

FY 2020 Budget Justification



In accordance with Federal civil rights law and U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) civil rights regulations and policies, the USDA, its Agencies, offices, and employees, and institutions participating in or administering USDA programs are prohibited from discriminating based on race, color, national origin, religion, sex, gender identity (including gender expression), sexual orientation, disability, age, marital status, family/parental status, income derived from a public assistance program, political beliefs, or reprisal or retaliation for prior civil rights activity, in any program or activity conducted or funded by USDA (not all bases apply to all programs). Remedies and complaint filing deadlines vary by program or incident.

Persons with disabilities who require alternative means of communication for program information (e.g., Braille, large print, audiotope, American Sign Language, etc.) should contact the responsible Agency or USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TTY) or contact USDA through the Federal Relay Service at (800) 877-8339. Additionally, program information may be made available in languages other than English. To file a program discrimination complaint, complete the USDA Program Discrimination Complaint Form, AD-3027, found online at http://www.ascr.usda.gov/complaint_filing_cust.html and at any USDA office or write a letter addressed to USDA and provide in the letter all of the information requested in the form.

To request a copy of the complaint form, call (866) 632-9992. Submit your completed form or letter to USDA by: (1) mail: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, D.C. 20250-9410; (2) fax: (202) 690-7442; or (3) email: program.intake@usda.gov.

USDA is an equal opportunity provider, employer, and lender.

Cover design credits:

Main photo: Section of the Deschutes National Forest after forest restoration work. USDA Forest Service photo.

Top right photo: Preparing for timber sale on the Chattahoochee National Forest. USDA Forest Service photo by Lance Cheung.

Right center photo: Skagit River Hydroelectric Project Diablo Dam. USDA Forest Service photo.

Bottom right photo: FC Portland Timbers volunteers help out with spreading mulch for tree planting on the Sandy River Delta. USDA Forest Service photos.

First circle photo: Volunteers on public lands day. USDA Forest Service photos

Second circle photo: Firefighters clear out vegetation on the Stanislaus National Forest. USDA Forest Service photo by Cecilio Ricardo.

Third circle photo: Stakeholders touring the Greater La Pine Basin Cohesive Strategy Project on the Deschutes National Forest. USDA Forest Service photo.

Fourth circle photo: Fossil Creek Planning Public Meeting on the Coconino National Forest. USDA Forest Service photo by Deborah Lee Loltesz.

Fifth circle photo: Rachael Biggs, Forest Service silviculturist, measures a tree at a timber sale on the North Mills area on the Pisgah Ranger District of the Pisgah National Forest in North Carolina. USDA Forest Service photo by Lance Cheung.

2020 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOREST SERVICE

Agency-Wide.....	1
Budget Overview	1
Administrative Provisions (including Transfers of Funds)	3
General Provisions (including Transfers of Funds)	5
Purpose Statement.....	9
Lead-Off Tabular Statement	11
Four-Year Summary of Appropriations	12
Four-Year Summary of Staff Years (SY)	15
Revenue, Receipts and Transfers	17
Organization Chart.....	18
Available Funds and Staff Years	19
Permanent Positions by Grade and Staff Years	20
Vehicle Fleet.....	21
Shared Funding Projects	23
Forest and Rangeland Research.....	25
Lead-Off Tabular Statement	25
Appropriations Language.....	25
Project Statement	26
Four-Year Summary of Appropriations and Staff Years	26
Justifications	27
Classification By Objects.....	29
Status of Programs	30
State and Private Forestry	35
Lead-Off Tabular Statement	35
Appropriations Language.....	35
Project Statement	36
Four-Year Summary of Appropriations and Staff Years	37
Justifications	37
Classification By Objects.....	43
Status of Programs	44
National Forest System.....	55
Lead-Off Tabular Statement	55
Appropriations Language.....	55
Project Statement	56
Four-Year Summary of Appropriations and Staff Years	57
Justifications	57
Classification By Objects.....	65
Status of Programs	66

Capital Improvement and Maintenance	81
Lead-Off Tabular Statement	81
Appropriations Language.....	81
Project Statement	82
Four-Year Summary of Appropriations and Staff Years	82
Justifications	83
Classification By Objects.....	85
Status of Programs	86
Land Acquisition	89
Lead-Off Tabular Statement	89
Appropriations Language.....	89
Project Statement	90
Four-Year Summary of Appropriations and Staff Years	90
Justifications	91
Classification By Objects.....	92
Status of Programs	93
Other Appropriations	95
Lead-Off Tabular Statement	95
Appropriations Language.....	95
Project Statement	96
Four-Year Summary of Appropriations and Staff Years	96
Justifications	97
Classification by Objects	99
Status of Programs	100
Wildland Fire Management	103
Lead-Off Tabular Statement	103
Appropriations Language.....	103
Project Statement	104
Four-Year Summary of Appropriations and Staff Years	105
Justifications	105
Classification by Objects	107
Status of Programs	108
FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund.....	115
Project Statement	115
Justification.....	115
Permanent Appropriations	117
Lead-Off Tabular Statement	117
Project Statement	118
Status of Programs	119
Payments to States	129

Trust Funds	131
Lead-Off Tabular Statement	131
Project Statement	131
Status of Programs	132
Discretionary Legislative Proposals	135
Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act Reauthorization (FLREA) - Reauthorization	135
Forest Management.....	135
Grazing Permits- FLPMA Amendment	135
Wild and Scenic Rivers Act - Amendment	135
Forest Botanical Products - Reauthorization.....	135
Land Uses/Infrastructure Special Use Processing- Full Cost Recovery	136
Mineral Receipts from National Forest System Lands	136
Communications Site Program- Administrative Fee Retention	136
Mandatory Legislative Proposals	139
Use of Minerals Receipts From National Forest System Lands to Accelerate Minerals Permitting-Cost Recovery	139
Cost Recovery for Screening Proposals	139
Roads and Trails Fund	139
Agency-Wide Performance	141
Summary of Performance	141
Selected Past Accomplishments Toward the Achievement of the KPI Outcomes.....	141
Selected Accomplishments Expected at the 2020 Proposed Resource Level	141
Forest Service Strategic Goals Performance Overview	142
Special Exhibits	147
Biomass and Wood Innovations	147
California Tree Mortality	150
Chief’s Reserve Fund.....	152
Criteria for Allocating Funding for Recreation Access	153
Equal Access to Justice Act	160
2018 farm bill and 2018 Omnibus Authorities Implementation	171
Fire Transfers.....	175
Forest Service Budget Structure Reform	177
National Scenic and Historic Trails	188
Office of General Counsel Reimbursement	192
Region, Station, and Area Allocations.....	193
Research and Development Field Unit Budget Report	216
Stewardship Contracting	238
Transition to Second Growth in Alaska	241
Unliquidated Obligations	243
Unobligated Balances	246

USDA Working Capital Fund, Departmental Shared Cost Programs and Central Cost Distribution Programs...249
Forest Service - Working Capital Fund253

AGENCY-WIDE

BUDGET OVERVIEW

“The greatest good for the greatest number in the long run.”
Gifford Pinchot, first Chief of the U.S. Forest Service (1905-1910)

Mission

The USDA Forest Service’s mission is to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the Nation's forests and grasslands to meet the needs of present and future generations.

Budget Overview

Forest Service Priorities

The FY 2020 Forest Service budget for discretionary appropriations is \$5.14 billion, a decrease of \$815 million from the 2019 Annualized Continuing Resolution amount. It includes \$2.4 billion for Wildland Fire Management, a decrease of \$530 million from the 2019 Annualized Continuing Resolution because the “fire fix” cap adjustment becomes available in FY 2020, while the FY 2019 Annualized Continuing Resolution includes \$500 million above the base as bridge to the first year of the fire fix. The budget also includes \$1.9 billion for the management of National Forest System (NFS) lands, equal to the 2019 Annualized Continuing Resolution. In alignment with USDA Strategic Goal 6: Ensure Productive and Sustainable Use of our National Forest System Land and the Administration’s broader goals, the Forest Service’s strategic and programmatic direction prioritizes investments to reduce wildland fire risk, improve forest and grassland conditions at a larger landscape scale through a model of shared stewardship, promote recreation opportunities on NFS lands, and generate jobs and economic benefits for rural communities. To maximize results and outcomes, the agency will use existing authorities to strengthen State partnerships and will use active management tools to treat more acres and increase the pace and efficiency of forest conditions improvement, while also focusing on reforming internal processes to streamline program delivery and improve customer service.

Additionally, the Forest Service will continue to proactively address work culture issues. The agency will be focused on continually improving policies, ensuring accountability, strengthening reporting systems, and providing training to foster a safe, resilient, and harassment-free work culture where employees are treated with respect and dignity.

Jobs and Economic Contribution

The FY 2020 budget request supports considerable economic activity in national, regional, and local economies through natural resource management, research and development, wildland fire management, and by providing sustainable use of the national forests and grasslands. The FY 2020 budget maintains significant Forest Service economic activity, benefiting many rural forest and grassland dependent communities.

A 2017 economic analysis indicates Forest Service programs and work contribute nearly 196,000 jobs (average annual full-time, part-time, temporary, and seasonal) and more than \$11 billion in gross domestic product annually. Recreational visitor use, hunting and fishing, energy and minerals development, forest products, and livestock grazing generated nearly 65 percent of the economic activity.

Shared Stewardship

In 2018, the Secretary of Agriculture announced a new strategy entitled “Toward Shared Stewardship Across Landscapes: An Outcome-Based Investment Strategy” that calls for stronger collaborative decision-making with States and partners and employs new technology that can be shared. In FY 2020, the Forest Service will increase emphasis on work across boundaries to optimize use of appropriated funds, other resources, and decision-making to prioritize investments in lands that can make a difference in conditions across an entire landscape. This collaboration will result in higher gains in reducing fire risk and create more resilient forest conditions.

Wildland Fire Management

In FY 2020, the Wildland Fire Management budget is proposed at \$2.4 billion, a decrease of \$530 million below the FY 2018 enacted amount; again, because the “fire fix” cap adjustment becomes available in FY 2020, while the FY 2019 Annualized Continuing Resolution includes \$500 million above the base as bridge to the first year of the fire fix. Wildland Fire Management remains a top priority for the Forest Service and aligns with USDA Strategic Objective 6.3 “Mitigate Wildfire Risk.” Of this amount,

- \$1.34 billion is requested for Preparedness activities, \$16.1 million above the FY 2018 enacted level. Funds will be targeted to facilitate continued investment in standardization of preparedness resources.
- \$1.011 billion is requested for Suppression activities as stipulated within the Wildfire Suppression Funding and Forest Management Activities Act of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (P.L. 115–141). This funding level will remain constant until FY 2027.

Beginning in FY 2020 and through FY 2027, the Forest Service and the Department of the Interior will have new budget authority available when Suppression funding has been exhausted. This budget authority starts at \$2.25 billion in FY 2020 and increases by \$100 million each year through FY 2027. This additional funding will be leveraged by the agency to more strategically approach programmatic and fiscal management of wildland fire response and management programs.

National Forest System

The FY 2020 Budget requests \$1.91 billion for the National Forest System, including Hazardous Fuels funding. This request includes:

- \$450 million for Hazardous Fuels to improve the condition of the Nation’s forests and grasslands.
- \$375 million for Forest Products to support the Administration’s commitment to rural communities, jobs creation, shared stewardship, and the production of goods and services from NFS lands. In 2020, the Forest Service will sell 3.7 billion board feet of timber to continue work towards the President’s goals established in the Executive Order Promoting Active Management of America’s Forests, Rangelands, and other Federal Lands to Improve Conditions and Reduce Wildfire Risk issued on December 21, 2018, while improving more than 1.1 million acres of National Forest System lands to mitigate wildfire risk. The agency will advance its forest products modernization efforts to better meet current and future market demand for forest products in ways that simultaneously improve forest conditions.
- \$258 million for Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness to provide sustainable recreation programs that support rural economies, meaningful outdoor experiences, and improved access.

Work Culture

Paramount to carrying out the agency’s mission and delivering needed services to the American public is the creation of a workplace where all employees feel valued, safe, and respected. The Forest Service remains committed to addressing harassment, bullying, and retaliation and taking decisive actions when such unacceptable conduct occurs. The agency has taken, and will continue to take, significant steps to improve policies, accountability, reporting systems, and training around workplace culture.

In FY 2018, the Forest Service created a Work Environment and Performance Office, headed by a Senior Executive, whose sole focus is on workplace issues. This Office will develop tools and resources to help all employees to positively impact and reinforce a positive agency culture.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriations to the Forest Service for the current fiscal year shall be available for: (1) purchase of passenger motor vehicles; acquisition of passenger motor vehicles from excess sources, and hire of such vehicles; purchase, lease, operation, maintenance, and acquisition of aircraft to maintain the operable fleet for use in Forest Service wildland fire programs and other Forest Service programs; notwithstanding other provisions of law, existing aircraft being replaced may be sold, with proceeds derived or trade-in value used to offset the purchase price for the replacement aircraft; (2) services pursuant to 7 U.S.C. 2225, and not to exceed \$100,000 for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109; (3) purchase, erection, and alteration of buildings and other public improvements (7 U.S.C. 2250); (4) acquisition of land, waters, and interests therein pursuant to 7 U.S.C. 428a; (5) for expenses pursuant to the Volunteers in the National Forest Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 558a, 558d, and 558a note); (6) the cost of uniforms as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5901–5902; and (7) for debt collection contracts in accordance with 31 U.S.C. 3718(c).

Any appropriations or funds available to the Forest Service may be transferred to the Wildland Fire Management appropriation for forest firefighting, emergency rehabilitation of burned-over or damaged lands or waters under its jurisdiction, and fire preparedness due to severe burning conditions upon the Secretary's notification of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations that all fire suppression funds appropriated under the heading "Wildland Fire Management" will be obligated within 30 days.

[Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the Forest Service may transfer] Funds appropriated to the Forest Service by this Act, except for funds appropriated as additional new budget authority as specified for purposes of section 251(b)(2)(F) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 251(b)(2)(F)), may be transferred to or within the "National Forest System" account for the purposes of hazardous fuels management and emergency rehabilitation of burned-over National Forest System lands and water: *Provided*, That such transferred funds shall remain available through September 30, [2022] 2023: *Provided further*, That none of the funds transferred pursuant to this section shall be available for obligation without written notification to and the prior approval of the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress.

Funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be available for assistance to or through the Agency for International Development in connection with forest and rangeland research, technical information, and assistance in foreign countries, and shall be available to support forestry and related natural resource activities outside the United States and its territories and possessions, including technical assistance, education and training, and cooperation with U.S., private, and international organizations. The Forest Service, acting for the International Program, may sign direct funding agreements with foreign governments and institutions as well as other domestic agencies (including the U.S. Agency for International Development, the Department of State, and the Millennium Challenge Corporation), U.S. private sector firms, institutions and organizations to provide technical assistance and training programs overseas on forestry and rangeland management.

Funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be available for expenditure or transfer to the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, for removal, preparation, and adoption of excess wild horses and burros from National Forest System lands, and for the performance of cadastral surveys to designate the boundaries of such lands.

None of the funds made available to the Forest Service in this Act or any other Act with respect to any fiscal year shall be subject to transfer under the provisions of section 702(b) of the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944 (7 U.S.C. 2257), section 442 of Public Law 106–224 (7 U.S.C. 7772), or section 10417(b) of Public Law 107–171 (7 U.S.C. 8316(b)).

None of the funds available to the Forest Service may be reprogrammed without the advance notification to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations in accordance with the reprogramming procedures contained in the explanatory statement accompanying this Act.

Not more than \$82,000,000 of funds available to the Forest Service shall be transferred to the Working Capital Fund of the Department of Agriculture and not more than \$14,500,000 of funds available to the Forest Service shall be transferred to the Department of Agriculture for Department Reimbursable Programs, commonly referred to as Greenbook charges. Nothing in this paragraph shall prohibit or limit the use of reimbursable agreements requested by the Forest Service in order to obtain information

technology services from the Department of Agriculture, [National Information Technology Center and the Department of Agriculture's International Technology Service] financed by the Department's Working Capital Fund, including telecommunications and system modifications or enhancements.

Of the funds available to the Forest Service, up to \$5,000,000 shall be available for priority projects within the scope of the approved budget, which shall be carried out by the Youth Conservation Corps and shall be carried out under the authority of the Public Lands Corps Act of 1993, Public Law 103–82, as amended by Public Lands Corps Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2005, Public Law 109–154.

Of the funds available to the Forest Service, \$4,000 is available to the Chief of the Forest Service for official reception and representation expenses.

Pursuant to sections 405(b) and 410(b) of Public Law 101–593, of the funds available to the Forest Service, up to \$3,000,000 may be advanced in a lump sum to the National Forest Foundation to aid conservation partnership projects in support of the Forest Service mission, without regard to when the Foundation incurs expenses, for projects on or benefitting National Forest System lands or related to Forest Service programs: *Provided*, That of the Federal funds made available to the Foundation, no more than \$300,000 shall be available for administrative expenses: *Provided further*, That the Foundation shall obtain, by the end of the period of Federal financial assistance, private contributions to match funds made available by the Forest Service on at least a one-for-one basis: *Provided further*, That the Foundation may transfer Federal funds to a Federal or a non-Federal recipient for a project at the same rate that the recipient has obtained the non-Federal matching funds.

Pursuant to section 2(b)(2) of Public Law 98–244, up to \$3,000,000 of the funds available to the Forest Service may be advanced to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation in a lump sum to aid cost-share conservation projects, without regard to when expenses are incurred, on or benefitting National Forest System lands or related to Forest Service programs: *Provided*, That such funds shall be matched on at least a one-for-one basis by the Foundation or its sub-recipients: *Provided further*, That the Foundation may transfer Federal funds to a Federal or non-Federal recipient for a project at the same rate that the recipient has obtained the non-Federal matching funds.

Funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be available for interactions with and providing technical assistance to rural communities and natural resource-based businesses for sustainable rural development purposes.

Funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be available for payments to counties within the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, pursuant to section 14(c)(1) and (2), and section 16(a)(2) of Public Law 99–663.

Any funds appropriated to the Forest Service may be used to meet the non-Federal share requirement in section 502(c) of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3056(c)(2)).

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, of any appropriations or funds available to the Forest Service, not to exceed \$500,000 may be used to reimburse the Office of the General Counsel (OGC), Department of Agriculture, for travel and related expenses incurred as a result of OGC assistance or participation requested by the Forest Service at meetings, training sessions, management reviews, land purchase negotiations and similar matters unrelated to civil litigation. Future budget justifications for both the Forest Service and the Department of Agriculture should clearly display the sums previously transferred and the sums requested for transfer.

An eligible individual who is employed in any project funded under title V of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3056 et seq.) and administered by the Forest Service shall be considered to be a Federal employee for purposes of chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code.

Change Description

The first change (third paragraph) incorporates authority granted to the USDA Forest Service in the Consolidated Appropriations 2017 to transfer unobligated prior year balances to implement hazardous fuels and post-fire rehabilitation of land.

The second change (eighth paragraph) allows the Forest Service to exceed the \$82 million cap on contributions to the Department's Working Capital Fund for information technology activities.

GENERAL PROVISIONS (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

OBLIGATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 401. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

DISCLOSURE OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

SEC. 402. The amount and basis of estimated overhead charges, deductions, re- serves or holdbacks, including working capital fund and cost pool charges, from programs, projects, activities and subactivities to support government-wide, departmental, agency, or bureau administrative functions or headquarters, regional, or central operations shall be presented in annual budget justifications. Advance notice of changes to such estimates shall be presented to the Committees on Appropriations.

MINING APPLICATIONS

SEC. 403. (a) LIMITATION OF FUNDS.—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available pursuant to this Act shall be obligated or expended to accept or process applications for a patent for any mining or mill site claim located under the general mining laws.

(b) EXCEPTIONS.—Subsection (a) shall not apply if the Secretary of the Interior determines that, for the claim concerned (1) a patent application was filed with the Secretary on or before September 30, 1994; and (2) all requirements established under sections 2325 and 2326 of the Revised Statutes (30 U.S.C. 29 and 30) for vein or lode claims, sections 2329, 2330, 2331, and 2333 of the Revised Statutes (30 U.S.C. 35, 36, and 37) for placer claims, and section 2337 of the Revised Statutes (30 U.S.C. 42) for mill site claims, as the case may be, were fully complied with by the applicant by that date.

(c) REPORT.—On September 30, 2020, the Secretary of the Interior shall file with the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report on actions taken by the Department under the plan submitted pursuant to section 314(c) of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1997 (Public Law 104–208).

(d) MINERAL EXAMINATIONS.—In order to process patent applications in a timely and responsible manner, upon the request of a patent applicant, the Secretary of the Interior shall allow the applicant to fund a qualified third-party contractor to be selected by the Director of the Bureau of Land Management to conduct a mineral examination of the mining claims or mill sites contained in a patent application as set forth in subsection (b). The Bureau of Land Management shall have the sole responsibility to choose and pay the third-party contractor in accordance with the standard procedures employed by the Bureau of Land Management in the retention of third-party contractors.

CONTRACT SUPPORT COSTS, PRIOR YEAR LIMITATION

Sec. 404 Sections 405 and 406 of division F of the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015 (Public Law 113–235) shall continue in effect in fiscal year 2019.

CONTRACT SUPPORT COSTS, FISCAL YEAR 2019 LIMITATIONS

Sec. 405 Amounts provided by this Act for fiscal year 2019 under the headings "Department of Health and Human Services, Indian Health Service, Contract Support Costs" and "Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education, Contract Support Costs" are the only amounts available for contract support costs arising out of self-determination or self-governance contracts, grants, compacts, or annual funding agreements for fiscal year 2019 with the Bureau of Indian Affairs or the Indian Health Service: Provided, That such amounts provided by this Act are not available for payment of claims for contract support costs for prior years, or for repayments of payments for settlements or judgments awarding contract support costs for prior years.

FOREST MANAGEMENT PLANS

SEC. 406. The Secretary of Agriculture shall not be considered to be in violation of subparagraph 6(f)(5)(A) of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1604(f)(5)(A)) solely because more than 15 years have passed without revision of the plan for a unit of the National Forest System. Nothing in this section exempts the Secretary from any other requirement of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act (16 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.) or any other law: *Provided*, That if the Secretary is not acting expeditiously and in good faith, within the funding available, to revise a plan for a unit of the National Forest System, this section shall be void with respect to such plan and a court of proper jurisdiction may order completion of the plan on an accelerated basis.

PROHIBITION WITHIN NATIONAL MONUMENTS

SEC. 407. No funds provided in this Act may be expended to conduct preleasing, leasing and related activities under either the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) or the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331 et seq.) within the boundaries of a National Monument established pursuant to the Act of June 8, 1906 (16 U.S.C. 431 et seq.) as such boundary existed on January 20, 2001, except where such activities are allowed under the Presidential proclamation establishing such monument.

LIMITATION ON TAKINGS

SEC. 408. Unless otherwise provided herein, no funds appropriated in this Act for the acquisition of lands or interests in lands may be expended for the filing of declarations of taking or complaints in condemnation without providing prior notification to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations: *Provided*, That this provision shall not apply to funds appropriated to implement the Everglades National Park Protection and Expansion Act of 1989, or to funds appropriated for Federal assistance to the State of Florida to acquire lands for Everglades restoration purposes.

PROHIBITION ON NO-BID CONTRACTS

Sec. 409 None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act to executive branch agencies may be used to enter into any Federal contract unless such contract is entered into in accordance with the requirements of Chapter 33 of Title 41, United States Code, or Chapter 137 of Title 10, United States Code, and the Federal Acquisition Regulations, unless-

- (1) Federal law specifically authorizes a contract to be entered into without regard for these requirements, including formula grants for States, or Federally recognized Indian Tribes; or
- (2) Such Contract is authorized by the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (Public Law 93-638, 25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.) or by any other Federal laws that specifically authorize a contract within an Indian Tribe as defined in Section 4e of that Act (25 U.S.C. 450B(e)); or
- (3) Such contract was awarded prior to the date of enactment of this Act.

POSTING OF REPORTS

SEC. 410. (a) Any agency receiving funds made available in this Act, shall, subject to subsections (b) and (c), post on the public website of that agency any report required to be submitted by the Congress in this or any other Act, upon the determination by the head of the agency that it shall serve the national interest.

(b) Subsection (a) shall not apply to a report if—the public posting of the report compromises national security; or the report contains proprietary information.

(c) The head of the agency posting such report shall do so only after such report has been made available to the requesting Committee or Committees of Congress for no less than 45 days.

RECREATION FEE

SEC. 411. Section 810 of the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (16 U.S.C. 6809) is amended by striking "September 30, [2019]" and inserting "September 30, [2020]2022".

PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS

Sec. 412 Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds made available in this Act or any other Act may be used to promulgate or implement any regulation requiring the issuance of permits under title V of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7661 et seq.) for carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, water vapor, or methane emissions resulting from biological processes associated with livestock production.

GREENHOUSE GAS REPORTING RESTRICTIONS

Sec. 413 Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds made available in this or any other Act may be used to implement any provision in a rule, if that provision requires mandatory reporting of greenhouse gas emissions from manure management systems.

CONTRACTING AUTHORITIES

SEC. 414. Section 412 of Division E of Public Law 112–74 is amended by striking "fiscal year 2017," and inserting "fiscal year [2019]2020".

CHESAPEAKE BAY INITIATIVE

Sec. 415 Section 502(c) of the Chesapeake Bay Initiative Act of 1998 (Public Law 105–312; 54 U.S.C. 320101 note) is amended by striking "2017" and inserting "2020".

EXTENSION OF GRAZING PERMITS

SEC. 416. The terms and conditions of section 325 of Public Law 108–108 (117 Stat. 1307), regarding grazing permits issued by the Forest Service on any lands not subject to administration under section 402 of the Federal Lands Policy and Management Act (43 U.S.C. 1752), shall remain in effect for fiscal year [2019]2020.

WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS COMPREHENSIVE RIVER MANAGEMENT PLANS

[SEC. 424]SEC.417 The Secretary of Agriculture shall not be considered to be in violation of Section 3(d)(1) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act solely because more than three years have passed since designation prior to the completion of a comprehensive river management plan; Provided, that if more than three years have passed since designation without the completion of a comprehensive river management plan, then said plan must be completed or appropriately updated no later than during the next forest plan revision process.

INTERPRETIVE ASSOCIATION AUTHORITY

SEC. 418 Section 426 of Division G of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014 (Public Law 113-7616 U.S.C. 565a-1 note) is amended by striking "2019" and inserting "2020".

SHASTA-TRINITY MARINA FEE AUTHORITY

SEC. 419 Section 422 of Division F of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-161; 121 Stat. 1844) is amended by striking "2019" and inserting "2020".

PUERTO-RICO SCHOOLING

SEC. 420 The 18th unnumbered paragraph under heading "Administrative Provisions, Forest Service" in the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014 (P.L. 113-76) 128 Stat. 327 is amended by striking "2019" and inserting "2020".

Change Description

The first change extends authority for the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (16 U.S.C. 6809).

The second change extends the contracting authority provision to 2020.

The third change addresses concerns that, with respect to grazing permits issued by the Forest Service, the amendments of section 402 of Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) (43 U.S.C. 1752) in the National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2015 (P.L. 113-291) incorporated the authority in 325

only as it applied to grazing on National Forests in the 16 contiguous western states but not to grazing on National Grasslands and on eastern National Forests. With the addition of this section, the terms and conditions in section 325 of P.L. 108-108 would apply to grazing permits issued by the Forest Service on any National Forest System lands.

The fourth change changes the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to state that the Secretary of Agriculture shall not be considered to be in violation of Section 3(d)(1) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act solely because more than three years have passed since a river was designated “wild and scenic” and a comprehensive river management plan has not yet been completed.

The fifth change would allow partners to help the Forest Service provide the best possible recreation experience to the public. The authority allows partners to provide interpretive programs, sell items (like bottled water) that the public expects to be available at recreation sites, and allows partners to collect and use funds to further the Forest Service’s mission to provide quality recreation. The authority is critical to providing the customer experience that the public seeks on National Forest lands.

The sixth change would be a straight extension of a current authority. The Shasta-Trinity has its own fee collection authority for the marina which essentially allows the forest to collect and retain fees for the marina itself.

The seventh change proposes one-year extension of authority for the use of funds to pay the expenses of primary and secondary school for dependents of agency personnel stationed in Puerto Rico where adequate public schooling is not available. This authority was last extended in 2014 and expires in 2019.

PURPOSE STATEMENT

The USDA Forest Service (FS) was established within the Department of Agriculture in 1905, pursuant to the Transfer Act of 1905 (33 Stat. 628) and the Agricultural Appropriation Act of 1906 (33 Stat.872). The mission of the agency is to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the nation’s forests and grasslands to meet the needs of present and future generations. The FS is composed of four Deputy Areas: (1) National Forest System, (2) Research & Development, (3) State and Private Forestry, and (4) Business Operations.

The National Forest System includes 154 national forests and 20 grasslands. The natural resources on these lands are some of the nation’s greatest assets and have major economic, environmental, and social significance for all Americans.

Research and Development provides the scientific and technical knowledge necessary to protect and sustain the nation’s natural resources on all lands.

State and Private Forestry cooperates with State and local governments, Tribes, forest industries, other private landowners, and forest users in the management, protection, and development of forest land in non-Federal ownership. Wildland Fire and Aviation Management is managed within State and Private Forestry. Wildland Fire Management provides leadership in wildland fire management operations and research, protecting 193 million acres of National Forest System Lands and an additional 20 million acres of State and private lands.

Business Operations provides direction, quality assurance, and customer service in carrying out agency activities associated with strategic planning, budget, human resource management, acquisition management, and the Chief Information Officer.

FS headquarters is located in Washington, D.C. As of September 30, 2018, there were 27,062 permanent full-time employees, including 541 in the headquarters office and 26,521 in regional and field offices.

OIG and GAO Reports***Completed GAO Reports***

Audit Number	Date	Title	Results
18-56	01/31/2018	Forest Service Internal Control Over Budget Execution Process	Implementation of corrective actions in progress
18-593	08/15/2018	Forest Service Federal Timber Sales	Implementation of corrective actions in progress

In-Progress GAO Reports

Audit Number	Title	Results
102965	Looting and Trafficking of Native American Culture Items	Audit fieldwork in progress
103001	Hardrock Mining and the General Mining Law of 1872	Audit fieldwork in progress
102759	2017 Wildfire Response	Audit fieldwork in progress
102599	Network for Manufacturing Innovation Program	Audit fieldwork in progress
102836	Issues Related to Hardrock Mining	Audit fieldwork in progress
102623	Job Corps Contractor Performance	Audit fieldwork in progress
102653	Wildland Fire Fuel Management Activities	Audit fieldwork in progress
102645	Land and Water Conservation Fund	Audit fieldwork in progress
102426	Security Threats to Federal Land Management Facilities	Audit fieldwork in progress

Completed OIG Reports

Audit Number	Date	Title	Results
08016-0001-23	12/01/2017	Forest Service's Controls Over Explosives and Magazines	Implementation of corrective actions in progress
08601-0007-41	12/22/2017	Forest Service's Controls over Service Contracts	Implementation of corrective actions in progress
08601-0008-14(1)	03/05/2018	Forest Service Initiative to address Workplace Misconduct – Interim Report	Implementation of corrective actions in progress
08003-0001-22	03/30/2018	Drug Enforcement on National Forest System Lands	Implementation of corrective actions in progress

In-Progress OIG Reports

Audit Number	Title	Results
08601-0008-41	Forest Service Initiatives to Address Workplace Misconduct Audit	Audit fieldwork in progress
08601-0009-41	Controls Over Contract Close Out	Audit fieldwork in progress
08702-0001-41	Forest Service Controls Over its 2018 Supplemental Disaster Appropriations	Audit fieldwork in progress

LEAD-OFF TABULAR STATEMENT*Lead-Off Tabular Statement (Discretionary Funding)***Forest Service (total of the following accounts)**

2019 Annualized Continuing Resolution.....	\$5,955,602,000
Change in Appropriation	-815,104,000
<u>Budget Estimate, 2020.....</u>	<u>5,140,498,000</u>

Forest and Rangeland Research

2019 Annualized Continuing Resolution.....	\$297,000,000
Change in Appropriation	-42,500,000
<u>Budget Estimate, 2020.....</u>	<u>254,500,000</u>

State and Private Forestry

2019 Annualized Continuing Resolution.....	\$335,525,000
Change in Appropriation.....	-153,229,000
<u>Budget Estimate, 2020.....</u>	<u>182,296,000</u>

National Forest System

2019 Annualized Continuing Resolution.....	\$1,923,750,000
Change in Appropriation	-11,000,000
<u>Budget Estimate, 2020, Current Law.....</u>	<u>1,912,750,000</u>

Capital Improvement and Maintenance

2019 Annualized Continuing Resolution.....	\$449,000,000
Change in Appropriation	-15,000,000
<u>Budget Estimate, 2020.....</u>	<u>434,000,000</u>

Land Acquisition

2019 Annualized Continuing Resolution.....	\$65,379,000
Change in Appropriation	-65,379,000
<u>Budget Estimate, 2020.....</u>	<u>-</u>

Other Appropriations

2019 Annualized Continuing Resolution.....	\$4,610,000
Change in Appropriation	+1,722,000
<u>Budget Estimate, 2020.....</u>	<u>6,332,000</u>

Wildland Fire Management

2019 Annualized Continuing Resolution.....	\$2,880,338,000
Change in Appropriation	-529,718,000
<u>Budget Estimate, 2020.....</u>	<u>2,350,620,000</u>

*Lead-Off Tabular Statement (Mandatory Funding)***Forest Service (total of the following accounts)**

2019 Annualized Continuing Resolution.....	\$377,396,000
Change in Appropriation	-11,818,000
<u>Budget Estimate, 2020.....</u>	<u>365,578,000</u>
Budget Estimate, Current Law 2020.....	365,578,000
Change Due to Proposed Legislation.....	+193,000,000
<u>Net 2020 Request.....</u>	<u>558,578,000</u>

Permanent Appropriations

2019 Annualized Continuing Resolution.....	\$285,396,000
Change in Appropriation	-16,818,000
<u>Budget Estimate, 2020, Current Law.....</u>	<u>268,578,000</u>
Budget Estimate, Current Law 2020.....	\$268,578,000
Change Due to Proposed Legislation.....	+193,000,000
<u>Net 2020 Request.....</u>	<u>461,578,000</u>

Trust Funds

2019 Annualized Continuing Resolution.....	\$92,000,000
Change in Appropriations.....	5,000,000
<u>Budget Estimate, 2020, Current Law.....</u>	<u>97,000,000</u>

FOUR-YEAR SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS*Four-Year Summary of Appropriations (dollars in thousands)*

Item	2017 Actual	2018 Actual	2019 Estimate	2020 Budget
Forest & Rangeland Research				
Forest and Rangeland Research	\$211,514	\$220,000	\$220,000	\$177,500
Forest Inventory and Analysis	77,000	77,000	77,000	77,000
Forest & Rangeland Research Total	288,514	297,000	297,000	254,500
State & Private Forestry				
Landscape Scale Restoration.....	14,000	14,000	14,000	-
FHM - Federal Lands.....	55,500	55,500	55,500	51,495
FHM - Cooperative Lands	39,000	41,000	41,000	34,376
Working Forest Lands ^a	20,036	20,500	20,500	19,475
Forest Legacy Program	62,347	67,025	67,025	-
Community Forest & Open Space Conservation ..	2,000	4,000	4,000	-
Urban and Community Forestry.....	28,040	28,500	28,500	-
International Programs	8,000	9,000	9,000	-
National Fire Capacity	-	80,000	80,000	65,930
Rural Fire Capacity	-	16,000	16,000	11,020
State & Private Forestry Total	228,923	335,525	335,525	182,296
National Forest System				
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration.....	40,000	40,000	40,000	-
Land Management Planning, Assessment and Monitoring.....	182,928	179,263	179,263	179,263
Recreation, Heritage, & Wilderness.....	264,595	257,848	257,848	257,848
Wildlife & Fisheries Habitat Management.....	140,466	136,430	136,430	136,430
Hazardous Fuels.....	-	430,000	430,000	450,000
Grazing Management.....	56,856	56,856	56,856	56,856
Forest Products	367,805	366,000	366,000	375,000
Vegetation & Watershed Management	184,716	180,000	180,000	180,000
Minerals & Geology Management.....	75,569	74,200	74,200	74,200
Land Use Authorization and Access ^b	73,730	74,000	74,000	74,000
Law Enforcement Operations	126,653	129,153	129,153	129,153
National Forest System Total.....	1,513,318	1,923,750	1,923,750	1,912,750
Capital Improvement & Maintenance				
Facilities.....	71,390	151,000	151,000	151,000
Roads	175,094	218,000	218,000	218,000
Trails.....	77,530	80,000	80,000	65,000
Legacy Roads and Trails.....	40,000	-	-	-
Capital Improvement & Maintenance Total .	364,014	449,000	449,000	434,000
Land Acquisition				
Land Acquisition.....	54,415	64,337	64,337	-
Acquisition of Land for National Forests Special Acts.....	950	850	850	-
Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges.....	216	192	192	-
Land Acquisition Total ^c	55,581	65,379	65,379	-
Other Appropriations				
Range Betterment Fund	2,320	2,065	2,065	-
Gifts, Donations, & Bequest for Forest & Rangeland Research.....	45	45	45	-

2020 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOREST SERVICE

Item	2017 Actual	2018 Actual	2019 Estimate	2020 Budget
Management of National Forest Lands for Subsistence Uses.....	2,500	2,500	2,500	1,832
Communication Site Administration.....	-	-	-	4,500
Other Appropriations Total ^c.....	4,865	4,610	4,610	6,332
Wildland Fire Management				
Preparedness	1,082,620	1,323,520	1,323,520	1,339,620
Suppression.....	1,248,000	1,556,818	1,556,818	1,011,000
National Fire Plan	19,795	-	-	-
Hazardous Fuels.....	390,000	-	-	-
National Fire Capacity	78,000	-	-	-
Rural Fire Capacity	15,000	-	-	-
Wildland Fire Management Total	2,833,415	2,880,338	2,880,338	2,350,620
FLAME Wildfire Suppression (Emergency Designation).....	342,000	342,000	-	-
Discretionary Appropriations Total	5,630,630	6,297,602	5,955,602	5,140,498
Disaster Relief (PL 115-72)	-	184,500	-	-
Disaster Relief (PL 115-123)	-	119,752	-	-
Discretionary, FLAME and Supplemental Total.....	5,630,630	6,601,854	5,955,602	5,140,498
Permanent Appropriations				
Brush Disposal.....	8,257	7,595	8,000	8,000
Timber Salvage Sales.....	38,516	41,924	38,000	38,000
Timber Sales Pipeline Restoration	5,232	4,593	5,000	5,000
Forest Botanical Products	1,512	1,713	1,600	1,600
Stewardship Contracting	14,639	23,635	23,635	23,635
Recreation Fees, Forest Service	99,712	100,602	65,100	65,100
Timber Purchaser Election Road Construction	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Operation & Maintenance of Forest Service Quarters	9,179	10,036	10,036	10,036
Roads and Trails for States	-	-	-	15,000
Land Between the Lakes Management	5,460	4,515	5,000	5,000
Midwin National Tallgrass Prairie Rental Fees...	340	725	750	750
Quinalt Special Management Area	7	-	-	-
Restoration of Forest Lands and Improvements....	37,782	1,705	1,705	1,705
Commercial Filming & Still Photography Land Use Fee Retention.....	710	653	650	650
Organizational Camps Program	710	497	500	500
Cost Recovery (Land Uses)	7,408	11,005	10,850	203,850
Licensee Program Smokey Bear	286	440	440	440
Licensee Program Woodsy Owl.....	33	33	33	33
Forest Service Go Green Program (Conservation)	99	128	128	128
Conveyance of Administrative Sites	1,154	4,709	3,000	3,000
Site-Specific Lands Act	1,798	26	1	1
Payments to States Funds.....	73,053	234,609	108,968	77,150
Permanent Appropriations Total	307,887	451,143	285,396	461,578
Trust Funds				
Cooperative Work - Knutson-Vandenberg.....	69,989	187,239	39,184	41,766
Cooperative Work – Other.....	35,876	39,405	30,142	31,522
Reforestation Trust Fund	30,000	27,246	22,606	23,641
Land Between the Lakes Trust Fund.....	92	84	68	71

2020 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOREST SERVICE

Item	2017 Actual	2018 Actual	2019 Estimate	2020 Budget
Trust Funds Total	135,957	253,974	92,000	97,000
Grand Total, Forest Service.....	6,074,474	7,306,971	6,332,998	5,699,076
Rescissions				
Forest and Rangeland Research	-815	-	-	-
State and Private Forestry	-15,502	-5,938	-5,938	-
National Forest Systems.....	-2,000	-	-	-
Rescissions Total Deferrals	-18,317	-5,938	-5,938	-
Roads and Trails for States	-16,000	-15,000	-15,000	-
Deferrals Total	-16,000	-15,000	-15,000	-

^a Previously Forest Stewardship Program.

^b Previously Landownership Management.

^c FY 2017 and FY 2018 actual appropriations are determined by collections, so they do not match enacted levels in appropriations bill which are estimates.

FOUR-YEAR SUMMARY OF STAFF YEARS (SY)

Item	2017 Actual	2018 Actual	2019 Estimate	2020 Budget	Change 2020 From 2019
Forest & Rangeland Research					
Forest and Rangeland Research	1,464	1,126	1,229	1,017	-212
Forest Inventory and Analysis	168	458	456	456	-
Joint Fire Science	5	-	-	-	-
Forest & Rangeland Research Total	1,637	1,584	1,685	1,473	-212
State & Private Forestry					
Landscape Scale Restoration.....	2	1	1	-	-1
FHM - Federal Lands.....	285	275	275	264	-11
FHM - Cooperative Lands	90	126	125	77	-48
Working Forest Lands ^a	54	47	47	47	-
Forest Legacy Program	28	26	26	-	-26
Urban and Community Forestry.....	53	48	48	-	-48
International Programs	51	46	28	-	-28
National Fire Capacity	-	-	57	44	-13
State & Private Forestry Total	563	569	607	432	-175
National Forest System					
Integrated Resource Restoration Pilot.....	1,492	-	-	-	-
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration.....	260	240	240	-	-240
Land Management Planning, Assessment and Monitoring.....	768	182	-	768	+768
Recreation, Heritage, & Wilderness.....	1,851	1,715	1,715	1,715	-
Wildlife & Fisheries Habitat Management.....	737	894	872	872	-
Hazardous Fuels.....	-	2,098	2,045	2,175	+130
Grazing Management.....	444	413	413	413	-
Forest Products	2,284	2,881	2,809	2,857	+48
Vegetation & Watershed Management	779	1,108	1,078	1,078	-
Minerals & Geology Management.....	458	431	431	431	-
Land Use Authorization and Access ^b	503	454	454	454	-
Law Enforcement Operations	658	663	663	691	+28
National Forest System Total.....	10,234	11,079	10,720	11,454	+734
Capital Improvement & Maintenance					
Facilities.....	292	365	361	361	-
Roads	966	1,059	1,049	1,049	-
Trails.....	559	527	522	464	-58
Legacy Roads and Trails.....	75	41	-	-	-
Capital Improvement & Maintenance Total	1,892	1,992	1,932	1,874	-58
Land Acquisition					
Land Acquisition.....	60	48	45	-	-45
Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges	-	1	1	-	-1
Land Acquisition Total.....	60	49	46	-	-46
Other Appropriations					
Range Betterment Fund	6	9	10	-	-10
Management of National Forest Lands for Subsistence Uses	13	11	13	8	-5
Other Appropriations Total.....	19	20	23	8	-15

Item	2017 Actual	2018 Actual	2019 Estimate	2020 Budget	Change 2020 From 2019
Wildland Fire Management					
Preparedness	6,936	9,575	9,324	8,785	-539
Suppression	3,752	2,030	1,364	1,285	-79
National Fire Plan	107	-	-	-	-
Hazardous Fuels	1,884	-	-	-	-
National Fire Capacity	57	-	-	-	-
Wildland Fire Management Total	12,736	11,605	10,688	10,070	-618
Discretionary Full-Time Equivalent Total.....	27,141	26,898	25,701	25,311	-390
Permanent Funds.....	1,590	1,387	1,427	1,384	-43
Trust Funds	894	541	688	688	-
FTEs Only					-
Allocation.....	1,392	1,223	1,223	1,223	-
Discretionary Reimbursable	740	887	887	857	-30
Working Capital Fund.....	670	613	613	613	-
FTEs Only Total	2,802	2,723	2,723	2,693	-30
Grand Total, Forest Service	32,427	31,549	30,539	30,076	-463

^a Previously Forest Stewardship Program.

^b Previously Landownership Management.

REVENUE, RECEIPTS AND TRANSFERS*Fiscal Year 2017 - 2020 National Forest Fund (NFF) Receipts Availability (dollars in thousands)*

Receipt Type	2017 Actual	2018 Actual	2019 Estimate	2020 Estimate
Class 1 - Timber.....	\$33,224	\$39,977	\$39,977	\$39,977
Class 2 - Grazing East.....	62	128	128	128
Class 3 - Land Use.....	21,080	24,139	24,139	24,139
Class 4 - Recreation Spec. Uses.....	82,990	84,711	84,711	84,711
Class 5 – Power.....	7,969	8,281	8,281	8,281
Class 6 – Minerals.....	1,855	299	299	299
Class 7 - Recreation User Fees.....	-	-	-	-
Class 8 - Grazing West.....	7,608	5,714	5,714	5,714
Class 9 – Quartz Crystals.....	43	-	-	-
Total NFF Receipts.....	154,831	163,249	163,249	163,249
KV Revenue.....	68,127	57,385	57,385	57,385
Purchaser Road Credit.....	-	-	-	-
Specified Road Costs.....	15,063	14,639	14,639	14,639
Timber Salvage Sale.....	36,692	41,566	41,566	41,566
Timber Pipeline Revenue.....	4,721	1,088	1,088	1,088
Total Other Timber Related Receipts.....	124,603	114,678	114,678	114,678
Grand Total.....	279,434	277,927	277,927	277,927

Funding Additions and Reductions - Special Acts (dollars in thousands)

	2017 Actual	2018 Actual	2019 Estimate	2020 Estimate
Total NFF Receipts.....	\$154,831	\$163,349	\$163,349	\$163,349
DOI:ONRR/MMS Minerals Revenue NFF.....	19,702	19,702	19,702	19,702
Minnesota Boundary Water Canoe Area (BWCA).....	-6,150	-6,150	-6,150	-6,150
Timber Roads - Purch Elect Program.....	-2,000	-2,000	-2,000	-2,000
Acquisition of Lands for Nat Forests-Spec Act	-850	-700	-700	-700
50% Grazing (Range Betterment Fund) - Est....	-3,804	-3,804	-3,804	-3,804
10% Roads & Trails - Est.....	-18,676	-15,000	-15,000	15,000
Midwin National Tallgrass Prairie Expansion.	-725	-725	-725	-725
Other Special Act Payments (Arkansas Quartz and Quinault Spec Mgmt Area) Prior to Sequester.....	-51	-51	-51	-51
Total Additions/Reductions other than Payments to States.....	-32,256	-28,430	-28,430	-1570
Total Receipts Available for Payments to States..	142,277	154,621	154,621	184,621

Funds Availability for Payments to States (PTS) under Current Legislation: 1908 Act or SRS (dollars in thousands)

	2017 Actual	2018 Actual	2019 Estimate	2020 Estimate
Total Receipts Available for Payments to States.	\$142,277	\$154,621	\$154,621	\$184,621
PTS - 25% 7-year Rolling Average of Receipts Payment (Prior to Sequester).....	-12,217	-12,217	-12,217	-12,217
SRS - Title II Allocation - SRS2.....	-25,546	-24,268	-23,054	-21,902
SRS - Failure to Elect Allocation – SRSA.....	-195	-185	-176	-167
SRS - Allocation to Treasury.....	-123	-117	-111	-105
Initial Receipt Reductions for PTS.....	-38,081	-36,787	-35,558	-34,391
Receipts Available for SRS - Title I & III.....	104,196	117,834	119,063	150,230

These figures are estimates based on the best current available data.

ORGANIZATION CHART



AVAILABLE FUNDS AND STAFF YEARS*Available Funds and Staff Years (dollars in thousands, staff years (SY))*

Item	2017 Actual	SY	2018 Actual	SY	2019 Estimate	SY	2020 Budget	SY
Discretionary Appropriations:								
Forest and Rangeland Research	\$288,514	1,637	\$297,000	1,584	\$297,000	1,685	\$254,500	1,473
State and Private Forestry	228,923	563	335,525	569	335,525	607	182,296	432
National Forest Systems.....	1,513,318	10,234	1,923,750	11,079	1,923,750	10,720	1,912,750	11,454
Capital Improvement and Maintenance	364,014	1,892	449,000	1,992	449,000	1,932	434,000	1,874
Wildland Fire Management.....	2,833,415	12,736	2,880,338	11,605	2,880,338	10,688	2,350,620	10,070
FLAME ^a	342,000	-	342,000	-	-	-	-	-
Land Acquisition ^b	55,365	60	65,187	49	65,379	46	-	-
Other Appropriations ^b	6,753	19	6,333	20	4,610	23	6,332	8
Mandatory Appropriations:								
Permanent Funds.....	307,887	1,590	451,143	1,387	302,796	1,427	461,578	1,384
Trust Funds	135,957	894	253,974	541	92,000	688	97,000	688
Supplemental Appropriations:								
Disaster Supplemental.....	-	-	304,252	-	-	-	-	-
Total Appropriation	6,076,146	29,625	7,308,502	28,826	6,349,998	27,816	5,699,076	27,383
Rescission	-18,317	-	-5,938	-	-5,938	-	-	-
Sequestration.....	-3,388	-	180	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers In	981,513	107	878,295	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers Out.....	-441,302	-107	-879,383	-	-	-	-	-
Total Adjusted Appropriation	6,594,652	29,625	7,301,656	28,826	6,344,060	27,816	5,699,076	27,383
Recoveries, Other (Net).....	287,895	-	213,469	-	256,287	-	256,287	-
Bal. Available, SOY.....	1,390,031	-	812,733	-	666,888	-	1,194,032	-
Total Available	8,272,578	29,625	8,327,858	28,826	7,267,235	27,816	7,149,395	27,383
Lapsing Balances	-598	-	-289	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustment for Change in Uncollected Payments.....	-603	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustment for Expenditure Transfer from Trust Fund.....	-	-	234,500	-	-	-	-	-
Bal. Available, EOY	-812,733	-	-666,888	-	-1,194,032	-	-1,641,395	-
Total Obligations	7,458,644	29,625	7,895,191	28,826	6,073,203	27,816	5,508,000	27,383
Other Funding:								
Discretionary Federal and Non-Federal Reimbursements and Working Capital Fund ^c	510,127	2,802	586,892	2,723	474,067	2,723	405,895	2,693
Total, Forest Service.....	7,968,771	32,427	8,482,083	31,549	6,547,270	30,539	5,913,895	30,076
Cap Adjustment for Wildfire Suppression	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,950,000	-

^a FLAME funding in FY 2017 was designated by Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

^b FY 2017 and FY 2018 actual appropriations are determined by collections, so they do not match enacted levels in appropriations bill which are estimates.

^c Mandatory reimbursable obligations reported in Permanent and Trust Funds; Discretionary reimbursable obligations reported in Discretionary Federal and Non-Federal Reimbursements.

PERMANENT POSITIONS BY GRADE AND STAFF YEARS*Permanent Positions by Grade and Staff Years*

Item	2017 Actual			2018 Actual			2019 Estimate			2020 Budget		
	D.C.	Field	Total	D.C.	Field	Total	D.C.	Field	Total	D.C.	Field	Total
SES	36	48	84	28	45	74	28	45	73	28	45	72
GS-15.....	112	342	454	48	391	439	48	385	433	47	383	430
GS-14.....	213	605	818	183	568	751	180	560	740	179	557	736
GS-13.....	183	2,287	2,470	201	2,168	2,369	198	2,136	2,334	197	2,124	2,321
GS-12.....	94	3,284	3,378	167	3,114	3,281	164	3,068	3,232	163	3,051	3,214
GS-11.....	62	4,980	5,042	65	4,838	4,903	64	4,767	4,831	63	4,740	4,803
GS-10.....	-	430	430	1	424	425	1	418	419	1	415	416
GS-9.....	48	4,876	4,924	59	4,806	4,865	58	4,735	4,792	57	4,708	4,766
GS-8.....	2	1,702	1,704	10	1,772	1,782	10	1,745	1,755	10	1,736	1,746
GS-7.....	13	4,459	4,472	23	4,338	4,361	23	4,273	4,296	23	4,250	4,272
GS-6.....	4	2,559	2,563	3	2,468	2,471	3	2,432	2,434	3	2,418	2,421
GS-5.....	9	4,949	4,958	3	5,024	5,027	3	4,950	4,953	3	4,922	4,925
GS-4.....	4	3,921	3,925	9	4,145	4,154	9	4,083	4,092	9	4,061	4,070
GS-3.....	1	1,629	1,630	2	1,526	1,528	2	1,504	1,506	2	1,495	1,497
GS-2.....	1	128	129	1	151	152	1	149	150	1	148	149
GS-1.....	-	14	14	1	15	16	1	15	16	1	15	16
Total Perm. Positions	782	36,213	36,995	804	35,794	36,598	793	35,265	36,058	787	35,068	35,855
Unfilled, EOY.....	200	9,252	9,452	263	9,273	9,536	197	8,791	8,988	196	8,742	8,938
Total Perm. FTE												
EOY	582	26,961	27,543	541	26,521	27,062	596	26,474	27,070	591	26,326	26,917
Staff Year Est	685	31,742	32,427	693	30,856	31,549	671	29,868	30,539	581	29,495	30,076

VEHICLE FLEET**Motor Vehicle Fleet**

The Forest Service uses a revolving Working Capital Fund (WCF) to finance its fleet operations. A monthly Fixed Ownership Rate and a per-mile use rate are assessed for each owned and GSA-leased vehicle. These expenses are then pooled from the agency's annual appropriated funds and are deposited into specific WCF accounts which make up the revolving fund. Funds are used to finance the cradle-to-grave management of the agency fleet operation, which includes repairs, fuel, maintenance, infrastructure support, program management costs, vehicle depreciation, and vehicle replacements.

The Forest Service has a fleet inventory of approximately 15,700 vehicles and retains, on average, an additional 2,400 vehicles to assist in providing transportation for the seasonal workforce. These vehicles support approximately 28,000 year-round full-time employees, and an additional 12,000 seasonal employees hired primarily for fire suppression activities. These vehicles are retained for an additional 2 years beyond their minimum replacement standard and provide a cost-effective alternative to commercial leases or rentals. Both groups of vehicles are required to be reported annually through GSA's Federal Automotive Statistical Tool (FAST).

The Forest Service is structured into regions, forests/grasslands/stations, and districts. The line officers in charge of these different levels of the organization are responsible for determining the composition and quantity of vehicles required to meet their mission goals. Fleet composition is facilitated using a vehicle allocation methodology (VAM), which considers how often a vehicle is used, the total cost of ownership (TCO) analysis, budgetary constraints, operating environment, and personnel supported. Line officers are responsible for assigning vehicles to drivers per specific mission requirements. Fleet program managers coordinate the certification and authorization of drivers with supervisors, monitor fleet composition and utilization rates through the TCO and VAM process, and recommend how to optimize fleet size.

The agency aims to manage its fleet program in the most cost-effective way possible. The agency strives to use alternative-fueled vehicles for mission needs such as transporting personnel, materials and equipment, where infrastructure for these vehicles is available and where the vehicles can meet agency mission needs. The agency also works to meet the required annual utilization rates for vehicles given the seasonality of agency work (many areas have a limited number of months per year to access remote sites or work areas within the forests). Even with the seasonal nature of the work, we have found through financial analysis that it is still more cost effective to own or lease a vehicle year-round than to have a commercially leased vehicle, and we continue to share vehicles and explore other opportunities to increase utilization rates. Finally, as oversight of fleet programs increases, we are aligning and automating our data, so the agency can respond to oversight and audit requirements in an efficient and cost-effective manner.

In 2018, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) established the GSA Federal Fleet Management System (FedFMS) as the official USDA Fleet Management Information System of record. The Forest Service is aggressively working to establish the necessary interface with FedFMS by Spring of 2019. The Forest Service will continue to use the WCF Fleet Equipment Database (FED) which provides the necessary interface with the FS financial system and with the GSA AutoChoice vehicle ordering system.

Replacement Criteria

Passenger motor vehicles are replaced based on motor vehicle replacement standards which specify the minimum number of years in use or miles traveled. Agencies may keep a Government-owned motor vehicle longer than the standard shown if the motor vehicle can be operated without excessive maintenance costs or substantial reduction in resale value. The minimum replacement standards for passenger motor vehicles are:

Minimum Vehicle Replacement Standards

Vehicle/Equipment Type	Minimum Replacement Standards (miles)	Minimum Replacement Standards (age)
Passenger carrying vehicles – sedans, station wagons, mini-vans	60,000 mi	3 years

Reductions to Fleet

In September 2018, the Forest Service committed to reduce the number of FY 2018 FAST reportable vehicles by 2,767 and at a minimum, maintain the agency-verified fleet size of 16,442. In addition, the Forest Service is committed to continuously evaluating our fleet composition and any underutilized assets to look for further reductions.

Size, Composition, and Annual Costs of Motor Vehicle Fleet

Fiscal Year	Sedans and Station Wagons	Light Duty Trucks, SUVs, and Vans (4x2)	Light Duty Trucks, SUVs, and Vans (4x4)	Medium Duty Vehicles	Buses	Heavy Duty Vehicles	Total Vehicles ^a	Annual Operating Costs ^b
2017	477	1,046	9,970	7,556	93	2,171	21,313	\$55,870,603
Change	-87	-156	-184	+46	-6	+14	-373	+4,962,209
2018	390	890	9,786	7,602	87	2,185	20,940	60,832,812
Change	-3	-6	-54	-43	-	-13	-119	+1,042,520
2019	387	884	9,732	7,559	87	2,172	20,821	61,875,332
Change	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+1,423,133
2020	387	884	9,732	7,559	87	2,172	20,821	63,298,465

^a Vehicle count include those owned by agency and leased from commercial sources or GSA.

^b Despite a slight decrease in the number of vehicles, costs increase as asset replacement costs go up about 4% per year. In addition, fuel prices fluctuate significantly on a quarterly and annual basis.

Statement of Proposed Purchase of Passenger Motor Vehicles

Fiscal Year	Net Active Fleet, SOY	Disposals	Replacements	Additions	Total Acquisitions	Net Active Fleet, EOY
2017	534	107	50	-	50	477
2018	477	112	25	-	25	390
2019	390	35	32	-	32	387
2020	387	31	31	-	31	387

Resource Summary FY 2018 to FY 2020 (Aviation fleet and personnel)

Resource	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Estimate	FY 2020 Budget
Engines ¹	900	900	900
Heavy Equipment – Dozers, Tractor Plow Units, Tenders	210	210	210
Helicopters			
Type 1 ²	28	28	28
Type 2 ³	34	34	34
Type 3 ⁴	46	46	46
Airtankers			
Next Generation Airtankers ⁵	13	18	18
Scoopers	0	0	0
U.S. Coast Guard converted HC-130H airtankers ⁶	1	0	0
Firefighters (FFTR) – Total is inclusive of categories below	10,000	10,000	10,000
Type I Interagency Hot Shot Crews (20-person)	67 crews 1,340 FFTR	67 crews 1,340 FFTR	67 crews, 1,340 FFTR
Other Firefighters	7,940	7,940	7,940
Smoke Jumpers	320	320	320
Prevention Technicians	400	400	400

¹Refers to the suite of wheeled vehicles used to carry firefighters and water to the site of a fire.

²Includes only agency owned/leased or exclusive use contracted assets. Type 1 are the heaviest class of helicopters.

³Medium-sized helicopters.

⁴Includes only helicopters whose primary purpose is wildland fire response. Type 3 are the lightest class of helicopters.

⁵Numbers reflect maximum number of aircraft allowed under the exclusive use contracts.

⁶The program to transfer HC-130H airtankers from the U.S. Coast Guard and convert them to firefighting capable resources was terminated at the end of FY 2018.

SHARED FUNDING PROJECTS*Shared Funding Projects (dollars in thousands)*

Item	2017 Actual	2018 Actual	2019 Estimate	2020 Budget
Working Capital Fund:				
Administration				
Mail and Reproduction Services	\$540	\$469	\$482	\$483
Material Management Service Center.....	877	697	902	892
Integrated Procurement Systems.....	8,423	7,814	8,267	8,137
Procurement Operations Division.....	141	147	129	133
HR Enterprise System Management	805	838	1,094	1,168
Subtotal.....	10,786	9,966	10,873	10,814
Communication				
Creative Media & Broadcast Center	614	644	494	497
Correspondence Management Service				
Office of the Executive Secretariat	874	787	506	502
Finance and Management				
National Finance Center/USDA.....	8,869	9,637	8,764	9,113
Financial Shared Services	54,238	48,745	49,870	50,035
Internal Control Support Services.....	330	398	374	374
Subtotal.....	63,437	58,780	59,008	59,522
Information Technology				
Digital Infrastructure Services Center.....	21,862	18,469	32,245	32,123
Client Technology Services	14,283	13,553	20,255	19,595
Enterprise Network Services.....	6,395	7,308	5,279	15,032
Subtotal.....	42,540	39,330	57,779	66,751
Total, Working Capital Fund	118,251	109,507	128,659	138,086
Departmental Shared Cost Programs:				
1890's USDA Initiative.....	1,141	-	-	-
Advisory Committee Liaison Services (White House Liaison Office)	206	216	231	231
Agency Partnership Outreach	-	2,350	2,450	2,450
Continuity of Operations Planning	628	-	-	-
Classified National Security Information.....	225	-	-	-
Emergency Operations Center	722	-	-	-
Facility and Infrastructure Review and Assessment	140	-	-	-
Faith-Based Initiative and Neighborhood Partnerships.....	124	-	-	-
Hispanic-Service Institutions National Program	603	-	-	-
Honor Awards.....	-	7	19	19
Human Resources Self-Service Dashboard.....	181	184	186	205
Human Resources Transformation.....	514	279	-	-
Identity and Access Management	2,069	-	-	-
Intertribal Technical Assistance Network	926	979	994	994
Medical Services.....	39	35	50	50
Office of Customer Experience.....	-	605	981	1,184
People's Garden.....	199	150	-	-
Personnel and Document Security	-	577	547	547
Personnel Security Branch.....	309	-	-	-
Security Detail	1,034	1,395	1,447	1,447
Security Operations.....	-	3,272	3,316	3,316
TARGET Center.....	451	413	362	362

2020 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOREST SERVICE

Item	2017 Actual	2018 Actual	2019 Estimate	2020 Budget
USDA 1994 Program.....	246	-	-	-
USDA Enterprise Data Analytics Services	-	-	-	1,692
Virtual University	620	317	-	-
Total, Department Shared Cost Programs	10,374	10,778	10,585	12,499
E-Gov:				
Budget Formulation and Execution Line of Business	30	30	30	30
Enterprise Human Resource Integration.....	616	616	616	616
E-Payroll	-	-	-	-
E-Travel	-	-	-	-
Financial Management Line of Business	100	100	100	100
Human Resource Management Line of Business.....	86	90	90	90
Integrated Acquisition Environment	771	786	849	-
Recruitment One-Stop.....	-	-	-	-
Disaster Assistance Improvement Plan	-	-	-	-
E-Rulemaking	40	50	41	-
Geospatial Line of Business.....	13	13	13	13
Gov Benefits	-	-	-	-
Grants.gov.....	1	1	1	1
Total, E-Gov	1,657	1,685	1,740	849

FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

LEAD-OFF TABULAR STATEMENT

Lead-Off Tabular Statement

Item	Amount
2019 Annualized Continuing Resolution.....	\$297,000,000
Change in Appropriation	-42,500,000
Budget Estimate, 2020.....	<u>254,500,000</u>

APPROPRIATIONS LANGUAGE

The appropriations language follows (new language underscored; deleted matter enclosed in brackets):

For necessary expenses of forest and rangeland research as authorized by law, [~~\$297,000,000~~]\$254,500,000, to remain available through September 30, [2022]2023: *Provided*, That of the funds provided under this heading, [~~\$75,000,000~~]\$77,000,000 is for the forest inventory and analysis program[, and \$14,750,000 is for research activities and to make competitive research grants pursuant to the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Research Act (16 U.S.C. 1641 et seq.)].

[Of the unobligated balances from prior year appropriations available under this heading for the Joint Fire Science Program, \$2,000,000 are hereby permanently cancelled.]

Change Description

The first change (first paragraph) removes reference to the National Fire Plan to ensure flexibility in program implementation and allocations.

The second change (second paragraph) removes cancellation language as no cancellations are proposed.

PROJECT STATEMENT*Project Statement (dollars in thousands, staff years(SY))*

Item	2017		2018		2019		Inc. or		2020	
	Actual	SY	Actual	SY	Estimate	SY	Dec.	SY	Budget	SY
Discretionary Appropriations:										
Forest and Rangeland										
Research	\$216,081	1,464	\$191,484	1,126	\$190,981	1,229	-\$36,894	-212	\$154,087	1,017
Forest Inventory and										
Analysis	67,075	168	66,954	458	67,174	456	-	-	67,174	456
National Fire Plan	19,795	107	-23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Joint Fire Science	3,000	5	-312	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest Products	-	-	-22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Research – Other ^a	181	-	38,845	-	38,845	-	-5,606	-	33,239	-
Total Adjusted Approp ..	306,132	1,744	296,926	1,584	297,000	1,685	-42,500	-212	254,500	1,473
Rsc, Trns, Other (Net)	-17,618	-107	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Appropriation	288,514	1,637	297,000	1,584	297,000	1,685	-42,500	-212	254,500	1,473
Transfers In:										
National Fire Plan	19,795	107	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fire Transfer Repayment ..	-	-	1,362	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	19,795	107	1,362	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers Out:										
Fire Transfer	-1,362	-	-1,436	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-1,362	-	-1,436	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rescission	-815	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries, Other (Net)	5,628	-	2,865	-	4,247	-	-	-	4,247	-
Bal. Available, SOY	12,510	-	1,799	-	2,883	-	+23,247	-	26,130	-
Total Available	324,270	1,744	301,590	1,584	304,130	1,685	-19,254	-212	284,876	1,473
Bal. Available, EOY	-1,799	-	-2,883	-	-26,130	-	-8,747	-	-34,876	-
Total Obligations	322,471	1,744	298,707	1,584	278,000	1,685	-28,000	-212	250,000	1,473

^a Other includes cost pool spending except in FY 2017.**FOUR-YEAR SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS AND STAFF YEARS***Four-Year Summary of Appropriations and Staff Years (dollars in thousands, staff years(SY))*

Item	2017		2018		2019		Inc. or		2020	
	Actual	SY	Actual	SY	Estimate	SY	Dec.	Key	SY	Budget
Forest and Rangeland										
Research	\$211,514	1,464	\$220,000	1,126	\$220,000	1,229	-\$42,500	(1)	-212	\$177,500
Forest Inventory and										
Analysis	77,000	168	77,000	458	77,000	456	-	-	-	\$77,000
Joint Fire Science	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest and Rangeland										
Research Total	288,514	1,637	297,000	1,584	297,000	1,685	-42,500	-	-212	254,500

JUSTIFICATIONS

Forest and Rangeland Research

Forest Service Forest and Rangeland Research (Forest Service R&D) is at the forefront of science to improve the health and use of our Nation's forests and grasslands.

Continuation of the program is critical because:

- The program conducts research across forest ownerships and the landscape continuum to deliver science products that are vital to the active management of National Forest System (NFS) lands.
- The program collaborates with other science agencies and partners to identify priority research areas and reduce duplication across the Federal science community.

Base funding supports the Forest Service's national priority to improve the condition of forests and grasslands. Forest Service R&D provides scientific information and technology that supports sustainable management of the Nation's forests and grasslands. Research products inform policy and land-management decisions and provide information and technology designed to provide economic, health, and environmental benefits to the American public.

Forest Service R&D was previously aligned around Strategic Program Areas and Priority Research Areas. The new Forest Service National Research Plan (NRP) will help reorient the Forest Service R&D's mission to deliver R&D products targeted to national priorities, primarily focused on the management of NFS lands. The NRP identifies five research areas that provide the foundational science for Forest Service leadership to promote shared stewardship by increasing partnerships, enhancing recreation opportunities, improving access, and sustaining and enhancing the conditions of the Nation's forests and grasslands. These research emphasis areas are: (1) Inventory and Monitoring; (2) Water and Biological Resources; (3) Forest and Rangeland Management; (4) Forest Products Innovations; and (5) People and the Environment. Wildland fire is the primary component of the Forest and Rangeland Management emphasis area.

Funds will be used to support 1,017 staff years and focus on providing the knowledge and tools that support the management of NFS lands. This will enable Forest Service R&D to target its efforts on the immediate needs of NFS land managers and their partners. These needs will cover a wide variety of topics including, but not limited to forest restoration, insect and disease management, wildland fire, and water quality and quantity. Forest Service R&D will reduce fixed costs (i.e., personnel, facilities, utilities, etc.) substantially across all R&D. This will ensure that more of appropriated funding levels go toward maintaining and implementing the emphasis areas under the new NRP.

The funding change is requested for the following items:

- (1) A decrease of \$42,500,000 and 212 staff years (\$220,000,000 and 1,229 staff years available in 2019). Of the requested funding, \$154,087,000 is the adjusted appropriation when accounting for \$23,413,000 in cost pools allocations.

Funding will be used for research that identifies practical strategies and tactics to improve forest and rangeland condition, support community economic development, and help save lives and protect property from wildfires.

Forest Inventory and Analysis

The Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) program is the Nation's foremost continuous forest census covering all 50 States. The FIA program generates data on past, current, and projected tree numbers by species; the size and health of trees; tree growth, mortality, and harvest removals; loss of forested lands due to disturbances, such as hurricanes and wildland fires; wood production and utilization; and forest landownership. FIA leverages one partner dollar for every six Federal dollars spent, and provides current and historical information that informs forest management planning across the country.

Continuation of this program is critical because:

- FIA data is essential to making sound investment decisions in forest management and land management planning, in ensuring the long-term health of forests, and in prolonging the availability of multiple uses from forests. The FIA units enter into various grants and cooperative agreements with partners to accomplish specialized work in support of the FIA mission. These grants and agreements are with State agencies and university partners. Additional cooperators include other Federal and Forest Service offices and non-Federal

partners supporting grant collaboration in data collection, information management, and research in techniques development. Public agencies are the largest group of spatial data requestors followed by academia and industry.

- Benefits derived from FIA include evaluation of wildlife habitat conditions, assessing sustainability of current and anticipated ecosystem management practices, monitoring forest health, supporting planning and decision-making activities undertaken by public and private enterprises, and anticipating the impact of forest stressors (climate change, insect and disease, drought, etc.) on forests.

Base funding supports the Forest Service’s national priority to improve the condition of forests and grasslands. Forest Service R&D works closely with State forestry agencies and other partners to achieve the FIA mission. The FIA “census for trees” program positions States and public and private landowners to implement and profit from alternative energy and ecosystem service markets primarily through carbon sequestration and the conversion of woody biomass to energy. The FIA data enables the natural resource community to determine the magnitude of changes in forest conditions and trends, and to make projections of future conditions - information which is vital to the long-term health of forests and the sustained availability of multiple uses from forests.

FIA falls under the Forest Service R&D’s new National Research Plan emphasis area of Inventory and Monitoring. Funds will be used to support 456 staff years.

The funding change is requested for the following items:

At the total appropriation level, including the cost pool allocations, the funding level is maintained at \$77,000,000. In FY 2020, of the requested funding, \$67,174,000 is the adjusted appropriation when accounting for \$9,826,000 in cost pool allocations.

Funding will focus on providing reliable data, analysis, and tools to identify current status and trends of the Nation’s forests and rangelands, management options and impacts, and threats and effects of fire, insects, disease, and other natural processes.

National Fire Plan

Elimination of the program is proposed in FY 2020, because the Forest Service will focus on reducing wildland fire risk, contributing to the improvement of forest and grassland conditions across shared landscapes, and contributing to rural economic prosperity.

Joint Fire Science Program

Elimination of the program is proposed in FY 2020, because the Forest Service will focus reducing wildland fire risk, contributing to the improvement of forest and grassland conditions across shared landscapes, and contributing to rural economic prosperity.

Other

This line identifies projected cost pool amounts for the requested appropriation in the following amounts:

- From Forest and Rangeland Research: \$23,413,000.
- From Forest Inventory and Analysis: \$9,826,000.
- Total: \$33,239,000 cost pool allocations proposed in FY 2020.

CLASSIFICATION BY OBJECTS*Classification by Objects (dollars in thousands)*

Item No.	Item	2017 Actual	2018 Actual	2019 Estimate	2020 Budget
Personnel Compensation:					
11.0	Total personnel compensation	\$146,746	\$144,272	\$153,471	\$134,162
12.0	Personnel benefits	50,964	50,424	53,639	46,891
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	316	936	996	870
	Total, personnel comp. and benefits	198,026	195,632	208,106	181,923
Other Objects:					
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	7,283	6,032	4,090	3,984
22.0	Transportation of things	1,478	1,224	830	809
23.1	Rent payments to GSA	4,239	3,511	2,381	2,319
23.2	Rental payments to others	4,113	3,407	2,310	2,250
23.3	Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	7,117	5,895	3,997	3,893
24.0	Printing and reproduction	498	412	280	272
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	167	138	94	91
25.2	Other services	18,358	15,206	10,311	10,043
25.3	Purchases of goods and services	17,661	14,628	9,919	9,661
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	441	365	248	241
25.5	Research and development contracts	40,309	33,387	22,639	22,051
25.6	Medical care	4	3	2	2
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	1,308	1,083	735	716
26.0	Supplies and materials	5,964	4,940	3,350	3,263
31.0	Equipment	5,134	4,252	2,883	2,809
32.0	Land and structures	18	15	10	10
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	10,353	8,575	5,815	5,664
	Total, other objects	124,445	103,075	69,894	68,077
99.9	Total, new obligations	322,471	298,707	278,000	250,000
	DHS Building Security Payments (included in 25.3)	23	23	21	21
Position Data:					
	Average Salary (dollars), ES Position	174,424	179,539	182,232	184,966
	Average Salary (dollars), GS Position	82,711	85,180	86,458	87,755
	Average Grade, GS Position	10.7	10.8	10.9	10.9

STATUS OF PROGRAMS

Forest and Rangeland Research (Forest Service R&D) has been a core component of the Forest Service mission since the agency's inception in 1905. Forest Service R&D conducts research at five regional research stations, plus the International Institute of Tropical Forestry in San Juan, Puerto Rico, and the Forest Products Laboratory in Madison, Wisconsin. Forest Service R&D laboratories are complemented by a network of 80 experimental forests.

Forest and Rangeland Research

Current Activities

Forest Service R&D provides scientific information and new technology to support sustainable management of the Nation's diverse forests and rangelands. Activities inform policy and land management decisions by providing information through technology transfers designed to support economic, health, and environmental benefits for the American public.

Specifically Addressed Areas

Forest Service scientists are evaluating chemical methods for identifying the taxonomic and geographic provenance of wood to combat illegal logging efforts. Chemical analysis is a promising "rapid screening method" for evaluating claims of geographic provenance for wood.

Forest Service researchers are evaluating material extracted from low value wood as potential next-generation wood preservatives. This bio-rational approach offers environmentally friendly alternatives to wood preservatives and provides a utilization platform for underutilized and invasive wood species.

Forest Service scientists are conducting a timber sale feasibility analysis to support national forest management. Researchers will extend the Resource Planning Act market modeling framework to address the condition of timber markets at a sub-regional scale in a way that provides useful information for timber sale planners. The Resource Planning Act market modeling framework is a set of interacting models that are based on FIA data and driven by many factors of change, including socioeconomic and biophysical variables. The "timber marketing" portion is based on a forest products trade model that encompasses both domestic and international forest product markets. Forest Service researchers are developing a new tool for predicting weather conditions conducive to rapid fire growth. The Forest Service is working with the National Weather Service to integrate this tool into Forest Service fire weather forecasting efforts, which will provide for enhanced firefighter safety.

Forest Service scientists are collaborating with National Forest System (NFS) land managers and the Center for Disease Control to examine the differences in health impacts between wildfires and prescribed fires. This collaboration will determine if current smoke management techniques aid in mitigating threats to human health.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress

Synthesis of Science to Inform Land Management Within the Northwest Forest Plan (NWFP) Area: In an unprecedented level of collaboration, Forest Service scientists and land managers worked in tandem to develop and publish a synthesis of the science over the last 20 years to inform land management decisions within the NWFP area. This area includes 19.2 million acres on 17 national forests, 2.5 million acres of Bureau of Land Management lands, and about 2.3 million acres of National Park Service lands. This synthesis supports upcoming management planning and forest management on all Federal lands in the NWFP area but is expected primarily to inform impending revisions of Forest Service forest and resource management plans.

Wood Based Tornado Safe Rooms: Forest Service researchers designed a nonproprietary residential tornado safe room to be constructed from commodity wood building products. The safe room is designed to be buildable by a local contractor or a homeowner, and is adaptable to existing homes. The safe room meets the requirements of the International Code Council Standard for the Design and Construction of Storm Shelters (ICC-500, 2014). The safe room resisted the high pressures resulting from a 250 mph wind, withstood the highest speed debris impact tests of 100 mph missile speed, and had a projected material cost of between \$3,500 and \$4,000.

Roads Best Management Practices: Since roads are the most common sources of sediment in forests, most forestry best management practices (BMPs) are implemented on forest roads. Across the nation, there are dozens of types of BMPs and hundreds of ways those BMPs are applied, but little information had been compiled that summarize and compare the effectiveness of similar BMPs or BMPs with the same intended outcome. Forest Service researchers compiled and published a comprehensive synthesis of the literature on the effectiveness of forest road BMPs. National forest resource specialists and engineers are among the major users of the literature synthesis, particularly during planning and resource impact analysis in the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) process.

Increasing the Pace and Scale of Forest Restoration: Two publications by Forest Service scientists provide the foundation for the forest plans being developed by three of the eight early adopter national forests (Sierra, Sequoia and Inyo). The action proposed in the papers, using fire to restore and maintain remote forestlands, was directly incorporated into their forest plans. One means of changing current practices is to concentrate large-scale fuels reduction efforts and then move treated areas out of fire suppression into fire maintenance. A fundamental change in the scale and objectives of fuels treatments is needed to emphasize treating entire firesheds and restoring ecosystem processes.

Wildfire Effects on Water Supply: To create a tool to address wildfire-induced risks, Forest Service scientists collaborated with scientists from Canada and France to develop a spatially explicit index providing the first global assessment of wildfire impacts on water supply. These risks include post-fire damage to watersheds, scale of area impacted, soil erosion response to heavy rains, sedimentation, and the risk of these factors increasing over time. This framework introduces a tool for long-term monitoring of actions to reduce post-fire threats to water security.

Prescribed Fire and Air Quality: National forests in the western U.S. are increasingly using large prescribed fires and unplanned wildfires under favorable conditions to increase forest resilience and promote other resource objectives. Such efforts create a challenge for land managers and air regulators to minimize impacts to air quality in downwind communities. Forest Service scientists demonstrated that by using fire under favorable weather and fuel conditions, large areas of forest can be treated while keeping daily emissions below levels that are likely to cause harm to people in downwind communities.

Forest Inventory and Analysis

Current Activities

Originally authorized by the McSweeney-McNary Forest Research Act of 1928, and most recently in the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Act of 1978, the Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) program is the Nation's foremost continuous forest census covering all 50 States. Working with State forestry agencies and other partners, FIA leverages one partner dollar for every six Federal dollars spent. FIA generates data on past, current, and projected tree numbers by species; the size and health of trees; tree growth, mortality, and harvest removals; loss of forested lands due to disturbances, such as hurricanes and wildland fires; wood production and utilization; and forest landownership.

Specifically Addressed Areas

Restructuring its data delivery system to the public, enabling big data analytics for geospatial data analysis, and deploying online tools for maps and story maps of status and change of forest resources to inform forest investments.

Continuing to implement the FIA Strategic Plan, including enhanced forest products monitoring and reporting through an annual sample of mills and other wood consuming facilities.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress

Expanding Urban FIA: In collaboration with State and local partners, the FIA program has expanded urban forest monitoring to include 26 cities. FIA recently crossed a major milestone with data collection underway in more than 25 percent of the program's proposed cities, making urban inventories active in all four national FIA units. The Urban FIA program uses established FIA monitoring methods, database and reporting tools, and statistical techniques, along with i-Tree software tools that quantify ecosystem services. The ultimate goal of this effort is to develop a seamless reporting system that uses the existing FIA protocols to provide new and valuable information on trees in previously unmeasured areas.

Comprehensive Inventory of Colorado's Forests: The current inventory of Colorado's forests is the first to use the complete set of FIA plots across all ownerships and forest types. The inventory was completed at a time when Colorado forests were undergoing substantial change, primarily in the form of insect infestations in pine and spruce, but also because of drought. This report captures the State's current status and recent trends.

Forest and Rangeland Research Primary Authorities

Title of Act or Program	Summary of Authority	Expiration Date (if applicable)	Programs Affected	Public Law Citation	U.S.C. Reference
Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Research Act of 1978	An Act to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out forest and rangeland renewable resources research, and for other purposes.		R&D	P.L. 95-307	16 U.S.C. 1641 et seq.
Agricultural Research, Extension, and Education Reform Act of 1998	Requires the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a program to inventory and analyze, in a timely manner, public and private forests and their resources in the United States.		R&D	P.L. 105-185	16 U.S.C. 1642(e)
Agricultural Act of 2014	Amends the Agricultural Research, Extension and Education Reform Act of 1998 to require the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a forestry and forest products research and extension initiative to develop and disseminate science-based tools that address the needs of the forestry sector. Activities must be carried out in coordination with the Forest Service, including the Forest Product's Laboratory.	9/30/2023	R&D	P.L. 113-79	7 U.S.C. 9013
Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974	Requires preparation of a renewable resource assessment, program plans, inventories, and budget request, and an update to these plans every 10-years.		R&D	P.L. 93-378	16 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.
Global Change Research Act of 1990	Establishes the Committee on Earth and Environmental Sciences to carry out the United States Global Change Research Program, including the Forest Service Global Change Research Program.		R&D	P.L. 101-606	15 U.S.C. 2931

Title of Act or Program	Summary of Authority	Expiration Date (if applicable)	Programs Affected	Public Law Citation	U.S.C. Reference
Global Climate Change Prevention Act of 1990	Establishes a Global Climate Change Program at USDA to study the effects of global climate change on agriculture and forestry. The Program Director shall coordinate policy analysis, long range planning and research across the Department and with other agencies. The Act also establishes the Office of International Forestry to be responsible for the international forestry activities of the Forest Service and establishes the Institutes of Tropical Forestry; authorizes the creation of a pilot project in urban forestry.	09/30/2018	International Forestry; R&D	P.L. 101-624; P.L. 107-171; P.L. 110-234	7 U.S.C. 6701 to 6710
Granger-Thye Act of April 24, 1950	This Act authorizes cooperation with other parties to perform work for permittees, agencies, organizations, and persons for work that the Forest Service is authorized to do on lands of the United States. Also allows for research funds to be advanced to cooperators. Authorizes assistance for work on lands other than Forest Service jurisdictions.		ALL	P.L. 81-478	16 U.S.C. 572
McIntire-Stennis Act of 1962	Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate and assist State colleges and universities in forestry research on a matching funds basis. Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to make competitive grants to a State agricultural experiment station, college, or university, research institution or organization, Federal agency, private organization, or corporation with the demonstrable capacity to conduct forestry, natural resource, and environmental research; and to update research facilities and equipment available for this type of research.		R&D and SPF	P.L. 87-788; P.L. 101-624	16 U.S.C. 582a and 582a-1-582a-7
Research Facilities Act of 1963	This Act authorizes support for agricultural research (including forestry) at eligible institutions through Federal grant funds, on a matching funds basis, to help finance physical facilities and equipment as required for the effective conduct of agricultural research and related academic programs.		R&D	P.L. 88-74; P.L. 95-113; P.L. 99-198	7 U.S.C. 390 - 390c

Title of Act or Program	Summary of Authority	Expiration Date (if applicable)	Programs Affected	Public Law Citation	U.S.C. Reference
Research Grants Act of 1958	Provides, authorized agencies to enter into contracts for basic scientific research with nonprofit institution and organizations, authority to make grants to such institutions and organizations; title to equipment purchased with such grants being vested with the nonprofit organization or institution. Such sums as are necessary; no expiration date.		R&D	P.L. 85-934	42 U.S.C. 1891-1893

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

LEAD-OFF TABULAR STATEMENT

Lead-Off Tabular Statement

Item	Amount
2019 Annualized Continuing Resolution.....	\$335,525,000
Change in Appropriation	-153,229,000
Budget Estimate, 2020.....	<u>182,296,000</u>

APPROPRIATIONS LANGUAGE

The appropriations language follows (new language underscored; deleted matter enclosed in brackets):

For necessary expenses of cooperating with and providing technical and financial assistance to States, territories, possessions, and others, and for forest health management, including treatments of pests, pathogens, and invasive or noxious plants, and for restoring and rehabilitating forests damaged by pests or invasive plants, cooperative forestry, and education and land conservation activities as authorized, [~~\$335,525,000~~]\$182,296,000, to remain available through September 30, [2022]2023, as authorized by law: *Provided*, That of the funds provided under this heading, [~~\$80,000,000~~]\$65,930,000 is for National Fire Capacity, and [~~\$16,000,000~~]\$11,020,000 is for Rural Fire Capacity under section 10 of the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 2106).

[Of the unobligated balances from amounts available under this heading and derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund for the Forest Legacy Program from projects with cost savings or failed or partially failed projects for which funds were deobligated, \$4,000,000 are hereby permanently cancelled.]

[Of the unobligated balances from prior year appropriations available under this heading, the following balances are hereby permanently cancelled: \$1,000,000 from appropriations for Landscape Scale Restoration; \$2,000,000 from appropriations for International Forestry; and \$3,000,000 from appropriations for Urban and Community Forestry.]

Change Description

The first change (second paragraph) removes cancellation language as no cancellations are proposed.

The second change (third paragraph) removes cancellation language as no cancellations are proposed.

PROJECT STATEMENT*Project Statement (dollars in thousands), staff years(SY))*

Item	2017		2018		2019		Inc. or		2020	
	Actual	SY	Actual	SY	Estimate	SY	Dec.	SY	Budget	SY
Discretionary Appropriations:										
Landscape Scale Restoration.....	\$13,910	2	\$14,000	1	\$14,000	1	-\$14,000	-1	-	-
FHM - Federal Lands.....	40,380	285	46,955	275	44,955	275	-3,244	-11	\$41,711	264
FHM - Cooperative Lands	33,698	90	38,158	126	38,130	125	-6,160	-48	31,970	77
Working Forest Lands.....	18,019	54	18,605	47	18,655	47	-933	-	17,722	47
Forest Legacy Program ^a	34,345	28	57,687	26	60,417	26	-60,417	-26	-	-
Community Forest & Open Space Conservation	1,892	-	4,000	-	4,000	-	-4,000	-	-	-
Urban and Community Forestry	26,045	53	26,605	48	26,505	48	-26,505	-48	-	-
International Programs	7,043	51	9,352	46	8,010	28	-8,010	-28	-	-
National Fire Capacity	-	-	78,105	-	78,400	57	-13,789	-13	64,611	44
Rural Fire Capacity	-	-	16,000	-	16,000	-	-4,980	-	11,020	-
State and Private Forestry – Other ^b	17,268	-	19,896	-	20,515	-	-5,253	-	15,262	-
Subtotal.....	192,600	563	329,363	569	329,587	607	-147,291	-175	182,296	432
Supplemental Appropriations:										
Emerg. Supp. (PL 115-123)	-	-	7,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Adjusted Approp	192,600	563	336,863	569	329,587	607	-147,291	-175	182,296	432
Rsc, Trns, Other (Net).....	36,323	-	6,162	-	5,938	-	-5,938	-	-	-
Total Appropriation	228,923	563	343,025	569	335,525	607	-153,229	-175	182,296	432
Transfers In:										
Fire Transfer Repayment	-	-	21,249	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agency for International Development.....	-	-	1,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal.....	-	-	22,549	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers Out:										
Forest Health to Department of Interior	-1,258	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fire Transfer	-19,563	-	-22,773	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal.....	-20,821	-	-22,773	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rescission	-15,502	-	-5,938	-	-5,938	-	+5,938	-	-	-
Recoveries, Other (Net).....	18,403	-	13,957	-	16,180	-	-	-	16,180	-
Bal. Available, SOY.....	69,348	-	19,811	-	29,857	-	+195,767	-	225,624	-
Total Available	280,351	563	370,631	569	375,624	607	+48,476	-175	424,100	432
Lapsing Balances	-225	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bal. Available, EOY	-19,811	-	-29,857	-	-225,624	-	-48,476	-	-274,100	-
Total Obligations	260,540	563	340,774	569	150,000	607	-	-175	150,000	432

^a Previously Forest Stewardship Program.^b Other includes cost pool authority.

Note: The project statement includes the supplemental appropriation while the Four-Year Summary of Appropriation does not.

FOUR-YEAR SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS AND STAFF YEARS*Four-Year Summary of Appropriations and Staff Years (dollars in thousands), staff years(SY))*

Item	2017		2018		2019		Inc. or Dec.	Chg Key	SY	2020	
	Actual	SY	Actual	SY	Estimate	SY				Budget	SY
Landscape Scale											
Restoration.....	\$14,000	2	\$14,000	1	\$14,000	1	-\$14,000	(1)	-1	-	-
FHM - Federal Lands	55,500	285	55,500	275	55,500	275	-4,005	(2)	-11	\$51,495	264
FHM - Cooperative Lands.....	39,000	90	41,000	126	41,000	125	-6,624	(3)	-48	34,376	77
Working Forest Lands.....	20,036	54	20,500	47	20,500	47	-1,025	(4)	-	19,475	47
Forest Legacy Program	62,347	28	67,025	26	67,025	26	-67,025	(5)	-26	-	-
Community Forest & Open Space Conservation.....	2,000	-	4,000	-	4,000	-	-4,000	(6)	-	-	-
Urban and Community Forestry.....	28,040	53	28,500	48	28,500	48	-28,500	(7)	-48	-	-
International Programs	8,000	51	9,000	46	9,000	28	-9,000	(8)	-28	-	-
National Fire Capacity	-	-	80,000	-	80,000	57	-14,070	(9)	-13	65,930	44
Rural Fire Capacity	-	-	16,000	-	16,000	-	-4,980	(10)	-	11,020	-
State and Private Forestry Total	228,923	563	335,525	569	335,525	607	-153,229		-175	182,296	432

JUSTIFICATIONS**Landscape Scale Restoration**

(1) A decrease of \$14,000,000 and 1 staff years (\$14,000,000 and 1 staff years in 2019).

The Landscape Scale Restoration program enables States to pursue landscape scale projects that focus on priorities identified in their State Forest Action Plans and ensures the Nation's non-Federal forestlands continue to provide public benefits by addressing threats to forest sustainability, such as wildfires and the spread of insects and disease.

Elimination of the program is proposed in FY 2020, because the Forest Service will focus on reducing wildland fire risk, contributing to the improvement of forest and grassland conditions across shared landscapes, and contributing to rural economic prosperity.

Forest Health Management-Federal Lands

The Forest Health Management (FHM) – Federal Lands program works to detect, prevent, suppress, and monitor forest insects and diseases to protect the lands managed by the USDA Forest Service, as well as Federal lands in the jurisdiction of other Federal agencies and Tribal governments. The USDA Forest Service is the primary service provider to all Federal lands for these activities. Agency Forest Health staff are recognized as national and international leaders in forest entomology, pathology, invasive plants, and survey, monitoring, and suppression technologies.

Continuation of this program is critical because:

- The USDA Forest Service is uniquely equipped to deliver Federal forest health management across not only National Forest System (NFS) lands, but also to Federal and Tribal partners.
- The cost of an ongoing, sustained forest health program over time is modest compared to the high cost of inattention or inaction. Insects and diseases threaten more than 4 million acres across the United States.

FHM provides technical knowledge and applied science innovations to assist forest managers in making treatment decisions and taking actions to improve forest health. Program results are measured by acres of native and non-native insects and pests treated on Federal lands. Funding for FHM-Federal Lands assures sustained investment in the health of our national forests, as well as other federally owned forest lands, and enables the agency to meet its core mission to successfully manage the productivity, resilience, and sustainability of this important national resource.

Funding for FHM-Federal Lands will continue to inform appropriate and timely responses that protect the Nation's forests from insects and diseases. This data-driven program uses the most current survey data on landscape conditions to strategically target resources on NFS, other Federal, and Tribal lands.

Funds will be used to support 264 staff years and prioritized treatment of acres to reduce pest outbreaks, safety hazards, and fire risk.

The funding change is requested for the following items:

- (2) A decrease of \$4,005,000 and 11 staff years (\$55,500,000 and 275 staff years available in 2019). In FY 2020, of the requested funding, \$41,825,000 is the adjusted appropriation when accounting for \$9,670,000 in cost pool allocations.

At this funding level, the agency will prioritize treatments of federally-owned forests and grasslands to reduce the potential for new outbreaks and address public safety and forest health needs arising from acres of dead and dying trees. The agency will continue to focus on the most pressing needs of forest restoration and treatment and reducing communities' risk to catastrophic fire. For example, about \$3.5 million will be used to treat at least 70,000 acres for southern pine beetle on NFS lands. This will increase the health and resilience of these forests, support rural economies, and reduce infestation risk to adjacent lands and communities. The table below highlights funding for major insects, diseases, and invasive plants.

Funding for selected insects, diseases, and invasive plants by Fiscal Year (dollars in thousands)

RD - (Research Appropriation) SPF – (State and Private Forestry, Forest Health Appropriation)	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Estimate	FY 2020 Budget
Asian Longhorned Beetle (Total)	\$119	\$119	\$98
SPF	-	-	-
RD	119	119	98
Douglas-fir Tussock Moth (Total)	33	33	-
SPF	33	33	-
RD	-	-	-
Emerald Ash Borer (Total)	1758	1633	1,436
SPF	512	512	500
RD	1246	1121	936
Gold Spotted Oak Borer, Thousand Canker Disease, Laurel Wilt (Total)	552	552	57
SPF	483	483	-
RD	69	69	57
Gypsy Moth (Total)	8,272	8,172	5,466
SPF	7,846	7,846	5,200
RD	426	326	266
Hemlock Woolly Adelgid (Total)	2,624	2,657	1,601
SPF	1,770	1,770	900
RD	854	887	701
Invasive Plants (Total)	3,185	3,308	2,185
SPF	1,755	1,755	1,000
RD	1,430	1,553	1,185
Oak Wilt (Total)	499	499	274
SPF	425	425	200
RD	74	74	74
Port Orford Cedar Root Disease (Total)	20	20	-
SPF	20	20	-

RD - (Research Appropriation) SPF – (State and Private Forestry, Forest Health Appropriation)	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Estimate	FY 2020 Budget
RD	-	-	-
Sirex Woodwasp (Total)	365	336	185
SPF	80	80	-
RD	285	256	185
Southern Pine Beetle (Total)	4,898	4,843	3,998
SPF	4,500	4,400	3,500
RD	398	443	498
Subterranean Termites (Total)	1,202	1,200	827
SPF	-	-	-
RD	1,202	1,200	827
Sudden Oak Death (Total)	1,848	1,500	1,041
SPF	1,560	1,210	750
RD	288	290	291
Western Bark Beetles (Total)	4,875	4,725	3,540
SPF	4,325	4,200	3,000
RD	550	525	540
Whitebark Pine Pests (Total)	100	100	-
SPF	100	100	-
RD	-	-	-
White Pine Blister Rust (Total)	580	360	129
SPF	360	360	-
RD	220	-	129
Total Funding	30,930	30,057	20,837
SPF	23,769	23,194	15,050
RD	7,161	6,863	5,787

Forest Health Management-Cooperative Lands

Base funds for Forest Health Management (FHM)-Cooperative Lands maintains and restores forest lands damaged by insects, disease, and invasive plants. Activities are coordinated and carried out in cooperation with State and local public land partners and private forest landowners. These are lands owned by States, local governments, private timber industry organizations, and individual landowners.

Continuation of this program is critical because:

- Forest pests know no boundaries. The agency takes an all-lands approach to detection, prevention, suppression, and monitoring activities through partnerships with all stakeholders involved in maintaining healthy, sustainable forests.
- Forest Service Forest Health staff are recognized as national and international leaders in forest entomology, pathology, invasive plants, and survey, monitoring, and suppression technologies.

Program results are measured by acres of native and non-native insects and pests treated on non-Federal lands. The FHM-Cooperative Lands program helps forest managers work together and across boundaries. Together with the FHM-Federal Lands program, the Forest Service works across national forest, State, Tribal, and private forest boundaries to address pests on a landscape scale.

FHM-Cooperative Lands funding emphasizes cooperation and collaboration between the USDA Forest Service and its partners - principally State and local governments, State foresters, and private landowners. FHM-Cooperative Lands will continue to fund assessment and evaluation of forest insects and diseases across the Nation.

Funds will be used to support 77 staff years and prioritized treatment of acres to reduce pest outbreaks, safety hazards, and fire risk.

The funding change is requested for the following items:

- (3) A decrease of \$6,624,000 and 48 staff years (\$41,000,000 and 125 staff years available in 2019). In FY 2020, of the requested funding level, \$31,993,000 is the adjusted appropriation when accounting for \$2,383,000 in cost pool allocations.

The agency will provide financial assistance to States to treat State and private lands for insect, disease, and invasive plant issues. This supports State Forest Action Plan priorities and addresses management needs determined at the State level through shared decision making. For example, over 300,000 acres will be treated across boundaries to control gypsy moth and reduce the negative impacts of this exotic species to priority landscapes and watersheds. Funding will be prioritized to assess forest conditions on all forested lands (over all ownerships) to ascertain the status of pest conditions and trends, support sustainable ecosystem health, and detect outbreaks of the dozens of diseases and invasive pests that affect all forests each year, irrespective of jurisdiction. The FHM-Cooperative Lands funds will be prioritized to ensure that stewards of State and local public lands and private forest partners continue to have capacity to successfully manage their forested lands for the good of all public and private forests in the Nation.

Working Forest Lands (previously Forest Stewardship)

This is the primary Forest Service program focused on private forestland management and conservation, helping private landowners address resource management concerns.

Continuation of the program is critical because:

- Actively-managed private forests provide timber, wildlife habitat, watershed protection, recreational opportunities, and many other benefits for landowners and communities.
- Better management of private lands supports the maintenance of nearby national forests and grasslands.
- The program creates jobs in rural communities by sustaining local forest product markets and increasing demand for qualified private forestry consultants, loggers, and State agency field foresters.

Two-thirds of the Nation's forests are privately owned. Program funding will assist landowners in addressing resource management concerns through a national network of forestry professionals. The agency will offer a variety of educational and technical assistance programs and activities, including comprehensive, multi-resource Forest Stewardship Plans.

Funds will be used to support 47 staff years and coordinated technical assistance to address diverse landowner needs.

- (4) A decrease of \$1,025,000 (\$20,500,000 and 47 staff years available in 2019). In FY 2020, of the requested funding level, \$17,675,000 is the adjusted appropriation when accounting for \$1,800,000 in cost pool allocations.

The Working Forest Lands program will conserve and manage working forests for multiple values and will focus on priority areas identified in State Forest Action Plan to ensure family forests continue to provide numerous public benefits. These public benefits include wildland fire risk reduction, water security, and rural economic development achieved through local collaboration across public and private lands.

Forest Legacy Program

- (5) A decrease of \$67,025,000 and 26 staff years (\$67,025,000 and 26 staff years in 2019).

The Forest Legacy Program allows for the protection of critical forest landscapes threatened by land conversion to non-forest use through conservation easements and fee-simple purchases with partners. Since its authorization in 1990, the Forest Legacy Program has funded the protection of 2.625 million acres nationwide. This program does not add to the Federal estate, but rather assists stakeholders to conserve local working forests.

Elimination of the program is proposed in FY 2020, because the Forest Service will focus on reducing wildland fire risk, contributing to the improvement of forest and grassland conditions across shared landscapes, and contributing to rural economic prosperity.

Community Forest and Open Space Conservation

(6) A decrease of \$4,000,000 (\$4,000,000 and 0 staff years available in 2019).

Through the Community Forest and Open Space Conservation (CFP) program, the Forest Service provides financial assistance grants to local governments, Tribes, and qualified nonprofit organizations to establish community forests.

CFP creates community forests through land acquisition and allows for land protection for qualified entities that have demonstrated a sustained commitment to community forestry. Funding in support of CFP projects is distributed through competitively awarded Federal grants.

Elimination of the program is proposed in FY 2020, because the Forest Service will focus on reducing wildland fire risk, contributing to the improvement of forest and grassland conditions across shared landscapes, and contributing to rural economic prosperity.

Urban and Community Forestry

(7) A decrease of \$28,500,000 and 48 staff years (\$28,500,000 and 48 staff years in 2019).

The Urban and Community Forestry program leverages State and other partner resources to ensure communities across the Nation have the tools and tested knowledge necessary to sustainably manage their forests and the economic, environmental, and health benefits they provide.

Elimination of the program is proposed in FY 2020, because the Forest Service will focus on reducing wildland fire risk, contributing to the improvement of forest and grassland conditions across shared landscapes, and contributing to rural economic prosperity.

International Programs

(8) A decrease of \$9,000,000 and 28 staff years (\$9,000,000 and 28 staff years in 2019). No funding is requested in FY 2020. This program was proposed for elimination in FY 2019.

The International Forestry program promotes sustainable forest management globally and brings important technologies and innovations back to the United States. The program represents the interest of the entire U.S. forestry community and its stakeholders through international engagement. Effective forest management at the global level is necessary to protect American trade interests, such as the ability of domestic timber producers to compete on a level playing field, and to ensure the sustainability of critical domestic and global natural resources.

The program supports the highest priorities of International Forestry in combatting illegal logging, supporting American forestry in international trade, protecting U.S. forests from invasive species, and conserving habitat for U.S. migratory species.

Elimination of the program is proposed in FY 2020, because the Forest Service will focus on reducing wildland fire risk, contributing to the improvement of forest and grassland conditions across shared landscapes, and contributing to rural economic prosperity.

National Fire Capacity

The National Fire Capacity program provides financial assistance through partnership agreements with State Foresters for the prevention, mitigation, control, and suppression of wildfires on non-Federal lands. Collaboration between government and non-government entities is important to achieving an effective, all-lands approach to wildland fire management, and contributes to the preservation of life and property.

Continuation of this program is critical because:

- The National Fire Capacity program addresses the current trend of longer and more severe fire seasons by increasing capacity of State foresters for the prevention, mitigation, control, and suppression of wildfires on non-Federal lands.
- The Forest Service's strong relationship with State forestry agencies, as well as the agency's capacity and expertise in wildland fire management, makes it the leader in program delivery.

National Fire Capacity funding helps State and local agencies implement fire prevention and mitigation programs and develop and maintain an effective wildfire suppression capability as described in a State’s Forest Action Plan. The program emphasizes pre-fire planning in the wildland-urban interface (WUI) and hazardous fuels mitigation near communities at risk of catastrophic wildfire. Training funded by the program provides effective and safer initial response to wildfire, as the first responders on almost 75 percent of wildfires are local fire departments or State agencies. Additionally, the program improves local capacity to assist with other Federal, State, and local agencies in aiding communities affected by non-fire emergencies such as hurricanes and floods.

Funds will be used to support 44 staff years, help guide fire suppression efforts, demonstrate and account for the effectiveness of Hazardous Fuels treatment, inform the allocation of funding for fuels management and restoration, and identify opportunities to use biomass from forest thinning treatments.

(9) A decrease of \$14,070,000 and 13 staff years (\$80,000,000 and 57 staff years available in 2019). In FY 2020, of the requested funding level, \$64,368,000 is the adjusted appropriation when accounting for \$1,562,000 in cost pool allocations.

Funding will be targeted to support activities on fire-affected landscapes to sustain forest health, reduce the risk of damaging wildland fires, and ensure firefighter safety. Funding will be used to support risk assessments and fire management planning projects in communities nationwide. Hazardous fuels treatments in the WUI, firefighter training, and prevention and education programs are also provided by this program. Additionally, program funds are invested in the purchase, maintenance, and rehabilitation of needed firefighting equipment for State agencies.

Rural Fire Capacity

The Rural Fire Capacity program provides technical and financial assistance to qualifying local volunteer fire departments that protect communities with populations of 10,000 or less.

Continuation of this program is critical because:

- Local fire departments are often the first to respond to wildfire, but often lack the financial and technical resources to obtain the equipment and training necessary to ensure safe and effective wildfire response.
- Program funding helps Federal, State, and local agencies deliver a uniform and coordinated suppression response to wildfire by training, equipping, and organizing volunteer fire departments.

The Rural Fire Capacity program, delivered through the State Foresters, supports local fire preparedness and suppression efforts to protect State and private forestlands threatened by wildfire. Fires in rural areas displace people and eliminate jobs. The program enhances stability in rural areas by reducing fire-caused loss of human lives, natural resources, crops, homes, community infrastructure and facilities, and rural businesses. Rural fire departments also play a key role in educating constituents about fire adaptation and the need for mitigation, and they help meet expanded fire protection needs within the WUI. These initiatives combine to create more fire-adapted communities. Recipients match grants dollar-for-dollar to maximize the value of the Federal investment.

The funding change is requested for the following items:

(10) A decrease of \$4,980,000 (\$16,000,000 and 0 staff years available in 2019).

Funding will be prioritized to assist local communities in rural areas to prepare for, mitigate, and respond to wildfires, and to reduce the risk, cost, and impact of wildfires. Funds will be used to provide grants for equipment, training, and technical assistance in organizing or expanding rural fire departments where little or no fire protection is available.

Other

This line identifies projected cost pool amounts for the requested appropriation in the following amounts:

- A) From Forest Health Management-Federal Lands: \$9,670,000.
- B) From Forest Health Management-Cooperative Lands: \$2,383,000.
- C) From Working Forest Lands: \$1,800,000
- D) From National Fire Capacity: \$1,562,000
- E) Total \$15,262,000 cost pool allocations proposed in FY 2020.

CLASSIFICATION BY OBJECTS*Classification by Objects (dollars in thousands)*

Item No.	Item	2017 Actual	2018 Actual	2019 Estimate	2020 Budget
Personnel Compensation:					
11.0	Total personnel compensation.....	\$47,696	\$61,350	\$65,447	\$46,578
12.0	Personnel benefits	16,249	20,919	22,316	15,882
13.0	Benefits for former personnel.....	78	266	284	202
	Total, personnel comp. and benefits.....	64,023	82,535	88,047	62,662
Other Objects:					
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	3,658	4,807	1,153	1,626
22.0	Transportation of things	512	673	161	228
23.1	Rent payments to GSA.....	2,081	2,735	656	925
23.2	Rental payments to others	1,107	1,455	349	492
23.3	Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	1,475	1,938	465	656
24.0	Printing and reproduction.....	448	589	141	199
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	12	16	4	5
25.2	Other services.....	15,207	19,983	4,794	6,758
25.3	Purchases of goods and services	6,621	8,701	2,087	2,943
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	44	58	14	20
25.5	Research and development contracts.....	29	38	9	13
25.6	Medical care.....	3	4	1	1
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	223	293	70	99
26.0	Supplies and materials.....	1,798	2,363	567	799
31.0	Equipment	1,121	1,473	353	498
32.0	Land and structures	6	8	2	3
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	162,141	213,066	51,116	72,060
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnities.....	31	41	10	14
	Total, other objects.....	196,517	258,239	61,953	87,338
99.9	Total, new obligations.....	260,540	340,774	150,000	150,000
	DHS Building Security Payments (included in 25.3)	11	10	10	10
Position Data:					
	Average Salary (dollars), ES Position.....	171,059	171,080	173,646	176,251
	Average Salary (dollars), GS Position.....	84,602	87,496	88,808	90,141
	Average Grade, GS Position	10.9	10.7	10.8	10.8

STATUS OF PROGRAMS

The Forest Service, State forestry organizations, American foresters, and stakeholders have a long history of cooperation and coordination; working across boundaries to manage the complexities of protecting and improving the Nation’s forests – an “all lands” approach that enhances forest health everywhere.

Landscape Scale Restoration

Current Activities

The Landscape Scale Restoration (LSR) program funds competitive cross-boundary projects in high-priority areas by leveraging State capacity with strategic Federal investments. The program helps ensure the Nation’s non-Federal forestlands continue to provide public benefits by enabling States to develop and pursue innovative landscape-scale projects that focus on priorities identified in State Forest Action Plans and deliver on-the-ground results.

By addressing threats to forest sustainability, such as damaging wildfires or the spread of insects and disease, these projects also benefit adjacent National Forest System lands, creating healthier, more resilient landscapes overall.

Specifically Addressed Areas

An LSR Interactive Map Viewer that allows the public to search 700 LSR projects by State and Fiscal Year. Since 2014, LSR grant recipients have uploaded impact areas to the LSR Accomplishment Database. The new LSR Interactive Map Viewer utilizes that spatial data to demonstrate how projects complement other landscape-scale initiatives, national forest projects, or priority areas for water, wildfire, insects, and diseases.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress

Restoration in the Clearwater River basin (Idaho): The forested mountains and streams of the Clearwater River basin provide clean water, recreation opportunities, and critical habitat for anadromous fish species such as steelhead, chinook salmon, and coho salmon. The 2015 Clearwater Complex Fire burned over 47,000 acres of public and private land in the basin and resulted in an increased risk of landslides and sedimentation in the basin’s creeks and streams. Fishing and recreation are important drivers of the local economy; therefore, sedimentation impacts on the watershed were a major concern. This project initiated post-fire recovery and restoration work on private lands most impacted by the fire through tree plantings. Trees hold the soil in place reducing sedimentation and run-off into the watershed. Project funds were used to plant 35,000 seedlings in the spring of 2018, with another 100,000 planned for the spring of 2019. Combined with restoration work on nearby public lands, this project will accelerate restoration in the Clearwater River basin.

Sustaining hemlocks in North Carolina (North Carolina): Hemlock woolly adelgid, an introduced and invasive forest insect, has heavily impacted native hemlock forests throughout the eastern United States. If left unchecked, loss of hemlock forests will result in a loss of food and shelter for wildlife and impact water quality. Recent advances to control and manage the insect, together with State-level support, provide new opportunities to conserve more of North Carolina’s hemlocks while the scientific community develops longer-term strategies. Initiated in 2018, this project uses the latest insect control measures and expedites the treatment of currently unprotected hemlock stands on both public and private lands to retain the genetic diversity of hemlocks and the vital benefits they provide, while simultaneously developing and integrating long-term sustainable strategies.

Improving habitat, oak regeneration, and forest health in the Driftless Area (Iowa and Wisconsin): The Driftless Area in Iowa and Wisconsin is a widely recognized priority landscape that provides critical migratory habitat for neotropical songbirds. This multi-State region is facing challenges with oak regeneration and retention on private land. By engaging private forest landowners and motivating them to act on their land, this project restores and maintains woodlands, and retains and develops habitat for migratory neotropical song birds. These on-the-ground actions to preserve native oak habitat also support clean air and water, fish and wildlife habitat, and outdoor recreation opportunities. To date, project partners completed 89 Forest Stewardship Plans covering nearly 4,700 acres of priority habitat in Forest Conservation Areas and Bird Conservation Areas located on private land. Landowners with forest management plans are more likely to actively manage their land than those without management plans, resulting in healthy and productive forests.

Forest Health Management on Federal Lands

Current Activities

Damage to forests from insects and diseases is costly, especially when uncontained or improperly managed. Reduced timber volume, loss of recreation opportunities, watershed and water supply impacts, increased safety

hazards on forested lands, and increased chance of abnormally severe wildland fire can all be mitigated through efficient, effective forest health management.

The Forest Health Management on Federal Lands program (FHM-Federal Lands) helps the National Forest System and other Federal lands in active management to suppress forest insects and diseases. FHM-Federal Lands' work includes technical assistance and suppression and eradication efforts, as well as long-term management strategies to slow the spread of certain forest insects and diseases. FHM-Federal Lands funds Federal forest health monitoring activities which gather data and review forest health conditions across Federal forested lands in the United States. The program produces annual reports called "Forest Health Monitoring: Status, Trends and Analysis."

Specifically Addressed Areas

Addressing a rapid infestation of southern pine beetle in the southeast. On national forests in Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina, FHM-Federal Lands is working closely with regional and national staffs to accelerate treatments and reduce the impact of southern pine beetle onto adjacent – including private – lands and protect red-cockaded woodpecker habitat. In FY 2018, aggressive and strategic treatment of a southern pine beetle infestation successfully contained economic and ecological disruption to approximately 20,000 acres. With millions of acres of high-risk pine stands on these forests, potential impacts could reach 100,000 acres without aggressive treatments. FHM-Federal Lands continues to support the proactive effort to address this emergent challenge and reduce future impacts

Selected Examples of Recent Progress

The Forest Service is expanding the data collection system, Digital Mobile Sketch Mapping (DMSM), to provide increased precision, efficiency, and effective treatment targeting. In Hawaii, DMSM technology is being used to track the spread of rapid ōhi'a death. Since data is immediately uploaded after capture, reporting is timelier and supports field activities. The increase in survey capacity and the ability to turn data into treatment action on the ground is invaluable for focusing to highest risk areas and allows for rapid response to insect and disease activity. The system is roughly 90 percent less costly than earlier technology.

Increasing access and raising awareness: FHM-Federal Lands has contributed to the Forest Service National Invasive Species Issue Team (NISIT), a key group coordinating invasive species activities around Forest Service Research and Development, State and Private Forestry, and the National Forest System, as set forth in the Forest Service National Strategic Framework for Invasive Species Management. Technology transfer manuals for land managers and a Spanish language "I've Got One" app have increased access to invasive plants identification and management, including implementation of biocontrol.

Forest Health Management on Cooperative Lands

Current Activities

Pest management methods are more effective in an all-lands approach. Threats do not stop at the wildland-urban interface, the State line, or property lines. Forest Health Management on Cooperative Lands (FHM-Cooperative Lands) works with States, the District of Columbia, U.S. Territories, and Freely Associated States to provide technical and financial assistance to monitor, assess, and mitigate forest health threats on non-Federal lands.

FHM-Cooperative Lands considers an entire landscape and treats both public and private lands in an ecologically responsible and economically efficient manner. Investments in this program are typically matched dollar for dollar by partners.

FHM-Cooperative Lands works in partnership with State land management agencies to conduct aerial detection surveys on forested lands, recording approximately 5,000 flight hours and surveying about 500 million acres in FY 2018. Aerial survey work includes sketch mapping – observation and mapping of forest health conditions on the ground – and other forms of remote sensing, such as satellite imagery and aerial photography. The equipment and technical expertise required to conduct these surveys provide job opportunities and economic benefits to rural communities. The program produces an annual conditions report titled "Forest Health Highlights".

Specifically Addressed Areas

FHM –Cooperative Lands works with partners in the Department of the Interior Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, and National Park Service to treat lands that are infested with dwarf mistletoe, a parasitic plant affecting the growth and health of conifers. Forest management techniques to prune or remove infested trees were conducted in FY 2018, with Forest Service technical and financial assistance, on approximately 1,700 acres in one national park and with five Tribes from Arizona to Washington.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress

The gypsy moth Slow-the-Spread program continues to be an effective program that reduces the spread of gypsy moths from North Carolina to Minnesota. Gypsy moths feed on the foliage of hundreds of species of plants in North America, most commonly oak and aspen. When gypsy moth densities reach very high levels, trees may become completely defoliated. Several successive years of defoliation may ultimately result in tree mortality. The Slow-the-Spread program targets low populations of gypsy moths along the leading edge of the infestation before they develop into larger populations that require more costly suppression methods. In FY 2018, the program treated more than 20,000 acres of Federal lands, including 2,000 acres of Department of Defense lands and 18,000 acres of National Forest System lands. These acres were treated with pheromones to disrupt the mating of gypsy moths, with no impact on non-target species.

Building cooperative relationships: FHM-Cooperative Lands has developed integrated relationships with the Forest and Rangeland Management program to cooperate on shared interests and cooperative actions in the areas of Forest Genetic Conservation and Restoration and Invasive Plant Species. FHM-Cooperative Lands is leading efforts to support seed collections of at-risk tree species for genetic conservation and has supported seed collections of more than 20 tree species to date. FHM-Cooperative Lands partnered with the American Public Gardens Association to conserve at-risk tree species where seeds cannot be stored long-term. The project has successfully supported a network of botanical gardens and arboreta to build collections of eight at-risk tree species for propagation and future out-plantings.

Working Forest Lands (Previously Forest Stewardship Program)***Current Activities***

Actively-managed State and private forests provide timber, wildlife habitat, watershed protection, recreational opportunities, and many other benefits for landowners, communities, and nearby national forests and grasslands at a landscape scale. More than half of the forest land in the United States (441 million acres) is owned and managed by some 11 million private forest owners. The Working Forest Lands program focuses on active management and conservation, providing non-industrial private forest landowners with technical assistance and tools, such as forest management plan development, to help them enhance and sustain the productivity, health, and resilience of their land and forest resources. Additional attention is given to landowners in landscape areas identified by State Forest Action Plans and those new to, or in the early stages of, managing their land. The program creates jobs in rural communities by sustaining local forest product markets and increasing demand for qualified private forestry consultants, loggers, and State agency field foresters.

Assistance offered through the Working Forest Lands program qualifies landowners to access multiple services and incentives, such as USDA conservation programs, forest certification programs, forest product and ecosystem service markets, and tax incentives. The Forest Service maintains longstanding partnerships with the USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS), the American Forest Foundation, the National Association of Conservation Districts, the National Association of State Foresters, university extension, and other partners to coordinate and streamline technical assistance and address diverse landowner needs.

Specifically Addressed Areas

A team of external partners and Forest Service staff are developing options for modernizing the Working Forest Lands program to better focus and prioritize the Federal investment, achieve outcomes on priority lands, serve landowners, and leverage partnerships. Implementation of the restructured Working Forest Lands program is anticipated in 2020.

Supporting forest products markets, such as mass timber products (also known as wood-based engineered construction materials), can reduce wildfire risk by removing and utilizing hazardous fuels as wood products, support rural economic development, and contribute to a more sustainable building sector. Landowners with access to markets are more inclined to keep their forests as forests rather than convert the land to other uses. With critical support from the Forest Service in the form of grants, agreements, and market development support, the forest products industry is on the cusp of major developments in the mass timber products marketplace, with four factories in production, six factories coming online (either under construction or just completed), and three additional factories recently announced in eight states. Most of these factories will support rural economies.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress

NRCS/FS Spatial Analysis Project: The Forest Service partnered with NRCS to cross-walk Working Forest Lands Management Plan data with NRCS forest practice data to better understand how shared customers are utilizing and accessing program support. The project was designed to eliminate duplication of effort between

the agencies, resulting in program efficiencies and improved customer service. Improved efficiencies resulted in increased capacity to provide technical assistance to private landowners in developing Working Forest Lands Management Plans and competing for funding through the NRCS Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP). Additional analysis in FY 2019 will determine the level of EQIP financial assistance funds that have been unlocked through greater efficiencies and improved capacity to develop Working Forest Lands Management Plans.

Women Owning Woodlands: The Forest Stewards Guild, in partnership with the Working Forest Lands Program, is strategically expanding the national Women Owning Woodlands network to strengthen the connections between women woodland owners and their land to advance the stewardship of America's privately-owned forestlands. This project has targeted and invested in an underserved constituency: women woodland owners who have the potential to influence the decisions on more than 290 million acres of family-owned forest lands. The project supports women woodland owners across the country by providing education and technical assistance through websites, workshops, and outreach. Providing access to the tools and knowledge needed to efficiently and sustainably manage family-owned woodlands nationwide has broad benefits, including increasingly sustainable forests, increased forest products output, economic growth, clean water, improved wildlife habitat, maintenance of open space, and improved coordination to manage forests across ownership boundaries. In FY 2018, through this program, the Forest Stewards Guild connected with women woodland owners through field trips, a hazard assessment workshop, multiple conference calls and event planning efforts, webinars, articles posted to the Women Owning Woodlands website, and facilitation of a Women Owning Woodlands professionals Google Group with 125 members. As a result, coordinated and informed decisions are being made by forest landowners that will determine the amount and vitality of forested lands for decades to come.

Forest Legacy Program

Current Activities

Two-thirds of the Nation's forests are privately owned. Conservation across landscapes and ownerships is essential to addressing large-scale conservation issues, including watershed protection, reduced wildfire risk, and protection of at-risk species. Intact private forests provide clean drinking water, access for recreation opportunities, and revenue from ranching, hunting leases, forest products, and outdoor tourism.

The Forest Legacy Program (FLP) protects critical forest landscapes threatened by land conversion through conservation easements and fee-simple purchases in partnership with State agencies and private landowners. To select projects for funding, the FLP uses a competitive process. By the end of FY 2018, the FLP had conserved a total of 2.8 million acres, including 66,000 acres in that fiscal year. The conserved acres include more than 176,000 acres of water bodies and 3,300 miles of streams. The program does not add to the Federal estate, but rather assists landowners to conserve and actively manage private working forests. Historically, the FLP leverages more than one dollar for every Federal dollar spent.

Specifically Addressed Areas

Continuing research to evaluate the impact of FLP projects on local economies to select and fund projects that promote rural prosperity and collaborative efforts to address cross-boundary landscape conservation.

Evaluation of new available spatial data to determine areas where program investment has resulted in fostering landscape resiliency, adaptive management, and exchange of natural resource information and expertise. That information will be used to improve strategic project development into the future, ensuring the best use of resources to meet strategic objectives.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress

Mahoosuc Gateway/Success (New Hampshire): This is a conservation easement project that was completed in 2018 and consists of two contiguous parcels that conserved 24,200 acres of sustainably managed working woodland. The land is adjacent to downtown Berlin, the largest city in Coos County, which is an area heavily reliant on forest-based jobs and vulnerable to conversion to non-forest uses. The project is central to a mosaic of public lands spanning the New Hampshire/Maine border, including the White Mountain National Forest, the National Appalachian Scenic Trail, and Umbagog National Wildlife Refuge. The project is key to a bi-State economic and conservation initiative to sustain the forest industry and develop world-class outdoor recreation in the Mahoosuc Region, including hunting, fishing, hiking, and motorized recreation. These lands provide critical habitat for rare, threatened, and endangered species, including the federally threatened Canada lynx. The newly conserved tracts include more than 35 square miles of the Androscoggin watershed, 78 miles of perennial streams, and 467 acres of ponds and lakes.

Grassy Cove (Tennessee): Completed in 2018, this 956-acre fee acquisition is composed of three tracts. Conservation of the entire 956-acre tract will protect the karst forests of Bear Den and Brady Mountains, which converge to enclose Grassy Cove. Grassy Cove, the largest sinkhole in North America, is surrounded by the Cumberland Mountains. Eighteen species of greatest conservation need have been documented on the property. The property protects the viewshed of the adjacent Cumberland Trail State Park, Tennessee's only linear park. The property will be managed by the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation to provide recreational opportunities including access to eight caves on the property. The property provides a buffer protecting water quality as it flows down Bear Den and Brady Mountains into Grassy Cove Creek. The creek sinks into the underlying karst passages, ultimately forming the headwaters of the Sequatchie River, a primary tributary to the Tennessee River.

Whitefish Lake Phase 1 (Montana): This conservation easement project, completed in 2018, helps sustain local timber jobs, conserve critical habitat, guarantee public access, and protect the city's water supply. Whitefish Phase 1 completes protection of a 7,018-acre parcel identified as a top international conservation priority in the Crown of the Continent eco-region. This landscape linkage is also important for lynx, wolverine (a candidate for Endangered Species Act listing), gray wolf, mountain lion, and elk. This project produces around 2.4 million board feet of merchantable timber each year. The property supports roughly 24 full-time workers in the wood products industry and is located within a watershed that provides 20 percent of the Whitefish city water supply. The project will guarantee permanent public access to the property for a wide range of outdoor recreational opportunities, including fishing, hiking, mountain biking, horseback riding, berry picking, snowmobiling, back-country skiing, and hunting. The property also provides access for local residents and tourists to the adjacent Stillwater State Forest and, through the State Forest, the Flathead National Forest.

Program Evaluations

The General Accounting Office (GAO) is completing an audit of work in the Forest Service funded by the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF). The audit final report is anticipated in early calendar year 2019.

Community Forest and Open Space Conservation

Current Activities

The Community Forest and Open Space Conservation program (CFP) provides financial assistance grants to local governments, Tribes, and qualified nonprofit organizations to acquire and establish working community forests that provide public benefits. Authorized in 2008, the CFP final rule was issued, and the first grants were awarded in FY 2012. Projects are selected through a competitive process that evaluates community benefits, contribution to landscape conservation initiatives, and likelihood of land conversion. In FY 2018, nine new grants were awarded, and the program protected three tracts of land totaling 1,568 acres. Total program accomplishments exceed 12,300 acres. Many community forests provide benefits similar to those of the National Forest System, including clean drinking water, wildlife habitat, public access and recreation opportunities, economic benefits from timber and non-timber products, and educational opportunities to local communities.

Specifically Addressed Areas

Working with partners to evaluate past projects and the economic effects of projects on communities. Review of the case studies will enrich the agency's understanding of project outcomes and help communities understand the advantages and benefits of creating community forests.

Interest in CFP continues to grow nationally. There has been an increase in the number of grant applications in FY 2018 with a corresponding 30 percent increase in funding requests over last year. To address the increase and select projects that best address conservation and community benefit objectives, the Forest Service is working to develop a more robust process to adequately review, evaluate, and prioritize projects, including an updated project scoring and selection process.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress

Page Pond Community Forest (New Hampshire): Situated just a quarter mile from the shore of Lake Winnepesaukee in New Hampshire, Page Pond Community Forest is now one of the Town of Meredith's largest tracts of protected land. The first phase of the project was completed in 2009. In FY 2018, the acquisition using CFP funds added nearly 200 acres to the 567-acre forest. With frontage on a well-traveled road near the town center and the lake, the property was once slated for residential development. Now, the public enjoys miles of walking trails that wind through the diverse forest, rich with historical remnants and native wildlife.

Hidden Valley Nature Center (Maine): The Hidden Valley Nature Center permanently protected over 950 acres in 2018 with a CFP grant. The property features pristine ponds, vernal pools, a kettle hole bog with boardwalk, wetlands, dramatic topography, campsites, six overnight accommodations, and a mile of shore frontage on Little Dyer Pond, all knit together by more than 25 miles of trails. The nature center has about 7,000 visitors annually. Hidden Valley is a community forest owned by the Midcoast Conservancy, an organization dedicated to nature-based education, non-motorized outdoor adventure, and sustainable forestry. Midcoast Conservancy practices, demonstrates, and teaches others about low-impact sustainable forestry. It also hosts events that include courses on timber frame construction, chainsaw safety, forest ecology, “Women and Our Woods” workshops, and trail building.

Urban and Community Forestry

Current Activities:

The Urban and Community Forestry (UCF) program is delivered in cooperation with State forestry agencies and other national and local partners to provide funding and technical assistance for communities of all sizes to conserve, protect, and enhance trees in communities. In FY 2018, the program assisted more than 8,000 communities to better manage their trees to produce public benefits. Well managed trees improve the economic vitality, health and livability of towns. Strategic collaboration with Federal agency partners magnifies the impact of the UCF program, leveraging resources and expertise across program boundaries to promote healthy, vibrant communities.

The UCF program supports critical regional planning and strategic collaboration to sustain community tree canopy benefits across jurisdictional boundaries. Urban and community forests can serve as a gateway for invasive pests and diseases; maintaining the health of these forests protects the Nation’s forests, including the national forests. The Forest Service works with State forestry agencies and other partners to support science-based management of urban and community forest resources in all 50 States, the District of Columbia, U.S. Territories, and affiliated Pacific Island Nations. Each year, State and local UCF partners develop programs and partnerships to expand the reach of Federal dollars.

Specifically Addressed Areas

Creating American Jobs: Arboriculture, landscape design and maintenance, horticulture, and other green professions are growth industries with an annual economic impact nationally of \$147.8 billion and the potential to provide tens of thousands of new American jobs. In FY 2018, the Forest Service partnered with the International Society of Arboriculture to convene industry executives, academia leaders, and community forestry organizations on the topic of growing the future workforce in this high demand sector. As a result, private sector leaders committed to focus on six key challenges for actionable investments.

Supporting science-based decision-making. The UCF program, in partnership with American Forests and the National Association of Regional Councils, launched the Vibrant Cities Lab web platform to help policymakers, municipal executives, and urban forestry practitioners make science-based decisions about the trees that make their community healthier and more livable. This platform provides curated summaries of the best available science in urban forestry and a toolkit and self-assessment that guides users as they work to improve urban forest plans and practices. In 2019, Lab advancements will include a resilience section adapting Forest Service publications on storm readiness and response. This user-friendly tool helps city managers, policymakers, and advocates build thriving urban forest programs from the ground up. Particularly when budgets are limited, this tool can be used to prioritize the most important urban forestry investments a community can make to meet its own objectives. In 2019, communities will have a funding finder tool on the website to help secure funding for urban forestry projects. Nearly 10,000 users have visited the platform since its 2016 launch, and more than 83 percent of users in 2018 were new users.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress

Workforce training for future tree care and natural resources careers: Tree care industry and green professions-- arboriculture, landscape design and maintenance, horticulture, etc. – are growth industries with an annual economic impact of \$147.8 billion and the potential to provide tens of thousands of new American jobs. Prioritized in the Ten-Year Urban Forestry Action Plan and operationalized through the 2018 launch of roundtable discussions with tree care executives and forestry-related academia, UCF is providing communities with underserved and underemployed consistent, certification-driven, job-readiness skills to fill sustainable jobs across America. In Kansas, UCF invests in the 40-year partnership between Kansas Arborist Association and Kansas Forest Service to deliver a week-long Arborist Training Academy that has trained more than 1,800 participants and resulted in more than 280 certified arborists. The average salary for an arborist in Kansas is \$36,000/year. Across the State of Washington, young adults are being trained in preparation for natural resources careers through hands-on urban forest restoration projects.

Washington Department of Natural Resources commits UCF assistance to a successful jobs training model that includes a collaboration between student corps, community, and county organizations. Most recent, the UCF investment was leveraged to 72 projects, across 42 communities, training more than 100 young adults in urban forestry technical skills, and GIS mapping.

Shared Stewardship: In FY 2018, UCF partnered with the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, other Federal agencies, and private funders in support of community-based volunteer action to restore community forests and protect water resources. There are 59 projects that will improve water quality, enhance wildlife habitat, and create recreation opportunities in priority watersheds across the country while directly engaging people of all ages to work on restoration and monitoring projects. FY 2018 grantees committed \$5.2 million in local project support, generating a total conservation impact of more than \$7.4 million. The 2018 program selected 59 grant winners from a highly competitive pool of more than 250 applications. The projects earning grant awards involve a high degree of local partnership between government agencies, community groups, businesses, schools, and nonprofit organizations.

Supporting community recovery from natural disaster: Urban Forest Strike Teams help communities rebuild after disasters— mobilizing to address storm-related damage using methodology developed by the Forest Service that uses the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) criteria for recording reimbursable tree damage and GPS to accurately map the location of each damaged tree. This assistance allows local contractors to efficiently mitigate hazard tree threats and aid communities in documenting tree damage for FEMA reimbursement. In 2018, Strike Teams completed four deployments to storms, including Hurricane Harvey in Houston, Texas. Strike Teams were deployed at the request of, and in collaboration with, state forestry officials and local communities. Strike Team assignments repeatedly appeared in requests for emergency response funding and technical assistance.

International Programs

Current Activities

The Forest Service International Programs promotes sustainable forest management globally and brings important technologies and innovations back to the United States. The program represents the interests of the entire U.S. forestry community and its stockholders through international engagement. Effective forest management at the global level is necessary to protect American trade interests, such as the ability of domestic timber producers to compete on a level playing field, and to ensure the sustainability of critical domestic and global natural resources.

Specifically Addressed Areas

International Programs participated in workshops offering technical advice to the USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) staff on timber identification techniques for the prevention of illegal timber imports to the U.S.

International Programs supported efforts towards protecting Southern U.S. pine plantations from the invasive European woodwasp through partnerships with Mississippi State University and Forest Service researchers.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress

Stopping Illegal Wood Imports at U.S. Ports: Wood products entering the U.S. can be subject to inspection to verify legality and consistency with import documents. Specialists from APHIS are often asked by U.S. Customs and Border Patrol to identify imported wood products. However, wood identification is often outside the scope of their expertise. To help improve APHIS' capacity to accurately screen wood products that are harvested or traded illegally, the Office of International Programs has facilitated three wood identification trainings at U.S. ports in Miami, Los Angeles, and Seattle, for APHIS specialists from across the United States. Training sessions focused on characteristics of the *Dalbergia* (rosewood) genus. These woods are very important to the musical instrument industry in the U.S. and are now regulated under the Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species. International Programs and APHIS participants also discussed strategies for better screening of violations of the Lacey Act, which bans trade of illegally sourced wood regardless of species.

Protecting Southern Pine Plantations from Invasive Woodwasp: The European woodwasp, *Sirex noctilio*, is a global pest of pines. *Sirex noctilio* was first discovered in the U.S. in 2004 in upstate New York, and since then has expanded its range west and south. Impacts to date in the northern U.S. have been manageable; however, when the pest spreads to the southeastern U.S., where the hotter and drier climate is more similar to areas where significant damage has occurred, and where pine plantations are much more abundant, its outbreak potential is unknown but likely to increase. With support from International Programs, researchers at Mississippi State University and the

Forest Service are studying impacts of soil moisture, precipitation, and stand density on the population dynamics of *Sirex* in the native and invasive range. This information will be analyzed to understand the relationship that stand density and drought conditions are likely to have on *Sirex* once it enters the southeast, and then develop management prescriptions for pine plantations that decrease the likelihood of *Sirex* outbreaks. Taken together, the findings from this study will help pine plantation managers in the southeastern U.S. anticipate and manage stand characteristics to minimize the establishment and severity of *Sirex noctilio*.

National Fire Capacity (Previously State Fire Assistance)

Current Activities

More than 46 million homes in the United States (representing 40 percent of the Nation’s housing units) are located in fire-prone wildland-urban interface (WUI) areas. The first responders on almost 75 percent of wildfires are local fire departments or State agencies. Collaboration between the Forest Service, the Department of the Interior, and non-Federal government entities is important to an effective, all-lands approach to wildland fire management.

Through the National Fire Capacity program, the Forest Service supports and assists State Foresters and local communities in building capacity for the prevention, mitigation, control, and suppression of wildfires on non-Federal lands. The program helps State agencies create more fire-adapted communities by implementing pre-fire prevention and mitigation programs described in State Forest Action Plans. The program emphasizes pre-fire planning in the WUI and hazardous fuels mitigation near communities at risk of catastrophic wildfire. Training funded by the program provides for effective and safer initial response to wildfire. Additionally, the program improves capacity to assist other Federal, State, and local agencies in aiding communities affected by fire and non-fire emergencies, such as hurricanes and floods.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress

National Fire Capacity program funding assists State forestry agencies in training and equipping employees to serve as wildland firefighters. This not only helps with suppressing wildfires within their respective States, but also allows States to assist one another. For example, in 2018, Arizona sent 375 firefighters and 75 engines to California. Florida sent 75 firefighters to assist firefighting efforts in California and Oregon. Additionally, Wisconsin assisted California with 34 firefighters.

Funding is used to assist communities to become fire adapted using programs such as Firewise USA, which provides a collaborative framework for neighbors to reduce wildfire risks at the local level. The Firewise program continues to assist communities in wildfire-prone areas. National Fire Capacity funding supports the Firewise program at both the national level through a grant with the National Fire Protection Association and at the State level with funding for State forestry agencies to use in program administration. In 2018, 141 new communities in 23 States completed the application requirements to be recognized as Firewise communities and 1,528 communities in 42 States retained their recognition as Firewise communities by completing the renewal process. Also in 2018, communities were selected in seven States to participate in the new Firewise “Sites of Excellence” pilot program, which will require an increase in the percentage of homes meeting the program’s defined goals and objectives, along with additional mitigation assistance, publicity, and mentoring.

Rural Fire Capacity (Previously Volunteer Fire Assistance)

Current Activities

The first responders on almost 75 percent of wildfires are local fire departments or State agencies. The Rural Fire Capacity program provides technical and financial assistance to qualifying local volunteer fire departments that protect communities with populations of 10,000 or fewer. There are over 26,000 rural and predominantly volunteer fire departments nationwide. Without the cooperation of rural fire departments, the Forest Service and State forestry agencies would be unable to provide the level of fire response needed to contain fires near many communities.

The Rural Fire Capacity program enhances stability in rural areas by reducing fire-caused loss of human lives, natural resources, crops, homes, facilities, and rural businesses. Recipients match grants dollar-for-dollar to maximize the value of the Federal investment. Rural fire departments also play a key role in educating constituents about fire adaptation and the need for mitigation and help meet expanded fire protection needs within the wildland-urban interface. All of these initiatives combine to create more fire-adapted communities.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress

In FY 2018, the Arkansas Forestry Commission used \$200,000 to purchase personal protective gear, hand tools, backpack water pumps, and leaf blowers that were distributed to eligible volunteer fire departments across the State. This distribution effort is part of the Arkansas Rural Fire Program, a service provided by the Arkansas Forestry Commission to better equip firefighters. This program has aided 230 volunteer fire departments since 2014.

Nebraska Forest Service used \$330,000 of its FY 2018 Rural Fire Capacity funding to provide grants to 109 volunteer fire departments. These grants ranged in amounts from \$170 to \$4,500, with the average amount being \$3,070. These grants are used by these volunteer fire departments to purchase personal protection and communication equipment to improve response to wildland fires. Grant funds will also be used to assist with fire prevention work.

State and Private Forestry Primary Authorities

Title of the Act or Program	Summary of Authority	Expiration date (if applicable)	Programs Affected	Public Law Citation	USC Reference
Carlson-Foley Act of 1968	This Act authorizes use of noxious plant control funds to reimburse States for such activity on Federal land.		NFS, SPF	P.L. 90-583	43 U.S.C. 2701-2703
Community Wood Energy Program	The Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 authorizes \$25,000,000 in annual appropriations for a Community Wood Energy Program through FY 2023. Grants of up to \$1,500,000 to State and local governments or biomass consumer cooperatives to develop plans for, or to acquire or upgrade community wood energy systems.	9/30/2023	SPF	P.L. 113-79	7 U.S.C. 8113
Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978	Authorizes cooperation and assistance to non-Federal forest landowners and communities in rural forest management, urban and community forest management, production of timber and other forest resources, insect and disease control, rural fire prevention and control, forest management and planning assistance, and technology implementation. Includes authorization for many State and Private Forestry programs, including the Working Forest Lands (previously Forest Stewardship) Program, the Forest Legacy Program, and the Urban and Community Forestry Program. Codifies the Landscape Scale Restoration Program and authorizes appropriations through FY 2023.	9/30/2023	SPF	P.L. 95-313	16 U.S.C. 2101-2114
Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002	Authorizes the Wood Innovation Grant Program and expands authority for wood innovation grants. Authorizes appropriations for the community wood energy program.		SPF	P.L. 107-171	7 U.S.C. 8113

Title of the Act or Program	Summary of Authority	Expiration date (if applicable)	Programs Affected	Public Law Citation	USC Reference
Food and Agriculture Act of 1977	Designates the U.S. Department of Agriculture as the lead agency of the Federal government for agricultural research, extension, and teaching. Removes restrictions on the use of cooperative agreements with universities and permits cost reimbursable agreements with State cooperating institutions without competition.		ALL	P.L. 95-113	7 U.S.C. 3318-3319d
Hawaii Tropical Forestry Recovery Act of 1992	Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to treat invasive plants on Federal and non-Federal ownerships in Hawaii and in tropical forests on Federal lands in other States.		International Forestry	P.L. 102-574	16 U.S.C. 4501-4505
International Forestry Cooperation Act of 1990	Authorizes support (including cooperation, financial, and technical assistance, without reimbursement) for international forestry and related natural resource activities outside the United States and its territories. Authorizes expansion of the research capabilities of the Institute of Tropical Forestry in Puerto Rico.		International Forestry	P.L. 101-513; P.L. 102-574	16 U.S.C. 4501-4505
Rural Revitalization Technologies	Authorizes \$5,000,000 in annual appropriations for forestry rural revitalization technologies to: (A) accelerate adoption of technologies using biomass and small-diameter materials; (B) create community-based enterprises through marketing activities and demonstration projects; and (C) establish small-scale business enterprises to make use of biomass and small-diameter materials.	09/30/2023	SPF	P.L. 101-624, P.L. 110-246; P.L. 113-79	7 U.S.C. 6601
Cooperative Funds and Deposits Act of 1975	Authority for the Secretary of Agriculture to enter into Cooperative Agreements which benefit certain Forest Service programs and to advance or reimburse funds to cooperators for work performed, and for other purposes.		ALL	P.L. 94-148	16 U.S.C. 565a1-a3, as amended
Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 1992 – Using Cooperative Agreements	“Notwithstanding the provisions of the Federal Grant and Cooperative Agreements Act of 1977 (31 U.S.C. 6301-6308), the Forest Service is authorized hereafter to negotiate and enter into cooperative agreements with public and private agencies, organizations, institutions, and individuals to print educational materials and to continue the Challenge Cost-Share Program.”		ALL	P.L. 102-154	31USC 6305

This page intentionally left blank.

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

LEAD-OFF TABULAR STATEMENT

Lead-Off Tabular Statement

Item	Amount
2019 Annualized Continuing Resolution.....	\$1,923,750,000
Change in Appropriation	-11,000,000
Budget Estimate, 2020.....	<u>1,912,750,000</u>

APPROPRIATIONS LANGUAGE

The appropriations language follows (new language underscored; deleted matter enclosed in brackets):

For necessary expenses of the Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, for management, protection, improvement, and utilization of the National Forest System, and for hazardous fuels management on or adjacent to such lands, [~~\$1,923,750,000~~]\$1,912,750,000, to remain available through September 30, [2022]2023: *Provided*, That of the funds provided under this heading, [~~\$430,000,000~~]\$450,000,000 shall be available for hazardous fuels management activities, of which not to exceed \$15,000,000 may be used to make grants, using any authorities available to the Forest Service under the "State and Private Forestry" appropriation, for the purpose of creating incentives for increased use of biomass from National Forest System lands: *Provided further*, That of the funds provided under this heading, up to [~~\$15,000,000~~]\$20,000,000 may be used by the Secretary of Agriculture to enter into procurement contracts or cooperative agreements or to issue grants for hazardous fuels management activities, and for training or monitoring associated with such hazardous fuels management activities on Federal land, or on non-Federal land if the Secretary determines such activities benefit resources on Federal land: *Provided further*, That funds made available to implement the Community Forest Restoration Act, Public Law 106–393, title VI, shall be available for use on non-Federal lands in accordance with authorities made available to the Forest Service under the "State and Private Forestry" appropriation.

PROJECT STATEMENT*Project Statement (dollars in thousands, staff years(SY))*

Item	2017 Actual	SY	2018 Actual	SY	2019 Estimate	SY	Inc. or Dec.	SY	2020 Budget	SY
Discretionary Appropriations:										
Integrated Resource Restoration Pilot	\$153,458	1,492	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration	39,000	260	\$41,000	240	\$30,526	240	\$30,526	-240	-	-
Land Management Planning, Assessment and Monitoring	141,983	768	141,366	182	141,366	-	-	+768	\$141,366	768
Hazardous Fuels	-	-	358,367	2,098	358,367	2,045	+16,668	+130	375,035	2,175
Recreation, Heritage, & Wilderness	176,415	1,851	177,316	1,715	177,316	1,715	-	-	177,316	1,715
Wildlife & Fisheries Habitat Management.	76,833	737	102,843	894	102,583	872	-	-	102,583	872
Grazing Management	38,848	444	40,750	413	40,750	413	-	-	40,750	413
Forest Products	202,352	2,284	276,183	2,881	267,603	2,809	+6,580	+48	274,183	2,857
Vegetation & Watershed Management	99,193	779	140,793	1,108	140,593	1,078	-	-	140,593	1,078
Minerals & Geology Management	52,583	458	56,406	431	57,146	431	-	-	57,146	431
Land Use Authorization and Access ^a	52,826	503	55,051	454	55,051	454	-291	-	54,760	454
Law Enforcement Operations	109,427	658	112,099	663	112,099	663	-	+28	112,099	691
National Forest System – Other ^b	397,103	-	429,005	-	440,350	-	-3,432	-	436,918	-
Subtotal	1,540,021	10,234	1,931,179	11,079	1,923,750	10,720	-11,000	+734	1,912,750	11,454
Supplemental Appropriations:										
Emerg. Supp. (PL 115-123)	-	-	20,652	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Adjusted Approp	1,540,021	10,234	1,951,831	11,079	1,923,750	10,720	-11,000	+734	1,912,750	11,454
Rsc, Trns, Other (Net)	-26,703	-	-7,429	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Appropriation	1,513,318	10,234	1,944,402	11,079	1,923,750	10,720	-11,000	+734	1,912,750	11,454
Transfers In:										
Fire Transfer Repayment	-	-	10,040	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IRR From Capital Improvement & Maintenance	14,743	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IRR From Wildfire Management	24,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	38,743	-	10,040	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers Out:										
Fire Transfer	-10,040	-	-740	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Department of Interior	-	-	-1,871	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-10,040	-	-2,611	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rescission	-2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries, Other (Net)	54,763	-	23,873	-	39,318	-	-	-	39,318	-
Bal. Available, SOY	22,896	-	10,834	-	63,864	-	+39,068	-	102,932	-
Total Available	1,617,680	10,234	1,986,538	11,079	2,026,932	10,720	+28,068	+734	2,055,000	11,454
Bal. Available, EOY	-10,834	-	-63,864	-	-102,932	-	-23,068	-	-126,000	-
Total Obligations	1,606,846	10,234	1,922,674	11,079	1,924,000	10,720	+5,000	+734	1,929,000	11,454

^a Previously Landownership Management.^b Other includes cost pool authority.

Note: The project statement includes the supplemental while the Four-Year Summary of Appropriations does not. Also, the project statement does not include amounts projected to be transferred from the special account "Communication Site Administration" account during 2020.

FOUR-YEAR SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS AND STAFF YEARS*Four-Year Summary of Appropriations and Staff Years (dollars in thousands, staff years(SY))*

Item	2017		2018		2019		Inc. or Dec.	Chg Key	2020	2020	
	Actual	SY	Actual	SY	Estimate	SY					Budget
Integrated Resource Restoration											
Pilot	-	1,492	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Collaborative Forest Landscape											
Restoration	\$40,000	260	\$40,000	240	\$40,000	240	\$40,000	(1)	-240	-	
Land Management Planning,											
Assessment and Monitoring	182,928	768	179,263	182	179,263	-	-	+768	\$179,263	768	
Recreation, Heritage, & Wilderness .	264,595	1,851	257,848	1,715	257,848	1,715	-	-	257,848	1,715	
Wildlife & Fisheries Habitat											
Management	140,466	737	136,430	894	136,430	872	-	-	136,430	872	
Hazardous Fuels ^a	-	-	430,000	2,098	430,000	2,045	+20,000	(2)	+130	450,000	2,175
Grazing Management	56,856	444	56,856	413	56,856	413	-	-	56,856	413	
Forest Products	367,805	2,284	366,000	2,881	366,000	2,809	+9,000	(3)	+48	375,000	2,857
Vegetation & Watershed											
Management	184,716	779	180,000	1,108	180,000	1,078	-	-	180,000	1,078	
Minerals & Geology Management....	75,569	458	74,200	431	74,200	431	-	-	74,200	431	
Land Use Authorization and Access.	73,730	503	74,000	454	74,000	454	-	-	74,000	454	
Law Enforcement Operations	126,653	658	129,153	663	129,153	663	-	+28	129,153	691	
National Forest System Total	1,513,318	10,234	1,923,750	11,079	1,923,750	10,720	-11,000	+734	1,912,750	11,454	

^a Hazardous Fuels is shifted to National Forest System in FY 2019; FY 2018 is shifted for comparability; FY 2017 is accounted under WFM.

JUSTIFICATIONS**Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration**

The Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration (CFLR) program promotes collaborative, science-based ecosystem restoration of priority forest landscapes.

The funding change is requested for the following items:

- (1) A decrease of \$40,000,000 and 240 staff years (\$40,000,000 and 240 staff years available in 2019).

Elimination of this program will reduce duplication among Federal programs, as other Forest Service programs also do restoration work on National Forest System lands. The agency will leverage the lessons learned in the CFLR program and apply it to existing programs that do similar work.

Land Management Planning, Assessment and Monitoring

The Land Management Planning, Assessment and Monitoring program ensures the productive and sustainable use of National Forest System lands through sound science and long-term land use planning as required by the National Forest Management Act.

Continuation of this program is critical because:

- Effective long-term planning and ongoing monitoring are essential to improving forest conditions; increasing the availability of timber and other resources; and ensuring clean air and water, access to grazing, outdoor recreation, and more.
- Through the land management planning process, rural communities provide direct input on decisions affecting the lands on which they rely.

The Land Management Planning, Assessment and Monitoring program is the foundation of the agency's stewardship responsibilities to keep forests and grasslands healthy and resilient. Pursuant to the National Forest Management Act, the Land Management Planning component establishes the management framework for the 193 million acres of our Nation's forests and grasslands. The inventory and monitoring component provides the information needed to revise and amend land management plans. The Forest Service has an interdisciplinary team of natural resource management professionals and experts that work together to efficiently and effectively execute land management plans.

Funds will be used to support 768 staff years to complete land management plans, revisions to plans, plan amendments, and assessments.

The funding and staff years are maintained (\$179,263,000 and 768 staff years available in 2019). In FY 2020, of the requested funding, \$141,366,000 is the adjusted appropriation when accounting for \$37,897,000 in cost pool allocations.

Funding will be used for land management plans, revisions to plans, plan amendments, and associated assessment and monitoring work. The Forest Service is working to become more efficient by producing larger, more comprehensive plans at lower costs under the 2012 Planning Rule. The agency is streamlining processes to reduce the time and staff effort needed to complete environmental analysis through the Environmental Analysis and Decision Making (EADM) effort. The Forest Service is reviewing and updating National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) regulations and building on authorities in the 2014 and 2018 Farm Bills and the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (P.L. 115–141) to consider new categorical exclusions in such areas as infrastructure repair (in alignment with Executive Order 13807) and special use permits. The agency has been working with USDA to reengineer the way it conducts environmental analysis and decision making. Over the next three years, this will lead to increased efficiency and cost savings of \$36 million, and a 30 percent reduction in processing time on EADM processes. This will result in both increased quality and quantity of accomplishments.

Recreation, Heritage and Wilderness

The National Forests and Grasslands receive nearly 150 million visits annually for hunting, fishing, camping, hiking, and other activities. To sustain and grow this level of use, the Forest Service is simplifying its permitting process for outfitters and guides, maintaining and growing strong partnerships, and working to address the recreational needs of today's public who want year-round activities on National Forest System (NFS) lands.

Continuation of this program is critical because:

- Recreational activity is the single greatest use of NFS lands and is the agency's strongest single contributor to rural prosperity.
- Recreational activities support jobs in rural communities and contribute to the national economy. These economic impacts are driven by the nearly 150 million people that visit Forest Service lands annually.
- The Forest Service manages permits for recreational uses across its 193 million acres of land for ski areas, marinas, lodges, and other facilities.

The USDA Forest Service's recreation program contributes over \$10 billion to the Nation's Gross Domestic Product and supports approximately 143,000 full-time and part-time jobs annually in rural areas where other employment opportunities may not be available¹. The benefits to rural communities from visitors to NFS lands continue long after visitors leave the forest. Visitors spend money in rural communities on everything from supplies, lodging, and restaurants to ski lessons and river guides.

The Forest Service manages about 30,000 permits for recreational uses across the United States, including outfitters and guides, ski resorts, marinas, and lodges. The agency is leading an effort to modernize and streamline the permitting process to reduce regulatory barriers, enhance customer service, and better support rural economies. For customers, this will mean more consistent access to NFS lands and an easier process to obtain a recreation permit.

Funds will be used to support 1,715 staff years, which will support access to NFS lands by simplifying the agency permit process.

The funding change is requested for the following items:

The funding and staff years are maintained (\$257,848,000 and 1,715 staff years available in 2019). In FY 2020, of the requested funding, \$177,316,000 is the adjusted appropriation when accounting for \$80,532,000 in cost pool allocations.

Funding will be used to continue to focus on providing better customer service to the public, including modernizing permitting processes to allow the public to more easily access Federal lands. This

¹ Forest Service National Visitor Use Monitoring System, 2016 data

modernization will include a user-friendly ePermit system to help the public and small businesses more easily obtain permits and improve public access to national forests.

Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management

The Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management program works to maintain robust wildlife and fish populations and creates conditions for clean, abundant water, supporting enhanced opportunities for hunting and fishing. The program also emphasizes reforestation and revegetation efforts to improve forest conditions and help forests recover after wildfires.

Continuation of this program is critical because:

- Restoring ecosystems ensures that vital amenities such as abundant clean water and recreational opportunities are available to society.
- Maintaining robust fish and wildlife populations are a key economic driver for rural economies nationwide.

Every year forests, grasslands, and watersheds are impacted by catastrophic wildfires and outbreaks of insects and disease. At the same time, demand is growing for the multitude of services provided by national forests and grasslands. Accelerating restoration treatments is critical for returning these lands to a healthy condition that can support growing rural economies.

The program provides opportunities for millions of Americans that are passionate about fish and wildlife related recreation. In 2016, more than 103 million Americans participated in some form of fishing, hunting, or other wildlife associated recreation such as birdwatching or outdoor photography. In doing so, these stakeholders spent an estimated \$157 billion on equipment, travel, licenses, and fees². These expenditures supported 189,000 jobs.

Program funds will be used to support 872 staff years to manage watershed restoration and critical aquatic and terrestrial habitats that sustain fish and wildlife populations.

The funding change is requested for the following items:

The funding and staff years are maintained (\$136,430,000 and 872 staff years available in 2019). In FY 2020, of the requested funding, \$102,583,000 is the adjusted appropriation when accounting for \$33,847,000 in cost pool allocations.

Funding will be used for managing wildlife and fish habitat. The agency will continue to focus on completing the highest priority habitat improvements, maintaining important partnerships, and sustaining support for other key program areas. The agency is working to maintain and enhance wildlife and fish habitat while increasing the efficiency of environmental analysis to help accelerate the accomplishment of effective management activities on the ground.

Hazardous Fuels Reduction

Reducing hazardous fuels lowers the risk of severe wildfire, improves forest health, and ensures the productive and sustainable use of National Forest System (NFS) lands. The program contributes to improving conditions of forests and maintaining resilient landscapes, creating safer fire adapted communities, and enhancing response to wildfires.

Continuation of this program is critical because:

- Managing hazardous fuel loads is critical to protect the American public, provide for firefighter safety, and conserve the Nation's natural resources.
- The Forest Service is uniquely equipped to deliver a restoration program for NFS lands and catastrophic wildfire risk reduction on a landscape scale, because the agency maintains an interdisciplinary team of natural resource management professionals and experts that work together to efficiently and effectively execute forest management plans and coordinate with non-Forest Service partners.

Across the country, forests, grasslands, and watersheds are impacted by a number of stressors, including catastrophic wildfire and outbreaks of insect and disease. At the same time, demand is growing for the multitude of services provided by national forests and grasslands. Accelerating active management is critical

² 2016 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and U.S. Census Bureau

to improving forest conditions. Hazardous Fuels is a key part of the agency's active management programs that also include Forest Products, Vegetation and Watershed, Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat, and Roads. Together, these programs improve forest conditions and create healthy, resilient landscapes and safer communities. Hazardous Fuels coordinates with activities that address wildland-urban interface fire mitigation, and community assistance to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildfire across land ownership boundaries.

Healthy, resilient landscapes are adapted to withstand natural disturbances and large-scale threats to sustainability. The cost of reducing high fuel loads on NFS lands varies significantly depending on the location of the land, the type of terrain, the equipment required, and other variables. However, research³ has shown that fuel treatments result in benefits with values two to three times the costs. This includes structures and infrastructure saved, and avoided suppression costs and post-fire rehabilitation costs.

Funds will be used to support 2,175 staff years and strategic investments in prescribed fire, mechanical fuels reduction, and thinning activities to reduce severe wildfire effects in high-risk areas.

The funding change is requested for the following items:

- (2) An increase of \$20,000,000 and 130 staff years (\$430,000,000 and 2,045 staff years available in 2019). In FY 2020, of the requested funding, \$375,035,000 is the adjusted appropriation when accounting for \$74,965,000 in cost pool allocations.

Funding will be used to mitigate wildfire risk on 3.4 million acres of hazardous fuels in high priority and high risk areas around the Nation. The Forest Service will focus investments on changing conditions on the landscape to mitigate wildfire risk to lives and property while improving forest conditions. The investments in FY 2020 will be informed by a scientific, outcome-based national investment model targeted at a larger, more meaningful geographic scale. Priorities will also be informed by the active management investments made by neighbors and partners. Cost per acre varies significantly based on location, terrain, and proximity to communities and structures. The agency will integrate hazardous fuels program work with forest products activities by planning, designing, and delivering on projects that meet multiple objectives on the ground.

Grazing Management

The Grazing Management program supports rural communities by providing almost 6,000 cattle producers with a forage and water resources for their open range livestock.

Continuation of this program is critical because:

- Proper management of grazing was one of the core reasons for the establishment of forest reserves that eventually became the National Forest System.

Proper management of grazing was one of the core reasons for the establishment of forest reserves that eventually became the National Forest System. Currently, the Grazing Management program maintains and restores rangelands on more than 102 million of 193 million acres of NFS lands spread across 29 States, contributing over 14,000 direct or indirect jobs and \$706 million to the Nation's economy each year. The Forest Service works closely with grazing associations and individual ranchers for the active management of rangelands.

Completing NEPA analysis, and the resulting signed management decisions, enables the agency to manage allotments to maintain, restore, and rehabilitate the land as needed to meet forest plan standards. Adjusting priorities in response to dynamic change on the landscape such as fires, floods, and other unplanned events can have a direct impact on the number of grazing management decisions completed. Ensuring grazing allotments meet forest plan standards is important to sustain healthy, resilient forest and rangelands that provide a wide range of resource benefits.

³ Buckley, M., N. Beck, P. Bowden, M. E. Miller, B. Hill, C. Luce, W. J. Elliot, N. Enstice, K. Podolak, E. Winford, S. L. Smith, M. Bokach, M. Reichert, D. Edelson, and J. Gaither. 2014. "Mokelumne watershed avoided cost analysis: Why Sierra fuel treatments make economic sense." A report prepared for the Sierra Nevada Conservancy, The Nature Conservancy, and U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Sierra Nevada Conservancy. Auburn, California. Online: <http://www.sierranevadaconservancy.ca.gov/mokelumne>.

Funds will be used to support 413 staff years to manage existing permits focusing on active stewardship to ensure grazing will be permitted at the sustainable levels.

The funding change is requested for the following items:

The funding and staff years are maintained (\$56,856,000 and 413 staff years available in 2019). In FY 2020, of the requested funding, \$40,750,000 is the adjusted appropriation when accounting for \$16,106,000 in cost pool allocations.

Funding will be used to administer grazing permits and complete NEPA requirements for management decisions. The agency will focus on active stewardship to ensure grazing is maintained at appropriate levels, and will use funds as effectively as possible on permit administration and providing excellent customer service to permittees. The agency is also streamlining processes to reduce the time and staff effort needed to complete environmental analysis through the Environmental Analysis and Decision Making (EADM) effort. The Forest Service is reviewing and updating NEPA regulations and building on authorities in the 2014 Farm Bill and the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (P.L. 115–141) to consider new categorical exclusions. Overall, the agency has been working with USDA to reengineer the way it conducts environmental analysis and decision making. This effort will lead to increased efficiency and agency-wide cost savings of \$36 million, and a 30 percent reduction in processing time on EADM processes over the next three years. This will result in both increased quality and quantity of accomplishments.

Forest Products

The Forest Products program promotes healthy forests, improves forest conditions, and contributes to rural prosperity through the sale and disposal of National Forest System timber.

Continuation of this program is critical because:

- Timber sales are an important tool for improving forest conditions on National Forest System lands while generating revenue to offset the costs of the program.
- The program is critical to the economic health of rural timber-dependent communities, generating more than 43,000 jobs and about \$3.2 billion of gross domestic product annually.

Across the nation, forests, grasslands, and watersheds are impacted by a confluence of stressors, including catastrophic wildfire and outbreaks of insect and disease. At the same time, accelerating restoration treatments is critical to supporting healthy and resilient forests communities. The Forest Service is uniquely equipped to deliver a restoration program for National Forest System lands because the agency has interdisciplinary teams of restoration specialists.

Efforts are underway to improve program efficiency by updating policies, practices, tools, and technology needed to fully implement authorities for offering forest products for sale. Proposed funding for this program will result in the agency achieving a timber output of 3.7 billion board feet in fiscal year 2020.

Funds will be used to support 2,857 staff years to complete analyses, plan, prepare, implement, and administer timber sales.

The funding change is requested for the following items:

- (3) An increase of \$9,000,000 and 48 staff years (\$366,000,000 and 2,809 staff years available in 2019). In FY 2020, of the requested funding, \$274,183,000 is the adjusted appropriation when accounting for \$100,817,000 in cost pool allocations.

Funding will be used to promote increased timber sales. The agency will advance its forest products modernization efforts to improve efficiency in timber sales. The Forest Products Modernization initiative is designed to align the agency's culture, policies, and procedures with current and future needs for forest products from healthy, resilient forest ecosystems, so that the agency can become more agile, flexible, and adaptable in its work. This modernization will allow the agency to better meet current and future market demand for forest products in ways that simultaneously improve forest conditions. For example, the agency is revising policies and procedures to make timber sale contracts more flexible and make it easier to remove lower value or noncommercial biomass, thereby reducing wildfire fuels and improving forest conditions. The agency is also encouraging the use of cross-laminated timber technology to construct tall buildings from mass timber derived from small trees, which can include materials removed to reduce

wildfire fuels and improve forest health. The agency will also prioritize the use of authorities provided in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (P.L. 115–141), and take the necessary steps to increase capacity to reach the output goal of 3.7 billion board feet of timber in FY 2020.

Vegetation and Watershed Management

The Vegetation and Watershed Management program ensures productive and sustainable use of National Forest System (NFS) lands by improving the growth and health of timber stands, reducing the risk of severe flooding and erosion in forests affected by wildfires, eradicating invasive species on forests and rangelands, and maintaining a stream of benefits from healthy rangelands and watersheds.

Continuation of this program is critical because:

- National forests provide an abundant, clean water supply for approximately one-fifth of American communities.

Program benefits include improved forest health, reduction in hazardous fuels, improved timber quality, and healthy fish and wildlife habitat.

Across the nation, forests, grasslands, and watersheds are impacted by a confluence of stressors, including catastrophic wildfire and outbreaks of insect and disease. At the same time accelerating restoration treatments is critical to supporting healthy and resilient forests communities. The Forest Service is uniquely equipped to deliver a restoration program for NFS lands because the agency has interdisciplinary teams of expert biologists, ecologists, and other specialists dedicated to improving vegetative and watershed health.

Through planting, forest thinning, and invasive species management, the agency is improving forest conditions, improving water quality, and reducing the costs to communities for water treatment.

Funds will be used to support 1,078 staff years to restore lands through post-wildfire reforestation, planting, forest thinning, and invasive species management.

The funding change is requested for the following items:

The funding and staff years are maintained (\$180,000,000 and 1,078 staff years available in 2019). In FY 2020, of the requested funding, \$140,593,000 is the adjusted appropriation when accounting for \$39,407,000 in cost pool allocations.

Funding will be used for reforestation and vegetation management to restore, maintain, and protect water and soil resources. The agency will emphasize post-wildfire restoration work to stabilize soils and restore appropriate forest cover to impacted lands. The agency will also continue to treat existing timber stands to increase resilience to wildfires and insects, and improve the quality of timber for future harvests. Funds will be used to maintain 52 percent of watersheds in functioning condition and will contribute to sustaining and restoring watershed function and resilience on more than 2,000,000 acres.

Minerals and Geology Management

The Minerals and Geology Management program ensures the productive and sustainable use of National Forest System (NFS) lands for energy and mineral development.

Continuation of this program is critical because:

- The program supports energy independence and provides critically needed, high wage jobs to rural economies.
- NFS lands produce enough energy annually to power nearly eight million homes for a year, and mineral and energy production beneath NFS lands contribute almost \$8 billion to the Nation's economy.

The Minerals and Geology Management program works with State and local partners to manage all aspects of mineral operations on NFS lands. The program contributes almost \$8 billion annually to our Nation's economy. It also provides 56,000 jobs, often in rural communities where other high wage jobs are scarce. Every appropriated dollar invested in leasable minerals, such as oil, gas, and coal, returns about seven dollars to the Treasury. The Minerals program supports Executive Order 13783, Promoting Energy Independence and Economic Growth; Executive Order 13817, A Federal Strategy to Ensure Secure and Reliable Supplies of Critical Minerals; and Executive Order 13807, Establishing Discipline and Accountability in the Environmental Review and Permitting Process for Infrastructure Projects.

Funds will be used to support 431 staff years to manage and efficiently process mineral applications and complete operations plans.

The funding change is requested for the following items:

The funding and staff years are maintained (\$74,200,000 and 431 staff years available in 2019). In FY 2020, of the requested funding, \$57,146,000 is the adjusted appropriation when accounting for \$17,054,000 in cost pool allocations.

Funding will be used for efficiently processing mineral applications and priority projects, particularly those associated with proposed mineral withdrawals, large scale mine permitting, and leasing analyses.

Land Use Authorization and Access

The Land Use Authorization and Access program ensures the productive and sustainable use of National Forest System lands for rural and national infrastructure. The program lays the foundation for all land and natural resource management activities on NFS lands.

Continuation of this program is critical because:

- NFS lands host cell towers, oil and gas pipelines, fiber optic (broadband) lines, emergency communications facilities, power grid lines, road rights-of-way, and other infrastructure that provides critical services to rural communities and the Nation.
- By authorizing and managing infrastructure on NFS lands, the program enables essential public services such as emergency communications, broadband, radio, cellular service, transportation, and clean water.

The Forest Service is currently leading an effort to modernize and streamline the entire special use program to reduce regulatory barriers, enhance customer service, and boost rural economies, including special uses for industry. This modernization will include a user-friendly ePermit system so that the public and small businesses can more easily obtain permits and improve public access to national forests.

Funds will be used to support 454 staff years to administer and process special use permits.

The funding change is requested for the following items:

The funding and staff years are maintained (\$74,000,000 and 454 staff years available in 2019). In FY 2020, of the requested funding, \$54,760,000 is the adjusted appropriation when accounting for \$19,239,000 in cost pools.

Funding will be used for issuing special use permits for uses on NFS lands. The agency will prioritize efforts to modernize and streamline special use processes including implementing an ePermit system that will improve public access to national forests. The agency will continue to make strategic investments in facilitating access to National Forest System lands for economic benefit. Also, \$4,500,000 is projected to be transferred from the special account “Communication Site Administration.”

Law Enforcement and Investigations

The program is charged with providing a safe environment for the public and agency employees and protecting the Nation’s natural resources on approximately 193 million acres of National Forest System (NFS) lands in 44 States.

Continuation of this program is critical because:

- Protecting the public, employees, and natural resources is a critical service provided by Forest Service law enforcement, especially as visitor rates and other non-recreation activities on NFS lands are expected to continue to increase.

Law Enforcement and Investigation (LEI) officers enforce laws and regulations, investigate crimes, and minimize risks to public and employee health and safety. Staff frequently respond to catastrophic or manmade disasters at the local, regional, and national level, and commonly provide immediate emergency response in support of wildland fires incidents and other natural disasters on public lands and in nearby communities.

LEI officers provide a highly visible uniformed patrol presence and rapid emergency response to incidents affecting the public and employees on NFS lands. Funding supports regular and recurring patrols, response to crimes, and the conduct of complex criminal and civil investigations ranging from minor infractions to serious felonies.

Funds will be used to support 691 staff years, and the proposed funding will be used to continue law enforcement operations on national forests and grasslands. Additionally, these funds support marijuana eradication operations and marijuana grow site clean-up and reclamation on NFS lands. Many of these marijuana sites have extremely toxic chemicals and pesticides that significantly impact the environment, including the water sources that many communities rely on for clean, safe drinking water.

The funding is requested for the following items:

The funding level is maintained and an increase of 28 staff years, (\$129,153,000 and 663 staff years in 2019). In FY 2020, of the requested funding, \$112,099,000 is the adjusted appropriation when accounting for \$17,054,000 in cost pool allocations.

Other

This line identifies projected cost pool amounts for the requested appropriation in the following amounts:

- A) From Land Management Planning, Assessment and Monitoring: \$37,897,000
- B) From Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness: \$80,532,000
- C) From Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management: \$33,847,000
- D) From Grazing Management: \$16,106,000
- E) From Forest Products: \$100,817,000
- F) From Vegetation and Watershed Management: \$39,407,000
- G) From Minerals and Geology Management: \$17,054,000
- H) From Land Use Authorization and Access: \$19,239,000
- I) From Hazardous Fuels: \$74,965,000
- J) From Law Enforcement Operations: \$17,054,000
- K) Total \$436,918,000 cost pool allocations proposed in FY 2020.

CLASSIFICATION BY OBJECTS*Classification by Objects (dollars in thousands)*

Item No.	Item	2017 Actual	2018 Actual	2019 Estimate	2020 Budget
	Personnel Compensation:				
11.0	Total personnel compensation.....	\$713,571	\$858,913	\$831,081	\$887,985
12.0	Personnel benefits	288,332	337,190	326,264	348,603
13.0	Benefits for former personnel.....	5,343	11,064	10,705	11,438
	Total, personnel comp. and benefits.....	1,007,246	1,207,167	1,168,050	1,248,026
	Other Objects:				
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	28,875	34,457	36,404	32,794
22.0	Transportation of things	14,436	17,227	18,200	16,395
23.1	Rent payments to GSA.....	14,820	17,685	18,684	16,831
23.2	Rental payments to others	21,581	25,753	27,208	24,510
23.3	Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	29,780	35,537	37,545	33,822
24.0	Printing and reproduction.....	2,603	3,106	3,282	2,956
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	164	196	207	186
25.2	Other services.....	175,211	209,081	220,899	198,990
25.3	Purchases of goods and services	153,671	183,377	193,742	174,526
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	1,522	1,816	1,919	1,729
25.5	Research and development contracts.....	1,062	1,267	1,339	1,206
25.6	Medical care.....	132	158	166	150
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	8,168	9,747	10,298	9,277
26.0	Supplies and materials.....	41,599	49,640	52,446	47,245
31.0	Equipment	24,050	28,699	30,321	27,314
32.0	Land and structures	696	831	877	790
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	80,321	95,848	101,265	91,222
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnities.....	909	1,085	1,146	1,032
	Total, other objects.....	599,600	715,507	755,950	680,974
99.9	Total, new obligations.....	1,606,846	1,922,674	1,924,000	1,929,000
	DHS Building Security Payments (included in 25.3)	218	218	202	202
	Position Data:				
	Average Salary (dollars), ES Position	174,534	179,273	181,962	184,692
	Average Salary (dollars), GS Position.....	65,434	65,834	66,822	67,824
	Average Grade, GS Position	9.4	9.3	9.4	9.4

STATUS OF PROGRAMS

The National Forest System (NFS) appropriation funds the management of over 193 million acres of national forests and grasslands. By conserving forests and grasslands, the agency provides sustainable timber products and conserves air quality, water, plants, wildlife, and fisheries. The agency facilitates mining, timber, and restoration projects on NFS lands, creating jobs and wealth in rural economies. The agency provides a vast array of recreational opportunities to millions of Americans, including hunting, fishing, camping, and hiking. The agency also partners with local communities and other agencies to reduce the threat of catastrophic wildland fires.

Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration

Current Activities

By working more closely with communities, Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program (CFLRP) projects are identifying innovative techniques for getting work done, increasing community support for restoration projects, leveraging capacity, and expanding the scale of restoration. Through its place-based investments in restoration, the Program also supports local rural communities through the generation of forest products such as timber and biomass for bioenergy production, as well as the creation and maintenance of jobs.

Specifically Addressed Areas

CFLRP projects advance high priority, integrated results, including projects that reduce wildfire risk and produce forest products that provide local jobs and support economic stability. In FY 2018, a total of over 520,000 acres were treated for hazardous fuels and over 432 million board feet of timber was sold.

The Program continues to advance community engagement and shared stewardship. Projects involve over 200 local partners who support shared priorities and coordinate work across the landscape. CFLRP attracts significant partner investments. The focused Federal investment through CFLRP has attracted significant partner investments, averaging \$20 million in partner match on National Forest System lands and an additional \$51 million in investments across the full CFLRP landscape boundary. This leveraged capacity and support extends beyond CFLRP efforts to influence the overall operating environment in communities⁴.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress

Reducing fire risk: With its focused investment on priority landscapes, partner capacity, and community support, CFLRP projects are expanding the pace and the scale of treatments implemented to reduce the risk of widespread, high-mortality fires. In FY 2018, CFLRP projects contributed 15 percent of the agency's overall hazardous fuels reduction accomplishments. These treatments are producing results. For example, recent multi-party monitoring data on the Uncompahgre Plateau CFLRP in Western Colorado demonstrates that they have reduced the risk of crown (or canopy) fire. After thinning, winds would have to exceed 100 miles per hour for a fire to move from one tree crown to another. Treatments are designed to accomplish multiple objectives, including enhancing habitat for elk and mule deer, producing timber, and restoring ecological function. Partners on the Uncompahgre Plateau are central to these objectives, with contributions averaging \$400,000 per year.

Supporting local economies: On average, the 23 CFLRP projects generate \$214 million in local labor income per year and support 5,400 jobs through restoration work.⁵ A third-party economic analysis completed for the Missouri Pine Oak Woodlands Restoration CFLRP showed that the local community benefited from \$2.20 of local economic activity for every dollar invested, with the net value estimated as \$28 million. In Mississippi, the Longleaf Pine Ecosystem Restoration and Hazardous Reduction CFLRP helps generate \$1.5 million in the local economy annually through contracts, grants, and agreements for restoration and related work. The increased scale of timber sales from CFLRP has benefited the economy and provided significant timber to local mills and industry.

Promoting shared stewardship for integrated results: By promoting shared leadership, shared capacity, and shared risk, CFLRP projects generate social consensus, durable decisions, and the ability to solve problems when challenges arise. The majority of CFLRP participants have reported reduced conflict and improved decision-making processes⁶. For example, the Kootenai Valley Restoration Initiative in Idaho involves diverse perspectives from

⁴ Average based on 2012-2017 data, as 2017 is the most recent year for which data is currently available. Partner investments includes through agreement and in-kind contributions.

⁵ Average based on economic modelling for 2010-2017, as 2017 is the most recent year for which data is currently available.

⁶ Schultz et al (2017). Strategies for Success Under Forest Service Restoration Initiatives. Ecosystem Workforce Program Working Paper Number 81.

business and industry, the Kootenai Tribe of Idaho, conservation, landowners, State, and local agencies and officials. The collaboration has had strong payoffs in creating social license and reducing the risk of litigation, and the sustained investment has attracted significant partner investments including other federal agencies such as the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The CFLRP project effectively leverages partner resources, including employing local youth crews for recreation work, competing for State grants for restoration, and providing opportunities for senior citizen volunteer crews. The collaborative approach has expanded beyond the CFLRP landscape and has become a normal part of how business is done.

Land Management Planning, Assessment and Monitoring

Current Activities

Beginning in FY 2018, the Inventory and Monitoring and Land Management Planning budget line items were combined into one budget line item – Land Management Planning, Assessment and Monitoring. Land Management Planning, Assessment and Monitoring program activities are the foundation for the agency’s mission to keep forests and grasslands healthy and resilient. The land management plans (LMPs) guide management activities on the 154 national forests and 20 grasslands in the National Forest System. Managing lands requires a continuous cycle of assessing, planning, implementing, and adjusting programs and projects based on new information. Inventory and monitoring provides information to complete LMP revisions and amendments using a collaborative and science-based framework. This ensures that up-to-date information and the best available science are used in forest plans.

Specifically Addressed Areas

Addressing public engagement requirements under the National Forest Management Act and the National Environmental Policy Act to build networks across the agency and with partners.

Addressing opportunities to develop, improve, and clarify policies, processes, and tools for conducting environmental analyses and decision making so that the agency can implement plans more efficiently and effectively.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress

Land management planning: In FY 2018, the agency released nine land management plans (draft and final) and one national monument plan. The agency is revising 26 LMPs under the 2012 Planning Rule, as well as four others under the 1982 Planning Procedures. All revisions using the 1982 Procedures are expected to be completed in FY 2019, as well as three LMPs under the 2012 Planning Rule. Forest Service field units with up-to-date plans can focus on achieving agency goals through projects for restoration, fuel treatments, special uses, timber supply, infrastructure, and access to National Forest System lands. Project-level decision making is significantly more effective and efficient if it can be tiered to current and relevant desired conditions and objectives in land management plans.

Monitoring transition: Over 90 non-exempt units have completed the requirements for transitioning their monitoring programs over to the requirements of the new (2012) Planning Rule. The first biennial monitoring reports for units using a standard template to make reports more meaningful to the agency and the public were completed in FY 2018. Other transitioned units, as well as units completing revisions under the new planning rule, are expected to complete monitoring reports in FY 2019 and later. The evaluation results in these reports will provide the basis for determining progress towards meeting desired conditions and objectives in LMPs, and the need for any adjustments to plan content or specific projects that are implementing plans.

Improving assessments and plan development: The agency has been compiling “lessons learned” to improve assessments, plan development, and the content and processes associated with land management plan monitoring. Forest assessments completed in FY 2018 were streamlined to focus on topics tied directly to the need for changing plan content. This includes establishing processes for ensuring that monitoring questions and indicators reflect progress towards, or achievement of, specific desired conditions, objectives, and other plan components.

Recreation, Heritage and Wilderness

Current Activities

The national forests and grasslands receive over 149 million visits annually for hunting, fishing, camping, hiking, and other activities. To sustain and grow this level of use, the Forest Service is investing its resources in simplifying our permitting process for outfitters and guides, maintaining and growing strong collaborations with partners and volunteer groups, and working to address the recreational desires of today’s public, who want year-round activities on National Forest System lands. This program provides public recreational access to over 193 million acres of scenic lands, with more than 158,000 miles of trails, 27,000 developed recreation sites, 220,000 miles of fishable streams, 122 ski areas, and over 450,000 heritage sites.

Specifically Addressed Areas

The Forest Service has been modernizing Recreation.gov. As part of the Recreation One-Stop E-Gov initiative, Recreation.gov offers a single point of access to comprehensive information about Federal recreation activities. Site services include reservation and trip planning for 100,000 individual sites and activities, and 3,500 recreation areas managed by seven Federal agencies.

The agency continues to transform the special use program to reduce regulatory barriers, enhance customer service, and promote rural economies. The Forest Service is making it easier to obtain permits online or through mobile apps.

Implementation of two initiatives: (1) Wilderness Stewardship Performance – a measure tracked by the agency to monitor wilderness-specific baseline performance goals; and (2) Wilderness Character Monitoring – an interagency strategy to measure how well the agency is meeting its primary responsibility to preserve wilderness character under the Wilderness Act.

2018 also marked the 50th Anniversary of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, and the Forest Service commemorated this milestone through various national and local partnerships to engage communities and support river stewardship efforts. Along with various events across the country, the Forest Service utilized this golden anniversary to invest in collaborative legacy projects that will support such program priorities as updating and completing comprehensive river management plans, water quality enhancement in wild and scenic river basins, and the development of a sustainable training program for river management.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress

Recreation.gov: On October 1, 2018, the Forest Service launched the updated Recreation.gov to the public. The new site provides an innovative digital interface that crosses technology and platforms to deliver high quality customer service and offers new and improved features for managers.

Wilderness Character Monitoring: FY 2018 was the pilot year for 29 Wilderness Areas across the National Forest System to establish baseline assessments. The agency also identified measures based on the five qualities of wilderness character identified in the Wilderness Act of 1964. Wilderness Character Monitoring uses existing performance data to help the agency understand how wilderness character is changing over time. Centralized implementation has provided a consistent implementation approach for all wilderness areas. Wilderness areas are on a five-year cycle to repeat the monitoring program and determine trends for each measure.

Wildlife & Fisheries Habitat Management

Current Activities

The Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management program works toward keeping wildlife and fish populations robust, and fosters conditions for clean, abundant water to help ensure the productive and sustainable use of National Forest System lands. The program emphasizes reforestation and revegetation efforts in support of ecological restoration, and post-wildfire recovery. Restoring ecosystems ensures that vital amenities such as clean water and recreational opportunities are available to society. In the lower 48 States, NFS lands contain 80 percent of elk, bighorn sheep, and mountain goat habitat; the majority of habitat remaining for rare and wide-ranging carnivores such as grizzly bear⁷ and Canada Lynx⁸; greater than 28 million acres of wild turkey habitat; and 50 percent of the Nation's premier trout and salmon habitat.

Specifically Addressed Areas

Improving the condition of watersheds by restoring and enhancing streams and lake habitat, enhancing aquatic organism passage, making stream crossings less susceptible to failure after fires or floods, removing invasive species, and enhancing riparian conditions. The national forests and grasslands contain some of the most ecologically and economically significant habitat remaining in the Nation, including 220,000 miles of fishable streams, more than 10 million acres of lakes and reservoirs, and 5 million acres of wetlands.

⁷U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 1993. "Grizzly bear recovery plan." Missoula, MT. 181 pp. Online: https://www.fws.gov/mountain-prairie/es/species/mammals/grizzly/Grizzly_bear_recovery_plan.pdf.

⁸Interagency Lynx Biology Team. 2013. "Canada lynx conservation assessment and strategy. 3rd edition." USDA Forest Service, USDI Fish and Wildlife Service, USDI Bureau of Land Management, and USDI National Park Service. Forest Service Publication RI-13-19, Missoula, MT. 129 pp. Online: https://www.fs.fed.us/biology/resources/pubs/wildlife/LCAS_revisedAugust2013.pdf.

The agency continues to restore and enhance wildlife habitat, which contributes to 40 percent of the total acres treated each year to restore forest and grassland ecosystems.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress

Process Improvements: In FY 2018, the agency took actions to evaluate approaches to Endangered Species Act (ESA) consultation and improve related environmental analysis and decision making. These actions included: better training for employees in complex ESA concepts; developing and communicating national direction clarifying the relationship between ESA effects determinations and NEPA compliance; and partnering with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to develop a tool to more efficiently complete biological assessments.

Infrastructure: The agency implemented the second year of a strategic approach, in partnership with Trout Unlimited, to accelerate improving Aquatic Organism Passage (AOP) at road-stream crossings. This partnership resulted in: design for 21 road-stream crossing and stream restoration projects on 12 National Forests; 214 road-stream crossings on National Forest System and private lands; and reconnecting approximately 400 miles of stream habitat.

Clean Water: In FY 2018 the agency targeted investments in the National Best Management Practices (BMP) Program to improve tools to meet agency requirements under the Clean Water Act and protect clean water. The program made advancements to increase the speed and accuracy of use and sharing of data with State water quality agencies, the Environmental Protection Agency, and other partners.

Hazardous Fuels Reduction

Current Activities

The Nation's forests and grasslands are stressed by extended drought, severe wildfires, and large outbreaks of insects and disease. These stressors and disturbances impact forests, grasslands, and watersheds, and threaten rural communities, timber, and other forest products, utility corridors, municipal watersheds, and more, causing millions of dollars in damage each year.

Hazardous fuel treatments include any vegetation manipulation, removal, or modification of wildland fuels to reduce the likelihood of ignition, reduce potential fire intensity and rate of spread, lessen potential damage, or limit the spread of invasive species and diseases. These treatments promote the natural role of fire by reducing the likelihood of uncharacteristically intense wildland fire and increase the agency's capabilities to protect life and property (including communities-at-risk and sensitive municipal watersheds), sensitive natural resources (including native plant communities and threatened and endangered species), and other socially important cultural resources.

In FY 2018, the Forest Service treated over 3.2 million acres of National Forest System lands and adjacent areas to mitigate wildfire risk. Over 1.65 million acres were treated with prescribed fire, a 48 percent increase over the previous year and one of the most cost-effective methods of treatment. Over 2 million of the treated acres were in high risk wildland-urban interface (WUI) areas. The remaining 40 percent of treated areas were identified as high priority for other important values at risk to wildfire, including protection of municipal watersheds; avoiding wildfire side effects like poor air quality, loss of habitats, and area closures; and other objectives such as harvesting forest products and ecosystem restoration occurring outside of WUI areas.

Specifically Addressed Areas

Treating areas with high potential for damaging wildfires within the WUI. Two analyses determine the funding allocation in these areas. The first analysis uses a scenario-planning tool to identify projects areas that would both reduce wildfire risk while providing opportunities to produce timber volume. The second analysis focuses on cross-boundary opportunities to reduce wildfire risk by identifying areas where there is high and very high wildfire hazard potential that are adjacent to communities. Mitigating wildfire risk to these communities requires an all-lands approach to be effective. Working with community partners across boundaries allows the agency to leverage resources and work efficiently to reduce wildfire risk while creating resilient landscapes and encouraging fire-adapted communities.

Treating fire-adapted ecosystems that require periodic fire to maintain forest health and resilient landscapes. The agency focuses on the many ecosystems on NFS lands that evolved with fire and need fire to maintain ecosystem health while preventing the unnatural accumulation of fuels that would cause damaging wildfires in the future. Modern fire suppression and reduction of aboriginal burning practices have significantly reduced levels of frequent low-intensity fires. The Hazardous Fuels program prioritizes treatments in these areas to reduce forest health problems and risk of catastrophic wildfire.

Selected Example of Recent Progress

Southern Wyoming: The Mountain Home All Hands - All Lands project was an ongoing effort that started in 2012. The project was a partnership with Albany County, Wyoming to create cross-boundary defensible space through National Forest System hazardous fuels treatments and private landowner grants. The human-caused Badger Creek Fire started on the Medicine Bow-Routt National Forest on June 10, 2018, two miles northwest of the community of Mountain Home, Wyoming. Beetle kill had affected this area significantly in the early 2000's. Proactive hazardous fuels treatments in the area as part of the Mountain Home All Hands – All Lands project have resulted in hundreds of acres of thinning and prescribed burning to reduce wildfire risk. While evacuating 400 homes, firefighters utilized the fuel breaks created in the project area as an anchor point to engage the wildfire safely. Despite red flag conditions driving flame lengths as high as 200 feet, the defensible space of the fuel breaks allowed ground resources to assess structures and direct effective retardant drops from air tankers. The fire reached the next fuels treatment area near the community of Wold Tract and, combined with the effects of the retardant that had been applied, fire behavior was quickly moderated and then contained. The interagency efforts of this All Hands-All Lands project resulted in the successful protection of this resilient community.

Central Arizona: The 2018 Tinder wildfire in Arizona burned into three different fuels treatment project areas that were effective in helping control the wildfire while protecting values at risk. The Blue Ridge Urban Interface Project provided crews with the opportunity to engage in suppression activities during the most extreme weather conditions while being safe. The project treatments allowed fire crews to establish a solid anchor and greatly increased the probability of success during suppression actions. If the wildfire would have been able to move further west and then align with the wind, it would have directly impacted a highly populated area. Similarly, the Victorine Project allowed crews to effectively establish control lines using previously treated prescribed burn units. In that instance, the fire dropped from the upper canopy to the ground, allowing fire fighters the chance to effectively suppress the fire in the previously treated units. The areas that were treated with prescribed fire and thinning experienced fire effects consistent with low intensity fire, while those without treatment experienced high intensity fire behavior outside the range of native ponderosa pine fire ecology. Lastly, the East Clear Creek Project was at the heel of the wildfire, providing an effective anchor point for suppression forces, because the 2017 prescribed burn area effectively stopped the Tinder wildfire from spreading in that direction.

Joint Chiefs' Landscape Restoration Partnership: The goal of the Partnership is to reduce wildfire risk, improve water quality, and increase habitat for at-risk species. The Capital 360 Project, which spans three counties (Broadwater, Jefferson, and Lewis & Clark) around Helena, Montana is a great example of the Joint Chiefs' collaboration. This project, approved in FY 2018, builds on the successful implementation of another Joint Chiefs' project approved in FY 2014. The goal is to integrate and coordinate resource management across all administrative boundaries to mitigate wildfire risk in priority areas and improve water quality to the Helena and East Helena municipal water supply. These goals will be achieved through the strategic placement of fuels reduction treatments, building on previous, successful small-scale fuels reduction projects within the same project area organized by the Tri-County Fire Safe Working Group (TCFWG). The TCFWG is an organization that has been focused on fuels reduction and defensible space projects for over 30 years in Jefferson, Lewis & Clark, and Broadwater Counties. The Capital 360 Coordinating Group was built on the efforts and cross-boundary coordination that TCFWG has been organizing for over three decades. Their coordination has resulted in over 4,000 acres of defensible space treatment and 15 miles of roadside evacuation route preparation on private lands adjacent to State and private lands.

Grazing Management***Current Activities***

The Grazing Management program ensures the productive and sustainable use of National Forest System (NFS) lands for grazing and supports the U.S. ranching community's use of NFS lands by maintaining a sustainable supply of forage for their livestock. This program properly manages rangeland ecosystems that provide secure food sources, sustain water resources, and provide wildlife habitat and ecosystem services.

Specifically Addressed Areas

The effort to maintain and sustain current levels of livestock grazing has been largely tied to agency site-specific allotment analysis and NEPA efforts on thousands of active grazing allotments for over 20 years. These efforts have been in compliance with existing and revised Forest and Grassland Management Plans as required by passage of the 1995 Rescissions Act. While drought and fires can and do reduce the number of livestock in some years, the Forest Service has worked to maintain and sustain livestock numbers on NFS lands

Promoting economic stability for local communities that depend on range resources, the agency sustains livestock forage and habitat requirements of animals and plants using vegetation as a management tool to promote desirable

vegetation and reduce invasive plant populations. To find the best solutions and monitoring strategies of vegetation management, the agency works with livestock permittees and the relevant regulatory agencies (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and National Marine Fisheries Service).

Selected Examples of Recent Progress

Improving Customer service: The agency is sharpening its focus on relationships with livestock grazing permittees, recognizing them as partners who share in stewardship to maintain and improve America’s forests and grasslands. Forest and District line officers are being offered training to better understand the livestock industry and the role it plays in range management and conservation. Forest and District range staff are being trained on interactions with permittees, and new employees are encouraged to spend time with permittees on their ranches to understand how they operate. A strong working relationship between the line officers, range specialists, and permittees is important to the management of NFS lands.

Leveraging funds and partnerships: Forests across the country have made significant strides in leveraging funds and partnerships using the Environmental Quality Incentive Program to implement rangeland habitat and structural range improvements. These projects achieve multiple resource benefits while bolstering the agency’s ability to build and maintain structural improvements such as fences. Two ongoing cooperative projects have been added in the North Great Plains with teams working collaboratively with the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation. Innovative Good Neighbor Authority projects on grazing allotments have also been initiated with several State-level Departments of Agriculture.

Forest Products

Current Activities

The Forest Products program ensures the productive and sustainable use of NFS system lands by supporting healthy and resilient forests and communities. This program generates timber jobs in rural America through the sale of billions of board feet of timber annually.

Specifically Addressed Areas

The agency is moving rapidly to expand the use of the Good Neighbor Authority, which allows States to restore watersheds and manage forests on National Forest System lands via agreements or contracts. Master agreements establish a framework for the State-Forest Service collaborative relationship, with future projects identified in supplemental project agreements. Forty-four master agreements have been executed with agencies in 33 States. At the end of FY 2017 there were 125 agreements in 33 States—76 of which were project agreements. By the end of FY 2018, there were 188 agreements in 37 States—144 of which were project agreements. Through these project agreements, 89 million board feet of timber was sold in FY 2018.

The agency is identifying ways to improve and modernize its systems that produce forest products. This includes policies, authorities, practices, and tools that drive how the agency plans and implements projects that deliver forest products. In FY 2018, solution teams comprised of staff from all levels of the agency were assembled to focus on six priority areas. The teams generated more than 300 solution ideas and identified the top ten, including employee development and retention strategies, increasing use of technology, and revising procedures for timber valuation and contracts.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress

Forest products sales and economic contribution: In FY 2018, the Forest Service completed more than 268,000 forest product sales, including over 1,100 timber sales or stewardship contracts. In total, these sales of timber, firewood, Christmas trees, mushrooms, and other products had a value of just over \$227 million. In addition to meeting subsistence and personal use needs, the Forest Products program is critical to local economies, generating over 43,000 jobs and about \$3.2 billion of gross domestic product in the agency’s most recent economic analysis.

Timber value: In FY 2018, the agency sold about 3.2 billion board feet, a 10 percent increase over FY 2017, and an amount last reached in 1997. This includes 2.6 billion board feet of timber sold with Forest Products funding, and almost 600 million board feet sold using salvage sale funds, other permanent and trust funds, and Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration funding. This achievement was, in part, made possible by use of tools authorized or amended in the 2014 Farm Bill and the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (P.L. 115–141), including the Good Neighbor Authority, insect and disease designations, stewardship contracting, and the Agriculture Conservation Experienced Services Program.

Program Evaluations

From 2017 to 2018, the Government Accountability Office (GAO) examined how the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) are implementing the law that prohibits the export of unprocessed logs from

continental Federal lands outside of Alaska and west of the 100th meridian (GAO-18-593). GAO recommends that the Forest Service and BLM consult with each other and issue new regulations to implement the Forest Resources Conservation and Shortage Relief Act of 1997, as required by the Act, or seek legislative relief from the requirement to issue new regulations. Additionally, both agencies need to review their policies for relevance and effectiveness and issue new policies as necessary. The agencies generally agreed with GAO's recommendations. In response, the Forest Service will consult with BLM to determine whether the two agencies need to develop new regulations or seek legislative relief. In addition, the agency will review existing policies and coordinate with BLM prior to any revisions.

Vegetation and Watershed Management

Current Activities

Vegetation and Watershed Management ensures the productive and sustainable use of National Forest System lands by improving the growth and health of timber stands, reducing the risk of severe flooding and erosion in forests affected by severe fire, and helping keep water clean.

Specifically Addressed Areas

The Forest Service is improving its ability to protect and produce abundant clean water through the implementation of a data stewardship plan for the National Hydrography Dataset (NHD) and Watershed Boundary Dataset (WBD) by harnessing the best methods for improving hydrographic data, focusing on meeting user needs, and providing consistent quality data for decision makers. These vital digital geospatial datasets, which map and model the surface water of the United States, are used across many programs and are the authoritative data sources providing the baseline information for all water resource assessments and monitoring efforts. A National NHD/WBD data stewardship strategy enables the Forest Service to develop and implement the required sound data stewardship practices to support the agency's mission.

Forest Service tree and plant nurseries and their seedbanks are critical to the agency's ability to address reforestation and revegetation needs. The Vegetation and Watershed Management program revitalizes the seedbanks in the nurseries to address planting needs and support additional work on the ground. With 88 percent of the agency tree planting needs due to wildland fire damage, the agency plans and collects the seeds in advance of fires that might severely impact local seed sources. This ensures the agency has the right kinds of seeds (species) from the right geographic areas to grow seedlings to respond to these fires. Collecting these seeds and safeguarding them is a critical step to ensure the agency can carry out post-fire reforestation work.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress

Restoring watershed function and resilience: The Forest Service tracks acres treated annually to sustain or restore watershed function and resilience as a composite indicator of progress and treatments on the ground accomplished through a wide variety of restoration actions and programs, including activities supported by other budget line items. For the Vegetation and Watershed Program activities, restoration treatments included a total, across all funding sources of: more than 183,000 acres of forest vegetation established; over 216,000 acres of forest vegetation improved; over 450,000 acres of soil and water improvements; nearly 1,058,000 acres of rangeland vegetation improved; and about 294,000 acres of invasive plants and noxious weeds treated.

Program Evaluations

The July 2017 USDA Office of Inspector General (OIG) Report on Forest Service Watershed Management (Audit Report 8001-0001-21) identified areas where management controls were inadequate, and where a performance element was not clearly defined related to implementation of the agency's Watershed Condition Framework. During late FY 2017 and FY 2018, the agency implemented necessary policy and procedural changes, clarified requirements, and completed all field work to address the 7 audit recommendations so that final responsive actions were achieved for this audit in February 2018.

Minerals and Geology Management

Current Activities

The Minerals and Geology Management program ensures the productive and sustainable use of National Forest System (NFS) lands for energy and mineral development. National Forest System mineral and energy production contributes almost \$5 billion to the Nation's economy and supports approximately 32,000 jobs⁹. The program also secures and protects unique resources, such as fossils, caves, groundwater, wildlife habitat, and places of scientific,

⁹ FY 2017 Energy & Mineral Production Information for National Forest System Lands.

cultural, and recreational interest; protects people and the environment by monitoring and mitigating geologic hazards like landslides; and cleans, restores, and monitors environmentally compromised lands contaminated by mines or other hazards.

Specifically Addressed Areas

Administering operations on over 6,700 Federal mineral leases covering over 5.3 million acres of NFS lands. Lands are currently leased for oil, natural gas, coal, phosphates, and other mineral commodities, or for geothermal energy. Federal mineral oil and gas operations include approximately 4,000 wells on these leases, as well as a variety of coal and other mineral mines. Royalties are paid to the government on any production. The agency also manages approximately 15,000 oil and gas wells for privately owned minerals on NFS lands.

Managing approximately 75,000 mining claims on NFS lands. The agency also manages hardrock (e.g., gold, silver) mines on both small operations and world-class mines, including a mine which produces critical minerals (deemed by use, geography, and availability of supply). In addition, the agency processes approximately 2,300 mineral material (e.g., sand, gravel) sale contracts or permits per year.

Selected Example of Recent Progress

Streamlining minerals, oil, and gas processes: The agency is proposing to streamline processes for locatable minerals and oil and gas operations on NFS lands by revising Forest Service regulations at 36 CFR 228 Subpart A and Subpart E. The agency initiated the process through Advance Notices of Proposed Rulemaking for both Subpart A, governing most hardrock minerals, and Subpart E, governing oil and gas resources. Proposed regulations are anticipated to be published in spring 2019.

Oil and gas leases: Incorporating oil and gas leasing analysis decisions into Forest Plan Revisions ensures oil and gas leasing decisions are completed in a timely manner. This combined process is proceeding in Regions 8 and 9 and will reduce the environmental analysis and decision-making time for oil and gas development on National Forest System lands.

Impacts of groundwater: Modeling groundwater conditions related to proposed mining and oil field development projects has helped the agency assess potential impacts to groundwater and use that information to design mitigation strategies to ensure that groundwater continues to sustain streams, lakes, wetlands, and cave systems.

Land Use Authorization and Access (Previously Landownership Management)

Current Activities

The Land Use Authorization and Access program ensures the productive and sustainable use of National Forest System (NFS) lands for rural and national infrastructure. The Land Use Authorization and Access program lays the foundation for all land and natural resource management activities on NFS lands. The program secures and protects NFS lands and land interests. This program oversees permit processing, administration, and surveying for energy infrastructure and commercial interests on national forests and grasslands. Energy, utility, and communications infrastructure on NFS lands provides approximately \$30 billion annually to the Gross Domestic Product, supports approximately 120,000 private sector jobs, and generates \$65 million in land use authorization fees to the U.S. Treasury.

Specifically Addressed Areas

The Forest Service is surveying lands in advance of timber sales, acquiring rights-of-ways, and administering road agreements necessary for public and agency access for activities including timber production, transportation, recreation, and utility inspection.

The agency is administering permits for significant energy and utility infrastructure located on NFS lands. Current permits include about 2,700 power line authorizations (approximately 18,000 miles of powerlines) carrying electricity to 70 million homes; 1,600 oil and gas pipelines covering 6,600 linear miles; 300 Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) licensed facilities; 14,000 recreation residences; 1,526 designated communications sites for cellular and broadband technology; and significant water delivery infrastructure for communities.

Selected Example of Recent Progress

Use of strike teams and strategic project funding to improve efficiency and reduce the special uses backlog: Regional strike teams are being used to improve the efficiency of processing special use cases, and reduce the backlog of cases needing approval or closure. These teams have significantly reduced the special uses backlog. As of September 2018, the teams reduced the backlog by 49 percent as compared to January 2016.

Permitting and land use authorization reform: Under this reform effort, also known as “Open Forests,” the agency is implementing the Pilot Christmas Tree Permit system in 2018 for four national forests - the Arapaho Roosevelt National Forest in Colorado, the Shoshone National Forest in Wyoming, the Flathead National Forest in Montana, and the Mt. Hood National Forest in Oregon. The system will allow users to buy Christmas tree permits online through the 2018 Christmas Season.

The ePermits/Open Forests team is also developing two online special use permits for the Mt. Baker Snoqualmie National Forest: 1) Temporary Outfitter Guide, and 2) Non-Commercial Group Use. The agency expects this system to become available to the public by March 2019.

Law Enforcement and Investigations

Current Activities

Law Enforcement and Investigations’ (LEI) primary focus is the protection of natural resources, the public, Forest Service employees, and visitors on National Forest System (NFS) lands. Forest Service law enforcement staff provide a critical presence on a vast amount of public lands, roads, and recreation sites. Common activities include: enforcement and complex criminal and civil investigations involving incidents of theft, assault, alcohol and drug use, unauthorized motor vehicle use, illegal occupancy, trespassing, wildland fire arson, drug smuggling and manufacturing, fraud, and assaults and threats to employees. The program maintains numerous cooperative partnerships with local agencies and communities to provide a wide range of services.

Specifically Addressed Areas

LEI continues to lead efforts to disrupt illegal marijuana cultivation by Drug Trafficking Organizations on NFS lands, which produce large amounts of trash, hazardous materials, and toxic chemicals that create a significant risk to wildlife, water, and habitat near grow areas. In FY 2018, nearly 530,000 marijuana plants were eradicated from NFS lands.

Nearly \$5 million in funding has been dedicated to maintaining approximately 500 Cooperative Law Enforcement Agreements with State, county, and local partners. The agreements provide funding to law enforcement cooperators to enhance law enforcement coverage on NFS lands and ensure public safety. Under the Emergency Support Function # 13 - Public Safety and Security Annex, at FEMA’s request the Forest Service partners with the Department of Justice and other supporting agencies to help with law enforcement emergencies during the fiscal year.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress

Law enforcement incidents: In FY 2018, there were 4.7 documented law enforcement incidents per 10,000 forest visits, meeting the target (desired outcome) of six or fewer. Many were critical emergency incidents involving threats to the safety of the public, agency employees, or Federal property and resources.

Disaster response: LEI staff continue to assist cooperators and communities with disaster response and recovery. During the FY 2018 fire season, LEI teams were deployed to North Carolina and Florida to assist with assessment and recovery efforts following hurricanes Florence and Michael. The teams were qualified to operate in these types of disaster areas with little or no support and were capable of self-sustaining operations for 72-96 hours.

Program Evaluations

In FY 2018, the Forest Service continued to conduct multi-agency eradication operations and investigations to target marijuana cultivated on NFS lands and adjacent public lands and prioritize clean up and reclamation activities. The Forest Service continued its participation in the White House’s Office of National Drug Control Policy’s (ONDCP) High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area program to leverage resources with Federal, State, and local agencies.

With the increase of \$2.5 million, the Forest Service supported increased marijuana eradication operations and marijuana grow site clean-up and reclamation on NFS lands. Also, in coordination with ONDCP and the U.S. Attorney General’s Office, the Forest Service conducted Operation Forest Watch, a multi-agency operation with Federal, State, and local partners to investigate, eradicate, and reclaim illegal marijuana grow sites on public lands. The operation provided a surge in resources to aggressively deter and disrupt Drug Trafficking Organizations and reclaim public lands from illegal occupation and marijuana grows. Many of these marijuana sites have extremely toxic chemicals, pesticides, and rodenticides that significantly impact the environment, including the water sources that wildlife and many communities rely on for clean, safe drinking water.

National Forest System Primary Authorities

Title of the Act or Program	Summary of Authority	Expiration date (if applicable)	Programs Affected	Public Law Citation	USC Reference
Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979	Authorizes the use of appropriated funds for the preservation and protection of historical and archaeological resources.		NFS	P.L. 96-95	16 U.S.C. 470aa et seq.
Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937	Authorizes and directs the Secretary of Agriculture to develop a program of land conservation and land utilization, in order to assist in controlling soil erosion, reforestation, preserving natural resources, and to cooperate with Federal, State, Territorial, and other public agencies in development and implementation of plans.		NFS	P.L. 75-210	7 U.S.C. 1011-1013a
Cooperative Funds Act of June 30, 1914	Authorizes the acceptance of contributions for cooperative work in forest investigations, protection, management, and improvement of the National Forest System.		NFS	38 Stat. 430	16 U.S.C. 498
Endangered Species Act of 1973	The Endangered Species Act (ESA) provides a program for the conservation of threatened and endangered plants and animals and the habitats in which they are found. Section 7 requires federal agencies to consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and/or the NOAA Fisheries Service to ensure that actions they authorize, fund or carry out are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any listed species or destroy or adversely modify designated critical habitat of such species.		NFS	P.L. 93-205	16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.
Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act	Authorizes a fee retention program for certain recreation sites on Federal lands. Fees collected from users of recreation facilities are used to pay for on-the-ground operation, maintenance, and improvements of recreation sites and services to maintain and enhance recreation opportunities, visitor experiences, and related habitat.	09/30/2020	NFS	P.L. 108-447; P.L. 113-235; P.L. 114-53; P.L. 114-223; P.L. 115-56; P.L. 115-245	16 U.S.C. 6801-6814

Title of the Act or Program	Summary of Authority	Expiration date (if applicable)	Programs Affected	Public Law Citation	USC Reference
Good Neighbor Authority	Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture, via cooperative agreement or contract, to allow State, County and Tribal agencies to perform watershed restoration and forest management services on National Forest System lands when similar and complementary restoration services are being performed on adjacent non-Federal or private lands.		NFS	P.L. 113-79; P.L. 115-141; P.L. 115-334	16 U.S.C 2113a
Grazing Permits / Rescissions Act of 1995	The terms and conditions contained in the expired, transferred, or waived permit or lease shall continue in effect under the renewed permit or lease until such time as the Secretary completes processing of such permit or lease in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations or until the expiration of the renewed permit, whichever comes first. At which time such permit or lease may be canceled, suspended or modified, in whole or in part, to meet the requirements of such applicable laws and regulations.	09/30/2016	NFS	P.L. 108-108, Sec. 325; P.L. 111-88; P.L. 112-74; P.L. 113-46; P.L. 113-76; P.L. 114-113 P.L. 104-19, Sec. 504	43 U.S.C. 1752
Healthy Forests Restoration Act (HFRA) of 2003	Authorizes \$20 million annually for cross-boundary fuels reduction appropriations and \$660 million annually for hazardous fuel reduction through FY 2023. Authorizes various forest health restoration programs including the Water Source Protection Program, the Watershed Condition Framework, and hazardous fuels reduction. Provides for expedited environmental review, a pre-decisional Forest Service administrative review process, and other measures on National Forest lands that are at-risk of catastrophic fire. Authorizes various forest health restoration programs, including promoting the use of woody biomass, creating the Health Forest Reserve Program, and providing watershed forestry assistance.		ALL	P.L. 108-148; P.L. 110-246; P.L. 113-79; P.L. 115-141; P.L. 115-334	16 U.S.C. 6501 et seq.
Historic Preservation Act of 1966	This Act authorizes use of appropriated funds for the preservation and protection of historical and archaeological resources.		NFS	P.L. 89-665	54 U.S.C. 100101 et seq.

Title of the Act or Program	Summary of Authority	Expiration date (if applicable)	Programs Affected	Public Law Citation	USC Reference
Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965	Created by Congress in 1964, the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) provides money to Federal, State, and local governments to purchase land, water and wetlands for the benefit of all Americans. The Fund receives money from fees paid by companies drilling offshore for oil and gas. Other funding sources include the sale of surplus Federal real estate and taxes on motorboat fuel.	9/30/2018	NFS	P.L. 113-287 P.L. 114-113	54 U.S.C. Ch. 2003
Mineral Materials Act of 1947	This Act provides authority to: (a) dispose of mineral material and (b) approve and issue permits to explore and develop oil and gas leases.		NFS	P.L. 96-470	30 U.S.C. 226, 601-602, and 611
Multiple-Use Sustained-Yield Act of 1960	Provides that forest lands are to be administered for outdoor recreation, range, timber, watershed, wildlife, and fish. Authorized and directed the development and administration of the renewable surface resources of the National Forests for multiple use and sustained yield of the several products and services obtained there from.		NFS	P.L. 86-517	16 U.S.C. 528 -531
Mutually Beneficial Agreements	Authority for the Forest Service to enter in to mutually beneficial agreements with public or private agencies, organizations, institutions, or persons.		ALL	P.L. 111-11, sec. 3001	16 U.S.C. 1011; 16 U.S.C. 565a-1
Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1976 as amended by the National Forest Management Act (NFMA) of 1976	Requires that the Forest Service prepare and revise land management plans (LMP) for national forests to provide for multiple use and sustained yield of the products and services obtained from the forest. Directs the Secretary to develop regulations to set out the process for the development and revision of land management plans.		NFS	P.L. 94-588	16 U.S.C. 472a, 1061 et seq.
National Forest Ski Area Permit Act of 1986	Authorizes the issuance of permits for use and occupancy of suitable lands within the National Forest System for construction and maintenance of buildings, structures, and other facilities for hotels, resorts, summer homes, stores, industrial or commercial purposes, education or other public use, alpine and Nordic skiing operations, and so forth.		NFS	P.L. 99-522	16 U.S.C. 497 and 497b

Title of the Act or Program	Summary of Authority	Expiration date (if applicable)	Programs Affected	Public Law Citation	USC Reference
Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009	Authorizes the Collaborative Forest Management Program to select and fund ecological restoration treatments for priority forest landscapes for up to \$80 million annually and for proposals up to 10 years.	9/30/2023	CFLRP	P.L. 111-11	16 U.S.C. 7303
Organic Administration Act of 1897	Authorizes the administration, protection, and management of the National Forests, for the purposes of improving and protecting the forest, securing favorable conditions of water flows, and to furnish a continuous supply of timber for the use and necessities of citizens of the United States. The Act also directs the Secretary of Agriculture to protect National Forests against destruction by fire and depredations.		NFS, WFM		16 U.S.C. 473-478, 479-482, and 551
Pipelines Act of 1920, Mineral Leasing Act	Rights-of-way through any Federal lands may be granted by the Secretary of the Interior or appropriate agency head for pipeline purposes for the transportation of oil, natural gas, synthetic liquid or gaseous fuels, or any refined product.		NFS	P.L. 66-146	30 U.S.C. 185
Service First	Establish a program for Federal land management agencies to conduct projects, planning, permitting, leasing, contracting and other activities, either jointly or on behalf of one another.		ALL	P.L. 106-291; P.L. 109-54; P.L. 111-8; P.L. 112-74	43 U.S.C. 1703; 43 U.S.C. 1701 note
Cooperative Law Enforcement	Authorizes cooperation with States and political subdivisions in enforcement of State and local laws on National Forest System lands, and reimbursement of States and political subdivisions for expenditures incurred in such activities.		NFS, SPF	85 Stat. 303	16 U.S.C. 551a
Small Tracts Act of January 12, 1983	This Act authorizes the sale, exchange, or interchange of various categories of National Forest System lands of forty acres or less and of \$500,000 or less in value.		NFS	P.L. 97-465 P.L. 115-334	16 U.S.C. 521e
U.S. Mining Laws Act of May 10, 1872	This Act governs mining activities for valuable minerals on public domain lands.		ALL		30 U.S.C. 22 and 28
Weeks Act of 1911	Sections 1 and 2 authorize land acquisition for watershed protection and timber production. One of the primary authorities for land acquisition with Land and Water Conservation Fund moneys.		NFS	P.L. 61-435	16 U.S.C. 516, 521b

Title of the Act or Program	Summary of Authority	Expiration date (if applicable)	Programs Affected	Public Law Citation	USC Reference
Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968	Sections 6 and 16 authorize land acquisition, exchange, and donation of land for inclusion in the Wild and Scenic River System.		NFS	P.L. 90-542	16 U.S.C. 1277
Wilderness Act of 1964	Sections 5 and 6 provide authority for acquisition, exchange, and donation of land for inclusion in the Wilderness System.		NFS	P.L. 88-577	16 U.S.C. 1131-1136

This page intentionally left blank.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT AND MAINTENANCE

LEAD-OFF TABULAR STATEMENT

Table FS-1. Lead-Off Tabular Statement

Item	Amount
2019 Annualized Continuing Resolution.....	\$449,000,000
Change in Appropriation	-15,000,000
Budget Estimate, 2020.....	<u>434,000,000</u>

APPROPRIATIONS LANGUAGE

The appropriations language follows (new language underscored; deleted matter enclosed in brackets):

For necessary expenses of the Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, [~~\$449,000,000~~]\$434,000,000, to remain available through September 30, [~~2022~~]2023, for construction, capital improvement, maintenance and acquisition of buildings and other facilities and infrastructure; and for construction, reconstruction and maintenance of forest roads and trails, and for decommissioning of roads that are no longer needed, including unauthorized roads that are not part of the transportation system, as authorized by 16 U.S.C. 532–538 and 23 U.S.C. 101 and 205[: Provided, That funds becoming available in fiscal year [~~2019~~]2020 under the Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U.S.C. 501) shall be transferred to the General Fund of the Treasury and shall not be available for transfer or obligation for any other purpose unless the funds are appropriated].

Change Description

The change (line 6) removes the CHIMP to defer this amount by remittance to the Treasury, thereby making the Road and Trails (Ten Percent) Fund set aside available for obligation.

PROJECT STATEMENT*Project Statement (dollars in thousands, staff years(SY))*

Item	2017		2018		2019		Inc. or		2020	
	Actual	SY	Actual	SY	Estimate	SY	Dec.	SY	Budget	SY
Discretionary Appropriations:										
Facilities.....	\$50,106	292	\$120,179	365	\$135,841	361	-	-	\$135,841	361
Roads	137,218	966	191,870	1,059	177,055	1,049	-	-	177,055	1,049
Trails	52,932	559	57,262	527	57,262	522	-\$10,737	-58	46,525	464
Deferred Maintenance & Infrastructure Improvement ..	-90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legacy Roads and Trails	22,164	75	-8,898	41	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Improvement and Maintenance – Other ^a	81,024	-	78,842	-	78,842	-	-4,263	-	74,579	-
Subtotal.....	343,354	1,892	439,255	1,992	449,000	1,932	-15,000	-58	434,000	1,874
Supplemental Appropriations:										
Emerg. Supp. (PL 115-123)	-	-	91,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal.....	-	-	91,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Adjusted Approp.....	343,354	1,892	530,855	1,992	449,000	1,932	-15,000	-58	434,000	1,874
Rsc, Trns, Other (Net).....	20,660	-	9,745	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Appropriation	364,014	1,892	540,600	1,992	449,000	1,932	-15,000	-58	434,000	1,874
Transfers In:										
Fire Transfer Repayment	-	-	5,917	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal.....	-	-	5,917	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers Out:										
IRR - Legacy Roads and Trails ...	-14,743	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fire Transfer	-5,917	-	-15,662	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal.....	-20,660	-	-15,662	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries, Other (Net).....	12,830	-	7,273	-	10,052	-	-	-	10,052	-
Bal. Available, SOY.....	11,912	-	2,420	-	90,197	-	+9,052	-	99,249	-
Total Available	368,096	1,892	540,548	1,992	549,249	1,932	-5,949	-58	543,300	1,874
Bal. Available, EOY	-2,420	-	-90,197	-	-99,249	-	-9,052	-	-108,300	-
Total Obligations	365,676	1,892	450,351	1,992	450,000	1,932	-15,000	-58	435,000	1,874

^a Other includes cost pool authority.

Note: The project statement includes the supplemental while the Four-Year Summary of Appropriation does not.

FOUR-YEAR SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS AND STAFF YEARS*Four-Year Summary of Appropriations and Staff Years (dollars in thousands, staff years(SY))*

Item	2017		2018		2019		Inc. or		2020		
	Actual	SY	Actual	SY	Estimate	SY	Dec.	Key	SY	Budget	SY
Facilities.....	\$71,390	292	\$151,000	365	\$151,000	361	-	-	\$151,000	361	
Roads	175,094	966	218,000	1,059	218,000	1,049	-	-	218,000	1,049	
Trails	77,530	559	80,000	527	80,000	522	-\$15,000	(1)	-58	65,000	464
Legacy Roads and Trails .	40,000	75	-	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Improvement and Maintenance Total.....	364,014	1,892	449,000	1,992	449,000	1,932	-15,000	-	-58	434,000	1,874

JUSTIFICATIONS

Facilities

The Facilities program funds the operation of recreational, research, and administrative facilities necessary to ensure productive and sustainable use of the national forests and grasslands. This program provides the largest number and widest range of accessible recreation facilities in the country, including campgrounds, picnic areas, visitor centers, target ranges, and observation sites.

Continuation of the program is critical because:

- The Facilities program addresses maintenance, capital improvement, and management of almost 40,000 buildings, 4,700 water systems, 4,700 wastewater systems, almost 30,000 recreation sites, and more than 460 Forest Service-owned dams.
- Currently there is a \$1.23 billion deferred maintenance backlog for buildings.
- Volunteers, concessionaires, and other partners are engaged to enhance recreation experiences and help maintain nearly 70 percent of recreation sites.

Forest Service recreation attracts approximately 149 million visitors annually. With the high demand and interest in outdoor recreation, the agency is improving access to facilities for everyone, including seniors, families, and the estimated 57 million Americans with disabilities. The Facilities program provides the infrastructure enabling the agency to conduct active resource and land management activities, perform research, and support recreational amenities to serve the public.

Base funds will be used to support 361 staff years to maintain infrastructure and address sites with the highest risk to public safety, health, and environment.

The funding and staff years are maintained (\$151,000,000 and 361 staff years available in 2019). In FY 2020, of the requested funding, \$135,841,000 is the adjusted appropriation when accounting for \$15,159,000 in cost pools allocations.

At this funding level, the Forest Service will address health and safety issues, operations and maintenance of high priority facilities that support fire suppression and fuels management, administration of national forests, recreation and research.

The agency plans to invest in capital improvement projects and decommissioning projects that will address repairs and rehabilitation of mission critical buildings and reduce the deferred maintenance backlog. In order to do this, the Agency is developing a comprehensive capital improvement plan (CCIP) that will guide future investments and prioritize a multi-year program of work for buildings, facilities and transportation systems.

In addition, investment will continue in the oversight needed to ensure compliance of FS owned dams with Federal Guidelines for Dam Safety. Investments will also focus on critical repairs for High Hazard dams.

Roads

The Roads program is essential for the management, protection, public use, and enjoyment of 193 million acres of National Forest System (NFS) lands, as well for meeting the Forest Service's goal of producing 3.7 billion board feet of timber in FY 2020. Producing this amount of timber will require investing in the roads system. Given that timber is a priority, the agency is making careful choices within budget constraints; therefore, all requested capital improvement funding directed towards the Roads program will support timber production and public safety.

Continuation of this program is critical because:

- Roads provide access to NFS lands for public recreation and access for first responders in emergencies. Access is also critical for improving forest conditions, harvesting timber, and reducing hazardous fuels.
- Rural communities and local economies depend on Forest Service roads to access NFS lands, which provide jobs in timber, mining, and other natural resource extraction industries.

Virtually all agency and public use of national forests and grasslands require travel over the roads system. Demand for the multiple uses of national forests, grasslands, and watersheds is growing, heightening the importance of road access to improve landscape conditions and reduce the threat of catastrophic damage from fires, insects, and disease.

The Forest Service road network includes over 370,000 miles of road and 6,200 road bridges. Roads and bridges comprise over \$3 billion of the agency's \$5.5 billion deferred maintenance backlog. USDA's Office of Inspector

General recommended that the Forest Service develop an integrated strategy to address the deferred maintenance backlog, including a long-term vision for the agency's infrastructure portfolio. Congress also directed the agency to develop an infrastructure strategy, which will be submitted to Congress in spring 2019.

Funds will be used to support 1,049 staff years to maintain national forests and grasslands transportation system that comply with applicable regulations and codes for the benefit of all users.

The funding and staff years are maintained (\$218,000,000 and 1,049 staff years available in 2019). In FY 2020, of the requested funding, \$177,055,000 is the adjusted appropriation when accounting for \$40,945,000 in cost pool allocations.

Funding will be used for the operations and maintenance of existing roads and reconstruction of existing roads, including timber haul roads. This funding will enable the Forest Service to provide an increased level of critical support to improve forest conditions and reach the FY 2020 timber goal of 3.7 billion board feet. The agency will also be able to address maintenance issues to protect life and property.

The agency plans to invest in road and bridge capital improvement projects that support timber production and fuel reduction, enhance/improve safe access to high-use recreation sites, rehabilitate bridges in poor condition, and protect water quality and natural resources.

Trails

Trails ensure productive and sustainable use of National Forest System lands by local communities and millions of hikers, hunters, fishermen, and other visitors annually. The Forest Service is the lead agency responsible for trail-wide coordination, and the administration of six National Scenic and Historic Trails.

Continuation of the program is critical because:

- The trail system contributes to the \$10.3 billion of Gross Domestic Product and 143,000 full-time and part-time jobs supported annually by the Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness program.
- The National Forest System trail network has over 158,000 miles of trails, including over 32,000 miles in designated wilderness areas, and serves more than 50 million hikers annually.
- Trails and trail bridges represent nearly \$300 million of the agency's \$5.5 billion deferred maintenance backlog.

The benefits to rural communities from visitors to National Forest System lands who are using trails continue long after visitors leave the forest. Visitors spend money in rural communities on everything from gear to lodging and restaurants.

Base funds will be used to support 464 staff years to maintain a sustainable trail system that is well-designed and well-constructed and that supports communities. The funding change is requested for the following items:

- (1) A decrease of \$15,000,000 and a decrease of 58 staff years (\$80,000,000 and 522 staff years available in 2019). In FY 2020, of the requested funding, \$46,525,000 is the adjusted appropriation when accounting for \$18,475,000 in cost pool allocations.

At the requested funding level, the Forest Service will maintain priority trail facilities to provide for public safety. The Agency will also use the funding to implement recommendations in the National Forest System Trail Stewardship Act of 2016 and the Agency's 2017 National Trail Strategy.

Roads and Trails (10 percent) Fund

Ten percent of all National Forest Fund receipts received by the Forest Service are used to repair or reconstruct roads, bridges, and trails on National Forest System (NFS) lands to correct road and trail deficiencies that adversely affect ecosystems. Since FY 2008, Congress has directed that funds becoming available be transferred to Treasury. The 2020 Budget proposes to retain these funds for use as intended on NFS lands, which may include NFS lands in the wildland urban interface where there is an abnormally high risk of fire. Allocation decisions are not yet determined.

Other

This line identifies projected cost pool amounts for the requested appropriation in the following amounts:

- A) From Facilities: \$15,159,000.
- B) From Roads: \$40,945,000.
- C) From Trails: \$18,475,000
- D) Total \$74,579,000 cost pool allocations proposed in FY 2020.

CLASSIFICATION BY OBJECTS*Classification by Objects (dollars in thousands)*

Item No.	Item	2017 Actual	2018 Actual	2019 Estimate	2020 Budget
Personnel Compensation:					
11.0	Total personnel compensation	\$124,147	\$149,782	\$145,270	\$140,909
12.0	Personnel benefits	48,163	55,931	54,246	52,618
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	2,036	2,883	2,796	2,712
	Total, personnel comp. and benefits	174,346	208,596	202,312	196,239
Other Objects:					
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	4,775	6,033	6,182	5,959
22.0	Transportation of things	2,343	2,960	3,033	2,924
23.1	Rent payments to GSA	2,779	3,511	3,598	3,468
23.2	Rental payments to others	4,287	5,417	5,550	5,350
23.3	Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	6,261	7,911	8,105	7,813
24.0	Printing and reproduction	469	593	607	585
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	43	54	56	54
25.2	Other services	82,418	104,139	106,695	102,850
25.3	Purchases of goods and services	45,840	57,921	59,343	57,204
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	3,540	4,473	4,583	4,418
25.5	Research and development contracts	37	47	48	46
25.6	Medical care	18	23	23	22
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	4,086	5,163	5,290	5,099
26.0	Supplies and materials	9,161	11,575	11,859	11,432
31.0	Equipment	4,429	5,596	5,734	5,527
32.0	Land and structures	5,708	7,212	7,389	7,123
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	15,078	19,052	19,519	18,816
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnities	58	73	75	72
	Total, other objects	191,330	241,755	247,688	238,761
99.9	Total, new obligations	365,676	450,351	450,000	435,000
	DHS Building Security Payments (included in 25.3)	45	45	43	43
Position Data:					
	Average Salary (dollars), ES Position	176,858	181,055	183,771	186,527
	Average Salary (dollars), GS Position	65,406	68,190	69,213	70,251
	Average Grade, GS Position	9.2	9.5	9.6	9.6

STATUS OF PROGRAMS

The Capital Improvement and Maintenance appropriation supports several programs designed to maintain and manage infrastructure on Forest Service lands, including Facilities, Roads, and Trails. The agency's assets include 158,726 miles of trails; 370,754 miles of roads; 29,706 recreation facilities; 39,370 buildings, fire and aviation infrastructure; 13,401 road and trail bridges; 4,710 drinking water systems; 4,736 wastewater systems; and 497 agency owned dams. The agency provides access to national forests for natural resource and fire management, public enjoyment, recreation, and education. Additionally, the agency manages facilities for forest research, dams, fire and aviation assets, and infrastructure that supports recreation and natural resource-dependent industries. The following programs within the Forest Service support and manage its infrastructure portfolio.

Facilities

Current Activities

The facilities program manages assets that serve recreation, research, fire and aviation management, nurseries, and administrative program areas. The program manages the largest number, and widest range, of accessible recreation facilities in the country, including campgrounds, picnic areas, visitor centers, trails, shooting ranges, and interpretive sites. Additionally, the program manages infrastructure used for fire suppression and fuels management, including aircraft maintenance and operations facilities, air-tanker bases, retardant facilities, fire cache warehouses, and fire lookouts. Facilities managed by the agency also include administrative offices, communication sites, dams, warehouses, bunkhouses, housing, fire engine bays, and fleet management and maintenance buildings.

Specifically Addressed Areas

Development of national facilities strategies and processes that will support the Comprehensive Capital Improvement Plan (in development), including identifying a two-year program of work for facilities, improving consistency and transparency in facilities asset management, and facilities data management processes to improve data quality, sustainability, and accuracy.

The agency is improving oversight of Forest Service-owned dams, including compliance with the Federal Guidelines for Dam Safety. This program is prioritizing dams using a risk-based methodology to reduce the overall risk of the dam portfolio, and thereby reduce risk to the public. The current focus is to address jurisdictional dams that meet the national inventory criteria.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress

Capital improvement and decommissioning work: In FY 2018, the Forest Service dedicated \$81 million to capital improvement and decommissioning projects. Of that, \$67 million was used for capital improvement projects that renovate and replace existing infrastructure assets that deliver agency-wide benefits, and \$14 million was used for decommissioning 339 unneeded assets. The investment reduces deferred maintenance by \$76 million and the gross footprint by 185,000 square feet.

Safety management for agency-owned communication towers: The Forest Service implemented the first year of an interagency agreement with the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) to perform structural safety inspections for all communications towers within the next five years. The agreement will improve compliance with Occupational Safety and Health Administration and American National Standards Institute requirements for periodic safety inspections. The agency owns, operates, and maintains more than 1,700 communications assets nationwide that are used to facilitate law enforcement, wildland fire suppression, public safety, and routine forest management. In FY 2018, the FAA inspected 177 communication towers and lookouts.

Increasing community safety downstream from the Mt. St. Helens' Spirit Lake Outlet Tunnel: The Forest Service funded approximately \$8.5 million in FY 2018 and \$500,000 in FY 2019 to continue to address flood inundation risks associated with the Spirit Lake Outlet Tunnel in communities located along the Toutle, Cowlitz, and Columbia Rivers in Washington State. Work includes outlet core drilling, NEPA analysis, and the outlet gate replacement.

Program Evaluations

OIG Audit Report 08601-0004-31: The 2017 audit investigated Forest Service management and controls associated with the \$5.2 billion backlog of deferred maintenance, specifically: 1) reducing deferred maintenance; 2) mitigating threats to public health and safety; and 3) accurately and consistently reporting deferred maintenance costs. In response to the recommendations, the agency published the *Forest Service 5-Year Deferred Maintenance Management Strategy 2018-2022* in March 2018. The strategy details how the agency will right-size the portfolio of agency-owned assets and improve the planning and decision-making for capital investments. Implementation of the strategy will help to reduce the inventory of agency-owned assets, decrease the deferred maintenance backlog, and reduce the overall facilities maintenance demand.

Roads

Current Activities

The Roads program ensures the productive and sustainable use of National Forest System lands for many purposes, including hunting, fishing, and hiking, use by first responders in emergencies, timber harvests, and access for rural communities. The Roads program is essential for the management, protection, public use, and enjoyment of 193 million acres of National Forest System lands, as well as meeting the FY 2019 timber goal of 3.7 billion board feet.

Specifically Addressed Areas

Comprehensive bridge construction and inspection programs to improve bridge quality. This ensures public safety, adequate access, and resource protection.

Maintaining the quality of Forest Service roads. This provides safe access to recreation, restoration, timber harvest, and other areas while protecting water quality and natural resources.

Removal of fish passage barriers where Forest Service roads, bridges, and trails may be contributing to water quality problems in streams and water bodies that support threatened, endangered, and sensitive species or community resources.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress

Bridge Inspection and Operations: There are approximately 6,200 road bridges on National Forest System roads. The agency is completing Bridge Load Ratings (determining safe load capacity) that provide information needed to authorize use by overloaded vehicles. In FY 2018, the agency completed approximately 1,000 load ratings. The agency is prioritizing the evaluation of bridges that require weight restrictions or repairs. In several instances, strengthening high priority bridges has increased their load-bearing capacity, allowing us to remove weight restrictions and better manage timber harvests. Forest Service bridge inspectors are required to be National Bridge Inspection Standards-qualified, and the agency is implementing training and program reviews to ensure consistency in procedures and methods.

FY 2018 Bridge Capital improvement Projects: The Forest Service addressed the backlog of bridge rehabilitation and replacement needs by directing \$8.75 million towards bridge and major road structure projects on roads providing critical access to support agency restoration goals and recreation opportunities. The funds repaired or replaced one tunnel and 29 bridges.

Partnership, Leveraging Funds, and Strategic Spending: The Forest Service receives Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) funds to enhance access to national forest lands and repair roads after natural disasters. The agency uses FHWA funds for larger projects that would be difficult to fund otherwise. The Forest Service and FHWA work together to enhance road safety management, develop long range transportation planning, and collect road condition surveys across the Federal Lands Transportation Program transportation network. The agency is developing a National Long Range Transportation Plan that will align with the agency's strategic plan with a focus on transportation funding and decision-making, and will be the first time the agency has provided national guidance to promote consistency and transparency in managing the Roads program.

Program Evaluations

OIG Audit Report 08601-0004-31: The 2017 audit investigated Forest Service management and controls associated with the \$5.2 billion backlog of deferred maintenance, specifically: 1) reducing deferred maintenance; 2) mitigating threats to public health and safety; and 3) accurately and consistently reporting deferred maintenance costs. OIG was concerned about the random sampling method used to determine the national deferred maintenance value. The agency re-evaluated its method and proposed a modified version that was acceptable to the OIG and is currently implemented into the roads deferred maintenance program.

Trails

Current Activities

The Forest Service manages the largest system of trails in the country. Trails ensure productive and sustainable access and use of National Forest System (NFS) lands for local communities and millions of hikers, hunters, anglers, and other visitors annually. The Forest Service is the lead agency responsible for trail-wide coordination and administration of six National Scenic and Historic Trails.

Specifically Addressed Areas

Enhancing and sustaining the trail system by improving the operation, maintenance, capital improvement, and management of 158,726 miles of trails and 13,401 road and trail bridges. The agency is also supporting outdoor

recreation and tourism by supporting 143,000 jobs and providing access to 84 million people to enjoy NFS trails annually.

Implementing the National Strategy for a Sustainable Trail System which is increasing collaborative stewardship by partners, volunteers, and community stakeholders to achieve a trail system that is well designed and maintained. These efforts serve American citizens by connecting them to public lands and by providing associated health and economic benefits to communities.

Implementing the National Forest Trails Stewardship Act and the 10-Year Sustainable Trails Stewardship Challenge, which focus on increasing the role of partners and volunteers, including capacity, trail maintenance, and implementation of 15 national trail maintenance priority areas.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress

National Strategy for a Sustainable Trail System and 10-Year Trails Challenge: The Forest Service’s first ever national trail strategy, launched in 2018, established the vision for a sustainable trail system over the next decade through collaborative stewardship with a wide array of public interests, including volunteers, trails groups, Tribes, and local businesses. As part of the strategy, the Forest Service initiated a 10-Year Sustainable Trails Stewardship Challenge which, through strategic and locally adaptive efforts on national forests agency-wide, is improving combined agency and partner capacity to care for trails and improve trail conditions.

Trail Maintenance Priority Areas: Fifteen national trail maintenance priority areas were established per the National Forest System Trails Stewardship Act. A broad combination of partners and volunteers provide effective trail maintenance assistance in these areas. Established in 2018, these large geographic areas are the focus of targeted trail maintenance and improvement efforts on nearly 29,600 miles of trails. Trail maintenance and improved trail conditions are occurring in all 15 trail maintenance priority areas including the Bob Marshall Wilderness Complex and Adjacent Lands, Continental Divide National Scenic Trail, Northern California Wilderness Areas, Angeles National Forest, White Mountain National Forest Partner Complex, and Iditarod National Historic Trail ‘Southern Trek’ trail maintenance priority areas.

Capital Improvement and Maintenance Primary Authorities

Title of the Act or Program	Summary of Authority	Expiration date (if applicable)	Programs Affected	Public Law Citation	USC Reference
General Exchange Act of 1922	Authorizes the exchange of lands within the boundaries of National Forests and cutting of timber in National Forests for exchange of lands.		NFS	42 Stat. 465; 43 Stat. 1098	16 U.S.C. 485, 486
Weeks Act	Authorizes the purchase land for National Forests if the purchase was deemed necessary to protect rivers, watersheds, and headwaters in the eastern United States.		NFS	36 Stat. 961	16 U.S.C. 515

LAND ACQUISITION

LEAD-OFF TABULAR STATEMENT

Lead-Off Tabular Statement

Item	Amount
2019 Annualized Continuing Resolution.....	\$65,379,000
Change in Appropriation.....	-65,379,000
Budget Estimate, 2020.....	-

APPROPRIATIONS LANGUAGE

The appropriations language follows (new language underscored; deleted matter enclosed in brackets):

[LAND ACQUISITION (CANCELLATION)]

[Of the unobligated balances available under this heading that were derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, \$17,000,000 are hereby permanently cancelled.]

[ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FOREST SPECIAL ACTS]

[For acquisition of lands within the exterior boundaries of the Cache, Uinta, and Wasatch National Forests, Utah; the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest in Nevada; the Angeles, San Bernardino, Sequoia, and Cleveland National Forests, California; and the Ozark and Ouachita National Forests, Arkansas, as authorized by law, \$700,000, to be derived from forest receipts.]

[ACQUISITION OF LANDS TO COMPLETE LAND EXCHANGES]

[For acquisition of lands, such sums, to be derived from funds deposited by State, county, or municipal governments, public school districts, or other public school authorities, and for authorized expenditures from funds deposited by non-Federal parties pursuant to Land Sale and Exchange Acts, pursuant to the Act of December 4, 1967 (16 U.S.C. 484a), to remain available through September 30, 2022 (16 U.S.C. 516–617a, 555a; Public Law 96–586; Public Law 76–589, 76–591; and Public Law 78–310).]

Change Description

The first change (first paragraph) removes cancellation language as no cancellations are proposed.

The second change (second paragraph) proposes elimination of funding for the Acquisition of Lands for National Forest Special Acts program.

The third change (third paragraph) proposes elimination of funding for the Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges program.

PROJECT STATEMENT*Project Statement (dollars in thousands, staff years (SY))*

Item	2017		2018		2019		Inc. or Dec.	SY	2020	
	Actual	SY	Actual	SY	Estimate	SY			Budget	SY
Discretionary Appropriations:										
Land Acquisition.....	\$29,377	60	\$48,775	48	\$64,337	45	-\$64,337	-45	-	-
Acquisition of Land for National Forests Special Acts.....	950	-	850	-	850	-	-850	-	-	-
Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges.....	-	-	-	1	192	1	-192	-1	-	-
Total Adjusted Approp	30,327	60	49,625	49	65,379	46	-65,379	-46	-	-
Rsc, Trns, Other (Net).....	25,038	-	15,562	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Appropriation ^a	55,365	60	65,187	49	65,379	46	-65,379	-46	-	-
Transfers In:										
Fire Transfer Repayment	-	-	25,038	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal.....	-	-	25,038	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers Out:										
Fire Transfer	-25,038	-	-40,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal.....	-25,038	-	-40,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries, Other (Net).....	6,304	-	7,682	-	4,230	-	-	-	\$4,230	-
Bal. Available, SOY.....	33,924	-	20,812	-	34,770	-	+17,609	-	52,379	-
Total Available	70,555	60	78,119	49	104,379	46	-47,770	-46	56,609	-
Lapsing Balances	-373	-	-289	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bal. Available, EOY	-20,812	-	-34,770	-	-52,379	-	+51,770	-	-609	-
Total Obligations	49,370	60	43,060	49	52,000	46	+4,000	-46	56,000	-

^a FY 2017 and FY 2018 actual appropriations are determined by collections, so they do not match enacted levels in the appropriations bill, which are estimates.

FOUR-YEAR SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS AND STAFF YEARS*Four-Year Summary of Appropriations and Staff Years (dollars in thousands, staff years(SY))*

Item	2017		2018		2019		Inc. or Dec.	Chg Key	SY	2020	
	Actual	SY	Actual	SY	Estimate	SY				Budget	SY
Land Acquisition.....	\$54,415	60	\$64,337	48	\$64,337	45	-\$64,337	(1)	-45	-	-
Acquisition of Land for National Forests Special Acts.....	950	-	850	-	850	-	-850	(2)	-	-	-
Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges.....	216	-	192	1	192	1	-192	(3)	-1	-	-
Land Acquisition Total	55,581	60	65,379	49	65,379	46	-65,379	-	-46	-	-

JUSTIFICATIONS

Land Acquisition

The Land Acquisition program funds the acquisition and donation of lands, waters, and related interests within the National Forest System to further agency goals for restoration, outdoor recreation and public access, habitat for wildlife, and to protect water quality.

- (1) A decrease of \$64,337,000 and 45 staff years (\$64,337,000 and 45 staff years available in 2019).

Elimination of the program is proposed in FY 2020 because the Forest Service will focus on reducing wildland fire risk, contributing to the improvement of forest and grassland conditions across shared landscapes, and contributing to rural economic prosperity,

Acquisition of Lands for National Forests Special Acts

Base funding for this program provides for the acquisition of lands to protect watersheds, minimize soil erosion, and rehabilitate specified national forests in Nevada, Utah, California, and Arkansas.

- (2) A decrease of \$850,000 (\$850,000 and 0 staff years available in 2019).

Elimination of the program is proposed in FY 2020 because the Forest Service will focus on reducing wildland fire risk, contributing to the improvement of forest and grassland conditions across shared landscapes, and contributing to rural economic prosperity.

Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges

Base funding for this program provides for the acquisition of lands with funds collected from the exchange or sale of National Forest System lands with State, county, or municipal governments, public school authorities, or other non-Federal parties, allowed under various authorities.

- (3) A decrease of \$192,000 and 1 staff year (\$192,000 and 1 staff year available in 2019).

Elimination of the program is proposed in FY 2020 because the Forest Service will focus on reducing wildland fire risk, contributing to the improvement of forest and grassland conditions across shared landscapes, and contributing to rural economic prosperity.

CLASSIFICATION BY OBJECTS*Classification by Objects (dollars in thousands)*

Item No.	Item	2017 Actual	2018 Actual	2019 Estimate	2020 Budget
Personnel Compensation:					
11.0	Total personnel compensation.....	\$4,655	\$4,210	\$3,952	-
12.0	Personnel benefits	1,701	1,532	1,438	-
13.0	Benefits for former personnel.....	1	13	12	-
	Total, personnel comp. and benefits.....	6,357	5,755	5,403	-
Other Objects:					
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	133	115	144	\$173
22.0	Transportation of things	112	97	121	146
23.1	Rent payments to GSA.....	63	55	68	82
23.2	Rental payments to others	105	91	114	137
23.3	Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	113	98	122	147
24.0	Printing and reproduction.....	5	4	5	7
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	4	3	3	4
25.2	Other services.....	588	510	637	766
25.3	Purchases of goods and services	504	437	546	656
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	5	4	5	7
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	24	21	26	31
26.0	Supplies and materials.....	61	53	66	79
31.0	Equipment	45	39	49	59
32.0	Land and structures	41,235	35,764	44,672	53,686
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	16	14	17	21
	Total, other objects.....	43,012	37,305	46,597	56,000
99.9	Total, new obligations ^a	49,370	43,060	52,000	56,000
	DHS Building Security Payments (included in 25.3)	1	1	1	1
Position Data:					
	Average Salary (dollars), ES Position.....	179,652	182,853	185,596	188,380
	Average Salary (dollars), GS Position.....	84,060	85,176	86,454	87,750
	Average Grade, GS Position	11.6	11.5	11.6	11.6

^a For FY 2020, prior fiscal year balances will be used for necessary expenses for administering acquisition projects to further agency goals for restoration, outdoor recreation and public access, habitat for wildlife, and to protect water quality.

STATUS OF PROGRAMS

The Forest Service Land Acquisition program activities include land exchanges, purchasing lands, accepting land donations, and selling land in qualifying situations, such as under the Small Tracts Act (P.L. 97-465). These activities are all characterized as land adjustments. Overall, the Forest Service strives to achieve a footprint where the agency can effectively maintain and improve land management, public and emergency access, environmental conservation, and the sustainability of the national forests and grasslands.

Land Acquisition

Current Activities

The Forest Service utilizes Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) Act of 1965 funding within the boundaries of national forests, within Wilderness Areas, and to acquire inholdings. Land acquisitions improve recreational access and create efficiencies for priority stewardship activities such as hazardous fuels treatments and watershed protection. LWCF appropriations also support land exchanges by funding cash equalization payments and needed staff.

Specifically Addressed Areas

Acquisitions completed in 2018 supported new and improved recreational access for a wide array of outdoor activities in 14 States (6 eastern States and 8 western States), with an average acreage of 129 acres.

In 2018, the Forest Service completed two land exchanges: the Bridge Creek exchange on the Bridger-Teton National Forest in Wyoming and the Honey Hill Tri-partite exchange in South Carolina. Together, these two exchanges added 732 acres of high-value lands to the national forests and transferred lands of nearly equal value to members of the public.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress

Upper Ammonoosuc River, White River National Forest, New Hampshire: With strong support from the Select boards of each town, 180 acres in the village of Stark and 603 acres in Milan, New Hampshire were acquired by the White Mountain National Forest in early 2018. The acquisition protected important public access to the West Milan and Rocky Pond snowmobile trails, and the Unknown Pond, Mill Brook, and the Kilkenny Ridge hiking trails. Approximately one mile of frontage along the Upper Ammonoosuc River was also conserved, and public road access is now secured for other national forest lands that have historically been difficult to access for hunting, fishing, forest management, wildfire suppression, and a variety of other outdoor recreation activities.

Bitterroot Trails Tract, Bitterroot National Forest, Montana: The Bitterroot National Forest recently acquired 120 acres within the Bass Creek recreation area, the second most popular recreation destination on the forest. This low elevation system of trails provides year-round recreational use but is of primary importance to the Back Country Horsemen who start conditioning their horses on these trails in the spring before their summer wilderness trail maintenance trips. This acquisition had substantial local support as evidenced by a 50 percent funding match at \$128,000 coming from the following groups: Back Country Horsemen, Montana Fish and Wildlife Conservation Trust, Mule Deer Foundation, National Wild Turkey Federation, and the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation.

Divided Mountain, George Washington and Jefferson National Forest, Virginia: The 187-acre Divided Mountain acquisition will provide additional public road access into the Cherokee National Forest at the Tennessee/Virginia border, and additional access to the 3,682 acre Pond Mountain Game Lands in North Carolina, which allows horseback riding, hiking, fishing, hunting, and cross-country skiing. The parcel connects to the Rogers Ridge Scenic Area; the Virginia Creeper National Recreation Trail; the Mount Rogers National Recreation Area; Lewis Fork Wilderness; and Grayson Highlands State Park, all in Virginia.

Program Evaluations

The General Accounting Office is completing an audit of Land Acquisition work in the Forest Service funded by LWCF. The audit final report is anticipated in early calendar year 2019.

Acquisition of Lands for National Forests Special Acts

Current Activities

The Acquisition of Lands for National Forests Special Acts provides for the acquisition of lands to protect watersheds, minimize soil erosion, and rehabilitate specific national forests in Nevada, Utah, California, and Arkansas.

Specifically Addressed Areas

Acquisition of a single parcel can provide significant large-scale benefits by ensuring watersheds and ecosystems remain intact. These tracts can also be the key to significantly increasing the availability of existing Federal lands to the public.

Selected Example of Recent Progress

The Harrison Tract, Ouachita National Forest, Arkansas: In 2018, the Ouachita National Forest used funds retained from certain activities on the forest, such as timber sales, to acquire 160 acres within the Ouachita National Forest, located in Scott County, Arkansas. The tract is a complete inholding with Forest Service land on all sides. The acquisition protects steep slopes from residential development.

Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges*Current Activities*

The Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges provides for the acquisition of lands with funds collected from the exchange or sale of National Forest System lands with States, county, or municipal governments, public school authorities, or other non-Federal parties.

Specifically Addressed Areas

By connecting fragmented landscapes, the Forest Service can effectively promote the long-term health and sustainability of the Nation's forests and grasslands, provide greater recreation access, and manage lands more effectively and efficiently.

Connecting fragmented landscapes enhances restoration and protects watersheds, especially in the wildland-urban interface. Wildfire can cause economic and ecological losses, and can pose threats to people, property, and communities.

Selected Example of Recent Progress

The Forest Service has initiated inholding acquisitions in Mississippi, Arizona, and New Mexico that are eligible to receive Sisk Act funds.

Land Acquisition Primary Authorities

Title of the Act or Program	Summary of Authority	Expiration date (if applicable)	Programs Affected	Public Law Citation	USC Reference
General Exchange Act of 1922	Authorizes the exchange of lands within the boundaries of National Forests and cutting of timber in National Forests for exchange of lands.		NFS	42 Stat. 465; 43 Stat. 1098	16 U.S.C. 485, 486
Weeks Act	Authorizes the purchase land for National Forests if the purchase was deemed necessary to protect rivers, watersheds, and headwaters in the eastern United States.		NFS	36 Stat. 961	16 U.S.C. 515

OTHER APPROPRIATIONS

LEAD-OFF TABULAR STATEMENT

Table FS-2. Lead-Off Tabular Statement

Item	Amount
2019 Annualized Continuing Resolution.....	\$4,610,000
Change in Appropriation	+1,722,000
Budget Estimate, 2020.....	<u>6,332,000</u>

APPROPRIATIONS LANGUAGE

The appropriations language follows (new language underscored; deleted matter enclosed in brackets):

COMMUNICATION SITES ADMINISTRATION

Amounts deposited in the special account established by section 8705(f)(1) of the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–334) in fiscal year 2019 shall be available to cover the costs described in subsection (c)(3) of such section, and shall remain available until expended: Provided, That such amounts shall be transferred to the "National Forest System" account.

[RANGE BETTERMENT FUND]

[For necessary expenses of range rehabilitation, protection, and improvement, 50 percent of all moneys received during the prior fiscal year, as fees for grazing domestic livestock on lands in National Forests in the 16 Western States, pursuant to section 401(b)(1) of Public Law 94–579, to remain available through September 30, 2022, of which not to exceed 6 percent shall be available for administrative expenses associated with on-the-ground range rehabilitation, protection, and improvements.]

[GIFTS, DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS FOR FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH]

[For expenses authorized by 16 U.S.C. 1643(b), \$45,000, to remain available through September 30, 2022, to be derived from the fund established pursuant to the above Act.]

MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL FOREST LANDS FOR SUBSISTENCE USES

For necessary expenses of the Forest Service to manage Federal lands in Alaska for subsistence uses under title VIII of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (Public Law 96–487), [~~\$2,500,000~~]\$1,832,000, to remain available through September 30, [2022]2023.

Change Description

The first change (first paragraph) requests funds for communications sites program administration to implement a new fee in the 2018 Farm Bill.

The second change removes the request for appropriation of funds from receipts collected for the Range Betterment Fund program. Prior fiscal year balances will be used for necessary expenses of range rehabilitation, protection, and improvement of lands on national forests in western States.

The third change (second paragraph) removes the request for appropriation of funds derived from the Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Forest and Rangeland Research program.

PROJECT STATEMENT*Project Statement (dollars in thousands, staff years(SY))*

Item	2017		2018		2019		Inc. or Dec.	SY	2020	
	Actual	SY	Actual	SY	Estimate	SY			Budget	SY
Discretionary Appropriations:										
Range Betterment Fund	\$4,243	6	\$3,804	9	\$3,804	10	-\$3,804	-10	-	-
Gifts, Donations, & Bequest for Forest & Rangeland Research	10	-	29	-	29	-	-29	-	-	-
Management of National Forest Lands for Subsistence Uses ..	2,500	13	2,500	11	2,500	13	-668	-5	\$1,832	8
Communication Site Administration ^a	-	-	-	-	-	-	+4,500	-	4,500	-
Total Appropriation ^b	6,753	19	6,333	20	6,333	23	-1	-15	6,332	8
Recoveries, Other (Net).....	64	-	80	-	72	-	-	-	72	-
Bal. Available, SOY.....	1,469	-	2,253	-	2,505	-	+405	-	2,910	-
Total Available	8,286	19	8,666	20	8,910	23	+404	-15	9,314	8
Lapsing Balances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bal. Available, EOY	-2,253	-	-2,505	-	-2,910	-	+2,596	-	-314	-
Total Obligations	6,033	19	6,161	20	6,000	23	+3,000	-15	9,000	8

^a Amounts deposited in the Communication Site Administration Account will be transferred to the National Forest System Account.

^b FY 2017 and FY 2018 actual appropriations are determined by collections, so they do not match enacted levels in the appropriations bill, which are estimates.

FOUR-YEAR SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS AND STAFF YEARS*Four-Year Summary of Appropriations and Staff Years (dollars in thousands, staff years(SY))*

Item	2017		2018		2019		Inc. or Dec.	Chg Key	SY	2020	
	Actual	SY	Actual	SY	Estimate	SY				Budget	SY
Range Betterment Fund.....	2,320	6	2,065	9	2,065	10	-2,065	(1)	-10	-	-
Gifts, Donations, & Bequest for Forest & Rangeland Research	45	-	45	-	45	-	-45	(2)	-	-	-
Management of National Forest Lands for Subsistence Uses ...	2,500	13	2,500	11	2,500	13	-668	(3)	-5	1,832	8
Communication Site Administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	+4,500	(4)	-	4,500	-
Other Appropriations Total	4,865	19	4,610	20	4,610	23	+1,722		-15	6,332	8

JUSTIFICATIONS**Range Betterment Fund**

- (1) A decrease of \$2,065,000 and 10 staff years (\$2,065,000 and 10 staff years available in 2019).

Elimination of the program is proposed in FY 2020 because the Forest Service will focus on reducing wildland fire risk, contributing to the improvement of forest and grassland conditions across shared landscapes, and contributing to rural economic prosperity. Prior fiscal year balances will be used for necessary expenses of range rehabilitation, protection, and improvement of lands on national forests in western States.

Gifts, Donations, & Bequest for Forest and Rangeland Research

- (2) A decrease of \$45,000 (\$45,000 and 0 staff years available in 2019).

Elimination of the program is proposed in FY 2020 because the Forest Service will focus on reducing wildland fire risk, contributing to the improvement of forest and grassland conditions across shared landscapes, and contributing to rural economic prosperity.

Management of National Forest Lands for Subsistence Use

This program provides rural Alaskan residents a subsistence priority to harvest fish and wildlife on Federal lands over sport and commercial uses.

Continuation of this program is critical because:

- The program keeps fish and wildlife harvests at sustainable levels so that rural Alaskans can depend on these critical resources.
- Many rural Alaskans are members of Tribal communities where economic opportunities are severely limited, making subsistence hunting and fishing a vital resource.

The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) (16 U.S.C. 3101) provides that rural Alaskan residents receive a subsistence priority to harvest fish and wildlife on Federal lands over sport and commercial uses. ANILCA envisioned that the State of Alaska would manage this rural priority, as was the case for 10 years. However, the statute was found to conflict with the Alaska State Constitution, which prohibits granting subsistence priority to only rural residents. As a result, the Federal government assumed responsibility for subsistence management on Federal public lands in 1990.

The Subsistence program provides vital employment in remote rural areas, keeps fish and wildlife harvests sustainable, enforces regulations, and educates subsistence users. The program consults with Tribes and Alaska Native Corporations on the subsistence program, monitors fisheries and wildlife trends, and directly contracts with Tribal governments to support this work.

Funds will be used to support 8 staff years to provide employment in isolated rural communities, educate subsistence users, develop and enforce regulations, and monitor fish and wildlife populations.

The funding change is requested for the following items:

- (3) A decrease of \$668,000 and 5 staff years (\$2,500,000 and 13 staff years available in 2019).

Funding will be used for analyzing and implementing special actions to address immediate conservation and subsistence use issues. The Forest Service will continue to focus all available funds on managing fish and wildlife populations for sustainability and on providing vital employment in remote rural communities.

Communication Sites

This program provides for communication site uses on National Forest System (NFS) lands by providing telecommunications capabilities, including cellular coverage and broadband access, to rural communities.

- (4) An increase of \$4,500,000 and 0 staff years (\$0 and 0 staff years available in 2019)

Funding will be used to better manage the growing use of National Forest System land for communications facilities. The agency will use the funds improve service to its customers, emergency responders, and visitors by providing expanded telecommunications capabilities, including cellular coverage and broadband access. These expanded capabilities will benefit rural communities and areas where little or no

capability currently exists, enable greater coordination in emergency response situations, and increase overall safety for visitors, agency staff, and first responders.

CLASSIFICATION BY OBJECTS*Classification by Objects (dollars in thousands)*

Item No.	Item	2017 Actual	2018 Actual	2019 Estimate	2020 Budget
	Personnel Compensation:				
11.0	Total personnel compensation	\$1,326	\$1,481	\$1,703	\$592
12.0	Personnel benefits.....	519	548	630	219
13.0	Benefits for former personnel.....	1	-	-	-
	Total, personnel comp. and benefits.....	1,846	2,029	1,555	812
	Other Objects:				
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	95	94	101	186
22.0	Transportation of things.....	8	8	8	16
23.1	Rent payments to GSA	1	1	1	2
23.2	Rental payments to others.....	-	-	-	-
23.3	Communications, utilities, and misc. charges.....	16	16	17	31
24.0	Printing and reproduction	3	3	3	6
25.2	Other services	1,512	1,492	1,605	2,957
25.3	Purchases of goods and services.....	178	176	189	348
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	-	-	-	-
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	8	8	8	16
26.0	Supplies and materials	1,904	1,879	2,021	3,724
31.0	Equipment	160	158	170	313
32.0	Land and structures.....	14	14	15	27
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	288	284	306	563
	Total, other objects.....	4,187	4,132	4,445	8,188
	Total, new obligations.....	6,033	6,161	6,000	9,000
	DHS Building Security Payments (included in 25.3).....	-	-	-	-
	Position Data:				
	Average Salary (dollars), GS Position.....	68,734	64,694	65,664	66,649
	Average Grade, GS Position.....	9.5	8.9	9.0	9.0

STATUS OF PROGRAMS

Other Appropriations has three major programs, including the Range Betterment Fund; Gifts, Donations and Bequests for Forest and Rangeland Research; and Management of National Forest Lands for Subsistence Use. The primary purpose of these three distinctive programs is to provide maximum benefits to the public through proper management and use of natural resources in the Nation's forests and rangelands.

Range Betterment Fund

Current Activities

This program allocates one-half of grazing receipts from National Forest System lands in 16 western States to rehabilitate, protect, and improve rangelands on the National Forest System lands from which the receipts were collected.

Specifically Addressed Areas

Providing proper range management, including constructing and improving structures such as fences and livestock watering facilities, which are essential to grazing permittees for effective livestock management.

Managing vegetation to foster healthy, resilient rangeland ecosystems by removing invasive plants and reducing fire risk.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress

Rangeland vegetation improvement efforts in FY 2018: The work accomplished with the Range Betterment Fund is important to maintain rangeland health, water quality, and soil health. Funds are used to carry out non-structural rangeland improvement activities, such as removing noxious weeds and invasive plants, controlling brush, and reducing fire risk on rangelands by limiting plant densities and/or by changing species composition. In FY 2018, the Range Betterment program conducted over 334,000 acres of rangeland vegetation improvement work and treated nearly 9,000 acres of noxious weeds.

Gifts, Donations and Bequests for Forest and Rangeland Research.

Current Activities

Gifts, Donations and Bequests for Forest and Rangeland Research is a special account that holds gifts, donations, and bequests that are used to establish or operate any forest and rangeland research facility. The Forest Service continues to receive donations from individuals and businesses for research work units and other organizational sub-units to further their research and development programs.

Management of National Forest Lands for Subsistence Use

Current Activities

This program provides rural Alaskan residents vital employment in remote rural areas; monitors fish and wildlife populations and adjusts regulations to keep harvests sustainable; enforces regulations; and educates subsistence users. The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) (16 U.S.C. 3101) provides a subsistence priority to harvest fish and wildlife over sport and commercial uses on Federal lands. ANILCA envisioned that the State of Alaska would manage this rural priority, as was the case for 10 years. However, the statute was found to conflict with the Alaska State Constitution, which prohibits granting subsistence priority to only rural residents. As a result, the Federal government assumed responsibility for subsistence management on Federal public lands in 1990. Alaska is the only State in which Federal agencies have a direct hand in managing the harvest of fish and resident wildlife populations on Federal lands.

Specifically Addressed Areas

Examining the annual harvest levels of fish and wildlife population to provide a reliable food supply for rural Alaska communities.

Hiring local residents to monitor and collect fish and wildlife population data, thereby providing vital employment in isolated Tribal communities where opportunities are severely limited.

By hiring local residents, the program builds capacity in Tribal governments to participate in State and Federal regulatory decisions regarding fish and wildlife issues.

Identifying conservation issues through effectively evaluating rule promulgation for harvesting fish and wildlife. Regulation is essential to maintaining sustainable populations of fish and game.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress

Sitkoh Lake weir, Tongass National Forest: Sitkoh Lake sockeye salmon have long been an important subsistence resource for the people of the village of Angoon. To monitor the number of salmon returning to the lake to spawn, the Forest Service and the Angoon Community Association (ACA) are partnering to operate the Sitkoh Lake weir. As salmon enter the lake, they pass through a pair of net weirs equipped with video cameras. The live video is relayed to a computer recording system in Angoon. There, ACA technicians use motion-triggered video clips to count the number and species of fish entering the lake. Surveillance cameras provide a real-time view of the site, and the solar power supply can be remotely monitored and controlled. The entire system can be accessed over the internet, allowing project biologists to view live video and monitor the weir's operation from anywhere in the world, without the need for an onsite crew. This provides fisheries managers with real-time information at a fraction of the cost of similar projects requiring a constant human presence.

Supporting Rural Communities: Over the life of the Forest Service subsistence program, nearly \$17 million has been directly funded through contracts with Tribal governments to perform essential subsistence resources monitoring and management work. In 2018, this program funded five direct contracts with Tribes and supported 27 jobs in rural Alaskan communities with chronically high unemployment rates.

Strengthening collaboration with the Tribes: The Forest Service continued to expand consultation on all facets of the Federal subsistence program, including annual rulemaking, with all Alaska Tribes and Native Corporations to further strengthen relationships and to be respectful of the current and historical role of native Alaskans in managing for their customary and traditional subsistence uses.

Other Appropriations Primary Authorities

Title of the Act or Program	Summary of Authority	Expiration Date (if applicable)	Programs Affected	Public Law Citation	U.S.C. Reference
Acquisition of Lands, Special Acts, Ozark and Ouachita National Forest Land Exchange	Provides authority to the Secretary of Agriculture to sell or exchange all or part of certain administrative sites and other land in the Ozark-St. Francis, Ouachita National Forests Nevada, Utah, California and Arkansas to use funds derived from the sale or exchange to acquire, construct, or improve administrative sites.		NFS	P.L. 108-350	
Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018	Authorizes the Forest Service to establish, collect, and retain a new administrative fee to cover costs incurred by the Forest Service to manage communication site uses on National Forest System (NFS) lands.	09/30/2023	NFS	P.L. 115-334	
Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980	Authorizes management of Federal lands in Alaska for subsistence uses of fish and wildlife, providing the opportunity for rural residents to continue their subsistence way of life.		NFS	P.L. 96-487	16 U.S.C. 3111-3126
Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976	Established the Range Betterment Fund consisting of 50 percent of all monies received by the United States as fees for grazing livestock on the National Forests in the 16 contiguous western States.		NFS	P.L. 94-579	43 U.S.C. 1751
Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978	Authorizes the improvement of range conditions of the public rangelands. Also authorizes the allocation of one-half of grazing receipts from National		NFS	P.L. 95-514	43 U.S.C. 1901

Title of the Act or Program	Summary of Authority	Expiration Date (if applicable)	Programs Affected	Public Law Citation	U.S.C. Reference
	Forest System lands in the 16 Western States for rangeland rehabilitation, protection, and improvements.				
Special Acts	Authorizes acquisition of land within the boundaries of certain national forests and, to pay for the acquisitions, authorizes the appropriation of receipts derived from the sale of natural resources within the particular national forest.		NFS	58 Stat. 227; 58 Stat. 227; 58 Stat. 228; 54 Stat. 297; 54 Stat. 299; and 54 Stat. 402; 58 Stat. 228; 54 Stat. 46	

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT**LEAD-OFF TABULAR STATEMENT***Lead-Off Tabular Statement*

Item	Amount
2019 Annualized Continuing Resolution.....	\$2,880,338,000
Change in Appropriation	-529,718,000
Budget Estimate, 2020.....	<u>2,350,620,000</u>

APPROPRIATIONS LANGUAGE

The appropriations language follows (new language underscored; deleted matter enclosed in brackets):

For necessary expenses for forest fire presuppression activities on National Forest System lands, for emergency wildland fire suppression on or adjacent to such lands or other lands under fire protection agreement, emergency rehabilitation of burned over National Forest System lands and water, [~~\$2,504,986,000~~]\$2,350,620,000, to remain available through September 30, [2022]2023: *Provided*, That such funds, including unobligated balances under this heading, are available for repayment of advances from other appropriations accounts previously transferred for such purposes: [*Provided further*, That any unobligated funds appropriated in a previous fiscal year for hazardous fuels management may be transferred to the "National Forest System" account:]*Provided further*, That such funds shall be available to reimburse State and other cooperating entities for services provided in response to wildfire and other emergencies or disasters to the extent such reimbursements by the Forest Service for non-fire emergencies are fully repaid by the responsible emergency management agency: *Provided further*, That the costs of implementing any cooperative agreement between the Federal Government and any non-Federal entity may be shared, as mutually agreed on by the affected parties: *Provided further*, That of the amounts made available under this heading in the Consolidated and Further Appropriations Act, 2015 (Public Law 113–225) for the purpose of acquiring aircraft for the next generation airtanker fleet, \$65,000,000 shall remain available until expended for the purpose of enhancing firefighter mobility, effectiveness, efficiency and safety: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Interior may transfer funds appropriated to the "Wildland Fire Management" accounts, in an aggregate amount not to exceed \$50,000,000, between the Departments when such transfers would facilitate and expedite wildland fire management programs and projects: *Provided further*, That of the funds provided under this heading, \$1,011,000,000 shall be available for wildfire suppression operations, and is provided to the meet the terms of section 251(b)(2)(F)(ii)(I) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

In addition to the amounts provided under this heading for wildfire suppression operations, \$1,950,000,000, to remain available until expended, is additional new budget authority as specified for purposes of section 251(b)(2)(F) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Agriculture may transfer such amounts to the Department of Interior for wildfire suppression operations.

[That the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture may authorize the transfer of funds appropriated for wildland fire management, in an aggregate amount not to exceed \$50,000,000, between the Departments when such transfers would facilitate and expedite wildland fire management programs and projects: *Provided further*, That funds designated for wildfire suppression shall be assessed for cost pools on the same basis as such assessments are calculated against other agency programs: *Provided further*, That of the amounts appropriated under this heading for acquiring aircraft for the next-generation airtanker fleet in title III of division F of Public Law 113–235, \$65,000,000 are hereby permanently cancelled.]

Change Description

The first change (line 6, paragraph 1) removes language for transfer of Hazardous Fuels funds to the “National Forest System” account as Hazardous Fuels is now included under the “National Forest System” account.

The second change (line 13, paragraph 1 and paragraph 2) updates language the purpose of enhancing firefighting mobility and updates language for the fire funding fix.

The third change (line 1, paragraph 3) removes language according to the fire funding fix.

PROJECT STATEMENT*Project Statement (dollars in thousands, staff years(SY))*

Item	2017		2018		2019		Inc. or		2020	
	Actual	SY	Actual	SY	Estimate	SY	Dec.	SY	Budget	SY
Discretionary Appropriations:										
Preparedness	\$1,067,620	6,936	\$1,084,991	9,575	\$986,544	9,324	+\$18,171	-539	\$1,004,715	8,785
Suppression.....	2,169,341	3,752	2,042,589	2,030	1,556,818	1,364	-545,818	-79	1,011,000	1,285
Hazardous Fuels ^a	366,000	1,884	3,378	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Fire Capacity ^b	78,000	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural Fire Capacity ^c	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wildland Fire Management – Other ^d	-	-	190,647	-	336,976	-	-2,071	-	334,905	-
Subtotal	3,695,961	12,629	3,321,605	11,605	2,880,338	10,688	-529,718	-618	2,350,620	10,070
Supplemental Appropriations:										
Emerg. Supp. (PL 115-72).....	-	-	144,993	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Adjusted Approp.....	3,695,961	12,629	3,466,598	11,605	2,880,338	10,688	-529,718	-618	2,350,620	10,070
Rsc, Trns, Other (Net).....	-862,546	107	-401,760	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Appropriation.....	2,833,415	12,736	3,064,838	11,605	2,880,338	10,688	-529,718	-618	2,350,620	10,070
Transfers In:										
FLAME.....	489,835	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FLAME - from DOI.....	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fire Transfer	381,506	-	505,953	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Department of Interior.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	921,341	-	505,953	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers Out:										
National Forest System – IRR.....	-24,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fire Transfer	-15,000	-	-99,507	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Fire Plan	-19,795	-107	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Department of Interior.....	-	-	-4,686	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-58,795	-107	-104,193	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustment for Expenditure Transfer from Trust Fund ^e	140,000	-	234,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustment for Wildfire Suppression Cap	-	-	-	-	-	-	+1,950,000	-	1,950,000	-
Recoveries, Other (Net).....	192,675	-	146,153	-	169,414	-	-	-	169,414	-
Bal. Available, SOY	118,775	-	164,204	-	94,851	-	+343,752	-	438,603	-
Total Available	4,147,411	12,629	4,011,455	11,605	3,144,603	10,688	+1,764,034	-618	4,908,637	10,070
Bal. Available, EOY	-164,204	-	-94,851	-	-438,603	-	-498,034	-	-936,637	-
Total Obligations	3,983,207	12,629	3,916,604	11,605	2,706,000	10,688	+1,266,000	-618	3,972,000	10,070

^a Hazardous Fuels is shifted to National Forest System in FY 2019; FY 2018 shifted for comparability.

^b National Fire Capacity is shifted from State and Private Forestry in FY 2019; FY 2018 is shifted for comparability; previously State Fire Assistance.

^c Rural Fire Capacity is shifted to State and Private Forestry in FY 2019; FY 2018 shifted for comparability; previously Volunteer Fire Assistance.

^d Other includes cost pool authority.

^e Adjustment for Expenditure Transfer from Trust Fund is for fire transfer from Knutson-Vandenberg Trust Fund.

Note: The project statement includes the supplemental while the Four-Year Summary of Appropriations does not.

FOUR-YEAR SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS AND STAFF YEARS*Four-Year Summary of Appropriations and Staff Years (dollars in thousands, staff years(SY))*

Item	2017		2018		2019		Inc. or Dec.	Chg Key	2020 Budget	SY
	Actual	SY	Actual	SY	Estimate	SY				
Preparedness.....	\$1,082,620	6,936	\$1,323,520	9,575	\$1,323,520	9,324	+\$16,100	(1) -539	\$1,339,620	8,785
Suppression.....	1,248,000	3,752	1,556,818	2,030	1,556,818	1,364	-545,818	(2) -79	1,011,000	1,285
Hazardous Fuels.....	390,000	1,884	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Fire Plan.....	19,795	107	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Fire Capacity.....	78,000	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural Fire Capacity.....	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wildland Fire Management Total.....	2,833,415	12,736	2,880,338	11,605	2,880,338	10,688	-529,718	-618	2,350,620	10,070

JUSTIFICATIONS**Preparedness**

The Wildland Fire Management program supports wildfire prevention, mitigation, education, and response operations, including initial and extended attack. The program maintains an organization that ensures timely, risk-informed, and effective response to wildfires on Federal, state, tribal, county, and private lands.

Continuation of this program is critical because:

- The Forest Service supports response to wildfire incidents across all jurisdictions throughout the Nation.
- The Forest Service provides the majority of aviation assets (like smokejumpers, hot shots, and other aviation assets) for wildland firefighting efforts on National Forest System (NFS) lands, other Federal, state, tribal, and county jurisdictions.

The agency response to wildfire has shifted from seasonal to year-round fire activity with the incidence of larger and more complex fires increasing each year. The nation is experiencing more extreme fire behavior and high risk, high cost wildfire suppression operations in the wildland-urban interface have become the norm over the last two decades.

It is estimated that 80 million acres on National Forest System lands and 70,000 communities are at risk from uncharacteristically severe wildfires. Annually, there are typically more than 7,000 fires on NFS lands. The Forest Service utilizes the Preparedness program with more than 10,000 firefighters and 900 fire engines, and a robust aviation program (18 exclusive use airtankers and 108 exclusive use helicopters) to maintain an organization that ensures safe, timely, appropriate, and effective response.

A well-funded Preparedness program ensures appropriate response to wildfire, including initial and extended attack operations which are essential to minimizing the negative impacts of wildfire to highly valued resources and essential infrastructure.

The Forest Service continues to improve Preparedness budgeting by evaluating cost centers, eliminating redundancies, and being more consistent in contracting for assets on incidents. The agency will continue to right-size its aviation assets, evaluating the best mix of asset types and ownership models to provide the necessary aviation capability to meet firefighting mission requirements for Federal, state, tribal, county, and local wildland firefighting missions of protecting communities and natural resources from wildfires.

Funds will be used to support 8,785 staff years, internal and external training, along with prevention, mitigation, and education; development and advancement of firefighting technology; organizational learning; and modernization of the agency's aviation fleet.

- (1) An increase of \$16,000,000 and a decrease of 539 staff years (\$1,323,520,000 and 9,324 staff years available in 2019). In FY 2020, of the requested funding, \$998,545,000 is the adjusted appropriation when accounting for \$340,975,000 in cost pool allocations. The decrease in staff years reflects the adjusted ratio of staff years between Preparedness and Suppression to account for the firefighter base 8 salary shift that occurred in FY 2019.

The increase in funding is a restoration of funds that were decreased in FY 2018 as a result of the elimination of Cost Pool 9. The funds will be invested at the regional level to facilitate continued investment in standardization of preparedness resources.

Suppression

The Suppression program is the primary funding source for wildfire extended attack suppression response and large fire support. The Suppression program allows the Forest Service to maintain a strong emergency response role, working alongside other Federal, state, tribal, and local government partners to protect life and property in suppression response operations. In addition, this program helps improve forest conditions and maintain resilient landscapes by managing naturally ignited, unplanned wildfires, and accomplish resource management goals.

Continuation of this program is critical because:

- Wildfire threatens public safety and human life and can incur private property losses, damage to utility reliability, damage to recreation facilities, and the loss of timber resources.
- The Forest Service is the recognized world leader in wildland fire management and incident command, providing training and support to State and local partners, and international entities in managing wildland fire.

Longer fire seasons; bigger fires and more extreme fire behavior; and high risk, high cost wildfire suppression operations in the wildland-urban interface have become the norm over the last two decades. Over the last ten years, across all jurisdictions, an average of more than 68,000 wildfires burned about 6.5 million acres of Federal, Tribal, State, and private land and more than 4,100 structures. Of these wildfires, about 85 percent are human caused.

The cost of suppression varies greatly between fires based on a variety of factors, including fuels, weather, and topography.

In FY 2020, the Forest Service will continue to implement actions that ensure accountability in spending Suppression funds. The agency will continue to employ specialized teams that provide enhanced analytics for better decision-making on key wildfire incidents (Risk Management Assessment Teams), and will continue to implement risk management training for line officers. The Forest Service will continue prioritized investments to highest risk areas and, working with partners in the early stages, will plan for the best co-management strategies ahead of a fire. The agency also continues to pursue increased cost recovery and equitable cost-sharing arrangement for firefighting assets with partners.

Funds will be used to support 1,285 staff years, as well as fund firefighters and equipment in direct support of wildfire incidents; aviation asset operations; incident support functions; and wildfire management administration.

The funding change is requested for the following items:

- (2) A decrease of \$ 545,818,000 and 79 staff years (\$1,556,818,000 and 1,364 staff years available in 2019).

This funding decrease is due to the fire funding fix enacted in Division O of Public Law 115-141, the Stephen Sepp Wildfire Suppression Funding and Forest Management Activities Act. This fire funding fix includes a new adjustment under section 251(b)(2)(F) of BBEDCA for wildfire suppression activities. The BBEDCA permits this adjustment up to a maximum amount specified in the law if the underlying appropriations bill first funds a base level for these activities. The base level is defined as the average costs over ten years for wildfire suppression operations that was requested in the President's 2015 Budget. These amounts have been determined to be \$1,011 million for the Forest Service. The 2020 Budget requests this base amount for wildfire suppression and seeks the full \$2,250 million adjustment authorized in BBEDCA for 2020, with \$1,950 million included for Forest Service and \$300 million included for the Department of the Interior. This base funding level will remain constant until FY 2027.

Other

This line identifies projected cost pool amounts for the requested appropriation in the following amounts:

- A) From Preparedness: \$334,905,000.
- B) From Suppression Operations: no cost pool allocation because of the base 8 cost shift to Preparedness.
- C) Total \$334,905,000 cost pool allocations proposed in FY 2020.

CLASSIFICATION BY OBJECTS*Classification by Objects (dollars in thousands)*

Item No.	Item	2017 Actual	2018 Actual	2019 Estimate	2020 Budget
	Personnel Compensation:				
11.0	Total personnel compensation	\$1,062,772	\$1,006,025	\$926,531	\$872,957
12.0	Personnel benefits	350,601	313,945	289,138	272,419
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	29,376	23,308	21,466	20,225
	Total, personnel comp. and benefits	1,442,749	1,343,278	1,237,135	1,165,602
	Other Objects:				
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons.....	98,278	99,550	56,823	108,566
22.0	Transportation of things.....	19,313	19,563	11,167	21,335
23.1	Rent payments to GSA	16,514	16,728	9,548	18,243
23.2	Rental payments to others.....	35,412	35,870	20,475	39,119
23.3	Communications, utilities, and misc. charges.....	45,750	46,342	26,452	50,539
24.0	Printing and reproduction	898	910	519	992
25.1	Advisory and assistance services.....	6,684	6,770	3,865	7,384
25.2	Other services	1,516,815	1,536,439	877,006	1,675,598
25.3	Purchases of goods and services	230,236	233,215	133,120	254,338
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities.....	1,535	1,555	888	1,696
25.5	Research and development contracts	251	254	145	277
25.6	Medical care	264	267	153	292
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	7,652	7,751	4,424	8,453
26.0	Supplies and materials	138,500	140,292	80,079	152,998
31.0	Equipment	27,876	28,237	16,118	30,794
32.0	Land and structures.....	293	297	169	324
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	393,280	398,368	227,390	434,449
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnities	907	919	524	1,002
	Total, other objects	2,540,458	2,573,326	1,468,865	2,806,398
99.9	Total, new obligations	3,983,207	3,916,604	2,706,000	3,972,000
	DHS Building Security Payments (included in 25.3).....	257	257	246	246
	Position Data:				
	Average Salary (dollars), ES Position	177,227	180,331	183,036	185,782
	Average Salary (dollars), GS Position.....	53,397	53,515	54,318	55,132
	Average Grade, GS Position.....	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.6

STATUS OF PROGRAMS

The Wildland Fire Management appropriation enables the Forest Service to provide personnel and assets needed to protect communities and resources from the threats of increasingly frequent catastrophic wildfire events. The demand for effective wildland fire management grows more critical as the length of the fire season grows to be almost year-round, the wildland-urban interface continues to expand, and fuel loads remain at very high levels. These factors create an increased probability of catastrophically large fires that risk life and property.

The costs of fire management activities continue to rise, and the resulting impact of those rising costs manifested itself in prior fiscal years by negatively impacting the rest of the Forest Service’s appropriated budget, disrupting non-fire program implementation and execution through the practice of “fire transfers” – borrowing funds from non-fire programs to cover the cost of suppression. Fire transfers created a substantial loss in momentum for critical land management programs that ultimately exacerbate the complexity and intensity of fire suppression operations in future years. The Wildfire Suppression Funding and Forest Management Activities Act of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (P.L. 115–141) provided additional budget authority, which, beginning in FY 2020, will minimize fire transfer impacts to the rest of the agency and create some stabilization within the appropriated Wildland Fire Management budget. This additional budget authority enables the agency to expand its focus beyond just current-year operations towards the long-term modernization of the wildland firefighting workforce and organization. Modernization of the firefighting organization will ensure that the Forest Service is producing a professional organization capable of responding to the challenges of the current wildland fire environment in FY 2020 and beyond.

The budgetary stability provided by the additional budget authority will be leveraged by the agency to more strategically approach programmatic and fiscal management of the fire program. To this end, the agency is implementing improved oversight and accountability assessment and reporting procedures. Beginning annually in FY 2020, the Forest Service will issue a comprehensive review of the fire program that will detail the effectiveness of risk management strategies, beneficial ecological impacts of fire on the landscape, levels of exposure experienced by firefighters, effectiveness of fuel treatments, and efforts to modernize the wildland fire program and operational effectiveness. The agency will also report on the financial impacts of the fire season and the cost drivers generating those spending outcomes. This increased oversight will be accomplished through an improved large fire review process, annual fire budget reviews, and continued evolution of the agency’s approach to evaluating and understanding decision making on fire incidents through research-based principles and analytics.

As directed by Congress in the FY 2014 Consolidated Appropriations Act, a detailed table of actual and proposed estimated funding for fire operations, including aviation resources, is listed below:

Preparedness and Suppression Operations Costs (dollars in millions)

Preparedness	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Estimate	FY 2020 Budget
Firefighters	\$594	\$594	\$600
Firefighting Equipment and Support	261	261	265
Aviation Contracts/Support	139	139	145
Agency Cost Pools	330	330	330
Total Preparedness¹	\$1,324	\$1,324	\$1,340

Suppression Operations²	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Estimate	FY 2020 Budget
Firefighters	\$621	\$343	\$338
Fire Suppression Operations and Logistics	1,706	281	253
Aviation Operations	368	245	235
Interagency (DOI) and State Fire Support	621	175	175
Burned Area Emergency Response	13	13	10
Agency Cost Pools	83	0	0
Total Suppression Operations³	\$3,412⁴	\$1,057	\$1,011⁵

¹The Preparedness program ensures that fire management assets, such as large airtankers, helicopters, hot shot crews, and smoke jumpers are available to support initial attack response operations on the National Forest System, other Federal, State, and private lands.

³The Suppression Operations program ensures that fire management assets, such as large airtankers, helicopters, hot shot crews, and smoke jumpers are available to support extended attack and large fire support operations at fires on the NFS, other Federal, State, and private lands.

⁴The total cost of suppression in FY 2018 was \$2.6 billion. After appropriated funds for suppression were exhausted, the agency transferred \$720.17 million from discretionary and mandatory accounts to cover suppression costs.

⁵Established funding level for Suppression Operations of \$1.011 billion within the Wildfire Suppression Funding and Forest Management Activities Act of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (P.L. 115–141). This funding level will remain constant until FY 2028.

Resource Summary FY 2018 to FY 2020 (Aviation fleet and personnel)

Resource	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Estimate	FY 2020 Budget
Engines ¹	900	900	900
Heavy Equipment – Dozers, Tractor Plow Units, Tenders	210	210	210
Helicopters			
Type 1 ²	28	28	28
Type 2 ³	34	34	34
Type 3 ⁴	46	46	46
Airtankers			
Next Generation Airtankers ⁵	13	18	18
Scoopers	0	0	0
U.S. Coast Guard converted HC-130H airtankers ⁶	1	0	0
Firefighters (FFTR) – Total is inclusive of categories below	10,000	10,000	10,000
Type I Interagency Hot Shot Crews (20-person)	67 crews 1,340 FFTR	67 crews 1,340 FFTR	67 crews, 1,340 FFTR
Other Firefighters	7,940	7,940	7,940
Smoke Jumpers	320	320	320
Prevention Technicians	400	400	400

¹Refers to the suite of wheeled vehicles used to carry firefighters and water to the site of a fire.

²Includes only agency owned/leased or exclusive use contracted assets. Type 1 are the heaviest class of helicopters.

³Medium-sized helicopters.

⁴Includes only helicopters whose primary purpose is wildland fire response. Type 3 are the lightest class of helicopters.

⁵Numbers reflect maximum number of aircraft allowed under the exclusive use contracts.

⁶The program to transfer HC-130H airtankers from the U.S. Coast Guard and convert them to firefighting capable resources was terminated at the end of FY 2018.

Preparedness

Current Activities

Annually, there are more than 5,000 fires on National Forest System lands, and in FY 2018, Forest Service firefighters had an initial attack success rate – the percent of fires that were suppressed before they reached 300 acres in size – of 97 percent.

The Preparedness program ensures that fire management assets, such as large airtankers, helicopters, hot shot crews, and smokejumpers, can support timely, risk-informed, and effective initial attack response operations on National Forest System, other Federal, State, and private lands. This program supports internal and external training and education; development and advancement of firefighting technology; and organizational learning.

Specifically Addressed Areas

The Forest Service wildland fire program has begun implementing a standard module configuration of ground-based firefighting resources. Standardized configurations for the number of people, pay grade, and skill level for each type of fire suppression asset provides for greater uniformity across individual teams, increases confidence in capability between resource teams, and creates a more predictable cost model for the Preparedness program. The agency will be developing a broader strategy for the financing and roll-out of this standardization effort across the next several fiscal years.

Standing up the Wildland Fire Investment Portfolio System (WFIPS). The WFIPS is a tool for evaluating where to invest firefighting capacity and geographic resource allocation under various wildland fire management objectives at both national and regional scales. The information provided by the WFIPS will be utilized to inform decisions on tradeoffs between number, type, and location of firefighting resources and the likelihood of large fire occurrences.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress

Cost savings efforts: The agency has pursued, and continues to pursue, cost savings solutions across the Preparedness program to streamline operations and become a more efficient and agile organization. A major effort undertaken in FY 2018 that will continue into FY 2019 and beyond includes a shifting of contracted aviation resources from Preparedness-funded Exclusive Use (EU) contracting vehicles to Call-When-Needed (CWN) contracts that provide for increased flexibility in the Preparedness appropriation, leveraging Suppression funds

instead only when the aircraft are activated. Additionally, the Forest Service is engaging with other Federal and State partners to evaluate the status of current cost share agreements between the Federal government and States to determine if there are more equitable arrangements that could be utilized to ensure a fair sharing of the cost of suppression operations.

Aviation fleet size management: As part of a more standard structure for planning and budgeting and to ensure funds are spent most effectively, the agency has shifted the number of aviation assets that are on both EU and CWN aviation contracts. In FY 2018, the Forest Service worked to increase its financial accountability within the Preparedness account by reducing the number and minimizing the use of EU aircraft. In doing so, Preparedness account costs have decreased, from \$147 million in FY 2017 to \$109 million in FY 2018. FY 2018 was also the last year the agency supported the HC-130H program that was authorized within the 2014 National Defense Authorization Act. The agency determined that the HC-130H program was no longer necessary since private industry can fulfill the agency's required large airtanker needs. As a result of these efforts, total aviation spending in the Preparedness account was substantially decreased, although this has resulted in increased expenditures in the Suppression account in order to surge additional aircraft on CWN contracts when demand for aviation resources peaks.

Suppression Operations

Current Activities

The Suppression Operations program is the primary funding source for wildland fire extended attack and large fire support operations. It protects forests and watersheds from the impacts of catastrophic fire, helping forests maintain their capacity to deliver benefits such as clean water, wildlife and fish habitat, recreational opportunities, and forest products. Just as importantly, the Suppression Operations program maintains the agency's strong role of working with other Federal agencies, State, Tribal, and local government partners to protect life and property against wildfire and other natural disasters. The program helps restore and maintain resilient landscapes by managing unplanned wildfires and accomplishing resource management goals.

Risks to the public from wildland fires are increasing at an alarming rate due to year-round fire seasons, the increasing size of the wildland-urban interface (WUI), and increased fuel loads. Wildfire suppression operations in the WUI have become the norm over the last several decades due to the increasing wildland fire threats against public safety and human life, private property losses, damage to utilities and recreation facilities, and loss of timber resources. While wildland fire is a natural process, the existing socio-political and environmental conditions do not always allow for wildland fire to play its natural role in maintaining healthy ecosystems. The Forest Service is working to increase the amount of active land management activities and is coordinating with the public on fire prevention to increase the resilience of forested ecosystems and adjacent communities to wildland fire.

Some fires create situations that require special efforts to prevent further problems after the fire. For example, loss of vegetation exposes soil to erosion; runoff may increase and cause flooding, sending sediment downstream to damage houses or fill reservoirs, and putting endangered species and community water supplies at risk. The Forest Service Burned Area Emergency Response (BAER) program, funded under Suppression Operations, addresses these situations with the goal of protecting life, property, water quality, and deteriorated ecosystems from further damage post-fire. The BAER program provides for immediate emergency post-fire response to manage unacceptable risks to people and resources triggered by the changed conditions to the landscape caused by the fire. The BAER program also manages access to ensure the safety of visitors and employees through hazard tree removal, posting of warning signs, and temporary gate and fence construction. All emergency stabilization actions must be taken within one year.

The amount of activity as measured by the activation of Suppression Operations resources continues to increase each year. FY 2018 was the most expensive fire season to date, complicated by early activity in California and extended periods at the highest National Preparedness Level 5, indicating full resource utilization. The Forest Service fully leveraged all available resources and, in partnership with other Federal, State, and local partners, responded to over 5,015 fires on National Forest System lands.

Specifically Addressed Areas

The wildland fire environment is highly uncertain, particularly when confronted with large, long duration fire events where the suppression effort is either ineffective or excessively hazardous. The agency continues to evolve how it applies analytical systems to the decisional framework to answer questions related to how fire suppression resources are currently allocated, which suppression resources are effective, and whether practices currently employed by incident managers are efficient.

The 2018 fire season saw over 7.7 million acres burned in wildland fires, with over 2.1 million of those acres occurring on National Forest System lands, the second highest since 2012. Due to the late fire seasons in the Pacific Northwest and California, the BAER program is supporting rehabilitation efforts in those regions in FY 2019.

The agency continually strives to improve its transparency and accountability regarding the costs of wildfire response operations. Due to the increasingly complex wildfire environment, other Federal, State, and local entities continue to rely on specialized Forest Service-contracted firefighting capabilities. The Forest Service will seek to establish appropriate cost-share agreements and pursue 100 percent cost recovery from Federal, State, and local entities to equitably balance these costs among users.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress

Real time decision support through applied science: The Forest Service’s Risk Management Assistance Team (RMAT) was initiated in FY 2017 and provided on-the-ground support to Incident Management Teams on large fire incidents in Regions 1, 3, and 4. In FY 2018, the RMAT efforts were expanded and resulted in 17 on-site teams providing real-time fire analytics support to operational decision makers. The RMAT is comprised of Forest Service wildland fire experts and researchers who provide real-time analysis, enhanced decision-support capacity, and expertise to improve risk management and the overall safety, effectiveness, and efficiency of the fire management response. The RMAT provides Incident Commanders and local line officers with alternative strategies for suppression response that better consider program spending and the inherent tradeoffs of exposure to fire responders, the public, risk to highly valued assets, and opportunities for using fire as a natural change agent and improving overall ecological conditions. The focus of RMAT in FY 2019 is to evolve this effort into a longer term, sustainable decision-support infrastructure, available both on-site and remotely, as a regularly available tool for Incident Commanders and their teams.

Improving risk management through “Life Work”: The Forest Service continues to emphasize the need to make risk-informed decisions in the face of complex and challenging fire response situations. In FY 2018, the agency continued the Life Work initiative, which tries to ensure that both responders and the public are more reliably protected and that sustaining communities while conserving the land is the agency’s primary objective. The Life Work initiative is an agency priority, placing an expectation on all line officers and leadership to use lessons learned and recognize common circumstances that result in unnecessary firefighter exposure and high-risk behavior.

Burned Area Emergency Response emergency stabilization activities: In FY 2018, 96 fires across seven Forest Service Regions resulted in landscape-level disturbances in need of immediate rehabilitation activities to prevent further degradation. A total of \$20.9 million was spent in FY 2018 on actions to provide for public safety, stabilize the soil, and reinforce the structural integrity of infrastructure that is now at risk of post-fire degradation, including the seeding of over 6,400 acres, mulching of 1,700 acres, storm proofing of 1,800 miles of roads and trails, stabilization of 163 cultural resource sites and hazard mitigation at 152 locations.

Program Evaluations

The Office of Inspector General (OIG) issued a July 2017 “Audit of Forest Service’s Next Generation and Legacy Airtanker Contract Awards” in-progress report, which identified several issues regarding how the agency executes call-when-needed (CWN) aircraft contracts in support of fire suppression operations. The OIG determined that CWN contracts were not being executed by the designated agency contracting officer, that data was incorrectly entered into the Federal Procurement Data System (FPDS), and that obligations for flight rate costs were not properly budgeted for the projected utilization costs. In response to these findings, the agency formed the Transforming Incident Procurement Project team to ensure that procurement and contracting processes comply with the Federal Acquisition Regulations, revised agency reporting procedures for information entered into FPDS, and developed a strategy to commit funds in advance of CWN aircraft activation to properly budget for projected utilization costs. This process went into effect at the start of FY 2018.

A second in-progress OIG audit, “Forest Service Firefighting Cost Share Agreements with Non-Federal Entities”, (latest report from December 2015), evaluated controls surrounding the administration of cost-share agreements and whether fire suppression costs are equitably shared. The agency agreed with the OIG recommendations to reassess its fire protection responsibilities with the California fire management agency; to establish procedures to monitor the indirect cost rates used to reimburse local fire cooperators; and determine any unallowable overpayments and recover the amounts overpaid to the cooperators. The agency is currently working with the Department of the Interior, FEMA, and States to update cost share procedures for all stakeholders, streamline the negotiation and repayment process, and ensure an equitable distribution of costs and responsibility.

Wildland Fire Management Primary Authorities

Title of Act or Program	Summary of Authority	Expiration Date (if applicable)	Programs Affected	Public Law Citation	U.S.C. Reference
Cooperative Firefighting Funds Retention	Any money collected from the States for fire suppression assistance rendered by the Forest Service on non-Federal lands not in the vicinity of National Forest System lands shall hereafter be used to reimburse the applicable appropriation and shall remain available until expended.		SPF	P.L. 105-277	16 U.S.C. 2106b
Department of Agriculture Organic Act - Aviation, Lookout Towers, & Fire Management	Authorizes the Forest Service, by contract or otherwise, to provide for procurement and operation of aerial facilities and services for the protection and management of the national forests and other lands administered by the agency.		WFM	P.L. 91-435	16 U.S.C. 579a
FLAME Act of 2009	Establishes a second discretionary appropriation account for wildfire suppression operations.		FLAME	P.L. 111-88	43 USC 1701 note; 43 U.S.C. 1748a
Reciprocal Fire Protection Act, Fire Protection Agreements and Mutual Aid Agencies	Authorizes agreements between agencies of the United States Government and other domestic agencies, including State and local entities and instrumentalities for mutual aid in fire protection and allows for reimbursements for costs incurred by the Department of Agriculture for fire protection rendered to be credited to the same appropriation or fund from which the expenses were paid.		WFM	P.L. 84-46	42 U.S.C. 1856a-d;
Southwest Forest Health and Wildfire Prevention Act of 2004, Ecological Restoration Institutes	Establishes institutes to demonstrate and promote the use of adaptive ecosystem management to reduce the risk of wildfires, and restore the health of fire-adapted forest and woodland ecosystems of the interior west. If the Secretary determines that an Institute does not qualify for further Federal assistance under this Act, the Institute shall receive no further Federal assistance under this Act until such time as the qualifications of the Institute are re-established. Authorizes \$15 million annually.		WFM	P.L. 108-317	16 U.S.C. 6701-6707
Temporary Emergency Wildfire Suppression Act	This Act authorizes reciprocal agreements with foreign fire organizations for mutual aid in wildfire protection.		WFM	P.L. 100-428, P.L. 101-11, P.L. 112-74	42 U.S.C. 1856m et seq.

Title of Act or Program	Summary of Authority	Expiration Date (if applicable)	Programs Affected	Public Law Citation	U.S.C. Reference
Wildfire Suppression Funding and Forest Management Activities Act	This Act adds a new adjustment to the discretionary spending limits for wildfire suppression.		WFM	P.L. 115-141	<u>43 U.S.C. 1701</u> note

This page intentionally left blank.

FLAME WILDFIRE SUPPRESSION RESERVE FUND**PROJECT STATEMENT***Project Statement (dollars in thousands, staff years(SY))*

Item	2017 Actual	SY	2018 Actual	SY	2019 Estimate	SY	Inc. or Dec.	Chg Key	SY	2020 Budget	SY
Discretionary Appropriations:											
FLAME ^a	-\$147,835	-	\$342,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Resc. And Trans. (Net).....	489,835										
Total Appropriation	342,000	-	342,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers Out:											
FLAME.....	-489,835	-	-342,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Available	-147,835	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

^a FLAME funding in 2017 was designated by Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985. FLAME funding in 2018 provided as Emergency Supplemental (P.L. 115-72), as shown on the Available Funds and Staff Years.

JUSTIFICATION

In 2010 through 2017, amounts in the FLAME Fund included the portion of the ten-year average of suppression obligations, adjusted for inflation, intended to support the most severe, complex, and threatening fires. The Secretary is authorized to permit transfers from this account to cover these extreme fire events. The Secretary may also transfer funds in the event the Forest Service has exhausted its suppression resources due to an active fire season. Since 2017, only emergency-designated funds have been appropriated to the FLAME account, with such funds solely available for repayment of fiscal year 2017 funds previously transferred from other accounts for wildfire suppression.

No funding is proposed in FY 2020.

This page intentionally left blank.

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS

LEAD-OFF TABULAR STATEMENT

Lead-Off Tabular Statement

Item	Amount
2019 Annualized Continuing Resolution.....	\$285,396,000
Change in Appropriation	-16,818,000
Budget Estimate, 2020.....	<u>268,578,000</u>
Budget Estimate, Current Law 2020	\$268,578,000
Change Due to Proposed Legislation	<u>+193,000,000</u>
Net 2020 Request	<u><u>461,578,000</u></u>

Note: The 2020 proposed legislation includes the following: The program change for the Permanent Funds is due to the more complete cost recovery for infrastructure special uses permit processing, which would provide \$3,000,000; cost recovery for minerals permitting, which would provide \$60,000,000, and the Public Land Infrastructure Fund proposal, which would provide \$130,000,000. Please note that FLREA was reauthorized for 2 years and therefore \$65 million is reflected in FY 2019, and that the Forest Botanical Products authority expires September 30, 2019 and an extension for FY 2020 is requested.

PROJECT STATEMENT*Project Statement (dollars in thousands, staff years(SY))*

Item	2017		2018		2019		Inc. or		2020	
	Actual	SY	Actual	SY	Estimate	SY	Dec.	SY	Budget	SY
Mandatory Appropriations:										
Brush Disposal.....	-16,789	113	15,319	74	8,000	74	-	-	8,000	74
Timber Salvage Sales.....	-1,700	368	40,715	332	38,000	332	-	-	38,000	332
Timber Sales Pipeline Restoration	5,221	61	3,469	44	5,000	44	-	-	5,000	44
Forest Botanical Products	1,515	19	184	20	1,600	20	-	-	1,600	20
Stewardship Contracting	14,699	-	13,085	-	23,635	-	-	-	23,635	-
Recreation Fees, Forest Service	68,906	698	111,293	705	65,100	705	-	-	65,100	705
Timber Purchaser Election Road Construction ...	-27,724	-	492	-	2,000	1	-	-	2,000	1
Operation & Maintenance of Forest Service Quarters	9,179	26	-7,264	31	10,036	31	-	-	10,036	31
Roads and Trails for States ^a	-	-	-	-	-	-	+15,000	-	15,000	-
Land Between the Lakes Management.....	5,460	13	2,415	10	5,000	10	-	-	5,000	10
Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie Rental Fees .	340	1	-2,175	-	750	-	-	-	750	-
Quinault Special Management Area.....	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restoration of Forest Lands and Improvements..	-142,716	159	-18,931	101	1,705	101	-	-	1,705	101
Commercial Filming & Still Photography Land Use Fee Retention	708	8	660	8	650	9	-	-	650	9
Organizational Camps Program	705	7	514	9	500	9	-	-	500	9
Cost Recovery (Land Uses) ^b	7,397	52	11,012	8	10,850	45	+193,000	-	203,850	45
Licensee Program Smokey Bear	286	-	440	-	440	-	-	-	440	-
Licensee Program Woodsy Owl.....	33	-	33	-	33	-	-	-	33	-
Forest Service Go Green Program (Conservation)	99	-	128	-	128	-	-	-	128	-
Conveyance of Administrative Sites	2,224	2	4,398	2	3,000	3	-	-	3,000	3
Site-Specific Lands Act.....	1,693	1	24	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Payments to States Funds ^c	67,591	62	232,550	43	108,968	43	-31,818	-43	77,150	-
Total Adjusted Approp	-2,866	1,590	408,361	1,387	285,396	1,427	+176,182	-43	461,578	1,384
Rsc, Trns, Other (Net)	302,952	-	42,672	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sequestration	7,801	-	110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Appropriation.....	307,887	1,590	451,143	1,387	285,396	1,427	+176,182	-43	461,578	1,384
Transfers In:										
Fire Transfer Repayment.....	-	-	304,586	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NRDA from DOI	1,391	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PASS Distribution (National Park Service).....	243	-	232	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Department of Interior.....	-	-	2,618	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	1,634	-	307,436	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers Out:										
Fire Transfer	-304,586	-	-350,108	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-304,586	-	-350,108	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustment for Change in Uncollected Payments...	-93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sequestration	-7,801	-	-110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries, Other (Net).....	5,450	-	6,997	-	5,564	-	-	-	5,564	-
Bal. Available, SOY	779,369	-	406,279	-	266,463	-	-70,774	-	195,689	-
Total Available	781,860	1,590	821,637	1,387	557,423	1,427	+105,408	-43	662,831	1,384
Bal. Available, EOY	-406,279	-	-266,463	-	-195,689	-	+74,858	-	-120,831	-
Total Obligations	375,581	1,590	555,174	1,387	361,734	1,427	+180,266	-43	542,000	1,384

^a In FY 2020 the budget proposes to retain receipts collected in the Roads and Trails for States fund. In previous years, these funds were deferred to the Treasury.

^b Cost Recovery (Land Uses) legislative proposals allocate \$60,000 for minerals and \$3,000 for special use screening proposals.

^c FY 2019 and FY 2020 estimates for Payments to States Funds do not include supplemental payments from the Treasury.

Note: Negative total adjusted appropriations are the result of the sum of sequestrations and transfers exceeding sum appropriations and receipts, and are not a true indicator of the account balance.

STATUS OF PROGRAMS

Brush Disposal

Program Overview

This program provides for the disposal of un-merchantable brush and other debris resulting from timber harvest operations. Timber harvest activities create logging slash, which, when left untreated, can increase the risk of fire, impair reforestation, and contribute to the buildup of insect populations. Logging slash can be mechanically treated by scattering, chipping, or crushing it down with logging equipment and allowed to decay. The treatment selected depends upon the amount of debris generated, as well as the relative fire hazard created. Slash can also be subjected to broadcast burning or collected into piles and burned during non-hazardous weather conditions. Timber sale operators can perform the required work, or they can request that the agency complete this work by depositing funds to cover these costs. Brush Disposal funding comes from deposits required of timber purchasers if they select the second option, and it is used only on timber sale areas.

Authorities

The Brush Disposal Act of August 11, 1916, as amended (16 U.S.C. 490). This Act authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to require purchasers of national forest timber to deposit the estimated cost to dispose of brush and other debris resulting from their cutting operations.

Timber Salvage Sales

Program Overview

The Timber Salvage Sales program's sales permit the timely removal of fire or insect-damaged and diseased trees to aid in maintaining healthy and resilient forest stands and ensuring community safety. The Timber Salvage Sale program collects revenues from the sale of timber from dead and dying trees to prepare and administer future salvage timber sales, including obtaining Forest Service engineering support. These revenues are deposited into the Timber Salvage Sale fund and are available to immediately respond to timber salvage opportunities. The removal of fire-damaged, diseased and insect-infested timber through timber sale contracts is a valuable tool to reduce the potential for catastrophic wildland fires and other hazards associated with dead or dying trees. Timely salvage sales also help maximize the recovery of timber product value that would otherwise be lost. Through the collection of Knutson-Vandenberg Act funds, timber salvage sales can also provide for restoration of an affected area.

Authorities

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

Timber Sales Pipeline Restoration

Program Overview

The Timber Sales Pipeline Restoration fund contributes to many land and resource management objectives, such as improving forest health, restoring wildlife habitat, and providing forest products to meet local and national needs. In addition, the fund helps to address health and safety issues in recreation facilities and on system trails, benefiting the recreating public by addressing maintenance issues that may cause harm or otherwise detract from their outdoor experience. These activities are aligned with the agency's integrated watershed improvement goals, and ensure forests and grasslands are conserved, restored, and made more resilient.

Authorities

Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-134, Sec. 101 (c), [title III Sec. 327], April 26, 1996, 110 Stat. 1321-206 and 207). The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to collect and deposit revenues from a specific set of timber sales (i.e., sales released under P.L. 104-19, [title II, Sec. 2001(k)], July 27, 1995) for the purpose of preparing timber sales and addressing the backlog of recreation projects. Revenues from the sale of timber prepared using these funds are also deposited into this fund and are available for preparation of additional timber sales and recreation backlog projects.

Forest Botanical Products

Program Overview

This authority provides a mechanism for charging and collecting fees from persons who harvest forest botanical products. The term “forest botanical products” refers to any naturally occurring mushrooms, fungi, flowers, seeds, roots, bark, leaves, and other vegetation (or portion thereof) that grow on National Forest System lands. Fees collected are available to cover the costs associated with granting, modifying, or administering the permits for harvesting, including the costs for environmental analyses. Work activities include inventory, analysis, and sustainability determination for harvest levels, permit issuance and administration, and monitoring to facilitate the sale and harvest of forest botanical products. The objectives of this program are to maintain, enhance, or restore forest ecosystems to desired conditions, and to provide for the sale and harvest of forest botanical products in a sustainable manner that contributes to meeting the Nation’s demand for these goods and services.

Authorities

Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2000 (16 U.S.C. 528 note) (P.L. 106-113, div. B, Sec. 1000(a)(3), [Appendix C, title III, Sec. 339], Nov. 29, 1999, 113 Stat. 1535, 1501A-199, as amended by P.L. 108-108, [title III, Sec. 335], Nov. 10, 2003, 117 Stat. 1312, and P.L. 111-88, [title IV, Sec. 420], Oct. 30, 2009, 123 Stat. 2960). This Act authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to charge and collect fees from persons who harvest forest botanical products to cover at least a portion of the fair market value for the harvest of forest botanical products and a portion of the costs the agency incurs in administering the pilot program. Funds collected are deposited in a special fund in the Treasury.

Extension of Forest Botanical Products Authorities; Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014 (P.L. 113-76). This Act extends until September 30, 2019, the original authorization enacted through Section 339(h)(1) of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2000 (enacted into law by section 1000(a)(3) of Public Law 106–113; 16 U.S.C. 528 note). This authority will expire on September 30, 2019, unless it is reauthorized by Congress. However, all funds collected on or prior to September 30, 2019, will remain available for expenditure through September 30, 2020.

Stewardship Contracting

Program Overview

Stewardship Contracting permits the Forest Service to apply the value of timber or other forest products from stewardship contracts as an offset against the costs to accomplish additional land and resource management objectives. If the offset value exceeds the value of the resource improvement treatments, those receipts are retained and deposited in the Stewardship Contracting fund and are available until expended for other authorized stewardship projects. Stewardship contracting funds may be used for:

- road and trail maintenance or decommissioning to restore or maintain water quality;
- work to improve soil productivity, or other resource values;
- prescribed fires to improve the composition, structure, condition, and health of forest stands or to improve wildlife habitat;
- removal of vegetation or other activities to promote healthy forests, reduce fire hazards, or achieve other
- land management objectives;
- restoration and maintenance of watersheds;
- restoration and maintenance of wildlife and fish habitat; and
- control of noxious and invasive weeds, and re-establishment of native plant species.

Authorities

Department of the Interior and Related Appropriations Act, 1999 (16 U.S.C. 2104 note) (P.L. 105-277, div. A, Sec. 101(e), [title III, Sec. 347], Oct. 21, 1998, Stat. 2681-231, amended by the Department of the Interior and Related Appropriations Act, 2003, P.L. 108-7, div. F, [title III, Sec. 323], Feb. 20, 2003, 117 Stat. 275) and the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018; Pub. L. 115-141; 132 Stat. 348. Division O, Title II, Sections 204-207 Section 323 of P.L. 108-7 supersedes the original authority granted to the Forest Service in section 347 of P.L. 105-277. The stewardship contracting authority authorizes the Forest Service, via agreement or contract, to enter into stewardship projects to perform services to achieve land management goals and to meet local and rural community needs. This authority was made permanent, pursuant to P.L. 113-79, the Agricultural Act of 2014. The authority was amended again by the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018, Division O, Title II, Sections 204-207. Section 207 extends the maximum duration of stewardship contracts and agreements in areas where the majority of Federal lands are in

Fire Regime Groups I, II, and III up to 20 years and allows the agency to give a procurement preference for innovative use of forest products. In addition, Section 204 gives the agency greater flexibility to manage appropriated funds needed to cover potential contract cancellation costs.

Recreation Fees, Forest Service

Program Overview

When recreation fees are collected by the Forest Service, 80 to 95 percent of the fees collected are deposited in the Recreation Fees, Forest Service fund, and are spent on maintaining and improving the area, site, or projects that directly relate to visitor enjoyment, access, and health and safety. Work activities include: annual operation and maintenance, interpretation, signage, wildlife habitat restoration, resource preservation, and law enforcement. The agency executes a large amount of work in this program through contracts.

There are four programs within the Recreation Fees, Forest Service fund:

- Recreation Fees, Forest Service Site Specific – The Forest Service collects approximately \$50 million annually to maintain and improve facilities and services for which the fees are collected. Five percent goes to the regional offices to support strategic program oversight, financial management, training, and grants to forests for improvements/special projects on the ground.
- Recreation Fees, Forest Service Agency Specific - The Forest Service is the contracting agency for the National Recreation Reservation Service, part of Recreation.gov, an e-government initiative. The \$120 million interagency funded contract supports reservations for all recreation facilities on public lands that allow reservations.
- Recreation Fees, Forest Service Grey Towers National Historic Site Fees - Recreation fees are used for annual operations and maintenance of the historic mansion and 102 acre landscape; interpretive and education programs and projects that perpetuate the legacy of Gifford Pinchot for general public and youth; public programs that foster stewardship of natural resources; safety of the visitor and security of the resource; and support for the conference facility that provides conservation leadership development programs and enhances the dialogues taking place within the natural resource community.

Shasta-Trinity Marina Fees - Fees received from the marina project provide funding needed in the Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area to meet critical health and safety standards; address portions of the maintenance backlog; provide for many noteworthy, innovative projects including high quality interpretive and environmental education programs; installation and maintenance of over 300 underwater obstacle markers and 100 safety-related floating directional signs; establishment and maintenance of the National Recreation Area Boating Safety Program; implementation and administration of the program's Marina Standards; maintaining a floating toilet program; and the construction of accessible facilities to provide greater access for persons with disabilities. The goal of these projects is to meet the National Recreation Area's intent, which is to showcase recreation opportunities in the agency.

Authorities

Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (16 U.S.C. 6806 and 6807) (P.L. 108-447, div. J, [title VIII, Sec. 807 and Sec. 808] Dec. 8, 2004, 118 Stat. 3388). This Act provides authority to implement a fee program for certain recreation sites on Federal lands. Fees collected from users of recreation facilities are used to pay for on-the-ground operation, maintenance, and improvements of recreation sites and services to maintain and enhance recreation opportunities, visitor experiences, and related habitat. Funds are available until expended. The act directs the creation of Recreation Resource Advisory Committees to allow for public involvement in recreation fee programs. This authority was originally set to expire on December 8, 2014, but was extended through December 8, 2015, pursuant to P.L. 113-46, Continuing Appropriations Act, 2014, through December 11, 2015, pursuant to P.L. 113-164, Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015, through September 30, 2016, pursuant to P.L. 113-483, Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015, through September 30, 2017, pursuant to P.L. 114-53, Continuing Appropriations Act, 2016, and through September 30, 2018, pursuant to P.L. 114-223, extended through September 30, 2019, pursuant to P.L. 115-56, which included both the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2018 and the Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Requirements Act, 2017. Authority under the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act expires on September 30, 2020. Legislative action is required to enable the Forest Service to continue to collect and reinvest approximately \$65 million in recreation fees beyond September 30, 2019.

Timber Purchaser Election Road Construction

Program Overview

The Timber Purchaser Election Road Construction program supports the construction and reconstruction of any permanent road or bridge as required under the terms and conditions of a timber sale contract. When a small business timber purchaser is awarded a contract, the purchaser may elect to pay the Forest Service to construct or reconstruct specified roads in the timber sale contract area to a standard necessary to harvest and remove timber and other forest products. The agency then uses the funds to contract for the required roadwork and administer the contract. This program benefits small timber contractors who might otherwise be unable to bid on Forest Service timber sales, as well as provides for appropriate road improvements preventing soil degradation, stream sedimentation, or other damages.

Purchaser Election Vegetative Treatment – This program supports activities to improve forest health through vegetative treatments in timber stands at high risk of fire due to insect, disease, and drought; road work in support of vegetative treatments to support forest health objectives; and provides maintenance of infrastructure for the processing of woody fiber in regions where it is critical to sustaining local economies and fulfilling forest health objectives.

Authorities

National Forest Management Act of 1976 (16 U.S.C. 472a(i)). The Act authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to use any receipts from the sale of timber for the construction of roads required under the timber sale contract.

Department of the Interior and Related Appropriations Act, 1999 (16 U.S.C. 535a (c)) (P.L. 105-277, div. A, Sec. 101(e), [title III, Sec. 329], Oct. 21, 1998, 112 Stat. 2681-231, 2681-292). This Act authorizes small business timber purchasers to elect to pay the Forest Service to construct or reconstruct any permanent roads or bridges required by the timber sale. The timber purchaser must be classified as a small business operator, and the total estimated reconstruction and construction cost in the timber sale contract must exceed \$50,000.

Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-161, Sec. 6., div. F, [title IV, Sec. 423], Dec. 26, 2007, 121 Stat. 2150). The Forest Service shall allocate to the regions of the Forest Service, \$15 million from the current balance in the “timber roads purchaser election fund”, to remain available until expended.

Forest Service Quarters Operation and Maintenance

Program Overview

This act authorizes the collection of rental income from employees living in government owned or leased residences. Such rents and charges are deposited in a special Treasury fund and remain available for obligation for operation and maintenance of quarters until expended.

Authorities

Forest Service Quarters Operation and Maintenance (5 U.S.C. 5911, Other Provisions). This Act authorizes the collection of rental income from employees living in government owned or leased residences. Such rents and charges are deposited in a special Treasury fund and remain available for obligation for operation and maintenance of quarters until expended.

Roads and Trails for States

Program Overview

Under this fund, 10 percent of all National Forest Fund receipts, which is inclusive of both fees and other types of revenue, are used by the Forest Service without regard to the State in which the amounts were derived, to repair or reconstruct roads, bridges, and trails on National Forest System (NFS) lands. Funds are directed towards correcting road and trail deficiencies that adversely affect ecosystems.

Beginning in FY 1999 and continuing in subsequent appropriation acts, the authority was expanded to allow the use of funds for improving forest health conditions and repairing or reconstructing roads and bridges on NFS lands in the wildland-urban interface, where there is an abnormally high risk of fire. The program reduces risk to human safety and public health and property, and enhances ecological functions, long-term forest productivity, and biological integrity.

Authorities

The Act of March 4, 1913, as amended (16 U.S.C. 501). This Act authorizes 10 percent of all National Forest Fund receipts received by the national forests during each fiscal year to be expended for the construction and maintenance of roads and trails within the national forests in the States from which proceeds are derived.

Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110–161, div F, title III, Dec. 26, 2007, 121 Stat. 2129). This Act directed “That funds becoming available in FY 2008 under the Act of March 4, 1913, (16 U.S.C. 501) shall be transferred to the General Fund of the Treasury and shall not be available for transfer or obligation for any other purpose unless the funds are appropriated.”

Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-88, div. A, title III, Oct. 30, 2009, 123 Stat. 2940). This Act directed “That funds becoming available in FY 2010 under the Act of March 4, 1913, (16 U.S.C. 501) shall be transferred to the General Fund of the Treasury and shall not be available for transfer or obligation for any other purpose unless the funds are appropriated.”

Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (P.L. 115-141). This Act directed “That funds becoming available in FY 2018 under the Act of March 4, 1913, (16 U.S.C. 501) shall be transferred to the General Fund of the Treasury and shall not be available for transfer or obligation for any other purpose unless the funds are appropriated.”

Land Between the Lakes Management*Program Overview*

The Land Between the Lakes (LBL) National Recreation Area provides public recreational opportunities; conserves fish and wildlife and their habitat; provides for a diversity of plants and animals; and offers opportunities for hunting, fishing, and environmental education. LBL hosts an average of 1.6 million visits annually from people all over the Nation and more than 30 foreign countries. LBL continues to demonstrate success with its camping reservation system, which allows visitors to register for campsites before arrival.

Section 524 of the Land Between the Lakes Protection Act established a special fund known as the LBL Management fund. All amounts received from charges, user fees, and natural resource use, including timber and agricultural receipts, are deposited into the fund. Funds are available for management of LBL, including payment of salaries and expenses.

Authorities

Land Between the Lakes Protection Act of 1998 (16 U.S.C. 460*III*-24) (P.L. 105-277, div. A, Sec. 101(e) [title V, Sec. 524], Oct. 21, 1998, 112 Stat. 2681-315). This Act establishes the LBL Management fund. In accordance with Title V of the Act, responsibility for the LBL National Recreation Area in Kentucky and Tennessee transferred from the Tennessee Valley Authority to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Midwin National Tallgrass Prairie Rental Fees*Program Overview*

The Illinois Land Conservation Act of 1995 established the Midwin National Tallgrass Prairie (MNTP) Rental Fees to be managed as part of the National Forest System. The Act authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to issue agricultural special use authorizations and grazing permits. After appropriate payments to the State of Illinois and Will County, pursuant to the act of May 23, 1908, and Section 13 of the act of March 1, 1911 (16 U.S.C. 500), available receipts from rental fees may be used to cover the cost of ecosystem restoration, prairie improvements, and administrative activities directly related to those activities. These funds provide for maintenance of native plant communities and grassland bird habitat at the MNTP. The ability to collect funds from grazing and agricultural uses enables MNTP managers to continue to restore ecosystems and habitats in order to enhance biodiversity; promote scientific, environmental, and educational research; and develop best practices for land management.

Authorities

The Illinois Land Conservation Act of 1995 (16 U.S.C. 1609 note) (P.L. 104-106, div. B, [Title XXIX, sec. 2915 (b), (c)], Feb. 10, 1996, 110 Stat. 601-602). The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to issue agricultural special use authorizations or grazing permits for purposes primarily related to erosion control, provision for food and habitat for fish and wildlife, or other resource management activities consistent with the purposes of the MNTP.

After appropriate payments to the State of Illinois and Will County, pursuant to the Act of May 23, 1908, and Section 13 of the Act of March 1, 1911 (16 U.S.C. 500), available receipts from rental fees may be used to cover the cost of ecosystem restoration, prairie improvements, and administrative activities directly related to those activities.

Midwin National Tallgrass Prairie Restoration

Program Overview

The Illinois Land Conservation Act of 1995 established the Midwin National Tallgrass Prairie (MNTP) to be managed as part of the National Forest System. There are two separate funds: the agricultural rental fund that funds prairie restoration, and the salvage fund that may be used for all other activities. Receipts from grazing fees, agricultural leases for row crops, sales of surplus equipment, and the salvage value proceeds from the sale of any facilities and improvements can be used to cover the cost of restoration of ecosystems; construction of a visitor center, recreational facilities, trails, and administrative office; prairie improvement; and operation and maintenance. The Midwin National Tallgrass Prairie Restoration fund includes funding from the agricultural rental fund that funds prairie restoration as well as the salvage fund.

Authorities

The Illinois Land Conservation Act of 1995 (16 U.S.C. 1609 note) (P.L. 104-106, div. B, [Title XXIX, sec. 2915 (b), (c)], Feb. 10, 1996, 110 Stat. 601-602). The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to issue agricultural special use authorizations or grazing permits for purposes primarily related to erosion control, provision for food and habitat for fish and wildlife, or other resource management activities consistent with the purposes of the MNTP.

After appropriate payments to the State of Illinois and Will County, pursuant to the Act of May 23, 1908, and Section 13 of the Act of March 1, 1911 (16 U.S.C. 500), available receipts from rental fees may be used to cover the cost of ecosystem restoration, prairie improvements, and administrative activities directly related to those activities.

Quinault Special Management Area Fund

Program Overview

This program and budget line item for the Quinault Special Management Area (QSMA) is unique to the Forest Service. The QSMA is over 5,400 acres, as prescribed by law, which the Olympic National Forest manages for the Quinault Indian Nation. Specifically, the lands are defined under Section 2 of the aforementioned act. All receipts from use of this land, including timber sales, firewood, botanicals, special use permits, and minerals, are divided with 45 percent going to the State of Washington, 45 percent to the Quinault Tribe, and 10 percent towards management of those lands by the Olympic National Forest. Quarterly, the Olympic National Forest processes the receipts and sends a letter to the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Tribal Chair, documenting the receipts that will be transferred to Bureau for disbursement to the Tribe.

Authorities

The Act of November 8, 1988 (P.L. 100-638) (102 Stat. 3327). This Act established the Quinault Special Management Area (QSMA) from part of the Olympic National Forest, and it assigns responsibility to the Forest Service for managing its natural resources and distributing proceeds from the sale of forest products according to provisions of the Act. Specifically, the lands are defined under Section 2 of the aforementioned Act. The Act authorizes 10 percent of the gross proceeds from the sale of forest products on the QSMA are transferred to this account and are available for administration of future timber sales. The Act also provides for the distribution of gross receipts from a special management area to compensate the Quinault Indian Tribe and the State of Washington for land that the Forest Service gave back to the Tribe.

Restoration of Forest Lands & Improvement

Program Overview

This authority protects the interests of the Forest Service by allowing the agency to address a variety of situations. When work under a permit or timber sale contract is not completed by a permittee or timber purchaser, they forfeit their bond or deposit. These funds then transfer to the Restoration of Forest Lands and Improvements fund, allowing the Forest Service to complete the needed restoration and rehabilitation work.

Authorities

The Act of June 20, 1958 (16 U.S.C. 579c) (P.L. 85-464, Sec. 7, June 20, 1958, 72 Stat. 217). This Act authorizes establishment of a fund for improvement, protection, or rehabilitation of lands under the administration of the Forest Service. This fund receives monies from: (a) forfeiture of a bond or deposit by a permittee or timber purchaser for failure to complete performance of improvement, protection, or rehabilitation work required under the permit or timber sale contract; or (b) the result of a judgment, compromise, or settlement of any claim, involving present or potential damage to lands or improvements. Funds are available until expended to cover the costs of performing the required work. Any funds received in excess of the amount expended in performing the work shall be transferred to miscellaneous receipts.

Commercial Filming & Photography Land Use Fee

Program Overview

Fees retained by the Forest Service in this fund are used to manage and respond to film/photo use requests on NFS lands in an expedited manner. For example, forest units use these funds to assess popular film/photo locations in advance of requests, and to develop and post information on film/photo procedures specific to the unit. Regional and national units use these funds to provide management oversight, develop policy, and coordinate inter-regional or inter-forest film/photo requests prior to accepting a proposal as a formal application.

Authorities

The Act of May 26, 2000 (16 U.S.C. 4601-6d) (P. L. 106-206). This Act authorizes retention of fees collected for commercial filming and photography land use authorizations and obligation of the monies for maintenance of the filming site. Land use fees are based on a schedule to use and occupy National Forest System land for filming/photo activities. This fee is separate from the cost recovery fee to process applications and to monitor the authorization for compliance with the commercial filming permit.

Organizational Camp Program

Program Overview

Organizational camp fees are generally based on a percentage of the agricultural land value, adjusted downward for services provided to disabled individuals and at-risk youth. Fees collected are available until expended for program administration, performing oversight, inspection, and monitoring of existing special use authorizations to ensure compliance with terms and conditions, interpretive programs, environmental analysis and restoration activities, and similar purposes. The Forest Service administers approximately 300 permits for organizational camps.

Organizational camps have a three-part fee system:

- Land Use Fees – Fees are based on a percentage of the agricultural land value, adjusted downward for services provided to disabled individuals and at-risk youth. The land use fee may be offset by work performed pursuant to Section 3 of the Federal Timber Contract Payment Modification Act (16 U.S.C. 539f).
- Facility Use Fees – If an organizational camp utilizes a federally-owned facility, a fee is assessed based on five percent of the facility's appraised value.
- Fees Based on Other Revenue – If permit holders earn revenue from activities other than providing youth services, a fee is assessed based on five percent of the organizational camp's revenue.

Authorities

National Forest Organizational Camp Fee Improvement Act of 2003 (16 U.S.C. 6231 et seq.) (P.L. 108-7). This Act defines an organizational camp as a public or semipublic camp developed by a nonprofit or government entity to introduce young people or people with disabilities to activities they might not otherwise experience and to educate them on natural resource issues. The Act establishes a land use fee system for organizational camps located on NFS lands and authorizes the Secretary to retain and spend these fees without further appropriation. The Act also exempts certain ministerial actions from the provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act.

Cost Recovery (Land Use)

Program Overview

Each year, the Forest Service processes thousands of applications for the use and occupancy of National Forest System (NFS) lands, and administers tens of thousands of authorizations for a wide variety of non-occupancy purposes, including energy-related uses, broadband and communication facilities, and campground management. Processing and authorizing these uses is an important component of facilitating the development and transmission of affordable and reliable energy and communication services, supporting national security, supporting economic development, and promoting the public health and safety of populations within or in proximity to national forests and grasslands throughout the Nation.

Work activities include:

- Evaluating applications to use Federal land for other than government uses; commercial and private requests to assure compliance with applicable laws, regulations, land use plans; and the technical and financial capability of applicants to conduct activities on NFS land; conducting appropriate environmental, social, and economic analyses on requests to use NFS land pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act; developing special use

authorizations with appropriate terms and conditions that ensure the protection of public health and safety, and resource protection measures; and performing oversight and inspection of certain authorization activities associated with construction/reconstruction activities.

- All determinations are subject to dispute, allowing the applicant or holder to question the validity of the estimated cost recovery fee in the initial determination. Disputes must provide a written rationale and evidence that the estimated fee is in error and suggest alternative fee estimations based in fact. Waivers of cost recovery fees are provided for local, State, or Federal governmental applicants, and for recreation use authorizations taking 50 hours or less to process.

Categories of projects included in this fund are:

Cost Recovery Lands Major Projects - All applicants proposing recreation and non-recreation (land) uses that require more than 50 hours of agency time to process or monitor are charged a fee. Uses involving construction/reconstruction are deemed to be major categories for which the agency collects all appropriate administrative costs.

Cost Recovery Lands Minor Projects - Excluding recreation uses, all non-recreation (land) uses not subject to exemption or waiver that require 50 hours or less of agency time to process or monitor are deemed Minor Categories. These categories use a flat fee schedule established in four different tiers, subject to annual indexing.

Authorities

Special Use Application and Permit Monitoring Fees (Recovery of Costs). P.L. 106-113, Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2000, Section 331 (113 Stat. 1501A-196 - 197), as amended by P.L. 108-447, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005, Division E, Section 345 (118 Stat. 3105), P.L. 109-54, Interior, Environment and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2006, Section 425 (119 Stat. 555), P.L. 110-161 Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008 and P.L. 113-6 Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2013. This Act provides authority through September 30, 2013, to implement a pilot program to improve customer service to applicants and holders of special land use authorizations and reduce the agency's backlog of expired authorizations.

Forest Service Administration of Rights-of-Way and Land uses; Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014 (P.L. 113-76). This Act provides permanent authority to retain and spend fees as originally authorized under Section 331 of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2000 (as enacted into law by section 1000(a)(3) of Public Law 106-113; 16 U.S.C. 497 note).

Numerous Federal statutes authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to assess and collect fees from applicants for, and holders of, special use authorizations. These fees pay for the agency's administrative costs to process and monitor applications for such authorizations. These authorities include the Independent Offices Appropriations Act of 1952 (P.L. 82-137); Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended (P.L. 66-146); and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (P.L. 94-579).

Licensee Program Smokey Bear

Program Overview

The Smokey Bear program supports national initiatives, programs, and products that help increase public awareness about wildfire prevention. The licensee contractor manages the marketing and administration of the commercial license program and receives 35 percent of the royalties collected for its services. The national wildfire prevention Branch Chief manages the licensing contract. Smokey Bear royalties also support the National Smokey Bear Award program and the national wildfire prevention public service campaign. The Chief of the Forest Service has discretionary authority to use money from royalties for special projects, such as Smokey Bear birthday celebrations, that support the Smokey Bear wildfire prevention message.

Authorities

P.L. 82-359, CH. 327, 16 U.S.C. 580 p-2), (18 U.S.C. 711), (P.L. 93-318). Fees for the use of the Smokey Bear character by private enterprises are collected under regulations formulated by the Secretary of Agriculture. They are available to further the nationwide forest fire prevention campaign.

Licensee Program Woodsy Owl

Program Overview

The Woodsy Owl program supports national initiatives, programs, and products that help increase public awareness of activities and issues related to improvement and maintenance of the environment. The

Conservation Education program identifies funding for the Woodsy Owl conservation program initiative to develop products, manage the licensing program, and enhance partnerships. One of these activities includes the management of the licensing program. The licensing contractor receives 35 percent of the royalties reported. In addition, during FY 2017, a share of the licensing funds was used to continue promoting Woodsy's partnership with the Department of Health and Human Services' Office of Head Start. This will cover the cost of materials and supplies that will be sent to Head Start classrooms upon request.

Authorities

(16 U.S.C. 580 p-1) (formerly classified as 31 U.S.C. 488a, 488b-3, 488b-6) (18 U.S.C. 711a). Fees for using the Woodsy Owl character by private enterprises are collected under regulations formulated by the Secretary of Agriculture. They are available to promote wise use of the environment and programs that foster maintenance and improvement of environmental quality.

Forest Service Go Green Program (Conservation)

Program Overview

The Forest Service prompted the implementation of the "Go Green" program on the national forests and grasslands in FY 2009 to help meet the agency's recycling and waste reduction goals. Go Green funds are collected not only from recycling simple items such as cans, but also from recycling abandoned vehicles and appliances, which makes this funding essential for land management. This funding enables field units to accomplish clean-up activities they otherwise might not be able to accomplish.

Since FY 2009, the implementation of the authority to collect revenue resulting from waste prevention and recycling programs has increased significantly. The funding level in this program depends on the proceeds collected. As information on Go Green is more widely shared, funding levels are expected to increase. In FY 2020, the Forest Service anticipates that its Go Green program will continue to grow, given increasing awareness through the Sustainable Operations peer learning series. Every dollar collected under this authority offsets funding from other programs.

Authorities

Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act, 2002, authorizes Federal agencies to receive and use revenue resulting from waste prevention and recycling programs. Such revenue shall be available until expended for waste reduction, prevention, and recycling programs.

Accountable property is excluded from this program, which includes all capital leases and all owned personal property having an acquisition cost of \$5,000 or more. Excess property, such as electronics and other personal property that is not considered accountable property, follows an initial screening by U.S. Department of Agriculture agencies which determines if the property is eligible for donation, to be transferred to another government agency, or to be recycled. Other items excluded from the scope of this program are Forest Service and General Services Administration vehicles, which also have disposal/excess rules in place.

Conveyance of Administrative Rights

Program Overview

The Administrative Site Conveyances Program allows the agency to convey unneeded administrative sites and retain the proceeds for building maintenance, rehabilitation, and construction. The program provides for the realignment of the agency's facility portfolio by providing an incentive for local managers to liquidate obsolete or underutilized assets and reinvest in assets that best support the agency's mission. This authority provides the opportunity to efficiently address current and future needs, reduce annual lease costs, and reduce the deferred maintenance backlog. In addition to operational benefits, the program provides substantial economic and social benefits, including providing local communities with an additional tax base and opportunities for redevelopment to align with community plans and economic stimulus strategies.

Authorities

Forest Service Facility Realignment and Enhancement Act of 2005, (FSFREA), Title V of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2006 (P.L. 109-54). This Act provided authority through September 30, 2008, to convey unneeded administrative sites and retain the proceeds for building maintenance, rehabilitation, and construction provided certain criteria contained in Title V are met. This authority was subsequently extended through September 30, 2023.

Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012 (P.L. 112-74, Title IV, Sec. 421). This Act amends Section 503(f) of the Forest Service Facility Realignment and Enhancement Act of 2005 (Title V of the Department of the Interior, Environment and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2006, P.L. 109-54; 16 U.S.C. 580d note), as amended by section 422(1) of Public Law 111-8 (123 Stat. 748), by extending authorization to September 30, 2016.

Agriculture Improvement Act, 2018 (P.L. 115-334, Title VIII, Section 8504). This act extended the authorization of the FSFREA authority through September 30, 2023.

Revenues received from the sale of land or structures are deposited into the Sisk Act Fund and are available without further appropriation.

Site Specific Lands Act

Program Overview

This program enables the collection of receipts from the sale of National Forest System lands pursuant to special acts passed by Congress. The proceeds are used for specific improvements to lands and facilities within the same national forest or State.

The legislated project may include work functions such as: notification, analysis, valuation, and realty case processing services; construction of new facilities; alteration of existing facilities to change their functions; and expansion of facilities to meet the needs of changing mission critical functions. Projects are identified annually through the legislative process. As a result, benefits and funds collected vary each year based on legislation.

Authorities

Sisk Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 484a; P.L. 90-171). The Sisk Act is an exchange authority that allows certain parties to deposit cash, in lieu of land, to complete a land exchange. The funds are then utilized by the Secretary to acquire non-Federal properties. Subsequently, other authorities have specified that the Sisk Act account be utilized to hold other proceeds until expended, consistent with the legislation. Revenues received from the sale of land or structures are deposited into the Sisk Act Fund and are available without further appropriation for the purpose(s) specified in the statutes.

PAYMENTS TO STATES

National Forest Fund Payments to States Available, Title I & III

The National Forest Fund Payment to States Available is an account where all receipts that are projected to be used for Title I and Title III payments under Secure Rural Schools Act (SRS Act) Payments for States are deposited. These funds, combined with a Payments to States U.S. Treasury transfer, are the source of payments to States under the SRS Act, most recently reauthorized by P.L. 115-141 on March 23, 2018.

The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000, as amended (16 U.S.C. Ch. 90) (SRS Act) directs that Title I funds be used to fund county schools and roads. Title III may be used on county projects, including (1) to carry out activities under the Firewise Communities program (2) to reimburse the participating county for search and rescue and other emergency services, including firefighting and law enforcement patrols (3) to cover training costs and equipment purchases directly related to the emergency services described in paragraph (2); and (4) to develop and carry out community wildfire protection plans. USDA Forest Service processed a fiscal year 2017 receipts payment to each State on or about May 7, 2018. Information about the fiscal year 2017 receipts payments can be found at <https://www.fs.usda.gov/pts/>.

Without reauthorization of the SRS Act, the Forest Service reverts to making payments to States under the Act of May 23, 1908 Act (1908 Act), commonly called 25 percent payments. The Forest Service processed a 2016 receipt year payment to each State in March of 2017, the program has a one-year lag in timing of payments. The 1908 Act payments distributed in 2018, for the 2017 receipt year, totaled \$57.4 million, and the 1908 Act directs that States shall use these payments for schools and roads.

Payments to Minnesota Counties

This Authority derives from the Thye-Blatnik Act of June 22, 1948, as amended (16 U.S.C. 577g), Payment for Additional Lands Acquired in Northern Minnesota. This Act directed the Secretary of Agriculture to acquire resorts, cabins, and private lands within the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness. Permanent residents were prohibited after 1974. Additionally, in-lieu-of-tax payments were authorized to Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Counties for Federal wilderness land from any national forest receipts not otherwise appropriated. At the close of each fiscal year, the State of Minnesota is paid three-fourths of one percent of the appraised value of certain Superior National Forest lands in the counties of St. Louis, Cook, and Lake for distribution to those counties. The land value is reappraised every 10-years. New appraisals were last completed in 2008. A new appraisal is in process and is expected to be complete with values reported to the Counties in January of 2019. A post-sequestration reduction payment for 2017 of over \$5.7 million was transmitted to the State of Minnesota beginning in February of 2018 (the program has a one-year lag in timing of payments).

Payments to Counties, Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act

This authority derives from Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of July 22, 1937, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1012). This Act pertains primarily to national grasslands and land use projects. Annual payments are authorized to counties that contain Forest Service lands acquired under the Bankhead-Jones Act. Twenty-five percent of the revenues received during the year, excluding receipts from the sale of land, from each national grassland or land utilization project are paid to the counties in which such lands are located. The funds are restricted to uses that benefit public schools or roads. A post-sequestration reduction payment for 2017 of approximately \$23.4 million was transmitted to eligible States in March of 2018 (the program has a one-year lag in timing of payments).

Secure Payments for State, Title II

The SRS Act provides choices to counties for funding resource improvement projects on the national forest where the county is located. The deadline to initiate SRS Title II projects is September 30, 2020. The deadline for the Secretary to obligate Title II funds is September 30, 2021.

Title II funds are used by the Forest Service to carry out projects in eligible counties to further protection, restoration, and enhancement of fish and wildlife habitat, and other resource objectives consistent with the purposes of the SRS Act on Federal land, and on non-Federal land where projects would benefit the resources on Federal land. Title II funds are used for projects such as active forest management, road maintenance, trail maintenance, invasive weed control, restoration of wildlife habitat, streams and watersheds, often providing opportunities to promote youth and volunteer engagement in our national forests and grasslands.

Secure Rural School Resource Advisory Committees

The SRS program was evaluated by the USDA Office of Inspector General beginning in 2015, with the final report issued in August of 2017. This evaluation found that of Resource Advisory Committees (RACs) nationwide, 52 of the then established 117 RACs (44 percent) did not have the required number of members to reach a quorum and therefore were unable to review and recommend Title II projects. As of December 2018, 65 of the active 114 RACs nationwide do not have a quorum due to membership terms expiring naturally due to the lapse in SRS authorization earlier in FY 2018, as well as expiration of the national RAC charter in June 2018, which put all RAC recruitment and outreach on hold. The RAC charter was renewed, for two years, in December of 2018 and recruitment of new RAC members is ongoing.

The USDA Forest Service is taking steps to reduce timeframes for vetting requests, provide additional outreach resources and training to all SRS RAC points of contact, and provide additional one-on-one consultation to RACs as needed. Section 8702 of the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (P.L. 115-334) modified the requirements for RACs to reach a quorum by lowering the members required to reach a quorum to not fewer than nine. In addition the Act directed the Forest Service to conduct a pilot program for Regional Foresters to appoint RAC members in Montana and Arizona.

Secure Payments for States Failure to Elect and Return to Treasury Option

The SRS Act (16 U.S.C. sec. 7112) required an eligible county that received a share of the SRS formula payment greater than \$100,000 to submit its election to allocate its share among titles of the SRS Act not later than September 30 of each year, prior to P.L. 114-10. Under the most recent reauthorization of the SRS Act, P.L. 115-141, elections are locked in. Prior to P.L. 115-141, an eligible county that failed to make a timely election was considered to have elected to expend 80 percent of the funds in accordance with the provisions of the 1908 Act. The remaining funds would then become available to the Forest Service to carry out projects in the eligible county to further protection, restoration, and enhancement of fish and wildlife habitat, and other resource objectives consistent with the purposes of the SRS Act on Federal land and on non-Federal land where projects would benefit the resources on Federal land. In the FY 2017 receipt year, 2018 payment year, the remaining funds, per 16 U.S.C. 7112(d)(3)(B)(ii), totaled \$194,680. A county may also opt to return its SRS Act formula allocation, in whole or part, to the U.S. Treasury per U.S.C. 7112(d)(1)(C)(ii).

TRUST FUNDS**LEAD-OFF TABULAR STATEMENT***Lead-Off Tabular Statement*

Item	Amount
2019 Annualized Continuing Resolution.....	\$92,000,000
Change in Appropriation.....	5,000,000
Budget Estimate, 2020.....	<u>97,000,000</u>

PROJECT STATEMENT*Project Statement (dollars in thousands, staff years(SY))*

Item	2017 Actual	SY	2018 Actual	SY	2019 Estimate	SY	Inc. or Dec.	SY	2020 Budget	SY
Mandatory Appropriations:										
Cooperative Work - Knutson- Vandenberg.....	73,115	543	187,752	360	39,184	360	+2,582	-	41,766	360
Cooperative Work – Other.....	37,163	210	39,182	53	30,142	201	+1,380	-	31,522	201
Reforestation Trust Fund	30,000	141	27,246	128	22,606	127	+1,035	-	23,641	127
Land Between the Lakes Trust Fund	92	-	84	-	68	-	+3	-	71	-
Total Adjusted Approp	140,370	894	254,264	541	92,000	688	+5,000	-	97,000	688
Sequestration.....	-4,413	-	-290	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Appropriation	135,957	894	253,974	541	92,000	688	+5,000	-	97,000	688
Adjustment for Change in Uncollected Payments.....										
Sequestration.....	-510	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries, Other (Net).....	4,413	-	290	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bal. Available, SOY.....	8,152	-	4,589	-	4,448	-	-	-	4,448	-
Total Available	339,828	-	184,321	-	81,498	-	-33,552	-	47,946	-
Bal. Available, EOY	487,840	894	443,184	541	177,946	688	-28,552	-	149,394	688
Total Obligations	-184,321	-	-81,498	-	-47,946	-	+13,552	-	-34,394	-
Total Obligations	303,519	894	361,686	541	130,000	688	-15,000	-	115,000	688

STATUS OF PROGRAMS

Cooperative Work - Knutson-Vandenberg

Program Overview

This program uses funds derived from timber sale revenues to accomplish improvement work within the timber sale area. Planned resource project work is documented in the sale area improvement plans 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 for the improvement of other resource values, including wildlife, soil, watershed, range, and recreation.

Knutson-Vandenberg Regional Work

The FY 2006 Interior Appropriations Act expanded the authority to allow for the expenditure of unused funds not needed to accomplish work on the timber sale area, on another area "...within the Forest Service region in which the timber sale occurred." Unused collections are generated when actual costs are less than planned costs. This authority is used to accomplish watershed restoration; wildlife habitat improvement; control of insects, disease, and noxious weeds; community protection activities; and the maintenance of forest roads. The work can be performed through the use of contracts, forest product sales, and cooperative agreements. If forest product sales are used to accomplish these objectives, K-V Regional Work program funds may be utilized for timber sale planning, preparation, administration, engineering support, and landline location.

Authorities

The Act of June 9, 1930, (16 USC 576b) (P.L. 71-319, Ch. 416, June 9, 1930, 46 Stat. 527, as amended by P.L. 94-588, 1976, and P.L. 109-54, [Title IV, Sec. 412], Aug. 2, 2005, 119 Stat. 551). The act, known as the Knutson-Vandenberg Act, established a special fund to collect a portion of timber sale receipts to pay for reforesting the area from which the timber was cut. The act was amended in 1976 to allow the Forest Service to use these funds for other sale area improvement activities. The FY 2006 Interior Appropriations Act amended this authority to allow for the expenditure of unused funds, not needed to accomplish work on the sale area, on other areas "within the Forest Service region in which the timber sale occurred."

Cooperative Work – Other

Program Overview

The Cooperative Work, Other fund is used to collect deposits received from partners and cooperators for protecting and improving resources of the National Forest System (NFS) as authorized by cooperative agreements. The deposits are for a wide variety of activities that benefit and support programs in Forest and Rangeland Research, on NFS lands, and for other agency activities.

Cooperative Work, Agreement Based – This is a direct project-to-customer relationship, typically involving long-term liability on the part of the Forest Service to perform work for the contributor. An example of this work are special use permits with collection provisions under the Granger-Thye Offset where the Forest Service has a liability to perform work for the permit holder specially tied to the permit. These agreements should typically be accompanied by a collection agreement.

Cooperative Work, Non-Agreement Based – These deposits occur when the terms of the authorizing instrument, such as a permit or sale contract, allow for deposits from multiple contributors to be pooled and expended for the intended purpose. The majority of these pooled collections are not subject to refunds in accordance with the provisions of the respective authorizing instrument.

Cooperative deposits are received from a vast assortment of local, regional, and national organizations and individuals; State and other public agencies; industrial associations; and other private sources. The deposits are made under a variety of cooperative instruments that specify the mutual benefits of the work. Cooperative deposits leverage appropriated funds to increase effectiveness and complement the objectives of Forest Service appropriated resource management programs and cooperative research projects. These programs and projects may involve any aspect of forestry and vary widely in scope and duration.

Cooperative road maintenance deposits can be made by commercial users of the National Forest Road System in lieu of actually performing their commensurate share of road maintenance. These deposits are used in conjunction with the other road maintenance appropriations to provide maintenance of NFS roads by the Forest Service.

Deposits for administering and protecting non-Federal land within or near the national forests can be made by owners of non-Federal lands that are intermingled with, or adjacent to, NFS lands. These deposits help landowners manage their lands in accordance with good forest management practices and provide for wildfire protection on State and private lands intermingled with Federal ownership.

Authorities

The Act of June 30, 1914 (16 U.S.C. 498). This act authorizes the acceptance of contributions for cooperative work in forest investigations, protection, management, and improvement of the National Forest System.

The Granger-Thye Act of April 24, 1950 (16 U.S.C. 572). This act authorizes cooperation with other parties to perform work for permittees, agencies, organizations, and persons for the kinds of work that the Forest Service is authorized to do on lands of the United States.

The Roads and Trails Act of October 13, 1964 (16 U.S.C. 532-537). This act authorizes the construction of roads using cooperative financing from other agencies.

The Act of June 30, 1978 (16 U.S.C. 1643). This act authorizes the acceptance and use of donated funds for research activities.

The Act of October 10, 1978 (7 U.S.C. 2269). This act authorizes agencies within the USDA to accept donations for non-research activities.

The Act of June 6, 1968 (16 U.S.C. 693d). This act authorizes cooperation in the operation of the Robert S. Kerr Memorial Arboretum and Nature Center.

The Act of July 4, 1968 (16 U.S.C. 471h). This act authorizes cooperation in the operation of the Cradle of Forestry.

Title 31, United States Code, section 1321 (31 U.S.C. 1321). Section 1321 of Title 31 of the United States Code authorizes Trust Funds.

Land Between the Lakes

Program Overview

The Land Between the Lakes Protection Act (LBL), called for an area in western Kentucky and Tennessee, to be managed as a unit of the National Forest System. Section 531 of the Act established a special interest-bearing fund known as the LBL trust fund, to be available for public education, grants, and internships related to recreation, conservation, and multiple-use land management, as well as regional promotion in cooperation with development districts, chambers of commerce, and State and local governments.

In accordance with the terms described in the act, beginning September 30, 2000, the Tennessee Valley Authority began depositing \$1 million annually into the fund for five consecutive years, for a total of \$5 million. The Forest Service has allowed the principal balance to grow and much of the interest to compound, and LBL has now begun to use the interest earned on the fund for the purposes intended by Congress. This includes providing additional funding to further assist in the promotion and support of the successful school grant program for environmental education.

Authorities

Land Between the Lakes Protection Act of 1998 (16 U.S.C. 460III-31) (P.L. 105-277, div. A, Sec. 101(e) [Title V, Sec. 531], Oct. 21, 1998, 112 Stat. 2681-317). This act establishes the LBL Trust fund. In accordance with Title V of the act, responsibility for the LBL National Recreation Area transferred from the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Reforestation Trust Fund

Program Overview

A maximum of \$30 million is transferred to the Reforestation Trust Fund by the U.S. Treasury each fiscal year to reduce the backlog in reforestation and timber stand improvement work. Reforestation activities include site preparation for planting or seeding of the appropriate tree species, site preparation to encourage natural regeneration, and certification of acres naturally regenerated without the need for site preparation. In addition, as part of the reforestation activity, various treatments are applied to improve initial seedling survival rates. Benefits of reforestation include restoration of forest vegetation on areas impacted by wildfire, floods, and hurricanes; increased carbon sequestration capacity; establishment of resilient forest vegetation; and improved habitat diversity for many wildlife species. Timber stand improvement activities include release treatments

through removal of competing vegetation; pre-commercial thinning to regulate stand density, composition and structure; pruning treatments that reduce ladder fuels, reduce the effects of pathogens (such as white pine blister rust) and improve future wood product quality; and fertilization treatments to maintain and improve soil productivity and enhance rapid stand development to improve carbon storage capacity. Benefits of timber stand improvement include improved forest health and productivity; hazardous fuel reductions; improved forest resilience to the impacts of drought, insects and disease; and diversified wildlife habitat. In addition, timber stand improvement generates woody biomass that is available to meet renewable energy needs.

Authorities

Reforestation, Recreational Boating Safety and Facilities Act of 1980, Title III, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1606a(d)) P.L. 96-451. This act established the Reforestation Trust fund.

DISCRETIONARY LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS**FEDERAL LANDS RECREATION ENHANCEMENT ACT REAUTHORIZATION (FLREA) - REAUTHORIZATION**

The budget proposes to reauthorize the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act, which expires in September 2020. As a precaution, the budget also proposes appropriations language to provide a 2-year extension of FLREA through September 2022. The revenues collected by the Department of the Interior from these recreation fees—\$406 million in 2018—are an important source of funding to enhance the visitor experience through maintenance, operations, and improvements to recreation facilities on public lands. The Triennial Report to Congress on Implementation of FLREA, published in May 2012, contained many “Considerations for the Future of the Program”, which set the foundation for the proposal.

Proposed FLREA Collections (dollars in thousands)

Item	2020	2021	2022	10 Year Total
Budget Authority	-\$65,000	-\$65,000	-\$65,000	-\$650,000
Outlays	-\$65,000	-\$65,000	-\$65,000	-\$650,000

FOREST MANAGEMENT

Dense undergrowth has amassed across much of the public lands, providing fuel for catastrophic wildfires and worsening insect infestation, invasive species, and disease. These conditions adversely impact the Nation’s forests, rangelands and watersheds, and contribute to increased wildfire risk to surrounding communities. Active management of timber and vegetation is necessary to combat these threats, save lives, and protect property. The Administration proposes a package of forest management legislative reforms coupled with a strong 2020 budget to kick start a solution to this serious risk. The proposed legislation would provide categorical exclusions on national forest lands for active forest management, including the ability to harvest dead, dying, or damaged trees as well as proactive fuels management, including the use of fuel breaks. These changes are much needed to help reduce fire risk, improve forest health, minimize after fire impacts, prevent re-burn of fire impacted areas, and improve safety for wildland firefighters.

GRAZING PERMITS- FLPMA AMENDMENT

The proposal would provide an amendment to the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) to correct the National Defense Appropriations Act (NDAA) amendment to FLPMA Section 402. For this section only, all National Forest System lands would be included so that those lands in the eastern States and National Grasslands are covered by the NDAA and are treated equally in National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) analysis of grazing permits.

WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS ACT - AMENDMENT

The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act requires that comprehensive river management plans be prepared within three years following a Wild and Scenic River designation to address “resource protection, development of lands and facilities, user capacities, and other management practices necessary or desirable to achieve for purposes of this Act.” This proposal would change the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to state that the Secretary of Agriculture shall not be considered to be in violation of Section 3(d)(1) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act solely because more than three years have passed since a river was designated “wild and scenic,” and a comprehensive river management plan has not yet been completed. If more than three years have passed since designation without the completion of a comprehensive river management plan, the proposal would require that a plan must be completed or appropriately updated no later than during the next forest plan revision process.

FOREST BOTANICAL PRODUCTS - REAUTHORIZATION

The Forest Service is proposing to extend its existing authority for one year, to September 30, 2020. The Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2014 (P.L. 113-76) extended this authority beyond a pilot program through September 30, 2019. This legislation is necessary to reauthorize the Program for charging and retaining fees for the harvest of forest botanical products. The objective of the program is to provide for the sale and harvest of forest botanical products in a sustainable manner that contributes to meeting the Nation’s demand for these goods and services.

Proposed Forest Botanical Collections (dollars in thousands)

Item	2020	2021	2022	10 Year Total
Budget Authority	-\$1,600	-\$1,600	-\$1,600	-\$16,000
Outlays	-\$1,600	-\$1,600	-\$1,600	-\$16,000

LAND USES/INFRASTRUCTURE SPECIAL USE PROCESSING- FULL COST RECOVERY

The Forest Service is proposing to change the agency’s cost recovery authority to allow the collection of funds for the full cost of processing a land use-related special use proposal. The amendment would authorize the agency to collect fees at the very beginning of the screening process, as opposed to waiting until an application has been fully screened and accepted for consideration. Under the current cost recovery law, only once a proposal becomes an application can the agency begin recovering costs to process it. Currently, the agency collects around \$7 million per year, but screening can be very costly depending on the complexity of the project. By recovering costs earlier, as the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) does, the Forest Service would be able to recoup an estimated additional \$1–3 million annually, leading to improved efficiencies of application processing by an estimated 10-20 percent. This proposal would also enable the agency to reduce the backlog by 1,000 authorizations, decreasing the number of unvetted proposals from proponents. Overall, this proposal would enable the agency to provide better customer service to entities hoping to establish infrastructure on Forest Service lands. Representatives from private industry have expressed support for this proposal.

Proposed Land Uses/Infrastructure Collections (dollars in thousands)

Item	2020	2021	2022	10 Year Total
Budget Authority	-\$7,000	-\$7,000	-\$7,000	-\$70,000
Estimated Additional Collections ...	-\$3,000	-\$3,000	-\$3,000	-\$30,000
Outlays	-\$10,000	-\$10,000	-\$10,000	-\$3,000

MINERAL RECEIPTS FROM NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM LANDS

The Forest Service manages a capital asset portfolio with over \$5 billion in deferred maintenance, and an estimated replacement value of \$119 billion. This infrastructure includes 40,000 buildings, 4,700 water systems, 4,700 wastewater systems, almost 30,000 recreation sites, more than 490 Forest Service-owned dams, over 370,000 miles of road, 6,200 road bridges, and 158,000 miles of trails. To address deferred maintenance needs, the Department of the Interior FY 2020 Budget requests \$6.5 billion over 5 years for a Public Lands Infrastructure Fund (PLIF). The Fund will be supported by the deposit of 50 percent of all federal energy development revenue that would otherwise be credited or deposited as miscellaneous receipts to the Treasury over the 2020-2024 period, subject to an annual limit of \$1.3 billion. The proposed allocation for infrastructure maintenance and improvements on public lands is 70 percent for national parks, 10 percent for national forests, 10 percent for wildlife refuges, five percent for Bureau of Indian Education schools, and five percent for lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management. Interior and Agriculture would prioritize projects, monitor implementation and measure results. This investment will significantly improve many of America's most visible, visited, and treasured places.

COMMUNICATIONS SITE PROGRAM- ADMINISTRATIVE FEE RETENTION

The Agriculture Improvement Act, 2018 authorizes the Forest Service to establish, collect, and retain a new administrative fee to cover costs incurred by the Forest Service to manage communication site uses on National Forest System (NFS) lands. The agency seeks authority to retain and spend up to \$4.5 million annually in land use fees collected for communication sites on National Forest System lands to better manage the growing use of Forest Service lands for communications facilities. This proposal supports the Administration’s priority of increasing broadband access to rural communities, in accordance with Executive Order 13616, “Accelerating Broadband Infrastructure Deployment”; USDA’s goal to “Assist Rural Communities to Create Prosperity”; and USDA Rural Development’s effort to increase broadband access for rural communities. It would also support the Federal Interagency Broadband Opportunity Council’s recommendation to promote increased broadband deployment through expanded access to Federal assets, helping service providers obtain the permits necessary to build out broadband networks on Federal lands. This proposal would allow the Forest Service to better serve its customers, emergency services, and visitors to National Forest System lands by providing expanded telecommunications capabilities, including cellular coverage and broadband access, to rural communities. These expanded capabilities

would benefit rural communities and areas where little or no capability currently exists, enable greater coordination in emergency response situations, and increase overall safety for visitors, agency staff, and first responders.

Projection of Change in Revenue to Treasury under Legislative Proposal (dollars in thousands)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Net to Treasury under Current Law	\$10,800	\$10,900	\$10,800	\$10,800	\$10,800	\$10,800	\$10,800	\$10,800	\$10,800
Estimated additional receipts with proposal	-	-	-	-	6,300	6,300	6,300	6,300	6,300
Receipts retained by Forest Service under proposal	-	-	-	-	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500
Net to Treasury with proposal	10,800	10,900	10,800	10,800	12,600	12,600	12,600	12,600	12,600
Change in revenue to Treasury	-	-	-	-	+1,800	+1,800	+1,800	+1,800	+1,800

Proposed Communications Sites Collections (dollars in thousands)

Item	2020	2021	2022	10 Year Total
Budget Authority	-\$4,500	-\$4,500	-\$4,500	-\$45,000
Outlays	-\$4,500	-\$4,500	-\$4,500	-\$45,000

This page intentionally left blank.

MANDATORY LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS**USE OF MINERALS RECEIPTS FROM NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM LANDS TO ACCELERATE MINERALS PERMITTING-COST RECOVERY**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to subsections (b) and (c), the Secretary of Agriculture (in this section “the Secretary”) shall deposit into a special account established in the Treasury all fees collected by the Secretary to recover the costs of processing applications for, and monitoring compliance with, locatable mineral plans of operation, surface use plans of operation, and other written Forest Service authorizations relating to the disposal of locatable and leasable minerals on National Forest System lands.

(b) **USE OF DEPOSITED AMOUNTS.**—Amounts deposited pursuant to subsection (a) shall be available to the Secretary, without further appropriation, until expended to cover costs for the purposes for which the fees were collected. (c) **LIMITATION.**—The Secretary may deposit a total amount of not more than \$60,000,000 annually into the special account under subsection (a).

COST RECOVERY FOR SCREENING PROPOSALS

Section 331 of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2000 (as contained in division B, section 1000(a)(3) of P. L. 106-113 (113 Stat. 1501A-196; 16 U.S.C. 497e)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (b) through (f) as subsections (c) through (g);

(2) by inserting after subsection (a), new subsection (b) as follows:

“(b) **COLLECTION OF FEES FOR SCREENING PROPOSALS.**—In addition to other authorities available to recover costs, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to collect fees to recover the costs of screening proposals for authorizations to use and occupy National Forest System lands under the laws identified in subsection (c) and under section 1(b) of the Act of May 26, 2000 (16 U.S.C. 460l-6d(b)).”;

(3) in subsection (c) as redesignated—

(A) by striking “Subject to subsections (a) through (f), each” and inserting “Each”; and

(B) by inserting “screening proposals for,” after “costs of”;

(4) in subsection (d) as redesignated—

(A) by inserting “screening of proposals for” after “by the Forest Service for the”; and

(B) by striking “applications for special use authorizations and for monitoring activities undertaken in connection with such authorizations” and inserting “applications for, and monitoring of compliance with authorizations to use and occupy National Forest System lands”;

(5) in subsection (f) as redesignated, by striking “the term ‘authorizations’ means special use authorizations” and inserting “the term ‘authorization’ means a special use authorization”; and

(6) by striking subsection (g) as redesignated.

ROADS AND TRAILS FUND

Amounts deposited during fiscal year 2020 in the roads and trails for States fund provided for in the fourteenth paragraph under the heading “FOREST SERVICE” of the Act of March 4, 1913 (37 Stat. 843; 16 U.S.C. 501), shall be used by the Secretary of Agriculture, without regard to the State in which the amounts were derived, to repair or reconstruct roads, bridges, and trails on National Forest System lands or to carry out and administer projects to improve forest health conditions, which may include the repair or reconstruction of roads, bridges, and trails on National Forest System lands in the wildland-community interface where there is an abnormally high risk of fire.

Change Description

The first change authorizes the Forest Service to retain and spend new cost recovery fees it has the authority to collect (but currently does not collect because it currently cannot retain the fees) for locatable mineral plans of

operations, and surface use plans of operations for oil and gas leases, and other written Forest Service authorizations relating to the disposal of locatable and leasable (but not saleable) minerals on all National Forest System lands.

The second change would enable the Forest Service to change the agency's cost recovery authority to allow the collection of funds for the full cost of processing a land use-related special use proposal. The amendment would authorize the agency to collect fees at the very beginning of the screening process, as opposed to waiting until an application has been fully screened and accepted for consideration.

The third change allows the Secretary of Agriculture to use road and trails funds rather than deferring them to the Treasury.

AGENCY-WIDE PERFORMANCE**SUMMARY OF PERFORMANCE**

The Forest Service was established February 1, 1905 within the Department of Agriculture. The agency was given a unique mission: to sustain healthy, diverse, and productive forests and grasslands for present and future generations. The Forest Service is composed of the following major program areas: Business Operations, National Forest System, State & Private Forestry, Research & Development and International Programs. The Forest Service contributes to Goal 6 of the Department’s Strategic Goals. The following table summarizes the results for the Departmental Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) for which the Forest Service is responsible.

Key Performance Indicators

KPI	2017 Actual	2018 Actual	2018 Target	2018 Result ^a	2019 Target	2020 Target
Percent of customers satisfied with recreation facilities, services, and setting on National Forests.....	95	95	95	Met	95	95
Percent of watersheds in properly functioning condition ^b	53	53	53	Met	N/A	N/A
Timber volume sold (billion board feet)	2.9	3.2	3.4	Met	3.7	3.7
Annual acreage of NFS lands where final treatment effectively mitigates wildfire risk (million acres, annually)	0.74	1.036	1.1	Met	1.1	1.1
Annual acreage treated to reduce or maintain fuel conditions on NFS and non-Federal lands (million acres, annually)	2.78	3.4	3.0	Met	3.4	3.4 ^c

^a Target is considered met if it falls within a 10 percent range.

^b This measure was retired at the start of FY 2019.

^c This target for volume of timber sold supports the target of 3.8 bbf of timber volume offered that was established in the Executive Order “Promoting Active Management of America’s Forests, Rangelands, and other Federal Lands to Improve Conditions and Reduce Wildfire Risk,” which was issued on December 21, 2018.

SELECTED PAST ACCOMPLISHMENTS TOWARD THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE KPI OUTCOMES

In FY 2018, the agency met our 95 percent visitor satisfaction target, reflecting the result of our continued efforts to provide access to quality landscapes, offer a variety of recreation opportunities and settings, and maintain recreation facilities to acceptable standards. A milestone for customer service was the October 1, 2018 launch of the new Recreation.gov to the public. The website services include reservation and trip planning for 100,000 individual sites and activities and 3,500 recreation areas managed by seven Federal agencies. Improved call center services include extended hours seven days a week.

The quantity of timber sold in FY 2018, 3.187 billion board feet, is a 10 percent increase over FY 2017 and an amount last reached in 1997. This achievement was made possible by use of tools authorized or amended in the 2014 Farm Bill and the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (P.L. 115–141), including the Good Neighbor Authority, National Environmental Policy Act categorical exclusions related to insect and disease, the Agriculture Conservation Experienced Services Program, and the expanded stewardship contracting authority.

The agency met both of its goals for fuel treatments and increased the amount of final treatments by 40 percent and of new treatments by 23 percent compared to 2017 acres, meeting or exceeding the 2018 target. This was made possible by ongoing work with partners to define priority landscapes, such as those within the wildland-urban interface and high-risk areas, and implementing treatments using the Good Neighbor Authority with our state partners.

SELECTED ACCOMPLISHMENTS EXPECTED AT THE 2020 PROPOSED RESOURCE LEVEL

The Forest Service will maintain our high visitor satisfaction percent by continuing to improve recreation and permitting tools, building on pilot programs that will be tested in 2019 to prepare the Forest Service to expand these online services to more locations.

The Forest Service will increase the timber volume sold to 3.7 billion board feet. To do this, we will leverage every tool available, including maximizing the use of our new 2018 Farm Bill authorities; and improving processes for conducting environmental analysis and decision making to increase our efficiency and reduce our costs; and continuing to use science-based tools for decision making.

The agency will build upon its 2018 success and increase the targeted number of acres treated to 3.4 million to implement hazardous fuels treatments in high risk areas by using the best available science, Good Neighbor Authority, and partnerships with the states to deliver results across boundaries.

FOREST SERVICE STRATEGIC GOALS PERFORMANCE OVERVIEW

The Forest Service Strategic Plan details the goals and objectives for the major functions of the organization that allow for sustaining the health, diversity, and productivity of America’s forests and grasslands for present and future generations. Annual performance data provide a picture of what and how our programs are doing in relation to these goals and outcomes. Program and regional reviews help us to understand “why” or “what” about them is working.

A number of processes and controls ensure data quality and validity of performance data. Performance measures have a Data Quality Assurance Plan that establishes data stewardship roles and responsibilities at various levels in the agency. For all data, field staff and managers are responsible for the completeness and quality of the data, and regional leadership certify that procedures were followed to ensure validity and reliability of data, or document data that do not meet the standard. To establish uniformity in staff knowledge about these procedures, the agency recommends data stewardship training be taken for each of these roles every year.

The Forest Service is committed to continuous learning and is addressing improvements identified in a FY 2017 internal review of performance management and reporting. In FY 2018, Forest Service conducted discovery research to inform plans for future investments in evidence-based decision making. This work supports the overall Department approach to learning and learning agendas, and will help the agency and key stakeholders to develop evidence portfolios that measure progress and can demonstrate impact.

Following are (1) highlights of recent accomplishments and evidence for each Forest Service strategic goal, and (2) a table presenting key agency and Government Performance and Results Act performance measures.

Goal 1 – Sustain Our Nation’s Forests and Grasslands

The agency maintains high levels of accomplishment for key integrated restoration and management activities to sustain national forests and grasslands. Managers and owners of forests across the Nation face urgent challenges, among them catastrophic wildfires, invasive species, drought, and epidemics of forest insects and disease. Of particular concern are longer fire seasons and the rising frequency of large and severe wildfires, along with the expanding risk to communities, natural resources, and the safety of firefighters. Successful management requires working across landscape ownership boundaries in collaboration with partners and using the best available science to guide our management decisions. In 2018, the Forest Service launched the Shared Stewardship initiative to bring States and other stakeholders together to prioritize cross-boundary investments in management and monitoring to improve forest conditions. We are engaging with States, fire associations, and non-governmental organizations in landscape level work to reduce wildfire risk. We are also increasing our work with States by maximizing use of tools authorized or amended in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (P.L. 115–141), including Good Neighbor Authority, which allows States to restore watersheds and manage forests on National Forest System lands via agreements or contracts. As of September 2018, 188 Good Neighbor agreements were established in 37 states.

Also working with States, the Forest Service designated 74.5 million acres across the National Forest System as experiencing, or at risk of experiencing, insect and disease infestations. Within these designated areas, 144 projects have been implemented under the 2014 Farm Bill Insect and Disease provisions. Forest Health Protection conducts forest surveys with State and local partners across all lands covering over 500 million acres annually. These aerial and ground surveys monitor and detect the status and movement of forest pests and diseases to characterize forest health condition and help guide forest treatment decisions. In FY 2018 the acreage treated to reduce or maintain fuel conditions and improve forest health on National Forest System and non-Federal lands was 3.4 million acres, meeting our annual target. These projects include hazardous fuels reduction, vegetation thinning, and prescribed burning.

An example of the impact of these treatments is the Mountain Home All Hands - All Lands project, a partnership with Albany County, Wyoming to create cross-boundary defensible space through hazardous fuels treatments on National Forest System lands and private landowner grants. Beetle kill affected this area significantly in the early 2000’s and proactive hazardous fuels treatments in the area included hundreds of acres of thinning and prescribed

burning to reduce wildfire risk. On June 10, 2018 the Badger Creek Fire started on the Medicine Bow-Routt National Forest two miles northwest of the community of Mountain Home, Wyoming. While evacuating 400 homes, firefighters utilized the fuel breaks created in the project area as an anchor point to engage the wildfire safely. Despite conditions driving flame lengths as high as 200 feet, the defensible space of the fuel breaks allowed ground resources to assess structures and direct effective retardant drops from air tankers. Fire behavior was quickly moderated, and contained. The interagency efforts of this project resulted in the successful protection of this community and others.

Forest Service tree and plant nurseries and their seedbanks are critical to the agency's ability to address reforestation and revegetation needs on national forests and grasslands. With 88 percent of the agency tree planting needs due to wildland fire damage, the agency plans and collects the seeds in advance of fires that might severely impact local seed sources. This ensures the agency has the right kinds of seeds (species) from the right geographic areas to grow seedlings to respond to these fires. In FY 2018, the agency reforested 183,314 acres in timber harvest areas or areas affected by severe wildfire, helping to ensure forests are able to provide all the benefits that local communities and the public depend upon.

Functioning watersheds are an integral component of landscape health, and provide clean water, aquatic habitat, recreation opportunities, and other services to local communities. National forests and grasslands contain some of the most ecologically and economically significant habitats remaining in the Nation, including 220,000 miles of fishable streams, more than 10 million acres of lakes and reservoirs, and 5 million acres of wetlands. The Forest Service selects watershed restoration and maintenance priorities using a set of 12 environmental indicators (e.g., soils, roads, forest cover, etc.) that reflect watershed condition. The percent of all watersheds on National Forest System lands that are in functioning condition, impaired function, and functioning at risk, are tracked nationally and improved through the implementation of watershed treatment projects. In FY 2018, the agency met the target of 53 percent of all watersheds on National Forest System lands in functioning condition. Treatments address restoring and enhancing streams and lake habitat, enhancing aquatic organism passage, making stream crossings less susceptible to failure after fires or floods, removing invasive species, and enhancing riparian conditions. In FY 2018 more than 3 million acres of forest and grasslands received treatments to restore watershed function and resilience, and more than 3,400 miles of stream habitat were restored or enhanced – improving habitat of listed species and recreationally-important fisheries. This work is done in coordination with other Federal agencies, Tribes, State, and non-profit partners using the latest science. For example, 35 percent of stream restoration projects were done in coordination with 162 unique partners, further leveraging public dollars and increasing impact across landscapes.

Goal 2 – Deliver Benefits to the Public

America's forests and grasslands play pivotal roles in providing a wide range of benefits to the American people. Communities thrive when forests and grasslands provide recreation opportunities and key ecosystem services such as clean air and water, fish and wildlife, recreation, forest products, minerals, livestock forage, and firewood. These natural resources contribute billions of dollars to the local and national economy and enhance the quality of life in many communities. In FY 2018, the Forest Service produced 3.187 billion board feet of timber and completed more than 268,000 forest product sales, including over 1,100 timber sale or stewardship contracts. In total, these sales of timber, firewood, Christmas trees, mushrooms, and other products had a value of just over \$227 million. In addition to meeting subsistence and personal use needs, the Forest Products program is critical to local timber-dependent economies, generating over 43,000 jobs and about \$3.2 billion of gross domestic product in the agency's most recent economic analysis.

The Forest Service works directly with communities to support local needs. For example, in FY 2018, the agency worked with States, Tribes, and non-governmental agencies to identify and protect aquatic habitat for the Pacific lamprey, a historically important fishery for western Native American Tribes. Lamprey are difficult to detect, were historically seen as a nuisance species, and were long overlooked by aquatic managers. Forest Service researchers are using environmental DNA sampling as a time-saving and cost-effective method to broadly assess habitat for Pacific Lamprey presence. This effort to delineate the distribution of individual aquatic species and its habitat is part of a broader effort to delineate the distributions of all aquatic species by national forests. The national effort to understand aquatic species distributions by sub-watersheds will speed up and improve project decisions made by the agency.

National forests and grasslands receive over 149 million visits annually for hunting, fishing, camping, hiking, and other activities. To sustain high customer satisfaction rates, the Forest Service is modernizing our online services for easier permitting and visitor planning. The Forest Service is making it easier to obtain permits online or through mobile apps and we are simplifying our permitting process for outfitters and guides, maintaining and growing strong

collaborations with partners and volunteer groups, and working to address the recreational desires of today's public, who want year-round activities on National Forest System lands.

A milestone for online improvements was the October 1, 2018 launch of the updated Recreation.gov to the public. The website services include reservation and trip planning for 100,000 individual sites and activities, and 3,500 recreation areas managed by seven Federal agencies. Improved call center services include extended hours seven days a week. Site users can provide feedback to staff through visitor reviews and online comments. The website provides information to staff on visitation rates and trends, which allows them to understand how recreation sites are being used. It couples trends with feedback provided directly from customers. Managers will have access to self-help features, allowing them to update information and descriptions, and to post alerts that are important to the public. The site also eliminates the need for local personnel to handle cash or credit cards for reservations.

The recreation program maintains over 193 million acres of scenic lands, with more than 158,000 miles of trails, 27,000 developed recreation sites, 220,000 miles of fishable streams, 122 ski areas, and over 450,000 heritage sites. The agency uses the National Visitor Use Monitoring program to measure visitor satisfaction with recreational facilities, services, and settings. In FY 2018, visitor satisfaction was 95 percent, reflecting our continued efforts to provide access to quality landscapes, offer a variety of recreation opportunities and settings, and maintain recreation facilities to acceptable standards.

Goal 3 – Apply Knowledge Globally

The Forest Service provides land managers and partners with science-based information, applications, and tools that help guide effective policies and management practices. We continue to increase our understanding of complex environmental processes, biological and physical conditions, resource uses, human and social dimensions, the economic value of the resources we manage, and the interconnectivity among these elements.

The Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) program is the Nation's foremost continuous forest census covering all 50 States. The FIA assessments also extend to the trust territories and Puerto Rico and include reports on changes in carbon budgets and forest status. In collaboration with state and local partners, the FIA Program has expanded urban forest monitoring to include 26 cities, crossing a major milestone with data collection underway in more than 25 percent of the program's proposed cities. This effort will result in a seamless reporting system that uses the existing FIA protocols to provide new and valuable information on trees in previously unmeasured areas. This data on past, current, and projected tree numbers by species; the size of trees; tree growth, mortality, and harvest removals; loss of forested lands due to disturbances, such as hurricanes and wildland fires; wood production and utilization; and forest landownership can help public and private land managers with informed decision-making.

Forest Service researchers, in collaboration with scientists from Canada and France, developed a spatially explicit index providing the first global assessment of wildfire risks to water supply. These risks include post-fire damage to watersheds, how much area is impacted, soil erosion response to heavy rains, sedimentation, and the risk of these factors over time. This framework introduces a tool for long-term monitoring of actions toward the reduction of post-fire threats to water security.

Stopping illegal wood imports at U.S. ports is an issue that the Forest Service is helping address. Wood products entering the U.S. are subject to inspection to verify legality and consistency with import documents. Specialists from USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) are often asked by U.S. Customs and Border Patrol to identify imported wood products. However, wood identification requires highly specialized expertise. To help improve APHIS capacity to accurately screen wood products that are harvested or traded illegally, the Forest Service has facilitated three wood identification trainings at U.S. ports in Miami, Los Angeles, and Seattle, for APHIS specialists from across the United States. Training sessions focused on characteristics of the *Dalbergia* (rosewood) genus. These woods are very important to the musical instrument industry in the U.S. and are regulated under the Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species. International Programs and APHIS participants also discussed strategies for better screening of violations of the Lacey Act, which bans trade of illegally sourced wood regardless of species. Forest Service scientists are contributing by evaluating chemical methods for identifying the taxonomic and geographic provenance of wood to combat illegal logging efforts. Chemical analysis is a promising "rapid screening method" for evaluating claims of geographic provenance for wood.

Forest Service Strategic Goal Indicators, FY 2017-FY 2020

Forest Service Strategic Goal Indicators	2017 Actual	2018 Target	2018 Actual	2019 Target	2020 Target
Percent of watersheds in properly functioning condition	53	53	53	52	53
Acres treated annually to sustain or restore watershed function and resilience	3,261,444	2,400,000	3,083,812	2,100,000	2,900,000
Number of watersheds moved to an improved condition class	17	19	16	14	15
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced	3,747	3,070	3,488	2,700	3,200
Communities assisted (number)	13,204	12,500	12,829	12,500	10,000
Volunteer fire departments assisted (number)	8,821	8,500	13,959	8,500	5,800
Index of wildfire risk across NFS lands	100	100	100	99	99
Acres of Nonindustrial Private Forest land being managed sustainably under forest stewardship management plans	1,404,222	1,350,000	1,771,245	1,200,000	1,300,000
Number of acres treated for native and invasive pests	859,119	674,842	924,365	718,000	598,091
Miles of passenger car roads receiving maintenance	29,685	30,000	22,904	12,000	20,000
Percentage of recreation facilities with a "Good" or "Fair" condition rating	77	74	77	60	77
Percentage of system trails that meet national quality standards	22	27	24	12	22
Percent of Nation with accessible FIA data	98	100	96	100	100
Customer satisfaction index score for R&D	76	77	77	77	77
Science Delivery Products	308	265	252	265	265
Number of volunteers and service participants caring for the land and serving people	113,316	115,000	118,598	117,000	117,000

Indicators tracked at the Forest Service Level. USDA Key Performance Indicators presented above.

This page intentionally left blank.

SPECIAL EXHIBITS**BIOMASS AND WOOD INNOVATIONS**

*Forest Service Funding for Wood Products, Wood Energy, and The Wood Education and Resource Center
(dollars in thousands)*

Activity	Budget Line Item	2018 Actual	2019 Estimate	2020 Budget
Wood Innovations Program				
Geographically Target Wood Utilization	Hazardous Fuels	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Wood Innovation Grants	Hazardous Fuels	7,850	7,850	8,450
Other Market Development (Wood Products/Wood Energy)	Hazardous Fuels	1,150	1,150	5,550
Subtotal, Wood Innovation Program		10,000	10,000	15,000
Biomass Production	Forest Products	-	-	
Bioenergy & Biobased Products Research	Research and Development	11,133	11,133	9,210
Wood Education and Resource Center (WERC)	Working Forest Lands ^a , Urban Forestry, Forest Health, National Fire Capacity ^b and Hazardous Fuels ^c	960	960	960
Subtotal Biomass Production		12,093	12,093	10,170
Total		22,093	22,093	25,170

^a Previously Forest Stewardship Program.

^b Previously State Fire Assistance.

^c A mix of funds is provided to the Wood Education and Resource Center to address hardwood industry issues related to the 35-State eastern hardwood region and to develop markets for underutilized hardwoods and softwoods in the region.

FY 2020

The Forest Service's emphasis on innovative new use of wood and wood fiber materials focuses on research and development (R&D) and post-R&D support to develop markets for trees and under-utilized woody materials, also referred to as biomass. The work planned for FY 2020 is structured around Forest Service R&D in forest-based bioeconomy (formerly known as Biomass and Bioproducts) and the Forest Service Wood Innovations Program. The agency will continue to support and develop innovations in wood utilization and practices that benefit forest management activities and rural economic development. The following describes the work to be accomplished.

Biomass Production

In FY 2020, the National Forest System will continue to provide material for biomass markets as a by-product of restoration work.

In FY 2018, the agency sold a similar level of biomass as in previous years, making around 2 million green tons (fresh cut woody material at a "green" moisture content of half water and half woody material) of biomass available for bioenergy markets. The agency expects biomass production in California to continue expanding further in FY 2020 due to State legislation (SB 859) that requires utilities to purchase a minimum amount of bioenergy from wood harvested from high fire-hazard zones.

The National Forest System will continue to work with State & Private Forestry, and Forest Service R&D to grow markets and infrastructure for biomass production and utilization across the country.

Bioeconomy Research (formerly Bioenergy and Biobased Products Research)

The agency will continue to work on developing the science and technology for innovative new use of wood and wood fibers, especially from undervalued woody biomass materials. Early stage projects include combined chemical and biological catalytic synthesis of 3-hydroxybutyrolactone (3-HBL) from glucose and electrospun activated

carbon fiber from biorefinery lignin. 3-HBL is a high-value platform chemical for commodity and specialty chemicals, including pharmaceutical applications. Biorefinery lignin can provide a cost-effective precursor for producing carbon fibers. Forest Service R&D will continue to support research projects in cellulose nanomaterial that has shown promising results from past year investments. These projects are cellulose nanocrystals as strength enhancers in concrete for panels and siding, partnering with Owens Corning on cellulose nanomaterials application as sizing agent for glass fiber in composites and cellulose nanofibril application as 100 percent-biobased binder for wood composites.

Wood Innovations Program

In 2014, the Forest Service established the Wood Innovations Program to strategically expand wood products and wood energy markets that support forest management and deliver economic and environmental benefits to communities. By providing technical assistance, funding, and high-quality data, this work helps inform business decisions. Wood Innovations Grants fund diverse stakeholders across the country, such as for-profit entities; State, local, and Tribal governments; school districts; communities; not-for-profit organizations; institutions of higher education, and special purpose districts (e.g., public utilities districts, conservation districts, etc.). The maximum for each grant is generally \$250,000 and all grantees must match at least 50 percent of the requested Federal funds. This competitive funding opportunity will continue in 2020.

Through Wood Innovations, 22 States have established Statewide Wood Energy Teams and 10 States have established Statewide Wood Utilization Teams, all designed to expand traditional and innovative wood products through cooperative agreements with the Forest Service. This funding has leveraged substantial private investment, created local jobs, supported forest health priorities, and improved local economies through conversion of certain facilities to wood energy and supporting wood products markets. These teams have been extremely effective in identifying successful opportunities in the highest priority areas of each State.

The agency continues to expand the use of wood in the commercial building sector. Engineered wood products such as cross-laminated timber (CLT) for commercial mid- to high-rise buildings are opening extensive new markets. These markets have the potential to produce significant benefits related to reducing costs for hazardous fuels reduction and forest restoration. In addition to various Wood Innovation Grants supporting the development of this sector, the Forest Service has provided funding to Woodworks, an organization which has played an invaluable role in helping architects, engineers, and developers understand how to take advantage of this significant opportunity. The agency anticipates a dramatic increase in the expansion of CLT use in commercial building construction in the United States.

Wood Education and Resource Center

The Wood Education and Resource Center (WERC) in Princeton, West Virginia was founded by legislation in 1999. WERC focuses on primary and secondary wood processing, woody biomass utilization using multidisciplinary approaches, efficient utilization of urban tree removals, and partnerships to solve forest products-related issues.

The WERC programs help maintain and improve wood industry productivity and competitiveness in a sustainable manner within the 35 States of the eastern hardwood region. Viable wood products markets enable sustainable forest management on private, State, Tribal, and Federal lands.

Past Performance

The Forest Service has a long history of success in encouraging the expansion of wood products and wood energy markets, and continues to support this expansion. Selected accomplishments include the following:

- In FY 2018, Forest Service awarded over \$7.8 million in Wood Innovation Grants to expand wood products and wood energy markets to support the management of National Forest System (NFS) lands and other lands with significant forest restoration needs, especially those with elevated hazardous fuels reduction needs. This funding supports traditional wood utilization projects, promotes using wood as a construction material in commercial buildings, and expands wood energy markets. These Federal funds leveraged over \$13 million in partner investments.
- The WERC plays a critical role in helping forest-related businesses thrive and helping support working forests by maintaining a forest industry infrastructure. In FY 2018, WERC hosted numerous workshops and webinars primarily for industry, provided wood energy technical assistance to more than 30 facility owners interested in installing a wood energy system or in improving the performance of an existing wood energy system, and administered key portions of the national Wood Innovations Grants program.

- In FY 2018, the agency produced 2.02 million green tons of biomass from NFS lands for use in bioenergy production.

For FY 2018, P³Nano, a public-private partnership promoting the development and use of wood-based nanomaterials for commercial products, will provide funding for renewal research of previously funded projects. Six of the seven previously funded investigators submitted proposals to continue their research and three of the six proposals were selected to receive renewal funding.

The Waste-to-Wisdom project was completed in December of 2017 with a final report released in March 2018. The purpose of this project was to assess the production of bioenergy products for forest residues. The assessment included evaluating the production of feedstock from forest residues, production of biochar, briquette and torrefied wood from the forest-based feedstock and economics of producing these energy products from forest residues. The project team consisted of Forest Service scientists from several research stations, academic researchers, business professionals and land managers.

2018 Farm Bill

The 2018 Farm Bill authorizes performance-driven research and development, education, and technical assistance for the purpose of facilitating the use of innovative wood products, such as cross-laminated timber and other mass timber products, in wood building construction in the United States. It codifies the Wood Innovations Grants and reauthorizes and amends the Community Wood Energy and Wood Innovation Program.

CALIFORNIA TREE MORTALITY

Background

This exhibit is not required by Congressional direction but is included to increase awareness of the tree mortality issue, which has affected California the most thus far, but is spreading to other States.

Overview

California experienced five consecutive years of drought between 2011-2015, which, coupled with dense forest conditions, rising temperatures, and elevated bark beetle activity, resulted in over 129 million dead trees on 8.9 million acres across all land ownerships through 2017. Tree mortality on this unprecedented scale degrades overall forest health and the services and products national forests provide, adversely effects local economies, and increases risks to public and employee health and safety. The high numbers of dead and dying trees of this magnitude also elevates the risk of wildfire and complicates safe and effective fire suppression.

Despite increased precipitation in 2016-2017, trees continued to die throughout 2017 and 2018. Statewide, the average precipitation for 2017-2018 was 75 percent of normal, and as low as 40 percent of normal in Southern California. Trees across the State remain stressed with increasing dead and down fuels.

Background

The central and southern Sierra Nevada was the hardest hit during the drought as 96 million of the 129 million dead trees are located in Placer, El Dorado, Amador, Calaveras, Tuolumne, Mariposa, Madera, Fresno, Tulare, and Kern Counties. Tree mortality was most severe in the southern Sierra Nevada, with up to 80 to 100 percent tree die-off in some of the ponderosa pine and mixed conifer stands.

On National Forest System (NFS) lands, the highest levels of mortality have been in the Stanislaus, Sierra, and Sequoia National Forests. The Tahoe, Eldorado and Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit have also been affected to a lesser extent. There are approximately 66 million dead trees on 2.4 million acres on the Sequoia, Sierra, Stanislaus, Eldorado, and Tahoe National Forests and the Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit.

In 2018, Governor Brown expanded the Statewide Tree Mortality Task Force's mission to include all forest health issues. The new Forest Management Task Force, comprised of over 80 State and Federal agencies, local governments, utility companies, and other stakeholders, is continuing its efforts on tree mortality but is also addressing forest management issues, such as wood products utilization, regulatory barriers, outreach to landowners, forest restoration, and prescribed fire. The Forest Service is an active member of this task force.

Agency Priorities

The magnitude of tree mortality requires the agency to prioritize treatments. The Pacific Southwest Region initially developed a triage approach in which the first priority is removing dead and dying trees to help protect the public and employees from falling trees and reduce wildfire risk in high hazard areas near communities and recreation sites, along roads, trails, and utility corridors. The second concurrent priority addresses forest density by focusing on forest thinning and hazardous fuels reduction. The third phase will incorporate restoration activities in the tree mortality areas. This tree mortality response is a long-term issue that will likely extend for more than 10 years.

Agency Actions

1. Accomplishments as of October 12, 2018, on the six central and southern Sierra Nevada National Forests:

Cumulative MBF ^a Felled	336,668
Acres Treated	65,973
Acres in Progress	96,632
Acres Re-treated	15,600

^a MBF = 1,000 board feet

2. Hazard mitigation completed on values at risk:
 - 163 communities with Hazard Tree Mitigation
 - 1,136 miles of roads
 - 126 miles of powerlines

- 363 recreation sites
 - 89 miles of trail
3. Dead trees can be used for processing at forest product or biomass power facilities. The agency is working with facility operators to identify biomass opportunities on NFS lands. Seven bioenergy contracts authorized by the California Public Utilities Commission are required to use approximately 700,000 Bone Dry Tons (BDTs) in 2018 from mostly tree mortality High Hazard Zones, and over one million BDTs from 2019 through 2021. This volume will come from Federal, State and private lands. Decking and transportation costs from NFS lands that are further away from these facilities may be an issue long term.

Historic and Current Funding

1. From FY 2016 through FY 2018, the Forest Service reprioritized \$124 million to address hazard tree mitigation around communities, recreation sites, along roads, trails, utility corridors, and other values at risk. This includes forest operating funds of more than \$15.7 million and an additional \$10 million reprioritized from within the agency for tree mortality work in California.
2. The Forest Service has invested over \$36.4 million in grants in California since 2004 to help diversify wood and biomass markets.
3. Approximately 10.7 million acres of NFS lands in Region 5 have been designated for Insect and Disease treatment under the 2014 Farm Bill; since 2014, 45 percent of NFS lands in California have been designated as Farm Bill watersheds.
4. The Forest Service completed Good Neighbor Authority agreements with the California State Natural Resources Department and the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE).

CHIEF’S RESERVE FUND**Background**

This exhibit is required by P.L. 109-54, House Report 109-80, page 151, Administrative Provisions, which directed:

“The Committee also requests that future budget justification displays on this fund include a complete presentation of spending from the fund during the most recent complete fiscal year, with a brief explanation why the uses were indeed important, unanticipated, and appropriate.”

Overview

The Chief’s Reserve Fund (CRF) is managed by the Chief’s Office to fund emergencies or unforeseen events that occur throughout the fiscal year. This reserve fund allows units to respond quickly to unplanned urgent work without impacting the planned program of work.

FY 2018 Program

At the Chief’s discretion, funds from this reserve fund are available for unplanned and/or emergency circumstances. Requests are evaluated against criteria including the urgent nature of the event, relevance of proposed use to priorities, other funding source considerations, and risks from being unfunded. Requests must be for work or projects exceeding \$25,000. Initial fund mixes are determined at the beginning of the fiscal year, but may be remixed during the year to meet unanticipated needs. Funds are only spent in accordance with the purposes for which they were appropriated.

FY 2017 to FY 2020 Funding (dollars in thousands)

FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Estimate	FY 2020 Budget
\$6,429	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000

Past Performance

In FY 2018, the CRF allocation was reduced to increase availability of funding as a part of initial allocations, which included funding for national priorities identified by agency leadership. This strategy is consistent with the leadership commitment to identify priorities early and provide authority to support prompt obligation of balances.

A reduced amount, \$1.75 million, was held in the CRF to support unplanned projects and provide additional funding for others. There were no projects or initiatives funded by the Chief’s Reserve Fund in FY 2018. Unused funds are distributed to the Regions, Stations, and Northeastern Area as carryover in the following year.

CRITERIA FOR ALLOCATING FUNDING FOR RECREATION ACCESS

Background

This exhibit responds to a Congressional Directive from Senate Report 114-281:

“The Committee believes increasing access to our public lands is important and provides funding to all four land management agencies, the Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, Forest Service, and the Fish and Wildlife Service, to complete projects that enhance access to public lands for hunting, fishing, and other recreational activities. The Committee expects recreational access projects to be selected based on their role in meeting key recreation needs and the agencies should consider all potential projects rather than limit consideration only to projects included on the fiscal year 2017 Land and Water Conservation Fund discretionary and mandatory lists. The Committee strongly encourages the land management agencies to work with their respective regions, State offices, and/or management units to identify projects not on the submitted lists to ensure other recreational access projects are appropriately considered for funding. Further, the agencies are again directed to include in future budget justifications an explanation of the process and criteria used for allocating funds for recreational access.”

Overview

Land Acquisition funds are used to secure access for the American public to their Federal lands for a variety of recreational purposes. The agency uses funding to meet public recreation access needs, such as large, intact areas for recreation, by working with willing landowners to secure rights-of-way, easements, or fee simple lands that provide or improve public access to existing public lands.

While collectively over 90 percent of Land Acquisition funding supports projects that will provide public access, the Forest Service sets aside separate funding, totaling \$4.7 million in FY 2018, for priority recreational access projects.

FY 2020 Criteria

The Forest Service prioritizes land acquisitions that have the broad support of stakeholders, local officials, and others at the local level who want to remove barriers to public access and attract more visitors to recreate in a safe, accessible environment.

The agency evaluates proposed recreational access tracts for Land and Water Conservation Fund funding based on the following criteria:

- How does the acquisition solve a specific access problem or overcome a barrier to access?
- What is the size and configuration of the tract relative to the National Forest System (NFS) lands around it? How much of the tract borders existing NFS or other publicly accessible lands?
- What types of recreational access would the land provide? Hunting, fishing, hiking, other?
- Has the public indicated that more or improved access is needed in this area?
- What is the level of local support for the acquisition?

Selected Examples of Recent Progress

In FY 2018 the agency maintained and opened public access across the country. Examples of 2018 projects include:

Bitterroot Trails Tract, Bitterroot National Forest, Montana: The Bitterroot National Forest recently acquired 120 acres within the Bass Creek recreation area, the second most popular recreation destination on the forest. This low elevation system of trails provides year-round recreational use and is of primary importance to the Back Country Horsemen who start conditioning their horses on these trails in the spring before their summer wilderness trail maintenance trips. This acquisition had substantial local support as evidenced by a 50 percent funding match of \$128,000 coming from the following groups: Back Country Horsemen, Montana Fish and Wildlife Conservation Trust, Mule Deer Foundation, National Wild Turkey Federation, and the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation.

Divided Mountain, George Washington and Jefferson National Forests, Virginia: The 187-acre Divided Mountain acquisition will provide additional public road access into the Cherokee National Forest at the Tennessee/Virginia border and additional access to the 3,682-acre Pond Mountain Game Lands in North Carolina. The public uses these lands for hunting, fishing, horseback riding, hiking, and cross-country skiing. The parcel connects to the Rogers Ridge Scenic Area; the Virginia Creeper National Recreation Trail; the Mount Rogers National Recreation Area; Lewis Fork Wilderness; and Grayson Highlands State Park, all in Virginia.

COST POOL TOTALS (BOTH DIRECT AND INDIRECT)**Background**

This exhibit is required by P.L. 107-63, 115 Stat. 452, as follows:

“The Forest Service shall fund indirect expenses, that are expenses not directly related to specific programs or to the accomplishment of specific work on-the-ground, from any funds available to the Forest Service: Provided, that the Forest Service shall implement and adhere to the definitions of indirect expenditures established pursuant to Public Law 105–277 on a nationwide basis without flexibility for modification by any organizational level except the Washington Office, and when changed by the Washington Office, such changes in definition shall be reported in budget requests submitted by the Forest Service: Provided further, that the Forest Service shall provide in all future budget justifications, planned indirect expenditures in accordance with the definitions, summarized and displayed to the Regional, Station, Area, and detached unit office level. The justification shall display the estimated source and amount of indirect expenditures, by expanded budget line item, of funds in the agency’s annual budget justification. The display shall include appropriated funds and the Knutson-Vandenberg, Brush Disposal, Cooperative Work-Other, and Salvage Sale funds. Changes between estimated and actual indirect expenditures shall be reported in subsequent budget justifications.”

Overview

The Forest Service receives appropriations by program and does not receive a general administration or management appropriation. Cost pools are not a source for funding but are a cost allocation mechanism to charge expenses that cannot reasonably be charged directly to a single program such as line officers’ salaries and expenses, (e.g. District Rangers), leases, utilities, telephones, administrative support, information technology, human resources, computers, and other common services. The cost pools are designed to maintain accurate reporting of the true costs per program, by having each program contribute into the cost pools an amount based on its share of indirect, support, and common services charges.

In addition to being a cost allocation mechanism, 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 and manage support, indirect, and direct costs at different levels of the organization. A description of these pools and their associated costs are listed below.

Cost Pool 1 - General Management

- Employee salaries, benefits and related costs for line officers, union officials, civil rights positions, and safety officers.

Cost Pool 2 - Direct Project Approved Activities

- Employee 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, Resource Advisory Council administration, and Grey Towers.

Cost Pool 3 - Legislative and Public Communications

- Employee salaries, benefits, and related costs for public affairs, and legislative liaison positions.

Cost Pool 4 - Ongoing Business Services

- Employee salaries, benefits, and related costs for business operations activities which include budget, finance, acquisition, human resource management, procurement, grants and agreements, general receptionists, and information systems management positions.

Cost Pool 5 - Common Services

- Leases, utilities, corporate communications, office equipment, supplies, radios, and corporate computer related expenses for all employees.

Other Pooled Costs

The terms cost pool 6 and cost pool 7 have been previously used to describe the pooled costs for Office of Workers’ Compensation Programs (OWCP) and Unemployment Compensation Insurance (UCI) respectively. OWCP and UCI do not assess Forest Service programs but are for identifying funds for payments required by the Department of Labor. Unlike cost pools 1 through 5, these costs are charged directly to a program and then pooled to make required

payments out of a single BLI. These pooled costs are used as methods of payment, and are not mechanisms to allocate costs.

Cost Allocations

The Forest Service allocates indirect and direct pool costs among programs through the cost allocation process, which assesses each Forest Service budget line item a certain percentage of total cost pool expenses. Cost pools are generally allocated using direct labor hours (DLH). DLH are converted to FTEs; for 2017, 1 FTE = 2,096 DLHs (the DLH number varies depending on the year). For cost pools 1 to 4, DLHs are used for all employees charging to direct costs (all employees include those holding permanent, temporary, intermittent, and other types of positions).

This approach for Cost Pools 1 to 4 is used because these costs generally reflect the entire organization. For Cost Pools 5, only permanent employees DLHs are used, because these costs (rent, communication, utilities, etc.) are driven primarily by the need to support the permanent workforce. Because of their nature, the FTEs associated with supplemental, transfer, and emergency funds are dropped from the cost pools and are not used in calculating indirect costs.

FY 2020 Program Changes

FY 2017 to FY 2020 Cost Pool (1-5) Assessments (dollars in thousands)

Budget Line Item	2017 Actual	2018 Actual	2019 Estimate	2020 Budget
Cost Pool Assessment	\$954,645	\$942,920	\$947,430	\$861,000
Percent of Total Forest Service Budget	15.7%	14.8%	15.3%	16.6%

Forest Service Cost Pool Exhibits

For an estimate of FY 2020 Total Cost Pool 1-5 Assessments by Budget Line Item, see Exhibit 1.

For a comparison of FY 2017 and FY 2018 Actual Cost Pool 1-5 Assessments and FY 2019 Estimated Cost Pool 1-5 Assessments by Budget Line Item, see Exhibit 2.

For a display of Cost Pool Actuals for FY 2017 and FY 2018 by Pool and Region, see Exhibit 3.

Exhibit 1. Estimate of FY 2020 Total Cost Pool 1-5 Assessments by Budget Line Item (dollars in thousands)

Budget Line Item	FY 2020 President's Budget	Estimated Total Cost Pool Assessments by BLI	Cost Pool Assessments as Percent of BLI	Assessed as Percent of Total Cost Pools
Forest and Rangeland Research	\$177,500	\$37,275	21.1%	4.3%
Forest Inventory and Analysis	77,000		0.0%	0.0%
Total Research.....	254,500	37,275	21.1%	4.3%
Forest Health Fed Lands	51,495	9,527	18.5%	1.1%
Forest Health Coop Lands.....	34,376	2,527	7.4%	0.3%
Working Forest Lands.....	19,475	1,618	8.3%	0.2%
Forest Legacy.....	-	-	-	-
Urban and Community Forestry.....	-	-	-	-
International Forestry	-	-	-	-
National Fire Capacity	65,930	1,818	-	0.2%
Total State and Private Forestry.....	171,276	15,490	9%	1.8%
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration.....	-	-	-	-
Land Mgmt Planning, Assess & Monitoring.....	179,263	31,507	17.1%	3.7%
Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	257,848	77,278	32.2%	9.0%
Wildlife & Fisheries Habitat Management.....	136,430	32,780	24.0%	3.8%
Hazardous Fuels.....	450,000	68,739	15.3%	8.0%
Grazing Management	56,856	14,456	25.4%	1.7%
Forest Products.....	375,000	94,421	25.2%	11.0%
Vegetation & Watershed Management	180,000	37,815	21.0%	4.4%
Minerals and Geology Management	74,200	15,365	20.7%	1.8%
Land Use Authorization and Access	74,000	16,183	21.9%	1.9%
Law Enforcement Operations.....	129,153	16,365	12.7%	1.9%
Total National Forest System.....	1,912,750	404,909	21.2%	47.0%
Preparedness	1,339,620	261,324	19.5%	30.4%
Suppression.....	1,011,000	96,370	9.5%	11.2%
Total Wildland Fire Management	2,350,620	357,694	15.2%	41.5%
Facilities.....	151,000	2,333	1.5%	0.3%
Roads	218,000	14,939	6.9%	1.7%
Trails.....	65,000	2,521	3.9%	0.3%
Legacy Roads & Trails.....	-	-	-	-
Total Capital Improvement & Maintenance	434,000	19,793	4.6%	2.3%
Land Acquisition.....	-	-	-	-
Total Land Acquisition	-	-	-	-
Brush Disposal.....	8,000	1,914	23.9%	0.2%
Timber Salvage Sales.....	38,000	8,613	22.7%	1.0%
Cooperative Work, Knutson-Vandenburg Trust Fund	41,766	9,570	22.9%	1.1%
Reforestation Trust Fund.....	23,641	5,742	24.3%	0.7%
Total Permanent and Trust Funds	111,407	25,839	23.2%	3.0%
Total Assessed BLI's.....	5,157,553	861,000	16.7%	100%
TOTAL FOREST SERVICE.....	\$5,072,496	\$861,000	17.0%	100%

Only includes appropriations (BLIs) which will be assessed for cost pools 1-5 in FY 2020.

Supplemental, emergency, transfer, or Payments to States funds are not assessed for cost pools 1-5.

BD/KV/SSF budget amounts based upon FY 2019 RSA estimated obligation data.

Exhibit 2. Comparison of FY 2017 and FY 2018 Actual Total Cost Pool Assessments 1-5 and FY 2019 Estimated Cost Pool 1-5 Assessments by Budget Line Item (dollars in thousands)

Fund	Prog	FY 2017 Actual Cost Pools 1-5	Percent of Total FS Cost Pools 1-5	FY 2018 Actual Cost Pools 1-5	Percent of Total FS Cost Pools 1-5	FY 2019 Planning Budget	Estimated Cost Pools 1-5	Cost Pools as a Percent of BLI	Percent of Total FS Cost Pools 1-5
Forest and Rangeland Research .	FRRE	\$29,240	3.1%	\$28,881	3.0%	\$220,000	\$29,019	13.2%	3.1%
Forest & Rangeland Research – FIA.....	FRFI	9,901	1.0%	9,779	1.0%	77,000	9,826	12.8%	1.0%
Total Research.....		39,140	4.1%	38,660	4.0%	297,000	38,845	13.2%	4.1%
Forest Health Fed Lands	SPFH	10,501	1.1%	10,372	1.1%	55,500	10,422	18.8%	1.1%
Forest Health Coop Lands.....	SPCH	2,864	0.3%	2,829	0.3%	41,000	2,842	6.9%	0.3%
Working Forest Lands.....	SPST	1,909	0.2%	1,886	0.2%	20,500	1,895	9.2%	0.2%
Forest Legacy	LGCY	-	-	-	-	60,625	-	-	-
Forest Legacy Program - Prog Admin	LGPA	955	0.1%	943	0.1%	6,400	947	14.8%	0.1%
Urban and Community Forestry.	SPUF	1,909	0.2%	1,886	0.2%	28,500	1,895	6.6%	0.2%
International Forestry	SPIF	955	0.1%	943	0.1%	9,000	947	10.5%	0.1%
National Fire Capacity	SPCF	-	0.0%	1,886	0.2%	\$80,000	1,895	2.4%	0.2%
Total State & Priv. Forestry.		19,093	2.0%	20,744	2.2%	301,525	20,844	6.9%	2.2%
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration.....	CFLN	9,546	1.0%	9,429	1.0%	40,000	9,474	23.7%	1.0%
Land Management Plan, Assessment & Monitor	NFMP	38,186	4.0%	37,717	4.0%	179,263	37,897	21.1%	4.0%
Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	NFRW	81,145	8.5%	80,148	8.4%	257,848	80,532	31.2%	8.6%
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	NFWF	29,594	3.1%	33,686	3.5%	136,430	33,847	24.8%	3.6%
Hazardous Fuels.....	NFHF	-	-	71,292	7.5%	415,694	71,633	17.2%	7.6%
Grazing Management.....	NFRG	16,229	1.7%	16,030	1.7%	56,856	16,106	28.3%	1.7%
Forest Products.....	NFTM	89,737	9.4%	97,928	10.3%	366,000	98,397	26.9%	10.5%
Vegetation and Watershed Management	NFVW	32,458	3.4%	39,220	4.1%	180,000	39,407	21.9%	4.2%
Integrated Resource Restoration	NFRR	26,730	2.8%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minerals and Geology Management	NFMG	17,184	1.8%	\$16,973	1.8%	74,200	17,054	23.0%	1.8%
Landownership Management	NFLM	19,093	2.0%	18,858	2.0%	74,000	18,949	25.6%	2.0%
Law Enforcement Operations.....	NFLE	17,184	1.8%	16,973	1.8%	129,153	17,054	13.2%	1.8%
Total Nat. Forest System		377,085	39.5%	438,254	45.9%	1,909,444	430,875	22.6%	45.9%
Preparedness	WFPR	242,480	25.4%	239,502	25.1%	1,339,620	341,075	25.5%	36.4%
Suppression.....	WFSU	101,192	10.6%	99,950	10.5%	1,665,000	-	-	-
Hazardous Fuels Management ...	WFHF	68,734	7.2%	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Fire Capacity	WFCF	1,909	0.2%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Wildland Fire Mgmt ...		414,316	43.4%	339,451	35.6%	3,004,620	341,075	11.4%	36.4%
Facilities.....	CMFC	15,274	1.6%	15,087	1.6%	151,000	15,159	10.0%	1.6%
Roads	CMRD	36,277	3.8%	40,750	4.3%	218,000	\$36,002	16.5%	3.8%
Trails	CMTL	22,911	2.4%	22,630	2.4%	80,000	22,738	28.4%	2.4%
Legacy Roads and Trails	CMLG	2,864	0.3%	-	-	-	4,942	-	0.5%
Total Capital Improve & Maint.....		77,326	8.1%	78,466	8.2%	449,000	78,842	17.6%	8.4%
Land Acquisition - Acq Mgmt ...	LAAM	1,909	0.2%	1,886	0.2%	7,352	1,895	25.8%	0.2%

2020 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOREST SERVICE

Fund	Prog	FY 2017 Actual Cost Pools 1-5	Percent of Total FS Cost Pools 1-5	FY 2018 Actual Cost Pools 1-5	Percent of Total FS Cost Pools 1-5	FY 2019 Planning Budget	Estimated Cost Pools 1-5	Cost Pools as a Percent of BLI	Percent of Total FS Cost Pools 1-5
Land Acquisition.....	LALW	-	-	-	-	56,985	-	-	-
Total Land Acquisition		1,909	0.2%	1,886	0.2%	7,352	1,895	25.8%	0.2%
Brush Disposal	BDBD	1,909	0.2%	1,886	0.2%	12,048	895	7.4%	0.1%
Timber Salvage Sales	SSSS	8,592	0.9%	8,486	0.9%	31,364	8,677	27.7%	0.9%
Coop Work, Knutson- Vandenburg Trust	CWKV	9,546	1.0%	9,429	1.0%	69,738	9,974	14.3%	1.1%
Reforestation Trust Fund.....	RTRT	5,728	0.6%	5,658	0.6%	30,000	6,035	20.1%	0.6%
Total Permanent and Trust Funds		25,775	2.7%	25,459	2.7%	143,150	25,581	17.9%	2.7%
Total Assessed BLI's.....		954,645	100%	942,920	100%	6,112,091	937,956	100%	100%
TOTAL FOREST SERVICE		954,645	100%	942,920	100%	5,580,940	937,956	100%	100%

Only includes appropriations (BLIs) which were assessed for cost pools 1-5.

Supplemental, emergency, transfer, or Payments to States funds are not assessed for cost pools 1-5.

Displays BLI's after transfers for the Integrated Resource Restoration pilot.

BD/KV/SSF budget amounts based upon FY 2019 RSA estimated obligation data.

Exhibit 3. Cost Pool Expenditures for FY 2017 and FY 2018 by Pool and Region (dollars in thousands)

Cost Pool		FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Cost Pool 1	General Management	\$161,720	\$165,039	\$165,024
Cost Pool 2	Direct Project Approved Activities	12,745	12,671	12,426
Cost Pool 3	Legislative and Public Communications	33,233	34,145	33,299
Cost Pool 4	Ongoing Business Services	354,833	359,522	351,244
Cost Pool 5	Common Services.....	392,834	383,269	380,927
Total Cost Pool Expenditures		955,365	954,645	942,920

Region/Station/Area		FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Region 1	Northern	\$39,778	\$39,331	\$39,344
Region 2	Rocky Mountain.....	34,886	34,899	35,620
Region 3	Southwestern	39,138	38,988	39,239
Region 4	Intermountain	38,446	38,268	38,582
Region 5	Pacific Southwest	58,091	57,260	57,469
Region 6	Pacific Northwest	68,000	67,692	68,690
Region 8	Southern	42,505	41,609	43,081
Region 9	Eastern.....	36,596	36,420	38,203
Region 10	Alaska.....	15,983	15,728	15,620
Region 11	Forest Products Lab.....	20	33	39
Region 12	International Institute of Tropical Forestry.....	1,239	1,270	1,438
Region 13	Washington Office-HQ	77,734	82,700	80,054
Region 14	Chief's Reserve	-	-	-
Region 15	National Operations.....	142,926	141,325	142,909
Region 17	Accounting Adjustments	-	-	-
Region 22	Rocky Mountain Research Station	78	109	112
Region 24	Northern Research Station.....	642	859	923
Region 25	Central Business Services.....	358,036	357,188	340,455
Region 26	Pacific Northwest Research Station.....	292	118	241
Region 27	Pacific Southwest Research Station.....	26	23	32
Region 33	Southern Research Station.....	112	84	85
Region 42	Northeastern Area.....	837	741	784
Total Cost Pool Expenditures		\$955,365	\$954,645	\$942,920

EQUAL ACCESS TO JUSTICE ACT

Background

This special exhibit is included to address requirements of House Report 112-151 page 8; Conference Report 112-331, page 1046, which directed:

“Equal Access to Justice Act (EAJA) Fee Payments - The Committee has learned that the Forest Service does not comprehensively track EAJA fee payments, identify the funds used to pay EAJA fees, nor routinely make this information publicly available. Accordingly, the Committee directs the Forest Service to provide to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations and make publicly available, and with each agency’s annual budget submission thereafter, the following information: detailed reports on the amount of program funds used; the names of the fee recipients; the names of the Federal judges; the disposition of the applications (including any appeals of action taken on the applications); and the hourly rates of attorneys and expert witnesses stated in the applications that was awarded, for all EAJA fee payments awarded as a result of litigation against the Forest Service, or their respective employees. The report shall also include the information listed above for litigation relating to the Endangered Species Act and the amounts, outside of EAJA awards, paid in settlement for all litigation, regardless of the statute litigated.”

Overview

The Equal Access to Justice Act was enacted in 1980 to provide individuals, small businesses, and non-profit organizations with the means to ensure Federal agencies make their decisions transparent and in accordance with law. Since 2009, the Forest Service has tracked the payment of both EAJA and other attorney’s fees.

FY 2011 through FY 2018 Funding and Reporting

In FY 2012, the Forest Service provided EAJA information to the Government Accountability Office (GAO), in response to a request, on EAJA case names and docket/court number, the name of the award recipient, the amount of program funds used, and dates paid. The final EAJA report to Congress is available on the internet at the following link:

http://www.fs.fed.us/aboutus/budget/requests/7105962_Equal%20Access%20to%20Justice%20Act_Letters%20and%20Report.pdf

Subsequent EAJA information is reported the Equal Access to Justice Act Statistics table listed below.

The Forest Service does not track and therefore cannot report on the following information:

- the Federal judges making the awards,
- the disposition of the applications for EAJA fees (including any appeals of action taken on the applications), and
- the hourly rates of the attorneys and expert witnesses stated in the applications for which an award was made.

Forest Service Equal Access to Justice Act Statistics for FY 2011 through FY 2018

Date Rec	Docket, Court	Case	Project Name	Vendor Name	Date Certified	Program	Amount
12/21/2010	CV 1:09-cv-00003-JWS, D. AK	Tongass Conservation Society, Sierra Club v. Forrest Cole Tongass NF, USFS, USDA	Orion North Reoffer timber sale, Tongass NF	Earthjustice	12/28/2010	Forest Products	\$53,000
1/13/2011	08-01185-MHP, D. N Cal	California Resources Agency v. USDA	Inventoried Roadless Areas, CA NFs	Earthjustice	2/9/2011	Land Management Planning	250,000
3/10/2011	CV-04-127-M-DWM, D. Mont	Native Ecosystems Inc. v. Tidwell	Grazing Permits, Beaverhead-Deerlodge NF	Alliance for the Wild Rockies	3/11/2011	Grazing Management	85,000
3/11/2011	08-01927 CW, D. N Cal	Citizens for Better Forestry v. USDA	National Forest Management Act	Western Environmental Law Center	3/17/2011	Land Management Planning	170,047
3/11/2011	08-01927 CW, D. N Cal	Citizens for Better Forestry v. USDA	National Forest Management Act	Earthjustice	3/17/2011	Land Management Planning	251,312
4/6/2011	10-cv-01514-JDB	Public Employees for Environmental Responsibility v. USDA, USFS	Cost Pools	Public Employees for Environmental Responsibility	4/8/2011	Cost Pools	1,848
4/25/2011	CV 08-43-M-DWM	Forest Service Employees for Environmental Ethics v. USFS and National Marine Fisheries Service	Fish and Wildlife Service. Forum on Wildland Urban inter. Attorney Fees only.	Bechtold Law Firm PLLC	4/25/2011	Wildland Fire Suppression	95,000
5/2/2011	CV 07-1043-JB-ACT, D. NM	Wildearth Guardians v. USFS, New Mexico Cattle Growers Association	Livestock grazing, Gila NF	Wildearth Guardians	5/12/2011	Grazing Management	27,500
5/25/2011	CV 09-164-N-EJL, D. ID	The Lands Council v. Leslie Weldon Region 1, Ranotta MaNair Idaho Panhandle NF, USFS	Bussel 484, Idaho Panhandle NF	Public Interest Defense	6/9/2011	Forest Products	50,064
5/26/2011	5:08-CV-00091-TBR	Forest Service Employees for Environmental Ethics v. USFS	Continued Maintenance of Open Lands, Land Between the Lakes	Bechtold Law Firm PLLC	5/26/2011	Land Between the Lakes Management Fund	29,400
6/13/2011	09-cv-00160-DWM	Alliance for the Wild Rockies v. Paul Bradford Kootenai NF	Grizzly Vegetation and Transportation Management Project	Public Interest Defense	6/16/2011	Timber Salvage Sales	28,000
6/20/2011	05-107M (DWM)	Rock Creek Alliance v. USFS	2001 EIS	Western Mining Action Project	6/22/2011	Minerals & Geology Management	186,500
7/25/2011	08-1067-JCC	Conservation Northwest v. Harris Sherman and D.R. Johnson Lumber Co.	EIS Survey and Manage Mitigation Measure Standards and Guidelines, 2007 Supplement	Western Environmental Law Center	7/27/2011	Forest Products	155,555
9/8/2011	CV F 09-392 LJO	Sequoia Forestkeeper v. USFS	Special Use Permit to Robert Sellers and Quarter Circle Five Ranch	Paul Hastings LLP	9/13/2011	Landownership Management	74,640
9/8/2011	CV F 09-392 LJO	Sequoia Forestkeeper v. USFS	Special Use Permit to Robert Sellers and Quarter Circle Five Ranch	Rene Voss	9/13/2011	Landownership Management	13,800
2011 Subtotal							1,471,666

2020 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOREST SERVICE

Date Rec	Docket, Court	Case	Project Name	Vendor Name	Date Certified	Program	Amount
10/6/2011	10-cv-01514-JDB	Public Employees for Environmental Responsibility v. USDA, USFS	56 RPM Equal Access to Justice (PD)	Public Employees for Environmental Responsibility	10/11/2011	Cost Pools	\$1,848
1/27/2012	10-cv-6337-TC	Cascadia Wildlands v. USFS	56 RPM Equal Access to Justice (PD)	Daniel Kruse	1/30/2012	Forest Products	56,500
2/15/2012	2:10-cv-02830-WBS	Center for Biological Diversity v. Mike Crawley, USFS	Motor vehicle use on Bridgeport Ranger District	Center for Biological Diversity	2/16/2012	Roads	9,000
3/6/2012	CV 09-107-M	Alliance for the Wild Rockies v. Leslie Weldon, USFS	Rat Creek Salvage	Western Environmental Law Center	3/6/2012	Integrated Resource Restoration	53,000
5/29/2012	CV 07-39-M-DWM	Montana Wilderness Association v. Vicki Christiansen, USFS	NFRW11 MWSA EAJA FEES 2012 & CMTL11 MWA EAJA BILL	Earthjustice	6/4/2012	Recreation, Wilderness, & Wild and Scenic Rivers	137,000
6/14/2012	CV 08-92-DWM	Native Ecosystems Council and Alliance for the Wild Rockies. Smith Creek	Creek Vegetation Treatment	Bechtold Law Firm	6/19/2012	Integrated Resource Restoration	48,489
7/5/2012	3:09-CV-03048	Wilderness Society v. US DOI	West-Wide Energy Corridors	Earthjustice	7/5/2012	Landownership Management	10,000
8/8/2012	10-CV-00026	Idaho Conservation League and The Wilderness Society v. Frank Guzman and USFS	Travel Management Plan for the Salmo-Challis NF	Earthjustice	8/10/2012	Integrated Resource Restoration	90,000
8/22/2012	11-VC-830-RCC	Defenders of Wildlife v. USFS	Hardshell Project	Defenders of Wildlife	8/28/2012	Minerals and Geology Management	10,500
9/18/2012	09-CV-131 CW	Sierra Club v. USFS	Ogden Ranger District's Motorized Travel Plan	Western Wildlife Conservancy	9/18/2012	Recreation, Wilderness, & Wild and Scenic Rivers	69,027
2012 Subtotal							485,364

Date Rec	Docket, Court	Case	Project Name	Vendor Name	Date Certified	Program	Amount
10/11/2012	No.10-2039-WHA	CV-10-2039	Orleans Community Fuels Reduction (OCFR) & Forest Health	Marianne Dugan	10/11/2012	Hazardous Fuels	\$30,000
1/7/2013	CV-11-125-M-DWM	Friends of the Wild SWAN	Colt Summit NEPA Litigation	Western Environmental Law	1/18/2013	Land Management Planning	40,000
2/12/2013	12-CV-286-BLW	Advocates for the West Inc.	Grazing Management	Advocates for the West Inc.	2/12/2013	Wildlife & Fish Management	52,000
2/28/2013	CV-01477-GEB-CMK	Californians for Alternatives to Toxics	Paiute Cutthroat Trout Restoration	Western Environmental Law	3/1/2013	Wildlife & Fish Management	8,000
2/28/2013	CV 11-99-M-DWM	Native Ecosystems	Integrated Resource Restoration	Rebecca Smith	3/1/2013	Wildlife & Fish Management	33,279
2/28/2013	CV 11-99-M-DWM	Native Ecosystems	Integrated Resource Restoration	Tim Berchtold	3/1/2013	Wildlife & Fish Management	13,598
3/1/2013	CV-1212-CL	Oregon Natural Desert Assoc.	Environment & Natural Resources	Advocates for the West Inc.	3/1/2013	Wildlife & Fish Management	137,000
5/9/2013	CV-00048-WJM	National Ski Areas Assn. Inc.	Natural Resources & Environment	Ducker Montgomery Lewis /Bess,	5/9/2013	Recreation, Wilderness, & Wild and	125,000

2020 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOREST SERVICE

Date Rec	Docket, Court	Case	Project Name	Vendor Name	Date Certified	Program	Amount
				Williams & Weese, P.C.		Scenic Rivers	
5/23/2013	10-CV-01797-JCC	Wilderness Watch	Glacier Peak Wilderness Are. Green Mountain Lookout.	Wilderness Watch	5/24/2013	Facilities	70,804
5/23/2013	12-CV-01757-TC	Central Oregon LandWatch	Bend Waterpipe Deschutes NF	Central Oregon LandWatch	5/24/2013	Vegetation & Watershed Management, Wildlife & Fish Management	66,350
6/18/2013	08-CV-1460 PJH	Watersheds Project	Western Watersheds Project	Advocates for the West Inc.	6/19/2013	Grazing Management	264,358
6/18/2013	08-CV-1460 PJH	Watersheds Project	Western Watersheds Project	Keher and Van Nest LLP	6/19/2013	Grazing Management	172,703
9/10/2013	09-cv-01272-WJM	WildEarth Guardians	Email sent 09/18/13 requesting FS-6500-224	WildEarth Guardians	9/18/2013	Vegetation & Watershed Management	141,886
9/11/2013	11-CV-95-BLW	Idaho Rivers United	Idaho Rivers United	Advocates for the West Inc.	9/14/2013	Roads, Wildlife & Fish Management	45,500
9//19/2013	11-CV-23-PK	Hells Canyon Preservation Council	Grazing CE's Hells Canyon	Hells Canyon Preservation Council	9/17/2013	Recreation, Wilderness, & Wild and Scenic Rivers	136,500
9/24/2013	09-cv-2523-LKK-JFM	Center for Sierra Nevada Conservation	National Forest Management Act/Endangered Species Act	Bahr Law Offices, P.C.	9/25/2013	Trails	110,000
9/25/2013	10-cv-00612-EJL-REB	Western Watersheds Project	FC #7600034286 created & posted 09/25/13 - Waiting for final settlement approval amount to pay	Advocates for the West Inc.	11/14/2013	Hazardous Fuels	125,000
9/5/2013	11-cv-02921-MCE-DAD	Snowlands Network, Winter Wildlands Alliance & Center for Biological Diversity	Over snow vehicle (OSV) recreation	Advocates for the West Inc.	9/6/2013	Vegetation & Watershed Management	15,000
2013 Subtotal							1,586,978

Date Rec	Docket, Court	Case	Project Name	Vendor Name	Date Certified	Program	Amount
9/25/2013	10-cv-00612-EJL-REB	Western Watersheds Project	Western Watersheds Project	Advocates for the West Inc.	11/14/2013	Hazardous Fuels Reduction	\$125,000
1/10/2014	3-11-CV-895-ST	Friends of the Columbia Gorge Inc.	Special Management Area	Friends of the Columbia Gorge Inc.	1/10/2014	Land Management Planning, & Landownership Management	17,855
3/14/2014	CV-12-27-M-DLC	Native Ecosystems for the Wild Rockies	Fleecer Mountains Project	Public Interest Defense	3/19/2014	Integrated Resource Restoration	19,802
3/19/2014	CV-10-2141	Breaker- Attorney's Fees	Martin Breaker	Siegel Brill P.A Trust	3/21/2014	Landownership Management	155,000
3/21/2014	13-CV-1827-CL	Murphy Co High Cascade Inc.	Stipulation for Temporary Stay of Proceedings	American Forest Resource Council	3/24/2014	Forest Products	7,500

2020 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOREST SERVICE

Date Rec	Docket, Court	Case	Project Name	Vendor Name	Date Certified	Program	Amount
4/24/2014	13-CV-01157-TLN-AC	Porcupine Vegetation & Road Management Project	Porcupine Vegetation & Road Management Project	Sean Malone - Attorney at Law	5/8/2014	Forest Products	3,500
5/1/2014	12-CV-00804-AA	Goose Project-Willamette	Cascadia Wildlands and Oregon Wild	Western Environmental Law Center	5/2/2014	Forest Products	60,000
5/22/2014	PIOGA	Pennsylvania Independent Oil & Gas Assoc	Pennsylvania Independent Oil & Gas Assoc	Pennsylvania Independent Oil & Gas Assoc	5/23/2014	Minerals Geology Management	530,000
6/5/2014	10-CV-02172-KJM-AC	Central Sierra Environmental Resource Center, The Wilderness Society, and Public Employees for Environmental Responsibility	California Association of 4-wheel Drive Clubs (Alleged violations of NEPA & APA)	Earthjustice	5/23/2014	Recreation Heritage Wilderness, & Vegetation Watershed Management	100,000
6/24/2014	12-CV-02416-WBS-KJN	Conservation Congress v. USFS. Tatham Project (NEPA)(ESA).	Tatham Project (NEPA)	Marianne G Dugan PC Attorney Trust	6/24/2014	Forest Products	36,500
9/12/2014	4:08-CV-00363-EJL	The Wilderness Society & Prairie Falcon Audubon, Inc. v. USFS & Magic Valley Trail Machine Assoc.	Sawtooth Minidoka Travel Plan Appeal Ligation	Western Environmental Law Center	9/15/2014	Roads-Capital Improvement & Maintenance, Trails-Capital Improvement & Maintenance, Grazing Management, Recreation Heritage Wilderness, & Integrated Resource Restoration	120,000
9/11/2014	N/A	Citizens for Healthy Communities	Minerals Geology Management. Attorney Fees only	Western Environmental Law	Funds Committed, Pending Final Judgment Information	Minerals Geology Management	60,000
9/26/2014	11-CV-00679-LJO-DLB	Sequoia Forest Keeper, Conservation Congress, Earth Island Institute, Oregon Wild, Cascadia Wildlands, Ouachita Watch League, Utah Environmental, Western Watersheds, and Wilderarth Guardians	Land Management Planning	Matt Kenna, Attorney	9/26/2014	Land Management Planning	100,000
2014 Subtotal							1,335,157

Date Rec	Docket, Court	Case	Project Name	Vendor Name	Date Certified	Program	Amount
10/30/2014	4:12-CV-00384-REB	Greater Yellowstone Coalition v. Forest Service	Trail Project	Western Environmental Law Center IOLTA	11/24/2014	Trails-Capital Improvement & Maintenance	\$32,000
12/11/2014	3:10-CV-01397-SI	League of Wilderness Defenders/Blue Mountains Biodiversity Project v. USFS	Blue Mountains Biodiversity	League of Wilderness Defenders	2/18/2015	Vegetation Watershed Management	179,699

2020 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOREST SERVICE

Date Rec	Docket, Court	Case	Project Name	Vendor Name	Date Certified	Program	Amount
01/18/2015	2:14-CV-00729	Western Watersheds	Western Watersheds	Ryberg Erik	1/21/2015	Integrated Resource Restoration	5,350
01/12/2015	2:13-CV-0832-KJM-DAD	Mill Fire Salvage & Hazard Tree Removal	Mill Fire Salvage & Hazard Tree Removal	Ryberg Erik	1/21/2015	Forest Products	86,000
01/27/2015	14-CV-00284-JLK	Citizens for Healthy Communities v. USFS	Minerals Geology. Stipulation of Dismissal. Attorney Fees. NFMG0414	Western Environmental LawLaw Center IOLTA	1/29/2015	Minerals Geology Management	25,000
01/29/2015	10-CV-03004-CL	Eric Navickas, et al	Ashland Forest Resiliency	Sean T Malone	2/23/2015	Forest Products	45,000
2/06/2015	13-CV-01723-RBJ	High Country Conservation Advocates	Attorney's Fees	Earthjustice	3/11/2015	Minerals Geology Management	116,136
4/30/2015	3:10-CV-01397-SI	League of Wilderness Defenders/Blue Mountains Biodiversity Project v. USFS	Blue Mountains Biodiversity	League of Wilderness Defenders	8/07/2015	Vegetation Watershed Management	155,000
8/14/2015	CV-14-1198 (CKK)	Public Employees for Environmental Responsibility	Attorney's Fees only	Public Employees for Environmental Responsibility	8/13/2015	Pool 1 Cultural Transformation	4,000
8/28/2015	CV-11-95-M-DWM	Mark Kowack	Joint Stipulation to Settlement For Attorney's Fees	Antonioni & Wade PC	8/28/2015	PD Civil Rights & HR ER LR	32,166
2015 Subtotal							680,351

Date Rec	Docket, Court	Case	Project Name	Vendor Name	Date Certified	Program	Amount
11/12/2015	11-CV-586-REB	Winter Wildlands Alliance v. United States Forest Service	WINTERLANDS	Advocate for the West	11/14/2015	Recreation Heritage Wilderness	\$86,000
11/15/2015	11-CV-00246-WYD	The Wilderness Society, Quiet Use Coalition, Wildearth Guardians Rocky Mountain Wild, and Great Old Broads for Wilderness, Plaintiff(s), v. United States Forest Service, a Federal agency within the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Erin Connelly, in her official capacity as Forest Supervisor for the Pike and San Isabel National Forests, Defendant(s), and Colorado Off Highway Vehicle Coalition Trails Preservation Alliance, and the Blueribbon Coalition, Intervenor Defendants.	WILDEARTH GUARDIANS	EARTHJUSTICE	11/16/2015	Recreation Heritage Wilderness	90,638
12/1/2015	15-CV-00860-PK	Cascadia Wildlands vs. USFS	Cascadia Wildlands	Western Environmental Law Center	12/8/2015	Land Management Planning	8,000

2020 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOREST SERVICE

Date Rec	Docket, Court	Case	Project Name	Vendor Name	Date Certified	Program	Amount
12/1/2015	13-CV-00810-HZ	Gifford Pinchot Task Force v. Jerome E. Perez, Jr., Oregon/Washington State Director, Bureau of Land Management ("BLM"); United States Department of the Interior, BLM; Janine Clayton, Forest Supervisor, Gifford Pinchot National Forest; and the United States Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture ("USFS")	59 NFMG Ascot Settlement-Jerome E Perez	Lewis & Clark College (Law School) Earthrise Law Center	12/8/2015	Minerals Geology Management	77,500
12/1/2015	11-8128-PCT-NVW	Western Watershed Project and the Center for Biological Diversity, v. U.S. Forest Service	Western Watersheds Project & the Center for Biological Diversity	Erik Ryberg/Western Watersheds Project	12/8/2015	Integrated Resource Restoration	17,556
2/9/2016	CV-13-129-M-DWM	Swan View Coalition, et al., v. Chip Weber, Flathead National Forest Supervisor, et al.	Glacier Loon Project. Swan View Coalition	Public Interest Defense Center PC	2/11/2016	Integrated Resource Restoration	10,000
2/23/2016	13-CV-515-EJL	Friends of the Clearwater; et al v. United States Forest Service	Friends of the Clearwater. Clearwater, Alliance for the Wild Rockies, and Sierra Club	Bahr Law Office P C	2/23/2016	Integrated Resource Restoration	48,703
2/23/2016	13-CV-515-EJL	Friends of the Clearwater; et al v. United States Forest Service	Friends of the Clearwater. Clearwater, Alliance for the Wild Rockies, and Sierra Club	Bahr Law Office P C	2/23/2016	Roads-Capital Improvement & Maintenance	16,234
3/24/2016	12-CV-02271-HZ	League of Wilderness, Defenders/Blue Mountains Biodiversity Project, et al., Plaintiffs, v. James M. Pena, et al., Federal Defendants, and American Forest Resource Council, et al.,	League of Wilderness, Defenders/Blue Mountains Biodiversity Project. Earthrise Law Center	Lewis & Clark College	3/29/2016	Forest Products	211,000
3/24/2016	12-CV-02271-HZ	League of Wilderness, Defenders/Blue Mountains Biodiversity Project, et al., Plaintiffs, v. James M. Pena, et al., Federal Defendants, and American Forest Resource Council, et al.,	League of Wilderness, Defenders/Blue Mountains Biodiversity Project. Earthrise Law Center	Lewis & Clark College	3/29/2016	Recreation Heritage Wilderness	19,000
3/24/2016	12-CV-02271-HZ	League of Wilderness, Defenders/Blue Mountains Biodiversity Project, et al., Plaintiffs, v. James M. Pena, et al., Federal Defendants, and American Forest Resource Council, et al.,	League of Wilderness, Defenders/Blue Mountains Biodiversity Project. Earthrise Law Center	Lewis & Clark College	3/29/2016	Wildlife Fisheries Habitat Management	26,000

2020 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOREST SERVICE

Date Rec	Docket, Court	Case	Project Name	Vendor Name	Date Certified	Program	Amount
3/24/2016	12-CV-02271-HZ	League of Wilderness, Defenders/Blue Mountains Biodiversity Project, et al., Plaintiffs, v. James M. Pena, et al., Federal Defendants, and American Forest Resource Council, et al.,	League of Wilderness, Defenders/Blue Mountains Biodiversity Project. Earthrise Law Center	Lewis & Clark College	3/29/2016	Vegetation Watershed Management	18,000
3/24/2016	12-CV-02271-HZ	League of Wilderness, Defenders/Blue Mountains Biodiversity Project, et al., Plaintiffs, v. JAMES M. PENA, et al., Federal Defendants, and American Forest Resource Council, et al.,	League of Wilderness, Defenders/Blue Mountains Biodiversity Project. Earthrise Law Center	Lewis & Clark College	3/29/2016	Hazardous Fuels Reduction	126,000
3/25/2016	15-CV-01066-RSL	Alpine Lakes Protection Society/Kittitas Audubon Society & Sierra Club, non-profit corporations v. U.S. Forest Service, an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and Mike Williams, in his official capacity as Forest Supervisor for the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest	Alpine Lakes Protection Society/Kittitas Audubon Society & Sierra Club.	Bahr Law Office P C	3/29/2016	Recreation Heritage Wilderness	10,000
3/25/2016	15-CV-01066-RSL	Alpine Lakes Protection Society/Kittitas Audubon Society & Sierra Club, and non-profit corporations v. U.S. Forest Service, an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and Mike Williams, in his official capacity as Forest Supervisor for the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest	Alpine Lakes Protection Society/Kittitas Audubon Society & Sierra Club.	Bahr Law Office P C	3/29/2016	Recreation Heritage Wilderness	22,000
5/25/2016	1:14-CV-00341-LJO-SKO	Sequoia Keeper, v. Teresa Benson, et al	Giant Sequoia National Monument Management Plan	Rene P Voss	5/25/2016	Forest Products	98,000
7/7/2016	1:12-CV-4-REB	Idaho Conservation League v. Farnsworth	Idaho Conservation League. Healthy Forests Restoration Act	Earthjustice	7/7/2016	Integrated Resource Restoration	45,000
7/15/2016	CV 10-104-M-DWM	Wildearth Guardians, et al. v. U.S. Forest Service, et al.,	Wildearth Guardians	Jack Tuholske Attorney at Law PC	7/22/2016	Recreation Heritage Wilderness	103,060

2020 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOREST SERVICE

Date Rec	Docket, Court	Case	Project Name	Vendor Name	Date Certified	Program	Amount
7/19/2016	08-CV-00394	Idaho Wool Growers Association, and North American Packgoat Association, v Thomas Vilsack, in his official capacity as Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture, Thomas Tidwell, in his official capacity as Chief of the United States Forest Service, and U.S. Forest Service	Idaho Wool Growers Association. Shoshone Land Management. RADT Reports	Andrew A Irvine PC	7/20/2016	Pool 1 General Management, Wildlife Fisheries Habitat Management	140,000
8/10/2016	Pacific Coast Federation Fisherman's Association	Pacific Coast Federation of Fishermen's	Black Butte River & Cold Creek	Law Offices of Stephan C Volker	8/18/2016	Recreation Heritage Wilderness, Landownership Management, Vegetation Watershed Management, Hazardous Fuel Reduction	50,350
8/31/2016	2:11-CV-1647-MCE-CMK	Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center, et al. v. Patricia Grantham, et al.	Oak Knoll Range Project Klamath National Forest	Law Office of David H Becker LLC	9/6/2016	Inventory & Monitoring, Landownership Management, Land Management Planning, Vegetation Watershed Management, Minerals & Geology Management	196,000
9/6/2016	3:15-CV-00169-BLW	Idaho River United and Morgan Wright, Olga Wright v. DISTRICT RANGER JOE HUDSON in his official capacity, and UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE	Idaho Rivers	Advocate for the West	9/7/2016	Integrated Resource Restoration	65,000
9/9/2016	5:12-CV-01841-TJH-OP	Richard Fragosa, Peter Wiechers, Alasdair Coyne, and John Karevoll v. U.S. Forest Service including Randy Moore, in his official capacity as Regional Forester for the Pacific Southwest Region of the U.S. Forest Service.	Fragosa	Matt Kenna Attorney	9/13/2016	Pool 4 Ongoing Bus Svs	170,000
9/9/2016	1:09-CV-00023-JWS	Organized Village of Kake, et al., Plaintiffs, v. Unites States Department of Agriculture, et al., Defendants, and State of Alaska and Alaska Forest Association,	Tongass Conservation Society	Earth Justice	9/14/2016	Trails-Capital Improvement & Maintenance, Inventory & Monitoring, Recreation Heritage Wilderness, Forest Products	250,000

2020 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOREST SERVICE

Date Rec	Docket, Court	Case	Project Name	Vendor Name	Date Certified	Program	Amount
9/27/2016	CV-14-02446-RUC-RM	Defenders of Wildlife, et al. v. United States Forest Service, et al.,	Western Mining Action	Advocates for the West	9/27/2016	Pool 4 Ongoing Bus Svstem	60,000
9/27/2016	CV-14-02446-RUC-RM	Defenders of Wildlife, et al. v. United States Forest Service, et al.,	Western Mining Action Project	Advocates for the West	9/27/2016	Integrated Resource Restoration, Minerals Geology Management	115,000
9/28/2016	CV-10-0330-AWT	Center for Biological Diversity v. Nicole Branton, et al. and Ward Arizona Ranch Properties, LLC	Center for Biological Diversity & Ward Arizona Ranch Properties LLC	Advocates for the West	9/28/2016	Recreation Heritage Wilderness, Integrated Resource Restoration	55,673
2016 Subtotal							2,134,714

Date Rec	Docket, Court	Case	Project Name	Vendor Name	Date Certified	Program	Amount
10/05/2016	1:16-CV-00025-ELJ	Idaho Conservation League	Golden Eagle Audubon Society	Advocates for the West	10/06/2016	Pool 4 Ongoing Bus SVS	\$60,000
10/12/2016	2:13-CV-02315-TLN-AC	FOIA-Phase I Upper Echo Lake	Hazardous Fuels Reduction Project	Nossaman LLP	10/18/2016	Hazardous Fuel Reduction	150,000
10/14/2016	5:16-CV-00175-JBG-DTB	FOIA	Story of Stuff Project	Greenfire Law PC	10/18/2016	Hazardous Fuel Reduction	17,900
10/27/2016	1:15-CV-1329-WBS-EPG	Sierra National Forest	French Fire Recovery and Reforestation Project	Center for Biological Diversity	10/27/2016	Forest Products	31,751
02/10/2017	9:16-CV-35-DWM-M	Leanne Marten	Moosehorn Ditch Timber Sale Contract	Public Interest Defense Center	02/10/2017	Integrated Resource Restoration	36,443
03/22/2017	2:15-CV-00027-BMM	Gallatin Wildlife Association	Gallatin Wildlife Association	Cottonwood Environmental Law Center	03/23/2017	Integrated Resource Restoration	104,000
04/25/2017	06-CV-187-J	BRANDT	352123-VI-BRANDT	Mountain States Legal Foundation	04/27/2017	Landownership Management	50,000
06/29/2017	15-VC-2176 (CKK)	FACA (Federal Advisory Committee)	“The Matter”. Attorney Fees. Civil Action Dismissal	Center for Biological Diversity	06/29/2017	Hazardous Fuel Reduction	6,000
07/03/2017	15-CV-00246-BLW	Keith B Lannom	Idaho Conservation League	Advocates for the West	07/03/2017	Minerals Geology MGT	70,000
07/31/2017	1:16-CV-00457-BLW	Watersheds Project	Western Watersheds Project	Advocates for the West	08/01/2017	Pool 5 Common SVS	22,686
2017 Subtotal							548,780

Date Rec	Docket, Court	Case	Project Name	Vendor Name	Date Certified	Program	Amount
01/25/2018	3:16-CV-00102-CWD	Johnson Bar	Johnson Bar Fire Salvage Project	Advocates for the West	01/25/2018	Forest Products	144,040
02/20/2018	6:16-CV-01095-JR	Loafer Timber Sale Project	Loafer Timber Sale Project	Western Environmental Law Center	02/21/2018	Forest Products	110,000
04/20/2018	1:14-CV-00737-CL	Attorney Fees	Western Watersheds Project	Advocates for the West	04/20/2018	Forest Products and Hazardous Fuel Reduction	136,478

2020 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOREST SERVICE

Date Rec	Docket, Court	Case	Project Name	Vendor Name	Date Certified	Program	Amount
07/25/2018	9:16-CV-00056DVM	Attorney Fees	Save Our Cabinets (SOC)	Western Mining Action Project	07/31/2018	Roads Capital Imprv Mtnce, Salvage Sales, and Forest Products	142,910
07/25/2018	9:16-CV-00056DVM	Attorney Fees	Libby Mining Company	Morrison Sherwood Wilson & Deola CL	07/31/2018	Vegetation Watershed MGT and Forest Products	68,023
08/06/2018	1:17-CV-00434-CWD	Attorney Fees	Watersheds Project and Wild Earth Guardians	Advocates For the West Inc.	08/06/2018	LMP Assessment Monitoring and Grazing Management	80,000
08/20/2018	9:15-CV-148-DLC	Attorney Fees	Beetle Strategy	MSBT Law Chartered	08/21/2018	Hazardous Fuel Reduction	18,000
09/12/2018	3:17-CV-00416-SI	Attorney Fees	Wild and Scenic River	Volker Law Offices	09/13/2018	Recreation Heritage Wilderness	35,086
09/12/2018	1:18-CV-00653-DLF	FOIA	Attorney Fees	Immigration Reform Law Institute	09/14/2018	Law Enforcement OPS WO	1,168
09/12/2018	9:17-CV-00021-DLC	Attorney Fees	Stonewall Vegetation Project	Public Interest Defense Center PC	09/18/2018	Pool 5 Common Services, Vegetation Watershed MGT, and Mineral and Geology MGT	77,500
09/18/2018	1:17-CV-01277-JEB	FOIA	Attorney Fees	Public Employees For Environmental	09/19/2018	Forest Products	4,434
2018 Subtotal							817,639

2018 FARM BILL AND 2018 OMNIBUS AUTHORITIES IMPLEMENTATION

Background

The Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (P.L. 115-334), also known as the “2018 Farm Bill,” authorized or reauthorized many programs that will allow the Forest Service to strengthen partnerships with States, treat more acres for hazardous fuels, treat more acres for insects and disease, and increase the pace and scale of overall treatments to improve forest conditions.

Section 8401 of the 2018 Farm Bill authorizes up to \$20 million annually for cross-boundary hazardous fuels reductions from FY 2019 through FY 2023. Section 8401 authorizes \$660 million annually for hazardous fuels reduction through FY 2023. Sections 8404-8408 of the 2018 Farm Bill authorize various forest health restoration programs including the Water Source Protection Program, the Watershed Condition Framework, and hazardous fuels reduction. Section 8611 authorizes a categorical exclusion for vegetation management in greater sage grouse and mule deer habitats. Section 8630 authorizes a pilot program for vegetation management in utility rights of way and modifies liability requirements in those corridors.

The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (P.L. 115–141) (Omnibus), section 202, amended the Healthy Forests Restoration Act (HFRA) to add section 605 for wildfire resilience projects. This section creates a new categorical exclusion to reduce risk of, and increase resilience to, wildfires on treatment areas up to 3,000 acres. In FY 2018, seven projects were proposed and a decision was signed for one of them.

The Good Neighbor Authority (Section 8206 of the 2014 Farm Bill and Title IV, Sec. 417 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014, and Section 8624 of the 2018 Farm Bill) allows the Forest Service to enter into cooperative agreements or contracts with States, Puerto Rico, Tribes, and Counties and allows them to perform watershed restoration and forest management services on Federal and non-Federal lands. The 2014 Farm Bill permanently authorized the Good Neighbor Authority. The 2018 Omnibus, section 212, amended the Farm Bill authority to allow reconstruction, repair and restoration of permanent roads necessary to implement projects. Section 8624 of the 2018 Farm Bill provides the authority for the Forest Service to enter into Good Neighbor Agreements with Counties and Tribes. The 2018 Farm Bill also authorizes Governors to retain receipts from the sale of federal timber under the Good Neighbor Authority.

Section 8204 amended the HFRA by adding sections 602 and 603 to address insect and disease infestation. Section 602 of HFRA outlines the designation requirements for landscape scale areas. Section 603 creates a new categorical exclusion to reduce the risk or extent of, or increase the resilience to, insect or disease infestation in areas designated under section 602 as landscape scale areas. Section 603 also sets out annual reporting requirements. Section 8407(b) of the 2018 Farm Bill adds hazardous fuels reduction to the types of projects that may be carried out under the existing insect and disease provisions.

2014 Farm Bill Section 8205 amended the HFRA by adding section 604, permanently authorizing Stewardship End Results Contracting. The 2018 Omnibus further amended the authority providing for 20 year contracts under certain conditions (sec. 207) and providing increased viability for funding cancellation ceilings (sec. 204).

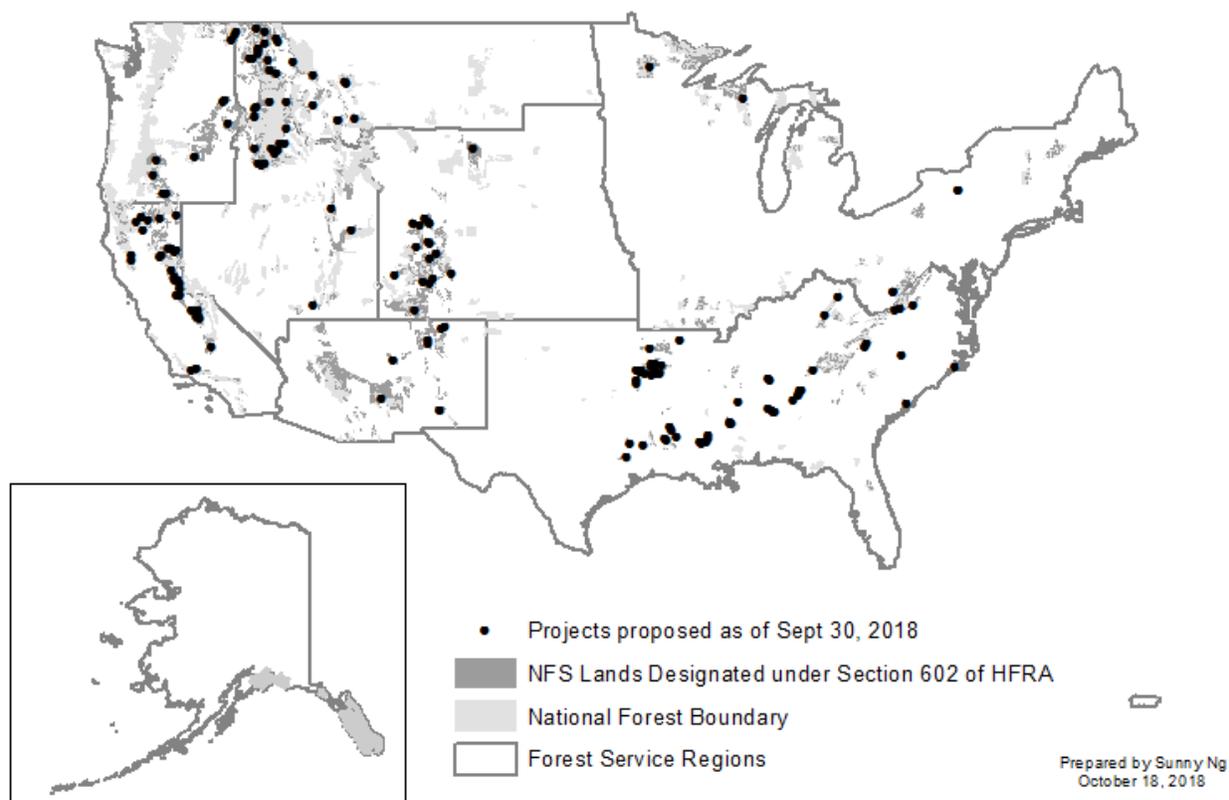
Section 8302 of the 2014 Farm Bill amended the 2008 Farm Bill, Section 1252, extending the Agriculture Conservation Experienced Services program to the Forest Service. The program provides a cost-effective recruitment opportunity to obtain temporary technical services of non-Federal, experienced workers age 55 and older to assist in conservation-related programs. The 2018 Farm Bill repealed this authority effective October 1, 2023.

Insect and Disease Designations

Based on requests from States, the Forest Service has designated approximately 45.6 million acres across the National Forest System that are either already experiencing or are at risk of experiencing insect and disease infestations. Furthermore, the Chief designated an additional 28.9 million acres of National Forest System (NFS) lands based on requests from Regional Foresters, bringing the total areas designated to 74.5 million acres.



Projects and NFS Lands Designated Under Section 602 of Healthy Forest Restoration Act



Within these designated areas, 186 projects have been proposed under the 2014 Farm Bill Insect and Disease provisions. One hundred forty-four Farm Bill decisions have been signed (124 Categorical Exclusions, 17 Environmental Assessments, and 3 Environmental Impact Statements). Proposed actions include commercial timber harvesting, pre-commercial harvesting, prescribed burning, and chemical and biological control of pest species. Several additional projects are under development and will be included in future reports. The agency will continue to build on these efforts in an expedited manner.

Good Neighbor Authority

The agency continues to grow relationships with State partners using the Good Neighbor Authority. Since the time agreement templates were first approved by OMB in June 2015 through December of 2018, 195 Good Neighbor agreements have been established in 37 States. Many are long-term agreements up to 10 years and all rely on the permanent authority provided in the Farm Bill.

Summary of Current Agreements/Status

- Master Agreements (MA) establish a framework for the State-Forest Service collaborative relationship with future projects identified in Supplemental Project Agreements. 48 MAs have been executed with agencies in 33 States.
- 105 Supplemental Project Agreements have been executed in 28 States.
- 39 stand-alone project agreements have been executed in 13 States.
- Agreements include 82 national forests. Some statewide project agreements may expand from a limited scope to many or all national forests in the State over time.
- The scope of agreements is often broad to include the full suite of authorized forest, rangeland, and watershed restoration activities, though most have a primary emphasis. Of the 195 total supplemental and standalone project agreements, the primary emphasis includes: timber-42 percent, fuels-16 percent, wildlife/fisheries-18 percent, other restoration-19 percent, and collaboration or undetermined-5 percent.

- The 2018 road reconstruction authority has been implemented with Engineering policy guidance, updated agreement templates for all new agreements, and modification of many existing agreements to allow projects that require road reconstruction.

Executed or Closed Agreement Status

Good Neighbor Agreements through December 19, 2018

	AL	AK	AR	AZ	CA	CO	FL	GA	ID	IN	KY	LA	ME	MI	MN	MS	MT	NC	ND	NE	NH	NM	NV	OH	OR	PA	SC	SD	TN	TX	UT	VT	VA	WA	WI	WV	WY	TOTAL	
Master Agreement	2	1	1	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	0	1	1	1	1	3	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	48
Supplemental Project Agreement	6	3	0	3	3	12	2	1	4	2	5	2	0	3	2	2	0	3	0	1	2	0	1	0	20	0	0	0	3	1	5	1	2	6	1	2	9	107	
Standalone Project Agreement	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	
State Totals	8	4	2	7	6	14	4	3	5	3	8	3	1	4	3	3	7	6	1	2	3	1	4	1	21	2	3	1	4	24	7	2	3	7	2	3	13	195	

Project agreements are being used to complete a wide range of restoration activities on NFS lands. For example, the Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest and the State of Wisconsin executed one of the first agreements using the Farm Bill authority and it serves as a model for other states and national forests. This partnership with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources is carrying out timber sales on 4,000 to 5,000 acres annually and will soon expand to include wildlife habitat improvements and other restoration activities funded with timber sale revenue. In FY 2018, this partnership yielded more than 30 million board feet (mmbf) sold and more than \$2.75 million in project value, exceeding projections of 25 mmbf and \$2 million annually. At least four other States have adopted similar plans. Projects in other States include prescribed burning; inventory and removal of non-native invasive plants; Douglas-fir tussock moth treatment across Federal, State, municipal, and private lands; wildlife habitat survey and improvement; rangeland vegetation treatments; and many other activities. Another example is where CalFire partnered with the Sierra National Forest to treat hazardous fuels conditions caused by the recent drought and associated insect mortality for five years. The work includes felling, removal of trees, chipping, masticating, and piling, as needed.

Stewardship Contracting

The 2014 Farm Bill permanently extended stewardship contracting authority by amending the Healthy Forest Restoration Act of 2003 (16 USC 6591c). The 2018 Omnibus further amended the authority. Details about the agency's stewardship contracting efforts are detailed in a separate special exhibit.

Agriculture Conservation Experienced Services (ACES) Program

The agency's objective in implementing the ACES program is to expand the agency's capacity to complete conservation work, using it as one of many means to secure resources to mentor unseasoned agency employees and to complete priority work. The Forest Service administers the ACES Program through Master Umbrella Agreements with two non-profit partners, National Older Worker Career Center and Senior Service America, Inc.

The Forest Service implemented a year-long pilot program in FY 2017 within the Forest Management (FM) staff, focusing on the immediate need for additional support, mentoring, and training in positions related to timber sale implementation and silviculture. The pilot had an initial investment of \$1 million provided by the Washington Office (WO) FM staff to jump-start program utilization. As of April 2018, a total of \$2 million had been obligated to ACES pilot agreements to provide support (approximately 24,000 hours of work) on both the planning and implementation of timber sales and forest restoration work in all Regions except Alaska. The ACES pilot included 58 positions in silviculture, timber sale administration, timber sale accounting, and forestry. Region 6 utilized ACES to provide mentorship for new Pathways hires.

Based on the early successes, Forest Service leadership expanded the ACES program in January 2018 prior to pilot completion. This expansion enables broader program utilization in FY 2018, providing additional means to expand agency capacity in critical program areas. To date, 25 supplemental project agreements have been executed by the WO, Job Corps, Pacific Southwest Research Station, and Forests within Regions 2, 4, 5, 6, and 9. ACES enrollees are geographically spread across 14 States and over 20 national forests and grasslands. Funding for these positions comes from the host unit. Approximately \$1.83 million under the national implementation effort has been obligated to ACES agreements for the following 52 positions:

- Job Corps Forestry Instructor (1 position)
- Job Corps Natural Resource Liaison (1 position)
- Timber Sale Administration Trainer (11 positions)
- Timber Sales Accounting Resource Specialist Trainer (1 position)

- Silviculture Technical Services and Mentor (4 positions)
- Forester (1 position)
- Natural Resource Specialist/Planner (2 positions)
- Engineering Technician and Mentor (3 positions)
- Engineer (9 positions)
- Land Surveyor (1 position)
- Research Data Analyst (1 position)
- Realty Specialist (3 positions)
- Mining Reclamation Bond Specialist (1 position)
- Regional Admin Support for Natural Resources (1 position)
- Range Ecologist (2 positions)
- Hydrologist (4 positions)
- Wildlife Technician (1 position)
- Environmental Protection Specialist (1 position)
- Climate Specialist (3 positions)
- Lands Adjustment Trainer (1 position)

More information may be found at: <https://www.fs.fed.us/working-with-us/aces-program>.

FIRE TRANSFERS

Background

This exhibit is not required by Congressional direction; however, it is included to provide an update on the status of funds borrowed from other budget line item accounts and transferred to the Wildland Fire Management Suppression account for emergency fire suppression.

Overview

Transfers for fire suppression occur when the agency has exhausted all available fire resources from the Suppression and FLAME accounts. Congressional appropriations currently fund the agency at around the 10-year average for wildland fire suppression costs. If wildland fire suppression costs exceed the 10-year average and any available suppression balances, the Forest Service must receive a supplemental appropriation or execute fire transfer(s) from other program accounts for fire suppression expenditures.

The total cost of wildfire suppression in FY 2018 for the Forest Service was \$2.615 billion. Congress had appropriated \$1.557 billion for suppression. The agency transferred \$720.271 million from discretionary and mandatory accounts to cover suppression costs after appropriated funds for suppression were exhausted. None of this has been repaid.

The following table lists the funds that were not fully repaid from fire transfers that occurred from FY 2002 through FY 2018.

Funds Withdrawn for Transfer for Wildland Fire Suppression and Not Repaid from 2002 to 2018 (dollars in thousands)

Appropriation	2002	2003	2006	2007	2008	2009 - 2017^a	2018^b	Total
Forest & Rangeland Research	-	\$32	-	-	-	-	-	\$32
State and Private Forestry	-	3,099	-	-	-	-	\$19,400	22,499
National Forest System	\$33,000	73,167	-	-	-	-	-	106,167
Capital Improvements and Maintenance	25,000	10,305	-	-	-	-	15,662	50,967
Land Acquisitions	-	4,308	\$5,000	-	-	-	40,600	49,908
Wildland Fire Air Tanker Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,000	60,000
Brush Disposal	-	64	-	-	-	-	17,344	17,408
Purchaser Elect	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,100	31,100
Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Fund	-	45	-	-	-	-	-	45
Knutson-Vandenberg	-	-	-	-	-	-	234,500	234,500
Timber Purchaser Election Road Construction	-	90	10,000	\$20,000	-	-	-	30,090
Timber Salvage Sales	-	112	-	-	-	-	41,100	41,212
Restoration of Forest Lands and Improvements	-	-	-	-	\$20,000	-	203,365	223,365
Recreation Fee Demo	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,200	22,200
Stewardship Contracting	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	10,000
Quarters Maintenance	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,300	17,300
Timber Pipeline Restoration	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,700	2,700
Midewin National Tallgrass	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,900	2,900
Land Between the Lakes	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,100	2,100
Working Capital Fund	65,000	11,029	10,000	-	-	-	-	86,029
Wildland Fire Preparedness	80,000	-	-	-	13,786	-	-	93,786
Forest Land Enhancement Program	-	40,032	-	-	-	-	-	40,032
Total	203,000	142,283	25,000	20,000	33,786	-	720,271	1,144,340

^a From 2009 through 2017, all fire transfers were repaid in full. For 2004 and 2005 there was no need for fire transfers.

^b As of the submission of this budget, the 2018 fire transfer repayment has not been received. If full repayment is received, the unpaid amount would total \$424,069,000. Note: Wildland Fire Preparedness (WFPR, 2002 and 2008) and Forest Land Enhancement Program (FLEP, 2003) were not repaid (\$133,818 combined), resulting in a true total unpaid amount of \$1,010,551,000. FLEP was adopted in the 2002 Farm Bill and the Program's funding authority expired in 2007. In the relevant annual appropriations, Congress has provided the Forest Service the authority to transfer available funds for firefighting activities. Funds are repaid to Wildland Fire Management, which includes WFPR.

FOREST SERVICE BUDGET STRUCTURE REFORM

In accordance with Congressional direction, in FY 2020 the Forest Service proposes to simplify its budget structure to improve mission delivery while providing greater financial accountability and operational transparency to Forest Service customers, visitors, taxpayers, Congress, and other stakeholders. These changes will enable the agency to be more responsive to emergent forest health needs, reduce administrative burdens, and improve the agency’s ability to prioritize resources strategically. The proposed budget structure aligns funding with integrated land management goals and will lead to more efficient achievement of the agency’s mission.

This budget reform proposal represents a fundamental change in how the agency presents, plans, and executes its budget. The proposed plan will modernize the agency’s budget to align with the Shared Stewardship philosophy of a cross-boundary, large-landscape approach to the agency’s work. The proposal eliminates the use of Cost Pools and consolidates narrow, single-program budget line items (BLI) into landscape-scale, outcome-based funding sources. This structure will facilitate more efficiently leveraging all available funding and assets to achieve landscape-scale outcomes that contribute to resilient and healthy forests.

Eliminate Cost Pools in Favor of Directly Appropriating All Fixed Costs

In the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (P.L. 115–141) Congress requested a report on the feasibility of restructuring the Forest Service’s budget request (House Report 115-238 page 70). The Committees also noted that “the Service has been utilizing Cost Pools to pay for certain costs associated with administrative activities, facilities, and other expenses rather than utilizing an ‘administrative account’. As part of continuing efforts to improve collaboration in budgeting, the Committees have determined that ending the practice of Cost Pools in favor of more direct accounting is in the best interest of the Service and the taxpayer” (Joint Explanatory Statement page 67).

The Forest Service currently receives appropriations by program area, which does not specify the amount that goes to salaries and administrative expenses. The Forest Service also does not receive a general administrative or management appropriation to cover indirect costs or functions that serve multiple program areas, such as the agency’s financial management or USDA Office of General Counsel Services, or the salaries and expenses of Forest Service senior leaders. To account for and pay these administrative and fixed costs, the Forest Service worked with Congress in 2000 to establish “Cost Pools.” Cost Pools are funded by assessing annual appropriations, permanent appropriations and trust fund BLIs to support the underlying programs’ contribution to indirect support and common service charges.

The current Cost Pool structure is not directly aligned with how the agency plans or implements its mission. The current practice of assessing different BLIs to fund certain costs through Cost Pool results in appropriations that over-state available resources to achieve outcomes on the ground and fail to clearly indicate resource allocations for indirect activities. This lack of transparency complicates annual budgeting decisions and makes it difficult for internal and external stakeholders to tie programmatic outcomes to available resources. The Forest Service is proposing a more robust and transparent mechanism to fund fixed costs, including salaries and benefits for all agency personnel and indirect and administrative expenses. The agency will then use the remaining discretionary funds within each program BLI to fund expenses directly benefiting landscapes and communities.

The proposed budget structure will allow the agency to effectively prioritize, communicate, and provide transparency into its fixed costs through a new Treasury account called General Management. The BLIs within this account group costs that have a similar purpose and provide a clear view into particular areas of interest such as personnel, infrastructure information technology, and capital asset management:

- The Permanent Salary & Benefits BLI contains the base salary and benefits for permanent employees, including the costs of health benefits associated with administrative and leadership functions, as well as Unemployment Compensation Insurance (UCI) and Workers’ Compensation. This does not include variable costs such as employee overtime.
- The Administrative Facility Maintenance & Leases BLI contains costs associated with facility maintenance and lease costs for administrative and operational buildings and sites.
- The The Information Technology (IT) BLI contains all IT costs, including those costs previously provided in Centralized Business Services, as well as field-level IT costs. This BLI does not include the cost of salaries associated with agency IT permanent personnel, which instead are funded through the Permanent Salary & Benefits BLI.
- The Management Support & Common Services BLI contains support costs needed to execute the Forest Service mission. These include the Department costs for general services, utilities, telecommunication, office supplies,

office machines, and other common services. The support costs of management, line officers, and administrative employees such as for travel and training are also included.

New salary and expenses BLIs will also be established within Wildland Fire and within Landscape Management. The latter BLI would include Landscape Management, State and Private Forestry, Capital Improvement and Road Maintenance, and Land Acquisition. These BLIs will pay for the base salary and benefits for permanent employees associated with the relevant programs of work. The agency will fund temporary employees through program line appropriations rather than through these accounts.

Create a New Landscape Management Account

The Forest Service has worked to realign its strategic and programmatic direction to support the broader Administration goals of generating jobs and economic benefits, particularly for rural communities, and improving the overall health and condition of the Nation’s forests and grasslands. The ability to sustain economic value from Forest Service lands, while mitigating the risks of wildfire, is dependent on the agency’s ability to increase active management on the ground and achieve landscape-scale outcomes.

Between 2012 and 2017, the Forest Service piloted a landscape approach to budgeting in three regions, which allowed these regions to combine certain funds that had been allocated to them for specific purposes. The Integrated Resource Restoration (IRR) pilot realigned the agency’s budget structure to consolidate five BLIs into one that encompassed integrated watershed protection and landscape-scale restoration. The pilot demonstrated mixed results and the agency incorporated the best practices and lessons learned in the development of the new budget structure.

The proposed budget structure will facilitate the efficient delivery of multiple, integrated programs at a landscape-scale level by enabling decision makers to direct funds to the highest priority work on the ground. The structure also provides the agency with the ability to coordinate efforts across Forest Service organizational levels to be more responsive to state and local partner needs.

The Forest Service will create a new appropriations account, Landscape Management, which contains individual BLIs from the existing Forest & Rangeland Research, National Forest System (NFS), State and Private Forestry (S&PF), and Capital Improvement and Maintenance accounts. The new integrated Landscape Management appropriation will contain two new—and three existing—standalone BLIs. The new BLIs are Recreation and Public Access, and Vegetation, Fuels, and Landscape Management. The agency will retain three existing BLIs: Law Enforcement Operations, Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration (CFLR), and Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA). The new structure shifts Law Enforcement and CFLR from the existing NFS appropriations and shifts FIA from the existing Forest & Rangeland Research account.

- Recreation and Public Access includes Forest Service activities that serve the public; administer special use permits; and provide access to trails, scenic lands, fishable streams, ski areas, wilderness, and other recreational areas. This BLI combines the recreation facility maintenance, and the trails from the existing Capital Improvement & Maintenance account with the Recreation, Heritage & Wilderness; Land Use Authorization & Access BLIs from the NFS account.
- Vegetation, Fuels, and Landscape Management includes Forest Service activities that govern, protect, sustain, and monitor the productive use of NFS lands such as fuels mitigation, timber management, grazing, fisheries and wildlife habitat improvement, minerals management, and research. This BLI combines funding and activities currently in the following BLIs: Forest & Rangeland Research; Forest Health Management - Federal Lands; Land Management Planning, Assessment & Monitoring; Wildlife & Fisheries Habitat Management; Hazardous Fuels; Grazing Management; Forest Products; Vegetation & Watershed Management; and Minerals & Geology Management.

The Forest Legacy Program will maintain a separate Treasury Account due to its dedicated funding structure (Land and Water Conservation Fund) and the complexity of land acquisition undertaken with non-federal partners to protect environmentally important forest areas that are threatened by conversion to non-forest use.

The State and Private Forestry treasury account would remain and retain the BLIs for Community Forest & Open Space Conservation, National Fire Capacity, International Forestry, Urban & Community Forestry, and Rural Fire Capacity. The BLIs for Forest Health Management - Coop Lands, Landscape Scale Restoration, and Working Forest Lands would be combined under a new BLI called State & Private Assistance, and the Forest Health Management - Federal Lands BLI would be moved into the new Vegetation, Fuels, and Landscape Management BLI.

The Capital Improvement and Maintenance treasury account would remain, but the name would be slightly changed to Capital Improvement and Road Maintenance. The account would continue to retain the Roads BLI and Facilities BLI, but the Facilities BLI would only retain the Facilities Capital Improvement Program (CIP) amount. The Administrative Facilities portion is proposed to be moved into the new Administrative Facility Maintenance & Leases BLI, and the Recreation Facility Maintenance component is proposed to be moved into the new Recreation & Public Access BLI.

The remaining Forest Service treasury account structures for Land Acquisition and Wildfire Management will remain the same.

The following table shows a crosswalk for FY 2018 appropriations of the proposed budget restructuring versus the existing Forest Service budget structure

Crosswalk for FY 2018 appropriations of the proposed budget restructuring versus the existing budget structure

Proposed BLI Name	Current BLI Name	2018 Enacted Budget (After Cost Pools)	Historical Fixed Costs	Historical Discretionary Dollars	2018 Budget in Proposed Structure
Proposed Treasury Account Name: General Management					
Cost Pool		\$947,430,000	\$947,430,000		
Permanent Salary & Benefits					543,955,030
Administrative Facility Maintenance & Leases					190,906,491
Information Technology (IT)					362,989,000
Mgmt Support & Common Services					175,389,234
General Management Total		947,430,000	947,430,000		1,273,239,755
Proposed Treasury Account Name: Landscape Management					
Permanent Salary & Benefits					1,285,119,773
Law Enforcement Operations		112,099,260	72,120,110	39,979,150	39,979,150
Recreation & Public Access	Proposed				133,782,287
	Land Ownership Management	55,051,400	38,090,574	16,960,826	
	Recreation, Heritage and Wilderness	177,316,450	121,351,479	55,964,971	
	Trails	57,261,680	28,224,853	29,036,827	
Recreation & Public Access Total		289,629,530	187,666,907	101,962,623	133,782,287
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration		30,525,700	11,676,765	18,848,935	18,848,935
Forest Inventory and Analysis		67,174,250	44,429,713	22,744,537	22,744,537

Proposed BLI Name	Current BLI Name	2018 Enacted Budget (After Cost Pools)	Historical Fixed Costs	Historical Discretionary Dollars	2018 Budget in Proposed Structure
Vegetation, Fuels & Landscape Management	Proposed				478,563,212
	Forest & Rangeland Research	190,981,120	138,666,713	52,314,407	
	Hazardous Fuels Reduction ^a	358,366,552	148,861,793	209,504,759	
	Minerals and Geology Management	57,146,260	35,747,358	21,398,902	
	Land Management Planning, Assessment & Monitoring	141,365,800	114,757,572	26,608,228	
	Grazing Management	40,749,690	29,022,681	11,727,009	
	Forest Products	267,603,409	202,159,009	65,444,400	
	Vegetation & Watershed Management	140,592,886	95,413,569	45,179,317	
	Wildlife & Fisheries Habitat Management	102,582,732	74,233,873	28,348,859	
	Forest Health - Federal Lands	45,078,270	27,040,939	18,037,331	
Vegetation, Fuels & Landscape Management Total		1,344,466,719	865,903,507	478,563,212	478,563,212
Landscape Management Total		1,843,895,459	1,181,797,002	662,098,457	1,979,037,894

Proposed Treasury Account Name: Forest Legacy					
Proposed BLI Name	Current BLI Name	2018 Enacted Budget (After Cost Pools)	Historical Fixed Costs	Historical Discretionary Dollars	2018 Budget in Proposed Structure
Forest Legacy	Proposed				63,364,049
	Forest Legacy	60,625,000		60,625,000	
	Legacy Program Administration	5,452,570	2,811,112	2,641,458	
Forest Legacy Total		66,077,570	2,811,112	63,266,459	63,364,049
		66,077,570	2,811,112	63,266,459	63,364,049
Proposed Treasury Account Name: State and Private Forestry					
Community Forest & Open Space Conservation		4,000,000		4,000,000	4,000,000
National Fire Capacity		78,105,140	5,796,038	72,309,102	72,309,102
International Forestry		8,052,570	4,435,749	3,616,821	3,616,821
Urban & Community Forestry		26,605,140	5,102,573	21,502,567	21,502,567
Rural Fire Capacity		16,000,000	6,924	15,993,076	15,993,076
State & Private Assistance	Proposed				58,129,614
	Forest Health Cooperative Lands	38,157,710	7,299,506	30,858,204	
	Landscape Scale Restoration	14,000,000	86,419	13,913,581	
	Working Forest Lands	18,605,140	5,247,311	13,357,829	
State & Private Assistance Total		70,762,850	12,633,236	58,129,614	58,129,614
		203,525,700	27,974,520	175,551,180	175,551,180
Proposed Treasury Account Name: Capital Improvement and Road Maintenance					
Facilities^b (CIP only)		135,841,120	104,021,456	31,819,664	
Roads		177,055,421	94,624,135	82,431,286	82,431,286
Capital Improvement and Road Maintenance Total		312,896,541	198,645,590	114,250,951	82,431,286

Proposed Treasury Account Name: Land Acquisition					
Land Acquisition	Proposed				58,055,385
	Acquisition Management	5,457,140	4,230,256	1,226,884	
	Cash Equalization	250,000		250,000	
	Critical Inholdings	2,000,000		2,000,000	
	Land Acquisition	50,035,000	156,499	49,878,501	
	Recreation Access	4,700,000		4,700,000	
Land Acquisition Total ^c		62,442,140	4,386,755	58,055,385	58,055,385
Proposed Treasury Account Name: Wildland Fire Management					
Permanent Salary & Benefits					549,206,643
Fire Preparedness		1,082,872,780	627,568,910	455,303,870	455,303,870
Fire Suppression		1,456,390,420	117,049,872	1,339,340,548	1,339,340,548
Wildland Fire Management Total		2,539,263,200	744,618,782	1,794,644,418	2,343,851,061
Grand Total ^d		\$5,975,530,610	\$3,107,663,761	\$2,867,866,849	\$5,975,530,610

^a Calculation of how amounts are derived:

FY2018 Enacted Budget \$430 - Cost Pools \$71.6 = \$358.4 Available for Allocation

FY2018 Available Allocation \$358.4 - Proposed Fixed Costs \$148.9 = \$209.5 Available for Natural Resource Stewardship BLI

^b Facilities is being split three ways in the proposal: administrative facility maintenance, recreation facility maintenance and CIP

^c Land Acquisition does not include: Acquisition of Land for National Forest Special Acts and Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges

^d The FY 2018 total includes \$25.6 million in Permanent and Trust fund contributions to cost pools. It does not include \$5.7 million in other funds that are not affected by the Budget Reform proposal (USFS Acquisition Of Lands Special Act; Land Exchange; Gifts, Donations, & Bequests for Research; Range Betterment Fund; Subsistence Management - Alaska).

PROPOSED APPROPRIATIONS LANGUAGE TO IMPLEMENT THE NEW BUDGET STRUCTURE

(Headnote numbers were added for readability and will be removed before finalizing)

GENERAL MANAGEMENT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, \$X,XXX,XXX,XXX, to remain available through September 30, 2023,

[1] for the base salary and expenses of permanent employees carrying out administrative and general management support functions, in an amount not to exceed \$X,XXX,XXX,

[2] for the costs of facility maintenance, repairs, and leases for buildings and sites where these support functions take place,

[3] for the costs of

[A] all utility and telecommunication expenses of the Forest Service,

[B] business services, and

[C] leadership and executive direction of the Forest Service, including legislative and public communications, and

[4] for information technology including cyber security requirements:

[1] *Provided*, That funds provided under this heading may be used for necessary administrative support function expenses of the Forest Service not otherwise provided for and necessary for its operation:

[2] *Provided further*, That funds appropriated to this account may be transferred to any other Forest Service account and funds appropriated to any other Forest Service account may be transferred to this account if the transfers do not increase or decrease the funds appropriated for this fiscal year in any account by more than 10 percent:

[3] *Provided further*, That any balances available in Forest Service accounts from prior years for the expenses included in this account, and any funding for expenses under this heading that are authorized to be paid by Forest Service trust funds, shall be transferred to and merged with this account.

LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the necessary expenses of the Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, \$X,XXX,XXX,XXX to be available through September 30, 2023,

[1] for the management, protection, and improvement, and utilization of the National Forest System,

[2] for hazardous fuels management on or adjacent to such lands, and

[3] for the base salary and expenses for employees directly engaged in these activities and for activities not covered under the headings for General Management and Wildland Fire Management, not including the costs of any overtime or temporary employees needed to carry out these activities, in an amount not to exceed \$X,XXX,XXX,XXX,;

[1] [From NFS:] *Provided*, That of the funds provided under this heading, shall be available for hazardous fuels management activities, of which not to exceed \$XX,XXX,XXX may be used to make grants, using any authorities available to the Forest Service under the "State and Private Forestry" appropriation, for the purpose of creating incentives for increased use of biomass from National Forest System lands:

[2] [From NFS:] *Provided further*, That of the funds provided under this heading, up to \$XX,XXX,XXX may be used by the Secretary of Agriculture to enter into procurement contracts or cooperative agreements or to issue grants for hazardous fuels management activities, and for training or monitoring associated with such hazardous fuels management activities on Federal land, or on non-Federal land if the Secretary determines such activities benefit resources on Federal land:

[3] *Provided further*, That of the funds provided, \$XX,XXX,XXX shall be deposited in the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund for ecological restoration treatments as authorized by 16 U.S.C. 7303(f):

[4] [From NFS] *Provided further*, That funds made available to implement the Community Forestry Restoration Act, Public Law 106–393, title VI, shall be available for use on non-Federal lands:

[5] *Provided further*, That notwithstanding section 33 of the Bankhead Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012), the Secretary of Agriculture, in calculating a fee for grazing on a National Grassland, may provide a credit of up to 50 percent of the calculated fee to a Grazing Association or direct permittee for a conservation practice approved by the Secretary in advance of the fiscal year in which the cost of the conservation practice is incurred and the amount credited shall remain available to the Grazing Association or the direct permittee, as appropriate, in the fiscal year in which the credit is made and each fiscal year thereafter for use on the project for conservation practices approved by the Secretary:

[6] *Provided further*, That any balances available in Forest Service accounts from prior years for the expenses included in this account, and any funding for expenses under this heading that are authorized to be paid by Forest Service trust funds, shall be transferred to and merged with this account.

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

For necessary expenses of

[1] cooperating with and providing technical and financial assistance to States, territories, possessions, and others, and

[2] conducting an international program as authorized,

\$XXX,XXX,XXX, to remain available through September 30, 2023, as authorized by law:

[1] *Provided*, That such funds shall include assistance to state and private entities for landscape scale restoration, working forest lands and forest health management on non-federal lands, including treatments of pests, pathogens, and invasive or noxious plants, and for restoring and rehabilitating forests damaged by pests or invasive plants; cooperative forestry and education and land conservation activities as authorized:

[2] *Provided further*, That of the funds provided under this heading, \$XX,XXX,XXX is for National Fire Capacity, and \$XX,XXX,XXX is for Rural Fire Capacity under section 10 of the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 2106);

[3] *Provided further*, that funding for activities carried out under this heading that are authorized to be paid by Forest Service trust funds shall be transferred to and merged with this appropriation:

For the Forest Legacy Program, \$XX,XXX,XXX, to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, to remain available until expended:

[1] *Provided*, That no amounts may be rescinded from amounts that were designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT AND MAINTENANCE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, \$XX,XXX,XXX, to remain available through September 30, 2023,

[1] for construction, capital improvement, maintenance and acquisition of buildings and other facilities and infrastructure other than recreation facilities and trails, and

[2] for construction, reconstruction, decommissioning of roads that are no longer needed, including unauthorized roads that are not part of the transportation system, as authorized by 16 U.S.C. 532–538 and 23 U.S.C. 101 and 205:

[1] Provided, That funds becoming available in fiscal year 2020 under the Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U.S.C. 501) shall be transferred to the General Fund of the Treasury and shall not be available for transfer or obligation for any other purpose unless the funds are appropriated:

[2] *Provided further*, that funding for activities carried out under this heading that are authorized to be paid by Forest Service trust funds shall be transferred to and merged with this appropriation.

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, \$X,XXX,XXX,XXX to remain available through September 30, 2023

[1] for forest fire pre-suppression activities on National Forest System lands,

[2] for emergency wildland fire suppression on or adjacent to such lands or other lands under fire protection agreement,

[3] for emergency rehabilitation of burned over National Forest System lands and water, and

[4] for the base salary and expenses for employees directly engaged in these activities not otherwise provided for, not including the costs of any overtime or temporary employees needed to carry out these activities, in an amount not to exceed \$X,XXX,XXX,XXX:

[1] *Provided*, That such funds, including unobligated balances under this heading, are available for repayment of advances from other appropriations accounts previously transferred for such purposes:

[2] *Provided further*, That any unobligated funds appropriated in a previous fiscal year for hazardous fuels management may be transferred to the "Landscape Management" account:

[3] *Provided further*, That such funds shall be available to reimburse State and other cooperating entities for services provided in response to wildfire and other emergencies or disasters to the extent such reimbursements by the Forest Service for non-fire emergencies are fully repaid by the responsible emergency management agency:

[4] *Provided further*, That the costs of implementing any cooperative agreement between the Federal Government and any non-Federal entity may be shared, as mutually agreed on by the affected parties:

[5] *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture may authorize the transfer of funds appropriated for wildland fire management, in an aggregate amount not to exceed \$50,000,000, between the Departments when such transfers would facilitate and expedite wildland fire management programs and projects.

RANGE BETTERMENT FUND

For necessary expenses of range rehabilitation, protection, and improvement, 50 percent of all moneys received during the prior fiscal year, as fees for grazing domestic livestock on lands in National Forests in the 16 Western States, pursuant to section 401(b)(1) of Public Law 94–579, to remain available through September 30, 2023, of which not to exceed 6 percent shall be available for administrative expenses associated with on-the-ground range rehabilitation, protection, and improvements.

MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL FOREST LANDS FOR SUBSISTENCE USES

For necessary expenses of the Forest Service to manage Federal lands in Alaska for subsistence uses under title VIII of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (Public Law 96–487), \$X,XXX,000, to remain available through September 30, 2023.

LAND ACQUISITION

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of chapter 2003 of title 54, United States Code, including administrative expenses, and for acquisition of land or waters, or interest therein, in accordance with statutory authority applicable to the Forest Service, \$XX,XXX,XXX, to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund and to remain available until expended.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS SPECIAL ACTS

For acquisition of lands within the exterior boundaries of the Cache, Uinta, and Wasatch National Forests, Utah; the Toiyabe National Forest, Nevada; the Angeles, San Bernardino, Sequoia, and Cleveland National Forests, California; and the Ozark and Ouachita National Forests, Arkansas, as authorized by law, \$XXX,XXX to be derived from forest receipts.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS TO COMPLETE LAND EXCHANGES

For acquisition of lands, such sums, to be derived from funds deposited by State, county, or municipal governments, public school districts, or other public school authorities, and for authorized expenditures from funds deposited by non-Federal parties pursuant to Land Sale and Exchange Acts, pursuant to the Act of December 4, 1967 (16 U.S.C. 484a), to remain available through September 30, 2023 (16 U.S.C. 516–617a, 555a; Public Law 96–586; Public Law 76–589, 76–591; and Public Law 78–310).

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—FOREST SERVICE (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriations to the Forest Service for the current fiscal year shall be available for: (1) purchase of passenger motor vehicles; acquisition of passenger motor vehicles from excess sources, and hire of such vehicles; purchase, lease, operation, maintenance, and acquisition of aircraft to maintain the operable fleet for use in Forest Service wildland fire programs and other Forest Service programs; notwithstanding other provisions of law, existing aircraft being replaced may be sold, with proceeds derived or trade-in value used to offset the purchase price for the replacement aircraft; (2) services pursuant to 7 U.S.C. 2225, and not to exceed \$100,000 for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109; (3) purchase, erection, and alteration of buildings and other public improvements (7 U.S.C. 2250); (4) acquisition of land, waters, and interests therein pursuant to 7 U.S.C. 428a; (5) for expenses pursuant to the Volunteers in the National Forest Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 558a, 558d, and 558a note); (6) the cost of uniforms as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5901–5902; and (7) for debt collection contracts in accordance with 31 U.S.C. 3718(c).

Any appropriations or funds available to the Forest Service may be transferred to the Wildland Fire Management appropriation for forest firefighting, emergency rehabilitation of burned-over or damaged lands or waters under its jurisdiction, and fire preparedness due to severe burning conditions upon the Secretary's notification of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations that all fire suppression funds appropriated under the heading "Wildland Fire Management" will be obligated within 30 days.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the Forest Service may transfer funds appropriated to the Forest Service by this Act to or within the "Landscape Management" account for the purposes of hazardous fuels management and emergency rehabilitation of burned-over National Forest System lands and water: Provided, That such transferred funds shall remain available through September 30, 2023: Provided further, That none of the funds transferred pursuant to this section shall be available for obligation without written notification to and the prior approval of the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress.

Funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be available for assistance to or through the Agency for International Development in connection with forest and rangeland research, technical information, and assistance in foreign countries, and shall be available to support forestry and related natural resource activities outside the United States and its territories and possessions, including technical assistance, education and training, and cooperation with U.S., private, and international organizations. The Forest Service, acting for the International Program, may sign direct funding agreements with foreign governments and institutions as well as other domestic agencies (including the U.S. Agency for International Development, the Department of State, and the Millennium Challenge Corporation), U.S. private sector firms, institutions and organizations to provide technical assistance and training programs overseas on forestry and rangeland management.

Funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be available for expenditure or transfer to the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, for removal, preparation, and adoption of excess wild horses and burros from National Forest System lands, and for the performance of cadastral surveys to designate the boundaries of such lands.

None of the funds made available to the Forest Service in this Act or any other Act with respect to any fiscal year shall be subject to transfer under the provisions of section 702(b) of the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944 (7 U.S.C. 2257), section 442 of Public Law 106–224 (7 U.S.C. 7772), or section 10417(b) of Public Law 107–171 (7 U.S.C. 8316(b)).

None of the funds available to the Forest Service may be reprogrammed without the advance notification to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations in accordance with the reprogramming procedures contained in the explanatory statement accompanying this Act.

Not more than \$XX,XXX,XXX of funds available to the Forest Service shall be transferred to the Working Capital Fund of the Department of Agriculture and not more than \$XX,XXX,XXX of funds available to the Forest Service shall be transferred to the Department of Agriculture for Department Reimbursable Programs, commonly referred to as Greenbook charges. Nothing in this paragraph shall prohibit or limit the use of reimbursable agreements requested by the Forest Service in order to obtain information technology services from the Department of Agriculture's [National Information Technology Center and the Department of Agriculture's International Technology Service] financed by the Department's Working Capital Fund, including telecommunications and system modifications or enhancements.

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

Of the funds available to the Forest Service, \$X,XXX is available to the Chief of the Forest Service for official reception and representation expenses.

Pursuant to sections 405(b) and 410(b) of Public Law 101–593, of the funds available to the Forest Service, up to \$X,XXX,XXX may be advanced in a lump sum to the National Forest Foundation to aid conservation partnership projects in support of the Forest Service mission, without regard to when the Foundation incurs expenses, for projects on or benefitting National Forest System lands or related to Forest Service programs: Provided, That of the Federal funds made available to the Foundation, no more than \$XXX,XXX shall be available for administrative expenses: Provided further, That the Foundation shall obtain, by the end of the period of Federal financial assistance, private contributions to match funds made available by the Forest Service on at least a one-for-one basis: Provided further, That the Foundation may transfer Federal funds to a Federal or a non-Federal recipient for a project at the same rate that the recipient has obtained the non-Federal matching funds.

Pursuant to section 2(b)(2) of Public Law 98–244, up to \$X,XXX,XXX of the funds available to the Forest Service may be advanced to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation in a lump sum to aid cost-share conservation projects, without regard to when expenses are incurred, on or benefitting National Forest System lands or related to Forest Service programs: Provided, That such funds shall be matched on at least a one-for-one basis by the Foundation or its sub-recipients: Provided further, That the Foundation may transfer Federal funds to a Federal or non-Federal recipient for a project at the same rate that the recipient has obtained the non-Federal matching funds.

Funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be available for interactions with and providing technical assistance to rural communities and natural resource-based businesses for sustainable rural development purposes.

Funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be available for payments to counties within the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, pursuant to section 14(c)(1) and (2), and section 16(a)(2) of Public Law 99–663.

Any funds appropriated to the Forest Service may be used to meet the non-Federal share requirement in section 502(c) of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3056(c)(2)).

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, of any appropriations or funds available to the Forest Service, not to exceed \$XXX,XXX may be used to reimburse the Office of the General Counsel (OGC), Department of Agriculture, for travel and related expenses incurred as a result of OGC assistance or participation requested by the Forest Service at meetings, training sessions, management reviews, land purchase negotiations and similar matters unrelated to civil litigation. Future budget justifications for both the Forest Service and the Department of Agriculture should clearly display the sums previously transferred and the sums requested for transfer.

An eligible individual who is employed in any project funded under title V of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3056 et seq.) and administered by the Forest Service shall be considered to be a Federal employee for purposes of chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code.

NATIONAL SCENIC AND HISTORIC TRAILS

Background

This special exhibit is included to address requirements of P.L. 111-88 House Report 111-180 page 132, which directed:

“The Committee recommendation retains previous base funding for maintenance, construction, and operation of the network of national scenic and historic trails but encourages additional funding for required work of the newly authorized national trails. Future budget justifications should continue to provide specific trail operation, maintenance and construction funding and accomplishment data for the national scenic and historic trails. The Forest Service should provide full time administrators and prepare the required comprehensive management plans for the newly authorized national trails.”

Overview

The Forest Service has designated trail administrators for six National Scenic and Historic Trails (NS&HT): Arizona, Continental Divide, Florida, Nez Perce (Nee Mee Poo), Pacific Crest, and Pacific Northwest. The Appalachian Trail is managed in partnership with the National Park Service (NPS). The Forest Service manages portions of 15 additional NS&HTs on National Forest System (NFS) lands, in cooperation with the Department of the Interior (DOI), State and county governments, and private partners. Funding for administration and management of these trails is included within the Capital Improvement and Maintenance Trails appropriation. Trail land acquisition is funded under the Land Acquisition appropriation.

Appalachian National Scenic Trail (AT)

This 2,190-mile footpath crosses the Appalachian Mountains from Mt. Katahdin in Maine to Springer Mountain in northern Georgia, crossing through both the Southern and Eastern Regions of the Forest Service. The trail is protected along more than 99 percent of its course. The partnership that works to manage AT is comprised of the Forest Service, NPS, the Appalachian Trail Conservancy, with the volunteer assistance of 31 Appalachian Trail Clubs, and other organizations. In FY 2018, the AT was maintained in a safe status for visitors along its entire length in both the Forest Service Southern Region and Eastern Region, with over 2,400 volunteers contributing nearly 79,000 hours of trail maintenance and repair. Catalyzed by the 50th Anniversary of the National Trails System and commemorating the 50th anniversary of the designation of the Appalachian Trail in 2018, numerous multi-partner and local community stewardship events took place across the trail throughout the year. Achievements on NFS lands included the completion of multi-year relocation projects at High Cock Knob and Brown Fork Gap, the replacement of the Straight Branch Bridge, and the engagement of volunteers on the Crawford Path portion of the AT, along with the completion on the Green Mountain National Forest visitor facilities at the Clarendon Shelter.

Arizona National Scenic Trail (AZNST)

This 800-mile trail traverses Arizona’s diverse landscapes while providing important economic opportunities for nearby gateway communities. Eighty-five percent of the AZNST is located on Federal land, including four national forests, two Bureau of Land Management (BLM) field offices, and four NPS units, including the Grand Canyon. Partners include the Arizona Trail Association, Federal, State, and local governments, Tribes, youth corps, and other non-governmental organizations. In FY 2018, over 2,300 volunteers contributed a total of 23,158 hours of work in support of the trail. In addition to trail maintenance and construction, volunteers installed 12 “super gates” that resist vandalism and are hiker and horse friendly, 7 log fences, and 2 large bridges. Volunteers were taught skills in stewarding responsibilities, volunteer management, sustainable trail design, and trail construction and maintenance in a series of training events held by the Arizona Trail Association (ATA) in partnership with American Conservation Experience. Five Ancestral Lands crews partnered with the Tonto National Forest and the ATA to restore two critical springs by cleaning them out and rebuilding a rock retaining wall. Dozens of youth corps participants did maintenance work on the AZT. The successful Seeds of Stewardship program that benefits 2,500 children each year continues to get kids out of the classroom and on the trail to learn about ecosystems and history while developing stewardship skills and fulfilling school curriculum requirements

Continental Divide National Scenic Trail (CDT)

The 3,100-mile CDT runs along the spine of the Rocky Mountains from Mexico to Canada. It connects 20 national forests, three national parks, one national monument, 13 BLM field offices, and historic sites. About 90 percent of the trail is located on public lands; however, many trail segments are currently co-located along open roads or motorized trails. Easements are lacking across numerous parcels of private and State land and are needed to secure a continuous route for permanent public use.

Partners include the Continental Divide Trail Coalition, Montana Wilderness Association, Colorado Trail Foundation, Volunteers for Outdoor Colorado, Montana Conservation Corps, Rocky Mountain Youth Corps, Conservation Legacy, Backcountry Horsemen and numerous other Federal, State, and local nongovernmental organizations. In FY 2018, the Forest Service worked with several youth corps organizations to engage youth in outdoor stewardship and accomplish critical trail maintenance work. The agency participated in numerous events celebrating the 50th Anniversary of the National Trail System Act in 2018. The Forest Service also worked with Leave No Trace on a week-long Hot Spot event on the Monarch Crest portion of the trail and established a relationship with the Trapper Creek Job Corps Center in Montana to start producing wooden routed CDT markers to be used in Wilderness areas along the trail. The Continental Divide Trail Coalition (CDTC) initiated an effort called Blaze the CDT, in which they recruited 170 volunteers to mark the trail at trailheads and road and trail crossings.

Florida National Scenic Trail (FNST)

The FNST consists of a 1,500-mile planning corridor stretching from Big Cypress National Preserve in the Everglades to Gulf Islands National Seashore in the panhandle of Florida. There are 1,097 miles of certified FNST on the ground and roughly 300 miles of gaps exists within the trail. Partners include the Florida Trail Association, Framing Our Community, NPS, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Florida Forest Service, Florida State Parks, and other organizations. In FY 2018, volunteers maintained 100 percent of the FNST, contributing nearly 25,000 hours. The Forest Service updated the 5-Year Strategic Plan for the Florida Trail and hosted a Public Land Corps-eligible intern assisting with the planning and implementation of the 5-year plan. In partnership with two non-profit partners and Department of Defense Air Force, the agency also completed a bridge closing over 9 miles of gaps. Successfully adding three new land management partners and 16 miles of designated trail, the FNST continues to improve routing and protection throughout the State for a safer and more scenic experience.

Nez Perce National Historic Trail (NPNHT)

In 1986, Congress acknowledged the significance of the Nez Perce Conflict of 1877 by establishing the 1,170-mile NPNHT. With the cooperation of the State Highway Department and County Commissioners in the States of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Wyoming, and Montana, over 2,991 miles of roads are designated as the NPNHT Auto Tour Route. The route roughly parallels the course travelled by the five Nez Perce bands during their historic 1877 odyssey and offers opportunities for off-highway vehicles, biking, and snowmobile use. The NPNHT has 79 historic sites to be managed and seven high potential segments which have historic tread from 1877 or were prehistoric travel routes. The NPNHT is currently revising its Comprehensive Plan for trail administration and management.

Partners include the Nez Perce Trail Foundation, Nez Perce Appaloosa Horse Club, the Idaho Chapter of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, the Wallowa Band Nez Perce Trail Interpretive Center, the Bitter Root Cultural Heritage Trust, Eastern Oregon University, and Montana Natural History Center. A new exhibit, “The Journey of the Resilient Nez Perce People,” is designed to travel to other communities along the trail. In FY 2018 on the Lolo National Forest, staff treated invasive plants to preserve the trail’s natural condition, cleared 87 trees from the trail, and maintained 215 markers and travel management signs.

Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (PCT)

This 2,650-mile trail follows the crest of the Sierra Nevada and Cascade Mountain ranges from Mexico to Canada through California, Oregon, and Washington. The trail crosses 25 national forests; seven BLM field offices; six NPS units; five national monuments; and 48 designated wilderness areas. Over half of the PCT is in designated Wilderness and nine Wild and Scenic Rivers cross its path. Partners include the Pacific Crest Trail Association (PCTA), American Conservation Experience (ACE), Washington Trails Association, Pacific Northwest Trail Association, California Conservation Corps, Northwest Youth Corps, Washington Conservation Corps, Oregon Equestrian Trails, Backcountry Horsemen of California, Oregon, Washington, and many other organizations.

In celebration of the 50th anniversary of the PCT in 2018, many community events were held along the trail including Mt. Shasta, California and Cascade Locks, Oregon. The Forest Service and the Pacific Crest Trail Association worked with local elected leaders to commemorate the city of Mount Shasta as the PCT’s first official “Trail Town” and to support “PCT Days” in Cascade Locks. In the first of its kind, the Girl Scouts Heart of Central California hosted a virtual 50th celebration of the PCT’s anniversary in conjunction with PCTA and the Appalachian Trail Conservancy.

PCTA’s volunteer trail maintenance and construction efforts focused in areas where fire and floods/mudslides have closed the trail. In order to ensure volunteers are well trained, PCTA hosted 61 training events reaching over 1,000 participants. The Mt. Hood Chapter volunteers spearheaded a Gorge Trail Recovery Team and sponsored 120 work parties spending 10,600 hours clearing logs and restoring burned trail tread in the Columbia Gorge National Scenic

Area. PCTA (Trail Gorillas) and ACE worked with the San Bernardino National Forest to finish reconstruction and reopen the 6 miles of trail that had been closed since 2014. International cooperation was paramount, as Canada Parks assisted PCTA volunteers with the installation of a new northern terminus monument that weighed over 1,000 pounds at the US/Canadian border. Trail realignment and relocation to more sustainable and optimal locations occurred with the support of donor-sponsored youth corps crews in the Tahoe and Deschutes National Forests. The Forest Service and PCTA partnered with the Aldo Leopold Wilderness Research Institute, Virginia Tech, Applied Trails Research, and NPS's Visitor Use Management team on visitor use monitoring and management. The Forest Service and PCTA also formalized "Working with Minors" policy for volunteers under 18 years old and focused on connecting youth to the trail and the outdoors with a variety of 21st Century Youth Corps (ACE), the Environmental Charter High School (LA), NAACP Vancouver Youth, and Alternative Spring Break College Programs.

Pacific Northwest National Scenic Trail (PNNST)

The PNNST begins at the Continental Divide in Glacier National Park in Montana and travels 1,200 miles through Montana, Idaho, and Washington before reaching the Pacific Ocean. The trail's complex land ownership includes three national parks, seven national forests, six Washington State Parks, and other lands. Partners include the Pacific Northwest Trail Association (PNTA); Backcountry Horsemen of Washington, Idaho, and Montana; Washington Trails Association; Student Conservation Association; University of Montana; Western Washington University; and other organizations. In FY 2018, volunteers from the PNTA performed over 15,400 hours of maintenance, a value of over \$375,000. Together, the Forest Service and partners maintained 340 miles of trail and improved 15 miles. PNTA raised over \$100,000 in non-Federal funds for stewardship of the PNNST.

The Forest Service and PNTA collaborated to make great improvements to visitor information in 2018. PNTA launched a mobile app featuring georeferenced maps of the entire trail with real-time updates of current conditions and fire danger. PNTA also launched a new website that provides in-depth resources for enjoying the PNNST safely and responsibly.

The PNNST program is partnering with the University of Montana's College of Forestry and Conservation to study visitor use of the PNNST and adjacent trails in Northwest Montana. The second year of data was collected in 2018 by trail counters, cameras, and hikers. In addition to this data, 25 PNNST thru-hikers participated in the study by recording GPS tracks of the first 300 miles of their trip. In collaboration with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the University will use this data to evaluate the potential for interactions between thru-hikers and grizzly bears and will provide baseline information to help establish the legislatively-required carrying capacity for the PNNST Comprehensive Plan.

Other National Scenic and Historic Trails (NSHT)

The Forest Service coordinates management with other Federal public land agencies for an additional 15 national scenic and historic trails totaling over 6,700 miles. These trails are: California, Camino Real Tejas, Camino Tierra Adentro, De Anza, Ice Age, Iditarod, Lewis and Clark, Mormon Pioneer, North Country, Old Spanish, Oregon, Overmountain Victory, Pony Express, Santa Fe, and Trail of Tears.

Funding for National Scenic and Historic Trails (dollars in thousands)

Name	2018 Actual			2019 Estimate			2020 Budget		
	Trails	Land Acq.	Sub-total	Trails	Land Acq.	Sub-total	Trails	Land Acq.	Sub-total
Appalachian	\$280	\$820	\$1,100	\$280	\$820	\$1,100	\$280	-	\$280
Arizona	492	-	492	492	-	492	492	-	492
Continental Divide	1,675	-	1,675	1,675	-	1,675	1,675	-	1,675
Florida	1,300	-	1,300	1,300	-	1,300	1,300	-	1,300
Nez Perce	800	520	1,320	800	520	1,320	800	-	800
Pacific Crest	1,827	3,200	5,027	1,827	3,200	5,027	1,827	-	1,827
Pacific Northwest	836	-	836	836	-	836	836	-	836
All-others	700	2,700	3,400	700	2,700	3,400	700	-	700
Total	7,910	7,240	15,150	7,910	7,240	15,150	7,910	-	7,910

FY 2018 Partner Contributions and Associated Accomplishments

Location	Volunteers		Non-Cash Contributions	Miles of Trail Maintained	Miles of Trail Improved	Acres Acquired	Major Structures Constructed
	Hours	In-kind Contributions					
Appalachian	78,694	\$1,942,955	\$20,720	1185	3	1428	3
Arizona	23,158	583,928	72,010	110	8	-	21
Continental Divide	47,500	1,233,575	-	1350	36	132	25
Florida	24,494	604,757	50,500	1,263	24	-	1
Nez Perce	24,000	600,000	44,000	910	90	900	15
Pacific Crest	104,449	2,578,850	33,470	1,641	29.5	2,138	3
Pacific Northwest	15,200	375,288	500	340	15	-	1
Total	317,495	7,919,353	221,200	6,799	2,055	4,598	69

OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL REIMBURSEMENT**Background**

This special exhibit is required by P.L. 110-161, page 121, Administrative Provisions, which directed:

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

Overview

The USDA Office of General Counsel bills the Forest Service quarterly for non-litigation travel and related costs. The table below reflects billings received to date.

Office of General Counsel Reimbursement FY 2017 to FY 2020

2017 Actual Reimbursement	2018 As of Oct 23,2018	2019 Planned Reimbursement	2020 Planned Reimbursement
\$5,595	\$10,681	\$15,000	\$15,000

REGION, STATION, AND AREA ALLOCATIONS

Background

This exhibit is not required by Congressional direction; however, it is included to provide historical information on allocations of appropriations at the Fund and Budget Line Item levels to Forest Service Regions, Stations and Areas.

Overview

The Office of Management and Budget apportions all funds available to the Forest Service prior to obligation or disbursement. Once funds are apportioned to the Forest Service at the fund level, they are allocated throughout the agency to Budget Line Items in the Regions, Stations, and Areas.

The Forest Service operates through nine geographical regions, seven research stations, the Northeastern Area - State and Private Forestry, the Albuquerque Service Center in Albuquerque, New Mexico, and the national headquarters in Washington, DC. Allocations are determined by balancing the priorities of Congress, the Administration, agency leadership, and Region/Station/Area capabilities. Allocations are agency administrative divisions of apportionments and are used to monitor financial status and prevent deficiency.

FY 2016 to FY 2018 Region, Station, and Area Allocations for Region 1 (Northern Region) and Region 2 (Rocky Mountain Region) (dollars in thousands)

Funds and Programs	Region 1 (Northern Region)			Region 2 (Rocky Mountain Region)		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
Capital Improvement & Maintenance						
Facilities.....	\$ 2,935	\$5,235	\$3,356	\$4,786	\$4,800	\$4,723
Infrastructure Improvement	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legacy Roads and Trails.....	-	-	-	2,699	2,750	-
Roads	13,188	13,217	17,947	15,442	16,653	20,713
Trails.....	8,613	8,769	8,118	6,550	6,726	5,970
Capital Improvement & Maintenance Total.....	24,736	27,221	29,421	29,477	30,929	31,406
Forest and Rangeland Research						
Forest & Rangeland Research.....	-	-	-	40	-	-
Forest & Rangeland Research – FIA.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
R&D Forest Products Lab.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest and Rangeland Research Total .	-	-	-	40	-	-
Land Acquisition						
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Complete Land Exchanges.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land Acquisition -- Land and Water Conservation Fund.....	565	4,000	-	622	-	-
Land Acquisition - Acq Mgmt	-	548	476	-	577	510
Land Acquisition - Cash Equalization.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land - Critical Inholding.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land Acquisition - Rec Access	-	-	142	-	-	-
Land Acquisition Total.....	565	4,548	618	622	577	510
National Forest System						
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration	4,845	5,170	5,739	2,535	2,705	2,846
Forest Products	-	-	28,256	24,969	21,945	23,821
Grazing Management.....	5,475	5,499	5,070	7,355	7,357	7,264
Hazardous Fuels.....	-	-	24,174	-	-	24,946
Integrated Resource Restoration	60,666	64,215	-	-	-	-
Inventory and Monitoring	9,151	-	-	7,638	-	-
Land Management Planning	2,906	-	-	1,389	-	-
Land Use Authorization and Access	4,777	4,825	4,766	6,024	5,897	5,753
Law Enforcement Operations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minerals and Geology Management	7,337	8,520	7,718	7,446	7,475	7,555
Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	12,454	12,283	11,571	19,266	19,455	17,825
Valles Caldera National Preserve.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegetation and Watershed Management.....	-	-	14,846	10,726	12,238	11,509
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	-	-	9,343	8,151	7,830	7,570
Land Management Planning, Assessment and Monitoring	-	11,286	11,060	-	9,114	8,597
Hazardous Fuels- Biomass.....	-	-	600	-	-	593
National Forest System Total.....	107,611	111,798	123,143	95,499	94,016	118,279

Funds and Programs	Region 1 (Northern Region)			Region 2 (Rocky Mountain Region)		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
State & Private Forestry						
Community Forest & Open Space Conservation.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	942	1,104	1,244	1,678	1,485	16,653
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	3,470	3,167	2,353	3,189	3,022	2,350
Forest Legacy Program	10,020	7,000	4,000	320	-	6,000
Working Forest Lands.....	585	544	515	1,139	1,023	992
International Forestry.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Landscape Scale Restoration.....	-	-	918	7	-	900
National Fire Capacity	-	-	300	-	-	500
Urban and Community Forestry.....	744	746	715	1,760	1,569	1,634
Rural Fire Capacity	-	-	1,025	-	-	1,531
Cooperative Forestry - Forest Legacy Program Admin	-	243	237	-	332	280
State & Private Forestry Total	15,761	12,804	11,307	8,093	7,431	30,840
Wildland Fire Management						
Coop Fire Protection-National Fire Capacity	6,570	3,411	-	6,474	3,519	-
Coop Fire Protection- Rural Fire Capacity..	823	1,004	-	1,398	1,583	-
Fire Operations – Suppression	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fire Preparedness	51,468	51,258	69,898	25,202	26,858	39,431
Fire Research and Development (NFP).....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hazardous Fuels.....	13,945	19,617	-	22,217	26,359	-
Joint Fire Sciences	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wildland Fire Management - HazFuels - Biomass Grants.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wildland Fire Management Total	72,806	75,290	69,898	55,291	58,318	39,431
Cost Pool Allocations.....	39,367	39,127	39,660	35,185	35,328	36,011
Range Betterment Fund.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gifts, Donations, & Bequests for Research....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mgmt of NF Lands for Subsistence Uses.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	260,846	270,788	274,047	224,207	226,599	256,477

FY 2016 to FY 2018 Region, Station, and Area Allocations for Region 3 (Southwest Region) and Region 4 (Intermountain Region) (dollars in thousands)

Funds and Programs	Region 3 (Southwestern Region)			Region 4 (Intermountain Region)		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
Capital Improvement & Maintenance						
Facilities.....	\$3,979	\$4,273	\$4,418	\$4,325	\$4,164	\$4,415
Infrastructure Improvement	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legacy Roads and Trails.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roads	14,050	14,091	17,051	12,934	12,840	17,268
Trails.....	3,424	3,354	2,946	6,606	6,260	5,767
Capital Improvement & Maintenance Total.....	21,453	21,718	24,415	23,865	23,264	23,035
Forest and Rangeland Research						
Forest & Rangeland Research.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest & Rangeland Research – FIA.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
R&D Forest Products Lab.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest and Rangeland Research Total .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land Acquisition						
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts.....	-	-	-	317	-	-
Complete Land Exchanges.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land Acquisition -- Land and Water Conservation Fund.....	268	-	-	562	-	-
Land Acquisition - Acq Mgmt	-	209	-	-	527	-
Land Acquisition - Cash Equalization.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land - Critical Inholding.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land Acquisition - Rec Access	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land Acquisition Total.....	268	209	-	879	527	-
National Forest System						
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration	4,535	4,839	5,338	2,035	2,172	2,396
Forest Products	-	-	15,236	-	-	13,090
Grazing Management.....	8,265	8,139	7,811	8,769	8,709	9,144
Hazardous Fuels.....	-	-	49,450	-	-	30,746
Integrated Resource Restoration	45,679	45,365	-	48,977	48,139	-
Inventory and Monitoring	7,154	-	-	10,125	-	-
Land Management Planning	4,403	-	-	1,027	-	-
Land Use Authorization and Access	4,197	4,082	3,949	5,195	5,004	4,851
Law Enforcement Operations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minerals and Geology Management	5,772	5,866	5,475	8,399	8,438	7,299
Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	16,939	16,807	15,765	20,180	20,317	18,524
Valles Caldera National Preserve.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegetation and Watershed Management.....	-	-	8,926	-	95	14,041
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	8	-	8,420	-	-	8,580
Land Management Planning, Assessment and Monitoring	-	10,371	9,303	-	11,916	12,054
Hazardous Fuels- Biomass.....	-	-	483	-	-	100
National Forest System Total.....	96,952	95,469	130,156	104,707	104,790	120,825

Funds and Programs	Region 3 (Southwestern Region)			Region 4 (Intermountain Region)		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
State & Private Forestry						
Community Forest & Open Space						
Conservation.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Action Program.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest Health Management - Cooperative						
Lands	857	963	1,007	760	871	1,035
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	1,659	1,499	1,106	2,771	2,501	1,816
Forest Legacy Program	125	3,480	710	2,792	2,929	3,000
Working Forest Lands.....	510	443	400	396	386	355
International Forestry.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Landscape Scale Restoration.....	-	-	300	-	-	300
National Fire Capacity	-	-	200	-	-	200
Urban and Community Forestry.....	708	711	613	660	665	570
Rural Fire Capacity	-	-	927	-	-	376
Cooperative Forestry - Forest Legacy						
Program Admin	-	132	152	-	188	168
State & Private Forestry Total	3,859	7,228	5,415	7,379	7,540	7,820
Wildland Fire Management						
Coop Fire Protection-National Fire						
Capacity.....	3,084	2,931	-	3,342	1,211	-
Coop Fire Protection-Rural Fire Capacity...	766	817	-	293	386	-
Fire Operations – Suppression	-	-	-	1,284	-	1,600
Fire Preparedness	53,445	52,528	78,380	51,588	56,322	73,675
Fire Research and Development (NFP).....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hazardous Fuels.....	36,672	31,758	-	20,052	23,672	-
Joint Fire Sciences	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wildland Fire Management - HazFuels -						
Biomass Grants.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wildland Fire Management Total	93,967	88,034	78,380	76,559	81,591	75,275
Cost Pool Allocations.....	38,771	38,698	39,316	38,368	38,489	39,131
Range Betterment Fund.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gifts, Donations, & Bequests for Research....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mgmt of NF Lands for Subsistence Uses	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	255,270	251,356	277,682	251,757	256,201	266,086

FY 2016 to FY 2018 Region, Station, and Area Allocations for Region 5 (Pacific Southwest Region) and Region 6 (Pacific Northwest Region) (dollars in thousands)

Funds and Programs	Region 5 (Pacific Southwest Region)			Region 6 (Pacific Northwest Region)		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
Capital Improvement & Maintenance						
Facilities.....	\$6,623	\$5,878	\$10,523	\$5,315	\$5,423	\$8,436
Infrastructure Improvement	925	-	-	450	-	-
Legacy Roads and Trails.....	5,115	5,218	-	6,159	6,451	-
Roads	14,660	15,020	21,410	17,813	17,907	25,595
Trails.....	6,361	5,845	5,715	6,338	6,025	5,669
Capital Improvement & Maintenance Total.....	33,684	31,961	37,648	36,075	35,806	39,700
Forest and Rangeland Research						
Forest & Rangeland Research.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest & Rangeland Research – FIA.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
R&D Forest Products Lab.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest and Rangeland Research Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land Acquisition						
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts.....	317	-	-	-	-	-
Complete Land Exchanges.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land Acquisition -- Land and Water Conservation Fund.....	918	-	-	663	-	-
Land Acquisition - Acq Mgmt	-	798	-	-	630	-
Land Acquisition - Cash Equalization.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land - Critical Inholding.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land Acquisition - Rec Access	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land Acquisition Total.....	1,235	798	-	663	630	-
National Forest System						
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration.....	2,620	2,796	1,983	6,230	6,648	5,866
Forest Products	28,720	22,596	28,095	46,791	50,559	49,200
Grazing Management.....	3,360	3,466	3,431	3,821	3,833	3,576
Hazardous Fuels.....	-	-	52,779	-	-	37,524
Integrated Resource Restoration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory and Monitoring	11,068	-	-	11,075	-	-
Land Management Planning	2,597	-	-	2,528	-	-
Land Use Authorization and Access	6,949	6,669	6,563	5,443	5,235	5,049
Law Enforcement Operations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minerals and Geology Management	4,527	4,658	5,030	3,899	3,921	4,081
Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	22,528	22,498	20,953	19,335	19,126	18,338
Valles Caldera National Preserve.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegetation and Watershed Management...	13,584	13,710	13,943	17,523	19,659	17,837
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	12,173	12,273	10,515	15,241	16,818	13,687
Land Management Planning, Assessment and Monitoring	-	12,598	11,433	-	12,252	10,605
Hazardous Fuels- Biomass.....	-	-	1,244	-	-	2,291
National Forest System Total.....	108,126	101,264	155,969	131,886	138,051	168,054

2020 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOREST SERVICE

Funds and Programs	Region 5 (Pacific Southwest Region)			Region 6 (Pacific Northwest Region)		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
State & Private Forestry						
Community Forest & Open Space Conservation						
Economic Action Program.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	1,858	2,083	2340	2,136	2,296	2529
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	3,656	3,547	2584	5,556	5,097	3742
Forest Legacy Program	3,288	4,565	12,700	7,474	7,218	10,900
Working Forest Lands.....	1,040	948	915	720	576	639
International Forestry.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Landscape Scale Restoration.....	-	-	649	40	-	1,100
National Fire Capacity	-	-	380	-	-	200
Urban and Community Forestry.....	2,708	2,717	2,173	767	827	661
Rural Fire Capacity	-	-	1,324	-	-	1,183
Cooperative Forestry - Forest Legacy Program Admin	-	288	275	-	336	235
State & Private Forestry Total	12,550	14,148	23,340	16,693	16,350	21,189
Wildland Fire Management						
Coop Fire Protection-National Fire Capacity.....	6,891	5,635	-	5,184	2,221	-
Coop Fire Protection-Volunteer Fire Assistance	1,016	1,217	-	921	1,015	-
Fire Operations – Suppression	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fire Preparedness	211,115	238,174	293,578	66,898	69,632	99,861
Fire Research and Development (NFP).....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hazardous Fuels.....	47,487	56,681	-	28,215	32,195	-
Joint Fire Sciences	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wildland Fire Management - HazFuels - Biomass Grants.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wildland Fire Management Total	266,509	301,707	293,578	101,218	105,063	99,861
Cost Pool Allocations.....	57,818	56,994	58,417	68,191	67,959	69,092
Range Betterment Fund.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gifts, Donations, & Bequests for Research..	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mgmt of NF Lands for Subsistence Uses.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	479,922	506,872	531,304	354,726	363,859	397,896

FY 2016 to FY 2018 Region, Station, and Area Allocations for Region 8 (Southern Region) and Region 9 (Eastern Region) (dollars in thousands)

Funds and Programs	Region 8 (Southern Region)			Region 9 (Eastern Region)		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
Capital Improvement & Maintenance						
Facilities.....	\$6,506	\$6,394	\$6,455	\$4,378	\$4,395	\$8,110
Infrastructure Improvement	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legacy Roads and Trails.....	3,734	3,860	-	3,091	3,193	-
Roads	16,881	19,656	22,147	15,045	15,068	18,651
Trails.....	6,632	6,576	5,947	4,912	4,933	4,424
Capital Improvement & Maintenance Total	33,753	36,486	34,549	27,426	27,589	31,185
Forest and Rangeland Research						
Forest & Rangeland Research.....	95	95	-	-	-	-
Forest & Rangeland Research – FIA.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
R&D Forest Products Lab.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest and Rangeland Research Total	95	95	-	-	-	-
Land Acquisition						
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts.....	316	-	-	-	-	-
Complete Land Exchanges.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land Acquisition -- Land and Water Conservation Fund.....	1,056	-	-	1,438	-	-
Land Acquisition - Acq Mgmt	-	977	855	-	1,225	1,055
Land Acquisition - Cash Equalization.....	-	-	105	-	-	-
Land - Critical Inholding.....	-	-	-	-	-	95
Land Acquisition - Rec Access	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land Acquisition Total.....	1,372	977	960	1,438	1,225	1,150
National Forest System						
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration.....	4,896	5,225	5,572	820	875	744
Forest Products	29,169	35,030	36,450	35,916	37,822	38,926
Grazing Management.....	606	554	552	539	554	517
Hazardous Fuels.....	-	-	40,401	-	-	12,296
Integrated Resource Restoration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory and Monitoring	8,125	-	-	7,642	-	-
Land Management Planning	2,497	-	-	1,096	-	-
Land Use Authorization and Access	6,535	6,305	6,090	6,271	6,124	5,932
Law Enforcement Operations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minerals and Geology Management	3,770	4,269	4,409	4,517	4,924	4,631
Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	20,994	22,175	21,054	18,134	17,553	16,874
Valles Caldera National Preserve.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegetation and Watershed Management.....	14,064	14,688	12,614	18,184	15,713	17,767
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	15,872	16,003	15,758	13,809	12,100	13,296
Land Management Planning, Assessment and Monitoring.....	-	11,111	10,534	-	8,819	9,379
Hazardous Fuels- Biomass.....	-	-	723	-	-	-
National Forest System Total.....	106,528	115,360	154,157	106,928	104,484	120,362
State & Private Forestry						
Community Forest & Open Space Conservation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Action Program.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	6,889	6,766	7,166	-	-	-
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	6,898	6,661	4,812	1	-	-

2020 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOREST SERVICE

Funds and Programs	Region 8 (Southern Region)			Region 9 (Eastern Region)		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
Forest Legacy Program	15,923	23,260	16,926	-	-	-
Working Forest Lands.....	5,238	4,158	3,470	-	-	-
International Forestry.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Landscape Scale Restoration.....	60	205	4,167	-	-	-
National Fire Capacity	-	-	1,300	-	-	90
Urban and Community Forestry.....	5,456	5,456	4,757	-	-	-
Rural Fire Capacity	-	-	4,207	-	-	-
Cooperative Forestry - Forest Legacy Program Admin	-	796	695	-	-	-
State & Private Forestry Total	40,464	47,302	47,500	1	-	90
Wildland Fire Management						
Coop Fire Protection-National Fire Capacity.....	17,092	17,381	-	75	76	-
Coop Fire Protection-Volunteer Fire Assistance.	3,689	4,079	-	-	-	-
Fire Operations – Suppression	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fire Preparedness	32,493	32,850	39,439	21,029	19,728	22,667
Fire Research and Development (NFP).....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hazardous Fuels.....	35,735	39,414	-	11,042	12,064	-
Joint Fire Sciences	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wildland Fire Management - HazFuels - Biomass Grants.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wildland Fire Management Total	89,009	93,724	39,439	32,146	31,868	22,667
Cost Pool Allocations.....	42,535	42,394	43,347	36,284	35,820	36,274
Range Betterment Fund.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gifts, Donations, & Bequests for Research.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mgmt of NF Lands for Subsistence Uses	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	313,756	336,338	319,952	204,223	200,986	211,728

FY 2016 to FY 2018 Region, Station, and Area Allocations for Region 10 (Alaska Region) and Forest Products Lab (dollars in thousands)

Funds and Programs	Region 10 (Alaska Region)			Forest Products Lab		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
Capital Improvement & Maintenance						
Facilities.....	\$4,576	\$3,385	\$3,413	\$35	\$400	\$752
Infrastructure Improvement	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legacy Roads and Trails.....	553	532	-	-	-	-
Roads	7,800	6,589	7,899	-	-	-
Trails.....	3,334	3,240	3,205	-	-	-
Capital Improvement & Maintenance Total .	16,263	13,746	14,517	35	400	752
Forest and Rangeland Research						
Forest & Rangeland Research.....	27	31	31	26,320	19,722	24,517
Forest & Rangeland Research – FIA.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
R&D Forest Products Lab.....	-	-	-	-	2,000	-
Forest and Rangeland Research Total	27	31	31	26,320	21,722	24,517
Land Acquisition						
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Complete Land Exchanges.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land Acquisition -- Land and Water Conservation Fund.....	162	4,888	-	-	-	-
Land Acquisition - Acq Mgmt	-	147	134	-	-	-
Land Acquisition - Cash Equalization.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land - Critical Inholding.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land Acquisition - Rec Access	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land Acquisition Total.....	162	5,035	134	-	-	-
National Forest System						
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest Products	14,490	14,521	13,958	-	-	-
Grazing Management.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hazardous Fuels.....	-	-	781	-	-	-
Integrated Resource Restoration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory and Monitoring	5,603	-	-	-	-	-
Land Management Planning	994	-	-	-	-	-
Land Use Authorization and Access	3,525	3,359	3,325	-	-	-
Law Enforcement Operations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minerals and Geology Management	2,845	2,818	2,661	-	30	-
Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	7,634	7,677	7,222	-	-	-
Valles Caldera National Preserve.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegetation and Watershed Management.....	4,520	4,946	5,042	-	-	-
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	7,560	7,573	7,557	-	-	-
Land Management Planning, Assessment and Monitoring.....	-	5,630	5,202	-	-	-
Hazardous Fuels- Biomass.....	-	-	260	-	-	880
National Forest System Total.....	47,171	46,524	46,008	-	30	880
State & Private Forestry						
Community Forest & Open Space Conservation ..	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Action Program.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands..	1,132	1,354	1,120	-	-	-
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	1,657	1,565	1,127-	-	-	-

2020 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOREST SERVICE

Funds and Programs	Region 10 (Alaska Region)			Forest Products Lab		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
Forest Legacy Program	49	-	-	-	-	-
Working Forest Lands.....	528	512	-391	-	-	-
International Forestry.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Landscape Scale Restoration.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Fire Capacity	-	-	1,000	-	-	-
Urban and Community Forestry.....	235	237	230	-	-	-
Rural Fire Capacity	-	-	385	-	-	-
Cooperative Forestry - Forest Legacy Program Admin	-	16	16	-	-	-
State & Private Forestry Total	3,601	3,684	2,360	-	-	-
Wildland Fire Management						
Coop Fire Protection-National Fire Capacity.....	1,150	1,347	-	-	-	-
Coop Fire Protection-Rural Fire Capacity.....	105	292	-	-	-	-
Fire Operations – Suppression	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fire Preparedness	2,511	2,281	2,639	-	-	-
Fire Research and Development (NFP).....	-	-	-	651	-	-
Hazardous Fuels.....	882	1,010	-	902	905	-
Joint Fire Sciences	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wildland Fire Management - HazFuels - Biomass Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wildland Fire Management Total	4,648	4,930	2,639	1,553	905	-
Cost Pool Allocations.....	16,336	15,906	16,098	20	33	13
Range Betterment Fund.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gifts, Donations, & Bequests for Research.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mgmt of NF Lands for Subsistence Uses	2,500	2,499	2,500	-	-	-
Grand Total	90,708	92,355	84,287	27,928	23,090	26,162

FY 2016 to FY 2018 Region, Station, and Area Allocations for Rocky Mountain Research Station and Northern Research Station (dollars in thousands)

Funds and Programs	Rocky Mountain Research Station			Northern Research Station		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
Capital Improvement & Maintenance						
Facilities.....	\$2,219	\$643	\$782	425	\$75	\$759
Infrastructure Improvement	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legacy Roads and Trails.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roads	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trails.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Improvement & Maintenance Total.....	2,219	643	782	25	75	759
Forest and Rangeland Research						
Forest & Rangeland Research.....	38,394	24,323	27,825	51,043	33,525	31,860
Forest & Rangeland Research – FIA.....	-	14,163	13,843	-	17,701	17,070
R&D Forest Products Lab.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest and Rangeland Research Total .	38,394	38,486	41,668	51,043	51,226	48,930
Land Acquisition						
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Complete Land Exchanges.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land Acquisition -- Land and Water Conservation Fund.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land Acquisition - Acq Mgmt	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land Acquisition - Cash Equalization.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land - Critical Inholding.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land Acquisition - Rec Access	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land Acquisition Total.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Forest System						
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest Products	264	265	265	-	-	-
Grazing Management.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hazardous Fuels.....	-	-	3,750	-	-	57
Integrated Resource Restoration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory and Monitoring	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land Management Planning	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land Use Authorization and Access	-	-	-	-	-	-
Law Enforcement Operations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minerals and Geology Management	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	-	29	275	55	56	-
Valles Caldera National Preserve.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegetation and Watershed Management.....	306	307	265	-	-	-
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	265	265	440	-	-	-
Land Management Planning, Assessment and Monitoring	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hazardous Fuels- Biomass.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Forest System Total.....	835	866	4,995	55	56	57

Funds and Programs	Rocky Mountain Research Station			Northern Research Station		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
State & Private Forestry						
Community Forest & Open Space						
Conservation.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Action Program.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest Health Management - Cooperative						
Lands	-	-	-	65	244	255
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	499	99	99	20	-	-
Forest Legacy Program	-	-	-	65	-	-
Working Forest Lands.....	189	-	118	-	-	-
International Forestry.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Landscape Scale Restoration.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Fire Capacity	-	-	99	-	-	-
Urban and Community Forestry.....	-	-	-	25	-	25
Rural Fire Capacity	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cooperative Forestry - Forest Legacy						
Program Admin	-	-	-	-	65	65
State & Private Forestry Total	688	99	316	175	309	345
Wildland Fire Management						
Coop Fire Protection-National Fire						
Capacity.....	99	99	-	-	-	-
Coop Fire Protection- Rural Fire Capacity..	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fire Operations – Suppression	1,266	1,266	1,266	-	-	-
Fire Preparedness	2,559	1,089	3,317	-	-	-
Fire Research and Development (NFP).....	6,606	1,105	-	2,944	171	-
Hazardous Fuels.....	2,901	797	-	57	57	-
Joint Fire Sciences	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wildland Fire Management - HazFuels -						
Biomass Grants.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wildland Fire Management Total	13,431	4,356	4,583	3,001	228	-
Cost Pool Allocations.....	78	78	26	97	104	20
Range Betterment Fund.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gifts, Donations, & Bequests for Research....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mgmt of NF Lands for Subsistence Uses	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	55,645	44,528	52,370	54,396	51,998	50,111

FY 2016 to FY 2018 Region, Station, and Area Allocations for Pacific Northwest Research Station and Pacific Southwest Research Station (dollars in thousands)

Funds and Programs	Pacific Northwest Research Station			Pacific Southwest Research Station		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
Capital Improvement & Maintenance						
Facilities.....	\$2,140	\$350	\$429	\$26	\$23	\$400
Infrastructure Improvement	1,712	-	-	-	-	-
Legacy Roads and Trails.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roads	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trails.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Improvement & Maintenance Total.....	3,852	350	429	26	23	400
Forest and Rangeland Research						
Forest & Rangeland Research.....	40,346	23,500	25,345	17,381	17,499	17,573
Forest & Rangeland Research – FIA.....	-	16,490	16,185	-	-	-
R&D Forest Products Lab.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest and Rangeland Research Total	40,346	39,990	41,530	17,381	17,499	17,573
Land Acquisition						
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Complete Land Exchanges.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land Acquisition -- Land and Water Conservation Fund.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land Acquisition - Acq Mgmt	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land Acquisition - Cash Equalization.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land - Critical Inholding.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land Acquisition - Rec Access	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land Acquisition Total.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Forest System						
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest Products	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grazing Management.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hazardous Fuels.....	-	-	722	-	-	-
Integrated Resource Restoration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory and Monitoring	642	-	-	-	-	-
Land Management Planning	-	-	-	32	-	-
Land Use Authorization and Access	-	-	-	-	-	-
Law Enforcement Operations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minerals and Geology Management	14	-	-	-	-	-
Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	-	56	-	-	-	-
Valles Caldera National Preserve.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegetation and Watershed Management.	181	156	181	27	82	27
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land Management Planning, Assessment and Monitoring	-	542	542	-	32	32
Hazardous Fuels- Biomass.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Forest System Total.....	837	754	1,445	59	114	59

2020 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOREST SERVICE

Funds and Programs	Pacific Northwest Research Station			Pacific Southwest Research Station		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
State & Private Forestry						
Community Forest & Open Space Conservation.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Action Program.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	294	269	294	47	59	82
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	294	269	294	-	-	79
Forest Legacy Program	-	-	-	24	24	-
Working Forest Lands.....	-	-	-	49	49	49
International Forestry.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Landscape Scale Restoration.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Fire Capacity	-	-	-	-	-	24
Urban and Community Forestry.....	-	-	-	24	24	24
Rural Fire Capacity	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cooperative Forestry - Forest Legacy Program Admin	-	-	-	-	-	24
State & Private Forestry Total	588	538	588	144	156	282
Wildland Fire Management						
Coop Fire Protection-National Fire Capacity.....	-	-	-	24	24	-
Coop Fire Protection-Rural Fire Capacity.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fire Operations – Suppression	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fire Preparedness	54	54	129	-	-	-
Fire Research and Development (NFP)...	4,082	617	-	2,690	101	-
Hazardous Fuels.....	382	307	-	-	-	-
Joint Fire Sciences	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wildland Fire Management - HazFuels - Biomass Grants.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wildland Fire Management Total	4,518	978	129	2,714	125	-
Cost Pool Allocations.....	39	33	13	26	20	20
Range Betterment Fund.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gifts, Donations, & Bequests for Research	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mgmt of NF Lands for Subsistence Uses ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	50,180	42,643	44,134	20,350	17,937	18,334

FY 2016 to FY 2018 Region, Station, and Area Allocations for Southern Research Station and the International Institute of Tropical Forestry (dollars in thousands)

Funds and Programs	Southern Research Station			International Institute of Tropical Forestry		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
Capital Improvement & Maintenance						
Facilities.....	\$664	\$2,450	\$866	\$25	\$130	\$69
Infrastructure Improvement	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legacy Roads and Trails	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roads	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trails.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Improvement & Maintenance Total.....	664	2,450	866	25	130	69
Forest and Rangeland Research						
Forest & Rangeland Research.....	46,414	28,615	26,552	2,713	2,689	2,157
Forest & Rangeland Research – FIA.....	-	18,184	17,772	-	-	-
R&D Forest Products Lab.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest and Rangeland Research Total ...	46,414	46,799	44,324	2,713	2,689	2,157
Land Acquisition						
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts	-	-	-	-	-	-
Complete Land Exchanges.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land Acquisition -- Land and Water Conservation Fund.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land Acquisition - Acq Mgmt	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land Acquisition - Cash Equalization.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land - Critical Inholding.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land Acquisition - Rec Access	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land Acquisition Total.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Forest System						
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest Products	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grazing Management.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hazardous Fuels.....	-	-	191	-	-	-
Integrated Resource Restoration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory and Monitoring	550	-	-	-	-	-
Land Management Planning	-	-	-	44	-	-
Land Use Authorization and Access	-	-	-	-	-	-
Law Enforcement Operations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minerals and Geology Management	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	-	-	-	-	-	-
Valles Caldera National Preserve.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegetation and Watershed Management.....	181	431	181	103	105	105
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land Management Planning, Assessment and Monitoring	-	542	542	-	44	44
Hazardous Fuels- Biomass.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Forest System Total.....	731	973	914	147	149	149

Funds and Programs	Southern Research Station			International Institute of Tropical Forestry		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
State & Private Forestry						
Community Forest & Open Space						
Conservation.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Action Program.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest Health Management - Cooperative						
Lands	341	317	358	249	312	307
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands .	443	438	438	16	11	8
Forest Legacy Program	-	-	-	-	-	1,375
Working Forest Lands.....	-	-	-	385	369	339
International Forestry.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Landscape Scale Restoration.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Fire Capacity	-	-	-	-	-	23
Urban and Community Forestry.....	-	-	-	389	393	379
Rural Fire Capacity	-	-	-	-	-	35
Cooperative Forestry - Forest Legacy						
Program Admin	-	-	-	-	151	71
State & Private Forestry Total	784	755	796	1,039	1,236	2,537
Wildland Fire Management						
Coop Fire Protection-National Fire Capacity	-	-	-	412	417	-
Coop Fire Protection-Rural Fire Capacity.....	-	-	-	28	32	-
Fire Operations – Suppression	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fire Preparedness	80	100	100	-	-	-
Fire Research and Development (NFP).....	2,282	71	-	100	100	-
Hazardous Fuels.....	191	191	-	-	-	-
Joint Fire Sciences	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wildland Fire Management - HazFuels -						
Biomass Grants.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wildland Fire Management Total	2,553	362	100	540	549	-
Cost Pool Allocations.....	91	85	33	1,253	1,285	1,307
Range Betterment Fund.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gifts, Donations, & Bequests for Research.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mgmt of NF Lands for Subsistence Uses	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	51,237	51,424	47,033	5,717	6,038	6,219

FY 2016 to FY 2018 Region, Station, and Area Allocations for Northeastern Area (State and Private Forestry) and the Albuquerque Service Center (dollars in thousands)

Funds and Programs	Northeastern Area			Albuquerque Service Center		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
Capital Improvement & Maintenance						
Facilities.....	-	-	\$114	-	\$250	\$250
Infrastructure Improvement	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legacy Roads and Trails.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roads	-	-	-	1,183	1,441	1,433
Trails.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Improvement & Maintenance Total	-	-	114	1,183	1,691	1,683
Forest and Rangeland Research						
Forest & Rangeland Research.....	-	-	-	1,748	2,197	2,148
Forest & Rangeland Research – FIA.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
R&D Forest Products Lab.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest and Rangeland Research Total	-	-	-	1,748	2,197	2,148
Land Acquisition						
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Complete Land Exchanges.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land Acquisition -- Land and Water Conservation Fund.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land Acquisition - Acq Mgmt	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land Acquisition - Cash Equalization.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land - Critical Inholding.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land Acquisition - Rec Access	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land Acquisition Total.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Forest System						
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest Products	-	-	-	3,092	3,509	3,519
Grazing Management.....	-	-	-	30	31	31
Hazardous Fuels.....	-	-	5	-	-	969
Integrated Resource Restoration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory and Monitoring	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land Management Planning	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land Use Authorization and Access	-	-	-	-	-	-
Law Enforcement Operations	-	-	-	662	671	678
Minerals and Geology Management	-	-	-	61	62	80
Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	-	-	-	2,779	3,127	3,044
Valles Caldera National Preserve.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegetation and Watershed Management.....	-	-	-	1,068	1,071	1,068
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land Management Planning, Assessment and Monitoring.....	-	-	-	-	300	300
Hazardous Fuels- Biomass.....	-	-	2,469	-	-	-
National Forest System Total.....	-	-	2,474	7,692	8,771	9,689

Funds and Programs	Northeastern Area			Albuquerque Service Center		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
State & Private Forestry						
Community Forest & Open Space Conservation.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Action Program.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	13,236	13,609	15,250	174	174	169
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	6,949	5,710	6,195	23	270	216
Forest Legacy Program	19,712	7,495	5,000	30	-	-
Working Forest Lands.....	6,444	5,514	4,575	30	234	230
International Forestry.....	-	-	-	-	-	15
Landscape Scale Restoration.....	70	70	4,167	-	-	-
National Fire Capacity	-	-	2,150	-	-	-
Urban and Community Forestry.....	8,689	8,763	7,563	63	88	35
Rural Fire Capacity	-	-	5,007	-	-	-
Cooperative Forestry - Forest Legacy Program Admin	-	1,356	1,311	-	30	30
State & Private Forestry Total	55,100	42,517	45,023	320	796	695
Wildland Fire Management						
Coop Fire Protection-National Fire Capacity....	12,975	13,270	-	-	-	-
Coop Fire Protection-Rural Fire Capacity.....	3,961	4,576	-	-	-	-
Fire Operations – Suppression	-	-	-	-	3,850	3,850
Fire Preparedness	-	30	-	12,796	14,393	12,956
Fire Research and Development (NFP).....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hazardous Fuels.....	405	355	-	100	555	-
Joint Fire Sciences	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wildland Fire Management - HazFuels - Biomass Grants.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wildland Fire Management Total	17,341	18,231	-	12,896	18,799	16,806
Cost Pool Allocations.....	1,683	1,681	1,706	357,857	359,761	341,922
Range Betterment Fund.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gifts, Donations, & Bequests for Research.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mgmt of NF Lands for Subsistence Uses.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	74,124	62,429	49,317	381,696	392,015	372,943

FY 2016 to FY 2018 Region, Station, and Area Allocations for the Washington Office and national/unallocated (dollars in thousands)

Funds and Programs	Washington Office			National / Unallocated		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
Capital Improvement & Maintenance						
Facilities.....	\$4,808	\$6,979	\$10,530	\$800	\$830	\$67,043
Infrastructure Improvement	63	-	-	-	-	-
Legacy Roads and Trails.....	108	277	-	926	107	-
Roads	5,238	3,125	3,319	536	3,121	3,622
Trails.....	1,552	1,355	2,045	240	1,479	7,455
Capital Improvement & Maintenance Total .	11,769	11,736	15,894	2,502	5,537	78,120
Forest and Rangeland Research						
Forest & Rangeland Research.....	23,624	18,854	-	3,619	45,389	13,893
Forest & Rangeland Research – FIA.....	-	-	-	-	537	2,304
R&D Forest Products Lab.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest and Rangeland Research Total	23,624	18,854	-	3,619	45,926	16,197
Land Acquisition						
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts.....	-	-	-	-	950	1,700
Complete Land Exchanges.....	-	-	-	216	216	192
Land Acquisition -- Land and Water Conservation Fund.....	121	130	-	55,146	30,395	50,035
Land Acquisition - Acq Mgmt	-	-	184	-	1,914	360
Land Acquisition - Cash Equalization.....	-	-	-	-	750	145
Land - Critical Inholding.....	-	-	-	-	2,000	1,905
Land Acquisition - Rec Access	-	-	-	-	4,700	4,558
Land Acquisition Total.....	121	130	184	55,362	40,925	58,895
National Forest System						
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration.....	-	-	-	-	9,570	42
Forest Products	16,483	22,553	16,433	565	3,488	356
Grazing Management.....	2,127	1,925	2,039	240	520	1,316
Hazardous Fuels.....	-	-	2,516	-	-	65,060
Integrated Resource Restoration	1,521	1,220	-	1,648	509	-
Inventory and Monitoring	39,144	-	-	415	-	-
Land Management Planning	7,674	-	-	240	-	-
land Use Authorization and Access	7,221	7,009	8,446	539	82	329
Law Enforcement Operations	5,329	107,069	109,703	102,479	1,687	1,718
Minerals and Geology Management	7,546	6,718	6,722	2,107	645	1,487
Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	19,412	15,316	12,401	664	6,374	13,330
Valles Caldera National Preserve.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegetation and Watershed Management.....	18,193	18,039	17,207	2,053	431	5,036
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management.....	5,498	5,784	6,900	791	721	517
Land Management Planning, Assessment and Monitoring.....	-	49,555	50,613	-	536	1,127
Hazardous Fuels- Biomass.....	-	-	2,357	-	-	-
National Forest System Total.....	130,148	235,188	235,337	111,741	24,563	90,318
State & Private Forestry						
Community Forest & Open Space Conservation ..	-	-	-	2,000	2,000	4,000
Economic Action Program.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands..	788	859	482	4,447	3,365	2,888
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	7,058	6,821	6,583	5,192	4,296	11,277

2020 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOREST SERVICE

Funds and Programs	Washington Office			National / Unallocated		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
Forest Legacy Program	1,098	(24)	14	470	-	-
Working Forest Lands.....	2,967	2,864	2,466	902	504	3,152
International Forestry.....	7,043	6,929	7,414	-	114	624
Landscape Scale Restoration.....	-	95	1,500	13,823	13,630	-
National Fire Capacity	-	-	7,972	-	-	63,667
Urban and Community Forestry.....	2,334	2,338	2,027	1,564	1,592	5,200
Rural Fire Capacity	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cooperative Forestry - Forest Legacy Program Admin	-	1,154	960	-	1,313	932
State & Private Forestry Total	21,288	21,036	29,418	28,398	26,814	91,740
Wildland Fire Management						
Coop Fire Protection-National Fire Capacity.....	4,614	2,893	-	8,100	23,564	-
Coop Fire Protection-Rural Fire Capacity.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fire Operations – Suppression	149,474	122,460	134,874	578,588	1,120,425	1,314,801
Fire Preparedness	268,799	243,469	294,796	30,892	271,380	49,533
Fire Research and Development (NFP).....	25	-	-	415	17,630	-
Hazardous Fuels.....	12,403	13,260	-	54,250	96,803	-
Joint Fire Sciences	-	-	-	6,914	3,000	-
Wildland Fire Management - HazFuels - Biomass Grants	-	-	-	-	10,000	-
Wildland Fire Management Total	435,315	382,082	429,670	679,159	1,542,802	1,364,334
Cost Pool Allocations.....	83,746	80,454	79,756	139,255	142,752	145,182
Range Betterment Fund.....	-	-	-	2,320	2,320	-
Gifts, Donations, & Bequests for Research.....	-	-	-	45	45	45
Mgmt of NF Lands for Subsistence Uses	-	-	-	-	1	-
Grand Total	706,011	749,480	790,259	1,022,401	1,831,685	1,844,831

FY 2016 to FY 2018 total Forest Service allocations (dollars in thousands)

Funds and Programs	Forest Service Total		
	2016	2017	2018
Capital Improvement & Maintenance			
Facilities.....	\$54,164	\$56,078	\$135,841
Infrastructure Improvement	3,150	-	-
Legacy Roads and Trails.....	22,386	22,386	-
Roads	134,771	138,728	177,055
Trails.....	54,562	54,562	8,118
Capital Improvement & Maintenance Total	269,033	271,754	321,014
Forest and Rangeland Research			
Forest & Rangeland Research.....	251,763	216,439	-
Forest & Rangeland Research – FIA.....	-	67,075	67,174
R&D Forest Products Lab.....	-	2,000	-
Forest and Rangeland Research Total	251,763	285,514	67,174
Land Acquisition			
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts	950	950	1,700
Complete Land Exchanges.....	216	216	192
Land Acquisition -- Land and Water Conservation Fund	61,521	39,413	50,035
Land Acquisition - Acq Mgmt	-	7,552	476
Land Acquisition - Cash Equalization.....	-	750	-
Land - Critical Inholding.....	-	2,000	2,000
Land Acquisition - Rec Access.....	-	4,700	4,700
Land Acquisition Total.....	62,687	55,581	59,103
National Forest System			
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration.....	28,516	40,000	30,526
Forest Products	200,459	212,287	267,603
Grazing Management.....	40,587	40,587	5,070
Hazardous Fuels.....	-	-	24,174
Integrated Resource Restoration	158,491	159,448	-
Inventory and Monitoring	118,331	-	-
Land Management Planning	27,428	-	-
Land Use Authorization and Access	56,676	54,590	55,051
Law Enforcement Operations	108,470	109,427	-
Minerals and Geology Management	58,240	58,343	7,718
Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	180,374	182,850	11,571
Valles Caldera National Preserve.....	-	-	-
Vegetation and Watershed Management.....	100,711	101,668	14,846
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management.....	79,368	79,368	102,583
Land Management Planning, Assessment and Monitoring	-	144,648	141,366
Hazardous Fuels- Biomass.....	-	-	12,000
National Forest System Total.....	1,157,651	1,183,216	672,508
State & Private Forestry			
Community Forest & Open Space Conservation	2,000	2,000	4,000
Economic Action Program.....	-	-	-
Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands.....	35,893	36,129	1,244
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	49,352	44,973	2,353
Forest Legacy Program.....	61,390	55,947	60,625
Working Forest Lands.....	21,122	18,122	515
International Forestry.....	7,043	7,043	-

Funds and Programs	Forest Service Total		
	2016	2017	2018
Landscape Scale Restoration.....	14,000	14,000	918
National Fire Capacity	-	-	78,105
Urban and Community Forestry.....	26,126	26,126	26,605
Rural Fire Capacity	-	-	1,025
Cooperative Forestry - Forest Legacy Program Admin	-	6,400	237
State & Private Forestry Total	216,926	210,740	175,627
Wildland Fire Management			
Coop Fire Protection-National Fire Capacity.....	76,085	78,000	-
Coop Fire Protection-Rural Fire Capacity.....	13,000	15,000	-
Fire Operations – Suppression	730,612	1,248,000	1,456,390
Fire Preparedness	830,929	1,080,146	1,080,399
Fire Research and Development (NFP).....	19,795	19,795	-
Hazardous Fuels.....	287,838	356,000	-
Joint Fire Sciences	6,914	3,000	-
Wildland Fire Management - HazFuels - Biomass Grants	-	10,000	-
Wildland Fire Management Total	1,965,173	2,809,941	2,536,789
Cost Pool Allocations.....	957,000	957,000	947,339
Range Betterment Fund.....	2,320	2,320	-
Gifts, Donations, & Bequests for Research	45	45	45
Mgmt of NF Lands for Subsistence Uses	2,500	2,500	2,500
Grand Total	4,885,098	5,778,611	4,782,099

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT FIELD UNIT BUDGET REPORT

Overview and Budget Summary

America's forested ecosystems are a major national strategic asset that provide many social, ecological and economic benefits. The Forest Service's broad and complex portfolios of natural resources and policy issues span across public and private lands. The foundation of these efforts and decisions are grounded in sound science that is primarily conducted by the USDA Forest Service Research and Development (R&D). Science-based management is fundamental to restoring, enhancing and sustainably reaping ecological, social, environmental benefits from the Nation's forest and grasslands.

Forest Service R&D installations are distributed across the 50 States and Puerto Rico. This research is administered by a national laboratory, an international institute and five research stations. The national laboratory and international institute are the Forest Products Laboratory in Madison, WI and the International Institute of Tropical Forestry in Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, respectively. The five stations include:

- Northern Research Station, headquartered in Newton Square, PA
- Pacific Northwest Research Station, headquartered in Portland, OR
- Pacific Southwest Research Station, headquartered in Albany, CA
- Rocky Mountain Research Station, headquartered in Fort Collins, CO
- Southern Research Station, headquartered in Asheville, NC

This report provides detailed actual and estimated information on Forest Service R&D expenditures in the field units from FY 2015 – FY 2020.

Forest Service R&D allocations by Research Station and fiscal years (dollars in thousands)

Station	Budget Line Item	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2018 Actual	2019 Estimate	2020 Budget
Forest Products Laboratory	Research	\$20,228	\$26,320	\$21,722	\$22,103	\$22,103	\$21,959
	Other ^a	651	651	651	-	-	479
	Total	20,879	26,971	22,373	22,103	22,103	22,438
International Institute of Tropical Forestry	Research	3,024	2,773	2,689	2,670	2,670	1,460
	Other	2,410	2,552	1,917	1,903	1,903	1,219
	Total	5,434	5,325	4,606	4,573	4,573	2,679
Northern Research Station	Research	55,027	51,043	51,226	51,828	51,828	38,929
	Other	3,672	3,114	3,410	-	-	2,366
	Total	58,699	54,157	54,636	51,828	51,828	41,295
Pacific Northwest Research Station	Research	40,546	40,346	39,808	39,529	39,529	35,812
	Other	6,874	7,694	6,321	6,277	6,277	5,506
	Total	47,420	48,040	46,129	45,806	45,806	41,318
Pacific Southwest Research Station	Research	19,746	17,381	17,500	18,887	18,887	12,066
	Other	5,081	3,979	3,100	245	245	5,211
	Total	24,827	21,360	20,600	19,132	19,132	17,277
Rocky Mountain Research Station	Research	41,049	37,444	37,536	42,961	42,961	29,820
	Other	20,028	29,975	24,640	16,487	16,487	20,379
	Total	61,077	67,419	62,176	59,448	59,448	50,199
Southern Research Station	Research	48,187	46,414	45,863	38,902	38,902	28,787
	Other	3,753	3,797	1,709	3,453	3,453	2,541
	Total	51,940	50,211	47,572	42,355	42,355	31,328
Grand Total		270,276	273,483	260,191	251,430	251,430	206,534

^a Includes funds from Other Forest Service budget line items such as the National Fire Plan and the Joint Fire Sciences Program from the Wildland Fire Management main head.

Forest Products Laboratory

The Forest Products Laboratory (FPL) is the Nation's leading Federal wood utilization research laboratory and serves the entire United States. The FPL develops innovative science and technology to conserve, extend and sustainably utilize forest resources to improve health, diversity, and productivity of the nation's forest to meet the needs of current and future generations.

Forest Product Laboratory Field Unit Allocations and Staffing by Science and Administrative Categories
(dollars in thousands)

Forest Product Laboratory	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2018 Actual	2019 Estimate	2020 Budget
Research & Development	\$20,228	\$26,320	\$21,722	\$22,103	\$22,103	\$21,959
Other funding ^a	651	651	651	-	-	479
Total Allocation	20,879	26,971	22,373	22,103	22,103	22,438
Staffing by Science and Administrative Categories						
Scientists	55	55	53	50	50	47
Support staff	100	99	97	92	92	88
<i>Administrative Support</i>	7	7	7	6	6	5
<i>Professional/Technical Support</i>	93	92	90	86	86	83
Breakout by Administrative and Research Allocations						
Administrative Allocation	6,966	7,008	6,596	6,038	6,038	6,556
Research Allocation	13,913	19,963	15,777	16,065	16,065	15,882
Total by Administrative & Research Allocations	20,879	26,971	22,373	22,103	22,103	22,438

^a Includes funds from other Forest Service budget line items such as the National Fire Plan and the Joint Fire Sciences Program from the Wildland Fire budget line item.

Forest Products Laboratory Research Programs (dollars in thousands)

Description of Research Program	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2018 Actual	2019 Estimate	2020 Budget
Advanced Composite Sciences Research						
Allocation	1,401	1,853	1,733	1,755	1,755	1,651
Scientists	5	6	6	6	6	5
Support Staff	4	4	4	4	4	4
<i>Administrative</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Professional/technical</i>	3	3	3	3	3	3
Forest Biopolymer Science & Engineering						
Allocation	1,998	2,879	2,232	2,265	2,265	2,384
Scientists	9	9	8	8	8	9
Support Staff	5	5	5	5	5	4
<i>Administrative</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Professional/technical</i>	4	4	4	4	4	3
Fiber and Chemical Sciences						
Allocation	2,304	2,768	2,101	2,135	2,135	2,430
Scientists	6	6	5	5	5	6
Support Staff	8	7	7	7	7	7
<i>Administrative</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Professional/technical</i>	8	7	7	7	7	7
Institute for Microbial and Biochemical Technology						
Allocation	1,832	2,565	2,072	2,517	2,517	2,109
Scientists	6	6	6	5	5	5

2020 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOREST SERVICE

Description of Research Program	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2018 Actual	2019 Estimate	2020 Budget
Support Staff	5	5	4	3	3	3
<i>Administrative</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Professional/technical</i>	4	4	3	2	2	2
Engineered Properties & Structures						
Allocation	2,583	3,633	2,795	2,820	2,820	2,843
Scientists	10	7	7	7	7	5
Support Staff	1	2	2	2	2	1
<i>Administrative</i>	1	1	1	1	1	-
<i>Professional/technical</i>	-	1	1	1	1	1
Wood Anatomy & Forest Mycology in a Changing Global Environment						
Allocation	277	293	302	315	315	298
Scientists	2	3	3	3	3	3
Support Staff	-	-	-	-	-	1
<i>Administrative</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Professional/technical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	1
Fire Building Sciences						
Allocation	780	874	850	880	880	843
Scientists	3	2	2	2	2	2
Support Staff	5	5	5	5	5	5
<i>Administrative</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Professional/technical</i>	4	4	4	4	4	4
Durability & Wood Protection Research						
Allocation	1,995	1,952	1,813	1,680	1,680	1,696
Scientists	6	8	8	8	8	7
Support Staff	12	13	13	11	11	7
<i>Administrative</i>	1	1	1	-	-	-
<i>Professional/technical</i>	11	12	12	11	11	7
Economics & Statistics Research						
Allocation	1,464	3,030	1,911	1,698	1,698	1,698
Scientists	8	8	8	6	6	6
Support Staff	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Administrative</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Professional/technical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Allocation	14,634	19,847	15,809	16,065	16,065	16,203
Total Support Staff	41	42	41	38	38	33
<i>Administrative</i>	7	7	7	6	6	5
<i>Professional/technical</i>	34	35	34	32	32	28
Total Scientists	55	55	53	50	50	47

Forest Products Laboratory Facilities

Name	Description	Number of Scientists	Number of Support Staff Administrative	Number of Support Staff Professional/technical	Facility Costs (dollars in thousands)
Madison, WI Forest Products Lab	Complex of 14 buildings co-located on the University of Wisconsin	49	6	86	\$3,300
Wood Protection and Termite Laboratory	Starkville, MS	4	1	4	100

International Institute of Tropical Forestry

The International Institute of Tropical Forestry (IITF) is dedicated to tropical forestry on an international level and develops and exchanges knowledge critical to sustaining tropical ecosystem benefits.

IITF Field Unit Allocations and Staffing by Science and Administrative Categories (dollars in thousands)

International Institute of Tropical Forestry	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2018 Actual	2019 Estimate	2020 Budget
Research	3,024	2,773	2,689	2,670	2,670	1,460
Other funding ^a	2,410	2,552	1,917	1,903	1,903	1,219
Total Allocation	5,434	5,325	4,606	4,573	4,573	2,679
Staffing by Science and Administrative Categories						
Scientists	11	11	11	11	11	11
Support staff	17	18	18	18	18	17
Administrative Support	1	1	1	1	1	2
Professional/Technical Support	16	17	17	17	17	15
Breakout by Administrative and Research Allocations						
Administrative Allocation	1,416	1,394	1,286	1,277	1,277	1,201
Research Allocation	4,018	3,931	3,320	3,296	3,296	1,478
Total by Administrative & Research Allocations	5,434	5,325	4,606	4,573	4,573	2,679

^aIncludes funds from other Forest Service budget line items such as the National Fire Plan and the Joint Fire Sciences Program from the Wildland Fire Management main head.

International Institute of Tropical Forestry Research Programs (dollars in thousands)

Description of Research Program	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2018 Actual	2019 Estimate	2020 Budget
Forest and Rangeland Research						
Allocation	3,024	2,773	2,689	2,670	2,670	1,460
Scientists	11	11	11	11	11	11
Support Staff	17	17	17	17	17	17
Administrative Support	1	1	1	1	1	2
Professional/technical	16	16	16	16	16	15
National Fire Plan						
Allocation	100	100	100	99	99	80
Scientists	7	7	7	7	7	5

Description of Research Program	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2018 Actual	2019 Estimate	2020 Budget
Support Staff	93	93	93	92	92	75
Total Allocation	3,124	2,873	2,789	2,769	2,769	1,540
Total Support Staff	17	17	17	17	17	17
<i>Administrative support</i>	1	1	1	1	1	2
<i>Professional/technical</i>	16	16	16	16	16	15
Total Scientists	11	11	11	11	11	11

International Institute of Tropical Forestry Facilities (dollars in thousands)

Name	Description	Number of Scientists	Number of Support Staff Administrative	Number of Support Staff Professional/Technical	Facility Costs (dollars in thousands)
International Institute of Tropical Forestry	Forest Service owned facilities on leased land	8	1	12	\$369
Sabana Field Research Station	Forest Service owned Station	3	1	3	41

Northern Research Station

The mission of the Northern Research Station (NRS) is to improve people's lives and help sustain the natural resources in the Northeast and Midwest through leading-edge science and effective information delivery. The NRS geographically covers a 20-State region across the Midwest and Northeast, comprising both the most densely populated and heavily forested region in America.

Northern Research Station Field Unit Allocations and Staffing by Science and Administrative Categories (dollars in thousands)

Northern Research Station	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2018 Actual	2019 Estimate	2020 Budget
Research & Development	55,027	51,043	51,226	51,828	51,828	38,929
Other funding ^a	3,672	3,114	3,410	-	-	2,366
Total Allocation	58,699	54,157	54,636	51,828	51,828	41,295
Staffing by Science and Administrative Categories						
Scientists	134	129	127	120	120	95
Support staff	308	269	252	240	240	201
<i>Administrative</i>	75	69	70	65	65	54
<i>Professional/Technical</i>	233	200	182	176	176	147
Breakout by Administrative and Research Allocations						
Administrative Allocation	8,381	7,936	7,138	6,668	6,668	5,915
Research Allocation	50,318	46,221	47,498	45,160	45,160	35,380
Total by Administrative & Research Allocations	58,699	54,157	54,636	51,828	51,828	41,295

^a Includes funds from other Forest Service budget line items such as the National Fire Plan and the Joint Fire Sciences Program from the Wildland Fire Management main head.

Northern Research Station Research Programs (dollars in thousands)

Description of Research Program^a	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2018 Actual	2019 Estimate	2020 Budget
Ecology and Economic Sustainability of the Appalachian Forest in an Era of Globalization Research						
Allocation	\$2,576	\$2,719	\$2,656	\$2,561	\$2,561	\$2,036
Scientists	9	9	9	9	9	7
Support Staff	15	16	13	13	13	10
<i>Administrative</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Professional/technical</i>	14	15	12	12	12	9
Sustaining Forests in a Changing Environment						
Allocation	2,946	2,917	3,277	2,954	2,954	2,495
Scientists	12	12	12	10	10	8
Support Staff	15	10	10	9	9	7
<i>Administrative</i>	1	1	1	-	-	1
<i>Professional/technical</i>	14	9	9	9	9	6
Ecology and Management of Invasive Species and Forest Ecosystems Research						
Allocation	3,940	3,609	3,357	3,107	3,107	2,555
Scientists	11	10	10	10	10	8
Support Staff	23	21	20	18	18	12
<i>Administrative</i>	2	2	2	2	2	2
<i>Professional/technical</i>	21	19	18	16	16	10
Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) in the Northern Station						
Allocation	14,536	15,163	15,582	15,010	15,010	13,732
Scientists	22	20	18	18	18	18
Support Staff	109	95	88	78	78	84
<i>Administrative</i>	3	3	5	5	5	4
<i>Professional/technical</i>	106	92	83	73	73	80
Climate, Fire and Carbon Cycle Analysis Research						
Allocation	4,529	3,891	4,011	3,611	3,611	3,052
Scientists	13	12	11	11	11	8
Support Staff	16	17	15	15	15	10
<i>Administrative</i>	3	3	3	3	3	2
<i>Professional/technical</i>	13	14	12	12	12	8
Research on Ecosystem Change						
Allocation	6,562	4,023	5,087	4,650	4,650	3,872
Scientists	17	13	14	14	14	9
Support Staff	26	18	16	14	14	13
<i>Administrative</i>	2	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Professional/technical</i>	24	17	15	13	13	12
Urban Forest, Human Health and Environmental Quality Research						
Allocation	1,470	2,701	3,431	3,135	3,135	2,421
Scientists	3	11	11	11	11	7

Description of Research Program ^a	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2018 Actual	2019 Estimate	2020 Budget
Support Staff	8	8	8	6	6	5
<i>Administrative</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Professional/technical</i>	7	7	7	5	5	4
Social Science Supporting Natural Resource Management and Policy						
Allocation	3,224	1,942	1,673	1,658	1,658	1,274
Scientists	11	7	7	7	7	5
Support Staff	7	3	3	3	3	2
<i>Administrative</i>	2	2	2	2	2	1
<i>Professional/technical</i>	5	1	1	1	1	1
Sustainable Management of Central Hardwoods, Ecosystems and Landscapes Research						
Allocation	1,624	2,279	1,377	1,352	1,352	1,027
Scientists	6	6	5	5	5	4
Support Staff	5	2	3	3	3	2
<i>Administrative</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Professional/technical</i>	5	2	3	3	3	2
Applied Ecosystem Research: Theory and Application of Scaling Science in Forestry						
Allocation	2,032	1,636	1,734	1,604	1,604	1,320
Scientists	6	6	6	5	5	4
Support Staff	8	6	4	4	4	3
<i>Administrative</i>	2	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Professional/technical</i>	6	5	3	3	3	2
Hardwood Tree Improvement and Regeneration Center						
Allocation	889	43	1,014	894	894	765
Scientists	4	3	4	3	3	3
Support Staff	1	2	2	2	2	1
<i>Administrative</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Professional/technical</i>	1	2	2	2	2	1
Strategic Foresight Research						
Allocation	955	923	677	602	602	518
Scientists	3	3	3	3	3	2
Support Staff	2	2	2	-	-	-
<i>Administrative</i>	1	1	1	-	-	-
<i>Professional/technical</i>	1	1	1	-	-	-
Restoration and Conservation of Rural and Urban Forests Research						
Allocation	4,749	4,537	4,467	4,022	4,022	3,163
Scientists	17	17	17	14	14	12
Support Staff	18	18	18	17	17	13
<i>Administrative</i>	2	2	2	2	2	1
<i>Professional/technical</i>	16	16	16	15	15	12

Description of Research Program ^a	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2018 Actual	2019 Estimate	2020 Budget
Total Allocation	50,032	46,383	48,343	45,160	45,160	38,230
Total Support Staff	253	218	202	182	182	162
<i>Administrative</i>	20	18	20	18	18	15
<i>Professional/ technical</i>	233	200	182	164	164	147
Total Scientists	134	129	127	120	120	95

^a Facilities without funding in FY2020 will be eliminated leaving no personnel in the facility. Facilities with funding will focus on FIA or fire research and will be a part of one of the newly developed research stations.

Northern Research Station Facilities (dollars in thousands)

Name	Description	Number of Scientists	Number of Support Staff Administrative	Number of Support Staff Professional/ technical	Facility Costs (dollars in thousands)
Hamden/Ansonia, CT	FS owned lab, admin offices, and the Ansonia Quarantine lab	3	1	9	\$150
Evanston, IL	FS leased admin space	4	2	2	140
West Lafayette, IN	Purdue University admin offices and labs	4	-	2	-
Amherst, MA	University of Massachusetts admin offices	4	-	1	90
Baltimore, MD	FS leased admin Space	3	1	6	130
Orono/Bradley, ME	University of Maine admin office	1	-	-	-
Lansing, MI	FS leased admin space	5	1	3	190
Houghton, MI	FS owned lab and admin offices on Michigan Tech campus	3	1	5	70
Grand Rapids, MN	FS owned lab and admin offices	4	2	9	80
St. Paul, MN	FS owned lab and admin offices on University of MN campus	14	15	18	160
Columbia, MO	University of MO Admin and Lab offices	5	-	3	-
Durham, NH	FS owned lab and admin offices on University of NH campus	13	3	13	80
Syracuse, NY	SUNY Admin Office	1	-	5	25
New York, NY	FS leased admin space	3	-	-	90
Delaware, OH	FS owned lab and admin offices	10	5	7	75

Name	Description	Number of Scientists	Number of Support Staff Administrative	Number of Support Staff Professional/technical	Facility Costs (dollars in thousands)
Newtown Square, PA	FS leased admin space	6	15	9	440
Warren, PA	FS owned lab and admin offices	6	1	3	50
Burlington, VT	FS leased lab and admin offices on UVM campus	3	-	2	32
Madison, WI	FS owned lab and admin offices	5	3	6	-
Rhineland, WI	FS owned lab and admin offices	7	2	5	80
Morgantown, WV	FS owned lab and admin offices on WVU campus	5	2	8	130
Parsons, WV	FS owned lab and admin offices	3	2	9	40
Princeton, WV	FS owned lab and admin offices	4	-	5	26

Pacific Northwest Research Station

The mission of the Pacific Northwest Station (PNW) is to generate and communicate impartial knowledge to help people understand and make informed choices about natural resource management and sustainability.

Pacific Northwest Research Station Field Unit Allocations and Staffing by Science and Administrative Categories (dollars in thousands)

Pacific Northwest Research Station	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2018 Actual	2019 Estimate	2020 Budget
Research & Development	\$40,546	\$40,346	\$39,808	\$39,529	\$39,529	\$35,812
Other funding ^a	6,874	7,694	6,321	6,277	6,277	5,506
Total Allocation	47,420	48,040	46,129	45,806	45,806	41,318
Staffing by Science and Administrative Categories						
Scientists	79	76	75	74	74	77
Support staff	216	237	242	240	240	242
<i>Administrative</i>	68	73	69	68	68	69
<i>Professional/Technical</i>	148	164	173	172	172	173
Breakout by Administrative and Research Allocations						
Administrative Allocation	15,281	14,483	11,397	11,314	11,314	10,318
Research Allocation	32,139	33,557	34,732	34,492	34,492	31,000
Total Administrative & Research Allocations	47,420	48,040	46,129	45,806	45,806	41,318

^a Facilities without funding in FY 2020 will be eliminated leaving no personnel in the facility. Facilities with funding will focus on FIA or fire research and will be a part of one of the newly developed research stations

Pacific Northwest Research Station Research Programs (dollars in thousands)

Description of Research Program	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2018 Actual	2019 Estimate	2020 Budget
Ecological Process and Function						
Allocation	4,976	5,268	4,982	4,947	4,947	4,815
Scientists	17	17	18	18	18	18
Support Staff	21	23	21	21	21	21
<i>Administrative</i>	1	2	2	2	2	2
<i>Professional/technical</i>	20	21	19	19	19	19
Goods, Services and Values						
Allocation	3,330	3,588	3,164	3,141	3,141	3,058
Scientists	14	14	14	14	14	14
Support Staff	2	3	3	3	3	3
<i>Administrative</i>	1	2	2	2	2	2
<i>Professional/technical</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1
Land and Watershed Management						
Allocation	4,589	4,756	4,873	4,839	4,839	4,709
Scientists	15	14	15	15	15	15
Support Staff	23	26	23	23	23	23
<i>Administrative</i>	2	2	1	1	1	1
<i>Professional/technical</i>	21	24	22	22	22	22
Forest Inventory and Analysis/Resource Monitoring and Assessment						
Allocation	11,902	13,929	14,374	14,273	14,273	13,893
Scientists	13	12	12	12	12	12
Support Staff	86	93	104	103	103	104
<i>Administrative</i>	4	5	5	5	5	5
<i>Professional/technical</i>	82	88	99	99	99	99
Threat Characterization and Management						
Allocation	2,682	2,360	2,228	2,212	2,212	2,153
Scientists	18	17	16	16	16	16
Support Staff	13	15	14	14	14	14
<i>Administrative</i>	2	1	2	2	2	2
<i>Professional/technical</i>	11	14	12	12	12	12
Total Allocation	27,479	29,901	29,621	29,412	29,412	28,628
Total Support Staff	145	160	165	164	165	165
<i>Administrative</i>	10	12	12	12	12	12
<i>Professional/technical</i>	135	148	153	152	153	153
Total Scientists	77	74	75	75	75	75

Pacific Northwest Research Station – Facilities

Name	Description	Number of Scientists	Number of Support Staff Administrative	Number of Support Staff Professional/technical	Facility Costs (dollars in thousands)
Station Directors Office - Portland	GSA Leased Space	-	23	10	\$410
Anchorage	GSA Leased Space	1	1	27	261
Corvallis	Owned Space	22	10	25	1,162
Fairbanks	University of Alaska Leased Space	1	-	-	-
Juneau	Owned Space	4	4	4	154
La Grande	Owned Space	4	5	10	128
Olympia	Owned Space	9	3	11	157
Portland	GSA Leased Space	13	5	27	628
Prineville	NFS Leased Space	-	3	3	50
Seattle	GSA Leased Space	13	3	5	484
Sitka	Leased Space	2	-	-	11
Wenatchee	Owned Space	5	4	2	177

Pacific Southwest Research Station

The Pacific Southwest Research Station (PSW) provides research to inform management and conservation efforts in the unique ecosystems of California, Hawaii, and the U.S. affiliated Pacific Islands. These include the nation's lowest and driest desert, the highest elevations within the 48 contiguous States, and rich native plant and animal diversity, including nearly half of the nation's threatened and endangered species.

Pacific Southwest Research Station Field Unit Allocations and Staffing by Science and Administrative Categories (dollars in thousands)

PSW Research Station	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2018 Actual	2019 Estimate	2020 Budget
Research & Development	19,746	17,381	17,500	18,887	18,887	12,066
Other funding ^a	5,081	3,979	3,100	245	245	5,211
Total Allocation	24,827	21,360	20,600	19,132	19,132	17,277
Staffing by Science and Administrative Categories						
Scientists	38	38	37	35	35	33
Support staff	116	115	115	112	112	109
<i>Administrative</i>	37	39	40	39	39	38
<i>Professional/Technical</i>	79	76	75	73	73	71
Breakout by Administrative and Research Allocations						
Administrative Allocation	5,500	5,000	5,000	4,400	4,400	4,364
Research Allocation	19,327	16,361	15,600	14,732	14,732	12,913
Total Admin and Research Allocation	24,827	21,361	20,600	19,132	19,132	17,277

^a Includes funds from other Forest Service budget line items such as the National Fire Plan and the Joint Fire Sciences Program from the Wildland Fire budget line item.

Pacific Southwest Research Station Research Programs (dollars in thousands)

Description of Research Program	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2018 Actual	2019 Estimate	FY 2020 Budget
Conservation of Biodiversity						
Allocation	4,000	4,000	3,700	3,674	3,674	3,308
Scientists	10	10	8	8	8	7
Support Staff	32	31	30	30	30	28
<i>Administrative</i>	3	3	3	3	3	3
<i>Professional/technical</i>	29	28	27	27	27	25
Ecosystem Function and Health						
Allocation	4,150	4,100	4,200	4,170	4,170	3,675
Scientists	11	10	10	10	10	9
Support Staff	27	25	25	25	25	23
<i>Administrative</i>	2	2	2	2	2	2
<i>Professional/technical</i>	25	23	23	23	23	21
Fire and Fuels						
Allocation	2,500	2,700	2,600	2,582	2,582	2,389
Scientists	6	7	7	7	7	6
Support Staff	13	13	13	13	13	13
<i>Administrative</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Professional/technical</i>	12	12	12	12	12	12
Institute of Pacific Islands Forestry						
Allocation	2,000	2,000	2,100	2,085	2,085	1,929
Scientists	6	6	7	7	7	7
Support Staff	14	14	14	14	14	14
<i>Administrative</i>	2	2	2	2	2	2
<i>Professional/technical</i>	12	12	12	12	12	12
Urban Ecosystems and Social Dynamics						
Allocation	1,200	1,200	1,300	1,291	1,291	1,134
Scientists	5	5	5	5	5	4
Support Staff	2	2	2	2	2	2
<i>Administrative</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Professional/technical</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total Allocation	13,850	14,000	13,900	13,802	13,802	12,435
Total Support Staff	88	85	84	82	82	80
Administrative	9	9	9	9	9	9
Professional/technical	79	76	75	75	75	71
Total Scientists	38	38	37	37	37	33

Pacific Southwest Research Station – Facilities

Name	Description	Scientists	Support Staff Administrative	Support Staff Professional /technical	Facility Costs (dollars in thousands)
Albany, CA	co-located with ARS	3	16	5	\$105
Arcata, CA	co-located with Humboldt State University –	2	1	16	75
Davis, CA	near University of California-Davis	10	6	6	495
Fresno, CA	co-located with Cal State-Fresno	1	-	3	90
Hilo, HI	Location of the Institute for Pacific Island Forestry	7	4	11	210
Placerville, CA	Houses the Institute of Forest Genetics	-	5	2	85
Redding, CA	co-located with Forest Service Region 5	4	1	8	290
Riverside, CA	near University of California - Riverside	9	3	14	150

Rocky Mountain Research Station

The Rocky Mountain Research Station (RMRS) develops and delivers scientific knowledge and innovative technology to improve the health and use of the Nation's forests and rangelands – both public and private - in 12 non-coastal western States. This Station includes 52 National Forests, 17 National Grasslands, and over 101 million acres of Forest Service managed lands.

Rocky Mountain Research Station Field Unit Allocations and Staffing by Science and Administrative Categories (dollars in thousands)

Rocky Mountain Research Station	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2018 Actual	2019 Estimate	2020 Budget
Research & Development	\$41,049	\$37,444	\$37,536	\$42,961	\$42,961	\$29,820
Other funding ^a	20,028	29,975	24,640	16,487	16,487	20,379
Total Allocation	61,077	67,419	62,176	59,448	59,448	50,199
Staffing by Science and Administrative Categories						
Scientists	93	94	96	95	95	98
Support staff	286	260	264	262	262	264
Administrative	37	37	34	34	34	33
Professional/Technical	249	223	230	228	228	231
Breakout by Administrative and Research Allocations						
Administrative Allocation	15,249	16,698	13,619	14,369	14,369	11,375
Research Allocation	45,828	50,721	48,557	45,079	45,079	38,824
Total by Administrative & Research Allocations	61,077	67,419	62,176	59,448	59,448	50,199

^a Includes funds from other Forest Service budget line items such as the National Fire Plan and the Joint Fire Sciences Program from the Wildland Fire budget line item.

Rocky Mountain Research Station Research Programs (dollars in thousands)

Description of Research Program	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2018 Actual	2019 Estimate	2020 Budget
Aldo Leopold Wilderness Research Institute						
Allocation	\$1,198	\$1,749	\$1,605	\$1,356	\$1,356	\$1,123
Scientists	3	3	3	3	3	3
Support Staff	6	5	5	5	5	5
<i>Administrative</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Professional/technical</i>	5	4	4	4	4	4
Air, Water and Aquatics Environments						
Allocation	4,479	4,411	3,880	4,261	4,261	2,849
Scientists	14	14	15	15	15	14
Support Staff	34	25	24	24	24	24
<i>Administrative</i>	4	4	4	4	4	4
<i>Professional/technical</i>	30	21	20	20	20	20
Fire, Fuel and Smoke						
Allocation	7,029	7,604	6,694	6,339	6,339	5,267
Scientists	16	17	16	16	16	18
Support Staff	49	51	56	56	56	58
<i>Administrative</i>	9	9	8	8	8	8
<i>Professional/technical</i>	40	42	48	48	48	50
Forest Inventory and Analysis						
Allocation	10,829	12,865	12,000	9,533	9,533	10,785
Scientists	3	3	4	4	4	4
Support Staff	103	96	97	96	96	103
<i>Administrative</i>	7	7	7	7	7	7
<i>Professional/technical</i>	96	89	90	89	89	96
Forest and Woodlands Ecosystems						
Allocation	7,044	6,143	6,538	5,803	5,803	5,011
Scientists	17	17	18	18	18	17
Support Staff	29	28	26	26	26	23
<i>Administrative</i>	5	5	4	4	4	3
<i>Professional/technical</i>	24	23	22	22	22	20
Grassland, Shrubland, and Desert Ecosystems						
Allocation	3,468	3,511	3,973	3,582	3,582	2,739
Scientists	13	13	15	15	15	16
Support Staff	23	19	19	19	19	17
<i>Administrative</i>	5	5	5	5	5	5
<i>Professional/technical</i>	18	14	14	14	14	12
Human Dimensions						
Allocation	3,378	3,662	4,042	4,337	4,337	3,179
Scientists	14	14	15	15	15	16
Support Staff	13	16	16	16	16	12

Description of Research Program	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2018 Actual	2019 Estimate	2020 Budget
<i>Administrative</i>	2	2	1	1	1	1
<i>Professional/technical</i>	11	14	15	15	15	11
Wildlife and Terrestrial Ecosystems						
Allocation	3,057	3,178	2,617	3,264	3,264	1,677
Scientists	11	11	10	10	10	10
Support Staff	29	20	21	21	21	22
<i>Administrative</i>	4	4	4	4	4	4
<i>Professional/technical</i>	25	16	17	17	17	18
Allocation	5,346	7,598	7,208	6,604	6,604	6,194
Total Allocation	45,828	50,721	48,557	45,079	45,079	38,824
Total Support Staff	286	260	264	263	263	264
<i>Administrative</i>	37	37	34	34	34	33
<i>Professional/technical</i>	249	223	230	229	229	231
Total Scientists	91	92	96	96	96	98

Rocky Mountain Research Station – Facilities

Name	Description	Number of Scientists	Number of Support Staff Administrative	Number of Support Staff Professional/technical	Facility Costs (dollars in thousands)
Albuquerque, NM	Forestry Sciences Lab	2	2	5	\$158
Boise, ID	Aquatic Sciences Lab	6	3	19	210
Bozeman, MT	Forestry Sciences Lab	4	1	7	95
Flagstaff, AZ	Southwest Forest Sciences Complex	7	3	10	226
Fort Collins, CO	Forestry Sciences Lab	21	17	42	294
Logan, UT	Forestry Sciences Lab	1	2	2	100
Missoula, MT	Fire Sciences Lab	17	6	41	300
Missoula, MT	Forestry Sciences Lab	14	4	27	219
Moscow	Forestry Sciences Lab	9	2	14	165
Ogden	Forestry Sciences Lab	3	7	35	508
Provo	Shrub Sciences Lab	4	1	5	122
Rapid City	Forest and Grassland Research Lab	3	1	1	68
Reno	Forestry Sciences Lab	1	-	1	57

Southern Research Station

The mission of Southern Research Station (SRS) is to improve people's lives and help sustain the natural resources in the Southeast through leading-edge science and effective information delivery. SRS is one of the largest forestry research stations in the world extending across 13 States. SRS's internal capacity for scientific research is enriched and extended through 19 experimental forests and networks of partnerships with other researchers, practitioners, and volunteers from a variety of groups and organizations.

Southern Research Station Field Unit Allocations and Staffing by Science and Administrative Categories
(dollars in thousands)

Southern Research Station	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2018 Actual	2019 Estimate	2020 Budget
Research & Development	48,187	46,414	47,873	45,863	45,863	28,787
Other funding ^a	3,753	3,797	1,798	1,709	1,709	2,541
Total Allocation	51,940	50,211	49,671	47,572	47,572	31,328
Staffing by Science and Administrative Categories						
Scientists	102	105	106	87	87	103
Support staff	227	225	229	226	226	193
<i>Administrative</i>	46-	45-	47-	46	46	35
<i>Professional/Technical</i>	181-	180-	182-	180	180	158
Breakout by Administrative and Research Allocations						
Administrative Allocation	7,732	7,156	6,861	5,416	5,416	4,466
Research Allocation	44,208	43,055	42,810	42,156	42,156	26,862
Total Administrative & Research Allocations	51,940	50,211	49,671	47,572	47,572	31,328

^a Includes funds from other Forest Service budget line items such as the National Fire Plan and the Joint Fire Sciences Program from the Wildland Fire budget line item.

Southern Research Station Research Programs (dollars in thousands)

Description of Research Program	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2018 Actual	2019 Estimate	2020 Budget
Center for Bottomland Hardwoods						
Allocation	\$5,138	\$4,323	\$4,585	\$3,829	\$3,829	\$2,310
Scientists	14	15	15	11	11	12
Support Staff	19	18	18	14	14	15
<i>Administrative</i>	1	1	1	1	1	3
<i>Professional/technical</i>	17	17	17	13	13	12
Center for Forest Disturbance Science						
Allocation	2,880	2,689	1,235	2,458	2,458	1,700
Scientists	7	7	7	6	6	8
Support Staff	11	12	12	12	12	12
<i>Administrative</i>	3	2	2	2	2	5
<i>Professional/technical</i>	8	10	10-	10	10	7
Upland Hardwood Ecology and Management						
Allocation	2,603	2,214	2,674	2,364	2,364	1,399
Scientists	7	8	8	7	7	7
Support Staff	17	15	15	10	10	10
<i>Administrative</i>	3	2	2	1	1	2

Description of Research Program	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2018 Actual	2019 Estimate	2020 Budget
<i>Professional/technical</i>	14	13	13	9	9	8
Restoring and Managing Longleaf Pine Ecosystems						
Allocation	2,154	1,881	1,814	1,679	1,679	928
Scientists	4	5	5	4	4	4
Support Staff	8	7	7	7	7	7
<i>Administrative</i>	-	-	-	-	-	1
<i>Professional/technical</i>	8	7	7	7	7	6
Southern Pine Ecology and Management						
Allocation	2,626	2,278	2,528	2,182	2,182	1,262
Scientists	5	5	5	3	3	7
Support Staff	15	15	15	12	12	9
<i>Administrative</i>	3	3	3	2	2	2
<i>Professional/technical</i>	12	12	12	10	10	7
Forest Genetics and Ecosystems Biology						
Allocation	3,016	2,660	2,563	2,122	2,122	1,299
Scientists	5	6	6	6	6	6
Support Staff	13	12	12	10	10	12
<i>Administrative</i>	1	1	1	-	-	1
<i>Professional/technical</i>	12	11	11	10	10	11
Center for Forest Watershed Science						
Allocation	3,329	2,820	3,279	2,668	2,668	1,495
Scientists	12	12	12	8	8	12
Support Staff	18	17	17	20	20	17
<i>Administrative</i>	2	2	2	2	2	2
<i>Professional/technical</i>	16	15	15	18	18	15
Insects, Diseases, and Invasive Plants						
Allocation	3,773	3,226	3,063	2,797	2,797	1,572
Scientists	9	8	8	6	6	8
Support Staff	13	13	13	14	14	12
<i>Administrative</i>	1	1	1	-	-	1
<i>Professional/technical</i>	12	12	12	14	14	11
Forest Operations Research to Achieve Sustainable Management						
Allocation	1,047	957	968	816	816	513
Scientists	2	2	2	2	2	2
Support Staff	5	5	5	4	4	4
<i>Administrative</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Professional/technical</i>	5	5	5	4	4	4
Utilization of Southern Forest Resources						
Allocation	1,889	1,698	1,561	1,373	1,373	896

Description of Research Program	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2018 Actual	2019 Estimate	2020 Budget
Scientists	4	4	4	2	2	3
Support Staff	5	5	5	3	3	5
<i>Administrative</i>	-	-	-	-	-	1
<i>Professional/technical</i>	5	5	5	3	3	4
Forest Inventory and Analysis						
Allocation	15,268	17,661	18,184	17,772	17,772	13,145
Scientists	13	13	14	11	11	12
Support Staff	78	81	85	64	64	69
<i>Administrative</i>	7	7	7	7	7	9
<i>Professional/technical</i>	71	74	78	57	57	60
Forest Economics and Policy						
Allocation	1,689	1,585	1,221	1,294	1,294	893
Scientists	5	5	5	4	4	6
Support Staff	6	6	6	5	5	4
<i>Administrative</i>	4	4	4	2	2	2
<i>Professional/technical</i>	2	2	2	3	3	2
Eastern Forest Environmental Threat Assessment Center						
Allocation	4,058	4,024	3,634	3,691	3,691	2395
Scientists	8	8	8	8	8	9
Support Staff	13	13	13	11	11	11
<i>Administrative</i>	3	3	3	2	2	3
<i>Professional/technical</i>	10	10	10	9	9	8
Center for Integrated Forest Science						
Allocation	925	878	1,196	1,145	1,145	659
Scientists	2	2	2	3	3	2
Support Staff	-	-	1	-	-	1
<i>Administrative</i>	-	-	1	-	-	1
<i>Professional/technical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Integrating Human and Natural Systems						
Allocation	1,545	1,317	1,166	1,382	1,382	862
Scientists	5	5	5	5	5	5
Support Staff	5	5	5	5	5	5
<i>Administrative</i>	2	2	2	-	-	2
<i>Professional/technical</i>	3	3	3	5	5	3
Total Allocation	51,940	50,211	49,671	47,572	47,572	31,328
Total Support Staff	227	225	229	226	226	193
<i>Administrative</i>	45	45	48	46	46	35
<i>Professional/technical</i>	182	180	181	180	180	158
Total Scientists	102	105	106	87	87	103

Southern Research Station – Facilities

Name	Description	Scientists	Support Staff Administrative	Support Staff Professional/ Technical	Facility Costs (dollars in thousands)
Asheville, NC	FS owned	9	26	22	\$251
Bent Creek/Koen Asheville, NC	FS owned lab, greenhouse & administrative offices	4	1	2	9
Coweeta Otto, NC	FS owned hydrologic lab	7	1	5	79
Knoxville, TN	Leased facility	10	3	23	383
Research Triangle Park, Durham, NC	FS owned lab & greenhouses	12	4	6	2,086
Auburn/Escambia Auburn, AL	FS owned lab & greenhouse	7	1	6	7
Crossett Experimental Forest, Crossett, AR	FS owned administrative office	2	-	-	5
Athens/Hitchiti Athens, GA	FS owned lab & administrative offices	13	7	10	726
Pineville/Palustris Pineville, LA	FS owned lab & greenhouse	11	2	15	5
Saucier/Harrison Saucier, MS	FS owned lab & greenhouse	2	1	3	14
Stoneville/Oxford Stoneville/Oxford, MS	FS owned lab & greenhouse	12	3	12	34
Santee Cordesville, SC	FS owned lab & administrative Offices	2	1	2	2
Savannah River New Ellenton, SC	FS owned administrative office	1	1	1	1
Nacogdoches Nacogdoches, TX	FS owned lab	7	1	1	39
Blacksburg Blacksburg, VA	FS owned lab	6	-	1	-

Forest Service Research and Development Expenditures by State (dollars in thousands)

State	Station	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Estimate	FY 2020 Budget
ALABAMA	SRS	\$2,471	\$2,454	\$2,454	\$1,646
ALASKA	PNW	6,919	6,870	6,870	6,210
ARIZONA	RMRS	2,652	2,633	2,633	2,036
ARKANSAS	SRS	2,052	2,038	2,038	1,346
CALIFORNIA	PSW/PNW	17,950/2,768	17,824/2,748	17,824/2,748	15,374/2,898
COLORADO	RMRS	11,786	11,703	11,703	9,050
CONNECTICUT	NRS	1,771	1,759	1,759	1,156
DELAWARE	NRS	-	-	64	64
FLORIDA	SRS	816	810	810	596
GEORGIA	SRS	3,329	3,305	3,305	2,212
HAWAII	PSW	2,650	2,588	2,588	2,389
IDAHO	RMRS	4,697	4,664	4,664	3,606
ILLINOIS	NRS	1,171	1,163	1,163	894
INDIANA	NRS	1,014	1,007	1,007	766
IOWA	NRS	-	-	64	64
KANSAS	RMRS	-	-	64	64
KENTUCKY	SRS	506	502	502	341
LOUISIANA	SRS	3,926	3,898	3,898	2,652
MAINE	NRS	234	232	232	163
MARYLAND	NRS	1,839	1,826	1,826	1,232
MASSACHUSETTS	NRS	1,243	1,234	1,234	999
MICHIGAN	NRS	3,052	3,031	3,031	2,440
MINNESOTA	NRS	10,588	10,514	10,514	8,095
MISSISSIPPI	SRS	5,673	5,633	5,633	3,682
MISSOURI	NRS	2,359	2,342	2,342	1,872
MONTANA	RMRS	11,325	11,246	11,246	8,696
NEBRASKA	RMRS	-	-	64	64
NEVADA	RMRS	287	285	285	220
NEW HAMPSHIRE	NRS	5,436	5,398	5,398	4,302
NEW JERSEY	NRS	286	284	284	219
NEW MEXICO	RMRS	618	615	615	475
NEW YORK	NRS	2,819	2,799	2,799	2,328
NORTH CAROLINA	SRS	9,193	9,128	9,128	6,170
NORTH DAKOTA	RMRS	-	-	64	64
OHIO	NRS	3,753	3,727	3,727	2,598
OKLAHOMA	RMRS/SRS	-/92	-/91	-/91	-/77
OREGON	PNW	25,832	25,651	25,651	23,597
PENNSYLVANIA	NRS	9,693	9,623	9,623	7,192
PUERTO RICO	IITF/SRS	2,689/273	2,670/271	2,670/271	1,460/245
RHODE ISLAND	NRS	-	-	64	64
SOUTH CAROLINA	SRS	1,933	1,919	1,919	1,668
SOUTH DAKOTA	RMRS	782	776	776	601
TENNESSEE	SRS	14,688	14,585	14,585	13,029
TEXAS	SRS	1,691	1,679	1,679	1,212
UTAH	RMRS	13,633	13,537	13,537	10,468

2020 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOREST SERVICE

VERMONT	NRS	667	62	62	379
VIRGINIA	SRS	1,068	1,060	1,060	723
WASHINGTON	PNW	25,832	25,651	25,651	23,597
WEST VIRGINIA	NRS	4,579	4,546	4,546	3,580
WISCONSIN	FPL	22,373	22,216	22,216	22,483
WISCONSIN	NRS	4,132	4,103	4,103	3,143
WYOMING	RMRS	127	126	126	2,985

In FY 2020 expenditures will come from the newly developed research station.

STEWARDSHIP CONTRACTING

Background

This special exhibit is included to address requirements of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (as amended, 16 U.S.C 6591c):

“The Forest Service shall report annually to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate and the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives on -

- the status of development, execution, and administration of contracts under subsection (b);
- the specific accomplishments that have resulted; and
- the role of local communities in development of agreements or contract plans.”

Overview

Stewardship contracts and agreements are used to manage natural resources by implementing ecosystem restoration projects. Stewardship contracts support new and emerging markets through the use of wood removed through restoration activities, including using woody biomass for energy, in addition to sustaining traditional markets. Stewardship contracting helps the Forest Service achieve land and natural resource management goals while promoting closer public-private working relationships by using the value of timber or other forest products to offset the cost of restoration activities. The best value selection using criteria such as capability, use of local workforce, creation of jobs, and price is intended to create green jobs, promote a diverse forest products industry, and support sustainable communities and the forest contractor infrastructure needed to perform critical restoration work.

If the offset value of timber or other forest products from stewardship sales exceeds the value of resource improvement treatments conducted to accomplish land management objectives, those receipts are retained and deposited in the Stewardship Contracting fund and are available, until expended, for other authorized stewardship projects. Stewardship contracts are awarded on a best-value basis and may be used for:

- Maintaining or removing roads and trails to restore or maintain water quality.
- Improving soil productivity, habitat for wildlife and fisheries, or other resources.
- Prescribed fires to improve the composition, structure, condition, and health of timber stands or wildlife habitat.
- Removing vegetation or other activities to promote healthy forests, reduce fire hazards, or achieve other land management objectives.
- Restoring and maintaining watersheds.
- Restoring and maintaining wildlife and fisheries habitat.
- Controlling noxious and invasive weeds and reestablishing native vegetation.

While the number of stewardship projects changes from year to year, the agency and its partners have a better understanding of how to best use stewardship contracts, which has resulted in projects of larger size.

In FY 2018, the agency continued to inform employees, partner organizations, and contractors about stewardship contracting through brochures, local field trips, and training opportunities. This ensures a common understanding of stewardship contracting and facilitates its use in attaining land management goals while meeting local and rural community needs. To improve agency understanding and use of this authority, the Forest Service contracted to expand the national stewardship contracting and agreements training. Offered once a year for the previous three years, this training was presented 12 times across the country to nearly 300 employees and a handful of partners.

The Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018 amended the stewardship authority to allow contracts up to 20 years in locations meeting certain conditions, while remaining 10 years for all others, and to allow the cost of cancellation ceilings to be allocated in economically viable stages, relieving the forest unit of a large obligation in a single year. The agency partnered with the National Forest Foundation to host a virtual workshop seeking input from stakeholders to aid successful use of the new authority. Some Regions are developing 20-year contracts and the national headquarters is developing policy to maximize successful outcomes.

Specific Accomplishments

Stewardship contracting has proved to be a valuable tool in many locations to implement restoration activities and meet multiple land management objectives. Stewardship contracting allows the Forest Service to focus on a variety of land management activities, such as hazardous fuels reduction, wildlife habitat improvement, forest health improvement, and non-native invasive plant species control.

Table 1 below shows specific actual accomplishments during FY 2015 to FY 2018. Table 2 below shows the acres awarded, number of contract or agreements awarded, and volume awarded from FY 2003 to FY 2018. The number of contracts or agreements awarded includes those where forest products are exchanged for service activities as well as those where excess Stewardship Contracting funds are used to pay for service activities without the exchange of forest products.

In many cases, multiple land management objectives are met through a single treatment activity. For example, a hazardous fuels reduction treatment can also improve wildlife habitat. These accomplishments not only result in ecosystem benefits, but also in forest products for manufacturing and energy production, and the creation of jobs contributing to sustainable communities.

Local Communities

Collaboration with local communities is a key component of successful stewardship contracting. Collaborative efforts start early and continue throughout project planning, implementation, and monitoring. Collaboration during the development of stewardship contracting projects results in a sense of community ownership in the project, a better understanding by communities of natural resource issues, and increased public support. Collaboration also means the Forest Service can tailor stewardship offerings that address local issues, needs, and capabilities.

The Forest Service has contracted with the Pinchot Institute for Conservation to conduct a programmatic multiparty monitoring process for FY 2018. In prior years, the Pinchot Institute found that stewardship contracting was maturing, and support has grown significantly. One of the major benefits identified is that stewardship contracting offers increased opportunities to frame a set of collaboratively-defined desired conditions. Participants increasingly welcome the use of stewardship agreements as a way to involve more stakeholders, increase learning opportunities, and positively influence forest management planning. In the FY 2017 report, Pinchot concluded that partnerships and working relationships were generally strengthened by long-term work towards common goals. The results of the FY 2018 programmatic monitoring efforts by the Pinchot Institute will be available in the spring of 2019. When available, the entire report will be online at: http://www.pinchot.org/gp/Stewardship_Contracting

Table 1. Actual Stewardship Contracting Accomplishments (FY 2015 to FY 2018)

Accomplishment	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Actual
Acres of forest vegetation established	6,865	5,050	4,312	3,591
Acres of forest vegetation improved	44,702	42,634	45,346	24,938
Acres of noxious weeds/invasive plant treatments	3,024	5,434	4,279	3,879
Acres of wildlife habitat restored or improved	66,744	22,133	14,031	33,693
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced	82	48	81	110
Miles of roads decommissioned	29	10	3	14
Volume of timber sold (million board feet (MMBF))	829	718	855	754
Green tons of biomass made available for energy production	323,830	217,698	222,636	229,958
Acres of hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic fires (Non-WUI)	66,169	79,694	90,968	31,695
Acres of wildland-urban interface (WUI) high-priority hazardous fuels treated	73,072	96,387	118,559	163,332
Number of stewardship contracts/agreements contributing to watersheds in fully functioning condition	1	2	5	5

Table 2. Acres Awarded, Number of Contract or Agreements Awarded, and Volume Awarded

Fiscal Year	Acres Awarded	Number of Contracts & Agreements	Volume Awarded (hundred cubic feet - MBF)
2003	11,696	35	35,000
2004	43,187	53	51,000
2005	34,491	43	98,000
2006	60,344	91	236,000
2007	77,676	110	331,000
2008	65,890	130	339,000
2009	88,304	141	372,000
2010	152,834	232	567,000
2011	100,577	208	481,000
2012	134,257	226	672,000
2013	171,767	195	709,000
2014	177,208	161	816,000
2015	166,317	168	829,000
2016	166,462	225	718,000
2017	153,868	221	855,000
2018	161,947	266	793,374

TRANSITION TO SECOND GROWTH IN ALASKA

Background

This exhibit is not required by Congressional direction but is included to provide an update on the status of the transition to second growth in Alaska.

Overview

The State of Alaska and the Forest Service State and Private Forestry, entered into a Challenge Cost Share Agreement (CCSA) to conduct a young growth forest inventory and support workforce development for the timber industry. The inventory was completed in mid-October 2018, and local residents have been successfully trained and are now working in various forestry-related jobs in Southeast Alaska. The Forest Service, State, and other landowners continue complementary efforts to enable a successful transition to second-growth management in Alaska.

Inventory Efforts

Crews employed by the State and partner organizations completed data collection on more than 33,700 acres of young-growth stands aged 55 years or older on Prince of Wales and surrounding islands. Forest Service and State personnel are summarizing and analyzing the data collected into stand-level analyses of logging feasibility to determine how many of those older young-growth acres will be operable during near-term project implementation. More than 11,000 acres of young growth aged 40-54 years have also been inventoried. The data from completed inventories include species composition, volume per acre, vegetation composition, stand observations, stream crossing points, presence of disease, wind throw, and more. The information will be used to support transparent, informed decision making by forest managers and stakeholders as they seek to develop projects to meet transition objectives.

To develop a forestry workforce in small rural communities, a two-week Forestry Workforce Academy was offered in fiscal years 2016 and 2017. Seven Southeast Alaska residents were trained and hired for inventory work under the agreement in FY 2016. The FY 2017 Academy resulted in the State and Forest Service hiring six more individuals for the inventory cruise. At least one other individual was hired in early FY 2018 by the Forest Service through Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act hiring authorities and assigned to a stream survey crew supporting the inventory effort.

Old-Growth Bridge Timber

Forest Service crews at Prince of Wales, Ketchikan, and Petersburg are also focused on stand-level, data-driven inventories of old-growth timber stands to support timber sales in the current five-year sale schedule. The State and Tongass National Forest are in discussions about bringing in additional support for old-growth inventory under the CCSA. The Forest Service and Alaska Forest Association have developed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to support collaborative efforts on old-growth inventory, project development, and organizational learning around timber sale conditions impacting the industry. This MOU was signed in the second quarter of FY 2017, with implementation of specific tasks during the FY 2017 field season. An updated MOU with additional training and mentoring tasks is anticipated in FY 2019 and beyond.

Other Ongoing Efforts in Support of the Transition

The Forest Service and other landowners in Southeast Alaska have established an all-landowners group to coordinate operations, find efficiencies, and share infrastructure to support resource management activities. Group members include the Forest Service, Alaska Division of Forestry, Alaska Mental Health Trust Land Office, University of Alaska, and Sealaska.

To support utilization of wood products from the forest, the agency is also evaluating the potential design of a wood quality study to determine the type, volume, and quality of products that can be manufactured from young-growth Sitka spruce and western hemlock trees growing in Southeast Alaska. This effort is led by Pacific Northwest Research Station personnel. A study plan has been developed and personnel are pursuing outside funding and a suitable non-profit to assist with project execution and management.

The Forest Service Alaska Region and the State of Alaska entered into a Master Good Neighbor Authority agreement in FY 2017. Under the first Supplemental Project Agreement, the Koscuisko Young Growth Timber Sale was offered and awarded by the State of Alaska in late FY 2017 and operations have commenced. Two additional Supplemental Project Agreements were developed in FY 2018, one on the Tongass and one on the Chugach

National Forest. The Good Neighbor Authority provides an excellent opportunity for increased management activities in conjunction with the State of Alaska where projects are mutually beneficial.

The Forest Service is continuing the Tongass-Wide Young Growth Study, begun in 2002, to increase knowledge of silvicultural practices for various purposes including young-growth management.

UNLIQUIDATED OBLIGATIONS

Background

This exhibit is included to provide a display of Forest Service unliquidated obligation (ULO) balances.

Overview

Unliquidated Obligations are defined as the balance remaining from orders placed; contract and other binding agreements awarded, or services rendered after making any payments or processing deobligations. The following table contains the status of Forest Service unliquidated obligation balances in prior fiscal years for appropriated funds (regular and emergency) as of September 30, 2018.

Forest Service Status of ULO Balances in Prior Fiscal Years as of September 30, 2018 (dollars in thousands)

Forest Service Appropriation	Budget Line Item/Program	FY 2016 and Prior	FY 2017	FY 2018	Total ULO Balance
Forest and Rangeland Research	National Fire Plan Research and Development	\$1,069	\$3,945	-	\$5,014
	Forest Inventory and Analysis	-	8,638	\$16,701	25,339
	R&D Forest Products Lab	-	1,540	-	1,540
	R&D Joint Fire Sciences Program	2,135	1,665	-	3,800
	Other Forest and Rangeland Research Programs (Includes Cost Pools)	16,765	19,115	54,508	90,388
Forest and Rangeland Research Total		19,969	34,903	71,209	126,081
State and Private Forestry	Cooperative Fire Protection – National Fire Capacity	12,864	-	69,494	82,358
	Forest Health Management- Cooperative Lands Forest Health Management	16,285	11,615	26,102	54,002
	Forest Health Management - Federal Lands Forest Health Management	4,870	2,925	13,285	21,080
	International Forestry	3,253	2,591	4,975	10,819
	Landscape Scale Restoration	16,043	11,003	13,764	40,810
	Cooperative Forestry - Community Forest and Open Space Conservation	2,196	904	4,000	7,100
	Cooperative Forestry - Working Forest Lands	9,263	6,101	11,962	27,326
	Cooperative Forestry - Urban and Community Forestry	12,722	12,664	20,430	45,816
	Cooperative Fire Protection – Rural Fire Capacity ¹	-	-	15,993	15,993
	Other State and Private Forestry Programs (Includes Cost Pools)	1,234	342	2,643	4,219
State and Private Forestry Total		78,730	48,145	182,648	309,523
National Forest System	Law Enforcement Operations	1,960	1,925	10,732	14,617
	Land Ownership Management	3,400	2,581	10,693	16,674
	Minerals and Geology Management	5,234	4,916	15,072	25,222
	Land Management Planning	2,653	-	-	2,653
	Grazing Management	2,165	2,376	5,014	9,555
	Restoration Partnerships	54	-	-	54
	Integrated Resource Restoration	11,832	8,564	-	20,396
	Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	10,167	9,622	25,979	45,768
	Forest Products	8,131	8,857	35,207	52,195
	Vegetation and Watershed Management	8,497	9,878	28,256	46,631
	Wildlife and Fish Habitat Management	4,205	4,459	16,863	25,527
	Hazardous Fuels, Biomass Grants & Reduction	84,879	69,156	137,780	291,815
	Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund	4,128	5,483	13,293	22,904
Other National Forest System Programs (Includes Cost Pools)	9,110	15,360	82,556	107,026	
National Forest System Total		156,415	143,177	381,445	681,037

2020 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOREST SERVICE

Forest Service Appropriation	Budget Line Item/Program	FY 2016 and Prior	FY 2017	FY 2018	Total ULO Balance
Wildland Fire Management	Fire Operations - Wildland Fire Preparedness	19,066	19,789	115,715	154,570
	Fire Operations - Wildland Fire Suppression Operations	99,961	97,051	574,061	771,073
	Other Operations - Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund	80,100	-	-	80,100
	Other Operations – National Fire Capacity	57,996	48,034	-	106,030
	Other Operations - Rural Fire Capacity	5,425	9,175	-	14,600
	Other Wildland Fire Management Programs (Includes Cost Pools)	4,723	-	55,628	60,351
Wildland Fire Management Total		267,271	174,049	745,404	1,186,724
Capital Improvement and Maintenance	Capital Improvements and Mntce - Facilities	7,811	5,697	59,559	73,067
	Capital Improvements and Mntce - Roads	6,263	8,422	54,295	68,980
	Capital Improvements and Mntce - Trails	3,852	3,655	14,179	21,686
	Integrated Resource Restoration - Legacy Roads and Trails	4,636	3,885	-	8,521
	Capital Improvements and Mntce - Deferred Mntce	1,119	-	-	1,119
	Other Capital Improvement & Mntce Programs (Includes Cost Pools)	1,358	1,470	10,967	13,795
Capital Improvement and Maintenance Total		25,039	23,129	139,000	187,168
Land Acquisition	Land Acquisition - Acquisition Management	-	209	523	732
	Land Acquisition - Cash Equalization	-	-	101	101
	Land - Critical Inholding	-	428	669	1,097
	Land Acquisition	11,031	1,787	4,372	17,190
	Land Acquisition - Rec Access	-	1,816	290	2,106
Land Acquisition Total		11,031	4,240	5,955	21,226
Forest Legacy	Cooperative Forestry - Forest Legacy	-	31,998	54,758	86,756
	Cooperative Forestry - Forest Legacy Program Administration	-	1,470	2,176	3,646
Forest Legacy Total		-	33,468	56,934	90,402
Other Appropriations	Range Betterment Fund	217	416	636	1,269
	Management of National Forest Lands for Subsistence Uses	187	25	909	1,122
	Other Appropriations Total	404	441	1,545	2,390
Forest Service Discretionary Totals		\$558,859	\$461,552	\$1,584,140	\$2,604,551

UNOBLIGATED BALANCES**Background**

This exhibit is not required by Congressional direction but is included to provide an update on the status of Forest Service unobligated balances.

Overview

The following table contains the Forest Service unobligated balances from all prior year appropriated funds (regular and emergency) carried forward into FY 2019. The table does not include the unobligated balances from offsetting collections such as reimbursable or advanced collections.

FY 2018 Forest Service – Unobligated Balances – End of Year (dollars in thousands)

Forest Service Appropriations	Budget Line Item/Program	FY 2018 Unobligated Balance
Forest and Rangeland Research	National Fire Plan Research and Development	\$29
	Forest Inventory and Analysis	233
	R&D Forest Products Lab	1
	R&D Joint Fire Science Program	-
	Research and Development Programs	4,224
	Other Forest & Rangeland Research Programs (Includes Cost Pools)	-1,605
Forest and Rangeland Research Total		2,882
State and Private Forestry	Cooperative Fire Protection – National Fire Capacity ¹	3,304
	Forest Health Management – Cooperative Lands	1,665
	Forest Health Management – Federal Lands	1,259
	International Forestry	1,346
	Landscape Scale Restoration	208
	Cooperative Forestry – Community Forest & Open Space	226
	Cooperative Forestry – Working Forest Lands	929
	Cooperative Forestry – Urban & Community Forestry	584
	Cooperative Fire Protection – Rural Fire Capacity ¹	11
	Supplemental Disaster Funds	5,189
	Other State & Private Forestry Programs & Allocation (Includes Cost Pools)	12,002
State and Private Forestry Total		26,723
National Forest System	Law Enforcement Operations	2,366
	Land Ownership Management	2,977
	Minerals and Geology Management	3,010
	Land Management Planning	3,897

Forest Service Appropriations	Budget Line Item/Program	FY 2018 Unobligated Balance
	Grazing Management	1,032
	Restoration Partnerships	60
	Integrated Resource Restoration	1,009
	Hazardous Fuels	9,123
	Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	5,774
	Forest Products	4,023
	Vegetation and Watershed Management	3,093
	Wildlife and Fish Habitat Management	2,141
	Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund	1,287
	Disaster Supplemental	16,246
	Other National Forest System Programs and Allocations (Included Cost Pools)	5606
National Forest System Total		61,644
Capital Improvement and Maintenance	Facilities	20,447
	Roads	3,877
	Trails	1,734
	Legacy Roads and Trails	1,002
	Deferred Maintenance	43
	Disaster Supplemental	60,728
	Other Capital Improvement & Maintenance Programs (Includes Cost Pools)	2,369
Capital Improvement and Maintenance		90,200
Land Acquisition	Land Acquisition – Acquisition Management	938
	Land Acquisition – Cash Equalization	183
	Land – Critical Inholdings	220
	Land Acquisition	30,131
	Land Acquisition – Rec Access	1,428
Land Acquisition Total		32,900
Forestry Legacy	Cooperative Forestry – Forest Legacy	2,750
	Cooperative Forestry – Forest Legacy Program Administration	280
Forest Legacy Total		3,030
Other Appropriations	Gifts, Donations & Bequest for Forest and Rangeland Research	119
	Range Betterment Fund	2,339

Forest Service Appropriations	Budget Line Item/Program	FY 2018 Unobligated Balance
	Management of National Forest Lands for Subsistence Uses	47
Other Appropriations Total		2,505
Wildland Fire Management	Fire Operations – Wildland Fire Preparedness ²	60,820
	Fire Operations – Wildland Fire Suppression Operations	26,940
	Other Operations – Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund	-
	Wildland Fire Management – HazFuels – Biomass Grants	-
	Integrated Resource Restoration – Hazardous Fuels	6,737
	Other Operations – National Fire Capacity	288
	Other Operations – Rural Fire Capacity	28
	Other Wildland Fire Management Programs (Includes Cost Pools)	37
Wildland Fire Management Total		94,850
FLAME	FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Account	-
FLAME Total		-

USDA WORKING CAPITAL FUND, DEPARTMENTAL SHARED COST PROGRAMS AND CENTRAL COST DISTRIBUTION PROGRAMS**Background**

This exhibit is included to provide a three-year display of total costs paid by the Forest Service for these centrally administered programs.

Overview

The Forest Service, as an agency within the Department of Agriculture (USDA), receives centrally managed, administrative services from the Department. These centrally administered programs are broken into two activities, the Working Capital Fund and Greenbook / Shared Cost Programs. It is important to note that cost estimates for actual usage programs have changed in the last three fiscal years in response to Forest Service demand for services. Forest Service estimates for the activities assessed on a Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) basis or standard methodology are likely to better reflect Forest Service shares of total costs, but these may vary during execution.

USDA Working Capital Fund

The Working Capital Fund (WCF) includes financial and administrative services provided with funding under the authority of 7 U.S.C. 2235. The WCF is a financing mechanism that currently supports 17 activity centers across five Department-level organizations. These centers provide services to all USDA agencies, including the Forest Service, and many Federal entities outside USDA. Customers reimburse activity centers for the cost of services provided.

These WCF-supported activities do not receive appropriated funds and are not subsidized from other funding sources. All costs are recovered through reimbursements from serviced customers. Pursuant to the terms of the general provisions in annual appropriations to USDA, agency administrators must authorize billings to their agency for these services. Therefore, the Chief of the Forest Service (or his duly appointed representative) must sign an agreement at the beginning of the fiscal year authorizing billing for services provided, and supply the appropriate accounting data.

The Forest Service acts as one of the overseers in the review of cost estimates for the National Finance Center (NFC) through its participation in the WCF Executive Committee, a body comprised of representatives from various USDA agencies. The Executive Committee is charged with making budget recommendations and advising the Department's Chief Financial Officer as to the financial effectiveness of the WCF. The Forest Service works with the Department's Chief Financial Officer to review activities included in the Greenbook/Shared Cost Programs and the basis for any costs attributed to the Forest Service.

Tables on the following pages display Forest Service assessments for USDA WCF services and describe the range of WCF services that the USDA provides.

FY 2017 to FY 2020 Working Capital Fund Assessments for the Forest Service (dollars in thousands)

Core Services	2017 Actual	2018 Actual	2019 Estimate	2020 Budget
Client Technology Services*	\$334	\$332	\$385	\$392
Mail and Reproduction Management	284	243	281	293
Material Management Service Center	697	677	583	742
Integrated Procurement Systems	8,423	7,813	8,266	8,137
Creative Media and Broadcast Center	288	286	337	337
Enterprise Network Services	4,921	3,720	6,008	48,298
Financial System (Financial Management Services)	54,238	48,745	49,870	50,035
Internal Control Support Services	330	398	374	375
Office of the Inspector Secretariat	874	787	506	502
Total Core Services	70,389	63,001	66,610	109,111

USDA Agency Specific Services	2017 Actual	2018 Actual	2019 Estimate	2020 Budget
Mail and Reproduction Services	\$540	\$469	\$482	\$483
Enterprise Network Services	6,395	7,308	5,279	15,032
Material Management Service Center	877	697	902	892
Procurement Operations Division	141	147	129	133
Financial Shared Services	54,238	48,745	49,870	50,035
Creative Media and Broadcast Center	614	644	494	497
Client Experience Center*	14,283	13,553	20,255	19,595
National Finance Center	8,869	9,637	8,764	9,113
Digital Infrastructure Service Center*	21,862	18,469	32,245	32,123
HR Enterprise System Management	805	838	1,094	1,168
Office of the Executive Secretariat	874	787	506	502
Internal Control Support Services	330	398	374	374
Integrated Procurement Systems	8,423	7,814	8,267	8,137
Total USDA Agency Specific Services	118,251	109,507	128,659	138,086

*Forest Service contributions to the USDA Working Capital Fund are subject to a legislative cap of \$82M. National Information Technology Center (NITC) and Client Experience Center are proposed to be excluded from the FY 2020 legislative cap.

USDA Departmental Shared Cost Programs and Central Cost Distribution Programs***Central Cost Distribution Programs***

USDA agencies pay a share of costs for external programs through shared cost program assessments. The Forest Service share is determined in a manner consistent with other USDA agencies. Assessments are broken down into two categories:

Actual Usage - Costs are collected for programs such as GSA space, transit subsidies, postage, and unemployment and workers compensation insurance based on actual costs incurred by individual agencies.

Outside Assessments - Costs such as Office of Personnel Management Federal employment, FirstGov, and GSA blue pages are distributed to executive departments for reimbursement. The Department has no discretion as to these program costs.

Departmental Shared Cost Programs

These costs provide funding for department-wide initiatives authorized by the Office of the Secretary. Costs for these programs cannot be recovered on a usage basis and are generally distributed using an FTE methodology.

FY 2017 to FY 2020 Department Shared Services & Central Cost Distribution Assessments for the Forest Service (dollars in thousands)

Central Cost Distribution Programs	2017 Actual	2018 Actual	2019 Estimate	2020 Budget
GSA Space – NCRCDC	\$4,973	\$5,276	\$5,300	\$5,300
DHS GSA Building Security – NCRCDC	148	152	162	162
U.S. Postal Service Mail – Agency specific	27	95	90	90
Unemployment Compensation	39,114	40,020	39,372	39,372
Workers Compensation	28,994	29,464	29,464	29,464
National Achieves Records System	446	600	700	700
Ethics E-Filing	58	56	56	56
Flexible Spending Accounts FSFEDS – Agency Specific	62	172	138	138
FEMA Emergency Preparedness	-	172	172	172
Federal Audit Clearing Service	21	19	21	21
OPM Federal Employee Service and Admin Law Judges	185	185	186	186
Transit Subsidy	1,424	1,345	1,319	1,319
Government-wide Council Activities	60	61	61	61
GSA HSPD-12 LincPass Maintenance	1,486	1,661	1,661	1,661
E-Gov Initiatives	1,669	1,695	1,695	1,695
OPM Credit Monitoring Services	145	146	182	182
Federal Government Priority Goals Program	28	28	28	28
eOPF Data Breach Credit Monitoring	207	181	165	165
Department of State Passports	28	28	28	28
Total Central Cost Distribution Programs	79,075	81,356	80,800	80,800

2020 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOREST SERVICE

Departmental Shared Cost Programs	2017 Actual	2018 Actual	2019 Estimate	2020 Budget
1890 USDA Initiatives	\$1,141	-	-	-
Advisory Committee Liaison Services	206	\$216	\$231	\$231
Agency Partnership Outreach	-	2,350	2,450	2,450
Classified National Security Information	225	-	-	-
Continuity of Operations Planning	628	-	-	-
Emergency Operations Center	722	-	-	-
Facility and Infrastructure Review and Assessment	140	-	-	-
Faith-Based and Neighborhood Partnership	124	-	-	-
Hispanic-Serving Institutions National Program	603	-	-	-
Honor Awards	-	7	19	19
Human Resources Self-Service Dashboard	181	184	186	205
Human Resources Transformation	514	279	-	-
Identity and Access Management (HSPD-12)	2,069	-	-	-
Intertribal Technical Assistance Network	926	979	994	994
Medical Services	39	35	50	50
Office of Customer Experience	-	605	981	1,184
Peoples Garden	199	150	-	-
Personnel and Document Security	-	577	547	547
Personnel Security Branch	309	-	-	-
Security Detail	1,034	1,395	1,447	1,447
Security Operations	-	3,272	3,316	3,316
TARGET Center	451	413	362	362
USDA 1994 Program	246	-	-	-
USDA Enterprise Data Analytics Services	-	-	-	1,692
Virtual University	620	317	-	-
Total Departmental Shared Costs Programs	10,374	10,778	10,585	12,499

The Fiscal Year 2020 Forest Service legislative cap for the Departmental Shared Cost Program activities is \$14.5 million.

FOREST SERVICE - WORKING CAPITAL FUND**Overview**

The Forest Service Working Capital Fund (WCF) provides orderly and efficient supply and equipment service in support of Forest Service programs. The Department of Agriculture Organic Act of August 3, 1956, as amended by the Act of October 23, 1962 (15 U.S.C. 579b), established the Forest Service WCF. The WCF is a self-sustaining revolving fund that provides services to national forests, research stations, other Federal agencies, and as provided by law, to State and private cooperators.

The WCF requires no appropriation. Initially, regular Forest Service appropriations purchased assets and donated the assets to WCF. The WCF rates are determined so that WCF recovers operating and replacement costs. The WCF provides the following services:

Equipment Leasing Services, which owns and rents vehicles and aircraft, and Enterprise Services, which are reinvention teams accomplishing project work that improves customer service and reduces costs.

The table below displays the volume of business for major WCF activities:

Volume of Business for Major WCF Activities (dollars in thousands)

Type	2018 Actual	2019 Estimate	2020 Budget
Equipment - Fleet	\$172,515	\$190,509	\$192,730
Equipment - Fleet (GSA Leases)	11,273	11,723	12,192
Equipment - Aircraft	28,721	16,562	14,944
Nursery	11,064	11,506	11,967
Enterprise Services	42,726	44,435	46,212
Total	266,299	274,735	278,045

The FY 2019 Estimate and FY 2020 Budget estimates were calculated using approved five-year Cash Flow statements. Each year the five-year estimates can change based on specific needs at the time.