a 3-year display of total costs paid by the Forest Service for these centrally administered programs. It is important to note that cost estimates for actual usage programs have changed in the last 3 fiscal years in response to demand for services on the part of the Forest Service. The Forest Service estimates for the activities assessed on a Full-time Equivalent (FTE) or standard methodology are likely to better reflect Forest Service shares of total costs, but these may vary during execution.

USDA Working Capital Fund

The Working Capital Fund (WCF) includes financial and administrative services provided with funding under the authority of 7 USC 2235. WCF is a financing mechanism supporting more than 20 activity centers across 5 Department-level organizations. These centers provide services to all USDA agencies, including the Forest Service, and a large number of non-USDA entities. Customers reimburse activity centers for the cost of services provided.

WCF-supported activities do not receive appropriated funds and are not subsidized from other funding sources. All costs are recovered through reimbursements from serviced customers. The estimated reimbursement from customers represents their projected share of costs to deliver service. Under terms of the general provisions in annual appropriations to USDA, agency administrators must authorize the billing of their agency for services they receive. The Chief of the Forest Service, or his duly appointed representative, must sign an agreement at the beginning of the fiscal year authorizing billing for services provided and supplying the appropriate accounting data.

The Forest Service serves as a lead overseer in the review of cost estimates for the National Finance Center through its participation in the WCF Executive Committee, a body comprising of representatives of various USDA agencies. The Executive Committee is charged with making budget recommendations and advising the Department's Chief Financial Officer as to the financial effectiveness of WCF.

On the following page is a table displaying Forest Service assessments for USDA working capital fund services. On subsequent pages is a table describing WCF services provided by the USDA.

FY 2005 – FY 2007 Working Capital Fund Assessments for the Forest Service

Orgn.	Activity	FY 2005 Estimate	FY 2006 Estimate	FY 2007 Request
OCFO	National Finance Center	6,183,430	5,657,251	5,794,308
	Controller Operations	9,447,854	10,736,444	10,996,553
	Corporate Financial Management Systems	40,376,221	37,625,301	38,536,840
	Competitive Sourcing	288,975	298,759	305,997
OCFO	Broadcast Media and Technology Center	481,866	305,811	313,220
	Creative Services Center	452,851	465,058	476,325
OCIO	NITC - IT Services	4,684,405	5,825,972	5,967,116
	National Telecommunications Services	1,365,523	1,387,007	1,420,610
	Information Technology Services	0	0	0
	Computer Services Unit	605,858	619,383	634,389
	Telecom Customer Services Center TSCS	144,979	150,383	154,026
	Network Services	485,231	529,441	542,268
	Universal Telecommunications Network	70,236	0	0
DA	Central Supply Stores	39,224	260,585	266,898
	Central Forms and Publication Distribution Center	764,218	680,441	696,926
	Central Excess Property	82,213	82,213	84,205
	Central Shipping and Receiving	47,225	47,225	48,369
	Mail Services	1,218,426	1,321,140	1,353,147
	Printing and Duplication Services	99,892	91,449	93,665
	Copier Service	559,985	617,212	632,165
	Departmental Mailing List Systems	15,266	23,688	24,262
	Integrated Procurement Systems	4,426,087	4,019,087	4,116,456
OES	Executive Secretariat	559,079	580,317	594,376
	Subtotal for Agency Requested Services	72,399,044	71,324,167	73,052,121

Greenbook

Central Cost Distribution Programs: USDA agencies pay a share of costs for external programs through “Greenbook” assessments. The Forest Service share is determined in a manner consistent with that for every other agency in the Department. Assessments are broken down into two categories:

- Actual usage – costs are collected for programs such as GSA space, postage, unemployment and workers compensation based on actual costs incurred by individual agencies.
- Outside assessments – costs such as OPM Federal employment, FirstGov, and GSA blue pages are distributed to executive departments for reimbursement; the Department has no discretion as to the cost of the program.

Departmental Reimbursable Programs: These costs provide funding for Department-wide initiatives authorized by the Office of the Secretary. Costs for these programs cannot be recovered on a usage basis and are generally distributed using an FTE methodology.

FY 2005 – FY 2007 Forest Service Greenbook Costs

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2005 Estimate	FY 2006 Estimate	FY 2007 Request
Central Cost Distribution Programs			
GSA Space	\$40,501	37,801	\$38,557
USPS Mail	\$725	460	\$469
Unemployment Compensation	\$40,000	33,998	\$34,678
Workers Compensation	\$28,891	28,173	\$28,737
National Archives Storage	\$150	180	\$183
Transit Subsidy	\$1,196	1,512	\$1,542
FTS 2001	\$4,070	5,331	\$5,438
OPM Federal Employment Services	\$85	192	\$196
Small Business Certification	\$10	10	\$10
FEMA	\$69	70	\$72
Government Wide Council Activities	\$171	135	\$138
FirstGov	\$132	135	\$138
GSA Blue Pages	\$113	115	\$118
Employee Express	\$0	0	\$0
Total, Central Cost Programs	\$116,113	\$108,113	\$110,275
Departmental Reimbursable Programs			
USDA Tribal Liaison	\$0	\$0	\$27
Faith-Based Initiatives - White House Conference	\$0	\$0	\$126
Faith-Based Initiatives	\$0	\$0	\$8
Global Change Program Office	\$0	\$0	\$240
USDA Invasive Species Coordinator	\$0	\$0	\$235
Advisory Committee on Biotechnology	\$0	\$0	\$28
Office of Small Farms Coordination	\$0	\$0	\$25
Radiation Safety	\$0	\$0	\$95
Labor and Employee Relations Case Tracking	\$0	\$0	\$25
Dashboard and Retirement Web Application	\$0	\$0	\$124
Advisory Committee Liaison	\$41	\$42	\$41
American Indian Higher Education Consortium	\$53	\$89	\$210
Hispanic Association of Colleges & Universities	\$544	\$546	\$542
1890's USDA Initiatives	\$1,031	\$993	\$1,027
Sign Language Services	\$83	\$11	\$83
TARGET Center	\$344	\$330	\$343
USDA Diversity Council	\$564	\$543	\$179
USDA Visitor Information Center	\$137	\$88	\$136
Honor Awards	\$0	\$0	\$34
USDA Drug Testing Program	\$117	\$0	\$118
SES Candidate Development Program	\$0	\$0	\$0
Emergency Operations Center	\$690	\$665	\$688
Pre-Authorized Funding	\$256	\$256	\$271
E-Gov Presidential Initiatives	\$3,061	\$4,018	\$3,139
HSPD 12 (Smart Cards)	\$0	\$0	\$7,918
Financial Mangement Modernization Initiative	\$0	\$0	\$4,259
Federal Biobased Products Procurement	\$0	\$0	\$140
USDA E-Gov Enablers (E-Gov Initiatives and Enterprise Authentication)	\$7,194	\$7,371	\$4,217
Total, Reimbursable Programs	\$14,115	\$14,952	\$24,278
TOTAL GREENBOOK	\$130,228	\$123,065	\$134,553

GREENBOOK ACTIVITIES		
Central Cost Distribution Programs		
Activity	Description	Cost Distribution
General Service Administration (GSA) Space – Agency	Provides for the payment of rental to GSA for agency space, which is paid from agency funds.	User percentages are based on occupied agency space which is not covered by the Departmental SLUC Appropriation.
U.S. Postal Service Mail	Provides reimbursement to the U.S. Postal Service (USPS) for mailing services provided to USDA agencies.	User percentages are based on prior year usage. Adjustments are made prior to the end of the fiscal year, based on direct accountability, i.e., metered costs, sampling and anticipated increases in postal rates.
Unemployment Compensation	Provides reimbursement to the Department of Labor (DOL) unemployment trust fund for payment made to unemployed former USDA employees.	User percentages are based on reconciled agency charges for the previous fiscal year.
Worker’s Compensation Program	Provides reimbursement to DOL unemployment trust fund for payment made to unemployed former USDA employees.	Distribution is based on reconciled agency cases and dollars.
National Archives Storage Services	Effective in FY 2001, the National Archives became a fee-for-service records center. Each agency is assessed for costs associated with records in storage plus an additional amount for those Departmental staff offices that store agency records as a part of their function.	Distribution is based on each agency’s volume of records stored, plus a percentage of Department-wide records stored based on nation-wide FTEs.
OPM Federal Employment Services	This program reimburses OPM for Federal Employment Services and information provided to USDA Agencies.	Distribution is based on FY 2003 nation-wide FTEs of each agency.
Small Business Certification	This program reimburses SBA for the cost of the Certification Program for Small Businesses.	User percentages are based on the number and dollar amount of contract actions for each agency.
Pre-authorized Funding	This program provides a funding mechanism for reimbursable activities with costs less than or equal to \$100,000 involving other Federal departments and USDA.	Distribution is based on the current year nationwide FTE employment ceilings for each USDA agency.
Emergency Preparedness – Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	This program supports actions for procurement of an emergency relocation site, telecommunications,	Distribution is based on the current fiscal year nationwide FTE employment ceilings for each

GREENBOOK ACTIVITIES		
Central Cost Distribution Programs		
Activity	Description	Cost Distribution
	and miscellaneous support in the event of an emergency.	USDA agency.
Government-Wide Council Activities	Reimburses GSA for projects of the Chief Financial Officers Council, Chief Information Officers Council, and Procurement Executives Council.	Distribution is based on current fiscal year nationwide FTE ceiling employment in each agency.
FirstGov	FirstGov is a government web site to help citizens gain one-stop access to existing government information.	Distribution is based on current fiscal year nationwide FTE ceiling employment for each agency.
GSA Blue Pages	GSA is the lead agency in a public/private multi-agency effort to set a standard, easy-to-use format for core government directory listings throughout the country.	Distribution is based on current fiscal year field employment FTE ceilings for each USDA agency.
Employee Express	Employee express is an automated system that puts federal employees in control of processing their own discretionary personnel and payroll data without using paper forms. It is available 24 hours per day, 7 days per week, for changes or reviewing current information.	Distribution is based on each agency's percentage of the actual costs.
Transit Subsidy	In accordance with Executive Order 13150, USDA is providing all qualifying employees nationwide a direct transit subsidy in order to reduce Federal employees' contribution to traffic congestion and air pollution and to expand their commuting alternatives.	Distribution is based on each agency's percentage of the actual costs.

Working Capital Fund – Forest Service Fleet Management

Estimated WCF Fleet Program

	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007
Total WCF Fleet	\$130,000,000	\$132,800,000	\$123,000,000
Operation/Maintenance	\$93,000,000	\$94,600,000	\$86,000,000
Acquisitions	\$37,000,000	\$38,200,000	\$37,000,000

Program Description

The Forest Service uses the Working Capital Fund (WCF) to procure motor vehicles and other fleet equipment in support of Forest Service programs. The WCF requires no cash appropriation. Initially, regular Forest Service appropriations purchased assets and donated the assets to WCF. WCF rates are determined so that WCF recovers operating and replacement costs. WCF provides “Equipment Leasing Services,” which owns and rents vehicles and other fleet equipment.

Vehicle Allocation Methodology and Procurement Practices

The Forest Service will establish a vehicle allocation methodology that analyzes vehicle fleet effectiveness, cost-to-serve, life cycle cost, vehicle pooling, centralized procurement practices and reduction of operating costs, with commensurate and appropriate national headquarters oversight. The Forest Service will work in cooperation with the General Services Administration in this effort, and looks forward to working on the development of improved performance measures.

The Forest Service currently does not allocate vehicle quantity limits. However, as part of the annual replacement process, the Forest Service units assess fleet operations to analyze vehicle effectiveness, cost-to-serve, life cycle cost, vehicle pooling, and operating costs. From this assessment, Forest Service managers, with assistance from fleet equipment specialists, determine what the transportation and equipment needs that best meet work assignments. Reassignment of underutilized existing fleet will often meet the need.

Region and station fleet specialists, based on national guidelines, identify what vehicles are eligible for replacement. When a fleet upgrade or addition is required a formal review and approval procedure is followed and documented. This procedure centralizes the procurement decision authority at the Region or Station level.

Program Oversight

The fleet program provides safe, efficient, and environmentally sound fleet equipment, and to ensure the safe, economical, and legal acquisition, operation, maintenance and disposal of that equipment, the Forest Service uses a combination of the following:

1. Financial incentive: Forest Service organizations, programs, and projects continue to pay monthly rates on all WCF equipment assigned to them. This continuing cost encourages managers to drop vehicles that are marginally needed. Dropped vehicles will be reassigned to another unit that needs a vehicle or sold with the receipts going to the WCF account.
2. Business practices: Business practices such as, the required physical property inventory, the annual assessments of fleet needs for scheduling replacements and holdovers, and the annual review and recalculation of monthly rates require national and regional review and assessment of project leaders, program managers and line officers' decisions to have fleet vehicles. The Forest Service recently implemented a formalized review and approval procedure for all fleet additions and upgrades to the fleet.
3. Monitoring: Annually, each region reviews the fleet management activities on two to four forests, and the Washington Office reviews one to two regions.

FY 2006 Program

In FY 2006, the Forest Service will conduct an assessment of the fleet management organization to determine changes needed to make program management more cost efficient. The assessment will be completed this spring and will recommend actions needed to provide necessary management and oversight to keep the fleet safe, effective, cost efficient, and legal. Additionally, the Forest Service will complete a national assessment of the current fleet based on indicators such as fleet and employee number comparisons between units, unit differences in size and vehicle class, actual vehicle utilization, and other factors from which to base a vehicle allocation methodology, which is scheduled to be developed with GSA in FY 2007.

FY 2007 Plans

In FY 2007, the Forest Service will coordinate with GSA to develop a vehicle allocation methodology as described in the GSA Bulletin FMR B-9 Vehicle Allocation Methodology for Agency Fleets. This will ensure that the agency's fleet is operated at optimum minimum cost and is correctly sized in terms of numbers, and is of appropriate type for accomplishing the agency's mission.

Based on allocation methodology and vehicular optimization assessment, the Forest Service will adjust fleet size, mix, and assignments and insure that vehicles acquired maximize fuel economy and are limited to the minimum body size, engine size, and optional equipment necessary to meet the mission of the vehicle.

Chapter 16

Authorities

AUTHORITIES

These laws authorize and/or provide guidance for the use of appropriations to the Forest Service.

RESEARCH

P.L. 78-425, Department of Agriculture Organic Act of September 21, 1944 (7 U.S.C. 2250). Section 703. Erect, alter, and repair buildings necessary to carry out authorized work.

P.L. 81-478, Granger-Thye Act of 1950, as amended (16 U.S.C. 581i-1) ch. 97, sec. 20 as added April 6, 1956, ch 177. Provides authority to advance funds to cooperators for cooperative research.

P.L. 85-934, Research Grants Act of 1958, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1891-1893). Provides, to agencies authorized to enter into contracts for basic scientific research with nonprofit institution and organizations, authority to make grants to such institutions and organizations; title to equipment purchased with such grants being vested with the nonprofit organization or institution. Such sums as are necessary; no expiration date.

P.L. 87-788, McIntire-Stennis Act of 1962, as amended by P.L. 101-624, Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 (Farm Bill), Title XII, Subtitle B, Chapter 1. (16 U.S.C. 582a, 582a-1--582a-7). Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate and assist State colleges and universities in forestry research on a matching funds basis. Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to make competitive grants to a State agriculture experiment station, college or university, research institution or organization, Federal agency, private organization, or corporation with the demonstrable capacity to conduct forestry, natural resource, and environmental research, and to update research facilities and equipment available for this type of research. Authorizes appropriations as necessary; no expiration date.

P.L. 88-74,95-113, and 99-198, Research Facilities Act of 1963, as amended (7 U.S.C. 390). Authorizes support of agricultural (including forestry) research at eligible institutions through Federal grant funds, on a matching funds basis, to help finance facilities and equipment as required for the effective conduct of the research and related academic programs.

P.L. 89-106, 97-98 and 99-198, Agriculture Grants and Powers Act of 1965, as amended (7 U.S.C. 2250a, 7 U.S.C. 450i). Provides authority to erect buildings and other structures on non-Federal land, if long-term lease on the land is obtained. Also, includes authority to enter into a long-term lease on the land. Provides authority to make competitive grants to eligible institutions, including special grants and grants for facility renovation and refurbishment, to further the programs of the Department of Agriculture.

P.L. 93-378, Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act, August 17, 1974, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1601 note). Sections 2-5. Requires preparation of a renewable resource assessment, program plans, inventories, and budget request and update every five years. Such sums as appropriated; no expiration date.

P.L. 94-588, National Forest Management Act of 1976, October 22, 1976 (16 U.S.C. 472 (a-i) and 1601 (d)(3)). Section 1-14. Amends Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 and provides authority and requirements for the sale of timber on the National Forest System. Such sums as appropriated; no expiration date.

P.L. 95-113, Food and Agriculture Act of 1977 (Title XIV), as amended December 22, 1981, and as amended by The Food Security Act of December 23, 1985 (7 U.S.C. 3221, 3222, 3291, 3318-3319d). Provides for increased cooperation and coordination in the performance of agricultural research by Federal departments and agencies, in the States, State agricultural experiment stations, colleges and universities, and other user groups (7 U.S.C. 1281). Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to engage in international agricultural research and extension, including to "assist the Agency for International Development with agricultural research and extension programs in developing countries."

P.L. 95-307, Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Research Act, June 30, 1978, as amended by P.L. 100-521, Forest Ecosystems and Atmospheric Pollution Research Act of 1988, Section 3 (c), and as amended by P.L. 101-624, Food Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 (Farm Bill), Title XII, Subtitle B (16 U.S.C. 1641 et. seq.). Provides authority for competitive grants, research studies, wood fiber recycling, conducting tests, and establishing a forestry student grant program for minority and female students.

P.L. 101-513, Title VI, International Forestry Cooperation Act of 1990. Authorizes support (including cooperation and financial and technical assistance without reimbursement) for international forestry and related natural resource activities outside the United States and its territories and possessions; authorizes support of the Tropical Forestry Action Plan and activities specifically addressing tropical deforestation and degradation; authorizes expansion of the capabilities of the Institute of Tropical Forestry in Puerto Rico. Such sums as necessary; no expiration date.

P.L. 101-606, Global Change Research Act of 1990 (15 U.S.C. 2931). Establishes the Committee on Earth and Environmental Sciences, part of the Federal Coordinating Council on Science, Engineering, and Technology under the Office of Science and Technology Policy of the Executive Office of the President. Authorizes funded participation in the United States Global Change Research Program as the Forest Service Global Change Research Program.

P.L. 101-624, Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 (Farm Bill) Title XII, Subtitle B, Chapter 2; and Title XXIV (Global Climate Change Prevention Act of 1990); and Title XVI, Section 1608. Authorizes continuation of the Modern Timber Bridge Initiative, a grant to a State for the establishment of a Southern Forest Regeneration Center, establishment of a Semiarid Agroforestry Research, Development, and Demonstration Center at the Forest Service Forestry Sciences Laboratory in Lincoln, Nebraska, establishment of a Research and Demonstration Program for the forests and rangelands of Oregon and Washington east of the Cascades Crest, establishment of an International Forest Products Trade Institute and authority for the Secretary to make grants to land grant colleges and universities, and colleges and universities having significant minority enrollments and the demonstrable capacity to carry out

the teaching of food and agricultural science (including forestry), for a period not to exceed 5 years.

P.L. 104-127, Federal Agricultural Improvement and Reform Act (April 4, 1996). Reauthorizes funding for FS Office of International Forestry through 2002.

P. L. 107-171, Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 Title VIII, Forestry, Section 8102, reauthorizes the Office of International Forestry within the Forest Service through fiscal year 2007.

P.L. 108-148, The Healthy Forests Restoration Act, December 3, 2003, a bill to improve the capacity of the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior to conduct hazardous fuels treatment projects on National Forest and Bureau of Land Management lands aimed at protecting communities, watersheds and other at-risk lands from catastrophic wildfire.

- The bill amends previous Acts to encourage the use of Biomass technologies.
- Authority is granted to the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out silvicultural assessments and research projects under categorical exclusions for areas affected by insects and disease.

STATE & PRIVATE FORESTRY

Wildland Fire Management

The Act of June 4, 1897, Organic Administration Act of 1897, as amended (16 U.S.C. 551). Directs the Secretary of Agriculture to make provisions for the protection against destruction by fire and depredations upon the public forest and national forests. No specific authority; no expiration date.

P.L. 101-121, The Department of Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 1990. Established a new appropriation for necessary expenses of firefighting, presuppression, and fuels management. No specific authority; to remain available until expended.

P.L. 102-154, The Department of Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 1992. Established separate appropriations for Forest Service Firefighting and Emergency Forest Service Firefighting.

P.L. 104-134, The Omnibus Consolidated Rescissions and Appropriations Act of 1996 (April 26, 1996). Consolidated fire appropriations into a single fund, Wildland Fire Management

P.L. 105-277, The Department of Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 1999. Directs that moneys collected from States for fire suppression assisted rendered by the Forest Service on non-Federal lands not in the vicinity of National Forest System lands be used to reimburse appropriations originally used. Such moneys shall remain available until expended

as the Secretary of Agriculture may direct in conducting activities authorized by 16 U.S.C. 2101 note, 2101-2110, 1606, and 211.

P.L. 107-13, authorize the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to use funds appropriated for wildland fire management in the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001, to reimburse the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service to facilitate the interagency cooperation required under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 in connection with wildland fire management.

P.L. 108-83, September 30, 2003, Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, Authorizing expenditure of funds for hazardous fuel reduction and mitigation in Southern California.

P.L. 108-375, Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005, SEC. 354. Transfer of Excess Department of Defense Personal Property to assist Firefighting Agencies. Section 2576b of title 10, United States Code, is amended--(1) in subsection (a), by striking 'may' and inserting 'shall'; and(2) in subsection (b), by striking 'may' and inserting 'shall'. **Sec. 1086**, The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to purchase 10 aircraft for the National Interagency Fire Center for use in aerial firefighting.

Cooperative Work

Various Public Laws including the Act of June 30, 1914, Cooperative Funds Act, as amended; and 7 U.S.C. 2269; 16 U.S.C. 471h, 498, 572, 535, 537, 693d, and 1643c. Cooperative work (trust fund) for investigation, protection, and improvement of national forests. No expiration date.

P.L. 71-319, Act of June 9, 1930, Knutson-Vandenberg Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 576b). Section 3. Funds deposited by timber sale purchasers to cover the cost of reforestation, timber stand improvements, and special cultural measures to improve renewable resources on timber sale areas. No expiration date.

P.L. 94-148, December 12, 1975, An Act to authorize Secretary of Agriculture to enter into cooperative agreements with public or private agencies, organizations, institutions, or persons for various purposes. **P.L. 107-63, Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations for 2002, Title III, Sec. 328**, Granting authority to the Secretary of Agriculture to enter into cooperative agreements under P.L. 94-148 for a purpose which includes the authority to use that legal instrument when the principal purpose is to the mutually significant benefit of Forest Service and other parties. Expires September 30, 2003. **P.L. 108/7, Consolidated Appropriations Resolution for 2003**, extends authority until September 30, 2005.

P.L. 95-192, Soil and Water Resources Conservation Act of 1977 (16 U.S.C. 2008). Cooperation in soil and water resource appraisal and conservation.

P.L. 95-313, Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978, July 1, 1978 (16 U.S.C. 2101-2110). Sections 3 and 5-18, as amended by P.L. 101-624, the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990, Title XII, Subtitles A, B, and C, sections 1265 and 1266; as amended by P.L. 101-513, Title VI, the International Forestry Cooperation Act of 1990. Authorizes cooperation and assistance to non-federal forest landowners in rural forest management, urban and community forest, establishes a forest stewardship program to assist non-industrial private forest landowners, establishes a forest legacy program and authorizes the acquisition of land, including conservation easements and rights of public access, authorizes financial assistance to State Foresters, and private forestry and other organizations to monitor forest health, authorizes cost share assistance to States to implement an integrated pest management strategy, authorizes an urban and community forest resources education and technical assistance program; a competitive Challenge Cost-share program for urban and community forestry projects; a Forestry Advisory Council, authorizes financial, technical, and related assistance to State Foresters and authorizes cooperative forestry assistance to foreign countries.

P.L.96-451, Act of October 14, 1980, Reforestation Trust Fund, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1606 a(d). Section 303. Establishment of Reforestation Trust Fund to be held by the Secretary of Treasury. Funds to be invested and provided to the secretary of Agriculture based on an estimated fiscal year need necessary to accomplish the treatment of acreage in the reforestation program. Such sums as are necessary, but not more than \$30 million annually, from custom tariffs: no expiration date.

P.L. 99-198, Food Security Act of 1985. (99 Stat. 1354, Title XII, Section 1231-1236) Conservation acreage reserve. Such sums as may be necessary; no expiration date specified.

P.L. 101-624, Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 (Farm Bill) Title XII, Subtitle B, chapter 2, Sec. 1244; Subtitle C (America the Beautiful Act of 1990), and Subtitle D; and Title XXIII, Subtitle G, Chapter 2 (National Forest-Dependent Rural Communities Economic Diversification Act of 1990) and (d) Title XXIV, Sec. 2409. Authorizes continued support for the study of changing landownership patterns in the northern forestlands of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and New York. Authorizes \$250,000 for the study of the New York-New Jersey Highlands. Authorizes designation of a private non-profit Tree Planting Foundation to provide grants and promote awareness, volunteerism, and encourage tree planting projects in communities and urban areas. Authorizes assistance to landowners who suffer destruction of 35 percent or more of a commercial tree stand due to damaging weather, related conditions, or wildfire. Authorizes assistance to rural communities in or near national forests; establishment of rural forestry and economic diversification action teams; and loans to economically disadvantaged rural communities. Authorizes an amount not to exceed 5 percent of receipts from sales of timber and other forest products and user fees, plus additional sums as necessary; as provided for in Appropriation Acts. No expiration date.

P.L. 102-381, The Department of Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act of 1993. Provides for contingency funds necessary for emergency suppression of pests, provided these funds shall be available only to the extent that the President notifies the Congress of his designation of these amounts as emergency requirements under the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

P.L. 103-115, National Forest Dependent Rural Communities Economic Diversification Act Amendment, 107 Stat. 1117, October 26, 1993. Amends the definition of rural community for eligibility for economic recovery funds. **P.L. 103-427, Timber-Dependent Communities: Financial Assistance**, October 31, 1994, 108 Stat. 4373. Expands the definition of rural community and places the forestry incentives program under the new Natural Resources Conservation Service. **P.L. 106-113, Sec. 345**, Amends Act for technical changes.

P.L. 103-82, National and Community Service Act of September 21, 1993, 107 Stat. 785, (42 U.S.C 12501, 12572-12681). Authorizes the Secretary to enter into contracts or cooperative agreements with any qualified youth or conservation corps for completion of conservation work.

P.L. 103-106, National Forest Foundation Act of October 3, 1993, 107 Stat. 102, (16 U.S.C. 583j-3). Amends the National Forest Foundation Act (P.L. 101-593) to authorize start-up funds and matching funds for the National Forest Foundation for project expenses.

P.L. 104-127, Federal Agricultural Improvement and Reform Act (April 4, 1996). Authorizes optional State grants for Forest Legacy Program. Establishes a Water Rights Task Force and stipulates an 18-month moratorium on bypass flow decisions.

P.L. 104-134, The Omnibus Consolidated Rescissions and Appropriations Act of 1996 (April 26, 1996). Established a fund for awarding specified grants to communities in Southeast Alaska for economic and infrastructure development projects over a period of four years (1996-1999).

P.L. 105-83, Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act of 1998. Title III, Sec. 334. (Wyden Amendment) Watershed Restoration and Enhancement Agreements.

Appropriations for Secretary of Agriculture may be used for the purpose of entering into cooperative agreements and use with heads of other Federal agencies, tribal, State and local governments, private and nonprofit entities and landowners for the protection, restoration, and enhancement of fish and wildlife habitat on public or private land. Expires at end of FY 1998.)

P.L. 105-277, Omnibus Appropriations Act for 1999, Title III, Sec 323. Extends authority for Secretary of Agriculture to use funds for Watershed Restoration and Enhancement Agreements for fiscal years 1999-2001. **P.L. 107-63 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations for 2002, Title III, Sec 330**, Extends authority for Secretary of Agriculture to use funds for Watershed Restoration and Enhancement Agreements for fiscal years 2002 through 2005. **P.L. 109-54, Interior-Environment Appropriations for FY 2006, Title III, Sec. 434**, extends authority for agreements for fiscal years 2006 through 2011.

P.L. 105-83, The Department of Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 1998. Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to enter into grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements as appropriate with the Pinchot Institute for Conservation, as well as with public and other private agencies, organizations, institutions and individuals, to provide for the development, administration, maintenance, or restoration of land, facilities, or Forest Service programs, at the Grey Towers National Historic Landmark and subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe, any such public or private agency,

organization, institution, or individual may solicit, accept, and administer private gifts of money and real or personal property for the benefit of, or in connection with, the activities and services at the Grey Towers National Historic Landmark and such gifts may be accepted notwithstanding the fact that a donor conducts business with the Department of Agriculture in any capacity. (Subject to permanent legislation or inclusion in the current year's annual appropriations act.)

P.L. 105-83, The Department of Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 1998. Authorizes the National Forest Foundation to invest Federal funds not needed for immediate disbursements in interest bearing obligations of the United States.

P.L. 105-277, Omnibus Appropriations Act of 1999. October 19, 1998 Section 401 (Quincy Library Group Forest Recovery Act.) Directs the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct a Pilot Project that demonstrates the management activities championed by the Quincy Library Group for a period of five years. **P.L. 108-7 Consolidated Appropriations Resolution Act of 2003,** Extends expiration date by five years.

P.L. 105-277 Omnibus Appropriations Act of 1999, (Stewardship Contracting) Title III – Sec. 347 Authorizes the Forest Service to enter into no more than 28 contracts with private persons and entities to perform services to achieve land management goals for the National Forests that meet local and rural community needs. Expires September 30, 2002. **P.L. 107-63, Title III, Sec 332,** Extends Authority to September 30, 2004 and to an additional 28 contracts. **P.L. 108-7 February 20, 2003, Joint Resolution Making Consolidated Appropriations for 2003.** Title III, Sec. 323 Amends P.L. 105-277 Sec 323 to extend authority for stewardship contracting until September 30, 2013.

P.L. 106-291, Title III, Section 331 of the Fiscal Year 2001 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act. (Colorado Good Neighbor) Authority allows for the Secretary of Agriculture, via cooperative agreement or contract to permit the Colorado State Forest Service to perform watershed restoration and protection services on National Forest System lands in the State of Colorado when similar and complementary watershed restoration and protection services are being performed by the State Forest Service on adjacent State or private lands. The types of services include treatment of insect infected trees, reduction of hazardous fuels, and other activities to restore or improve watersheds or fish and wildlife habitat across ownership boundaries. NEPA responsibilities for National Forest System lands are retained by the Forest Service. Authority expires on September 30, 2004. **P.L. 108-447, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005”, December 8, 2004, General Provisions Title III, Sec. 336,** Extends authority for P.L. 106-291 until September 30, 2009.

P. L. 107-171, Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 Title VIII, Repeals the Forestry Incentives and Stewardship Incentives Program, establishes the Forest Land Enhancement Program (FLEP) to provide financial, technical, educational and related assistance to State Foresters to assist private landowners in managing their land. The Secretary shall use \$100,000,000 of Commodity Credit Corporation funds to carry out the program through September 30, 2007. Authorizes the Forest Service to cooperate with State Foresters in the management of lands to (1) promote optimal firefighting efficiency at the Federal, State and local levels; (2) expand outreach and education programs to homeowners and communities about

fire protection; and (3) establish defensible space around homes and property against wildfire. The Secretary, in consultation with State Foresters and with the consent of private landowners, may undertake specified activities on non-Federal lands to further these purposes.

P.L. 108-7, Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 2003, Sec. 321, Authority for Secretary to enter into agreements that are mutually significant. **P.L. 109-54 FY 2006 Interior-Environment Appropriations, Sec. 426**, Authority is extended until September 30, 2007.

P.L. 108-148, The Healthy Forests Restoration Act, December 3, 2003, An Act to improve the capacity of the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior to conduct hazardous fuels treatment projects on National Forest and Bureau of Land Management lands aimed at protecting communities, watersheds and other at-risk lands from catastrophic wildfire

- The Act grants authorities to the Secretary of Agriculture to work with states and colleges to address watershed issues on non-federal lands and establish a cost share fund.
- The Act directs Secretary of Agriculture to establish a watershed forestry program in cooperation with Indian tribes and provide assistance to tribal lands.
- The Secretary of Agriculture is directed to establish a healthy forests reserve program for private lands and an inventory and monitoring program on federal and state lands.

P.L. 108-447, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005, December 8, 2004, General Provisions Title III, Sec. 337 (Utah Good Neighbor), The Secretary may permit the State Forester of the State of Utah to perform forest, rangeland and watershed restoration services on NF system lands in the State of Utah until September 30, 2006.

P.L. 108-447, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005, December 8, 2004, General Provisions Title III, Sec. 341, The Secretary is authorized to make grants to the Eastern Nevada Landscape Coalition for the study and restoration of rangeland and other lands in Nevada's Great Basin.

P.L. 108-447, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005, December 8, 2004 Title III – General Provisions, Sec. 348, Authorizes Secretary to further the scientific, policy analysis, educational and cultural programs in natural resource conservation at Grey Towers.

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

General

The Act of June 4, 1897, Organic Administration Act of 1897, as amended (16 U.S.C. 473-478, 479-482, 551). Section 24. Administration, protection, and management of the national forests. Such sums as appropriated; no expiration date.

P.L. 63-293, Use and Occupancy Permits Act of 1915, as amended. Issuance of permits for use and occupancy of suitable lands.

P.L. 78-412, Department of Agriculture Organic Act of September 21, 1944 (7 U.S.C. 2250). Section 703. Erect, alter, and repair buildings necessary to carry out authorized work.

P.L. 86-517, Act of June 12, 1960, 74 Stat. 215, Multiple-Use Sustained Yield Act of 1960 (16 U.S.C. 528-531). Authorizes and directs the Secretary of Agriculture to develop and administer the renewable surface resources of the National Forests for multiple use and sustained yield of the several products obtained there from.

P.L. 90-583, Carlson-Foley Act of 1968 (43 U.S.C. 1241-1243). Section 3. Authorizes reimbursement of States for noxious farm weed control on federal land. Such sums as appropriated; no expiration date.

P.L. 92-82, Sisk Act of August 10, 1971 (16 U.S.C. 551(a)). Authorizes cooperation with States and political subdivision for enforcement of State laws on national forest lands and reimbursement of expenses incurred for such activities. Such sums as appropriated; no expiration date.

P.L. 93-378, Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act, August 17, 1974, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1601 note). Sections 2-5. Requires preparation of a renewable resource assessment, program, plans, inventories, and budget request and update every 5 years. Such sums as appropriated; no expiration date.

P.L. 94-588, National Forest Management Act of 1976, October 22, 1976 (16 U.S.C. 472(a-i) and 1601(d)(3)). Sections 1-14. Amends; Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974, and provides authority and requirements for sale of timber on National Forest System lands. Such sums as appropriated; no expiration date. Reforestation \$200 million annually (16 U.S.C. 1601(d)(3)).

P.L. 99-570, Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986, Title XV, October 27, 1986, as amended by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (16 U.S.C. 559 b-f). Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to prevent and control drug abuse on the NFS lands, including investigative powers beyond the exterior boundaries of NFS lands. \$10 million annually; no expiration date.

P.L. 103-66, Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993, August 10, 1993, Title I, Subtitle D, Section 1401, Admission, entrance, and recreation fees. Title X, Section 10001-10003, Fees, Title XIII, Section 13982, Sharing of Forest Service Timber Sale Receipts. Gives the Secretary of Agriculture the authority to charge admission or recreation use fees at lands administered by the Secretary. (16 U.S.C. 4601-6c). Amends the L&WCF Act to allow the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Interior to withhold 15 percent of L&WCF receipts to cover fee collection costs, establishes commercial tour use fees, authorizes the sale of Golden Eagles Passports by private businesses and other organizations, and mandates a 10 percent increase in communication site fees. (16 U.S.C. 460). Sets out a schedule of 25-percent fund payments to states and counties affected by the northern spotted owl. (16 U.S.C. 500 note.).

P.L. 104-106, National Defense Authorizations Act for Fiscal year 1996 (February 10, 1996). Established the Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie in Illinois, to be managed as part of the National Forest System.

P.L. 105-277, The Department of Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 1999. Authorizes the Forest Service to employ or contract with persons at regular pay rates to perform work caused by emergencies without regard to Sundays, Federal holidays, and the regular workweek. Authorizes the use of funds available to the Forest Service to disseminate program information to private and public individuals and organizations through the use of nonmonetary items of nominal value and to provide nonmonetary awards and incur necessary expenses for the recognition of private individuals and organizations making contributions to Forest Service programs.

P.L. 106-291 Sec. 30. (Service First) Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 2001, Secretary of the Interior and Forest Service may pilot test agency-wide joint permitting and leasing programs until September 30, 2004. **P.L. 109-54, FY 2006 Interior-Environment Appropriations Act, Sec. 428,** extends the expiration date to September 30, 2008.

P.L. 106-291, Interior and other Related Agencies Appropriation Act of 2001, Sec. 320, Establishes an advisory committee to be known as the Forest Counties Payments Committee to develop recommendations regarding methods to ensure that States and counties in which Federal Lands are situated receive adequate Federal payments. **P.L. 108-319, An Act to Extend the term of Forest County Payments Committee,** extends authority until September 30, 2007.

P.L. 106-393, Oct. 30, 2000, The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000. To restore stability and predictability to the annual payments made to States and counties containing National Forest System lands and public domain lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management for use by the counties for the benefit of public schools, roads, and other purposes. The authority to initiate projects under this title shall terminate on September 30, 2006.

P.L. 107-76, Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 2002, for fiscal year ending September 30, 2002. For the purpose of making payments under section 102 of P.L. 106-393 (Act) to eligible States and eligible counties for fiscal years 2002 through 2006, as required by section 101(a)(1) of such Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall revise the table referred to in subsection (a) to accurately reflect, to the maximum extent practicable, each eligible State's and eligible country's historic share of the 25 percent payments and safety net payments made for the fiscal years of the eligibility period.

P.L. 108-319, October 5, 2004, To extend the term of the Forest Counties Payments Committee until September 30, 2007.

P.L. 108-447, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005, December 8, 2004

Title II – Administrative Provisions, Funds may be used for the purpose of expenses associated with primary and secondary schooling for dependents of agency personnel stationed in Puerto Rico. **P.L. 109-54 Interior-Environment Appropriations for FY 2006, Administrative Provisions,** extends authorization through FY 2009.

Facilities

P.L. 78-425, Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944 (7 U.S.C. 2250). Section 703. Erect, alter, and repair buildings and other improvements necessary to carry out authorized work, if provided for in applicable appropriation. Such sums as appropriated; no expiration date.

P.L. 88-657, Act of October 13, 1964, National Forest Roads and Trail Systems Act (16 U.S.C. 532-538); P.L. 85-767, Title 23, United States Code Highways (23 U.S.C. 205); P.L. 94-588, National Forest Management Act of 1976 (16 U.S.C. 472a); P.L. 93-378, Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974, as amended, Section 10(a) (16 U.S.C. 1608). Acquisition, construction and maintenance of forest development roads and trails, and cooperation with States, counties, and other subdivisions. Construction of roads by timber purchasers, or election to have Forest Service build. Such sums as appropriated; no expiration date.

P.L. 89-106, The Act of August 4, 1965 (7 U.S.C. 2250a). Section 1. Authorizes expenditure of funds for erection of buildings and other structures, on non-federal lands, and for the acquisition of long term leases. Such sums as appropriated; no expiration date.

P.L. 89-665, Historic Preservation Act of 1966; P.L. 93-291, Preservation of Historical and Archaeological Data Act of 1974, and P.L. 96-95, P.L. 106-355 as amended to establish a national historic lighthouse preservation program. The Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, as amended (16 U.S.C. 469, 469a-1, 470a, 470f, 470h-2,470j, 470w-1, and 470aa-11). Authorizes use of appropriated funds for the preservation and protection of historical and archaeological resources. Such sums as necessary; no expiration date.

P.L. 95-307, Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Research Act, June 30, 1978, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1643(a)). Section 3. Construction and acquisition of research laboratories and facilities. Such sums as necessary; no expiration date.

P.L. 100-563, Act of October 31, 1988, Section 4. Strawberry Valley Land Compensation and Exchange. Provides for the exchange or sale of NFS lands, including any administrative sites and improvements thereon, described in subsection (h)(2). Acquisition of administrative sites and offices together with improvements thereon at either Provo, Utah County, Utah or near Heber City, Wasatch County, Utah. Sums collected are authorized for expenditure without further appropriation.

P.L. 107-63, Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act of 2002, Pilot Program Authorizing Conveyance of Excess Forest Service Structures – The Secretary of Agriculture may convey by sale or exchange title to excess buildings and other structures located on National Forest System Lands. Limited to no more than 10 sites, proceeds can be retained for maintenance and rehabilitation activities. Authority expires on September 30, 2005. **P.L. 108-108, Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act of 2004**, Extends authority for Pilot Program Authorizing Conveyance of Excess Forest Service Structures to no more than 30 sites and extending expiration date to September 30, 2007. **P.L. 108-447, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005, December 8, 2004, Sec. 322**, Extends authority until September 30, 2008 and increases number of projects to 40.

P.L. 108-447, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005, December 8, 2004

Title II – Administrative Provisions, For FY's 2005 & 2006, the Secretary may authorize the sale of excess buildings, facilities and other properties owned by the Forest Service and located on the Green Mountain NF and on the Wasatch-Cache NF's and retain revenues.

P.L. 108-447, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005, December 8, 2004

Title III – General Provisions, Sec. 335, Authorizes Secretary to convey small parcels of land and use the proceeds for critical San Bernardino NF infrastructure improvements or to acquire additional lands with the NF boundary.

P.L. 108-447, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005, December 8, 2004 Title III – General Provisions, Sec. 346, GSA is authorized to convey property in Sandpoint, ID to the Secretary of Agriculture for use as an administrative site or to sell, lease or exchange property and retain receipts.

P.L. 109-54, Fiscal Year 2006 Interior-Environment Appropriations, Title V – Facilities Realignment and Enhancement Act of 2005, Authorizes Secretary to convey administrative sites on National Forest System Lands and retain receipts for construction, maintenance and renovation of facilities for administrative purposes.

P.L. 109-54, Fiscal Year 2006 Interior-Environment Appropriations Sec. 429. Authorizes Secretary to acquire by exchange or otherwise a parcel of real property including improvements of the Inland Valley Development Corp in San Bernardino, CA.

Forest Health

P.L. 108-148, The Healthy Forests Restoration Act, December 3, 2003, An Act to improve the capacity of the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior to conduct hazardous fuels treatment projects on National Forest and Bureau of Land Management lands aimed at protecting communities, watersheds and other at-risk lands from catastrophic wildfire.

P.L. 108-317, Southwest Forest Health and Wildfire Prevention Act of 2004, To establish Institutes to demonstrate and promote the use of adaptive ecosystem management to reduce the risk of wildfires, and restore the health of fire-adapted forest and woodland ecosystems of the interior West.

P.L. 109-54, Interior-Environment Appropriations for FY 2006, Sec. 431, authorizes Secretary to make grants to the Eastern Nevada landscape coalition for the study and restoration of rangeland in order to help assure the reduction of hazardous fuels.

Lands

P.L. 68-575, The Act of March 3, 1925, as amended (16 U.S.C. 555). Section 5. Purchase of land and acceptance of donations of land. Such sums as necessary, not to exceed \$50,000 per fiscal year; no expiration date.

P.L. 75-210, Title III, The Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of July 22, 1937, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1010, 1011). Sections 31 and 32. Land acquisition, exchange, and authorities to correct maladjustments for land utilization purposes. Such sums as necessary; no expiration date.

P.L. 84-979, The Department of Agriculture Organic Act of August 3, 1956 (7 U.S.C. 428a and (b)). Section 11. Authorizes acquisition of land or interests in land by purchase, exchange, or otherwise to carry out authorized work. Such sums specified by annual appropriation; no expiration date.

P.L. 97-465, Small Tracts Act of January 22, 1983 (16 U.S.C. 521(d)). Authorizes the conveyance of NFS lands of forty acres or less and of \$150,000 or less in value. Such sums as necessary; no expiration date.

P.L. 100-409, Federal Exchange Facilitation Act of 1988, August 20, 1988 (43 U.S.C. 1716). Section 4. Funds to consider, process, and consummate land exchanges pursuant to the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976. Amount not to exceed \$4 million annually for fiscal years 1989 through 1998 for the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior; no expiration date.

P.L. 103-16, Sioux Ranger District, Custer National Forest Boundary Exchange, 107 Stat. 49, April 12, 1993. Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to exchange lands within the Custer National Forest for certain lands which lie outside the proclaimed boundary of that Forest.

P.L. 103-17, State of Idaho, 107 Stat. 50, April 12, 1993. Provides for Forest Service land exchanges with the state of Idaho.

P.L. 103-46, Big Thicket National Preserve, 107 Stat. 1498, July 1, 1993. Adds acreage to the preserve and provides for land exchanges to increase the preserve.

P.L. 103-48, In Lieu Lands, 107 Stat. 234, July 2, 1993. Resolves the status of the base lands for which "in lieu selections" were never completed.

P.L. 103-91, Gallatin Range Consolidation and Protection Act of 1993, 107 Stat. 987. Consolidates Federal and private land ownership in the Gallatin mountain range north of Yellowstone Park in southwestern Montana. Provides for land exchanges and acquisition.

P.L. 103-93, Utah Schools and Lands Improvement Act of 1993, 107 Stat. 995, October, 1, 1993. Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to accept land from the State of Utah in exchange for royalty receipts.

P.L. 103-132, Old Taos District Office and Warehouse, 107 Stat. 1371, November 2, 1993. Directs the Secretary to convey certain lands, the old Taos Ranger District Office and Warehouse, to the town of Taos, New Mexico for the sum of \$360,000.

P.L. 103-450, Red Rock Canyon Conservation Area in Nevada, October 2, 1994, 108 Stat. 4766. Expands the conservation area and provides for land exchange.

P.L. 105-76, Boundary Adjustment and Land Conveyance, Raggeds Wilderness, White River National Forest, Colorado. Removes from the boundaries of the Raggeds Wilderness certain real property so as to permit the Secretary of Agriculture to use the authority of Public Law 977-465 (commonly known as the Small Tracts Act, 16 U.S.C. 521c) to convey the property to the landowners who occupied the property on the basis of erroneous land surveys.

P.L. 105-77, Inclusion of Dillon Ranger District in White River National Forest, Colorado. The distribution of receipts (16 U.S.C. 500) from the Arapaho National Forest and the White River National Forest Forestry to the affected county governments shall be based on the national forest boundaries that existed on the day before the date of enactment of this Act.

P.L. 105-277, The Department of Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 1999. Authorizes the use of funds collected under the authority of section 101 of Public Law 93-153 (30 U.S.C. 185(1)) as reimbursements of administrative and other costs incurred for processing pipeline right-of-way permit applications and other selected costs associated with any pipeline and related facilities, to reimburse appropriations originally charged for such costs.

P.L. 106-66, Authorizes the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior to convey certain lands in San Juan County, New Mexico, to San Juan College.

P.L. 106-113, Consolidated Appropriations Act for FY 2000. Title II Sec. 331.(Enhancing Forest Service Administration of Rights-of-way and Land Uses.) The Secretary of Agriculture shall develop and implement a pilot program for the purpose of enhancing forest service administration of rights-of-way and other land uses. The authority for this program shall be for fiscal years 2000 through 2004. **P.L. 108-447, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005”, December 8, 2004 Title III – General Provisions, Sec. 345,** extends authorization until 2005.

P.L. 106-113, Consolidated Appropriations Act for FY 2000, Title II, Sec. 347, Snoqualmie National Forest Boundary Adjustment Act. Authorizes Secretary to adjust boundary.

P.L. 106-113, Consolidated Appropriations Act for FY 2000, Title IV , Mississippi National Forest Improvement Act of 1999. Authorizes Secretary to sell or exchange certain parcels of National Forest System land in the State of Mississippi.

P.L. 106-138, Terry Peak Land Transfer Act of 1999. Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to provide for the conveyance of certain National Forest System lands in the State of South Dakota.

P.L. 106-144, December 7, 1999. Direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the city of Sisters, Oregon, a certain parcel of land for use in connection with a sewage treatment facility.

P.L. 106-187, (April 28, 2000) Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain National Forest lands to Elko County, Nevada, for continued use as a cemetery.

P.L. 106-206, May 26, 2000. Allows the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a fee system for commercial filming activities on Federal land.

P.L. 106-257, Oregon Land Exchange Act of 2000, (August 8, 2000). To provide for the exchange of certain land in the State of Oregon.

P.L. 106-272, Jackson Multi-Agency Campus Act of 2000, (September 22, 2000). Authorizes the development and maintenance of a multi-agency campus project in the town of Jackson, Wyoming.

P.L. 106-283, Kake Tribal Corporation Land Transfer Act, (October 6, 2000). Authorize the reallocation of lands and selection rights between the State of Alaska, Kake Tribal Corporation, and the City of Kake, Alaska, in order to provide for the protection and management of the municipal watershed. To amend the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act to provide for a land exchange between the Secretary of Agriculture and the Kake Tribal Corporation.

P.L. 106-329, Black Hills National Forest and Rocky Mountain Research Station Improvement Act (October 19, 2000). Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to sell or exchange all or part of certain administrative sites and other land in the Black Hills National Forest and to use funds derived from the sale or exchange to acquire replacement sites and to acquire or construct administrative improvements in connection with the Black Hills National Forest

P.L. 106-330, Texas National Forest Improvement Act of 2000, (October 19, 2000). Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain administrative sites for National Forest System lands in the State of Texas, to convey certain National Forest System land to the New Waverly Gulf Coast Trades Center.

P.L. 106-425, Santo Domingo Pueblo Claims Settlement Act of 2000, November 1, 2000. To settle the land claims of the Pueblo of Santo Domingo.

P.L. 106-434, Nov. 06, 2000, provides for the conveyance of a small public domain land in the San Bernardino National Forest in the State of California, and for other purposes.

P.L. 106-458, Arizona National Forest Improvement Act of 2000, (November 7, 2000). Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain administrative sites in national forest in the State of Arizona, to convey certain land to the City of Sedona, Arizona for a wastewater treatment facility.

P.L. 106-558, Toiyabe National Forest Boundary Adjustment, to amend the National Forest and Public Lands of Nevada Enhancement Act of 1988 to adjust the boundary of the Toiyabe National Forest, Nevada, and to amend chapter 55 of title 5, U.S.C. to authorize equal overtime pay provisions for all Federal employees engaged in wildland fire suppression operations.

P.L. 108-152, December 3, 2003, Florida Lands Act. An Act to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell or exchange certain National Forest System lands in the State of Florida.

P.L. 108-190, December 19, 2003, To provide for the exchange of certain lands in the Coconino and Tonto National Forests in Arizona.

P.L. 108-230, May 28, 2004, To require the conveyance of certain National Forest System lands in Mendocino National Forest, California, to provide for the use of the proceeds from such conveyance for National Forest purposes.

P.L. 108-269, July 2, 2004, To amend the Bend Pine Nursery Land Conveyance Act to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to sell the Bend Pine Nursery Administrative Site in the State of Oregon.

P.L. 108-279, July 22, 2004, To resolve boundary conflicts in Barry and Stone Counties in the State of Missouri.

P.L. 108-325, Craig Recreation Land Purchase Act, To authorize a land conveyance between the United States and the City of Craig, Alaska, and for other purposes.

P.L. 108-337, October 18, 2004, Alaska Native Allotment Subdivision Act, To authorize the subdivision and dedication of restricted land owned by Alaska Natives.

P.L. 108-338, October 18, 2004, To direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the New Hope Cemetery Association certain land in the State of Arkansas for use as a cemetery.

P.L. 108-341, October 18, 2004, To transfer administrative jurisdiction of certain Federal lands in Missouri from the Secretary of the Interior to the Secretary of Agriculture for continued Federal operation of the Mingo Job Corps Civilian Conservation Center.

P.L. 108-346, October 18, 2004, Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests Land Exchange Act of 2004, To direct the Secretary of Agriculture to exchange certain lands in the Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests in the State of Colorado.

P.L. 108-350, October 21, 2004, To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell or exchange all or part of certain administrative sites and other land in the Ozark-St. Francis and Ouachita National Forests and to use funds derived from the sale or exchange to acquire, construct, or improve administrative sites.

P.L. 108-367, October 25, 2004, To Expand the Boundaries of Fort Donelson National Battlefield, The Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior shall enter into a memorandum of understanding to facilitate cooperatively protecting and interpreting the remaining vestige of Fort Henry and other remaining Civil War resources in the Land Between the Lakes National Recreation Area affiliated with the Fort Donelson campaign.

P.L. 108-381, October 30, 2004, To provide for the conveyance of several small parcels of National Forest System land in the Apalachicola National Forest, Florida, to resolve boundary discrepancies involving the Mt. Trial Primitive Baptist Church of Wakulla County, Florida, and for other purposes.

P.L. 108-447, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005, December 8, 2004

Title III – General Provisions, Sec. 342, The Secretary is authorized to convey in fee simple without compensation, of federal land comprising approximately .29 acres to the Community of Elfin Cove, Alaska.

P.L. 108-447, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005, December 8, 2004 Title III – General Provisions, Sec. 347, The Secretary may carry out the exchange agreement entered into by the Forest Service and the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund of the State of Florida, dated March 5, 2004.

P.L. 108-447, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005, December 8, 2004

Title III – General Provisions, Sec. 349, (Montana Forests Boundary Adjustment Act of 2004), The boundaries of NF's in Montana are adjusted.

P.L. 109-46, Lander County Land Exchange – August 2, 2005, A bill to direct the secretary of Agriculture to convey certain land to Lander County, Nev.

P.L. 109-110, November 22, 2005, Northern Arizona Land Exchange and Verde River Basin Partnership Act of 2005, A bill to provide for a land exchange in the State of Arizona between the Secretary of Agriculture and Yavapai Ranch Limited Partnership.

LAND ACQUISITION

P.L. 61-435, Weeks Act, March 1, 1911, as amended by P.L. 94-588 (16 U.S.C. 516, 521b). Sections 1 and 2. Land acquisition for watershed protection and timber production. Such sums as necessary; no expiration date.

P.L. 733, Superior National Forest, Minnesota Act of June 22, 1948 (16 U.S.C. 577h). Purchase and condemnation of lands in northern Minnesota.

P.L. 76-589, 76-591, and 78-301 (54 Stat. 297 and 299 and 58 Stat. 227) Land acquisition for watershed protection and timber production within the exterior boundaries of the Cache, Uinta, Wasatch National Forest, Utah; the Toiyabe National Forest, Nevada; and the Angeles San Bernardino, Sequoia, and Cleveland National Forests, California. Toiyabe -\$10,000 annual limit. Other such sums as available from the receipts of each national forest as appropriated; no expiration date.

P.L. 84-950, Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1956 (7 U.S.C. 428a(a)). Acquisition of land by purchase, exchange or otherwise, to carry out authorized work, provided that provision therefore is made in applicable appropriation. Such sums as necessary; no expiration date.

P.L. 88-577, Wilderness Act, September 3, 1964. Sections 5 and 6 (16 U.S.C. 1121(note), 1131-1136). Land acquisition, exchange, donation for wilderness purposes. Such sums as appropriation; no expiration date.

P.L. 88-578, Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended (16 U.S.C. 4601-4 to 4601-11). Acquisition of lands and other purposes.

P.L. 90-171, Act of December 4, 1967, Land Exchanges in the National Forests, as amended (16 U.S.C. 484a). Acquisition of lands to complete land exchange with public schools and State and local governments. Such sums as appropriated; no expiration date.

P.L. 90-542, Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, October 2, 1968. Sections 6 and 16 (16 U.S.C. 1277). Land acquisition, exchange, donation of land for inclusion in wild and scenic rivers system. Such sums as appropriated; no expiration date.

P.L. 90-543, National Trails System Act, October 2, 1968, as amended by P.L. 98-11 (16 U.S.C. 1241-1251). Sections 7 and 10. Land acquisition, exchange, donation of land for inclusion in the national trails system. Such sums as appropriated; no expiration date.

P.L. 93-205, Endangered Species Act, December 28, 1973. Sections 5 and 15. (16 U.S.C. 1534 and 1542) Acquisition for protection of threatened and endangered species. Such sums as necessary; no expiration date.

P.L. 93-622, Eastern Wilderness Act, January 3, 1975. Sections 6 and 9. (16 U.S.C. 1132 (note)). Land acquisition, exchange, donation of land for wilderness purposes. Such sums as appropriated; no expiration date.

P.L. 95-442, Act of October 10, 1978 (7 U.S.C. 2269). Donations of land or interests in land. Such sums as necessary; no expiration date.

P.L. 95-495, the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness Act of October 21, 1978. Section 7(d)(3). For the acquisition of lands and waters within the designated wilderness. Such sums as may be necessary; no expiration date.

P.L. 96-586, Lake Tahoe Basin Act, December 23, 1980. Sections 2 and 3. Land acquisition in the Lake Tahoe Basin. Such sums as appropriated; no expiration date.

P.L. 99-663, Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area Act, November 17, 1986, Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area Act of November 17, 1986.

Authorizes assistance to the Columbia Gorge Commission. Authorizes operation and maintenance of facilities included in the recreation assessment on non-federal lands. Provides for the completion of a resource inventory for the special management areas including private lands. Provides for the payment of \$5,000,000 each to the States of Oregon and Washington for use by the States to make grants and loans for economic development projects. Provides for technical assistance to States and others. Provides for payments to counties in connection with the acquisition of lands or interests therein in an amount equal to one percent of the fair market value on the date of acquisition. \$40 million; no expiration date

P.L. 102-220, Greer Spring Acquisition and Protection Act of December 11, 1991. Section 2. Authorizes and directs the Secretary of Agriculture to acquire land from willing seller in Denning tract within the Mark Twain National Forest of Missouri. Authorizes such sums as necessary; no expiration date. Additional authorities are provided in each of the acts establishing national recreation areas and wilderness in other specific laws.

P.L. 108-108, November 10, 2003, The Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act. Title III, Sec 333. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to transfer to a Special Account receipts from timber sales, land conveyances, land acquisition funds and excess receipts to be expended for the completion of land acquisitions authorized under the Gallatin Land Consolidation Act of 1998. The Special Account shall be closed at the end of FY 2008.

Minerals/Energy

U.S. Mining Laws Act of May 10, 1872, as amended (30 U.S.C. 22, 28). Governs mining activities for valuable minerals on public domain lands.

P.L. 80-291, Mineral Materials Act of 1947, as amended (30 U.S.C. 226, 601-602, and 611). Dispose of mineral materials. Issue permits for oil and gas exploration.

P.L. 84-375, Act of July 23, 1955, 69 Stat. 367; P.L. 100-203 Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Reform Act of 1987 (30 U.S.C. 226 and 601). Authority to dispose of mineral material, and approve and issue permits to explore and develop oil and gas leases. No specific sums; no expiration date.

P.L. 109-58, Energy Policy Act of 2005, August 6, 2005. Requires the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce and the Interior to jointly develop a rule that enables parties to Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) hydropower license proceedings to request trial-type hearings on disputed issues of material fact and to consider alternative conditions for licenses; establishes five categorical exclusions related to oil and gas development on five acres or less of NFS lands; directs the Forest Service to expedite agency approvals of transmission facility right-of-ways vegetation management plans submitted by permittees.

Recreation/Trails/Rivers

P.L. 88-578, Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, as amended by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 460l-6a(i)(1)(B)). Authorizes retention of up to 15% of fees collected for admission and use of recreation areas to cover the cost of collecting the fees. Sections referring to fees repealed with **P.L. 108-447, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005**, (Div J, Title VIII – Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act), December 8, 2004.

P.L. 88-657, Act of October 13, 1964, National Forest Roads and Trails Systems Act (16 U.S.C. 532-538). Sections 1-7. Authorizes acquisition, construction, and maintenance of forest roads and trails. Such sums as appropriated; no expiration date.

P.L. 90-543, National Trails System Act, October 2, 1968, as amended by P.L. 98-11 (16 U.S.C. 1241-1251). Sections 7 and 10. Land acquisition, exchange, donation. Management, development and volunteer assistance of the national trails system. Section 10. Authorizes administration, development, and maintenance of national trails; assistance to and from volunteer organizations and volunteers. Such sums as appropriated; no expiration date.

P.L. 90-542, Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of October 2, 1968 (16 U.S.C. 1271-1287). National wild and scenic rivers system components. Such sums as appropriated; no expiration date.

P.L. 95-495, Act of October 21, 1978 (92 Stat. 1649). Sections 18(e). Construction of dispersed recreation sites and trails outside the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness. Such sums as necessary; no expiration date.

P.L. 101-612, Smith River National Recreation Area Act, November 16, 1990. Established the Smith River National Recreation Area in northern California. Authorized entitlement payments to counties within the NRA, for a period of 12 years whenever the annual payment to the State of California pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 500 for the benefit of the counties falls below the average payment over a specified 5-year period.

P.L. 103-63, Spring Mountains National Recreation Area Act of October 26, 1993. Establishes a 316,000 acre National Recreation Area within the Toiyabe National Forest. Section 7 authorizes land acquisition.

P.L. 103-104, Jemez National Recreation Area Act of October 12, 1993. Establishes a 57,000 acre National Recreation Area within the Santa Fe National Forest. Section 5(b)(1) authorizes land purchase.

P.L. 104-134, Interior and Related Agency Appropriations for FY 1996, (Recreation Fee Demonstration Program), Provides authority to implement a fee program to demonstrate the feasibility of user-generated cost recovery for the operation and maintenance of recreation areas or sites on federal lands. Authority to collect fees until September 30, 1998 and expend funds until September 30, 2001 **P.L. 108-108, November 10, 2003, The Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act.** Extends authority to collect fees under the Fee Demonstration Program until December 31, 2005 and to expend funds under this authority until December 31, 2008. Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct projects that are necessary to rehabilitate and restore lands in the North Fork drainage on the Flathead National Forest.

P.L. 105-277, The Department of Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 1999 (Land Between the Lakes Protection Act) as contained in the Department of Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 1999. Establishes the Land Between the Lakes National Recreation Area as a unit of the National Forest System.

P.L. 106-351, Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument Act of 2000 (October 24, 2000). Established the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument in the State of California.

P.L. 106-431, Saint Helena Island National Scenic Area Act, November 6, 2000. To establish the Saint Helena Island National Scenic Area.

P.L. 108-7, February 20, 2003 Consolidated Appropriations Resolution of 2003. (National Forest Organizational Camp Fee Improvement Act of 2003) – Establishes a land use fee system that provides equitable return to federal government for occupancy and use by organizational camps.

P.L. 108-367, Fort Donelson National Battlefield Expansion Act of 2004, Sec 5. The Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior shall enter into a memorandum of understanding to facilitate cooperatively protecting and interpreting the remaining vestige of Fort Henry and other remaining Civil War resources in the Land Between the Lakes National Recreation Area affiliated with the Fort Donelson campaign.

P.L. 108-447, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005, December 8, 2004, General Provisions Title III, Sec. 340 (Salmon River Camps), Authorizes commercial outfitter hunting camps on the Salmon River to continue to be authorized, subject to such reasonable regulation as the Secretary deems appropriate.

P.L. 108-447, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005, (Div J, Title VIII – Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act), December 8, 2004, Beginning in FY 2005, and thereafter, the Secretary may establish, modify, charge and collect recreation fees at Federal recreation lands and waters as provided for in the Act. Authority terminates 10 years after the date of enactment.

Timber/Vegetation

P.L. 81-348, Act of October 11, 1949, Anderson-Mansfield Reforestation and Revegetation Act, (16 U.S.C. 581j-k). Sections 1 and 2. Authorizes funding to provide for reasonable continuity of reforestation and range revegetation programs. Authorize acquisitions of land for nurseries. Such sums as needed; no expiration date.

P.L. 101-626, Tongass Timber Reform Act, January 23, 1990, 104 Stat. 4426 (16 U.S.C. 539d-e,1132). Amended the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, to protect certain lands in the Tongass National Forest in perpetuity, to modify certain long-term timber contracts, to provide for protection of riparian habitat, and for other purposes.

Presidential Proclamation, Giant Sequoia in National Forests, July 14, 1992. Directs the Secretary of Agriculture to delineate the boundaries of Giant Sequoia groves on the Sequoia, Sierra, and Tahoe National Forests. Provides that designated groves will not be managed for timber production or included in the land base used to establish allowable sale quantities for the affected national forest.

P.L. 103-443, Timber Sale Receipts (November 2, 1994). Authorizes and directs payment of the Northern Spotted Owl Guarantee from any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

P.L. 104-134 The Omnibus Consolidated Rescissions and Appropriations Act of 1996 (April 26, 1996). Established new accounts, Timber Sales Pipeline Restoration Funds, for Interior and Agriculture for deposit of a portion of receipts from certain timber sales to be used for preparation of additional timber sales which are not funded by annual appropriations, and for the backlog of recreation projects. Permanent Appropriation; termination date to be determined by the Secretaries under provisions of the Act.

P.L. 106-113, FY 2000, Consolidated Appropriations, Sec. 339, Pilot Program of Charges and Fees for Harvest of Forest Botanical Products. Pilot program to charge and collect not less than fair market value for forest botanical products harvested on National Forests.

P.L. 109-54 Fiscal 2006 Interior-Environment Appropriations Sec. 412 August 2, 2005- Amendment in Section 3(a) of the Act of June 9, 1930 (commonly known as the Knutson-Vandenberg Act; 16 U.S.C. 576b). Expands use of KV funds for National Forest purposes.

Tribal

P.L. 106-511, Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe Equitable Compensation Act, November 13, 2000. Provides for equitable compensation for the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe.

P.L. 108-7, February 20, 2003 Consolidated Appropriations Resolution of 2003. (Tu’f Shur Bien Preservation Trust Act) – Established preservation trust area on the Cibola National Forest and resolves claims by Pueblo Tribe.

P.L. 108-67, August 1, 2003, An Act to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey 24.3 acres in the Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit located in Nevada to the Secretary of Interior in trust for the Washoe Indian Tribe of California and Nevada.

P.L. 108-278, July 22, 2004, Tribal Forest Protection Act, To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior to enter into an agreement or contract with Indian tribes meeting certain criteria to carry out projects to protect Indian forest land.

Watershed

P.L. 95-200, November 23, 1977, to provide improved authority for the administration of certain national forest system lands in Oregon. Establishes the Bull Run Watershed Management Unit within the Mount Hood National Forest, Oregon, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture.

P.L. 96-586, Act of December 23, 1980. Section 2(h). Prevent, control, and mitigate water pollution, and manage NFS lands within the lake Tahoe Basin. Authorizes 5 percent of the L&WCF appropriation for Lake Tahoe Basin land acquisition each year. Expires when all Clark County, Nevada, land specified in the act is sold by the U.S. Department of Interior, BLM.

P.L. 102-338, Zuni River Watershed Act of 1992, August 11, 1992. Authorizes Secretary of Agriculture to conduct a study and prepare a plan for watershed protection and rehabilitation of the portion of the Zuni River Watershed that is upstream from the Zuni Indian Reservation on both public and private lands. Such sums as necessary; no expiration date.

P.L. 106-506, Lake Tahoe Restoration Act (November 13, 2000). To promote environmental restoration around the Lake Tahoe basin.

P.L. 107-30, August 20, 2001, to provide further protections for the watershed of the Little Sandy River as part of the Bull Run Watershed Management Unit, Oregon.

Wilderness

P.L. 95-495, Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness (BWCAW) Act of October 21, 1978 (92 Stat. 1649), Section 11(f) and 18(e). Authorizes appropriations for acquisition of minerals and mineral rights, and expansion of dispersed recreation outside the BWCAW. Such sums as necessary; no expiration date.

P.L. 105-75, Slate Creek Addition to Eagles Nest Wilderness, Arapaho and White River National Forests, Colorado. Provides for the expansion of the Eagles Nest Wilderness within the Arapaho National Forest and the White River National Forest, Colorado to include land known as the Slate Creek Addition.

P.L. 106-156, Dugger Mountain Wilderness Act of 1999, (December 9, 1999). To designate certain Federal lands in the Talladega National Forest in the State of Alabama as the Dugger Mountain Wilderness.

P.L. 106-456, Spanish Peaks Wilderness Act of 2000, (November 7, 2000). Designate certain land in the San Isabel National Forest in the State of Colorado as the "Spanish Peaks Wilderness".

P.L. 106-471, November 9, 2000, to designate certain National Forest System lands within the boundaries of the State of Virginia as wilderness areas.

P.L. 108-95, October 3, 2003, Mt Naomi Wilderness Act An Act to make certain adjustments to the boundaries of the Mount Naomi Wilderness Area which is located in the State of Utah.

P.L. 109-44, Upper White Salmon Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, August 2, 2005, designate a portion of the White Salmon River in the State of Washington, as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

P.L. 109-118, December 1, 2005, Caribbean National Forest Act of 2005, Designates certain National Forest System land in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico as a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS

P.L. 62-430, Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U.S.C. 501) (Department of Agriculture Appropriations Act). Forest Road and trail improvements--10 percent financed from National Forest receipts. Permanent appropriations; no expiration date.

P.L. 64-190, Act of August 11, 1916 (Department of Agriculture Appropriations Act), as amended (16 U.S.C. 490). Section 6. Disposal of brush and other debris due to timber sales in national forests. Permanent appropriations; no expiration date.

P.L. 82-359, Act of May 23, 1952, as amended (16 U.S.C. 580p-2; 18 U.S.C. 711). Section 3. Forest fire prevention campaign (Smokey Bear). Permanent appropriations; no expiration date.

P.L. 84-979, Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1956, as amended by the Act of October 23, 1962 (16 U.S.C.579b). To provide services to Forest Service programs through use of a revolving fund. Such sums as are available; no expiration date.

P.L. 85-464, Act of June 20, 1958 (16 U.S.C. 579C). Section 7. Restoration, improvements, and protection of Forest Service lands. Permanent appropriations; no expiration date.

P.L. 93-318, Act of June 22, 1974, as amended (16 U.S.C. 580p--p-4; 18 U.S.C. 711, 711a; and 31 U.S.C. 488a, 4886-3--4886-6). Section 1-6. Woodsy Owl antipollution campaign. Permanent appropriations; no expiration date.

P.L. 94-579, Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976; (43 U.S.C. 1751), as amended by P.L. 95-514, Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 (43 U.S.C. 1751(b)(1). Authorizes appropriation of one-half of grazing receipts from national forest in the 16 Western States for range rehabilitation, protection, and improvements on the national forests from which collected. One-half of grazing receipts per annum; no expiration date

P.L. 94-588, National Forest Management Act of 1976, October 22, 1976 (16 U.S.C. 472(h) and (i). Section 14(h) and (i). Timber salvage fund for harvesting insect infested, dead, and damaged trees. Section 472a(h). Timber purchaser roads constructed by the Forest Service. Section 472a(i). Permanent appropriations; no expiration date.

P.L. 98-473, Title 1, Continuing Appropriations Act of 1985, Interior and Related Agency Appropriations, Title III (98 Stat. 1874; 5 U.S.C. 5911 as amended). Section 320. Fund for the operation and maintenance of Forest Service quarters. Permanent appropriations; no expiration date.

P.L. 101-335, Pacific Yew Act, Act of August 7, 1992. Provides for the management of Federal lands containing the Pacific Yew to ensure a sufficient supply of taxol, a cancer treatment drug made from the Pacific Yew. Authorizes the use of amounts received from the sale of Pacific Yew to pay the costs incurred by the Secretary (Agriculture and/or Interior) associated with the harvest and sale of Pacific Yew. Permanent appropriations; no expiration date.

EXPIRING AUTHORITIES

The following authorities will expire in either FY 2006 or FY 2007.

P.L. 106-393, Oct. 30, 2000, The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000. To restore stability and predictability to the annual payments made to States and counties containing National Forest System lands and public domain lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management for use by the counties for the benefit of public schools, roads, and other purposes. The authority to initiate projects under this title shall terminate on September 30, 2006.

P.L. 106-113, Consolidated Appropriations Act for FY 2000. Title II Sec. 331.(Enhancing Forest Service Administration of Rights-of-way and Land Uses.) The Secretary of Agriculture shall develop and implement a pilot program for the purpose of enhancing forest service administration of rights-of-way and other land uses. The authority for this program shall be for fiscal years 2000 through 2004. **P.L. 108-447, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005”, December 8, 2004 Title III – General Provisions, Sec. 345,** extends authorization until 2005. **P.L. 109-54, Title III, General Provisions, Sec. 425,** extends authorization until 2006.

P.L. 108-447, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005”, December 8, 2004 Title II – Administrative Provisions, Beginning on June 30, 2001 and concluding on December 31, 2005, an eligible individual who is employed in any project funded under title V of the Older American Act of 1965 and administered by the Forest Service shall be considered to be a Federal employee for purposes of chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code. **P.L. 109-54, Interior-Environment Appropriations for FY 2006,** extends authority until September 30, 2006.

P.L. 108-447, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005”, December 8, 2004, General Provisions Title III, Sec. 337 (Utah Good Neighbor), The Secretary may permit the State Forester of the State of Utah to perform forest, rangeland and watershed restoration services on NF system lands in the State of Utah until September 30, 2006.

P.L. 108-7, Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 2003, Sec. 321, Authority for Secretary to enter into agreements that are mutually significant. **P.L. 109-54 FY 2006 Interior-Environment Appropriations, Sec. 426,** Authority is extended until September 30, 2007.

P.L. 106-291, Interior and other Related Agencies Appropriation Act of 2001, Sec. 320, Establishes an advisory committee to be known as the Forest Counties Payments Committee to develop recommendations regarding methods to ensure that States and counties in which Federal Lands are situated receive adequate Federal payments. **P.L. 108-319, An Act to Extend the term of Forest County Payments Committee,** extends authority until September 30, 2007.

P.L. 95-313, Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act, (Forest Land Enhancement Program) Establishes the Forest Land Enhancement Program and provides \$100 million of funds from the CCC for financial, technical, educational, and related assistance to State Foresters to cost-share activities on private forest lands through fiscal year 2007.

P.L. 106-224, Biomass Research and Development Act of 2000, Added new section 310(a) of the Biomass Research and Development Act of 2000 that provides \$14 million annually from the CCC to carry out activities under the title through September 30, 2007.

P.L. 101-624, Global Climate Change Prevention Act of 1990, Extended the authorization of the Forest Service International Programs through fiscal year 2007.