

**FY 2011 USDA Forest Service Budget Justification Errata- Part 2**

The FY 2011 Budget Justification from April 21, 2010 that is posted on the Forest Service website contains the errata listed below. If you have a copy of the document that was posted April 21, 2010, the following pages should be replaced within the listed chapters:

**Chapter 1 – Overview**

- Pages 21 and 22: Deleted unreferenced footnotes #4 and #5

**Chapter 3 – Annual Performance Report**

- Pages 3-3 and 3-4: Deleted bulleted reference to old PART measure for “cost of capital improvement and maintenance per mile of highway legal vehicle road in good or fair condition”
- Pages 3-17 and 3-18: Edited footnote reference for Measure 2.1a

**Chapter 7 – National Forest System**

- Pages 7-1 to 7-10: Edited narratives for grammar, spelling, and accuracy of technical language

**Chapter 8 - Capital Improvement and Maintenance**

*Replace Entire Chapter* – Specific changes made:

- Included facilities major project list for regions 1 and 2, omitted from some versions of the first errata
- Renumbered pages to account for this change

**Chapter 14 - Permanent Appropriations**

- Pages 14-17 and 14-18: Edited text reference to increased timber volume sold from Timber Salvage Sales to accurately reflect the target change between FY 2010 and FY 2011
- Pages 14-19 and 14-20: Included Stewardship Contracting performance table omitted from some versions of the first errata

**Chapter 15 – Trust Funds**

- Pages 15-3 and 15-4: Edited text reference to FY 2011 KV Regional Work Program timber volume sold target to match table

**Chapter 16 - Special Exhibits**

- Pages 16-19 and 16-20: Modified definitions of Cost Pool 3 and Cost Pool 4 to be consistent with current year agency internal program direction



## Three-Year Receipts by Source and Payments to States

<b>Payments and Transfers for States and Counties.</b> <sup>3/</sup>				
Payments and Transfers from National Forest Fund Receipts				
Payment to Minnesota	2,102	6,150	6,150	
Payments to States, Act of 1908 (as amended)	9,657	9,755	10,000	
Secure Rural Schools & Community Self-Determination Act				
Payment to States, Title I & III	71,156	35,944	33,000	
Transfer to Forest Service, Title II	51,813	44,721	45,000	
Payments from U.S. Treasury funds				
Secure Rural Schools & Community Self-Determination Act				
Payment to States, Title I & III	395,000	386,700	348,000	
Payments from National Grasslands and Land Utilization Project receipts				
Payments to Counties	15,718	13,000	13,000	
<b>Total Payments and Transfers for States and Counties</b>	<b>545,446</b>	<b>496,270</b>	<b>455,150</b>	
Funds to Treasury for National Forest Fund Receipts after Payments and Transfers	22,303	11,446	0	
Funds to Treasury for National Grasslands and Land Utilization Projects after Transfers by Special Acts	47,942	40,000	45,000	
<sup>1/</sup> Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts are transferred from receipts of certain national forests. Ten-Percent Roads and Trails Fund are transferred from National Forest Fund receipts. These funds are split in this report based on an estimated proration against the various activities in order to show approximate activity totals, however the amounts are not determined, nor recorded, on an activity by activity basis as shown here. Total amounts transferred from NFF are shown below:				
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts	1,050	1,050	1,050	
Ten-Percent Roads and Trails Fund	11,446	11,200	12,100	
<sup>2/</sup> Represents receipts from NFS lands which are deposited directly to Department of Interior and Department of Energy.				
<sup>3/</sup> Payments and Transfers made from the National Forest Fund are earned in the previous fiscal year and paid from those previous years receipts in the fiscal year shown.				

## Activity and Output/Outcome by Appropriation & Budget Line Item

	FY2006 Actual	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Actual	FY2009 Actual	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
Discretionary Funds						
<b>Forest &amp; Rangeland Research</b>						
<b>Forest &amp; Rangeland Research</b>						
Customer satisfaction index score for R&D	72	72	72	75	75	75
Number of patent applications filed (3-year average)	12	11	6	6	6	6
Percent of R&D programs that have been externally peer-reviewed within the last 5 years	25%	50%	75%	100%	100%	100%
Number of R&D programs that have been externally peer-reviewed within the last 5 years	2	2	6	8	8	8
Percent of peer-reviewed R&D programs that achieve a rating of satisfactory or excellent during the last 5 years	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Percent of Nation with accessible FIA data	84%	88%	92%	92%	92%	92%
Quality Science Index - peer-reviewed fire science publications per scientist year on a 3-year rolling average	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Output Efficiency Index - total fire science products per scientist year on a 3-year rolling average	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0
Invasive species tools developed, delivered and used on a 5-year rolling average	171	170	180	177	163	163
Cost per invasive species tool on a 5-year running average adjusted for budgets	\$242,000	\$238,000	\$207,000	\$198,000	\$426,000	\$426,000

## High Priority Performance Goal Measure

Following Administration direction, all Government agencies have developed high priority performance goals. The Forest Service contributes to the following USDA high priority performance goal:

*“Accelerate the protection of clean, abundant water resources by implementing high impact targeted (HIT) practices on 3 million acres of national forest and private working lands in priority landscapes”*

To focus efforts and monitor progress, the Forest Service will use the following measure related to the high priority performance goal:

<b>Annual Output Measure</b>	<b>FY 2010 Target</b>	<b>FY 2011 Target</b>
Acres with High Impact Targeted (HIT) practices applied	750,000	750,000

HIT practices include:

- Sustainably managing national forest and grasslands to achieve healthier conditions, including establishing vegetation, enhancing habitat, improving soil and water resources, strategic use of timber sales, administering of grazing allotments in line with Forest Plans, and maintaining trails and roads to standard
- Implementing Forest Stewardship Plans to ensure sustainable management of nonindustrial private forest land
- Protecting environmentally important forests from conversion to other uses through the Forest Legacy and Land Acquisition programs
- Managing forest vegetation in a way that achieves fire objectives as additional benefits

There are a number of long-term and efficiency measures associated with the HIT practices, which the Forest Service will continue to use in evaluating progress toward the High Priority Performance Goal:

### Forest Legacy:

- Acres of environmentally important forests protected from conversion
- Total Forest Legacy Program cost or expenditure per acre protected from conversion

### Invasive Species:

- Number of priority acres treated annually for invasive species or native pests
- Cost per acre treated to reduce risk

### Land Acquisition:

- Number of acres acquired or donated
- Dollar cost or expenditure per acre purchased or donated

### Wildland Fire:

- Total acres treated in wildland-urban interface (WUI) and non-WUI and also acres treated for other vegetation management activities that achieved fire objectives as a secondary benefit
- Acres moved to higher condition class per million dollars gross investment

**National Forest Improvement and Maintenance:**

- Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance
- Miles of system trails maintained to standard
- Cost per trail mile maintained and improved to standard

**Watershed Management:**

- Acres of watershed improvement
- Acres of non-industrial private forest acres being managed sustainably, as defined by a current Forest Stewardship Plan
- Acres of terrestrial habitat enhanced
- Allotment acres administered to 100 percent of Forest Plan standards
- Acres of forest vegetation established

In addition to its contribution to the High Priority Performance Measure, the Forest Service plays a significant role in achieving relevant USDA Strategic Goals, as outlined in the following tables.

**Goal 2: Provide and Sustain Benefits to the American People**

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

This Strategic Goal focuses on sustaining the productivity of the Nation's forests and grasslands to meet the needs of present and future generations. These lands contain abundant natural resources and opportunities to help meet the demands and needs of the American people. Sustainable management of these resources ensures that the availability of goods and services and land productivity is maintained for both current and future generations.

**FY 2011 Budget Request****Goal 2: Provide and Sustain Benefits to the American People**

(dollars in thousands)			
	<b>FY 2009 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2010 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2011 President's Budget</b>
<b>Discretionary Funds</b>			
Annual Appropriations			
Forest & Rangeland Research	\$38,400	\$35,506	\$35,027
State & Private Forestry	\$4,973	\$5,000	\$0
National Forest System	\$224,819	\$227,961	\$163,597
Capital Improvement & Maintenance	\$69,353	\$72,322	\$42,250
Other Appropriations	\$2,581	\$3,600	\$3,600
Supplemental & Emergency Funding - ARRA			
Capital Improvement & Maintenance	\$190,000	\$0	\$0
<b>Discretionary Funds Total</b>	<b>\$530,126</b>	<b>\$344,389</b>	<b>\$244,474</b>
<b>Permanent Funds</b>	\$20,048	\$29,565	\$29,225
<b>Trust Funds</b>	\$22,126	\$24,953	\$21,233
<b>Grand Total, Forest Service</b>	<b>\$572,300</b>	<b>\$398,907</b>	<b>\$294,932</b>

**Principle Programs to Achieve Goal 2**

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

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

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

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

Forest Service Research and Development provides science, management, and technology services to forest and rangeland owners, managers, policy makers, scientists, and the public so they can manage and use forest and rangeland resources to improve the standard of living and quality of life for current and future generations.

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

## Goal 2 – Key Performance Measure Assessment

**Objective 2.1** *Provide a reliable supply of forest products over time that is consistent with achieving desired conditions on NFS lands and helps maintain or create processing capacity and infrastructure in local communities.*<sup>1,2</sup>

	Baseline	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Actual	FY2009 Plan	FY2009 Actual	Percent of Target Achieved	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target	FY2012 Goal
2.1.a. Amount of wood fiber provided each year to help meet the Nation's demand for forest products in an environmentally sustainable manner									
CCF	5,400,000	3,111,523	4,753,979	4,994,500	4,829,254	97%	5,093,400	4,800,000	4,800,000
MMBF	2,700	1,610	2,484	2,498	2,415	97%	2,546	2,400	2,400
2.1.b Number of green tons and/or volume of woody biomass from hazardous fuel reduction and restoration treatments on Federal land that are made available through permits, contracts, grants, agreements, or the equivalent	N/A	2,768,000	2,331,989	2,700,000	3,155,936	117%	2,700,000	2,700,000	2,700,000

<sup>1</sup> **Measure 2.1.a:** 1 CCF = 100 cubic feet; 1 MMBF = 1 million board feet; The 2011 target includes volume generated through salvage sales and treatments using regional K-V funds. Actual accomplishments will depend on volume generated as an outcome of integrated restoration treatments, especially those using stewardship contracts and agreements as a cost effective means to implement treatments. The 2012 target for measure 2.1.a was adjusted from the previously published target in the agency's strategic plan to take into account changes in direction, and to more appropriately reflect accomplishment expectations for 2012.

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

<sup>2</sup> In 2011, the Forest Service plans to shift resources from timber management toward stewardship contracting.



## Appropriation

## National Forest System

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Enacted	Pay & Other Cost Changes	Program Changes	FY 2011 President's Budget	Percent of Program Change
<b>National Forest System</b>						
Annual Appropriations	\$1,509,805	\$1,551,339	\$14,155	\$20,225	\$1,585,719	1%
Supplemental & Emergency Funding	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
<b>National Forest System Total</b>	<b>\$1,509,805</b>	<b>\$1,551,339</b>	<b>\$14,155</b>	<b>\$20,225</b>	<b>\$1,585,719</b>	<b>1%</b>
Annual Appropriation FTEs	11,445	11,302			11,085	
Supplemental & Emergency Funding FTEs	34	0			0	
<b>Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)</b>	<b>11,479</b>	<b>11,302</b>			<b>11,085</b>	
<b>National Forest System</b>						
Integrated Resource Restoration	\$0	\$0	\$6,056	\$687,716	\$693,772	0%
Land Management Planning	\$48,833	\$45,917	\$440	-\$399	\$45,958	-1%
Inventory & Monitoring	\$167,580	\$170,502	\$1,297	-\$1,807	\$169,992	-1%
Recreation, Heritage & Wilderness	\$277,635	\$285,117	\$3,035	\$5,000	\$293,152	2%
Wildlife & Fisheries Habitat Management	\$139,385	\$143,014	\$0	-\$143,014	\$0	-100%
Grazing Management	\$50,000	\$50,714	\$559	-\$765	\$50,508	-2%
Forest Products	\$332,666	\$336,722	\$0	-\$336,722	\$0	-100%
Vegetation & Watershed Management	\$180,437	\$187,960	\$0	-\$187,960	\$0	-100%
Minerals & Geology Management	\$85,470	\$87,240	\$716	-\$590	\$87,366	-1%
Landownership Management	\$93,299	\$95,606	\$951	-\$1,234	\$95,323	-1%
Law Enforcement Operations	\$135,500	\$145,047	\$1,101	\$0	\$146,148	0%
Valles Caldera National Preserve	\$4,000	\$3,500	\$0	\$0	\$3,500	0%
Rescission of Prior Year Unobligated Balances	-\$5,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%

Table Notes: National Forest System total authority does not match the printed President's Budget; the amount displayed will be in the forthcoming Errata to the President's Budget.

Wildlife & Fisheries Habitat Management, Forest Products, and Vegetation & Watershed Management BLIs have been incorporated into the Integrated Resource Restoration.

### The National Forest System and Programs

The FY 2011 President's Budget proposes \$1,585,719 for the National Forest System, a \$20 million program increase from FY 2010. The National Forest System (NFS) appropriation provides funds for the stewardship and management of the 193 million acres of national forests and grasslands. The requested funds provide for pay costs and provide for the planning, assessment, and conservation of ecosystems while delivering multiple public services and uses. Following Secretary Vilsack's vision, the Forest Service has placed a focus on improving the health of its watersheds, restoring ecosystem functions, increasing forests' resiliency to climate change, and creating vibrant local economies. Management of these natural resources requires the complex integration of many different program areas. The suite of NFS programs support the planning, coordination, and implementation of activities which foster recreational opportunities for the public, energy for the Nation, timber and non-timber forest products, habitat for wildlife, forage for domestic animals, water-quality protection and improvement, and job creation. These activities are managed to meet the needs of the Nation while maintaining or improving the health of the land and protecting the environment.

## Integrated Resource Restoration

The Forest Service proposes a restructuring of the agency budget that better characterizes the scope of the work that the agency intends to perform in FY 2011. The budget proposes a new budget line item within the NFS account, Integrated Resource Restoration, which combines the Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management, Forest Products, and Vegetation and Watershed Management budget line items; includes the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund; and adds a new Priority Watershed and Job Stabilization initiative. Restoration projects aimed at repairing damage to the natural diversity and ecological dynamics of national forests will require focusing Forest Service resources to support more watershed and ecosystem improvement efforts and integrating stewardship activities, such as reforestation, mechanical removal of timber, road decommissioning, and wildlife habitat improvement. The consolidation of these programs will allow the agency to refocus its resources on enhancing forest and watershed resiliency, preventing the loss of large carbon sinks, and maintaining jobs. This change will also enhance the agency's ability to use stewardship contracting to meet restoration objectives and will reinforce the cultural transition of the agency toward harvesting forest products for forest health, ecosystem, or watershed benefit.

The FY 2011 President's Budget represents a change in the management perspective of the national forests that reflects current science and the need for sustainable economic development. Science will identify which forest landscapes are in greatest need of restoration and the type of management that will be needed. Restoration projects designed to meet these needs are highly diverse and include a variety of labor-intensive and equipment-intensive activities such as mechanical removal of vegetation, removing roads, or plantings along streams—activities that support forest-based industries and lead to jobs. Establishment of a single budget line item (BLI) for national forest restoration allows the Forest Service to refocus its resources on enhancing water quality, forest health, and resilience. A single BLI enhances administrative efficiency by reducing the number of accounting codes and reflects economies of scale available when projects are focused on a large land base. This change will also enhance the agency's ability to simplify and standardize Federal contract requirements.

The FY 2011 budget directs \$694 million to Integrated Resource Restoration, which includes funding for the Restoration and Management of Ecosystems, the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund, and the Priority Watershed and Job Stabilization initiative. These programs demonstrate the agency's transition to working and thinking at a landscape scale.

*Restoration and Management of Ecosystems* – The budget proposes \$604 million to fund the treatment of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems to sustain or restore watershed function and resilience. Some of the key actions to be funded under this activity are reforestation projects, watershed improvement activities, and habitat improvement projects that can demonstrate immediate increases in wildlife or fish populations or ranges, e.g. fish barrier removal. Stewardship contracts and agreements will be one of the main authorities used to manage natural resources. Forest products removed in restoration activities will not only look to traditional markets but also include a focus on new and emerging markets.

*Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund* - Using the authorities provided through Title IV of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (16 U.S.C. 7301), the Forest Service budget provides full funding (\$40 million) for the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration fund. This fund will be used for ecological treatments contributing to significantly improving watershed conditions, creating landscapes that are more resilient to climate change, and reducing fire risk. Through collaboration with stakeholders, at least ten landscape-scale projects will be cost-shared.

*Priority Watersheds and Job Stabilization* – Under this \$50 million initiative, rapid watershed assessments will be conducted of all NFS lands; the agency will prioritize watershed improvement work; and work that can demonstrate a change in watershed condition will be funded in a variety of watersheds across the country. Priorities will be informed by identification in the State Forest Assessments, watershed condition, costs, and input from local communities. Under this initiative Forest Service will also conduct an assessment of the agency’s likely biomass outputs for the next ten years to inform and support biomass utilization sites, and will issue a scattering of stewardship contracts (up to ten years in duration) to create and secure green jobs in the places where long-term investments in infrastructure are most needed. Creating job opportunities for youth in rural areas will be an important part of this initiative. In order to advance projects expeditiously the agency is proposing a streamlined objection process through which administrative challenges are heard under established timelines.

## Budget Line Item      Integrated Resource Restoration

	(dollars in thousands)					
	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Enacted	Pay & Other Cost Changes	Program Changes	FY 2011 President's Budget	Percent of Program Change
Integrated Resource Restoration						
Annual Appropriations	\$0	\$0	\$6,056	\$687,716	\$693,772	0%
<b>Integrated Resource Restoration Total</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$6,056</b>	<b>\$687,716</b>	<b>\$693,772</b>	<b>0%</b>
Annual Appropriation FTEs	0	0			5,010	
<b>Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>			<b>5,010</b>	
Integrated Resource Restoration						
Restoration & Management of Ecosystems	\$0	\$0	\$6,056	\$597,716	\$603,772	0%
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$40,000	\$40,000	0%
Priority Watersheds & Job Stabilization	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$50,000	\$50,000	0%

  

	FY2006 Actual	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Actual	FY2009 Actual	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
<b>Integrated Resource Restoration</b>						
Number of watersheds in Condition Class 1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,185	4,275
Number of watersheds in Condition Class 2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6,911	6,836
Number of watersheds in Condition Class 3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,455	3,440
Acres treated annually to sustain or restore watershed function and resilience	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,000,000

### FY 2011 Program Changes

The FY 2011 President's Budget proposes establishment of the Integrated Resource Restoration budget line item (BLI) by combining the Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management, Forest Products, and the Vegetation and Watershed Management BLIs. Also included in this program is the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund (CFLRF) and the Watershed Improvement and Job Stabilization program.

The establishment of this new BLI will facilitate implementation of the USDA priority for focused, large-scale ecosystem restoration and provide ecosystem services that are important to the public including clean and abundant water, renewable energy from biomass, restored wildlife and fish habitat, and resilient forests and rangelands. Restoration projects aimed at repairing damage to the natural diversity and ecological dynamics of national forests will require focusing Forest Service resources to support more watershed and ecosystem improvement efforts and integrating stewardship activities, such as reforestation, mechanical removal of timber, road decommissioning, and wildlife habitat improvement. The consolidation of these programs will allow the agency to refocus its resources on enhancing forest and watershed resiliency, preventing the loss of large carbon sinks, and maintaining jobs. Timber removal will occur predominately within the context of larger restoration objectives, most usually through the use of stewardship contracts or agreements. This change will also enhance the agency's ability to meet restoration objectives and will provide for the harvesting of forest products as a component of restoration activities that enhance forest health, ecosystem, or watershed conditions.

The President's Budget proposes \$693,772,000 for Integrated Resource Restoration in FY 2011. Funds will be targeted to restore watershed health, and ecosystem function, and priority will be given to projects that are collaborative and part of an all-lands, large-scale conservation strategy. Priority will be implementing integrated ecosystem restoration projects on targeted watersheds at the hydrologic unit code

(HUC) 6 level, with the goal of improving the targeted watersheds' condition classes. The intent is to recognize the challenges ahead due to the effects of climate change, and to prioritize and facilitate integrated restoration efforts to address these impacts.

A broad array of management activities are involved in treating National Forest System lands to meet watershed and ecosystem sustainability and restoration goals and will have multiple benefits. Four performance measures will communicate accomplishments from Integrated Resource Restoration funds: *Number of Watersheds in Condition Class 1; Number of Watersheds in Condition Class 2; Number of Watersheds in Condition Class 3; and Acres treated annually to sustain or restore watershed function and resilience.* These measures reflect cumulative program planning and execution. The activities included in the Integrated Resource Restoration program are discussed in the Program Description section, below. Accomplishments for the performance measures historically tracked under the FY 2010 budget structure will continue to be tracked for program management purposes. However, successful implementation will be determined by long-term improvements in the condition class of the watersheds.

Management priorities and actions funded under these activity areas include:

*Restoration and Management of Ecosystems* – The request will directly fund treatment of an estimated unified accomplishment of 2,000,000 acres of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems to sustain or restore watershed function and resilience. Approximately 970,000 acres will be funded directly by Integrated Resource Restoration funds. An additional 265,000 acres are projected utilizing permanent appropriations and trust funds; 565,000 acres are projected from other programs such as Hazardous Fuels; and 200,000 acres will be restored through work with partners. The agency will continue to integrate accomplishment of high-priority terrestrial and aquatic ecosystem restoration needs with road maintenance and decommissioning, Forest Health, hazardous fuels reduction, and other management activities funded through other program appropriations. Partnerships are essential in meeting mutual restoration objectives and accomplishing landscape-scale restoration across jurisdictional and ownership boundaries. Forest Service will emphasize reforestation projects and habitat improvement projects that can demonstrate immediate improvements in wildlife or fish habitat.

Stewardship contracts and agreements will be the primary means of managing natural resources and includes a focus on new and emerging markets for wood removed in restoration activities (including use of woody biomass for energy), in addition to more traditional markets. This focus will create green jobs and promote a diverse forest products industry to support sustainable communities and the forest contractor infrastructure needed to perform critical restoration work. The Forest Service can provide opportunities to achieve land and natural resource management goals while promoting closer public-private working relationships through stewardship contracts and agreements by using the value of forest products to offset the cost of services.

Non-stewardship timber sales paid for under this activity may still be used to meet some habitat improvement, watershed enhancement, or other forest restoration objectives. Most often, restoration projects designed to meet science-informed restoration requirements will use stewardship contracts to conduct restoration activities, such as mechanical removal of vegetation, decommissioning roads, or plantings along streams – activities that support forest-based industries and lead to jobs. Timber sale contracts will remain an important tool to achieve restoration objectives and will be used when they are determined to be the best tool available. There will be less emphasis on pure timber sales and more emphasis on multi-purpose timber sales to achieve restoration objectives.

*Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund* – Congress, under Title IV of Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009, established the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund (CFLRF). The Forest Service budget provides full funding of \$40 million for CFLRF. The purpose of the CFLRF is to encourage collaborative, science-based ecosystem restoration of priority forest landscapes. This will be accomplished through a process that encourages ecological and economic sustainability, leverages national resources with local and private resources, re-establishes natural fire regimes, tracks performance, and uses of forest restoration byproducts to offset treatment costs.

This fund will be used for ecological treatments contributing to significantly improving watershed conditions, creating landscapes that are more resilient to climate change, and reducing fire risk. Through collaboration with stakeholders, at least ten landscape-scale projects will be cost-shared.

*Priority Watershed Restoration and Job Stabilization* – Funds will be spent on proposed watershed restoration projects that will be selected through a nationally prioritized process and based on a rapid watershed assessment. This initiative is a pilot program that will use a national competitive process to:

- Identify a minimum of three key watersheds of national significance in need of improvement;
- Provide for landscape scale restoration (large acreages); and
- Lead to increased employment and outputs of forest products and biomass available for sustainable economic development.

Under this \$50 million initiative, work that can demonstrate a change in the condition class of a watershed will be funded in a variety of areas across the country. Priorities will be informed by identification in the State Forest Assessments, watershed condition, costs, and input from local communities. Restoration projects will include riparian corridor improvements, fish and wildlife habitat improvements, exotic species eradications, non-system road decommissioning, putting system roads into storage, and fuels treatments, specifically for reducing the potential effects that fires pose to water quality.

Under this initiative Forest Service will also conduct an assessment of the agency's likely biomass outputs for the next ten years to inform and support biomass utilization sites, and will issue a scattering of stewardship contracts (up to ten years in duration) to create and secure green jobs in the places where long-term investments in infrastructure are most needed. Creating job opportunities for youth in rural areas will be another important component of this initiative.

In order to advance projects expeditiously the agency is proposing a streamlined objection process through which administrative challenges are heard under established timelines, prior to projects commencing. Projects remain subject to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969.

## **Program Description**

### **Program Overview**

The Integrated Resource Restoration program is the foundation for the watershed, fish and wildlife, forest, and rangeland restoration and enhancement activities on NFS lands. Restoration and maintenance of sustainable landscapes and watersheds requires a holistic approach and includes actions to restore or sustain water quality and watershed processes; soil condition, stability and productivity; vegetative composition and condition; air quality; fish and wildlife habitat and populations; and aquatic ecosystem connectivity. The program directly funds watershed-scale restoration projects and leverages accomplishment of additional restoration objectives through program integration and partnerships. Management priority for the program is to focus activities in specific areas, whether forests, landscapes,

or watersheds, to address the problems posed with the appropriately scaled, identified treatment, with the goal of creating healthy ecosystems, restoring landscapes, and improving watersheds. These investments will help sustain and restore the core components of functioning ecosystems, enhance watershed resilience in the face of climate change, and help meet the increasing demand for water resources.

Program appropriations fund management actions to improve water quality, quantity, and timing of stream flows; provide clean air; restore, recover, and sustain wildlife and fish – particularly rare animal and plant species –and those of economic significance to local communities, States and tribes; improve and restore range and forest vegetation conditions; control noxious weed and invasive species; mitigate and facilitate adaptation to the effects of global climate change; and provide effective long-term carbon sequestration.

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

*Restoration and Management of Ecosystems* - Aquatic ecosystems management and restoration, includes actions to improve and restore fisheries habitat for native and endangered species such as improving water quality, substrate, streambank, riparian and watershed habitat conditions; controlling aquatic invasive species; increasing fishing opportunities and access; monitoring species status and project effectiveness; and reducing stream habitat fragmentation primarily by identifying priorities for restoring fish passage.

#### **Rare Plants and Steelhead**

The Gifford Pinchot National Forest is responding to the effects of climate change by restoring key wetlands and native riparian plant communities along Trout Creek, which has critical habitat for the federally-listed Lower Columbia River steelhead. In addition to providing shade and moderating stream water temperatures, habitat conditions will be favorable to several sensitive plant species, including the coldwater *Corydalis*, and rare species of mosses and lichens.

Terrestrial ecosystem management and restoration includes the maintenance or improvement of wildlife habitat including threatened, endangered, and sensitive species; forest and rangeland vegetation improvement activities including prescribed fire and other mechanical treatments that improve resilience to impact by drought, insects, and disease;

#### **Longleaf Pine Biological Diversity**

In the Southern Region, hundreds of thousands of acres were treated in short- and longleaf pine habitat benefiting a number of the 29 Federally-listed species that are part of the longleaf pine ecosystem including the red-cockaded woodpecker, gopher tortoise, and rough-leaf loosestrife.

reforestation actions to restore and maintain appropriate vegetation type and cover on forest lands; timber sale planning and preparation with a strong emphasis on utilization of stewardship contracts and agreements for the purpose of restoring forest vegetation and watershed condition; administration of personal-use permits for firewood, Christmas trees, and other special forest and botanical products; management and treatment of noxious weeds and invasive species including the prevention, detection, containment, and eradication of invasive plant,

vertebrate, non-vertebrate and pathogen infestations; conservation, maintenance and restoration of the soil resources that sustain healthy watersheds by reducing soil compaction and treating sediment sources; and managing and protecting air quality including review of State prepared regional haze implementation plans; review of Prevention of Significant Deterioration permits; and monitoring of air quality effects including visibility.

*Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund* – Forest Landscape Restoration Act (16 U.S.C. 7301-7304) (Pub. L. 111-11, Title IV, March 30, 2009, 123 Stat. 1141). This Act authorizes the ecosystem restoration of priority forest landscapes. The Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration (CFLR) Program funds treatments that help recover ecosystem resilience and adaptive capacity of ecosystems that have been degraded, damaged, or destroyed. The CFLR Program may be used to pay

for up to 50 percent of the cost of carrying out and monitoring ecological restoration treatments that occur primarily on National Forest System (NFS) lands. Funds may be used to restore natural fire regimes, improve wildlife corridors, make forests resilient to insect pests and disease, and control invasions of exotic species. These restoration projects will be of at least 50,000 acres in size. Potential projects must be proposed through multi-stakeholder collaborative planning. No more than \$4 million of funds can be used for an individual project. Land areas for consideration must have a substantially complete restoration strategy, be primarily composed of forested National Forest System land, and be accessed by wood-processing infrastructure to use the woody biomass and small-diameter wood removed during ecological restoration treatments.

*Priority Watersheds and Job Stabilization* – This activity also funds the restoration and maintenance of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, but focuses on watershed health and job creation. Under this initiative, Forest Service will conduct rapid watershed evaluations of all NFS lands. Each national forest will conduct an evaluation of its watersheds (6<sup>th</sup> Code HUC in size) in less than three days and place each watershed into a more refined condition class that weighs the compilation of factors that influence watershed health. A strategic framework for assessing watersheds will be developed and used across the System to ensure consistency in evaluation. Priorities will be informed by identification in the State Forest Assessments, watershed condition, costs, and input from local communities. Also Forest Service will establish a monitoring program so that in five years the agency will be able to tune and support its risk-based approach to assessing and improving watershed condition. Watershed restoration work will be prioritized based on the ability to improve the condition class of a watershed, or maintain the watershed in its current class.

This activity also supports biomass utilization and exploring ways to use biomass outputs to create and secure green jobs in the places where long-term investments in infrastructure are most needed.

Creating job opportunities for youth in rural areas is also an important part of this activity, and can be expediently and effectively accomplished by leveraging non-Federal resources for employment opportunities such as trail crews.

All projects funded under this initiative would be subject to a new streamlined “objection process” that the Forest Service would like to pilot.

### **Allocation and Integration**

The focus for all three activities is on watershed and ecosystem restoration projects implemented through an integrated suite of activities in targeted areas. Primary emphasis is on aquatic and terrestrial processes, conditions, and risks that can be influenced by Forest Service management activities.

*Restoration and Management of Ecosystems* - Allocations to the regions represent a strategic investment of financial resources focused on sustaining, improving, and restoring our natural resources. Allocations will emphasize priority needs for watershed restoration and the need to sustain contributions to local communities and jobs, consideration of resource needs such as threatened, endangered, and sensitive species, air quality, invasive species, and those activities that are critical to the overall management of the national forests and grasslands. Allocations will also consider performance and accountability, partnerships, program management opportunities and needs, and the relative significance of watershed restoration priorities and opportunities. Adjustments may be made between regions based on capability information submitted by the regions, and to mitigate situations where proposed allocations would create an undesirable regional program. Some focusing of efforts will occur so that very large regions of the Country enjoy more attention than others. The longleaf pine ecosystem of the South or the portions of the Rocky Mountains impacted by bark beetles are



example areas. While the emphasis is on implementing restoration activities in priority areas (either at the forest level or at the national level), funds will also support core operations and management functions to prevent decline in the health and condition of the NFS ecosystems, lands, and wildlife and fisheries that inhabit these lands.

Integration and collaboration with other programs not included in the Integrated Resource Restoration BLI is an important aspect of implementing management activities. Habitat restoration projects that benefit terrestrial species are enhanced and expanded by combining efforts with the Wildland Fire Management-Hazardous Fuels, and the State and Private Forestry-Forest Health programs. Aquatic species and their habitats also benefit from combining efforts with the Capital Improvement and Maintenance-Legacy Roads and Trails program. Coordinating efforts with the State and Private Forestry programs can result in a synergistic effect in restoring priority watersheds on a landscape scale.

*Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund* - Projects would be proposed by regional foresters and allocations would be made based on project selection by the Secretary of Agriculture, as advised by an advisory committee.

*Watershed Improvement and Job Stabilization* – The agency will identify areas in most urgent need of restoration, through the Watershed Condition Assessment process - a rapid watershed evaluation method. The Watershed Condition Assessment would establish a systematic process to classify watershed condition that would be applied on all National Forest System lands. Benefits of such a classification include a national snapshot of current watershed condition, the ability to track changes over time, the data to evaluate costs and outcomes for performance accountability, and a consistent process for addressing watershed condition in land management plans. The watersheds identified as most important to the public and as having the most cost effective treatments needed to improve condition class would be brought forward for a more comprehensive evaluation. Proposed projects will be evaluated through a national prioritization process with final selections by the Chief of the Forest Service.

Selection of biomass projects will favor proposals that are coordinated with other Federal and State land management agencies, as well as tribes; accomplish management objectives with regard to forest function and health; create jobs or contribute to job stability; and create or maintain traditional forest products or biomass/renewable energy development. Non-timber, forest jobs will be prioritized using the proportion of non-Federal matching funds and the number of jobs for youth that will be generated.

### Partnerships

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

#### Preventing Aquatic Invasive Species

In collaboration with partners, the Willamette, Umpqua, Rogue River-Siskiyou and Deschutes National Forests launched a high-profile campaign to help stop the spread of aquatic invasive species. Through extensive outreach, and more than a dozen training sessions, the “Never launch a dirty boat” and “Stop the aquatic invaders” programs have reached thousands of boaters, fishermen, and other outdoor enthusiasts throughout the Pacific Northwest.

Successful partnerships and collaborative efforts have led to the improvement of millions of acres of terrestrial habitat, and thousands of miles of streams for imperiled, common, and economically significant species throughout the Nation. These partnerships have increased Forest Service capacity to perform habitat management through sizeable contributions of matching funds and in-kind support from external

partners. For decades, the agency has worked closely with State wildlife agencies; local communities; civic organizations; and national conservation-oriented organizations such as The Nature Conservancy, Trout Unlimited, The National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, Ducks Unlimited, and the National Wild Turkey Federation. Annually, external partners help the agency complete over 2,000 wildlife and fisheries projects on national forests and grasslands. The dollar and in-kind value of these efforts is typically over \$40 million annually.

The Forest Service has also entered into partnership agreements with several organizations (including American Forests, the National Arbor Day Foundation, and the National Garden Clubs) and businesses to increase the amount of NFS lands receiving reforestation treatments following catastrophic wildfires and other natural events. Through these partnerships, the Forest Service has planted over 6 million tree seedlings on approximately 15,000 acres.

## Appropriation

## Capital Improvement and Maintenance

(dollars in thousands)						
	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Enacted	Pay & Other Cost Changes	Program Changes	FY 2011 President's Budget	Percent of Program Change
<b>Capital Improvement &amp; Maintenance</b>						
Annual Appropriations	\$495,393	\$556,053	\$3,531	-\$121,191	\$438,393	-22%
Supplemental & Emergency Funding	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Supplemental & Emergency Funding - ARRA	\$650,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
<b>Capital Improvement &amp; Maintenance Total</b>	<b>\$1,145,393</b>	<b>\$556,053</b>	<b>\$3,531</b>	<b>-\$121,191</b>	<b>\$438,393</b>	<b>-22%</b>
Annual Appropriation FTEs	2,664	2,813			2,248	
Supplemental & Emergency Funding FTEs	31	0			0	
Supplemental & Emergency Funding - ARRA	25	113			0	
<b>Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)</b>	<b>2,720</b>	<b>2,926</b>			<b>2,248</b>	
<b>Capital Improvement &amp; Maintenance</b>						
Facilities	\$126,453	\$135,010	\$698	-\$4,270	\$131,438	-3%
Roads	\$228,825	\$236,521	\$1,465	-\$73,621	\$164,365	-31%
Trails	\$81,015	\$85,381	\$980	-\$3,300	\$83,061	-4%
Deferred Maintenance & Infrastructure Improvement	\$9,100	\$9,141	\$17	\$0	\$9,158	0%
Legacy Roads & Trails	\$50,000	\$90,000	\$371	-\$40,000	\$50,371	-44%

The FY 2011 President's Budget provides \$438,393,000 for the Forest Service's Capital Improvement and Maintenance programs, a program reduction of \$121,191,000 from FY 2010. Funds will be used to provide infrastructure that supports public, administrative, and recreation uses. The Budget also sets priorities for addressing deferred maintenance.

## Budget Line Item **Facilities**

(dollars in thousands)						
	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Enacted	Pay & Other Cost Changes	Program Changes	FY 2011 President's Budget	Percent of Program Change
Facilities						
Annual Appropriations	\$126,453	\$135,010	\$698	-\$4,270	\$131,438	-3%
<b>Facilities Total</b>	<b>\$126,453</b>	<b>\$135,010</b>	<b>\$698</b>	<b>-\$4,270</b>	<b>\$131,438</b>	<b>-3%</b>
Annual Appropriation FTEs	461	485			470	
<b>Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>485</b>			<b>470</b>	
Facilities						
Maintain Facilities	\$72,597	\$86,134	\$413	-\$6,588	\$79,959	-8%
Improve Facilities	\$53,856	\$48,876	\$285	\$2,318	\$51,479	5%

  

	FY2006 Actual	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Actual	FY2009 Actual	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
Facilities						
Facilities condition index		89%	89%	62%	87%	86%
Percent of facilities with "Good" or "Fair" condition rating		64%	66%	63%	66%	68%
Number of outdoor recreation facilities maintained to standard		9,770	10,231	10,129	10,533	11,680
FA&O facilities maintained to standard		N/A	11,881	11,024	11,457	12,663
					11,500	

### **FY 2011 Program Changes**

The FY 2011 President's budget proposes \$131,438,000 for Facilities, a program reduction of \$4,270,000 from FY 2010. The program priority is eliminating health and safety risks at agency owned buildings and recreation sites and reducing critical deferred maintenance on aging infrastructure, thereby improving the agency's ability to successfully perform its mission. Priority will be placed on repairing and improving those facilities—including buildings, water and wastewater systems, dams, and recreation sites—that receive public use and are critical to supporting agency operations, including those facilities that were built or restored from funding made available through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA).

Specific priorities within each activity include:

*Maintain Facilities* (-\$6,588,000) – This request provides \$79,959,000 for facility maintenance. Funds will provide for the maintenance of fire, administrative and other facilities (FA&O) and recreation facilities and sites. Priorities include conducting maintenance and repairs necessary to provide safe and healthful environments in which to work and to recreate. Facilities that house employees for long periods of time, store mission-critical equipment, and provide unique recreation experiences will continue to be prioritized for maintenance.

In FY 2009, the Forest Service maintained 10,533 recreation sites to standard, or 60 percent of the total recreation sites, accomplishing 105 percent of its target. It is expected that more sites will be improved in FY 2010 due to the expenditure of the remaining Recreation Enhancement funds that are directed towards reducing deferred maintenance at high priority fee sites. The agency also maintained to standard 11,457 administrative facilities or approximately 101 percent of the target.

*Improve Facilities* (+\$2,318,000) – This request provides \$51,479,000 to improve facilities. Priorities include replacing obsolete facilities and recreation sites that are critical to the agency mission, receive the highest use by the public and agency personnel, and are in the worst physical condition. New and replacement facilities are required to meet Silver Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) specifications ensuring facilities are constructed to be energy efficient and optimize the use of renewable resources.

In FY 2009, approximately 74 percent of projects identified on the major project list were accomplished on time and within budget. The remaining projects will be completed in FY 2010.

## **Program Description**

### **Program Overview**

The Facilities program supports agency mission activities by administering facilities and sites used for recreation, research, and FA&O purposes. FA&O facilities include fire facilities, such as airtanker bases, lookouts, airports, heliports, and fire management centers; administrative facilities, such as administrative offices (ranger district offices, forest supervisor offices, regional offices, research stations and laboratories), and service and storage buildings; and other facilities, such as telecommunication facilities, towers, dams, and recreation visitor centers. This program includes carrying out maintenance, capital improvement, and management on over 17,600 recreation sites and approximately 23,400 research, recreation, and other administrative buildings.

#### **Recreation Facility Savings**

As of the end of FY 2009, 115 national forests have completed a Recreation Facility Analysis. The value resulting from these analyses is demonstrated as follows:

	(\$ in millions)
Reduced Deferred Maintenance	\$ 80.3
O&M Cost Savings	\$ 29.5
<u>Increase Revenue</u>	<u>\$ 12.1</u>
<b>Total Benefits:</b>	<b>\$121.9</b>

The Facilities program consists of two activities. The terms “Capital Improvement” and “Maintenance” are used as defined by the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board (FASAB) Accounting Standards No. 6 (GPO # 041-001-00462-9).

*Maintain Facilities* – Maintenance is defined as the act of keeping fixed assets in acceptable condition. It includes repairs, preventive maintenance, replacement of parts and structural components. Maintenance projects for recreation developed sites, such as campgrounds and day-use sites, and FA&O facilities projects greater than \$250,000 are funded within this activity. Maintenance excludes operation costs. The maintenance of facilities is essential to reduce energy and water consumption across the agency, and to create a sustainable network of facilities that meet Forest Service needs while reducing their environmental and climate impact.

*Improve Facilities* – Capital improvement projects for FA&O and recreation sites are included in this activity. Capital improvements include construction of new facilities, alteration of existing facilities to change function, and expansion of facilities to change capacity to meet needs that are different from the original intent. Improvements are often required to expand public service capability or recreational opportunities. In many cases, capital improvements eliminate deferred maintenance.

**Allocation and Integration**

Allocations to the field are based upon the agency's FA&O master plans and the Recreation Facility Analysis (RFA) 5-year programs of work and address the Agency's long-term strategic asset management objectives. These objectives include reducing long-term operation and maintenance costs, reducing deferred maintenance, disposing of unnecessary assets, and identifying and mitigating significant potential threats to employee and public safety.

Facilities maintenance and improvement activities are also funded by the Deferred Maintenance and Infrastructure Improvement budget line item. FA&O facilities are also funded through the Facilities Maintenance Multi-program Assessment funds (see Special Exhibit - Facilities Maintenance Assessment); and Permanent Appropriation – Federal Land and Facility Enhancement Fund and the Operation and Maintenance of Quarters Fund. In addition to appropriated funds, annual maintenance and repairs to recreation facilities are also funded through other special authorities, including the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Fund and the Timber Sales Pipeline Restoration Fund. Through the use of these funds the Forest Service is able to operate and maintain many of its recreation facilities that might otherwise have been closed due to increasing costs.

**Partnerships**

The agency accomplishes valuable facility work by leveraging funds for completing these activities through partnerships. Volunteers, concessionaires, and other partners are engaged to enhance recreation experiences and help maintain nearly 70 percent of agency-owned recreation sites. The agency also co-locates with other Federal and non-governmental agencies to share facilities and thereby lower operation costs.

FY 2011 FACILITIES MAJOR PROJECT LIST (\$ in thousands)													
Region 1				FY 2011 Facilities Funding									
ID	State	Cong District	Forest/Lab	Project Name	Fire Fac? (Y/N)	REC Mtce.	REC Imp.	FA&O Mtce.	FA&O Imp.	TOTAL FAC. Mtce.	TOTAL FAC. Imp.	TOTAL FAC.	TOTAL RDS.
			Regionwide	Planning & Design*		\$ 46	\$ 135	\$ 116	\$ 91	\$ 162	\$ 226	\$ 388	\$ 388
			Regionwide	Minor Capital Improvement Projects**	N		\$ 712				\$ 712	\$ 712	\$ 244
R101	ID	1	Nez Perce	Red River H2O & Waste System Replacement	N			\$ 886		\$ 886		\$ 886	
R102	ID	1	Idaho Panhandle	Couer d'Alene Nursery Roof Replacement	N			\$ 498		\$ 498		\$ 498	
R103	MT	1	Regional Office	Aerial Fire Depot Siding	Y			\$ 274		\$ 274		\$ 274	\$ 274
R104	ID	1	Idaho Panhandle	Fennan HVAC Renovation	N			\$ 818		\$ 818		\$ 818	\$ 818
R105	MT	1	Lewis and Clark	Cave Mountain/West Fork Campground	N		\$ 266				\$ 266	\$ 266	\$ 350
TOTAL						\$ 46	\$ 1,113	\$ 2,592	\$ 91	\$ 2,638	\$ 1,204	\$ 3,842	\$ 873
													\$ 5,268
													\$ 1,161
													\$ 765

FY 2011 FACILITIES MAJOR PROJECT LIST (\$ in thousands)																
Region 3				FY 2011 Facilities Funding												
ID	State	Cong District	Forest/Lab	Project Name	Fire Fac? (Y/N)	REC Mtce.	REC Imp.	FA&O Mtce.	FA&O Imp.	TOTAL Mtce.	TOTAL Imp.	TOTAL FAC.	TOTAL RDS.	DEF. MTCE. ELIM.	Costs Beyond FY 2011 Facilities Roads	
			Regionwide	Planning & Design* Minor Capital Improvement Projects**		\$ 294	\$ 80		\$ 368	\$ 294	\$ 448	\$ 742		\$ 316	\$ 1,286	\$ 350
R301	NM	2	Cibola	Magdalena Administrative Site, Phase 2	N			\$ 3,324			\$ 3,324	\$ 3,324	\$ 450	\$ 535	\$ 3,133	\$ 100
R302	AZ	8	Coronado	Rose Canyon Campground, Phase 2	N	\$ 848				\$ 848		\$ 848	\$ 400	\$ 1,200	\$ 483	
TOTAL						\$ 1,142	\$ 80		\$ 3,692	\$ 1,142	\$ 3,772	\$ 4,914	\$ 850	\$ 2,051	\$ 4,902	\$ 450
Region 4				FY 2011 Facilities Funding												
ID	State	Cong District	Forest/Lab	Project Name	Fire Fac? (Y/N)	REC Mtce.	REC Imp.	FA&O Mtce.	FA&O Imp.	TOTAL Mtce.	TOTAL Imp.	TOTAL FAC.	TOTAL RDS.	DEF. MTCE. ELIM.	Costs Beyond FY 2011 Facilities Roads	
			Regionwide	Planning & Design* Minor Capital Improvement Projects**				\$ 250			\$ 250	\$ 250		\$ 360	\$ 5,615	
R401	ID	1	Payette	McCall Helibase Project <sup>1/</sup>	Y				\$ 2,060		\$ 2,060	\$ 2,060	\$ 1,950	\$ 4,000		
R402	UT		Ashley	Lucerne Campground	N	\$ 2,000			\$ 2,000			\$ 2,000		\$ 800		
R403	UT	2	Dixie	Reconstruction <sup>1/</sup>	N			\$ 1,425			\$ 1,425	\$ 1,425				
R405	ID	2	Caribou-Targhee	Cedar City Maintenance Shop	N			\$ 2,270			\$ 2,270	\$ 2,270				
TOTAL						\$ 2,000			\$ 6,005	\$ 2,000	\$ 6,005	\$ 8,005	\$ 1,950	\$ 5,160	\$ 5,615	
Region 5				FY 2011 Facilities Funding												
ID	State	Cong District	Forest/Lab	Project Name	Fire Fac? (Y/N)	REC Mtce.	REC Imp.	FA&O Mtce.	FA&O Imp.	TOTAL Mtce.	TOTAL Imp.	TOTAL FAC.	TOTAL RDS.	DEF. MTCE. ELIM.	Costs Beyond FY 2011 Facilities Roads	
			Regionwide	Planning & Design* Minor Capital Improvement Projects**					\$ 167		\$ 167	\$ 167	\$ 7	\$ 4,127	\$ 4,695	\$ 177
R501	CA	22	Angeles	Fox Airbase Improvements, Phase 1 <sup>1/</sup>	Y				\$ 2,000		\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000		\$ 1,336		
R502	CA	3	Mendocino	Upper Lake District Office Renovation	N			\$ 1,704			\$ 1,704	\$ 1,704	\$ 15	\$ 887		
R503	CA	3	Tahoe	Big Bend Engine Garage	Y			\$ 1,673			\$ 1,673	\$ 1,673		\$ 700		
R504	CA	2	Six Rivers	Mad River Duplex Renovation	N			\$ 395	\$ 365	\$ 395	\$ 365	\$ 365		\$ 365		
TOTAL						\$ 395	\$ 365	\$ 395	\$ 5,908	\$ 395	\$ 5,908	\$ 6,303	\$ 22	\$ 7,415	\$ 4,695	\$ 177



FY 2011 FACILITIES MAJOR PROJECT LIST (\$ in thousands)													
Region 6													
ID	State	Cong District	Forest/Lab	Project Name	Fire Fac? (Y/N)	FY 2011 Facilities Funding						DEF. MTCE. ELIM.	
						REC Mtce.	REC Imp.	FA&O Mtce.	FA&O Imp.	TOTAL Mtce.	TOTAL Imp.	TOTAL RDS.	Costs Beyond FY 2011 Facilities Roads
			Regionwide	Planning & Design*			\$ 192	\$ 260	\$ 80	\$ 272	\$ 532		\$ 4,242
			Regionwide	Minor Capital Improvement Projects**				\$ 225	\$ 225	\$ 225	\$ 225		\$ 160
R601	OR	2	Wallowa-Whitman	La Grande (OR) Air Tanker Base Apron Repair <sup>1/</sup>	Y			\$ 1,669		\$ 1,669			\$ 1,087
R602	OR	3	Mount Hood	Zigzag Ranger District Office Consolidation	N			\$ 1,400		\$ 1,400			\$ 302
R603	OR	4	Rogue River-Siskiyou	Union Creek Water System	N	\$ 580				\$ 580			\$ 308
R604	OR	4	Willamette	N Waldo-Islet Campground Water System	N	\$ 430				\$ 430			\$ 600
<b>TOTAL</b>						<b>\$ 1,010</b>	<b>\$ 192</b>	<b>\$ 1,929</b>	<b>\$ 1,705</b>	<b>\$ 2,939</b>	<b>\$ 1,897</b>		<b>\$ 6,699</b>
													<b>\$ 4,163</b>
Region 8													
ID	State	Cong District	Forest/Lab	Project Name	Fire Fac? (Y/N)	FY 2011 Facilities Funding						DEF. MTCE. ELIM.	
						REC Mtce.	REC Imp.	FA&O Mtce.	FA&O Imp.	TOTAL Mtce.	TOTAL Imp.	TOTAL RDS.	Costs Beyond FY 2011 Facilities Roads
			Regionwide	Planning & Design*				\$ 545		\$ 545			\$ 1,000
			Regionwide	Minor Capital Improvement Projects**									\$ 12,000
R801	KY	5th	Daniel Boone	Twin Knobs Accessibility	N	\$ 1,360				\$ 1,360			\$ 1,950
R802	NC	11th	North Carolina	Appalachian Ranger District Office	N			\$ 3,065		\$ 3,065	\$ 3,065		\$ 61
R803	FL	8th	Florida	Clearwater Lake Bathhouse	N	\$ 365				\$ 365			\$ 154
<b>TOTAL</b>						<b>\$ 1,725</b>		<b>\$ 3,610</b>		<b>\$ 1,725</b>	<b>\$ 3,610</b>		<b>\$ 3,165</b>
													<b>\$ 12,000</b>
Region 9													
ID	State	Cong District	Forest/Lab	Project Name	Fire Fac? (Y/N)	FY 2011 Facilities Funding						DEF. MTCE. ELIM.	
						REC Mtce.	REC Imp.	FA&O Mtce.	FA&O Imp.	TOTAL Mtce.	TOTAL Imp.	TOTAL RDS.	Costs Beyond FY 2011 Facilities Roads
			Regionwide	Planning & Design*		\$ 412				\$ 412			\$ 1,500
			Regionwide	Minor Capital Improvement Projects**									\$ 5,334
R901	MN	8	Superior	Elv National Air Tanker Base <sup>1/</sup>	Y			\$ 2,300		\$ 2,300	\$ 2,300		
R902	MN	8	Chippewa	Walker Administrative Site	Y			\$ 4,250		\$ 4,250	\$ 4,250		\$ 50
R903	MI	2	Huron Manistee	Baldwin/White Cloud Ranger District Administrative Site	Y			\$ 1,500		\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500		\$ 175
R904	WV		Monongahela	Lake Sherwood Campground	N	\$ 491				\$ 491			\$ 819
<b>TOTAL</b>						<b>\$ 903</b>		<b>\$ 8,050</b>		<b>\$ 903</b>	<b>\$ 8,050</b>		<b>\$ 5,399</b>
													<b>\$ 10,184</b>
													<b>\$ 1,575</b>

FY 2011 FACILITIES MAJOR PROJECT LIST (\$ in thousands)													
Region 10													
ID	State	Cong District	Forest/Lab	Project Name	Fire Fac? (Y/N)	FY 2011 Facilities Funding						DEF. MTCE. ELIM.	
						REC Mtce.	REC Imp.	FA&O Mtce.	FA&O Imp.	TOTAL Mtce.	TOTAL Imp.	TOTAL FAC.	TOTAL RDS.
			Regionwide	Planning & Design*			\$ 210	\$ 529	\$ 513	\$ 529	\$ 723	\$ 1,252	
			Regionwide	Minor Capital Improvement Projects**			\$ 675				\$ 675	\$ 675	
R1001	AK	1	Regionwide	Mountain Communication Sites	N			\$ 1,182		\$ 1,182		\$ 1,182	
R1002	AK	1	Tongass	Anan Administrative Facility	N				\$ 696		\$ 696	\$ 696	
R1003	AK	1	Tongass	Cascade Creek Bunkhouse Renovation	N			\$ 516		\$ 516		\$ 516	
R1004	AK	1	Tongass	White Sulphur Springs Reconstruction	N	\$ 463				\$ 463		\$ 463	
TOTAL						\$ 463	\$ 885	\$ 2,227	\$ 1,209	\$ 2,690	\$ 2,094	\$ 4,784	\$ 1,051
													\$ 8,575
Stations													
ID	State	Cong District	Forest/Lab	Project Name	Fire Fac? (Y/N)	FY 2011 Facilities Funding						DEF. MTCE. ELIM.	
						REC Mtce.	REC Imp.	FA&O Mtce.	FA&O Imp.	TOTAL Mtce.	TOTAL Imp.	TOTAL FAC.	TOTAL RDS.
			Stationwide	Planning & Design*				\$ 303	\$ 260	\$ 303	\$ 260	\$ 563	
			Stationwide	Minor Capital Improvement Projects**				\$ 328		\$ 328	\$ 328	\$ 328	
S01	AK	At Large	Pacific NW	Juneau Lab Collocation, Phase 2 1/2	N				\$ 4,960		\$ 4,960	\$ 4,960	
S02	OR	2	Pacific NW	LaGrande Warehouse Expansion	N			\$ 102	\$ 327	\$ 102	\$ 327	\$ 429	
S03	WI	7	Northern	Rhineland Lab Renovations	N			\$ 200	\$ 244	\$ 200	\$ 244	\$ 444	
S04	MS	2	Southern	Stoneville Lab Renovations	N			\$ 784	\$ 730	\$ 784	\$ 730	\$ 1,514	
S05	CO	4	Rocky Mountain	Ft. Collins Prospect Renovations	N			\$ 1,091	\$ 1,987	\$ 1,091	\$ 1,987	\$ 3,078	
S06	GA	12	Southern	Athens Lab Renovations	N			\$ 800	\$ 100	\$ 800	\$ 100	\$ 900	
S07	HI	2	Pacific SW	Hawaii Experimental Forest Infrastructure, Phase 3	N				\$ 500		\$ 500	\$ 500	
TOTAL								\$ 3,280	\$ 9,436	\$ 3,280	\$ 9,436	\$ 12,716	\$ 200
													\$ 5,117
													\$ 6,424
Northeastern Area													
ID	State	Cong District	Forest/Lab	Project Name	Fire Fac? (Y/N)	FY 2011 Facilities Funding						DEF. MTCE. ELIM.	
						REC Mtce.	REC Imp.	FA&O Mtce.	FA&O Imp.	TOTAL Mtce.	TOTAL Imp.	TOTAL FAC.	TOTAL RDS.
			Areawide	Planning & Design* 1/2					\$ 150		\$ 150	\$ 150	
TOTAL									\$ 150		\$ 150	\$ 150	
													\$ 825
													\$ 825

FY 2011 FACILITIES MAJOR PROJECT LIST (\$ in thousands)																
TOTALS FOR REGIONS, STATIONS, AREA, and TECH CENTERS					FY 2011 Facilities Funding							Costs				
ID	State	Cong District	Fores/Lab	Project Name	Fire Fac? (Y/N)	REC Mtce.	REC Imp.	FA&O Mtce.	FA&O Imp.	TOTAL Mtce.	TOTAL Imp.	TOTAL FAC.	TOTAL RDS.	DEF. MTCE. ELIM.	Beyond FY 2011 Facilities Roads	
				Regional Subtotal		\$ 8,271	\$ 5,072	\$ 7,378	\$ 30,759	\$ 15,649	\$ 35,831	\$ 51,480	\$ 6,710	\$ 41,780	\$ 58,448	\$ 4,938
				Stations Subtotal				\$ 3,280	\$ 9,436	\$ 3,280	\$ 9,436	\$ 12,716	\$ 200	\$ 5,117	\$ 6,424	
				Northeastern Area Subtotal					\$ 150		\$ 150	\$ 150			\$ 825	
				TOTAL, MAJOR PROJECT LIST		\$ 8,271	\$ 5,072	\$ 10,658	\$ 40,345	\$ 18,929	\$ 45,417	\$ 64,346	\$ 6,910	\$ 46,897	\$ 65,697	\$ 4,938
				Recreation Maintenance Under \$250,000		\$ 51,720				\$ 51,720		\$ 51,720				
				Washington Office		\$ 2,896	\$ 258	\$ 541	\$ 2,041	\$ 3,437	\$ 2,299	\$ 5,736				
				Albuquerque Service Center Business Management		\$ 4,987	\$ 422	\$ 886	\$ 3,341	\$ 5,873	\$ 3,763	\$ 9,636				
				TOTAL, OTHER PROGRAM SUPPORT		\$ 59,603	\$ 680	\$ 1,427	\$ 5,382	\$ 61,030	\$ 6,062	\$ 67,092				
				TOTAL FACILITIES MAJOR PROJECT LIST		\$ 67,874	\$ 5,752	\$ 12,085	\$ 45,727	\$ 79,959	\$ 51,479	\$ 131,438	\$ 6,910	\$ 46,897	\$ 65,697	\$ 4,938

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## Budget Line Item Roads

(dollars in thousands)						
	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Enacted	Pay & Other Cost Changes	Program Changes	FY 2011 President's Budget	Percent of Program Change
Roads						
Annual Appropriations	\$228,825	\$236,521	\$1,465	-\$73,621	\$164,365	-31%
<b>Roads Total</b>	<b>\$228,825</b>	<b>\$236,521</b>	<b>\$1,465</b>	<b>-\$73,621</b>	<b>\$164,365</b>	<b>-31%</b>
Annual Appropriation FTEs	1,409	1,447			987	
<b>Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)</b>	<b>1,409</b>	<b>1,447</b>			<b>987</b>	
Roads						
Maintain Passenger Car Roads	\$120,701	\$141,997	\$1,175	-\$10,673	\$132,499	-8%
Maintain High Clearance & Closed Roads	\$37,627	\$20,037	\$249	\$6,878	\$27,164	34%
Decommission Roads	\$4,172	\$4,851	\$41	-\$190	\$4,702	-4%
Improve Roads	\$66,325	\$69,636	\$0	-\$69,636	\$0	-100%

	FY2006 Actual	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Actual	FY2009 Actual	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
<b>Roads</b>						
Miles of passenger car roads receiving maintenance	43,073	39,453	46,247	50,592	50,889	31,280
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance	28,598	20,725	29,638	34,411	30,440	24,425
Miles of roads decommissioned	682	402	1,290	1,778	1,519	1,450
Miles of road reconstruction and capital improvement	179	617	3,501	4,352	5,225	1,270
Percent of road and trail rights-of-way acquired that provide public access through easement acquisitions or land adjustments	94%	90%	78%	67%	85%	85%

\*FY 2011 target for "Miles of road reconstruction and capital improvement" reflects unified accomplishments from work funded by other Capital Improvement and Maintenance programs.

Table Note: Table data includes ARRA accomplishments

### **FY 2011 Program Changes**

The FY 2011 President's budget proposes \$164,365,000 for Roads, a program decrease of \$73,621,000 from FY 2010. The agency will focus on the work related to ensuring public safety, resource protection, and critical access needs.

Specific priorities within each activity include:

*Maintain Passenger-Car Roads* (-\$10,673,000) – The request includes \$132,499,000 for the maintenance of passenger car roads. Considering all funding sources, the request will fund an estimated 31,280 miles of passenger-car roads maintenance of approximately 65,800 miles of road operated for passenger-car use. Priority projects include the maintenance necessary to meet Highway Safety Act requirements, emergency access for first responders, and escape routes in the event of wildland fire or other emergency situations. Effective passenger car road maintenance ensures that roads open for public and administrative travel comply with safety requirements and environmental protection laws, and are available for critical access needs.

*Maintain High Clearance and Closed Roads* (+\$6,878,000) – The request includes \$27,164,000 for the maintenance of high clearance and closed roads. The funding will provide maintenance for approximately 24,425 miles of road considering all funding sources. Currently there are approximately 209,640 miles of road operated for high clearance vehicle use and 99,760 miles of closed or stored roads within the NFS. Priority will be placed on maintaining roads identified as an open route on a Motor Vehicle Use Map and to minimize or correct the environmental effects to

resources, such as sediment loads in streams and lakes. Effective high clearance road maintenance ensures that roads open for public and administrative travels comply with environmental laws.

*Decommission Roads* (-\$190,000) – The request includes \$4,702,000 for decommissioning 1,450 road miles considering all funding sources. Priority will be placed on eliminating unneeded roads or portions of the existing transportation system that duplicate access or create extensive environmental degradation. Decommissioning unneeded roads and structures eliminates the environmental effects of such roads and is essential to operating a transportation system—within available funding—that is sustainable in a safe and environmentally acceptable manner. Priority will be placed on existing roads that have been identified for decommissioning as part of the Transportation Analysis Process.

*Improve Roads* (-\$69,636,000) – No funding is requested for the capital improvement of roads. The reduction reflects a curtailment in the construction of new roads and upgrading existing roads. The reduction reflects an emphasis on the maintenance of existing transportation system.

In FY 2009, the agency exceeded expected accomplishments in each of the four road maintenance and capital improvement performance measures. This was due in part to the additional funding received through the American Recovery and Reinvest Act (ARRA) appropriation and higher than anticipated partnership contributions. The Forest Service also removed, disposed or transferred 30 bridges; repaired 17 deficient or obsolete bridges; constructed 86 new bridges to replace existing bridges or major culverts; and constructed 3 new bridges. In addition, 14 stream crossings were constructed or reconstructed for aquatic passage with Roads program funds, 163 using Legacy Roads and Trails funds, 24 using ARRA funds, 24 using aquatic organism passage funds from the Federal Highway Administration through SAFETEA-LU, and an additional 46 from trust funds, integrated and partnership contributions for a total of 271 structures.

The agency acquired 145 of the road and trail rights-of-way that provide public access through easement acquisitions or land adjustments (63% of the target). The agency did not meet its target, in part due to the complexity of real estate transactions and final agreements between parties consuming more time than anticipated.

The following table shows the miles of unified accomplishment for each activity by funding source:

<b>FY 2009 Miles Accomplished by Funding Source</b>				
<b>Funding Source</b>	<b>Passenger Car<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>High Clearance<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>Decommissioning</b>	<b>Improvement</b>
Roads	36,117	22,764	304	1,391 <sup>2</sup>
Legacy Roads and Trails	666	1,196	929	1,025
ARRA	2,135	2,141	0	263
Other <sup>1</sup>	11,674	8,310	545	1,673 <sup>3</sup>
<b>Unified Total (miles)</b>	<b>50,592</b>	<b>34,411</b>	<b>1,778</b>	<b>4,352</b>

<sup>1</sup>Includes Permanent & Trusts Funds, Integrated, and Partnership contributions

<sup>2</sup>Includes 11 miles of new road construction.

<sup>3</sup>Includes 56 miles of new road construction, of which 53.8 miles from timber purchasers.

<sup>4</sup>Passenger car and High Clearance road maintenance reflects miles receiving maintenance.

## **Program Description**

### **Program Overview**

The National Forest Road System (NFRS) provides motor-vehicle access for management, protection, and public use and enjoyment of NFS lands. Virtually all activities on NFS lands require travel over the system, which consists of approximately 6,400 bridges and 375,200 miles of roads. In FY 2008, NFS lands had about 176 million visits.

The terms “Capital Improvement” and “Maintenance” are used as defined by the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board (FASAB) Accounting Standards No. 6 (GPO # 041-001-00462-9). System roads open for travel by passenger cars and other State highway legal vehicles (Maintenance Levels 3 – 5) are subject to the requirements of the Highway Safety Act. These roads provide access for emergency responders and are sometimes the only escape routes for forest users and local residents in the event of wildfire or other emergency situations. High clearance (Maintenance Level 2) and closed roads (Maintenance Level 1) are provided primarily for recreational access and administrative use.

The program is delivered through the following activities:

*Maintain Passenger Car Roads and Maintain High Clearance and Closed Roads* – These activities include the maintenance of existing system roads, bridges, and other vehicle access areas such as parking lots. Maintenance activities include the actions necessary to preserve or restore a road to its original service level and condition to provide acceptable service and achieve its expected life. This includes maintenance of the travel ways, roadside vegetation; drainage facilities; structures, including bridges; and traffic control devices, including signs and gates. Maintenance includes the replacement of deficient bridges or culverts necessary to comply with safety requirements and environmental protection laws. Maintenance also includes road management and transportation planning. Transportation planning (travel management) helps identify opportunities to reduce the number of open roads and determine the appropriate service level for the roads remaining to obtain a sustainable transportation system. Engineering support costs are included in this activity only for road work that qualifies as maintenance. Engineering support for timber sale contracts under this activity includes the design, cost estimates, contract preparation, and contract administration to assure applicable safety and environmental standards are met.

*Improve Roads* - These activities provide for capital improvements of system roads, including structures and other vehicle access areas such as parking lots. Capital improvements include adding new miles to the transportation system through new construction of roads and bridges, reclassifying unauthorized roads, and rights-of-way acquisition; changing the function of existing roads to accommodate different user types, such as changing a logging road to a recreation road; and increasing the capacity of an existing road, such as changing a single lane road or bridge to a two lane road or bridge. Engineering support costs are included in this activity only for road work that qualifies as a capital improvement. Engineering support for timber sale contracts includes the design, cost estimates, contract preparation, and contract administration to assure applicable safety and environmental standards are met.

*Decommission Roads* – Road decommissioning activities eliminate unneeded and unauthorized roads and restores land occupied by roads to a more natural state. Decommissioning of roads is not an allowable use of appropriations under the authorizing statute (23 USC 205). However, since FY 1991, language in annual appropriations bills has authorized use of a portion of Roads funds for decommissioning.

**Allocation and Integration**

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

The NFRS is an integral part of the rural transportation network and is operated and maintained to provide safe access for all resource program activities including terrestrial and aquatic ecosystem management programs (Integrated Resources Restoration and Hazardous Fuels Reduction), and programs that support public enjoyment by providing access to recreation sites, trailheads, and special areas (Recreation, Heritage and Wilderness; and Trails). A focus of these funds will be on the implementation of completed travel analyses. Coordination across multiple program areas is integral to successfully managing the NFRS to ensure the transportation system is adequate to meet those needs.

**Partnerships**

The National Forest Roads and Trails Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-657, 16 USC 535) authorizes cooperative construction and maintenance of road systems. Under this authority, the Forest Service enters into “Cooperative Road Construction and Use Agreements” (Cost Share Agreements) with the owners of large tracts of lands intermingled with NFS lands. The Forest Service also enters into “Forest Road Agreements” with public road authorities, such as States and counties, where NFS access, local residential access, and local commerce needs coincide. Tens of thousands of miles of NFS roads are included in agreements.

## Budget Line Item Trails

(dollars in thousands)						
	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Enacted	Pay & Other Cost	Program Changes	FY 2011 President's Budget	Percent of Program Change
Trails						
Annual Appropriations	\$81,015	\$85,381	\$980	-\$3,300	\$83,061	-4%
<b>Trails Total</b>	<b>\$81,015</b>	<b>\$85,381</b>	<b>\$980</b>	<b>-\$3,300</b>	<b>\$83,061</b>	<b>-4%</b>
Annual Appropriation FTEs	678	700			685	
<b>Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>700</b>			<b>685</b>	
Trails						
Maintain Trails	\$60,649	\$63,846	\$716	-\$1,320	\$63,242	-2%
Improve Trails	\$20,366	\$21,535	\$264	-\$1,980	\$19,819	-9%

  

Annual Output Measure	FY2006 Actual	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Actual	FY2009 Actual	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
Trails						
Miles of system trails maintained to standard	24,860	25,696	30,867	38,383	31,565	31,200
Miles of system trail improved to standard	1,410	1,594	1,410	1,473	925	900

Table Note: Data includes ARRA accomplishments

### FY 2011 Program Changes

The FY 2011 President's Budget proposes \$83,061,000 for Trails, a program reduction of \$3,300,000 from FY 2010. Priority will be placed on promoting public health and safety. This will include actions such as designating trails for motor-vehicle use consistent with the Travel Management Rule. Decreasing the backlog of deferred maintenance and improvements for trails continues to be a national priority. The program will continue to focus on management and protection of the national scenic and historic trails, including the newly established Arizona National Scenic Trail and the Pacific Northwest National Scenic Trail. The agency will establish and strengthen partnerships in trail stewardship, particularly those that provide for the delivery of youth programs. Specific priorities within each activity include:

*Maintain Trails* (-\$1,320,000) – This request includes \$63,242,000 to maintain trails. Funding will be used to maintain approximately 31,200 trail miles to standard, of which approximately 20 percent will be accomplished through the use of volunteers. In FY 2011, the agency will address approximately 21 percent of the total trail system miles through a unified program of work. Validation and improvement of basic trails inventory, and collection of trail assessment and condition survey data will also continue to be a priority to ensure that the agency has sound, accurate information on NFS trails. Trail maintenance reduces resource damage and improves safety conditions to provide a safe and a quality experience for trail users.

In FY 2009, the agency surpassed its target for the miles of system trails maintained to standard, accomplishing 123 percent of the target. The majority of this increase was due to funds provided through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) that were directed towards trail maintenance work across the nation.

*Improve Trails* (-\$1,980,000) – This request includes \$19,819,000 to improve trails. Funding will be used to relocate or construct approximately 900 miles of trails. The agency will conduct new construction on several National Scenic and Historic Trails, including the Florida National Scenic



Trail, the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail, and the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (see the Special Exhibit, National Scenic and Historic Trails, for more details on accomplishments and plans). Trail improvement helps ensure a safe and quality experience for trail users and protects watersheds.

In FY 2009, the agency surpassed its target for the miles of system trail miles improved to standard, accomplishing 153 percent of the target. The majority of this increase was due to the success of the Rocky Mountain Region in increased accomplishments through the use of partnerships.

## **Program Description**

### **Program Overview**

The Trails program ensures public safety and backcountry access through the operation, maintenance, rehabilitation, and improvement of NFS trails. NFS lands contain over 148,000 miles of trails, of which approximately 38,000 miles are currently meeting standard. About 32,000 miles of trails are inside wilderness areas. The NFS trails system accommodates roughly 50 million visitor-days of cross-country skiing, hiking, horseback riding, mountain biking, snowmobiling, and off-highway vehicle use each year. The Trails program ensures public safety and backcountry access through the operation, maintenance, rehabilitation, and improvement of NFS trails, serving a wide constituency of visitors at a relatively low cost.

The Trails program also administers National Scenic and Historic Trails, including the Appalachian National Scenic Trail, Continental Divide National Scenic Trail, Florida National Scenic Trail, Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail, Nez Perce National Historic Trail, Arizona National Scenic Trails, Pacific Northwest National Scenic Trail, and portions of an additional 15 other national scenic and historic trails. This administration is accomplished in coordination with other Federal public land agencies (see Special Exhibits for further detail.)

The Trails program is delivered through the two following activities. The terms “Capital Improvement” and “Maintenance” are used as defined by the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board (FASAB) Accounting Standards No. 6 (GPO # 041-001-00462-9).

*Maintain Trails* (both annual and deferred maintenance) – This activity includes the maintenance and operation of system trails, bridges, and trailheads. Maintenance activities include the actions necessary to preserve or restore a trail to its original condition in order to provide acceptable service and achieve the expected trail lifespan. Work includes clearing encroaching vegetation and fallen trees; and the repair, preventive maintenance, and replacement of trail signs, treadways, water drainage, and bridges. Trail maintenance also provides trail accessibility and promotes ecosystem health by protecting soil, vegetation, and water quality.

*Improve Trails* – Provides for the planning and design, new construction, alteration and expansion of trails, trail bridges, and trail components such as barriers, culverts, fencing, and viewing platforms. Unneeded and user created trails are eliminated under this program to benefit restoration of watersheds and wildlife. Work ensures trail systems are accessible, adequately designed, safe, and environmentally responsible. In many cases, capital improvements eliminate deferred maintenance.

### **Allocation and Integration**

Funding is allocated based on the existing miles of NFS trails, regional capability, and management of National Scenic and Historic Trails. While maintaining a base-level ability to maintain trails in all the

National Forests and Grasslands, a portion of the trails funding will be used to create jobs for youth in rural areas by leveraging resources. Priority will be given to the projects that leverage the most non-Federal dollars and create the most jobs. Trail maintenance and improvement is also funded by Capital Improvement and Maintenance - Deferred Maintenance and Infrastructure Improvement, Legacy Roads and Trails, and Permanent Appropriation – Roads and Trails (10 percent) Fund.

**Partnerships**

The Trails program leverages thousands of hours of trail work from volunteers and youth organizations to operate, maintain, and construct thousands of miles of trail each year. Trail crews are one of the primary means for the Forest Service to employ young adults and partner with local communities and interest groups. In FY 2009, partners contributed approximately \$4.2 million in funding for trail operations, and maintained and improved over 6,000 miles of trails.

## Budget Line Item      **Deferred Maintenance and Infrastructure Improvement**

(dollars in thousands)						
	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Enacted	Pay & Other Cost Changes	Program Changes	FY 2011 President's Budget	Percent of Program Change
Deferred Maintenance & Infrastructure Improvement						
Annual Appropriations	\$9,100	\$9,141	\$17	\$0	\$9,158	0%
<b>Deferred Maintenance &amp; Infrastructure Improvement Total</b>	<b>\$9,100</b>	<b>\$9,141</b>	<b>\$17</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$9,158</b>	<b>0%</b>
Annual Appropriation FTEs	19	16			11	
<b>Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>16</b>			<b>11</b>	

	FY2006 Actual	FY2007 Actual	FY2008 Actual	FY2009 Actual	FY2010 Target	FY2011 Target
<b>Deferred Maintenance &amp; Infrastructure Improvement</b>						
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance	N/A	0	44	16	50	50
Miles of passenger car roads receiving maintenance	N/A	0	174	80	175	160
Miles of road reconstruction and capital improvement	N/A	153	14	7	20	29
Miles of trails maintained to standard	N/A	0	50	11	50	50
Miles of system trail improved to standard	N/A	0	0	0	0	0
FA&O facilities maintained to standard	N/A	0	0	0	0	0
Number of outdoor recreation facilities maintained to standard	N/A	0	0	0	0	0

### **FY 2011 Program Changes**

The President's Budget proposes \$9,158,000 for Deferred Maintenance and Infrastructure Improvement, the same program level as FY 2010. Other appropriations, such as Facilities, Roads and Trails will contribute to the agency's efforts to reduce the deferred maintenance backlog. In FY 2011, the agency will evaluate the needs for funding under this program on a national scale and select priority projects for implementation. Priority projects will address the most critical health and safety infrastructure needs particularly in areas that are heavily used by the public and agency employees, such as replacement of deficient bridges and stream crossings, correcting health and safety deficiencies in buildings, campgrounds, and water and wastewater systems, and reconstruction and rehabilitation of trails and trail structures. When allocating FY 2011 Deferred Maintenance funding, Forest Service will give priority to projects that capitalize on technologies—such as rock crushers—that reduce deferred maintenance with cost effective methods.

### **Past Performance**

In FY 2009, the agency repaired or replaced 1 bridge, maintained 95 road miles, improved 24 road miles, and maintained 11 trail miles improving health and safety conditions for the public and employees. In addition, over \$8.3 million dollars of deferred maintenance was eliminated.

## **Program Description**

### **Program Overview**

The Deferred Maintenance and Infrastructure Improvement program provides the maintenance, repair, and improvement of the agency's infrastructure. This portfolio includes approximately 41,000 buildings, 5,000 water systems, 5,000 wastewater systems, 17,600 recreation sites, 148,000 miles of trails, 6,300 trail bridges, 6,300 road bridges, 375,200 miles of roads, and additional infrastructure features. This portfolio of assets currently has a backlog of \$5.3 billion in maintenance needs.

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

*Maintenance* - includes repairs, preventive maintenance, replacement of parts and structural components. Maintenance that is not performed as needed or scheduled is referred to as deferred maintenance. Deferred maintenance leads to deterioration of performance, increased costs to repair, and a decrease in the value of the infrastructure. Deferred maintenance complements the Facilities, Roads, Trails, and Legacy Roads and Trails programs and directs funds specifically toward reducing the backlog of deferred maintenance to ensure the safety of the recreating public, agency employees, volunteers, and contractors.

*Infrastructure Improvement* - includes the construction of new infrastructure, alteration of existing infrastructure to change its function, and the expansion of existing infrastructure to increase capacity. Improvements are often required to maintain public service capability or recreational opportunities. Capital improvement projects eliminate deferred maintenance and provide mission-critical infrastructure.

### **Allocation and Integration**

Funding is allocated specifically to reduce critical deferred maintenance. Condition assessment surveys drive management decisions and national allocations regarding construction, use, maintenance or decommissioning, and disposal of assets. Projects that will most greatly reduce the agency's total deferred maintenance will be given priority for funding.

In addition to Deferred Maintenance and Infrastructure Improvement, other programs and authorities are available to reduce deferred maintenance, including Capital Improvement and Maintenance – Facilities, Roads, Trails, and Legacy Roads and Trails programs; and Permanent Appropriations - Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Fund, Federal Land and Facility Enhancement Fund, Roads and Trails (10 Percent) Fund, and Operations and Maintenance of Quarters. Through the use of these funds, the Forest Service is able to direct additional resources that address the significant backlog of deferred maintenance on the agency's infrastructure.

### **Partnerships**

The program leverages funds through partnerships with non-profit organizations and volunteers. Additional leveraging is accomplished through concessionaire programs, user maintenance fees, and other partner-based work.

## Budget Line Item Legacy Roads and Trails

(dollars in thousands)						
	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Enacted	Pay & Other Cost Changes	Program Changes	FY 2011 President's Budget	Percent of Program Change
Legacy Roads & Trails						
Annual Appropriations	\$50,000	\$90,000	\$371	-\$40,000	\$50,371	-44%
<b>Legacy Roads &amp; Trails Total</b>	<b>\$50,000</b>	<b>\$90,000</b>	<b>\$371</b>	<b>-\$40,000</b>	<b>\$50,371</b>	<b>-44%</b>
Annual Appropriation FTEs	97	165			95	
<b>Total Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>165</b>			<b>95</b>	

	FY2006 Actual	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Actual	FY2009 Actual	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
<b>Legacy Roads &amp; Trails</b>						
Miles of passenger car roads receiving maintenance		N/A	N/A	633	666	900
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance		N/A	N/A	900	1,196	1,440
Miles of roads decommissioned		N/A	N/A	531	929	660
Miles of road reconstruction and capital improvement		N/A	N/A	631	733	1,560
Miles of trails maintained to standard		N/A	N/A	849	162	850
Miles of system trail improved to standard		N/A	N/A	22	28	45

### FY 2011 Program Changes

The President's Budget proposes \$50,371,000 for Legacy Roads and Trails, which reflects a program decrease of \$40,000,000 below FY 2010. This program will accomplish urgently needed road decommissioning for water quality protection, decommissioning of unneeded system and unauthorized roads, removal and/or replacement of stream crossings which act as barriers to aquatic organism passage, road and trail repair and maintenance in environmentally sensitive areas, and road repair and maintenance and associated activities on roads subject to recent storm damage.

In FY 2009, through the Legacy Roads and Trails program, the agency maintained 1,862 miles of road; decommissioned 929 miles of road and 5 bridges or major culverts; improved 733 miles of road; repaired or replaced 32 bridges or major culverts. In addition, the agency maintained 162 miles of trail to standard, improved 28 miles of trail and constructed or reconstructed 163 stream crossings for aquatic organism passage.

### Program Description

#### **Program Overview**

The Legacy Roads and Trails program, established by Congress in FY 2008, provides for urgently needed road decommissioning, where inaction can lead to water quality issues in streams and water bodies which support threatened and endangered species (TES) or community water systems; removal or replacement of stream crossing structures that are barriers to aquatic organism passage; road and trail repair and maintenance and associated activities in environmentally sensitive areas; and repair and maintenance on roads and trails subject to recent storm damage. These roads and trails have been identified as priority projects due to their immediate impact on water resources and ecosystem function.

The Legacy Roads and Trails program is delivered through the following activities:

*Maintain Passenger Car Roads, Maintain High Clearance and Closed Roads, and Maintain Trails.* – These activities include the maintenance of the traveled way; drainage facilities; and structures, including bridges in environmentally sensitive areas. Maintenance is intended to enhance water quality, restore aquatic passage, and protect NFS resources from road-related damage. Maintenance may include substantial reconstruction work.

*Decommission Roads* – Road decommissioning activities include restoring lands occupied by roads to a more natural state. Roads to be decommissioned include both system roads and unauthorized roads that exist on NFS lands that are adversely affecting TES or community water systems. Decommissioning of roads is normally not an allowable use of appropriations under 23 USC 205. However, Congress has included language in annual appropriations bills authorizing use of Capital Improvement and Maintenance funds for road decommissioning.

*Improve Roads and Improve Trails* - These activities include the replacement of bridges or major culverts that are barriers to aquatic organism passage, and road and trail surfacing for erosion protection (where surfacing was not provided under original construction).

#### Okanogan and Wenatchee National Forests

**The existing culvert on the Cub Creek was removed and replaced with a 26-foot span wood bridge resulting in the reduction of fine sediment deposits to the lower Chewuch River which provides spanning and rearing habitat for steelhead and spring chinook trout. The new structure will pass the 100-year flood event and aid in the effort to restore anadromous fish habitat in the Methow River basin.**



### Allocation and Integration

The water quality-limited stream segments as defined by Section 303d of the Clean Water Act are used to establish an estimated acreage of impaired watershed which is used as part of the allocation criteria in conjunction with the relative amounts of critical resource deferred maintenance on roads and trails. Adjustments may be made between regions based on capability information submitted by the regions and any unexpected storms resulting in critical damage unlikely to be reimbursed by the Federal Highway Administration's Emergency Relief for Federally Owned Roads (ERFO) program.

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

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

### Partnerships

The Legacy Roads and Trails program leverages road and trail work with partnership funds and in-kind contributions. Partnerships include volunteers, youth organizations, watershed groups, wildlife and fisheries organizations, tribes, and private landowners.

**Program Overview**

The Purchaser Election program supports construction and reconstruction of any permanent road or bridge required under the terms and conditions of timber sale contracts. When a small business timber purchaser is awarded a contract, the purchaser may elect to pay the Forest Service to construct or reconstruct specified roads in the timber sale contract to a standard necessary to harvest and remove timber and other forest products. The agency then uses the Purchase Election funds to contract for the required road work and administer the contract. To qualify for this program the estimated cost of road construction and/or reconstruction must exceed \$50,000. This program benefits both small timber contractors who might otherwise be unable to bid on Forest Service timber sales, as well as providing for appropriate road improvements preventing soil degradation, stream sedimentation, or other damages resulting from poor road construction and maintenance.

## Budget Line Item **Timber Salvage Sales**

Budget Line Item	(dollars in thousands)			
			<b>FY 2011</b>	
	<b>FY 2009 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2010 Enacted</b>	<b>President's Budget</b>	<b>FY2011 vs FY2010</b>
<b>Permanent Funds</b>				
Timber Salvage Sales				
New Budget Authority	\$23,867	\$32,000	\$23,000	-\$9,000
Program Level	\$33,233	\$34,200	\$34,000	-\$200
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	300	301	296	-5

New Budget Authority: Amounts equal actual or anticipated receipts for the fiscal year.

Program Level: Actual balance of obligations in FY 2009 and planned obligations for FY 2010 and FY 2011.

	<b>FY2006 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2007 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY2009 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2010 Target</b>	<b>FY 2011 Target</b>
<b>Timber Salvage Sales</b>						
Volume of salvage timber sold (hundred cubic feet (CCF))	1,862,175	978,050	871,054	588,081	390,432	500,000
Volume of salvage timber sold (million board feet (MMBF))	974	517	472	294	195	250

### **FY 2011 Program Changes**

The FY 2011 President's Budget proposes \$34,000,000 for the Timber Salvage Sales Fund, a decrease of \$200,000 from FY 2010. The funding will be used to analyze, prepare, and offer new timber salvage sales while administering timber salvage sales awarded in the recent past. Salvage sale treatments primarily follow recent fire and insect outbreaks in the west. It is expected that about 250 MMBF of timber volume will be sold in FY 2011, an increase of about 55 MMBF from the FY 2010 level.

### **Past Performance**

In FY 2009, the agency sold 294 MMBF and exceeded its planned salvage sale sold volume by 15 percent.

### **Authorities**

The National Forest Management Act of 1976 (16 U.S.C. 472a (h)). This Act authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to require purchasers of salvage timber to make monetary deposits in a designated Treasury fund to cover the costs for sale preparation and administration, and the engineering design and administration of any needed roads necessary for the harvesting of the salvage timber. Funds are available until expended.



**Program Overview**

The Salvage Sale program collects revenues from the sale of timber from dead and dying trees to prepare and administer future salvage timber sales, including engineering support. These revenues are deposited into the Salvage Sale Fund and are available to immediately respond to timber salvage opportunities. The removal of fire-damaged, diseased and insect-infested timber through timber sale contracts is a tool to reduce the potential for catastrophic wildland fires and other hazards associated with dead or dying timber. Timely salvage sales also help maximize the recovery of potentially lost timber product value, and through the collection of Knutson-Vandenberg Act funds, can provide for restoration of the affected area.

**Allocation and Integration**

Timber Salvage Sale funds are allocated based upon the amount of cash available in regional salvage accounts and the relative need for treatment each fiscal year. In addition to the Salvage Sale Fund, timber sales are funded through regular appropriations and other special authorities, including the Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund, the Knutson – Vandenberg Fund as amended, and the Stewardship Contracting Fund. All of these funds receive a portion of the revenues received from timber sales.

**Partnerships**

Implementation of salvage logging projects is highly dependent on the availability of local contractors that can perform the work as well as places willing to purchase the forest products. Otherwise, these projects would be cost-prohibitive to perform. Receiving facilities could include electric energy production facilities, sawmills, firewood processing plants, or paper mills.

## Budget Line Item                      Stewardship Contracting

	(dollars in thousands)			
	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 President's Budget	FY2011 vs FY2010
<b>Permanent Funds</b>				
Stewardship Contracting				
New Budget Authority	\$5,724	\$4,500	\$4,660	\$160
Program Level	\$3,286	\$6,590	\$6,000	-\$590
Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)	0	0	0	0

New Budget Authority: Amounts equal actual or anticipated receipts for the fiscal year.

Program Level: Actual balance of obligations in FY 2009 and planned obligations for FY 2010 and FY 2011.

	FY2006 Actual	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Actual	FY2009 Actual	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
<b>Stewardship Contracting</b>						
Acres of forest vegetation established	47	111	784	1,344	1,166	9,400
Acres of forest vegetation improved	13,008	14,275	15,854	16,338	23,573	165,000
Acres of noxious weeds/ invasive plant treatments	30	193	869	6,535	1,292	180,000
Acres of wildlife habitat restored or improved	4,022	12,196	5,804	36,334	8,630	100,000
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced	2	87	15	47	99	340
Miles of roads decommissioned	68	29	62	9	39	230
Miles of high clearance system roads improved	N/A	129	105	116	148	135
Miles of passenger car system roads improved	N/A	35	98	54	44	60
Volume of timber sold (hundred cubic feet (CCF))	471,996	655,072	678,328	743,417	825,000	4,000,000
Volume of timber sold (million board feet (MMBF))	241	331	339	372	413	2,000
Green tons of biomass made available for energy production	70,147	383,767	213,238	467,266	376,000	2,600,000
Acres of stewardship contracts / agreements awarded	60,344	77,676	65,890	88,304	121,000	600,000
Acres of hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic fires	44,313	49,938	58,067	69,607	86,339	300,000
Acres of wildland-urban interface (WUI) high-priority hazardous fuels treated	35,727	34,285	35,617	36,858	38,500	100,000
Number of stewardship contracts / agreements contributing to watersheds in fully functioning condition (number)	7	4	7	4	12	40

### FY 2011 Program Changes

The FY 2011 President's Budget proposes \$6,000,000 for Stewardship Contracting, a decrease in program of \$590,000 from FY 2010. The decrease is due to a projected decline in retained receipts in FY 2010. These funds become available when the project work exceeds the cost of the service work obtained under an integrated resource contract. This funding is used to improve, maintain, and/or restore forest and rangeland health; restore and maintain water quality; improve fish and wildlife habitat; reestablish native plant species; and reduce hazardous fuels that pose risks to communities and ecosystem values.

	<b>FY2006 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2007 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY2009 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2010 Target</b>	<b>FY 2011 Target</b>
<b>Knutson-Vandenberg Regional Work</b>						
Acres of forest vegetation established	39,641	6,134	151	99	500	0
Acres of forest vegetation improved	N/A	4,570	767	1,441	0	0
Forestlands treated to achieve healthier conditions	N/A	57,756	29,911	16,527	11,000	7,000
Volume of timber sold (hundred cubic feet (CCF))	621,919	716,408	340,738	183,920	335,755	300,000
Volume of timber sold (million board feet (MMBF))	329	372	179	92	168	150
Miles of property line maintained to standard	N/A	14	0	N/A	0	0
Miles of landownership boundary line marked/maintained to standard	N/A	36	6	17	0	0
Miles of property line marked to standard	N/A	22	0	N/A	0	0
Miles of high clearance system roads receiving maintenance	692	1,811	136	N/A	0	0
Miles of road maintenance	1,908	3,609	0	51	0	0
Miles of passenger car roads receiving maintenance	1,216	1,799	272	N/A	0	0
Acres of hazardous fuels treated to reduce risk of catastrophic fire	N/A	45,951	10,806	2,187	0	0
Acres of wildland-urban interface (WUI) high-priority hazardous fuels treated	110,893	35,588	5,549	91	0	0
Highest priority acres treated annually for noxious weeds and invasive plants on NFS lands	40,798	6,993	2,706	1,679	0	0
Acres of rangeland vegetation improved	860	0	0	103	0	0
Acres of watershed improvement	773	242	2	0	0	0
Acres of lake habitat restored or enhanced with non-Wildlife funds	12	345	0	0	0	0
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced	N/A	2	0	0	0	0
Acres of wildlife habitat (terrestrial) (TES and Non-TES) restored or improved with non-Wildlife dollars	N/A	9,769	46	147	0	0

### **FY 2011 Program Changes**

The FY 2011 President's Budget includes \$68,800,000 in the Knutson-Vandenberg (K-V) program to conduct sale area improvement work on timber sale areas on the national forests, an increase in program of \$600,000 from FY 2010. This funding will be used within timber sale areas to implement reforestation following timber harvest, as well as other sale area improvements approved in the related environmental analyses. The funding level represents the portion of the total required sale area improvement work planned for accomplishment in FY 2011.

There will also be \$10,000,000 available in the K-V Regional Work program, a decrease in program of \$6,700,000 from FY 2010. This work will primarily focus on vegetative treatments to meet forest health objectives, 150 MMBF of timber volume will be produced as part of these forest health treatments.

### **Past Performance**

Completion of K-V timber sale area projects is highly dependent upon the rate at which timber harvest units are harvested and accepted as completed. Factors include weather conditions that can slow down the rate of timber harvest and decisions made by the timber sale purchaser regarding which units are harvested in a given operating season. However, the deferred or delayed projects are completed in subsequent years as the K-V funds have already been collected to perform the work.

In FY 2009, for the K-V Regional Work program, the agency treated 16,527 high priority acres to meet forest health objectives or approximately 290 percent of the planned. The timber volume sold was approximately 92 MMBF, or approximately 76 percent of projected level.

### **Authorities**

The Act of June 9, 1930, (16 USC 576b) (P.L. 71-319, ch. 416, June 9, 1930, 46 Stat. 527), as amended by P.L. 94-588, 1976, and P.L. 109-54, Aug. 2, 2005. The Act, known as the Knutson-Vandenberg Act, established a special fund to collect a portion of timber sale receipts to pay for reforesting the area from which the timber was cut. The Act was amended in 1976 to allow the Forest Service to use these funds for other sale area improvement activities. The FY 2006 Interior Appropriations Act amended this authority to allow for the expenditure of unused funds, not needed to accomplish work on the sale area, on other areas “within the Forest Service region in which the timber sale occurred.”

### **Program Overview**

The following programs are included in this fund:

*Knutson-Vandenberg* – This program uses funds derived from timber sale revenues which are used for sale area improvement work within the timber sale area. Planned resource project work is documented in the sale area improvement plans and as determined by the project environmental analysis. The first priority for K-V program funds is reforestation of harvested areas. These funds can also be used to perform timber stand improvement and protection, and projects for the improvement of other resource values, including wildlife, soil, watershed, range, and recreation.

*Knutson-Vandenberg Regional Work* - The FY 2006 Appropriations Act expanded the authority to allow for the expenditure of unused funds, not needed to accomplish work on the timber sale area, on another area “within the Forest Service region in which the timber sale occurred.” Unused collections are generated when actual costs are less than planned costs. This new authority is used to accomplish watershed restoration; wildlife habitat improvement; control of insect, disease, and noxious weeds; community protection activities; and the maintenance of forest roads. To accomplish these objectives, K-V Regional Work program funds may be utilized for timber sale planning, preparation, administration, engineering support, and land line location.

### **Allocation and Integration**

The Knutson-Vandenberg program funding is allocated to the regions based upon cash collected on timber sale areas and the planned resource projects identified on approved sale area improvement plans. The Knutson-Vandenberg Regional Work program funds are allocated based upon cash availability, and where additional funding would effectively achieve the purposes of the authority.

### **Partnerships**

The K-V program has contributed to partnerships and productive working relationships with State fish and game agencies and organizations such as the Wild Turkey Federation, Quail Unlimited, and the Ruffed Grouse Society. These productive relationships and partnerships are critical in the identification and planning of some K-V funded projects.

- Annually updating cost allocation directions;
- Monitoring cost allocation data, cost pool transaction and accounting adjustments, and/or program changes to maintain financial integrity; and
- Conducting cost allocation compliance reviews at region, station, area, and national forest levels.

### **Cost Pool Policy Review**

The purpose of the cost allocation compliance reviews is to determine the consistency in which the field organization and the Washington Office (WO) headquarters implement cost-pool policy and to identify areas for improvement. The agency uses the information gathered from the reviews to improve the cost allocation process and update cost allocation directions for the following fiscal year.

### **Direct, Support, and Indirect Costs**

Forest Service definitions of direct and indirect costs are consistent with FASAB Statement #4. The agency published the definitions in the FY 2000 Budget Justification. The Department of Agriculture Chief Financial Officer and the Office of Management and Budget cleared, and the Government Accountability Office, United States Department of Commerce's Office of Inspector General and Office of General Counsel, and the Department of Justice reviewed the definitions prior to publishing.

**Direct Costs** - Direct costs are specifically identified with the delivery of a program or a program's accomplishments. Direct costs include expenses associated with employees working directly on the production of an output. Program management is an integral cost of the production of an output and therefore is included as a direct cost. Direct costs might also include costs not associated with employees involved in the production of output(s), such as office and other facility space, computer equipment, and utilities, as well as materials, supplies, and equipment. Direct costs are generally charged directly to a single primary purpose budget line item.

**Support Costs** – Support costs, like indirect costs, are not traceable to any specific budget line item. However, they are associated with line management administering the program of work, as well as a limited set of nationally designated cross-cutting projects and activities. The cost allocation methodology distributes support costs to budget line items.

**Indirect Costs** - Indirect costs are costs that are necessary for the operation of the Forest Service as an organization but are not traceable to any specific outputs. These include Legislative and Public Communication, Ongoing Business Services, and Common Services.

### **Cost Pools**

For management and tracking purposes, categories of similar expenses are combined into five cost pools. Cost pools 1 and 2 are 100 percent support costs (direct cost pool), cost pools 3 and 4 are 100 percent indirect, and cost pool 5 includes both indirect and direct components. Other cost pools (6 and 7) track Office of Workers' Compensation (OWCP) and Unemployment Compensation Insurance (UCI). Cost pool 9 collects facilities maintenance assessment funds. There is no cost pool 8.

Generally, the cost pools serve as an accounting tool, providing the Forest Service with financial data on categories of similar expenses. This permits the Forest Service to plan for and manage support, indirect and direct pool costs at different levels in the organization. A description of these pools and their associated costs are listed below.

**Cost Pool 1 - General Management:** This cost pool includes salaries, associated employee benefits, and related costs for general line managers and officers (including secretarial staff) at the WO, Regions/Stations/Area (R/S/A), national forest, and ranger district levels. In addition, union officials, civil rights positions, and safety officers are included in Cost Pool 1 to show their direct connection and link to line management. Related costs include uniforms, travel, transfer of station, vehicles, cell phones, laptops, specialized supplies and equipment, and discretionary expenses associated with these positions. Cost pool 1 is entirely support costs and is based on direct full-time equivalents (FTEs) of total employees within the cost pool.

**Cost Pool 2 - Direct Project Approved Activities:** This cost pool includes salaries, benefits, and related costs for a limited set of nationally designated cross-cutting projects, currently limited to Conservation Education, Tribal relations, Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), Resource Advisory Council (RAC) administration, and Grey Towers. Cost pool 2 is entirely program support and is based on direct FTEs of total employees within the cost pool.

**Cost Pool 3 – Legislative & Public Communications:** This cost pool may include salaries, associated employee benefits, and related costs for public affairs, and legislative liaisons at the WO, regions, area, national forest and ranger district levels. Related costs include uniforms, travel, transfer of station, vehicles, cell phones, laptops, specialized supplies and equipment, and discretionary expenses associated with these positions. Cost pool 3 is entirely indirect costs and is based on direct FTEs of total employees.

**Cost Pool 4 - Ongoing Business Services:** This cost pool may include salaries, associated employee benefits, and related costs for business operations, including business management work done by front-liner/receptionist positions at the WO, regions, area, national forest, and ranger district levels. Business operations include budget, finance, acquisition, human resources, and information resource management. Calendar year national burden rate (collected from external and cooperative agreements) is credited to cost pool 4 through the FFIS Purchase Cost Allocation System (PCAS). Cost pool 4 is entirely indirect costs and is based on direct FTEs of total employees.

**Cost Pool 5 - Common Services:** This cost pool includes rent, utilities, communications, equipment, supplies, radios, phones, and computer related expenses. Cost pool 5 consists of both indirect and direct pool costs. The distribution of costs in pool 5 is based on direct FTEs for permanent employees only; the division between direct and indirect costs is based on the ratio of direct to indirect employees. For example, if the common services for a unit with 100 employees, consisting of 80 direct and 20 indirect, is \$500,000, then \$400,000 of these costs would be direct and \$100,000 would be indirect.

**Cost Pool 6 - Office of Worker's Compensation Program (OWCP):** This cost pool includes Office of Worker's Compensation Program costs charged on a case-by-case basis. Therefore, the charges will vary in both indirect and direct pool costs. Costs are distributed based on the work being performed at the time of the injury. OWCP for indirect employees is an indirect cost and allocated based on direct labor hours.

**Cost Pool 7 - Unemployment Compensation Insurance (UCI):** This cost pool includes Unemployment Compensation Insurance costs charged on a case-by-case basis. Therefore, the charges will vary in both indirect and direct pool costs. Costs are distributed based on the work performed while employed. UCI for indirect employees is an indirect cost and allocated based on direct labor hours (DLHs).