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Forest Service

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FY 2019 Budget Justification
Table of Contents

Budget Overview	1
Legislative Proposals	3
Administrative Provisions	4
General Provisions	6
Purpose Statement	9
Four-Year Summary of Appropriations	10
Four-Year Summary of Full Time Equivalents	13
Revenue, Receipts and Transfers	15
Organization Chart	16
Available Funds and Staff Years (SYs)	17
Motor Vehicle Fleet Data	18
Permanent Positions by Grade and Staff Years	20
Shared Funding Projects	21
Summary of Performance	23
 Forest and Rangeland Research	 27
Appropriations Language and Explanation of Changes	27
Lead-Off Tabular Statement	27
Project Statements	28
Justifications	30
Classification by Objects	34
Status of Programs	35
Primary Authorities	37
 State and Private Forestry	 41
Appropriations Language and Explanation of Changes	41
Lead-Off Tabular Statement	41
Project Statements	42
Justifications	44
Classification by Objects	50
Status of Programs	51
Primary Authorities	59
 National Forest System	 61
Appropriations Language and Explanation of Changes	61
Lead-Off Tabular Statement	61
Project Statements	62
Justifications	64
Classification by Objects	72
Status of Programs	73
Primary Authorities	83

Capital Improvement and Maintenance	89
Appropriations Language and Explanation of Changes	89
Lead-Off Tabular Statement	89
Project Statements	90
Justifications	92
Classification by Objects	95
Status of Programs	96
Primary Authorities	99
Land Acquisition	101
Appropriations Language and Explanation of Changes	101
Lead-Off Tabular Statement	101
Project Statements	102
Justifications	104
Classification by Objects	106
Status of Programs	107
Primary Authorities	108
Other Appropriations	109
Appropriations Language and Explanation of Changes	109
Lead-Off Tabular Statement	109
Project Statements	110
Justifications	111
Classification by Objects	113
Status of Programs	114
Primary Authorities	115
Wildland Fire Management	117
Appropriations Language and Explanation of Changes	117
Lead-Off Tabular Statement	118
Project Statements	119
Justifications	121
Classification by Objects	124
Status of Programs	125
Primary Authorities	130
Permanent Appropriations	133
Lead-Off Tabular Statement	133
Project Statements	134
Status of Programs	136
Payments to States	144
Trust Funds	147
Lead-Off Tabular Statement	147
Project Statements	147
Status of Programs	148

Special Exhibits	151
Biomass and Wood Innovations	151
California Tree Mortality	154
Chief’s Reserve Fund	156
Cost Pool Totals	158
Equal Access to Justice Act.....	163
Farm Bill Implementation	175
Fire Transfers	178
National Scenic and Historic Trails.....	180
Office of General Counsel Reimbursement.....	184
Region, Station, and Area Allocations	185
Research and Development Field Unit Budget Report.....	197
Stewardship Contracting	218
Transition to Second Growth in Alaska	221
Unobligated Balances.....	222
USDA Working Capital Fund, Departmental Shared Cost Programs	224
Forest Service - Working Capital Fund.....	228

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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.

USDA Forest Service Priorities - In FY 2019, the Forest Service aligned its strategic and programmatic direction to address the risks and challenges the agency faces, and to support the broader Administration goals to maintain focus on the maintenance of the current National Forest System (NFS) lands, protect the nation’s interests from the impacts of wildland fire, share stewardship of the land, promote recreational access and opportunities on NFS lands, and generate jobs and economic benefits for rural communities. These priorities support USDA Strategic Goal 6: Ensure Productive and Sustainable Use of our National Forest System Lands. To ensure progress towards achieving the broader goals, five national priorities help guide Forest Service execution of the agency mission:

- Uplift and empower Forest Service employees through a respectful, safe working environment.
- Be a good neighbor and provide excellent customer service.
- Promote shared stewardship by increasing partnerships and volunteerism.
- Improve the condition of forests and grasslands.
- Enhance recreation opportunities, improve access, and sustain infrastructure.

Budget Overview – The 2019 Forest Service budget for discretionary appropriations is \$4.77 billion, a decrease of \$486 million from the FY 2018 annualized Continuing Resolution amount. It includes \$1.72 billion for the management of National Forest System lands and \$2.5 billion for Wildland Fire Management. Maintaining fiscal integrity of the agency while focusing on Administration goals and priorities required reductions in funding to Capitol Improvement and Maintenance, Research, Land Acquisition and State and Private Forestry Programs.

Jobs and Economic Contribution – The FY 2019 budget proposal maintains significant Forest Service economic investment, benefitting many rural forest and grassland dependent communities and the nation as a whole. The Forest Service projects, based on most recent estimates, that its proposed program of work will contribute between 340,000 and 370,000 (average annual full-time, part-time, temporary, and seasonal) jobs to the economy and between \$30 billion and \$31 billion in gross domestic product. This funding aligns with the priority to improve the condition of forests and grasslands and create jobs, and it supports USDA Strategic Goal 6 and its underlying objectives.

National Forest System – In FY 2019, the National Forest System budget is proposed at \$1.72 billion, including Hazardous Fuels funding. The significant funding levels in this account are:

- \$390 million proposed for Hazardous Fuels, an increase of \$2.6 million from the FY 2018 Annualized Continuing Resolution funding level. The Hazardous Fuels program supports the agency’s emphasis on improving the condition of the Nation’s forests and grasslands while enhancing their resilience to the negative effects of wildland fire and directly contributes to USDA Strategic Goal 6 and its underlying objectives by furthering the productive and sustainable use of our National Forest System lands.
- \$341 million is proposed for Forest Products a decrease of \$24 million from the FY 2018 Annualized Continuing Resolution funding level. Forest Products supports the Administration’s commitment to rural communities, jobs creation, shared stewardship, and the production of goods and services from NFS lands. This funding helps forests and grasslands to produce goods and services that people want and need, now and into the future. The Forest Products program supports USDA Strategic Objective 6.2: Ensure Lands and Watersheds are Sustainable, Healthy, and Productive.
- In FY 2019, the Forest Service will sell 3.7 billion board feet of timber while improving the ecological condition of more than 2.1 million acres of NFS lands. The Forest Service is working to improve the speed and agility in the planning and execution of land management actions including timber sales. Timber sales are an important tool for accomplishing resource management objectives in an ecologically and economically efficient manner while generating revenue to offset the costs of implementation, which

directly supports USDA Strategic Objective 6.2: to Ensure Lands and Watersheds are Sustainable, Healthy, and Productive.

- \$240 million is proposed for Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness a decrease of \$22.6 million from 2018 annualized Continuing Resolution funding level. The Forest Service provides sustainable recreation programs that support rural economies, meaningful outdoor experiences, and improve access. The Forest Service will maximize the return of funding investments by increasing volunteerism, improving customer service, increasing partnerships and working to “right size” recreation assets. This will encourage new businesses to support outdoor activities which will translate to jobs in rural communities and increase spending by visitors to the national forests, directly supporting USDA Strategic Objective 6.1 to contribute to the Economic Health of Rural Communities through Use and Access Opportunities.
- In FY 2019, the Capital Improvement and Maintenance budget is nearly \$95 million, a decrease of \$267 million below the FY 2018 Annualized Continuing Resolution funding level. The FY 2019 President’s Budget refocuses the Capital Improvement and Maintenance programs to manage existing infrastructure, primarily NFS passenger roads.

Wildland Fire Management – In FY 2019, the Wildland Fire Management budget is proposed at \$2.5 billion, an increase of \$190 million above the FY 2018 Annualized Continuing Resolution funding level. Wildland Fire Management remains a top priority in the Forest Service and aligns with USDA Strategic Objective 6.3: Mitigate Wildfire Risk while contributing to overall accomplishment of USDA Strategic Goal 6. The significant funding levels in this account are:

- \$1.34 billion is proposed for Preparedness, which enables the Forest Service to maintain its existing firefighting capability and funds all base 8 salary costs for firefighters.
- As part of a more standard structure for planning and budgeting, and in an effort to ensure funds are spent most effectively, significant shifts with regards to the number of aviation assets that are on both Exclusive Use contract and agency-owned are proposed. These actions will not reduce the overall capability of the Forest Service to respond to wildfires; rather they will ensure a more financially viable model for the maintenance and acquisition of aircraft.
 - FY 2018 will mark the last year the agency will support the HC-130H program that was authorized within the 2014 National Defense Authorization Act. The FY 2019 budget request does not support the continued transfer of seven C-130-H aircraft from the U.S. Coast Guard to the USDA Forest Service.
 - The FY 2019 budget requests cancellation of \$65 million authorized in FY 2015 for the acquisition of a purpose built large airtanker.
- \$1.165 billion is proposed for Suppression which fully funds the rolling 10-year average expenditure for Suppression. Although this may appear to be a reduction from the FY 2018 Annualized Continuing Resolution funding level, it does not include funds for Base 8-hour salaries for firefighters as they were shifted to the Preparedness budget line item.
- A new methodology for funding fire is proposed that will allow for the administration of emergency cap funding. In this proposal, the 10-year average will continue to be funded within the Suppression budget line and a new emergency fund will be established that is available to fund suppression expenditures in excess of the appropriated Suppression budget line item.
- The Wildland Fire Research and Development budget line items is proposed to be moved to the Forest and Rangeland Research account, and National Fire Capacity (previously State Fire Assistance) and Rural Fire Capacity (previously Volunteer Fire Assistance) budget line items are proposed to be moved to the State and Private Forestry account.

Shared Stewardship - In FY 2019, the Forest Service will increase partnerships and volunteerism in the spirit of shared stewardship, and work across boundaries to earn the greatest return on our investments with our appropriated funds. The Forest Service will collaborate with landowners, communities, and others to promote voluntary, landscape-scale conservation in rural and urban areas; support the growth and development of healthy ecosystems and vibrant, resilient communities; clean air and water; high-quality recreation; scenic character; forest products; cultural sites; and a full suite of habitats for plant, aquatic and wildlife species. This increased collaboration contributes to USDA Strategic Goal 6: Ensure Productive and Sustainable Use of our National Forest System Lands.

Legislative Proposals

Wildfire Suppression Operations Fund: The FY 2019 President's Budget does not request funding for the FLAME account; instead, the Budget proposes to fully fund the 10-year average for Suppression Operations within the discretionary budget caps, and proposes a new separate annual wildfire cap adjustment for additional budget authority for the Forest Service and the Department of the Interior (DOI), Office of Wildland Fire. Similar to how other unanticipated funding needs for other natural disasters are addressed, the President's Budget proposes a separate fund that will include an annual cap adjustment appropriation for wildfire suppression and ensure that adequate resources are available to fight wildland fires, protect communities, and safeguard human life during the most severe wildland fire seasons.

Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act Reauthorization (FLREA): The proposal is to reauthorize the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act through September 30, 2021. This is an interagency proposal with the Department of the Interior. An interagency working group developed specific, mutually agreed upon language changes to the authority. The Triennial Report to Congress on Implementation of FLREA, published in May 2012, contained a number of "Considerations for the Future of the Program" which set the foundation for the Forest Service proposal.

Forest Service Facility Realignment and Enhancement Act of 2005 (FSFRE): The agency is requesting reauthorization for one year, until September 30, 2019. This would allow the Secretary to continue to convey administrative sites that the Forest Service no longer needs, and retain the proceeds from the sales for the acquisition, improvement, maintenance, reconstruction, or construction of facilities

Small Tracts Act: The 1983 Small Tracts Act authorizes the Secretary to dispose of up to 40 acres of National Forest System (NFS) land by sale or exchange. This proposal would establish additional categories of National Forest System lands which the Secretary of Agriculture would be authorized to sell, interchange or exchange if in the public interest. It would also increase the minimum value of the land that could be conveyed from \$150,000 to \$500,000 to better align with current land values. Proceeds from the sale of National Forest System lands under this proposed authority will continue to be collected under the Sisk Act, and may be used for acquisition of resource lands or administrative facilities.

Grazing Permits: 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 eastern States and National Grasslands are covered by the NDAA and are treated equally in NEPA analysis of grazing permits.

Direct Hire Authority: The Forest Service is seeking Direct Hire Authority for Resource Assistant Interns who have successfully completed the newly implemented Resource Assistant Program. The Program is designed to attract recent graduates of institutions of higher education with particular emphasis on ensuring full representation of women and participants from historically Black, Hispanic, and Native American schools, or other schools with diverse student populations. This authority will enable the Forest Service to directly hire eligible resource assistants who have successfully completed a minimum of 960 hours on a Forest Service unit and have at least an Associate degree. The resource assistants would be hired without competing in a competitive examination or competing with career and career-condition employees under internal merit staffing procedures for qualifying permanent positions for which they are eligible in a land management agency. Veteran's preference would not apply, and candidates applying under this authority would be considered along with other noncompetitive candidates.

Wild and Scenic Rivers: 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.

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.

- 1 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 "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: *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 services from the Department of Agriculture's National Information Technology Center and the Department of Agriculture's International Technology Service.

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)).

- 2 [Funds available to the Forest Service, not to exceed \$65,000,000, shall be assessed for the purpose of performing fire, administrative and other facilities maintenance and decommissioning. Such assessments shall occur using a square foot rate charged on the same basis the agency uses to assess programs for payment of rent, utilities, and other support services.]

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, 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.

The first change 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 proposes elimination of the facilities assessment, also known as Cost Pool 9.

General Provisions

TITLE IV—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, reserves 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.

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.

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, [2018]2019" and inserting "September 30, [2019]2021".

CONTRACTING AUTHORITIES

SEC. 416. Section 412 of Division E of Public Law 112–74 is amended by striking "fiscal year 2017," and inserting "fiscal year [2019]2020,"

EXTENSION OF GRAZING PERMITS

SEC. 418. 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 [2018]2019.

FOREST SERVICE FACILITY REALIGNMENT AND ENHANCEMENT ACT

SEC. 420. Section 503(f) of the Forest Service Facility Realignment and Enhancement Act of 2005 (16 U.S.C. 580d note; Public Law 109–54) is amended by striking "2016" and inserting "2019".

SMALL TRACTS CONVEYANCE AUTHORITY, LAND ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM, NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

SEC. 421. The Act of January 12, 1983 (commonly known as the Small Tracts Act (16 U.S.C. 521c - 521i)) is amended—

(d) in section 3—

- (1) in the introductory text, by striking "\$150,000" and inserting "\$500,000";
- (2) in paragraph (2) by striking "; or" and inserting a semicolon;
- (3) in paragraph (3), by striking the period and inserting a semicolon; and
- (4) by adding at the end the following—

"(4) parcels of 40 acres or less which are determined by the Secretary to be physically isolated, to be inaccessible, or to have lost their National Forest character;

"(5) parcels of 10 acres or less and encumbered by permanent habitable improvements which are not eligible for conveyance under the Encroachment Category, but which are not intentional trespasses nor for which existing information would have prevented the encroachment;

"(6) parcels used as a cemetery, a landfill, or a sewage treatment plant under a special use authorization issued by the Secretary.

(b) by adding at the end the following— "SECTION 8. DISPOSITION OF PROCEEDS.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—The net proceeds derived from any sale or exchange under paragraphs (4), (5) and (6) of section 3 shall be deposited in the fund established by Public Law 90–171 (commonly known as

the "Sisk Act") (16 U.S.C. 484a). "(b) USE.—Amounts deposited under subsection (a) shall be available to the Secretary, without further appropriation, and shall remain available until expended for—

"(i) the acquisition of land or interests in land for administrative sites for the National Forest System in the State;

"(ii) the acquisition of land or interests in land for inclusion in the National Forest System within the State, including those which enhance recreational access opportunities.

WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS COMPREHENSIVE RIVER MANAGEMENT PLANS

- 6 SEC. 424. 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.

DIRECT HIRE AUTHORITY

- 7 SEC. 425. (a) For fiscal year 2019, the Secretary of Agriculture may appoint, without regard to the provisions of subchapter I of chapter 33 of title 5, United States Code, other than sections 3303 and 3328 of such title, a qualified candidate described in subsection (b) directly to a position with the United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service for which the candidate meets Office of Personnel Management qualification standards.

- (a) Subsection (a) applies to a former resource assistant (as defined in section 203 of the Public Land Corps Act (16 U.S.C. 1722)) who completed a rigorous undergraduate or graduate summer internship with a land managing agency, such as the Forest Service Resource Assistant Program successfully fulfilled the requirements of the internship program; and subsequently earned an undergraduate or graduate degree from an accredited institution of higher education.
- (b) The direct hire authority under this section may not be exercised with respect to a specific qualified candidate after the end of the two-year period beginning on the date on which the candidate completed the undergraduate or graduate degree, as the case may be.

The first change extends authority for the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (16 U.S.C. 6809). The second change extends the 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 reauthorizes the Forest Service Facility Realignment and Enhancement Act, which expired at the end of 2016.

The fifth change increases the amount authorized to spend per parcel.

The sixth 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 seventh change authorizes Direct Hire Authority for Resource Assistant Interns who have successfully completed the newly implemented Resource Assistant Program. The Program is designed to attract recent graduates of institutions of higher education with particular emphasis on ensuring full

representation of women and participants from historically Black, Hispanic, and Native American schools or other schools with diverse student populations.

Purpose Statement

The USDA Forest Service 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 USDA Forest Service 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, 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 and protects 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.

Headquarters of the USDA Forest Service is located in Washington, D.C. As of September 30, 2017, there were 27,543 permanent full-time employees, including 582 in the headquarters office and 26,961 in regional and field offices.

OIG Reports – Completed

#08601-0002-41	06/09/17	Firefighting Cost-Share Agreements with Non-Federal Entities.
#08601-0004-41	09/06/17	Forest Service Wildland Fire Activities-Hazardous Fuels Reduction.

OIG Reports – In Progress

#08601-0004-31		Forest Service Deferred Maintenance
#08099-0001-12		Forest Service Next Generation and Legacy Air Tanker Contract Awards
#08001-0001-21		Forest Service Watershed Management.
#08601-0005-41		Forest Service's Plan for Addressing Climate Change
#08601-0006-41		Forest Service Secure Rural Schools Funding

GAO Reports – Completed

#16-699	10/03/16	Advanced Technologies: Strengthened Federal Approach Needed to Help Identify and Mitigate Supply Risks for Critical Raw Materials.
#18-56	01/31/18	Forest Service: Improvements Needed in Internal Controls over Budget Execution Processes

GAO Reports – In Progress

#17-357		Wildland Fire Risk Reduction: Multiple Factors Affect Federal-Nonfederal Collaboration, but Action Could Be Taken to Better Measure Progress.
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Four-Year Summary of Appropriations
(Dollars in thousands)

	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2018 Annualized CR	2019 President's Budget	Change 2019 From 2018	Percent Change
Forest & Rangeland Research						
Forest and Rangeland Research	\$291,000	\$211,514	\$210,078	\$171,050	-\$39,028	-19%
Forest Inventory and Analysis	-	77,000	76,477	75,000	-1,477	-2%
National Fire Plan a/	-	-	19,661	14,750	-4,911	-25%
Forest & Rangeland Research Total	291,000	288,514	306,216	260,800	-45,416	-15%
State & Private Forestry						
Landscape Scale Restoration	14,000	14,000	13,905	-	-13,905	-100%
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	58,922	55,500	55,123	51,495	-3,628	-7%
Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	40,678	39,000	38,735	34,376	-4,359	-11%
Working Forest Lands /b	23,036	20,036	19,900	19,475	-425	-2%
Forest Legacy Program	62,347	62,347	61,924	-	-61,924	-100%
Community Forest and Open Space Conservation	2,000	2,000	1,986	-	-1,986	-100%
Urban and Community Forestry	28,040	28,040	27,850	-	-27,850	-100%
International Forestry	8,000	8,000	7,946	-	-7,946	-100%
National Fire Capacity c/	-	-	77,470	65,930	-11,540	-15%
Rural Fire Capacity c/	-	-	14,898	11,020	-3,878	-26%
State and Private Forestry Total	237,023	228,923	319,737	182,296	-137,441	-43%
National Forest System						
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration	40,000	40,000	39,728	-	-39,728	-100%
Land Management Planning, Assessment & Monitoring	-	182,928	181,686	156,750	-24,936	-14%
Land Management Planning	36,998	-	-	-	-	NA
Inventory and Monitoring	147,998	-	-	-	-	NA
Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	261,719	264,595	262,798	240,236	-22,562	-9%
Wildlife & Fisheries Habitat Management	140,466	140,466	139,512	118,750	-20,762	-15%
Hazardous Fuels d/	-	-	387,352	390,000	2,648	1%
Grazing Management	56,856	56,856	56,470	48,070	-8,400	-15%
Forest Products	359,805	367,805	365,307	341,165	-24,142	-7%
Vegetation & Watershed Management	184,716	184,716	183,462	165,680	-17,782	-10%
Minerals and Geology Management	76,423	75,569	75,056	64,600	-10,456	-14%
Land Use Authorization and Access e/	77,730	73,730	73,229	65,550	-7,679	-10%
Law Enforcement Operations	126,653	126,653	125,793	129,153	3,360	3%
National Forest System Total	1,509,364	1,513,318	1,890,393	1,719,954	-170,439	-9%
Capital Improvement & Maintenance						
Facilities	71,390	71,390	70,905	11,162	-59,743	-84%
Roads	172,094	175,094	173,905	71,481	-102,424	-59%
Trails	77,530	77,530	77,004	12,065	-64,939	-84%
Deferred Maintenance and Infrastructure Improvement	3,150	-	-	-	-	NA
Legacy Roads and Trails	40,000	40,000	39,728	-	-39,728	-100%
Capital Improvement & Maintenance Total	364,164	364,014	361,542	94,708	-266,834	-74%
Land Acquisition						
Land Acquisition	63,435	54,415	54,045	-	-54,045	-100%
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests Special Acts	950	950	944	700	-244	-26%
Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges	216	216	215	150	-65	-30%
Land Acquisition Total	64,601	55,581	55,204	850	-54,354	-98%
Other Appropriations						
Range Betterment Fund	2,320	2,320	2,304	1,700	-604	-26%
Gifts, Donations, & Bequest for Forest & Rangeland Research	45	45	45	45	-	0%
Management of National Forest Lands for Subsistence Uses	2,500	2,500	2,483	1,850	-633	-25%
Other Appropriations Total	4,865	4,865	4,832	3,595	-1,237	-26%

	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2018 Annualized CR	2019 President's Budget	Change 2019 From 2018	Percent Change
Wildland Fire Management						
Preparedness	1,082,620	1,082,620	1,075,268	1,339,620	264,352	25%
Suppression	811,000	1,248,000	1,239,525	1,165,366	-74,159	-6%
Research and Development /a	19,795	19,795	-	-	-	NA
Joint Fire Science Program	6,914	-	-	-	-	NA
Hazardous Fuels d/	375,000	390,000	-	-	-	NA
National Fire Capacity b/	78,000	78,000	-	-	-	NA
Rural Fire Capacity b/	13,000	15,000	-	-	-	NA
Wildland Fire Management Total	2,386,329	2,833,415	2,314,793	2,504,986	190,193	8%
FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund	823,000	-	-	-	-	NA
FLAME Wildfire Suppression (Emergency Designation)	-	342,000	-	-	-	NA
Discretionary Appropriations Total	5,680,346	5,630,630	5,252,717	4,767,189	-485,528	-9%
Supplemental Fire Transfer Repayment (Emergency Designation)	-	-	526,500	-	-526,500	-100%
Discretionary and Supplemental Total	5,680,346	5,630,630	5,779,217	4,767,189	-1,012,028	-18%
Permanent Appropriations f/						
Brush Disposal	7,695	8,257	8,000	8,000	-	0%
Timber Salvage Sales	35,919	38,516	36,000	36,000	-	0%
Timber Sales Pipeline Restoration	5,151	5,232	5,500	5,500	-	0%
Forest Botanical Products	1,570	1,512	1,500	1,500	-	0%
Stewardship Contracting	15,746	14,639	14,000	17,000	3,000	21%
Recreation Fees, Forest Service	86,303	99,712	99,589	99,580	-9	0%
Timber Purchaser Election Road Construction	-	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	0%
Operation and Maintenance of Forest Service Quarters	9,225	9,179	10,000	10,000	-	0%
Roads and Trails for States	-	-	17,000	17,000	-	0%
Land Between the Lakes Management	4,655	5,460	5,460	5,460	-	0%
Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie Rental Fees	755	340	340	340	-	0%
Quinault Special Management Area	-	7	7	7	-	0%
Restoration of Forest Lands and Improvements	10,607	37,782	11,000	11,000	-	0%
Commercial Filming and Still Photography Land Use Fee	672	710	711	710	-1	0%
Organizational Camps Program	683	710	710	710	-	0%
Cost Recovery (Land Uses)	8,386	7,408	4,900	4,900	-	0%
Licensee Program Smokey Bear	99	286	286	286	-	0%
Licensee Program Woody Owl	7	33	33	33	-	0%
Forest Service Go Green Program (Conservation)	34	99	99	99	-	0%
Conveyance of Administrative Sites	16,901	1,154	1,000	1,000	-	0%
Site-Specific Lands Acts	289	1798	1,000	1,000	-	0%
Payments to State Funds	362,391	73,053	77,150	77,150	-	0%
Permanent Appropriations Total	567,088	307,887	296,285	299,275	2,990	1%
Trust Funds f/						
Cooperative Work - Knutson-Vandenberg	210,171	69,989	61,000	53,000	-8,000	-13%
Cooperative Work, Other	84,139	35,876	24,000	23,000	-1,000	-3%
Reforestation Trust Fund	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	-	0%
Land Between the Lakes Trust Fund	92	92	-	-	-	NA
Trust Funds Total	324,402	135,957	115,000	106,000	-9,000	-8%
Grand Total, Forest Service	6,571,836	6,074,474	6,190,502	5,172,464	-1,018,038	-16%
Rescissions and Deferrals g/						
Forest and Rangeland Research	-	-815	-815	-2,000	-1,185	145%
State and Private Forestry	-	-15,502	-15,502	-10,000	5,502	-35%
National Forest System	-	-2,000	-2,000	-	2,000	-100%
Land Acquisition	-	-	-	-17,000	-17,000	NA
Wildland Fire Management	-	-	-	-65,000	-65,000	NA
Roads and Trails for States Deferral	-16,000	-16,000	-15,000	-15,000	-	0%
Rescissions and Deferrals Total	-16,000	-34,317	-33,317	-109,000	-75,683	227%

a/ National Fire Plan is shifted from Wildland Fire Management to Forest and Rangeland Research in FY 2019. Amounts in FY 2018 have been shifted for comparability.

b/ Previously Forest Stewardship

c/ National Fire Capacity (previously State Fire Assistance) and Rural Fire Capacity (previously Volunteer Fire Assistance) are shifted from Wildland Fire Management to State and Private Forestry in FY 2019. Amounts in FY 2018 are shifted for comparability.

- d/ Hazardous Fuels is shifted from Wildland Fire Management to National Forest System in 2019. Amounts in FY 2018 are shifted for comparability.
- e/ Previously Landownership Management.
- f/ Amounts in FY 2016 and FY 2017 updated to reflect collections instead of obligations.
- g/ Rescission of prior year unobligated balances in FY 2017 and 2018; FY 2019 is a proposed cancellation of prior year unobligated balances.

Four-Year Summary of Full Time Equivalents

	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2018 Annualized CR	2019 President's Budget	Change 2019 From 2018
Forest & Rangeland Research					
Forest and Rangeland Research	1,746	1,469	1,469	855	-614
Forest Inventory and Analysis	0	168	168	164	-4
National Fire Plan a/	0	0	107	81	-26
Forest & Rangeland Research Total	1,746	1,637	1,744	1,100	-644
State & Private Forestry					
Landscape Scale Restoration	0	2	2	0	-2
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	296	285	285	264	-21
Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	86	90	90	77	-13
Working Forest Lands b/	56	54	54	49	-5
Forest Legacy Program	27	28	28	0	-28
Community Forest and Open Space Conservation	0	0	0	0	0
Urban and Community Forestry	49	53	53	0	-53
International Forestry	40	51	51	0	-51
National Fire Capacity c/	0	0	57	44	-13
Rural Fire Capacity c/	0	0	0	0	0
State and Private Forestry Total	554	563	620	434	-186
National Forest System					
Integrated Resource Restoration Pilot	1,450	1,492	1,492	0	-1,492
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration	268	260	260	0	-260
Land Management Planning, Assessment & Monitoring	0	768	768	698	-70
Land Management Planning	224	0	0	0	0
Inventory and Monitoring	857	0	0	0	0
Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	1,862	1,851	1,851	1,742	-109
Wildlife & Fisheries Habitat Management	749	737	737	664	-73
Hazardous Fuels d/	0	0	1,884	1,884	1,884
Grazing Management	428	444	444	381	-63
Forest Products	2,485	2,284	2,284	2,178	-106
Vegetation & Watershed Management	829	779	779	728	-51
Minerals and Geology Management	461	458	458	410	-48
Land Use Authorization and Access e/	526	503	503	467	-36
Law Enforcement Operations	691	658	658	691	33
National Forest System Total	10,830	10,234	12,118	9,843	-2,275
Capital Improvement & Maintenance					
Facilities	307	292	292	141	-151
Roads	977	966	966	616	-350
Trails	583	559	559	271	-288
Deferred Maintenance and Infrastructure Improvement	1	0	0	0	0
Legacy Roads and Trails	77	75	75	0	-75
Capital Improvement & Maintenance Total	1,945	1,892	1,892	1,028	-864
Land Acquisition					
Land Acquisition	52	60	60	0	-60
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests Special Acts	0	0	0	0	0
Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges	0	0	0	0	0
Land Acquisition Total	52	60	60	0	-60
Other Appropriations					
Range Betterment Fund	6	6	6	5	-1
Gifts, Donations, & Bequest for Forest & Rangeland Research	0	0	0	0	0
Management of National Forest Lands for Subsistence Uses	12	13	13	11	-2
Other Appropriations Total	18	19	19	16	-3

	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2018 Annualized CR	2019 President's Budget	Change 2019 From 2018
Wildland Fire Management					
Preparedness	7,170	6,936	6,936	7,030	94
Suppression	3,100	3,752	3,752	3,040	-712
Research and Development a/	99	107	0	0	0
Joint Fire Science Program	8	0	0	0	0
Hazardous Fuels d/	1,815	1,884	0	0	0
National Fire Capacity c/	56	57	0	0	0
Rural Fire Capacity c/	0	0	0	0	0
Wildland Fire Management Total	12,248	12,736	10,688	10,070	-618
Supplemental - FLAME*	0	0	0	0	0
FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund	0	0	0	0	0
Discretionary Appropriations Total	27,393	27,141	27,141	22,491	-4,650
Permanent Funds	1,194	1,590	1,590	1,590	0
Trust Funds	741	894	894	894	0
FTEs Only					
Allocation	1,379	1,392	1,392	1,392	0
Discretionary Reimbursable	699	740	740	740	0
Working Capital Fund	606	670	670	670	0
FTEs Only Total	2,684	2,802	2,802	2,802	0
Grand Total, Forest Service	32,012	32,427	32,427	27,777	-4,650

a/ National Fire Plan is shifted from Wildland Fire Management to Forest and Rangeland Research in FY 2019. Amounts in FY 2018 have been shifted for comparability.

b/ Previously Forest Stewardship

c/ National Fire Capacity (previously State Fire Assistance) and Rural Fire Capacity (previously Volunteer Fire Assistance) are shifted from Wildland Fire Management to State and Private Forestry in FY 2019. Amounts in FY 2018 have been shifted for comparability.

d/ Hazardous Fuels is shifted from Wildland Fire Management to National Forest System in FY 2019. Amounts in FY 2018 have been shifted for comparability.

e/ Previously Landownership Management

Revenue, Receipts and Transfers

Fiscal Year 2016 - 2019 National Forest Fund (NFF) Receipts Availability
(Dollars in thousands)

Receipt Type	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2018 Estimate	2019 Estimate
Class 1 - Timber	\$29,878	\$31,176	\$31,176	\$31,176
Class 2 - Grazing East	61	62	62	62
Class 3 - Land Use	21,281	21,080	21,080	21,080
Class 4 - Recreation Spec. Uses	79,583	82,990	82,990	82,990
Class 5 - Power	7,416	7,969	7,969	7,969
Class 6 - Minerals	1,940	1,855	1,855	1,855
Class 7 - Recreation User Fees	0	0	0	0
Class 8 - Grazing West	8,486	7,608	7,608	7,608
Class 9 - Quartz Crystals	18	43	43	43
Total NFF Receipts	148,664	152,783	152,783	152,783
KV Revenue	57,611	68,127	68,127	68,127
Purchaser Road Credit	0	0	0	0
Specified Road Costs	15,476	15,063	15,063	15,063
Timber Salvage Sale	35,827	36,692	36,692	36,692
Timber Pipeline Revenue	5,575	4,721	4,721	4,721
Total Other Timber Related Receipts	114,489	124,602	124,602	124,602
Grand Total	263,153	277,385	277,385	277,385
Funding Additions and Reductions - Special Acts				
	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2018 Estimate	2019 Estimate
Total NFF Receipts	148,664	152,783	152,783	152,783
DOI:ONRR/MMS Minerals Revenue NFF	11,093	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	-950	-850	-700	-700
50% Grazing (Range Betterment Fund) - Est.	-4,243	-3,804	-3,804	-3,804
10% Roads & Trails - Est.	-17,005	-18,676	-15,000	-15,000
Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie Expansion	-340	-725	-725	-725
Other Special Act Payments (Arkansas Quartz and Quinault Spec Mgmt Area) Prior to Sequester	-10	-51	-51	-51
Total Additions/Reductions other than Payments to States	-19,605	-12,555	-8,729	-8,729
Total Receipts Available for Payments to States	129,059	140,228	144,054	144,054
Funds Availability for Payments to States (PTS) under Current Legislation: 1908 Act or SRS				
	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2018 Estimate	2019 Estimate
PTS - 25% 7-year Rolling Average of Receipts Payment (Prior to Sequester)	-58,231	-61,553	-61,553	-61,553
SRS - Title II Allocation - SRS2	-	-	-	-
SRS - Failure to Elect Allocation - SRSA	-	-	-	-
SRS - Allocation to Treasury	-	-	-	-
Initial Receipt Reductions for PTS	-58,231	-61,553	-61,553	-61,553
Receipts Available for SRS - Title I & III	70,827	78,674	82,501	82,501

Organization Chart



Available Funds and Staff Years (SYs)
(Dollars in thousands)

Program	2016 Actual		2017 Actual		2018 Annualized CR		Inc. or Dec.		2019 President's Budget	
	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs
Discretionary Appropriations:										
Forest and Rangeland Research.....	\$291,000	1,746	\$288,514	1,637	\$306,216	1,744	-\$45,416	-644	\$260,800	1,100
State and Private Forestry.....	237,023	554	228,923	563	319,737	620	-137,441	-186	182,296	434
National Forest Systems.....	1,509,364	10,830	1,513,318	10,234	1,890,393	12,118	-170,439	-2,275	1,719,954	9,843
Capital Improvement and Maintenance.....	364,164	1,945	364,014	1,892	361,542	1,892	-266,834	-864	94,708	1,028
Wildland Fire Management.....	3,086,329	12,248	2,833,415	12,736	2,314,793	10,688	+190,193	-618	2,504,986	10,070
FLAME a/.....	823,000	-	342,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land Acquisition.....	64,385	52	55,365	60	55,204	60	-\$4,354	-60	850	-
Other Appropriations.....	5,773	18	6,753	19	4,832	19	-1,237	-3	3,595	16
Subtotal.....	6,381,039	27,393	5,632,302	27,141	5,252,717	27,141	-485,528	-4,650	4,767,189	22,491
Mandatory Appropriations:										
Permanent Funds.....	567,087	1,194	307,887	1,590	296,285	1,590	+2,990	-	299,275	1,590
Trust Funds.....	324,401	741	135,957	894	115,000	894	-9,000	-	106,000	894
Subtotal.....	891,489	1,935	443,844	2,484	411,285	2,484	-6,010	-	405,275	2,484
Supplemental Appropriations b/.....										
Wildland Fire Management.....	-	-	-	-	184,500	-	-184,500	-	-	-
FLAME.....	-	-	-	-	342,000	-	-342,000	-	-	-
Subtotal.....	-	-	-	-	526,500	-	-526,500	-	-	-
Total Appropriation.....	7,272,527	29,328	6,076,146	29,625	6,190,502	29,625	-1,018,038	-4,650	5,172,464	24,975
Adjustment for Change in Uncollected Payments.....	-2,343	-	-603	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sequestration.....	-3,947	-	-3,388	-	-2,272	-	+2,272	-	-	-
Deferral.....	-16,000	-	-16,000	-	-15,000	-	-	-	-15,000	-
Transfers In.....	1,223,550	107	981,513	107	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers Out.....	-553,923	-107	-441,302	-107	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted Appropriation.....	7,919,864	29,328	6,596,366	29,625	6,173,230	29,625	-1,015,766	-4,650	5,157,464	24,975
Rescission c/.....	-	-	-18,317	-	-18,317	-	-75,683	-	-94,000	-
Bal. Available, SOY.....	721,943	-	1,390,031	-	811,078	-	-139,172	-	671,906	-
Recoveries, Other (Net).....	305,787	-	302,239	-	12,830	-	-12,830	-	-	-
Total Available.....	8,947,595	29,328	8,270,320	29,625	6,978,821	29,625	-1,243,451	-4,650	5,735,370	24,975
Lapsing Balances.....	-203	-	-598	-	-100	-	-	-	-100	-
Bal. Available, EOY.....	-1,390,031	-	-811,078	-	-671,906	-	+165,044	-	-506,862	-
Obligations.....	7,557,360	29,328	7,458,644	29,625	6,306,815	29,625	-1,078,407	-4,650	5,228,408	24,975
Discretionary Federal and Non-Federal Reimbursements and Working Capital Fund d/ e/										
	498,590	2,684	510,127	2,802	490,800	2,802	-28,000	-	462,800	2,802
Total Obligations.....	8,055,950	32,012	7,968,771	32,427	6,797,615	32,427	-1,106,407	-4,650	5,691,208	27,777
Wildfire Suppression Operations Fund f/.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	+1,519,000	-	1,519,000	-

Notes:

a/ FLAME Funding in 2017 was designated as Emergency

b/ Supplemental funding provided in 2018 (P.L. 115-72) 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.

c/ Rescission in FY 2019 is a proposed cancellation

d/ Mandatory reimbursable obligations reported in Permanent and Trust Funds

e/ Discretionary reimbursable obligations reported in Discretionary Federal and Non-Federal Reimbursements

f/ Contingent upon enactment of the Wildfire Disaster Funding Authority Act, which amends section 251 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (BBEDCA) to provide an adjustment to the discretionary spending limits for Wildfire Operations, such amount is additional new budget authority specified for purposes of section 251(b)(2)(E) of BBEDCA. The President may delegate administration, management, and execution of this account to an officer or Department within the executive branch.

Motor Vehicle Fleet Data Size, Composition and Cost

The Forest Service utilizes a revolving Working Capital Fund (WCF) to finance its fleet operations. Each program area or project pays a monthly Fixed Ownership Rate (FOR) and a per-mile use rate for each WCF-owned or GSA-leased vehicle assigned for their use. These funds are deposited into specific vehicle and asset WCF accounts that make up the revolving fund and are not tied to a fiscal year. The WCF funds are used to finance the fleet operation to include vehicle depreciation, and increased replacement costs. GSA agency-incurred expenses, fuel and maintenance costs, program management costs, and the eventual in-kind replacement of all vehicles based on lifecycle eligibility. The Forest Service fleet does not use any appropriations in support of its fleet other than the FOR and use collected.

The Forest Service hierarchy is broken down by regions, forests/grasslands/stations, and districts. The line officers in charge of these different levels of organization are responsible for determining the composition and quantity of vehicles required to meet their mission goals. The composition and quantity of vehicles is determined by mission needs through vehicle allocation methodology (VAM), total cost of ownership/lifecycle cost (TCO) analysis, budgetary constraints, operating environment, and personnel supported. Line officers and program managers are responsible for assigning vehicles to drivers per specific mission requirements at the local level. Fleet program managers coordinate the certification and authorization of drivers with supervisors and line officers at the local level.

Fleet program managers closely monitor fleet composition through use of a TCO model and a formal VAM process to identify the most efficient vehicles, on a case by case basis, to meet mission requirements. Though fleet composition generally evolves with cost inflation, technological change, and other factors, significant changes to fleet composition are not anticipated. Fleet program managers continue to coordinate with line officers, program managers, and drivers to maximize fleet efficiency, and the agency mission and business requirements have not significantly changed. The Forest Service uses the GSA minimum replacement criteria for replacement of passenger motor vehicles as outlined in Chapter 102 Federal Management Regulation Part 102-34 of three years and/or 60,000 miles. The majority of the agency's passenger vehicles are replaced between four and six years in service depending on mileage, vehicle age, cumulative maintenance costs, and other management factors.

The Forest Service completed a national business process reengineering study in FY 2012. Several statutory, regulatory, budgetary, and other management factors were considered in implementing key agency-wide initiatives relative to fleet efficiency and cost reduction, bulk fueling tanks analysis, vehicle sales and disposal, fleet workforce optimization, support for the Federal excess personal property program, and minimizing costs for vehicle paint and conspicuity marking. Implementation of the study findings has helped the Forest Service continue to streamline fleet program management activity, significantly reduce financial and administrative costs, and to right-size the fleet.

The Forest Service Fleet Equipment Database (FED) is the official database of record, containing USDA mandatory vehicle-level data for the management and monitoring of fleet management operations. The FED provides the necessary interface with databases including the Financial Management Modernization Initiative (FMMI) financial system and the GSA AutoChoice vehicle ordering system to enable use of the VAM and TCO processes to identify the lowest cost, most efficient fleet, and to properly account for WCF financial activity.

Size, Composition, and Annual Operating Costs of Vehicle Fleet

Fiscal Year	Number of Vehicles by Type*								Annual Operating Costs ** (Dollars in thousands)
	Sedans and Station Wagons	Light Trucks, SUVs, and Vans		Medium Duty Vehicles	Ambulances	Buses	Heavy Duty Vehicles	Total Number of Vehicles	
		4x2	4x4						
2016	455	1,312	9,677	7,735	0	104	2,509	21,792	\$57,212
Change	+22	-260	+362	-140	0	-10	-327	-353	2,032
2017	477	1,052	10,039	7,595	0	94	2,182	21,439	59,244
Change	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+592
2018	477	1,052	10,039	7,595	0	94	2,182	21,439	59,836
Change	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+599
2019	477	1,052	10,039	7,595	0	94	2,182	21,439	60,435

*Numbers include vehicles owned by the agency and leased from commercial sources or GSA.

**Excludes acquisition costs and gains from sale of vehicles as shown in FAST.

As project scope, potential all-risk incidents, and budgetary constraints change each year, it is impossible to predict future fleet additions or reductions with reliable accuracy. The figures above show a straight replacement-in-kind of the Forest Service fleet based on FED-identified replacement eligibility.

Statement of Proposed Purchase of Passenger Motor Vehicles

Fiscal Year	Net Active Fleet, SOY	Disposals	Acquisitions			Net Active Fleet EOY
			Replacements	Additions to Fleet	Total	
2016	357	168	19	0	19	208
2017	208	92	23	0	23	139
2018	139	34	34	0	34	139
2019	139	45	45	0	45	139

Once a vehicle is replaced, the unit has the option to retain the replaced WCF-owned vehicle for two additional fiscal years and/or GSA-leased vehicles for the remainder of the current field season as fleet holdovers. This critical business model has not historically impacted vehicle sales revenue negatively, and allows for support of seasonal/temporary employees and all-risk incidents without the often exorbitant cost of renting or commercial leasing of additional vehicles locally. The numbers above only indicate active status vehicles and do not consider new vehicles that have not been placed into active status, vehicles that have been sold, or are pending sale.

Permanent Positions by Grade and Staff Years

Item	2016 Actual			2017 Actual			2018 Annualized CR			2019 President's Budget		
	D.C.	Field	Total	D.C.	Field	Total	D.C.	Field	Total	D.C.	Field	Total
SES.....	36	48	84	36	48	84	36	48	84	36	48	84
GS-15.....	101	333	434	112	342	454	112	342	454	112	342	454
GS-14.....	181	572	753	213	605	818	213	605	818	213	605	818
GS-13.....	150	2,168	2,318	183	2,287	2,470	183	2,287	2,470	183	2,287	2,470
GS-12.....	83	3,249	3,332	94	3,284	3,378	94	3,284	3,378	94	3,284	3,378
GS-11.....	48	4,981	5,029	62	4,980	5,042	62	4,980	5,042	62	4,980	5,042
GS-10.....	0	424	424	0	430	430	0	430	430	0	430	430
GS-9.....	48	4,965	5,013	48	4,876	4,924	48	4,876	4,924	48	4,876	4,924
GS-8.....	2	1,612	1,614	2	1,702	1,704	2	1,702	1,704	2	1,702	1,704
GS-7.....	17	4,449	4,466	13	4,459	4,472	13	4,459	4,472	13	4,459	4,472
GS-6.....	6	2,446	2,452	4	2,559	2,563	4	2,559	2,563	4	2,559	2,563
GS-5.....	8	5,109	5,117	9	4,949	4,958	9	4,949	4,958	9	4,949	4,958
GS-4.....	5	3,903	3,908	4	3,921	3,925	4	3,921	3,925	4	3,921	3,925
GS-3.....	1	1,602	1,603	1	1,629	1,630	1	1,629	1,630	1	1,629	1,630
GS-2.....	2	132	134	1	128	129	1	128	129	1	128	129
GS-1.....	1	19	20	0	14	14	0	14	14	0	14	14
Total Perm												
Positions.....	689	36,012	36,701	782	36,213	36,995	782	36,213	36,995	782	36,213	36,995
Unfilled, EOY.....	167	8,754	8,921	200	9,252	9,452	200	9,252	9,452	283	13,119	13,402
Total, Perm Full-Time												
Employment, EOY.....	522	27,258	27,780	582	26,961	27,543	582	26,961	27,543	499	23,094	23,593
Staff Year Est.....	601	31,411	32,012	685	31,742	32,427	685	31,742	32,427	587	27,190	27,777

Shared Funding Projects
(Dollars in thousands)

	<u>2016</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>2017</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>2018</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>2019</u> <u>President's</u> <u>Budget</u>
Working Capital Fund:				
Administration:				
Material Management Service Center.....	\$929	\$877	\$697	\$812
Mail and Reproduction Management.....	470	540	469	472
Integrated Procurement System.....	8,414	8,423	7,814	7,865
Procurement Operations Division.....	139	140	147	125
HR Enterprise System.....	805	805	838	1,215
Office of the Executive Secretariat.....	755	874	787	849
Subtotal.....	11,512	11,659	10,752	11,338
Communications:				
Creative Media & Broadcast Center.....	418	614	644	494
Finance and Management:				
National Finance Center/USDA.....	8,958	8,869	9,637	9,791
Financial Systems (Financial Management Services).....	56,423	54,238	48,745	50,901
Internal Control Support Services.....	321	330	398	398
Subtotal.....	65,702	63,437	58,780	61,090
Information Technology:				
NITC/USDA.....	41,368	21,862	18,469	18,469
Client Technology Services.....	263	14,283	13,553	13,642
Enterprise Network Services.....	3,491	6,395	7,308	8,635
Subtotal.....	45,122	42,540	39,330	40,746
Total, Working Capital Fund.....	122,754	118,250	109,506	113,668
Department-Wide Reimbursable Programs:				
1890's USDA Initiatives.....	993	1,141	1,078	1,078
Advisory Committee Liaison Services (White House Liaison Office)	262	206	220	220
Continuity of Operations Planning.....	628	628	607	607
E-GOV Initiatives HSPD-12 (Identity and Access Management).....	2,123	2,069	1,933	1,933
Emergency Operations Center.....	734	722	672	672
Facility and Infrastructure Review and Assessment.....	136	140	129	129
Faith-Based Initiatives and Neighborhood Partnerships.....	120	124	115	115
Hispanic-Serving Institutions National Program.....	552	603	569	569
Honor Awards.....	243	0	22	22
USDA Human Resources Transformation (inc. Diversity Council).....	482	514	504	504
Intertribal Technical Assistance Network.....	964	926	885	885
Medical Services.....	44	39	47	47
Personnel and Document Security (Personnel Security Branch).....	336	309	276	276

Department-Wide Reimbursable Programs Continued:	2016 <u>Actual</u>	2017 <u>Actual</u>	2018 <u>Estimate</u>	2019 President's <u>Budget</u>
Pre-authorizing Funding.....	1,168	1,034	1,063	1,063
Retirement Processor/Web Application.....	182	181	172	172
TARGET Center.....	452	451	415	415
USDA 1994 Program.....	216	246	224	224
Virtual University.....	622	620	570	570
USDA Peoples Garden.....	202	199	189	189
Classified National Security Information.....	233	225	216	216
Total, Department-Wide Reimbursable Programs.....	10,481	10,374	9,904	9,904
E-Gov:				
Budget Formulation and Execution Line of Business.....	30	30	33	33
E-Training.....	848	0	0	0
Financial Management Line of Business.....	78	100	100	100
Geospatial Line of Business.....	49	13	13	13
Grants.gov.....	121	1	1	1
Human Resources Line of Business.....	86	86	91	91
Integrated Acquisition Environment.....	658	771	786	849
E-Rulemaking.....	108	40	50	41
Enterprise HR Integration.....	616	616	621	621
FOIA.....	0	0	0	2
Total, E-Gov.....	2,594	1,657	1,695	1,752
Agency Total.....	135,829	130,118	121,105	125,324

Summary of Performance

Mission Statement

The 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.

Performance Overview

The Forest Service has an established performance management framework that supports the identification, development, and use of evidence in decision-making. The framework ensures programs focus on all aspects of a robust performance management system to demonstrate achievement and progress towards sustaining the health, diversity, and productivity of America's forests and grasslands and making them more resilient to threats and disturbances.

The Forest Service Strategic Plan details the goals and objectives for the major functions of the organization and aligns with the USDA Strategic Plan. The 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. In FY 2017, the Forest Service initiated a review of existing performance measures and our overall approach to performance management and reporting. This effort highlighted our strengths and weaknesses in identifying a full suite of evidence that can help demonstrate progress towards established goals, and program impact. Areas identified for improvement include developing more outcome-oriented measures (such as *watersheds in properly functioning condition*) to complement output-based measures (such as *number of acres treated*); using more robust analytics to understand performance and administrative data; and systematically using more program and outcome evaluations to inform resource allocation decisions and help demonstrate achievement of intended outcomes.

The Forest Service uses a number of processes and controls to ensure data quality and validity. Performance measures have a Data Quality Assurance Plan that establishes data stewardship roles and responsibilities at various levels in the agency, and provides training modules tailored to roles intended to establish uniformity in staff knowledge base on data stewardship. Field staff and managers are responsible for the completeness and quality of the data. Regional leadership certifies performance of all appropriate procedures to ensure validity and reliability of performance data, and to document data that do not meet the standard. In FY 2017, all measures had a Data Quality Assurance Plan. The following paragraphs include (1) highlights of recent accomplishments and new evidence for each strategic goal; and (2) a table presenting key agency and Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) performance measures.

Goal 1 – Sustain Our Nation's Forests and Grasslands

The agency continues to maintain high levels of accomplishment for key restoration and management activities critical to sustaining National Forests and Grasslands. One of the agency's performance goals is that 54 percent of national forest and grassland watersheds are in properly functioning condition by the year 2020. Watersheds are an integral part of the landscape, and provide clean water, habitat, recreational opportunities, and other services to the local communities and visitors. In FY 2017, more than 3.2 million acres of forest and grasslands received treatments that improved or maintained the watershed function, resulting in 53 percent of national forest and grassland watersheds in properly functioning condition. This composite indicator shows progress and treatments on the ground accomplished through a wide variety of restoration actions and programs. Additionally, more than 3,700 miles of stream habitat were restored or enhanced – improving access and habitat of listed species and recreationally-important fisheries.

To complement these output measures of acres and miles treated, we are developing an Assessment Model that will inform a new outcome-oriented performance measure that focuses on the condition of large terrestrial landscapes. The Terrestrial Condition Assessment (TCA) was developed collaboratively by Forest Service program and research staff to assess resource conditions and evaluate multiple stressors (e.g., insect infestations, and drought) and uncharacteristic conditions (e.g., increased hazardous fuels compared to historical conditions) on terrestrial landscapes. In addition to informing performance measures, the TCA will improve transparency for terrestrial restoration investments, and provide a data-driven, consistent method for assessing the restoration needs of

terrestrial landscapes. In FY 2017, we continued refining of the Assessment itself and developed recommended performance measures informed by the TCA. We anticipate introducing a TCA outcome-oriented measure in the FY 2020 Congressional Budget Justification.

The Forest Service has also refined how we account for acres treated for hazardous fuels. One measure, *Acreage treated to reduce or maintain fuel conditions on National Forest System (NFS) and non-federal lands*, is an output-based measure that tracks acres of all types of hazardous fuels treatments awarded or completed in a given fiscal year. This provides important information on activity levels and outputs in each year. It often requires completing multiple types of fuels treatments on the same acre in order to achieve the final desired result of mitigating wildfire risk. A second, more outcome-oriented measure, *Acreage of NFS lands where final treatment effectively mitigated wildfire risk*, was introduced in FY 2016 to better understand the number of acres where all planned treatments have been completed and have resulted in the final intended result of mitigating wildfire risk. An example of these performance measures demonstrating progress toward meeting land management goals can be seen in Montana, where efforts to restore ecosystem function and reduce the risk to public and firefighter safety demonstrated numerous returns during the peak of the 2017 fire season. More than 23 percent of land along the I-90 corridor near Missoula received fuel reduction treatments over the past several years. In FY 2017, fires originating in areas that had been treated were extinguished during initial attack because the fire activity there occurred within historical norms of lower intensity surface fire because of the treatments, the response was more efficient and helped reduce risk to the nearby communities. These landscape scale fuels treatments are part of a long-term investment in the I-90 corridor, including over 10,000 acres of priority treatments to protect values at risk and improve ecosystem function.

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. Rural economies depend on the natural resources from the forests and grasslands and access to public lands. These natural resources indirectly contribute billions of dollars to the national economy and enhance the quality of life in many local communities. In FY 2017, the Forest Service sold over 2.9 billion board feet of timber and issued more than 250,000 forest product permits, which is estimated to have generated over 43,000 jobs and about \$3.2 billion in gross domestic product. In Alaska, commercial salmon harvest continues banner production, with the recent harvest of 219 million pink salmon providing significant contributions to local economies. Almost half of the pink salmon harvested originate from streams on the Tongass National Forest in Southeast Alaska and production of these prolific wild pink salmon populations benefit from continued watershed and stream restoration efforts. A recent economic study valued Southeast Alaskan salmon at \$986 million, including the combined commercial, recreational, and unique subsistence fishery in Alaska.

The National Forest System provides a vast array of recreational opportunities to millions of Americans, including hunting, fishing, camping, and hiking. National Forest System lands include the Nation's largest trail system, over 5,000 campgrounds, more than 30,000 recreation areas, two million acres of lakes, 200,000 miles of fishable streams, and over 120 downhill ski areas – some of the most diverse outdoor recreation opportunities in the world. The agency uses the National Visitor Use Monitoring program to measure visitor satisfaction with recreational facilities, services, and settings. In FY 2017, visitor satisfaction was rated at 95 percent, reflecting our continued efforts to improve customer service provide access to quality landscapes, offer a variety of recreation opportunities and settings, and maintain recreation facilities to acceptable standards. In support of the agency's goal to advance winter recreation activities, we published the final Over-Snow Vehicles rule, Part C of the Travel Management Rule, a policy that sets principles for consistent field implementation. The new rule expands winter recreation opportunities for the public and provides additional economic benefits for communities, while ensuring natural resource protection. For non-motorized recreation, recent Forest Service research showed how wilderness areas contribute to the economic health of rural communities. Nearly 10 million people visit wilderness areas annually, and spend about \$500 million in adjacent communities. Annual visitor expenditures in wilderness areas generate about 5,700 jobs, resulting in over \$700 million in total economic output.

Goal 3 – Apply Knowledge Globally

The Forest Service provides land managers and partners with information, applications, and tools that help improve resource management and decision-making. We are continuously developing 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. USDA's research in

forestry, ecology, and economics ensures that world-class science guides effective policies and management practices. In FY 2017, the Forest Service delivered 309 original research products which developed implementable scientific knowledge. In one of these products, Forest Service scientists examined the effect of low severity fire on insect resistance in trees, both with and without prescribed fire. Findings indicate that, much like a vaccine, low-severity fire can trigger a long-lasting defense that may increase tree survival from subsequent beetle outbreaks. Thus, trees that are subjected to risk mitigation and restoration treatments including prescribed fire are likely to be more resilient to subsequent beetle outbreaks. This research informs and helps guide management activities to increase resilience in forested ecosystems.

Developing effective technologies and applications, and sharing them with our partners helps the Forest Service and others across the Nation and around the world manage forests and grasslands sustainably. In FY 2017, the Forest Service developed a new tablet-based reporting technology called Digital Mobile Sketch Mapping which allows surveyors to record forest disturbances and their causes. This methodology and tool captures all forest health issues that are detectable by aerial survey and can also be used in ground surveying. The upgrade covers almost 500 million acres of all forests in 49 States across the Nation. The system is approximately 90 percent less costly and completes survey reports more timely than the legacy system. This increase in survey capacity and the ability to turn the data into treatment action on the ground is invaluable to maintaining forested lands and focusing treatment activity to the highest risk areas. Hawaii, one of the first States to adopt this technology, is using it to track the spread of rapid *ōhi'a* death fungus, helping land managers contain a disease that spreads quickly and causes irreversible damage to the culturally valued Hawaiian *ōhi'a* tree.

Through agency programs, such as Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA), Forest Health Monitoring, and our National Forest System land management planning and monitoring work, we provide data, reports, maps, and consultation services to natural resource managers, landowners, policymakers, researchers, analysts, and other interested parties. FIA reports on status and trends in forest area and location; species, size, and health of trees; total tree growth, mortality, and removals by harvest; wood production and utilization rates by various products; and in forest land ownership. In FY 2017, 98 percent of the nation had current and accessible FIA data. The FIA assessments extend to the trust territories and Puerto Rico and include reports on changes in carbon budgets and forest health. The agency derives many benefits from FIA information, including supporting planning and ecosystem management practices, monitoring forest health, and anticipating climate change impacts to forests. The agency supports the creation of better tools to make the FIA data easier to access, and to help the public get what they need from the databases. For example, we created an online tool called "EVALIDator" that summarizes inventory data on the FIA website, and is accessible to the public. FIA data and the "EVALIDator" tool are examples of products and services that provide for timely analyses of scientifically sound information, leading to better informed management decisions.

Performance Measure	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017		2018	2019
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
Percent of watersheds in properly functioning condition	52	52	52	53	53	53	53	52
Acres treated annually to sustain or restore watershed function and resilience	2,533,121	2,906,018	3,100,979	3,214,598	2,900,000	3,261,444	2,400,000	2,100,000
Number of watersheds moved to an improved condition class	12	10	19	21	22	17	19	14
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced	4,168	3,488	3,465	3,832	3,450	3,747	3,070	2,700
Volume of timber sold (million board feet (MMBF))	2,610	2,831	2,867	2,942	3,200	2,920	3,400	3,700
Acreage treated to reduce or maintain fuel conditions on NFS and non-federal lands	2,620,000	2,540,000	2,540,000	3,230,000	1,890,000	2,780,000	3,000,000	3,400,000
Acreage of NFS lands where final treatment effectively mitigates wildfire risk	n/a	n/a	n/a	866,113	1,300,000	740,000	1,100,000	1,100,000
Communities assisted (number)	11,562	10,141	16,859	13,814	12,500	13,204	12,500	12,500
Volunteer fire departments assisted (number)	10,429	11,018	9,318	14,228	8,500	8,821	7,650	8,500
Index of wildfire risk across NFS lands	n/a	n/a	n/a	100	100	100	100	99
Acres of nonindustrial private forest land that are being managed sustainably under forest stewardship management plans.	2,178,735	3,203,423	1,816,538	1,980,530	1,500,000	1,404,222	1,350,000	1,200,000
Acres treated for native and invasive pests	781,967	814,163	961,728	1,045,247	674,842	859,119	674,842	718,000
Miles of passenger car roads receiving maintenance	34,281	36,824	35,028	33,378	30,000	29,685	30,000	12,000
Percent of customers satisfied with recreation facilities, services, and settings	94	94	95	95	95	95	95	95
Percent of recreation facilities with a "Good" or "Fair" condition rating	73	77	77	77	74	77	74	60
Percent of system trail miles that meet national quality standards	22	23	22	24	27	22	27	12
Percent of Nation with accessible FIA data	96	98	98	98	100	98	100	100
Customer satisfaction index score for R&D	79	79	76	76	76	76	77	77
Science Delivery Products	n/a	429	442	310	486	308	261	265
Number of volunteers and service participants caring for the land and serving people	n/a	109,800	100,146	104,320	110,000	113,316	115,000	117,000

Forest and Rangeland Research

Appropriations Language and Explanation of Changes

For necessary expenses of forest and rangeland research as authorized by law,
[~~\$306,216,000~~]\$260,800,000, to remain available [until expended]~~through September 30, 2022~~:

- 1 Provided, That of the funds provided under this heading, [~~\$77,000,000~~]\$75,000,000 is for the forest
2 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.).

- 3 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.

The first change adds clarifying language.

The second change proposes authorization of funds to activities and grants pursuant to the Forest and
Rangeland Renewable Resources Research Act.

The third change proposes cancellation of unobligated balances.

Lead-Off Tabular Statement
Current Law

Budget Estimate, 2019	\$260,800,000
2018 Annualized Continuing Resolution	<u>306,216,000</u>
Change in Appropriation	<u><u>-45,416,000</u></u>

Project Statements
Adjusted Appropriation Detail and Staff Years (SYs)
(Dollars in thousands)

Program	2016 Actual		2017 Actual		2018 Annualized CR		Inc. or Dec.		2019 President's Budget	
	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs
Discretionary Appropriations:										
Forest and Rangeland Research.....	\$260,317	1,746	\$216,081	1,464	\$177,264	1,464	-\$33,663	-609	\$143,601	855
Forest Inventory and Analysis	-	-	67,075	168	66,651	168	-1,477	-4	65,174	164
National Fire Plan a/	20,595	99	19,795	107	19,661	107	-4,911	-26	14,750	81
Joint Fire Science.....	6,334	8	3,000	5	2,980	5	-4,980	-5	-2,000	-
Research - Other b/.....	43,917	-	181	-	38,845	-	-1,570	-	37,275	-
Total Adjusted Approp.....	331,163	1,853	306,132	1,744	305,401	1,744	-46,601	-644	258,800	1,100
Rescissions, Transfers, and Seq. (Net).....	-40,163	-107	-17,618	-107	815	-	+1,185	-	2,000	-
Total Appropriation.....	291,000	1,746	288,514	1,637	306,216	1,744	-45,416	-644	260,800	1,100
Transfers In:										
Fire Transfer Repayment.....	16,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Fire Plan.....	19,795	99	19,795	107	-	-	-	-	-	-
Joint Fire Science.....	6,914	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.....	43,209	107	19,795	107	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers Out:										
Joint Fire Science.....	-3,046	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fire Transfer.....	-	-	-1,362	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.....	-3,046	-	-1,362	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rescission c/.....	-	-	-815	-	-815	-	-1,185	-	-2,000	-
Bal. Available, SOY.....	9,531	-	12,510	-	1,799	-	-	-	1,799	-
Recoveries, Other (Net).....	4,917	-	5,628	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Available.....	345,611	1,853	324,270	1,744	307,200	1,744	-46,601	-644	260,599	1,100
Bal. Available, EOY.....	-12,510	-	-1,799	-	-1,799	-	-3,798	-	-5,597	-
Total Obligations.....	333,101	1,853	322,471	1,744	305,401	1,744	-50,399	-644	255,002	1,100

Notes:

a/ Proposed to be moved from Wildland Fire Management in FY 2019; FY 2018 moved for comparability

b/ Other includes cost spending except in FY 2017

c/ Rescission in FY 2019 is a proposed cancellation

Obligations Detail and Staff Years (SYs)
(Dollars in thousands)

Program	2016 Actual		2017 Actual		2018 Annualized CR		Inc. or Dec.		2019 President's Budget	
	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs
Discretionary Obligations:										
Forest and Rangeland Research.....	\$264,418	1,746	\$226,343	1,464	\$177,264	1,464	-\$38,262	-609	\$139,002	855
Forest Inventory and Analysis	-	-	66,748	168	66,651	168	-2,651	-4	64,000	164
National Fire Plan a/	19,701	99	21,846	107	19,661	107	-5,661	-26	14,000	81
Joint Fire Science.....	4,967	8	7,165	5	2,980	5	-2,980	-5	-	-
Research - Other b/.....	44,014	-	369	-	38,845	-	-845	-	38,000	-
Total Obligations.....	333,101	1,853	322,471	1,744	305,401	1,744	-50,399	-644	255,002	1,100
Bal. Available, EOY.....	12,510	-	1,799	-	1,799	-	+3,798	-	5,597	-
Total Available.....	345,611	1,853	324,270	1,744	307,200	1,744	-46,601	-644	260,599	1,100
Transfers In.....	-43,209	-107	-19,795	-107	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers Out.....	3,046	-	1,362	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rescission c/.....	-	-	815	-	815	-	+1,185	-	2,000	-
Bal. Available, SOY.....	-9,531	-	-12,510	-	-1,799	-	-	-	-1,799	-
Recoveries, Other (Net).....	-4,917	-	-5,628	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Appropriation.....	291,000	1,746	288,514	1,637	306,216	1,744	-45,416	-644	260,800	1,100

Notes:

a/ Proposed to be moved from Wildland Fire Management in FY 2019; FY 2018 moved for comparability

b/ Other includes cost pool authority, except in FY 2017

c/ Rescission in FY 2019 is a proposed cancellation

Justifications

Four Year Summary of Appropriations and Staff Years (Dollars in thousands)

Program	2016 Actual		2017 Actual		2018 Annualized CR		Inc. or Dec.		2019 President's Budget	
	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs
Forest and Rangeland Research	\$291,000	1,746	\$211,514	1,469	\$210,078	1,469	-\$39,028 (1)	-614	\$171,050	855
Forest Inventory and Analysis	-	-	77,000	168	76,477	168	-1,477 (2)	-4	75,000	164
National Fire Plan	-	-	-	-	19,661	107	-4,911 (3)	-26	14,750	81
Forest & Rangeland Research Total	291,000	1,746	288,514	1,637	306,216	1,744	-45,416	-644	260,800	1,100

FY 2019 Strategic Program Areas Funding Table (Dollars in thousands)

Strategy Priority Area	Forest Disturbances	Watershed Management and Restoration	Bioenergy and Biobased Products	Nanotechnology	National Forest System Lands Research	Total Funding	Percent of Total R&D Funding
Wildland Fire and Fuels Research	\$234	\$1,495	\$194	0	\$11,990	\$13,913	8%
Invasive Species Research	158	970	74	0	27,356	28,558	17%
Recreation Research	0	0	0	0	6,961	6,961	4%
Resource Management and Use Research	12,529	2,212	9,299	\$3,706	37,779	65,525	38%
Water, Air and Soil Research	1,633	7,898	194	0	17,938	27,663	16%
Wildlife and Fish Research	2,563	4,867	0	0	14,705	22,135	13%
Inventory and Monitoring Research	4,380	737	273	0	905	6,295	4%
Total	\$21,497	\$18,179	\$10,034	\$3,706	\$117,634	\$171,050	100%

*The total funding for the Strategic Program Area does not include funding for Forest Inventory and Analysis or the National Fire Plan.

Forest and Rangeland Research

(1) A decrease of \$39,028,000 and 614 staff years (\$210,078,000 and 1,469 staff years available in 2018).

Forest Service Research and Development (R&D) provides scientific information and new technology that supports the sustainable management of the Nation's forests and grasslands. Research products inform policy and land-management decisions, provide information, and transfers technology designed to provide economic, health, and environmental benefits to the American public.

Continuation of the program is critical because:

- Forest Service R&D is at the forefront of science to improve the health and use of our Nation's forests and grasslands, and covers a wide variety of topics including, but not limited to forest restoration, insect and disease management, wildland fire, and water quality and quantity.

This request supports USDA's Strategic Goal of ensuring the productive and sustainable use of National Forest System (NFS) lands. Forest Service R&D conducts research across forest ownerships and the landscape continuum to deliver science products that is vital to the active management of NFS lands. Forest Service R&D is working with

other Federal science agencies through collaborations and partnerships to identify priority research areas and reduce duplication across the Federal science community.

Forest Service R&D funding will be prioritized for activities that have the highest impact in meeting agency goals and objectives. Such funds will be used to support 855 staff years and conduct research at five Research Stations, the International Institute of Tropical Forestry, and the Forest Products Laboratory. Funds address six Priority Research Area (PRA) programs, which focus on the emerging needs and agency priorities, and seven Strategic Program Areas that encompass our research capacity to address the PRAs.

The FY 2019 budget request directs that the Forest Service focus on research that supports the management of NFS lands and the agency's wildland fire suppression efforts. Specific increases and decreases from the annualized FY 2018 Continuing Resolution budget levels across the Strategic Program Areas (SPAs) include:

- a) A decrease of \$5,606,000 from Urban Natural Resource Stewardship. At the proposed funding level, Urban Natural Resource Stewardship research will be terminated.
- b) A decrease of \$6,634,000 for the Wildland Fire and Fuels SPA. The FY 2019 budget request proposes \$13,913,000 for air quality including research on smoke and prescribed fire, managing social dynamics of fire in wildland-urban interface areas, and wildfire research technology transfer efforts. Additional fire research funding is supported by the Fire Plan - Research and Development budget line at \$14,750,000.
- c) A decrease of \$3,217,000 for the Invasive Species SPA. The FY 2019 budget request proposes \$28,558,000 for research that provides information and technology needed to reduce or eliminate the spread or impact of invasive species. See the "Funding for Selected Insects, Diseases and Invasive Plants by Fiscal Year" table in the Forest Health Management Overview for proposed investment levels, by insect, disease, or pathogen.
- d) An increase of \$4,010,000 for the Recreation Research SPA. The FY 2019 budget proposes \$6,961,000. The increase in funding will be utilized to develop the knowledge and tools need to inform management decisions that maintain and improve outdoor recreation opportunities for current and future generations while sustaining healthy ecosystems and economies.
- e) A decrease of \$19,478,000 for the Resource Management and Use SPA. The FY 2019 budget request proposes \$65,525,000 for research that provides the scientific and technological base to sustainably manage and use forest resources and fiber-based products.
- f) A decrease of \$4,372,000 for the Water, Air, and Soil SPA. The FY 2019 budget request proposes \$27,663,000 for research that enables the sustainable management of water, air, and soil resources by providing information on how forests can support clean air and drinking water through improved resilience.
- g) A decrease of \$2,148,000 for the Wildlife and Fish SPA. The FY 2019 budget request proposes \$22,135,000 for research that provides knowledge and tools to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of aquatic and terrestrial animals on the Nation's forests and grasslands.
- h) A decrease of \$1,583,000 for the Inventory and Monitoring SPA. The FY 2019 budget request includes \$6,295,000 for the inventory and monitoring on the status and trends of the Nation's renewable resources on all forest and rangelands, as required by the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974.

Forest Inventory and Analysis

- (2) A decrease of \$1,477,000 and 4 staff years (\$76,477,000 and 168 staff years in 2018).

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 the program is critical because:

- FIA data is essential to making sound investment decisions in forest management activities and land management planning, in ensuring the long-term health of forests, and in prolonging the availability of multiple uses from forests.
- 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 climate change impacts to forests.

This request supports USDA's Strategic Goal of Ensuring the productive and sustainable use of National Forest System lands. 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 focused on carbon sequestration and the conversion of woody biomass to energy. The FIA data enables the natural resource community to understand the magnitude of changes in forest conditions and trends, and to make projections of future conditions - information which is vital to the long-term health of forests and the sustained availability of multiple uses from forests.

Funds will be used to support 164 staff years, to enhance the use and value of our Nation's forests and grasslands by providing the resource data, analysis, and tools needed to assess current status and trends of forests; management options and impacts; and threats from fire, insects, disease, and natural processes. Assessing current and potential effects of climate change depends on monitoring those forest ecosystems at greatest risk to rapid change.

The funding change is requested for the following item:

- a) A decrease of \$1,477,000 for the Forest Inventory and Analysis program.

At the proposed funding level, the FIA program will continue to monitor forest conditions in all 50 states including interior Alaska. The re-measurement intervals will continue to be seven years in the eastern United States and 10-years in the western United States.

National Fire Plan

- (3) A decrease of \$4,911,000 and 26 staff years (\$19,661,000 and 107 staff years in 2018).

The National Fire Plan program conducts research to support management of fire-affected landscapes to sustain forest health, reduce the risk of damaging wildland fires, and ensure public and firefighter safety. The program supports wildland fire management and research activities for the benefit of land managers and policy makers.

Continuation of the program is critical because:

- The program provides knowledge and tools managers can use to reduce the negative impacts of wildfire and enhance the beneficial effects of fire and fire management.
- The program guides fire suppression efforts, demonstrates and accounts for the effectiveness of hazardous fuels treatments, informs the allocation of funding for fuels management and restoration, and identifies opportunities to use biomass from forest thinning treatments.

The National Fire Plan program is managed under a strategic plan outlining five areas: (1) core fire science, (2) ecological and environmental fire science, (3) social fire science, (4) integrated fire and fuels management research, and (5) science application.

This request supports USDA's Strategic Goal of ensuring the productive and sustainable use of NFS lands. It is estimated that 78 million acres of NFS lands and 70,000 communities are at risk from uncharacteristically severe

wildfires. Annually, there are more than 7,000 fires on NFS lands. National Fire Plan research develops and delivers information, products, and tools to respond to fires safely and effectively, help communities and homeowners mitigate fire risk, restore resilient landscapes, and support integrated, risk-based management.

Funds will be used to support 81 staff years, help guide fire suppression efforts, demonstrate and account for the effectiveness of hazardous fuels treatments, inform the allocation of funding for fuels management and restoration, and identify opportunities to use biomass from forest thinning treatments.

The funding change is requested for the following items:

- a) A decrease of \$4,866,000 for wildland fire management and research activities for the benefit of land managers and policy makers.

Funding will focus on research and tools needed to help communities mitigate fire risk and inform agency activities to create resilient landscapes. At the proposed funding levels there will be a loss of social fire science research which may put communities at risk.

Classification by Objects
(Dollars in thousands)

	2016	2017	2018	2019
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Annualized CR</u>	<u>President's Budget</u>
Personnel Compensation:				
11.0 Total personnel compensation.....	\$148,123	\$146,746	\$139,410	\$87,931
12.0 Personnel benefits.....	50,700	50,964	47,718	30,097
13.0 Benefits for former personnel.....	994	316	936	590
Total, personnel comp. and benefits.....	199,817	198,026	188,064	118,618
Other Objects:				
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons.....	7,953	7,283	6,867	7,982
22.0 Transportation of things.....	1,988	1,478	1,394	1,620
23.1 Rent payments to GSA.....	3,976	4,239	3,997	4,646
23.2 Rental payments to others.....	3,976	4,113	3,878	4,508
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges.....	6,959	7,117	6,710	7,800
24.0 Printing and reproduction.....	994	498	470	546
25.1 Advisory and assistance services.....	25	167	157	183
25.2 Other Services.....	20,876	18,358	17,309	20,119
25.3 Purchases of goods and services.....	19,882	17,661	16,652	19,355
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities.....	994	441	416	483
25.5 Research and development contracts.....	40,759	40,309	38,007	44,176
25.6 Medical care.....	4	4	4	4
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment.....	994	1,308	1,233	1,433
26.0 Supplies and materials.....	6,959	5,964	5,623	6,536
31.0 Equipment.....	5,965	5,134	4,841	5,627
32.0 Land and Structures.....	45	18	17	20
41.0 Grants.....	10,935	10,353	9,762	11,346
Total , Other Objects.....	133,284	124,445	117,337	136,384
99.9 Total, new obligations.....	333,101	322,471	305,401	255,002
DHS Building Security Payments (included in 25.3).....	\$23	\$23	\$21	\$21
Position Data:				
Average Salary (dollars), ES positions.....	\$171,967	\$174,424	\$177,738	\$177,738
Average Salary (dollars), GS positions.....	\$82,517	\$82,711	\$84,282	\$84,282
Average Grade, GS positions.....	10.7	10.7	10.8	10.8

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. Specific areas being addressed currently include:

- Forest Service researchers are finalizing a new model for determining safety zones along the fire line that incorporates data from both field and laboratory experiments coupled with sophisticated fire behavior models.
- Forest Service researchers are working with the National Forest System to identify the highest priority data and analyses to support the forest planning process. These results also support regional, State, and sub-State decisions on public and private lands.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress:

A forest vaccine: Forest Service scientists examined tree defenses both with and without prescribed fire to determine the effect of low severity fire on tree defenses. Findings indicated that low-severity fire can trigger a long-lasting defense that may increase tree survival from subsequent beetle outbreaks. Thus, trees that are subjected to risk mitigation and restoration treatments are likely to be more resilient to subsequent beetle outbreaks when prescribed fire is included as part of the treatment regime.

Area-wide integrated management of emerald ash borer: Forest Service researchers participated in a large, multi-agency pilot study to test the Slow Ash Mortality integrated strategy for managing emerald ash borer (EAB) using a combination of tactics including girdled trees, regulatory control, public outreach, tree removal, and insecticide treatments. These results contributed to improved area-wide management strategies, and the development of guidelines for forest managers and decision-makers to control EAB and protect ash trees.

Wilderness areas contribute to economic health of rural communities: New Forest Service research showed that nearly 10 million people per year visit wilderness areas and spend about \$500 million in adjacent communities. Annual visitor expenditures in wilderness areas generate about 5,700 jobs, resulting in over \$700 million in total economic output. Maintaining the character and ecological health of wilderness areas are key management goals and, because of the relative permanence of this land use, wilderness areas support the economic sustainability of rural 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. Specific areas being addressed currently include:

- FIA is using a new annualized sample design to enhance the survey of wood-using facilities (also known as Timber Products Output) and national forest products output.
- FIA is continuing base measurements for all 50 States, including interior Alaska, employing a seven-year base Federal measurement cycle in the east, and a 10-year base Federal measurement cycle in the west. In the east, partnerships have contributed to a five-year base measurement cycle in all States that agree to contribute resources to maintain this measurement cycle.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress:

Urban FIA: The first urban forest inventory for Houston, TX was published in 2017. This area has about 33.3 million live trees with tree canopy that covers 18.4 percent of the city. The compensatory value of the trees are estimated at \$16.3 billion. Partners developed a “My City’s Trees” mobile application that provides interactive access to the increasing number of cities with urban FIA data. In FY 2017, there were active urban FIA projects in 25 cities.

Image-Based Change Estimation (ICE) project: The ICE project uses photo-interpretation aerial imagery to provide up-to-date estimates of land use and land cover on a statewide scale. The results allows FIA to quickly create valuable information about land use, land cover, and causes of landscape changes. This project allows for consistent, timely, and reliable estimates on a time scale more current than the traditional FIA sample.

National Fire Plan

Current Activities:

The Fire Plan for Research and Development (R&D) actively responds to severe wildland fires and their impacts to communities, while ensuring sufficient firefighting capacity for the future. The Fire Plan provides invaluable technical, financial, and resource guidance across the United States. Specific areas being addressed currently include:

- Forest Service scientists established 190 long-term monitoring plots in previously treated (thinned and/or burned) and untreated dry forest stands that experienced different wildfire burn severities to determine the impact of extreme fire on fuel treatment effectiveness.
- Forest Service scientists are conducting research to determine if restoring forest complexity will provide multiple ecosystem services, while also enhancing resilience to fire and related disturbances. This research will help land managers determine the appropriate thinning approaches for optimizing resilience.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress:

Mitigating cheatgrass invasion during forest restoration: Forest Service scientists explored how cheatgrass responds to both the frequency and season of prescribed burning for a 10-year period in ponderosa pine forested stands. The researchers used long-term data from different spatial scales representing different invasion stages to model cheatgrass dynamics. These findings provide information for mitigating the risk of cheatgrass invasion during future restoration and conservation efforts in burned ponderosa pine forests.

Managing trade-offs in restoration and risk mitigation activities: Forest Service researchers have developed new tools and analytical methods for prioritizing restoration projects and analyzing management tradeoffs. This research has demonstrated how wildfire exposure can be deconstructed across a complicated fragmented landscape to quantify how risk is shared among specific landowners and communities. Restoration planning teams use this research and tools in collaborative planning processes to streamline the prioritization of restoration activities. Trade-offs among restoration goals can be clearly described to stakeholder groups, thus clarifying choices in the planning phase of restoration projects.

Forecasting California tree mortality: Forest Service Forest Health Protection staff conducted aerial surveys to map the extent and severity of tree mortality in California. Utilizing this information, Forest Service researchers developed a tool that yields early, accurate forecasts of tree mortality. The 2015 forecast was only two percent outside the expected range of mortality, based on the later 2015 survey data. The FY 2017 mortality forecast map is being used by California’s Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CalFire) to identify areas with increased fire

risk. Forest Service managers are also using the forecast to identify areas in need of spot treatment. The El Dorado National Forest, for example, used the mortality maps to strategically reduce the fire hazard in high-risk areas.

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.
Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA)	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, Forest Products Advanced Utilization Research	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.	9/30/2018	R&D	P.L. 113-79	
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.		ALL	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
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	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

Title of Act or Program	Summary of Authority	Expiration Date (if applicable)	Programs Affected	Public Law Citation	U.S.C. Reference
	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.				
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

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State and Private Forestry

Appropriations Language and Explanation of Changes

For necessary expenses of cooperating with and providing technical and financial assistance to States, territories, possessions, and others, and for forest health management, including treatments of pests, pathogens, and invasive or noxious plants, and for restoring and rehabilitating forests damaged by pests or invasive plants, cooperative forestry, and education and land conservation activities [and conducting an international program] as authorized, [~~\$319,737,000~~]\$182,296,000, to remain available [until expended]~~through September 30, 2022~~, as authorized by law: Provided, That of the funds provided under this heading, \$65,930,000 is for National Fire Capacity, and \$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 costs 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.

The first change provides funding for the National Fire Capacity and Rural Fire Capacity programs (moved from Wildland Fire Management).

The second and third changes propose cancellation of unobligated balances from appropriations for Forest Legacy, Landscape Scale Restoration, International Forestry, and Urban and Community Forestry.

Lead-Off Tabular Statement Current Law

Budget Estimate, 2019	\$182,296,000
2018 Annualized Continuing Resolution.....	<u>319,737,000</u>
Change in Appropriation	<u>-137,441,000</u>

Project Statements
Adjusted Appropriation Detail and Staff Years (SYs)
(Dollars in thousands)

Program	2016 Actual		2017 Actual		2018 Annualized CR		Inc. or Dec.		2019 President's Budget	
	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs
Discretionary Appropriations:										
Landscape Scale Restoration.....	\$14,201	-	\$13,910	2	\$13,405	2	-\$14,405	-2	-\$1,000	-
FHM - Federal Lands.....	54,925	296	40,380	285	43,701	285	-1,733	-21	41,968	264
FHM - Cooperative Lands.....	41,648	86	33,698	90	35,893	90	-4,044	-13	31,849	77
Working Forest Lands a/.....	23,727	56	18,019	54	17,005	54	+852	-5	17,857	49
Forest Legacy Program.....	79,518	27	34,345	28	48,975	28	-52,975	-28	-4,000	-
Community Forest & Open Space										
Conservation.....	2,955	-	1,892	-	1,986	-	-1,986	-	-	-
Urban and Community Forestry.....	26,446	49	26,045	53	24,955	53	-27,955	-53	-3,000	-
International Programs.....	8,735	40	7,043	51	6,999	51	-8,999	-51	-2,000	-
National Fire Capacity b/.....	-	-	-	-	77,470	57	-13,358	-13	64,112	44
Rural Fire Capacity c/.....	-	-	-	-	14,898	-	-3,878	-	11,020	-
State and Private Forestry - Other d/.....	20,193	-	17,268	-	18,948	-	-3,458	-	15,490	-
Total Adjusted Approp.....	272,348	554	192,600	563	304,235	620	-131,939	-186	172,296	434
Rescissions, Transfers, and Seq. (Net).....	-35,325	-	36,323	-	15,502	-	-5,502	-	10,000	-
Total Appropriation.....	237,023	554	228,923	563	319,737	620	-137,441	-186	182,296	434
Transfers In:										
Fire Transfer Repayment.....	35,257	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Programs (SPMF).....	1,677	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.....	36,934	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers Out:										
Forest Health to Department of Interior.....	-1,579	-	-1,258	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest Health to Air Force Academy.....	-30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fire Transfer.....	-	-	-19,563	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.....	-1,609	-	-20,821	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rescission e/.....	-	-	-15,502	-	-15,502	-	+5,502	-	-10,000	-
Bal. Available, SOY.....	20,947	-	69,348	-	19,811	-	-3,000	-	16,811	-
Recoveries, Other (Net).....	17,279	-	18,403	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Available.....	310,574	554	280,351	563	324,046	620	-134,939	-186	189,107	434
Lapsing Balances.....	-177	-	-225	-	-100	-	-	-	-100	-
Bal. Available, EOY.....	-69,348	-	-19,811	-	-16,811	-	+10,000	-	-6,811	-
Total Obligations.....	241,226	554	260,540	563	307,235	620	-124,939	0	182,296	434

Notes:

a/ Previously Forest Stewardship

b/ National Fire Capacity is shifted from Wildland Fire Management in FY 2019; FY 2018 is shifted for comparability; previously State Fire Assistance

c/ Rural Fire Capacity is shifted from Wildland Fire Management in FY 2019; FY 2018 shifted for comparability; previously Volunteer Fire Assistance

d/ Other includes cost pool authority

e/ Rescission in FY 2019 is a proposed cancellation

Obligations Detail and Staff Years (SYs)
(Dollars in thousands)

Program	2016 Actual		2017 Actual		2018 Annualized CR		Inc. or Dec.		2019 President's Budget	
	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs
Discretionary Obligations:										
Landscape Scale Restoration.....	\$14,201	-	\$14,248	2	\$13,405	2	-\$13,405	-2	-	-
FHM - Federal Lands.....	52,774	296	48,710	285	43,701	285	-1,733	-21	\$41,968	264
FHM - Cooperative Lands.....	39,191	86	41,017	90	35,893	90	-4,044	-13	31,849	77
Working Forest Lands a/.....	23,336	56	21,483	54	17,005	54	+852	-5	17,857	49
Forest Legacy Program.....	66,707	27	62,209	28	51,975	28	-51,975	-28	-	-
Community Forest & Open Space Conservation.....	2,952	-	2,000	-	1,986	-	-1,986	-	-	-
Urban and Community Forestry.....	25,905	49	29,802	53	24,955	53	-24,955	-53	-	-
International Programs.....	-4,094	40	8,397	51	6,999	51	-6,999	-51	-	-
National Fire Capacity b/.....	-	-	-	-	77,470	57	-13,358	-13	64,112	44
Rural Fire Capacity c/.....	-	-	-	-	14,898	-	-3,878	-	11,020	-
State and Private Forestry - Other d/.....	20,254	-	32,674	-	18,948	-	-3,458	-	15,490	-
Total Obligations.....	241,226	554	260,540	563	307,235	620	-124,939	-186	182,296	434
Bal. Available, EOY.....	69,348	-	19,811	-	16,811	-	-10,000	-	6,811	-
Total Available.....	310,574	554	280,351	563	324,046	620	-134,939	-186	189,107	434
Transfers In.....	-36,934	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers Out.....	1,609	-	20,821	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lapsing Balances.....	177	-	225	-	100	-	-	-	100	-
Rescission /e.....	-	-	15,502	-	15,502	-	-5,502	-	10,000	-
Bal. Available, SOY.....	-20,947	-	-69,348	-	-19,811	-	+3,000	-	-16,811	-
Recoveries, Other (Net).....	-17,279	-	-18,403	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Appropriation.....	237,023	554	228,923	563	319,737	620	-137,441	-186	182,296	434

Notes:

a/ Previously Forest Stewardship

b/ National Fire Capacity is shifted from Wildland Fire Management in FY 2019; FY 2018 is shifted for comparability; previously State Fire Assistance

c/ Rural Fire Capacity is shifted from Wildland Fire Management in FY 2019; FY 2018 shifted for comparability; previously Volunteer Fire Assistance

d/ Other includes cost pool spending

e/ Rescission in FY 2019 is a proposed cancellation

Justifications

Four Year Summary of Appropriations and Staff Years (Dollars in thousands)

Program	2016 Actual		2017 Actual		2018 Annualized CR		Inc. or Dec.		2019 President's Budget	
	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs
Landscape Scale Restoration	\$14,000	-	\$14,000	2	\$13,905	2	-\$13,905	(1)	-2	-
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	58,922	296	55,500	285	55,123	285	-3,628	(2)	-21	\$51,495 264
Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	40,678	86	39,000	90	38,735	90	-4,359	(3)	-13	34,376 77
Working Forest Lands	23,036	56	20,036	54	19,900	54	-425	(4)	-5	19,475 49
Forest Legacy Program	62,347	27	62,347	28	61,924	28	-61,924	(5)	-28	- -
Community Forest and Open Space Conservation	2,000	-	2,000	-	1,986	-	-1,986	(6)	-	- -
Urban and Community Forestry	28,040	49	28,040	53	27,850	53	-27,850	(7)	-53	- -
International Forestry	8,000	40	8,000	51	7,946	51	-7,946	(8)	-51	- -
National Fire Capacity	-	-	-	-	77,470	57	-11,540	(9)	-13	65,930 44
Rural Fire Capacity	-	-	-	-	14,898	-	-3,878	(10)	-	11,020 -
State and Private Forestry Total	237,023	554	228,923	563	319,737	620	-137,441	-186	182,296	434

Landscape Scale Restoration

(1) A decrease of \$13,905,000 and 2 staff years (\$13,905,000 and 2 staff years in 2018).

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 to 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 because the Forest Service will focus on the maintenance of existing National Forest System lands in FY 2019.

Forest Health Management-Federal Lands

(2) A decrease of \$3,628,000 and 21 staff years (\$55,123,000 and 285 staff years in 2018).

Base funds will continue to fund efforts to detect, prevent, suppress, monitor, and evaluate forest insects and diseases to protect forest lands managed by the Forest Service, other Federal agencies, and Tribes.

Continuation of the program is critical because:

- Insects and diseases cause billions of dollars in damage to trees and other forest resources each year, resulting in reduced timber volume, loss of recreation opportunities, increased safety hazards in forested lands, and increased chance of uncharacteristically severe wildland fire.
- The Forest Service is the primary service provider to all Federal lands for forest health-related services.

This request supports USDA's Strategic Goal of ensuring the productive and sustainable use of National Forest System lands. Program funding will continue to assist in appropriate and timely responses to protect the Nation's Federal forests from insects and diseases.

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:

- a) A decrease of \$3,628,000 to reduce the potential for new outbreaks.

Forest Health Management-Federal Lands funding will be prioritized to treat areas 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 reducing communities' risk to catastrophic fire. At a reduced funding level, the number of Federal acres treated for invasive and native insects and diseases will decline.

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 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget
Asian Longhorned Beetle (Total)	\$134	\$113	\$91
SPF	20	0	0
RD	114	113	91
Douglas-fir Tussock Moth (Total)	95	95	79
SPF	24	24	22
RD	71	71	57
Emerald Ash Borer (Total)	389	388	337
SPF	240	240	218
RD	149	148	119
Gold Spotted Oak Borer, Thousand Canker Disease, Laurel Wilt (Total)	1,422	1,416	1,198
SPF	560	560	509
RD	862	856	689
Gypsy Moth (Total)	8,975	8,967	8,052
SPF	8,021	8,021	7,289
RD	954	946	763
Hemlock Woolly Adelgid (Total)	2,615	2,609	2,272
SPF	1,663	1,663	1,511
RD	952	946	761
Invasive Plants (Total)	2,734	2,726	2,361
SPF	1,600	1,600	1,454
RD	1,134	1,126	907
Oak Wilt (Total)	512	511	457
SPF	438	438	398
RD	74	73	59
Port Orford Cedar Root Disease - S&PF (Total)	25	25	23
SPF	25	25	23
RD	0	0	0
Sirex Woodwasp (Total)	404	402	333
SPF	90	90	82
RD	314	312	251
Southern Pine Beetle (Total)	3,431	3,428	3,068
SPF	2,978	2,978	2,706
RD	453	450	362

RD - (Research Appropriation) SPF – (State and Private Forestry, Forest Health Appropriation)	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget
Subterranean Termites - R&D (Total)	1,553	1,336	1,242
SPF	N/A	N/A	N/A
RD	1,553	1,336	1,242
Sudden Oak Death (Total)	1,603	1,601	1,425
SPF	1,312	1,312	1,192
RD	291	289	233
Western Bark Beetles (Total)	4,465	4,461	3,996
SPF	3,900	3,900	3,544
RD	565	561	452
Whitebark Pine Pests - (Total)	110	110	100
SPF	110	110	100
RD	0	0	0
White Pine Blister Rust (Total)	751	749	644
SPF	395	395	359
RD	356	354	285
Total Funding	29,218	28,937	25,678
SPF	21,376	21,356	19,407
RD	7,842	7,581	6,271

Forest Health Management-Cooperative Lands

(3) A decrease of \$4,359,000 and 13 staff years (\$38,735,000 and 90 staff years in 2018).

The program provides technical and financial assistance to States, the District of Columbia, and U.S. Territories to monitor, assess, and mitigate forest health threats on non-Federal lands.

Continuation of the program is critical because:

- Insects and diseases cause billions of dollars in damage to trees and other forest resources each year, resulting in reduced timber volume, loss of recreation opportunities, increased safety hazards in forested lands, and increased chance of uncharacteristically severe wildland fire.
- Pest management methods are more effective when considering an entire landscape and treating both public and private lands in an ecologically responsible and economically efficient manner.

This request supports USDA's Strategic Goal of ensuring the productive and sustainable use of National Forest System lands. Program funding will continue to provide essential support to non-Federal partners to protect the Nation's forested lands from insects and diseases.

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:

- a) A decrease of \$4,359,000 for Early Detection and Rapid Response efforts.

Forest Health Management-Cooperative Lands funding will provide financial and technical assistance to partners to address needs identified in State Forest Action Plans, pest detection surveys, and areas at risk for infestations from native and non-native insects and diseases on public, State, Tribal, and private lands. At a reduced funding level, the program will fund fewer efforts promoting the use of Early Detection and

Rapid Response to detect invasive insects and diseases – efforts which reduce future costs to address pest outbreaks. Investments in this program are often matched dollar-for-dollar by our partners.

Working Forest Lands (previously Forest Stewardship Program)

(4) A decrease of \$425,000 and 5 staff years (\$19,900,000 and 54 staff years in 2018).

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

Continuation of the program is critical because:

- Actively-managed State and 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.

This request supports USDA's Strategic Goal of ensuring the productive and sustainable use of National Forest System lands. 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 49 staff years and coordinated technical assistance to address diverse landowner needs.

The funding change is requested for the following items:

- a) A decrease of \$425,000 will impact the agency's capacity to support strategic partners who enhance the overall reach of the program with rural landowners.

Forest Legacy Program

(5) A decrease of \$61,924,000 and 28 staff years (\$61,924,000 and 28 staff years in 2018).

The Forest Legacy Program allows for the protection of critical forest landscapes threatened by land conversion 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 because the Forest Service will focus on the maintenance of existing National Forest System lands in FY 2019.

Community and Open Space Program

(6) A decrease of \$1,986,000 (\$1,986,000 and 0 staff years in 2018).

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 because the Forest Service will focus on the maintenance of existing National Forest System lands in FY 2019.

Urban and Community Forestry

(7) A decrease of \$27,850,000 and 53 staff years (\$27,850,000 and 53 staff years in 2018).

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 because the Forest Service will focus on the maintenance of existing National Forest System lands in FY 2019.

International Forestry Program

(8) A decrease of \$7,946,000 and 51 staff years (\$7,946,000 and 51 staff years in 2018).

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 because the Forest Service will focus on the maintenance of existing National Forest System lands in FY 2019.

National Fire Capacity (previously State Fire Assistance)

(9) A decrease of \$11,540,000 and 13 staff years (\$11,540,000 and 13 staff years in 2018).

The National Fire Capacity program builds capacity 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 an effective, all-lands approach to wildland fire management.

Continuation of the program is critical because:

- 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.
- The Forest Service's strong relationship with State forestry agencies, as well as the agency's capacity and expertise in wildland fire management, makes us the leader in program delivery.

This request supports USDA's Strategic Objectives to *Mitigate Wildfire Risk* and *Ensure Lands and Watersheds are Sustainable, Healthy, and Productive*. The National Fire Capacity program builds capacity with State Foresters for the prevention, mitigation, control, and suppression of wildfires on non-Federal lands.

Funds will be used to support 44 staff years and collaboration on risk assessments and community fire management planning. Program funds will also support fuels treatments in the WUI, firefighter training, purchase and maintenance of equipment, and education and prevention programs.

The funding change is requested for the following items:

- a) A decrease of \$11,540,000 for the support of National Fire Capacity.

National Fire Capacity program funding is used to support risk assessments and fire management planning projects in thousands of 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. A reduction in funding would diminish our financial support to communities in providing wildfire assistance in the form of equipment, engines, training, and other resources.

Rural Fire Capacity (previously Volunteer Fire Assistance)

(10) A decrease of \$3,878,000 (\$14,898,000 and 0 staff years in 2018).

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

Continuation of the program is critical because:

- 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.
- Without the cooperation of rural fire departments, the agency would be unable to provide the level of fire response needed to successfully suppress fires near small rural communities during initial attack.

This request supports USDA's goal for ensuring the productive and sustainable use of the National Forest System lands, and supports USDA's Strategic Objective to *Mitigate Wildfire Risk*. 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.

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.

The funding change is requested for the following items:

- a) A decrease of \$3,878,000 for the support of Rural Fire Capacity.

The Forest Service assisted over 9,000 rural fire departments nationwide in FY 2017 which resulted in the training of thousands of firefighters and the purchase, rehabilitation, and maintenance of needed equipment. At a reduced funding level, the agency will have diminished ability to provide financial and technical resources to rural fire departments for them to obtain the equipment and training necessary to ensure safe and effective wildfire response. The agency will target program investments to State-identified areas of highest risk and greatest need.

Classification by Objects
(Dollars in thousands)

	2016	2017	2018	2019
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Annualized CR</u>	President's <u>Budget</u>
Personnel Compensation:				
11.0 Total personnel compensation.....	\$43,899	\$47,696	\$49,129	\$34,390
12.0 Personnel benefits.....	14,944	16,249	16,724	11,707
13.0 Benefits for former personnel.....	248	78	278	194
Total, personnel comp. and benefits.....	59,091	64,023	66,131	46,291
Other Objects:				
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons.....	3,736	3,658	4,488	2,532
22.0 Transportation of things.....	0	512	628	354
23.1 Rent payments to GSA.....	1,868	2,081	2,553	1,440
23.2 Rental payments to others.....	934	1,107	1,358	766
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges.....	1,868	1,475	1,810	1,021
24.0 Printing and reproduction.....	0	448	550	310
25.1 Advisory and assistance services.....	0	12	15	8
25.2 Other Services.....	16,812	15,207	18,656	10,527
25.3 Purchases of goods and services.....	11,208	6,621	8,123	4,582
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities.....	0	44	54	30
25.5 Research and development contracts.....	0	29	36	20
25.6 Medical care.....	0	3	4	2
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment.....	0	223	274	154
26.0 Supplies and materials.....	1,868	1,798	2,206	1,244
31.0 Equipment.....	1,868	1,121	1,375	776
32.0 Land and Structures.....	0	6	7	4
41.0 Grants.....	141,973	162,141	198,929	112,214
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities.....	0	31	38	21
Total , Other Objects.....	182,135	196,517	241,104	136,005
99.9 Total, new obligations.....	241,226	260,540	307,235	182,296
DHS Building Security Payments (included in 25.3).....	\$12	\$11	\$10	\$10
Position Data:				
Average Salary (dollars), ES positions.....	\$162,006	\$171,059	\$174,309	\$174,309
Average Salary (dollars), GS positions.....	\$84,855	\$84,602	\$86,209	\$86,209
Average Grade, GS positions.....	10.9	10.9	11.0	11.0

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. Specific areas being addressed currently include:

- A new publicly-accessible search tool of LSR projects is available online, allowing the public to search and download project reports and identify where Federal investments are being made.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress:

Shortleaf pine seed orchard establishment (Georgia): Shortleaf pine forests are important sources of high quality forest products and provide habitat for a wide range of wildlife species. A shortage of quality seed currently exists. Given the current and future interest in shortleaf pine reestablishment, a genetically isolated shortleaf pine seed orchard is critical. Project partners are working to establish a new shortleaf pine seed orchard with the capability of providing millions of seedlings across the region for reforestation projects on private and public lands. A quality site for the orchard has been acquired and the orchard was established in the fall of 2017. Growing grafts and planting will continue at the orchard through 2018.

Advancing an integrated forest management approach in rural forest communities (Minnesota): Keeping forest lands in the St. Croix Basin as working forests is critical to maintaining water quality in the basin headwaters and preventing water quality from declining further in the lower reaches. The majority of the private forests in the Upper St. Croix Basin are not actively managed and are vulnerable to land conversion. In 2017, the landscape planning process for this project began with key members of the Snake River Landscape Stewardship Plan development steering and review committees. The project includes the development of a Landscape Stewardship Plan for the Snake River watershed, a comprehensive array of planning services to landowners, and direct State and Federal cost-share funding to implement conservation practices within priority areas.

Model Eastside Private Forestland Collaborative (Oregon): Located in Oregon's Lower Middle Fork John Day River Basin, this project engages 10 family forest owners (totaling 10,000 acres of forest and rangeland) in an all-lands approach to addressing landscape-level resource concerns. Now formalized as a nonprofit known as the Ritter Land Management Team (RLMT), the collaborative completed a sawmill feasibility study in 2017. The study recommended a sawmill operation and juniper harvesting operation which utilizes a 20-year supply of marketable juniper in the area. Soon after the study was completed, RLMT acquired a portable sawmill to address the spread of western juniper, which is considered a threat to forest and rangeland health in eastern Oregon, and to provide jobs.

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.” Specific areas being addressed currently include:

- On national forests in Mississippi, 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. In FY 2017, aggressive and strategic treatment of a southern pine beetle infestation successfully contained economic and ecological disruption to approximately 10,000 acres. With 100,000 acres of high risk pine stands on these forests, potential impacts could reach 50,000 acres. FHM-Federal Lands continues to support the proactive effort to address this emergent challenge.
- Sudden oak death, for which there is no known cure, has ravaged western oak species. The latest lineage of this disease, now found in tanoaks, is known to kill or damage several conifer tree species in Europe, making its presence in Oregon forests a new risk. FHM-Federal Lands invests in stream surveys to monitor the spread of sudden oak death and continues to fund strategies to slow its spread and reduce its impact.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress:

New aviation and ground survey tool: The Forest Service has developed a new tablet-based reporting technology that went operational in FY 2017 called Digital Mobile Sketch Mapping (DMSM) which allows surveyors to record forest disturbances and their causes. This methodology and tool captures all forest health issues that are detectable by aerial survey and can also be used in ground surveying. The upgrade covers almost 500 million acres of all forests across the Nation in 49 States. The system is roughly 90 percent less costly, and completes survey reports more timely than the legacy system being phased out, since data is immediately uploaded and is reported more accurately due to standards enforcement features of DMSM. The increase in survey capacity and the ability to turn the data into treatment action on the ground is invaluable to maintaining forested lands and focusing treatment activity to highest risk areas. A good example of this is in Hawaii, which is one of the first States to adopt DMSM technology by using it to track the spread of rapid ōhi’a death, helping them contain a disease that spreads quickly.

Responsible pesticide use: FHM-Federal Lands has helped establish protocols that will streamline and improve consistency in pesticide compliance requirements. The FY 2017 agreement between the Forest Service and Bonneville Power will serve as a model for subsequent agreements with utilities, enhancing safeguards for human health and ecological protection, and ensuring consistency of tenant integrated pest management with national forest land use plans.

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 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 our 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 2017. 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 reports titled “Forest Health Highlights”. Specific areas being addressed currently include:

- In the battle to contain winter moth in New England, FHM-Cooperative Lands funding supports work to collect, raise, and release a biological control agent for this non-native tree defoliator. The agent, *Cyzenis albicans*, is now successfully established and has started spreading through the infested area. It is expected to begin reducing defoliation of New England’s hardwood trees in the very near future, and early success was seen on a site in Massachusetts, with a 90 percent decline in winter moth density.
- 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 partners 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.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress:

Investments in cutting edge technology that mitigate wood industry losses: FHM-Cooperative Lands, entrepreneurs, and Federal and State entities have partnered in the testing and development of a new mobile vacuum/steam treatment that cleans deadly fungi on large infested logs. This innovative treatment was first used on large red oak logs infested with oak wilt (a fungus found in several central U.S. States, Texas, New York, and in the Mid-Atlantic region), as well as high-value black walnut logs with thousand cankers disease (found across the country). In FY 2017 this treatment was used to address rapid *ōhi’a* death fungus on the quarantined Hawaiian *ōhi’a* tree. The new treatment can save the integrity and grade of the wood product, thus serving to mitigate financial impacts to the wood industry across numerous States, as well as preserving the *ōhi’a*, a culturally valued Hawaiian tree and wood product.

Supporting evidence-based decision-making through applied science: FHM-Cooperative Lands administers the Forest Service Pesticide Impact Assessment Program, matching grants to cooperators to support studies of priority forestry pesticides. Studies include the examination of potential pesticide effects to threatened and endangered species and the efficacy of pesticide use to control non-native invasive species. In FY 2017 Texas A&M University was selected to receive a grant for a project on the southern pine beetle to test the effectiveness of injecting an insecticide into non infested loblolly pine trees on the Oakmulgee Ranger District in Alabama. The goal of the project is to create a lethal trapping mechanism which can serve to reduce the beetle population and slow its spread to manageable levels.

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 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, National Association of State Foresters, university extension, and other partners to coordinate and streamline technical assistance and address diverse landowner needs. Specific areas being addressed currently include:

- Innovative outreach and education tools developed to engage and encourage private forest landowners to actively and sustainably manage their forests.
- Conservation and wood market models that can be replicated to ensure private forests remain working forests for future generations.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress:

Appalachian Woodland Alliance: The forests of the southeastern United States are biologically diverse and generate billions of dollars of forest products each year. The Forest Service, the Rainforest Alliance, and representatives from the forest products industry are working together to conserve and enhance the local economies of 15 Appalachian communities by promoting sustainable forest management practices. In FY 2017, Alliance members used marketing data to target over 200 landowners who manage approximately 7,000 acres of woodlands and engaged them in practices to better manage their forests and access markets for their products.

Rural Lands Project: Factors such as uneven timber markets and inheritors being unprepared to maintain land ownership lead to landowner uncertainty in maintaining their stewardship legacy for future generations. The Forest Service, in collaboration with the Pinchot Institute for Conservation, NRCS, and leading family forest non-profit organizations, examined new ownership models for the future that conserve the working family farms, forests, and ranches that are the backbone of rural economies. In FY 2017, project members interviewed 150 private landowners who each own an average of 13,000 acres to assess their interest in innovative ownership models. Initial project results indicate that family forest owners are interested in donating their land to charities through working conservation easements and that there is a need for portable mid-size mills that support family forest owners and their rural communities.

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. Through the end of FY 2017, the FLP has conserved 2.8 million acres, including 67,000 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. Specific areas being addressed currently include:

- Revised, easily navigable program guidelines that provide comprehensive program information and better serve States and partners during program implementation.
- An interactive, publically-accessible map viewer that allows conservation professionals and partners to understand the impacts of their investments spatially and plan for working lands conservation at a landscape scale.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress:

Altamaha River-Sansavilla Forest (Georgia): In FY 2017 the Forest Service, U.S. Marine Corps, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, and two private foundations partnered to invest \$32 million to permanently conserve 19,500 acres of longleaf and loblolly pine-dominated working forestland. The Altamaha River-Sansavilla Forest contains critical habitat for the gopher tortoise, sustains local jobs, contributes to the forest product and recreation economies, and provides a buffer to the U.S. Marine Corps' Townsend Bombing Range. Located in a region with high forest industry activity, Sansavilla's forests annually support 138 timber-related jobs and contribute \$13.2 million in timber sales and shipments.

Clagstone Meadows (Idaho): The Clagstone Meadows Forest Legacy project was completed in FY 2017, permanently conserving 14,432 acres of highly productive forestland that sustains the forest products industry and local jobs and permanently opening 8,847 acres of high-value recreation opportunities to the public. After the sale of a conservation easement held by the State of Idaho, Stimson Lumber Company continues to own and sustainably manage the forest for multiple benefits. Forests on the property produce approximately 4 million board feet of merchantable timber each year and support roughly 52 full-time workers in the wood products industry. The project secured permanent public access for hunting, hiking, mountain biking, and other outdoor activities.

Central Sands Pines (Wisconsin): The Central Sands Pines project began in FY 2013 and was completed in FY 2017, protecting over 7,500 acres of working forestland in central Wisconsin via a conservation easement held by the State. The project ensures continued forest production, benefiting the local, State, and regional economies and contributing to Wisconsin's standing as one of the States with the most forestry jobs in the country. This project maintains critical habitat for the federally endangered Kirtland's warbler and Karner blue butterfly; the property boasts the largest U.S. population of the butterfly. The easement guarantees public access to over 7,500 acres in an area that is a popular tourist destination for hunting, hiking, and snowmobiling.

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. Projects are selected through a competitive process that evaluates community benefits, contribution to landscape conservation initiatives, and likelihood of land conversion. In FY 2017, seven new grants were awarded and the program protected six tracts of land totaling 2,044 acres. Many community forests provide the same benefits as 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. Specific areas being addressed currently include:

- A Community Forest Road Map, a new online resource for potential program applicants or grant recipients that provides complete and current information on the program and application process, is in the development phase.
- A database to manage program applications and track program accomplishments is also in the development phase. This will reduce the application burden on applicants, State Foresters, Tribal Governments, and the Forest Service.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress:

Milan Community Forest (New Hampshire): In a two-phase project completed in FY 2017, the Forest Service acquired a total of 842 acres to contribute to the 1,342-acre Milan Community Forest, creating a block of permanently conserved forestland in the Great North Woods region of New Hampshire. Residents in this small rural town maintain strong ties to the land through their work in the logging, farming, and outdoor recreation industries. Owned and managed by the municipality, the Milan Community Forest will allow for continued economic and social benefits through timber income, outdoor education for children at the Milan Village School, and public access for hunting and fishing. Future management, in accordance with the Community Forest Plan, will include an active timber harvest program, outdoor recreation and education, and wildlife habitat protection.

East Nassau Community Forest (New York): The Rensselaer Plateau, a region known for its unique geological and ecological features that include distinctive wetland communities, rich wildlife habitat, and abundant water resources, is at continued risk from development. In FY 2017, the East Nassau Community Forest project secured 340 acres of working community forest land that conserves a mosaic of high quality natural communities and the public values they provide such as clean water, storm water management and flood resilience, and wildlife habitat. The Community Forest will be a part of a broader initiative to increase recreational tourism on the Rensselaer Plateau, bringing economic development opportunities to the local community.

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 urban forests. Thirty-five percent of communities served in FY 2017 were small, rural communities. 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 disease; maintaining the health of these forests protects the Nation's forests as a whole, including the national forests. The Forest Service works with State forestry agencies and other partners to promote 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. Specific focus areas currently include:

- Creating American jobs. Urban forestry and green professions – arboriculture, landscape design and maintenance, horticulture, and others – are growth industries with an annual economic impact of \$147.8 billion and the potential to provide tens of thousands of new American jobs. The UCF program is supporting workforce development for all levels through certification programs, youth summer camps, training for the tree care industry, apprenticeship opportunities, and more.
- Supporting science-based decision-making. In 2017, 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 their 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.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress:

Supporting community recovery from natural disaster: In 2016 more than 87 million people in the United States were impacted by 10 hurricanes, 24 severe storms, 11 winter storms, and 10 straight-line wind events. That same year, wildfires burned nearly 5.5 million acres, threatening human life and property near communities. The Urban Forest Strike Teams, funded and trained through the UCF Program, help communities rebuild after disaster. In 2017 the Southern Urban Forest Strike Teams were mobilized to address the impacts of Hurricane Harvey in Texas and Hurricane Irma in Florida. Using methodology developed by the Forest Service that uses FEMA criteria for recording reimbursable tree damage and GPS to accurately map the location of each damaged tree. Within three weeks of hurricane landfall, these teams identified 2,990 storm-damaged trees with an imminent or probable likelihood of failure and risk of harm to people or property on city lands. This assistance allowed local contractors to efficiently mitigate this threat and aided the communities in documenting tree damage for FEMA reimbursement.

Supporting regional wood product economies: Building vibrant urban wood economies across the Nation can create jobs and businesses by supporting small producers and diversifying wood streams while keeping valuable wood out of landfills. The UCF program, in partnership with Forest Service Research & Development (R&D), is using its vast national partnership network to attract new and innovative partners to supporting regional wood economies. In FY 2017, UCF and R&D staff and partners collaborated to develop social impact investing that will attract private capital to urban wood utilization. Also in FY 2017, the agency entered into a partnership with a U.S. furniture company that will source wood from urban areas (initially piloting in Baltimore) and then construct products with small producers in rural communities. The Forest Service will work with partners to track and quantify on-the-ground impacts.

International Programs

Current Activities:

- Workshop participation offering technical advice to the USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service staff on timber identification techniques for the prevention of illegal timber imports to the U.S.
- Supporting efforts towards de-listing the Kirtland's Warbler from the endangered species list through promoting habitat conservation in winter nesting grounds in the Bahamas, ultimately increasing the population of this species.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress:

Reducing illegal logging and forest crime in Eastern Europe: International Programs provided support for several forest crime reduction efforts in Eastern Europe, including training for prosecutors, investigators, border control agents, foresters, and the U.S. Department of State International Law Enforcement Academy in Budapest, Hungary. One training, implemented with the Regional Environment Center in Bosnia and Herzegovina, focused on the U.S. Lacey Act, timber tracking and chain of custody methods for wood and wood products, and European Timber Regulations. Training included an interactive case study with participants from Ukraine, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia, and Moldova to better understand the implications of international regulations and standards on individual countries, and ways to apply regulations and methods within their own country to promote better international cooperation in the wood industry. Following the training, Ukraine successfully launched 27 criminal procedures for the sale and export of illegally harvested timber.

Conserving Bicknell's thrush: The Bicknell's thrush is a migratory bird that breeds in the northeastern U.S., including on the Green Mountain and White Mountain National Forests, and winters in the Dominican Republic and Haiti. The species is currently threatened, and at risk to become listed as endangered under the Endangered Species Act. Such a designation would limit activity on millions of acres of Forest Service and other Federal, State, and private lands to conserve the Bicknell's thrush habitat. To prevent such a listing, Forest Service International Programs is applying the methods and strategies developed for the successful Kirtland's warbler recovery efforts to stop the decline in population. Initial efforts include developing a multi-partner, multi-country conservation plan focused on protecting key habitats in the Caribbean. By supporting conservation in the winter nesting grounds, Forest Service International Programs provide key support to prevent further species decline, reducing the risk of a listing under the Endangered Species Act, and keeping American forests open for multiple use.

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.

The FY 2019 President's Budget requests that the National Fire Capacity program be moved from the Wildland Fire Management program to the State and Private Forestry program. 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:

Fire Adapted Communities Learning Network (FAC Network): National Fire Capacity program funding supports initiatives that have a large impact in making ecosystems and communities more resilient to wildfire and helping communities become more fire-adapted. The FAC Network provides ongoing support to 16 community-based core member organizations in 15 States and 3 statewide networks. Mentoring is provided to another two statewide efforts, and the FAC Network engages directly with about 90 outside individuals and organizations in 24 States as affiliate members. Between January and June of 2017 the network expanded by over 20 percent, reaching more than 720 partners to advance fire adaptation and reduce risk in communities. These partnerships leveraged more than \$3.4 million in funding from 77 sources to meet local fire adaptation goals. During spring 2017, members achieved several milestones for hazard mitigation activities, including:

- National Community Wildfire Preparedness Day events were held in southwest Colorado, with FireWise of Southwest Colorado partners hosting 14 events and logging 1,750 volunteer hours.
- The Ely, Minnesota neighborhood mitigation program has grown from 25 properties in 2014 to over 254 properties in 2017. The amount of material removed has increased by two-thirds and volunteer hours have more than doubled.
- Project Wildfire's spring 2017 FireFree events collected over 31,000 cubic yards of vegetation in four counties, a 10 percent increase from 2016.
- The Tahoe Network of Fire Adapted Communities added 317 new individual members and is actively coordinating with volunteers in 12 neighborhoods. More than 500 acres of fuel reduction work was accomplished in 2017, along with hundreds of defensible space inspections, chipping requests, and community contacts.
- Participation in fuel reduction efforts were at an all-time high for the Chumstick Wildfire Stewardship Coalition in spring 2017. The Coalition coordinated and hosted five disposal days at the transfer station and about 188 people brought in 95.9 tons (324 car/truck loads) of material. Where previous efforts peaked at 32 loads in one day, these efforts yielded an average of 65 loads a day (19.1 tons). The Coalition also completed 143.2 acres of fuel reduction.

Capacity building: The Alaska State Forester is responsible for fire suppression on 150 million acres, an area almost equivalent to the entire National Forest System. The State used \$1.6 million in FY 2017 National Fire Capacity funds to increase capacity to respond to wildland fires. One way this was accomplished was to pay for 15 initial-attack wildland firefighters. The funds also subsidized additional positions, including air attack operators for initial and extended operations; command staff for the Statewide control centers; and technical experts for interagency fire plans. Funding supported the training of over 1,700 personnel, and was also used to defray the costs of senior level firefighters in the State of Alaska. These same personnel are also dispatched to assist in firefighting efforts across the Nation.

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 would be unable to provide the level of fire response needed to contain fires near many communities.

The FY 2019 President's Budget requests that the Rural Fire Capacity program be moved from the Wildland Fire Management program to the State and Private Forestry program. 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 they 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:

Funding for equipment: Rural Fire Capacity funds may be used for the purchase, maintenance or rehabilitation of equipment. In FY 2017, Minnesota program funds made it possible for fire departments to convert half-ton trucks, obtained from the Department of Defense as excess property, into firefighting vehicles. Program funds in Alaska went to 35 local departments through competitive grants. These local units purchased equipment including wildland fire turnout gear, radios, and conversion apparatus.

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 Agricultural Act of 2014 authorizes \$5,000,000 in annual appropriations for a Community Wood Energy Program through FY 2018. Grants of up to \$50,000 to State and local governments or biomass consumer cooperatives to develop plans for, or to acquire or upgrade community wood energy systems.	09/30/2018	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 Forest Stewardship Program, the Forest Legacy Program, and the Urban and Community Forestry Program.		SPF	P.L. 95-313	16 U.S.C. 2101-2114
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.		SPF, International Forestry	P.L. 102-574	16 U.S.C. 4501-4505

Title of the Act or Program	Summary of Authority	Expiration date (if applicable)	Programs Affected	Public Law Citation	USC Reference
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.	09/30/2018	SPF	P.L. 101-624, P.L. 110-246; P.L. 113-79	7 U.S.C. 6601

National Forest System

Appropriations Language and Explanation of Changes (Including transfers of funds)

- 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, [\$1,890,393,000]\$1,719,954,000, to remain available [until expended]through September 30, 2022: [Provided, That of the funds provided, up to \$162,000,000 may be used to support the Integrated Resource Restoration pilot program for Region 1, Region 3 and Region 4: *Provided further*, That of the funds provided, \$359,121,000 shall be for forest products: *Provided further*, That of the funds provided, \$354,288,000 shall be 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, \$390,000,000 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 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.
- [In addition, \$4,500,000, to remain available until expended, from communication site rental fees established by the Forest Service for the cost of administering communication site activities.]

The first change removes language associated with the Integrated Resource Restoration pilot program, and the previously proposed shift of the Hazardous Fuels program.

The second change adds language to provide funding for the Hazardous Fuels program (moved from Wildland Fire Management).

The third change adds language to accompany the Hazardous Fuels program (moved from Wildland Fire Management).

The fourth change removes previously proposed language for communication site fee retention.

Lead-Off Tabular Statement Current Law

Budget Estimate, 2019	\$1,719,954,000
2018 Annualized Continuing Resolution	<u>1,890,393,000</u>
Change in Appropriation	<u>-170,439,000</u>

Project Statements
Adjusted Appropriation Detail and Staff Years (SYs)
(Dollars in thousands)

Program	2016 Actual		2017 Actual		2018 Annualized CR		Inc. or Dec.		2019 President's Budget	
	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs
Discretionary Appropriations:										
Integrated Resource Restoration Pilot.....	\$155,990	1,450	\$153,458	1,492	-	1,492	-	-1,492	-	-
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration.....	27,702	268	39,000	260	\$30,254	260	-\$30,254	-260	-	-
Land Management Planning and Inventory Monitoring.....	-	-	141,983	768	143,789	768	-18,546	-70	\$125,243	698
Land Management Planning.....	26,760	224	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hazardous Fuels a/.....	-	-	-	-	387,352	1,884	-66,091	-	321,261	1,884
Inventory and Monitoring.....	116,357	857	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreation, Heritage, & Wilderness.....	174,743	1,862	176,415	1,851	180,266	1,851	-17,308	-109	162,958	1,742
Wildlife & Fisheries Habitat Management...	77,879	749	76,833	737	105,665	737	-19,695	-73	85,970	664
Grazing Management.....	39,379	428	38,848	444	40,364	444	-6,750	-63	33,614	381
Forest Products.....	221,886	2,485	202,352	2,284	266,910	2,284	-20,166	-106	246,744	2,178
Vegetation & Watershed Management.....	98,421	829	99,193	779	144,055	779	-16,190	-51	127,865	728
Minerals & Geology Management.....	56,845	461	52,583	458	58,002	458	-8,767	-48	49,235	410
Land Use Authorization and Access b/.....	55,083	526	52,826	503	54,280	503	-4,913	-36	49,367	467
Law Enforcement Operations.....	108,470	691	109,427	658	108,739	658	+4,049	+33	112,788	691
Valles Caldera.....	-356	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nation Forest Systems - Other c/.....	419,732	-	397,103	-	368,716	-	+36,193	-	404,909	-
Total Adjusted Approp.....	1,578,891	10,830	1,540,021	10,234	1,888,393	12,118	-168,439	-2,275	1,719,954	9,843
Rescissions, Transfers, and Seq. (Net).....	-69,527	-	-26,703	-	2,000	-	-2,000	-	-	-
Total Appropriation.....	1,509,364	10,830	1,513,318	10,234	1,890,393	12,118	-170,439	-2,275	1,719,954	9,843
Transfers In:										
Fire Transfer Repayment.....	31,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IRR From Capital Improvement & Maintenance.....	14,743	-	14,743	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IRR From Wildfire Management.....	24,000	-	24,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.....	70,543	-	38,743	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers Out:										
Fire Transfer.....	-	-	-10,040	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Valles Caldera to DOI.....	-1,016	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.....	-1,016	-	-10,040	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rescission.....	-	-	-2,000	-	-2,000	-	+2,000	-	-	-
Bal. Available, SOY.....	38,785	-	22,896	-	8,808	-	-	-	8,808	-
Recoveries, Other (Net).....	29,114	-	52,737	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Available.....	1,646,789	10,830	1,615,654	10,234	1,897,201	12,118	-168,439	-2,275	1,728,762	9,843
Bal. Available, EOY.....	-22,896	-	-8,808	-	-8,808	-	-	-	-8,808	-
Total Obligations.....	1,623,893	10,830	1,606,846	10,234	1,888,393	12,118	-168,439	-	1,719,954	9,843

Notes:

a/ Hazardous Fuels is shifted from Wildland Fire Management FY 2019; FY 2018 shifted for comparability

b/ Previously Landownership Management

c/ Other includes cost pool authority

The following cost recovery and clearing accounts are excluded from the National Forest System project statements because they are not discretionary appropriations: Forest Service Maps Sales, Uniform Allowance, Personal Property Sale, Payroll Rejects, Travel Relocation Taxes. If included, the ending balance would increase by \$5 million in 2016 and \$4.7 million in 2017.

Obligations Detail and Staff Years (SYs)
(Dollars in thousands)

Program	2016 Actual		2017 Actual		2018 Annualized CR		Inc. or Dec.		2019 President's Budget	
	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs
Discretionary Obligations:										
Integrated Resource Restoration Pilot.....	\$161,269	1,450	\$165,063	1,492	-	1,492	-	-1,492	-	-
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration.....	42,893	268	42,357	260	\$30,254	260	-\$30,254	-260	-	-
Land Management Planning and Inventory Monitoring.....	-	-	141,280	768	143,789	768	+50,858	-70	\$194,647	698
Land Management Planning.....	26,504	224	3,705	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hazardous Fuels a/.....	-	-	-	-	387,352	1,884	+2,648	-	390,000	1,884
Inventory and Monitoring.....	121,572	857	5,306	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreation, Heritage, & Wilderness.....	179,639	1,862	187,352	1,851	180,266	1,851	-20,562	-109	159,704	1,742
Wildlife & Fisheries Habitat Management...	81,650	749	78,669	737	105,665	737	-20,762	-73	84,903	664
Grazing Management.....	39,558	428	42,801	444	40,364	444	-8,400	-63	31,964	381
Forest Products.....	229,713	2,485	207,578	2,284	266,910	2,284	-24,143	-106	242,767	2,178
Vegetation & Watershed Management.....	103,407	829	103,900	779	144,055	779	-17,782	-51	126,273	728
Minerals & Geology Management.....	56,447	461	60,596	458	58,002	458	-10,456	-48	47,546	410
Land Use Authorization and Access b/.....	64,733	526	50,612	503	54,280	503	-7,679	-36	46,601	467
Law Enforcement Operations.....	106,776	691	110,933	658	108,739	658	+3,360	+33	112,099	691
Valles Caldera.....	-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nation Forest Systems - Other c/.....	409,732	-	406,694	-	368,716	-	-85,267	-	283,449	-
Total Obligations.....	1,623,893	10,830	1,606,846	10,234	1,888,393	12,118	-168,439	-2,275	1,719,954	9,843
Bal. Available, EOY.....	22,896	-	8,808	-	8,808	-	-	-	8,808	-
Total Available.....	1,646,789	10,830	1,615,654	10,234	1,897,201	12,118	-168,439	-2,275	1,728,762	9,843
Transfers In.....	-70,543	-	-38,743	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers Out.....	1,016	-	10,040	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rescission.....	-	-	2,000	-	2,000	-	-2,000	-	-	-
Bal. Available, SOY.....	-38,785	-	-22,896	-	-8,808	-	-	-	-8,808	-
Recoveries, Other (Net).....	-29,114	-	-52,737	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Appropriation.....	1,509,364	10,830	1,513,318	10,234	1,890,393	12,118	-170,439	-2,275	1,719,954	9,843

Notes:

a/ Hazardous Fuels is shifted from Wildland Fire Management to National Forest System in FY 2019; FY 2018 shifted for comparability

b/ Previously Landownership Management

c/ Other includes cost pool spending and prior year activity in obsolete programs

The following cost recovery and clearing accounts are excluded from the National Forest System project statements because they are not discretionary appropriations: Forest Service Maps Sales, Uniform Allowance, Personal Property Sale, Payroll Rejects, Travel Relocation Taxes. If included, obligations would increase by \$2.8 million 2016 and \$2.8 million in 2017.

Justifications

Four Year Summary of Appropriations and Staff Years (Dollars in thousands)

Program	2016 Actual		2017 Actual		2018 Annualized CR		Inc. or Dec.		2019 President's Budget	
	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs
Integrated Resource Restoration Pilot	-	1,450	-	1,492	-	1,492	-	-1,492	-	-
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration	\$40,000	268	\$40,000	260	\$39,728	260	-\$39,728 (1)	-260	-	-
Land Management Planning, Assessment & Monitoring	-	-	182,928	768	181,686	768	-24,936 (2)	-70	\$156,750	698
Land Management Planning Inventory and Monitoring	36,998	224	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness Wildlife & Fisheries Habitat Management	147,998	857	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	261,719	1,862	264,595	1,851	262,798	1,851	-22,562 (3)	-109	240,236	1,742
Hazardous Fuels	140,466	749	140,466	737	139,512	737	-20,762 (4)	-73	118,750	664
Grazing Management	-	-	-	-	387,352	1,884	+2,648 (5)	-	390,000	1,884
Forest Products	56,856	428	56,856	444	56,470	444	-8,400 (6)	-63	48,070	381
Vegetation & Watershed Management	359,805	2,485	367,805	2,284	365,307	2,284	-24,142 (7)	-106	341,165	2,178
Minerals and Geology Management	184,716	829	184,716	779	183,462	779	-17,782 (8)	-51	165,680	728
Land Use Authorization and Access	76,423	461	75,569	458	75,056	458	-10,456 (9)	-48	64,600	410
Law Enforcement Operations	77,730	526	73,730	503	73,229	503	-7,679 (10)	-36	65,550	467
National Forest System Total	126,653	691	126,653	658	125,793	658	+3,360 (11)	+33	129,153	691
	1,509,364	10,830	1,513,318	10,234	1,890,393	12,118	-170,439	-2,275	1,719,954	9,843

Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration

(1) A decrease of \$39,728,000 and 260 staff years (\$39,728,000 and 260 staff years in 2018).

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

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

(2) A decrease of \$24,936,000 and 70 staff years (\$181,686,000 and 768 staff years in 2018).

Base funds for the Land Management Planning, Assessment and Monitoring program ensure 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 the program is critical because:

- Land Management Planning establishes the management framework for the 193 million acres of our Nation's forests and grasslands.

Base funding supports USDA's Strategic objective to Ensure Lands and Watersheds are Sustainable, Healthy, and Productive.

Base funds will be used to support 698 staff years to complete land management plans, revisions to plans, plan amendments, and assessments.

The funding change is requested for the following items:

- a) A decrease of \$24,936,000 for land management plans, revisions to plans, plan amendments, and assessments.

At this funding level, the agency will continue to focus on completing high-priority land management plans, as well as revisions and amendments completed with data obtained through inventory, monitoring, and assessment activities on national forests and grasslands. The decrease in funding and emphasis on completing high-priority plans will reduce work on lower-priority land management plans.

Recreation, Heritage and Wilderness

- (3) A decrease of \$22,562,000 and 109 staff years (\$262,798,000 and 1,851 staff years in 2018).

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 the permitting process for outfitters and guides, maintaining and growing strong collaborations with partners and volunteer groups, and working to address the recreational needs of today's public, who want year-round activities on National Forest System lands.

Continuation of the program is critical because:

- In rural areas where other employment opportunities may not be available, this program supports about 143,000 full-time and part-time jobs and contributes about \$10.3 billion to the Gross Domestic Product.
- The agency manages about 30,000 permits for recreational uses across the United States, including ski resorts, marinas, and lodges.

Base funding supports USDA's Strategic Objective to *Contribute to the Economic Health of Rural Communities through Use and Access Opportunities*. The benefits to rural communities from visitors to National Forest System lands continue long after visitors leave the forest. Visitors spend money in rural communities on everything from lodging and restaurants to ski lessons and river guides. To increase access to the lands, the agency is simplifying its permit process for outfitters and guides and other commercial uses of National Forest System lands.

Base funds will be used to support 1,742 staff years to support access to National Forest System lands and to simplify the agency permit process.

The funding change is requested for the following items:

- a) A decrease of \$22,562,000 to support recreational access to National Forest System lands, Wilderness and Wild and Scenic Rivers, and management of special use authorizations for recreation.

At this funding level, there will be a slight decrease in recreation services. The Forest Service will focus on delivering critical agency recreation services, including operating visitor centers and campgrounds, completing key recreation and tourism plans, and managing Wilderness areas and Wild and Scenic Rivers. The agency will focus on providing better customer service to the public, including modernizing the permitting process for recreation activities and implementing a user-friendly ePermit system so that the public and small businesses (outfitters and guides) can more easily obtain permits and operate in national forests. Through these efforts, the agency will continue to improve public access to National Forest System lands for local communities who depend on these lands for jobs and economic vitality.

Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management

- (4) A decrease of \$20,762,000 and 73 staff years (\$139,512,000 and 737 staff years in 2018).

Base funds for the Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management program will continue to work toward keeping wildlife and fish populations robust, and foster 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.

Continuation of the program is critical because:

- Hunters, anglers, and wildlife viewers spend \$7.7 billion annually for their activities and equipment used for recreation on National Forest System lands.
- These expenditures supported 189,000 jobs and \$878 million in Federal income tax receipts in the agency's most recent economic analysis.

Base funding supports USDA's Strategic objective to *Ensure Lands and Watersheds are Sustainable, Healthy, and Productive*. The Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management program is a key part of the agency's restoration work that also includes Forest Products, Hazardous Fuels, Vegetation and Watershed Management, and Roads. Together, these programs create healthy, resilient landscapes and communities that support key mission goals.

Biologists funded by this program are also critical to planning and implementing timber projects, as they do the environmental analyses required for timber sales to move forward. The agency will focus on achieving multiple resource objectives in priority areas to restore forest health. Restoring and sustaining forests allows us to provide the timber, clean water, abundant wildlife, and recreational opportunities that the public expects from its National Forest System lands.

Base funds will be used to support 664 staff years to manage watershed restoration and critical aquatic and terrestrial habitats that sustain local communities and economies.

The funding change is requested for the following items:

- a) A decrease of \$20,762,000 for watershed improvements to sustain or restore watershed function and resilience.

At this funding level, the agency will focus on the most critical areas of aquatic and terrestrial habitat to support recovery for degraded habitats; species of conservation concern; and species important for quality fishing, hunting, and wildlife viewing opportunities. With these funds, the agency will accomplish 2.1 million acres of restoration and improve 14 watersheds in FY 2019.

Hazardous Fuels Reduction

- (5) An increase of \$2,648,000 and 0 staff years (\$387,352,000 and 1,884 staff years in 2018).

Reducing hazardous fuel loads is often the most effective way to protect communities in fire-prone areas, protect firefighters and the public, restore forest and grassland health, and reduce the need for costly fire response operations. The program ensures the productive and sustainable use of National Forest System lands by restoring and maintaining resilient landscapes, creating safer fire adapted communities, and improving response to wildfires.

Continuation of the program is critical because:

- Our Nation's ability to protect its forest and grassland resources is at risk due to drought, increasingly severe wildfires, and uncharacteristically large outbreaks of insects and disease. Such stresses and disturbances are impacting forests, grasslands, and watersheds on an unprecedented scale, causing millions of dollars in damage and limiting the ability to obtain economically viable products from our forests.
- Managing hazardous fuel loads is critical to protecting the American public, providing for firefighter safety, and conserving the Nation's natural resources.
- Hazardous fuels reduction requires skilled workers – whether trained in prescribed fire or mechanical treatments – thus the program serves as an important source of jobs in rural communities where job opportunities are scarce.

This request supports USDA's Strategic objectives to *Ensure Lands and Watersheds are Sustainable, Healthy, and Productive* and *Mitigate Fire Risk*. Hazardous Fuels is a key part of the agency's restoration work that also includes Forest Products, Vegetation and Watershed, Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat, and Roads. Together, these programs efficiently create healthy, resilient landscapes and safer communities. Healthy, resilient landscapes have a greater

capacity to adapt to and withstand natural disturbances and large-scale threats to sustainability. Research¹ has shown that for every \$1 invested in thinning at-risk forests, more than \$3 in avoided costs, such as insurance claims and wildfire suppression responses, can be realized.

Funds will be used to support 1,884 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:

- a) An increase of \$2,648,000 for the treatment of an additional 400,000 acres on NFS and non-federal lands (3,400,000 acres total).

Grazing Management

(6) A decrease of \$8,400,000 and 63 staff years (\$56,470,000 and 444 staff years in 2018).

Base funding for the Grazing Management program ensures the productive and sustainable use of National Forest System lands for grazing, and supports the U.S. ranching community's use of National Forest System lands by maintaining a sustainable supply of forage for their livestock. This program properly manages rangelands support ecosystems that provide secure food sources, sustain water resources, and provide wildlife habitat and other natural resource benefits.

Continuation of the program is critical because:

- In rural areas, grazing activities contribute to over 14,000 jobs and \$706 million to the Nation's economy each year.

Base funding supports USDA's Strategic objectives to Contribute to the Economic Health of Rural Communities through Use and Access Opportunities; Ensure Lands and Watersheds are Sustainable, Healthy, and Productive; and Mitigate Wildfire Risk. Proper management of grazing use 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 throughout the 193 million acres of the national forests and grasslands. The Forest Service works closely with grazing associations and individual ranchers for the active management of the Nation's rangelands.

Base funds will be used to support 381 staff years to manage existing permits focusing on basic stewardship in order to ensure that grazing will be sustained at the appropriate levels.

The funding change is requested for the following items:

- a) A decrease of \$8,400,000 for the administration of grazing permits and the completion of NEPA decisions.

The agency will restore and manage rangelands to be resilient to threats such as drought, disease, and invasive species at slightly reduced levels from FY 2018, and will continue to support livestock grazing and strong rural communities.

¹ 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>.

Forest Products

(7) A decrease of \$24,142,000 and 106 staff years (\$365,307,000 and 2,284 staff years in 2018).

Base funding for the Forest Products program ensures the productive and sustainable use of National Forest System lands by supporting healthy and resilient forests and communities. This program generates timber jobs in rural America through the sale of approximately 3 billion board feet of timber in both FY 2016 and FY 2017.

Continuation of the program is critical because:

- In rural communities where other job opportunities are scarce, this program generates over 43,000 jobs and about \$3.2 billion of gross domestic product annually.
- Timber sales are an important tool for accomplishing resource management objectives on National Forest System lands.

Base funding supports USDA's Strategic objective to *Ensure Lands and Watersheds are Sustainable, Healthy, and Productive*. The Forest Products program is a key part of the agency's restoration work that also includes Hazardous Fuels, Vegetation and Watershed, Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat, and Roads. Together, these programs create healthy, resilient landscapes and communities.

Demand is growing for the multitude of services that national forests and grasslands provide. Accelerating restoration treatments is critical to supporting healthy and resilient forests and communities. New efficiencies are expected through increasing timber sales. Proposed funding for this program will result in the agency achieving a timber output of 3.7 billion board feet in FY 2019.

Base funds will be used to support 2,178 staff years to complete analyses, plan, prepare, implement and administer timber sales.

The funding change is requested for the following items:

- a) A decrease of \$24,142,000 for planning, preparation, and administration of timber and forest products sales.

At this funding level, the agency will be able to accomplish the necessary planning and administration to sell 3.7 billion board feet of timber in FY 2019. The Forest Service will continue to focus on modernizing its forest products program and addressing ongoing capacity challenges to the fullest extent possible with available funding. The agency will continue to expand utilization of 2014 Farm Bill authorities - including the Good Neighbor Authority, insect and disease designations, and stewardship contracting - to increase its ability to treat more acres. The agency will integrate forest products activities with Hazardous Fuels program work by planning, designing, and delivering on projects that meet multiple objectives on the ground.

Vegetation and Watershed Management

(8) A decrease of \$17,782,000 and 51 staff years (\$183,462,000 and 779 staff years in 2018).

Base funding for the Vegetation and Watershed Management program 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.

Continuation of the program is critical because:

- Sixty million Americans rely on clean drinking water that originates on national forests and grasslands.

Base funding supports USDA's Strategic objective to *Ensure Lands and Watersheds are Sustainable, Healthy, and Productive*. Vegetation and Watershed Management program is a key part of the agency's restoration work that also

includes Forest Products, Hazardous Fuels, Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat and Roads. Together, these programs create healthy, resilient landscapes and communities that support key mission goals.

Funds will be used to support 728 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:

- a) A decrease of \$17,782,000 for vegetation and watershed restoration.

The agency will continue to focus on priority timber stand improvement projects and critical post-fire restoration work to reduce hazardous fuels and the potential for severe flooding and erosion on National Forest System lands. The agency will emphasize post-fire restoration work to stabilize soils and restore appropriate forest cover on impacted lands. This will improve the quality of water coming off National Forest System lands. The agency will continue to improve timber stand density with a focus on reducing hazardous fuels and protecting communities, advancing vegetation composition and structure to restore forest health, and boosting the quality of future timber products.

At this funding level, the agency will accomplish 2.1 million acres of restoration and improve 14 watersheds in FY 2019.

Minerals and Geology Management

- (9) A decrease of \$10,456,000 and 48 staff years (\$75,056,000 and 458 staff years in 2018).

Base funding for the Minerals and Geology Management program ensures the productive and sustainable use of National Forest System lands for energy and mineral development. National Forest System lands produce enough energy annually to power nearly eight million homes for a year, and mineral and energy production contribute almost \$8 billion to the Nation's economy annually.

Continuation of the program is critical because:

- Every appropriated dollar invested in leasable minerals, such as oil, gas, and coal, returns about seven dollars to the Treasury.
- In rural communities where other job opportunities are scarce, this program assists with producing 56,000 jobs.

Base funding supports USDA's Strategic objective to *Contribute to the Economic Health of Rural Communities through Use and Access Opportunities*. Developing oil and gas leases on National Forest System lands provides substantial energy for the Nation and significant economic contributions to rural communities. The Minerals and Geology Management program works with State and local partners to manage inspection, oversight, and monitoring of mineral operations on National Forest System lands.

Base funds will be used to support 410 staff years to manage and process mineral applications and complete standard operating plans.

The funding change is requested for the following items:

- a) A decrease of \$10,456,000 for the processing of mineral applications.

The funding level supports priority mineral applications and critical mineral operations that help meet standards of operating plans. At this funding level, the agency will be able to administer more than 12,700 mineral operations and process almost 8,900 mineral applications.

Land Use Authorization and Access (previously Landownership Management)

(10) A decrease of \$7,679,000 and 36 staff years (\$73,229,000 and 503 staff years in 2018).

Base funding for the Land Use Authorization and Access program ensures the productive and sustainable use of National Forest System 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 National Forest System lands. The program secures and protects National Forest System lands and land interests.

Continuation of the program is critical because:

- The agency manages 47,500 permits for National Forest System land uses such as cell towers, oil and gas pipelines, internet fiber optic lines, and electric transmission lines.
- The Forest Service is improving the quality of life in rural America by managing 4,000 communications sites on National Forest System lands. These services enhance and expand telecommunications provided to rural communities via broadband, personal communications systems, and emergency services.

Base funding supports USDA's Strategic objective to *Contribute to the Economic Health of Rural Communities through Use and Access Opportunities*. National Forest System lands host cell towers, oil and gas pipelines, fiber optic (broadband) lines, emergency communications facilities, power lines, road rights-of-way, and other infrastructure that provide critical services to rural communities and the Nation. Through program implementation and land use authorizations, Forest Service staff ensure that economically valuable public services and benefits from National Forest System lands are provided.

Base funds will be used to support 467 staff years to administer and process special use permits.

The funding change is requested for the following items:

- a) A decrease of \$7,679,000 for issuing special use permits for uses of Forest Service lands.

At this funding level, the agency will continue to make strategic investments in facilitating access to National Forest System lands for economic benefit. Facilitating access includes processing and permitting special use authorizations, reducing permit backlogs, and standardizing business practices to provide more certainty to permittees. This decrease will slightly reduce the agency's ability to facilitate this access.

Law Enforcement and Investigations

(11) An increase of \$3,360,000 and 33 staff years (\$125,793,000 and 658 staff years in 2018).

The program is charged with providing a safe environment for the public, agency employees, and protecting the Nation's natural resources on approximately 193 acres of National Forest System lands in 44 States. Law Enforcement and Investigation (LEI) staff enforce laws and regulations, investigate crimes, and minimize risks to the public and employee health and safety.

Continuation of the program is critical because:

- LEI provides a highly visible uniformed patrol presence and rapid emergency response to incidents affecting the public and employees visiting or working on National Forest System lands.
- LEI is the lead organization in combating 80 percent of marijuana growth on Federal public lands.

This request supports USDA's Strategic Objective to *Contribute to the Economic Health of Rural Communities through Use and Access Opportunities*. Protecting the public, employees, and natural resources is a critical service provided by Forest Service law enforcement, especially as visitor rates and other non-recreational activities on National Forest System lands are expected to increase. LEI 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 fire incidents and other natural disasters on public lands and nearby communities.

Funds will be used to support 691 staff years as well as regular and recurring patrols, response to crimes, and complex criminal and civil investigations ranging from infractions to serious felonies.

The funding change is requested for the following items:

- a) An increase of \$3,360,000 for marijuana eradication.

Funds will support marijuana eradication operations and marijuana grow site clean-up and reclamation on National Forest System lands. 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.

Classification by Objects
(Dollars in thousands)

	2016	2017	2018	2019
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Annualized CR</u>	<u>President's Budget</u>
Personnel Compensation:				
11.0 Total personnel compensation.....	\$736,226	\$713,571	\$823,785	\$669,130
12.0 Personnel benefits.....	282,320	288,332	315,896	256,591
13.0 Benefits for former personnel.....	6,983	5,343	7,813	6,347
Total, personnel comp. and benefits.....	1,025,529	1,007,246	1,147,494	932,068
Other Objects:				
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons.....	44,892	28,875	35,680	37,942
22.0 Transportation of things.....	9,976	14,436	17,838	18,969
23.1 Rent payments to GSA.....	13,966	14,820	18,312	19,474
23.2 Rental payments to others.....	20,950	21,581	26,667	28,358
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges.....	32,921	29,780	36,798	39,131
24.0 Printing and reproduction.....	2,993	2,603	3,216	3,420
25.1 Advisory and assistance services.....	1,995	164	203	215
25.2 Other Services.....	177,572	175,211	216,500	230,233
25.3 Purchases of goods and services.....	162,608	153,671	189,884	201,927
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities.....	1,995	1,522	1,881	2,000
25.5 Research and development contracts.....	249	1,062	1,312	1,395
25.6 Medical care.....	100	132	163	173
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment.....	4,988	8,168	10,093	10,733
26.0 Supplies and materials.....	33,918	41,599	51,402	54,662
31.0 Equipment.....	23,942	24,050	29,718	31,602
32.0 Land and Structures.....	455	696	860	915
41.0 Grants.....	64,844	80,321	99,249	105,543
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities.....	0	909	1,123	1,194
Total , Other Objects.....	598,364	599,600	740,899	787,886
99.9 Total, new obligations.....	1,623,893	1,606,846	1,888,393	1,719,954
DHS Building Security Payments (included in 25.3).....	\$233	\$218	\$202	\$202
Position Data:				
Average Salary (dollars), ES positions.....	\$171,088	\$174,534	\$177,850	\$177,850
Average Salary (dollars), GS positions.....	\$62,466	\$65,434	\$66,677	\$66,677
Average Grade, GS positions.....	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.5

Status of Programs

The National Forest System appropriation funds our 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 National Forest System 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, and generally increasing the capacity and pace of restoration work in CFLRP project areas. 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. In FY 2017, CFLR projects supported 6,850 jobs and generated \$276 million in local labor income through restoration work. Specific areas being addressed currently include:

- CFLR projects are continuing their focus on integrating projects that reduce wildfire risk in project landscapes and produce forest products that provide local jobs. In FY 2017, a total of over 452,000 acres were treated for hazardous fuels both in and outside of the wildland urban interface. In addition, over 440 million board feet of timber was sold. Similar results are expected in FY 2018.
- The projects continue to focus on community engagement and bringing partner funds to restoration efforts. Projects involve over 200 local partners in shared stewardship. The focused investment through CFLRP has attracted significant partner investments on National Forest System lands – an average of nearly \$19.5 million per year².

Selected Examples of Recent Progress:

Mount Hall Fire in Idaho quickly contained due to CFLR treatments: The Kootenai Valley Restoration Initiative (KVRI) CFLR project on the Idaho Panhandle National Forest brings local, State, tribal, environmental, and business interests together to improve the health of the Kootenai Valley landscape and communities. Since it began in 2012, the KVRI project has completed over 13,000 acres of hazardous fuels treatments to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildfire, and in August 2017 these treatments were put to the test.

Weather leading up to discovery of the August fire had been extremely hot and dry with no significant moisture since June. However, due to previous fuels treatments and resulting lack of fuels, observed fire behavior was low and well within the local capabilities to directly suppress the fire. Due to minimal fire behavior, even under extreme fire danger conditions, the fire was controlled within two days of discovery. Local firefighters observed that had the fire spread into the adjacent untreated forest, there would likely have been crown fires with high rates of spread.

Jobs and job training on the Uncompahgre Plateau in Colorado: The Uncompahgre Plateau CFLR project in western Colorado works to restore forest health, increase forest resilience to future disturbances and protect nearby communities and resources. There has been active harvest associated with the project since 2010, which supports jobs for loggers in the forest, truck drivers, and mill/firewood operators. From 2011-2017, the project supported an average of 117 jobs per year and generated a total of \$28.5 million in labor income. Youth engagement and job training with local high school students has also been a project highlight. Students gain valuable experience in natural resource management through internships monitoring the results of the restoration treatments. Since 2010, 63 high school students and ten teachers have participated in the program.

Program Evaluations:

² Average based on 2012-2016 data, as 2016 is the most recent year for which data is currently available and 2012 was the first year with 23 projects. Partner investments includes through agreement and in-kind contributions.

Between April-September of 2017, third-party researchers³ investigated the CFLRP and the Joint Chiefs' Landscape Restoration Partnership (JCLRP) to obtain detailed perspectives on the program and reach external partners. The objectives were to understand the value added by the CFLRP and JCLRP, to identify factors that support success and persistent challenges, and to inform future implementation and design of collaborative restoration approaches. Results include:

- The majority of agency staff reported success at achieving project objectives and said the CFLRP allows forests to focus on their high priority work.
- The most valuable aspect of the CFLRP has been the long-term funding commitment and prioritization of a particular landscape. These features incentivized collaborators to invest their time and effort, helped to leverage resources, and allowed for a coordinated program of work across the landscape.
- The CFLRP legitimized collaboration as a way of doing business and, in most places, decreased conflict and litigation.
- Most respondents reported significant progress in addressing the threat of fire in their project areas, although more could be done through application of prescribed fire and maintenance of treatments.
- The projects support existing industry, but have not been able to support new wood products markets and facilities.

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 provide 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. Specific areas being addressed currently include:

- 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 we can implement plans more efficiently and effectively.

Selected Example of Recent Progress:

Land management planning: The agency is currently revising 27 LMPs under the 2012 Planning Rule, as well as five others under the 1982 Planning Procedures. Revisions using the 1982 Procedures were underway in FY 2017 and are expected to be completed in FY 2018, 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 Systems 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 Planning Rule. The first biennial monitoring reports for units with transitioned monitoring programs are expected 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.

³ Schultz, C, K. McIntyre, L. Cyphers, A. Ellison, C. Kooistra, and C. Moseley. 2017. "Strategies for success under Forest Service restoration initiatives." University of Oregon Ecosystem Workforce Program. Online: https://ewp.uoregon.edu/sites/ewp.uoregon.edu/files/WP_81.pdf.

The evaluation results in these reports will provide the basis for determining progress towards meeting desired conditions and objectives in land management plans 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. Significant progress on streamlining forest assessments has occurred by focusing 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 157,000 miles of trails, 27,000 developed recreation sites, 220,000 miles of fishable streams, 122 ski areas, and 380,000 heritage sites. Specific areas being addressed currently include:

- Modernizing the entire 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 and on mobile apps, and practicing sensible customer service and user-friendly approaches.
- Initiated an “Iconic Places” framework to increase the agency’s emphasis on quality experiences and to leverage investments in high-profile areas. The framework will capitalize on the quality of existing features or existing recreation opportunities.
- 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.

Selected Example of Recent Progress:

Iconic Places: In FY 2017, we completed a National Assessment of Forest Service Iconic Places (landscapes with special designations and/or acute public interest). We are using this assessment to evaluate forest resource and management needs, strengths, trends, and opportunities. In particular, surveys and case studies from the assessment are informing investments in recreation planning principles, foundations, and tools.

Dark Night Skies: The program developed a recreation initiative in FY 2017 focused on “dark night skies”. We worked closely with the Forest Service’s National Partnerships Office to educate and market the dark night skies concept to the agency and public. As a result of this work, we have three potential dark sky sanctuary designations on National Forests, and have produced a handbook outlining how to manage lighting to preserve views of dark skies for the public. In addition, we have established dark skies marketing tools within the Forest Service’s “It’s All Yours” public awareness campaign, and developed TV programming that highlights National Forest Night Sky efforts (Travels with Darley). <https://travelswithdarley.com/>

50th Anniversary of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act: The 50th Anniversary of the Act in 2018 will provide a historic opportunity to not only highlight the values of wild and scenic rivers, and also showcase the Forest Service’s leadership in managing water resources, including nearly 60 percent of all designated wild and scenic rivers in the Nation. Our wild and scenic river program includes working interagency and across interdisciplinary program areas to build partnerships with local organizations and communities during the anniversary year. These partnerships will help the agency to complete comprehensive river management plans, which provide a roadmap to preserve free-flowing rivers, and develop collaborative water quality restoration approaches to address impairment issues on wild and scenic rivers.

Program Evaluations:

Office of the Inspector General (OIG) Report on “Review of Forest Service Controls over Explosives and Magazines” (OIG-08016-0001-23). Forest Service permittees use both explosives and munitions for avalanche control. Throughout the National Forest System, the Forest Service maintains a significant number of facilities called magazines. The OIG reviewed Forest Service controls to monitor and secure explosives and munitions stored on National Forest System lands. The agency has designated a Washington Office-level official to be responsible for overall safety and security of Forest Service explosives per OIG’s recommendation. The Forest Service official oversees the implementation of and monitors the controls over: accounting for magazines, maintaining accurate inventories of explosives, restricting access to the magazines, and ensuring staff conduct required periodic inspections.

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, the National Forest System 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 bear⁴ and Canada Lynx⁵; greater than 28 million acres of wild turkey habitat; and 50 percent of the Nation’s premier trout and salmon habitat. Specific areas being addressed currently include:

- Aquatic management includes enhancing aquatic organism passage, reconnecting habitat and 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 for the Nation, including 220,000 miles of fishable streams, more than 2 million acres of lakes, and five million acres of wetlands.
- Restoring and enhancing streams and lake habitat, providing aquatic organism passage at stream crossings, and improving the condition of watersheds.
- Restoring and enhancing wildlife habitat, which contributes to 40 percent of the total acres treated each year to restore forest and grassland ecosystems.

Selected Example of Recent Progress:

Alaska’s salmon harvest: Alaska’s commercial salmon harvest continues banner production, with the recent harvest of 219 million pink salmon providing significant contributions to local economies. Almost half of the pink salmon harvested originate from streams on the Tongass National Forest in Southeast Alaska and benefit from continued restoration efforts. The Tongass National Forest’s watersheds and stream habitat contribute to the production of these prolific wild pink salmon populations. A recent economic study⁶ valued Southeast Alaskan salmon at \$986 million, including the combined commercial, recreational, and unique subsistence fishery in Alaska.

Minimize the spread of white nose syndrome among bats in the West: In spite of efforts to stem the spread of white nose syndrome among bats, recent monitoring efforts showed that this devastating disease has now expanded to bat populations in the West. We significantly increased monitoring activities in the west to track the spread of white-nose syndrome and locate and manage critical winter bat habitats to halt the further spread of this devastating

⁴U.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.

⁵Interagency 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.

⁶ Trout Unlimited Alaska Program. 2010. “Economic contributions and impacts of salmonid resources in southeast Alaska.” Juneau, AK. 29 pp. Online: <https://www.tu.org/sites/default/files/EconReportFull.pdf>.

disease. Recent research⁷ shows that the fungus behind white nose syndrome is highly sensitive to ultraviolet (UV) light. Researchers found that a low-dose exposure of UV light killed 85 percent of the fungi that cause white nose syndrome, while a moderate dose exposure killed over 99 percent. (These values translate to only a few seconds of exposure from a hand-held UV light source.) Researchers are now working to determine if UV light can be used as a treatment for bats suffering from white nose syndrome.

Endangered Species Act (ESA) process improvements: There is a need for the Forest Service to increase the pace, scale, and scope of ecosystem restoration in a manner that will contribute to species conservation. The ESA Section 7 consultation process has been characterized as a barrier affecting the agency's ability to complete timely environmental analyses and decision making across a variety of the Forest Service's programs. A task force is identifying internal obstacles and opportunities to streamline and simplify internal practices and procedures around consultation and identifying challenges and opportunities with the consulting agencies (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) and National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)) to streamline the process, including: building effective relationships, joint training, consistent application of existing streamlining processes and policies, and identifying policy gaps and improvements.

Status of engagement with stakeholders on sage grouse: In 2017 the Department of the Interior (DOI) issued an order to enhance cooperation with western states in the management of greater sage-grouse and establish a team to review Federal plans for sage-grouse conservation. The Chief of the Forest Service also issued a letter of expectations directing the Forest Service to collaborate with the DOI's review and assessment of our current plans. This resulted in a *Greater Sage-Grouse Conservation Engagement Strategy* including establishment of a specific position to coordinate on Greater Sage-grouse issues and new state liaisons specifically responsible for communicating with and transferring information to States. The Forest Service is undertaking extensive collaborative efforts with the States and other stakeholders, and has solicited public comments on greater sage-grouse issues.

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 2017, the Forest Service treated over 2,750,000 acres of National Forest System lands and adjacent areas to mitigate wildfire risk. Nearly 60 percent of these acres were in high risk wildland-urban interface (WUI) areas. The remaining 40 percent encompasses agency prioritization of other important values, including protection of municipal watersheds, avoiding side effects like poor air quality and area closures, and further integrating with other objectives such as harvesting forest products and ecosystem restoration projects occurring outside WUI areas. Specific areas being prioritized and addressed currently include:

- Analysis to inform distribution of hazardous fuels funding allocations to areas with high potential for damaging wildfires and highly valued resources at risk. A national assessment of wildfire risk on National Forest System lands was completed in FY 2017. This assessment calculated the probability and intensity of a large wildfire occurring. The wildfire probabilities are combined with the location and vulnerability of

⁷Palmer, J., K. Drees, J. Foster, and D. Lindner. 2018. "Extreme sensitivity to ultraviolet light in the fungal pathogen causing white-nose syndrome of bats." *Nature Communications* (9:35). Online: https://www.fs.fed.us/nrs/pubs/jrnl/2018/nrs_2018_palmer_001.pdf

highly valued resources such as communities, municipal watersheds, and communication sites to produce a relative risk map. Similar analysis is occurring at regional and local scales.

- Prioritization of hazardous fuels treatments in fire-adapted ecosystems that require periodic fire to maintain health and resilience. Many ecosystems on National Forest System lands evolved with, and are adapted to, periodic fire. 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.
- Active community engagement to reduce wildfire risk on non-Federal lands and mitigate wildfire risk requires an all-lands approach to be effective. The program prioritizes areas where working with partners across boundaries allows the agency to leverage resources and work efficiently to create resilient landscapes. This collaboration may be in the form of cooperatively planned and funded projects across a shared ownership boundary or coordinating activities to leverage investments. These projects are often a part of larger landscape plans that were developed collaboratively.

Selected Example of Recent Progress:

Southern Utah: The human-caused Brian Head wildfire was started June 17, 2017 on private land near Brian Head, Utah. Over the next two weeks, multiple days of significant fire growth occurred, with close to 72,000 acres of National Forest System, Bureau of Land Management, State, and private lands (including 13 homes) eventually burned. The Blue Pine and Twin Lakes fuel treatment areas were among several that provided opportunities for firefighters to contain the fire along the south end where many structures and communities were located. The treatments, completed in 2006 (Blue Pine) and 2013 (Twin Lakes), consisted of timber harvest, thinning, slash piling, and pile burning in order to combat a bark beetle infestation and reduce fuels. Post-treatment ponderosa pine forests in the project areas contained little surface and ladder fuels, which was crucial to the forests withstanding the Brian Head wildfire. Within the Blue Pine treatments, Brian Head wildfire crews were able to quickly burn-off the roads with a low intensity surface fire that safely and effectively controlled the fire in the treated area before the fire could reach homes in Mammoth Creek. At Twin Lakes, high intensity fire spread to the treatment area where the fire quickly weakened to a surface fire.

Western Montana: Efforts to restore ecosystem function and reduce the risk to public and firefighter safety demonstrated numerous returns during the peak of the 2017 fire season near Missoula, Montana. More than 23 percent of land along the I-90 corridor near Missoula has received fuel reduction treatments over the past several years. In FY 2017, fires originating in fuel treatment areas were extinguished during initial attack because fire activity there occurred within historical norms of lower intensity surface fire. Suppression of the Sunrise Fire, which burned 26,000 acres along the I-90 corridor west of Missoula in 2017, included utilization of the Trout Creek fuels treatments, implemented in 2006, for an effective and safe response. These landscape scale fuels treatments are part of a long-term investment in the I-90 corridor, including over 10,000 acres of priority treatments to protect values at risk and improve ecosystem function. The Sunrise Fire is the third large fire in the last decade to be interrupted effectively by fuels treatments, providing for a more efficient fire response and reduction in risk to the communities in the corridor. Partners include volunteer fire districts, Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, and the Rattlesnake Creek Watershed Group, which are all invested in the protection of Missoula's municipal watershed.

Joint Chiefs' Landscape Restoration Partnership: Implementation of projects to reduce wildfire risk to the public in the Dinkey Creek Recreation Area of the Sierra National Forest, CA, in association with the Central Sierra Joint Chiefs' Landscape Restoration Partnership, has included partnering with the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), the Dinkey Collaborative, and the Fresno Kings Ranger Unit of CalFire. Private lands, homes, Forest Service and private campgrounds, and a Girl Scout Camp in the area were heavily impacted by the tree mortality epidemic of the southern Sierras over the last several years. Hazardous fuels treatments, including both mechanical and prescribed fire, reduced wildfire risk to the communities in the area. The Joint Chiefs' partnership leveraged resources from the Sierra National Forest, NRCS, private landowners, and CalFire to work across boundaries. This project also accomplished work under the Good Neighbor Authority and a participating agreement under the Wyden authority.

Program Evaluations:

In July 2016, the Office of Inspector General (OIG) issued the final Audit Report “Forest Service Wildland Fire Activities – Hazardous Fuels Reduction” on their review of agency controls over selecting hazardous fuels reduction projects, assessment of Community Wildfire Protection Plans on that selection, and to follow up on corrective actions in response to a 2006 audit of the Hazardous Fuels Reduction program. The OIG recommended that the Forest Service implement risk assessments and guidance agency-wide and create a formal review process for hazardous fuels project selections, as well as implement new tracking measures to record accomplishments and require that staff charge all costs for actual work performed. The agency concurred with the recommendations and all corrective actions have been fully implemented.

Grazing Management

Current Activities:

The Grazing Management program ensures the productive and sustainable use of National Forest System lands for grazing, and supports the U.S. ranching community’s use of National Forest System 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. Specific areas being addressed currently include:

- Properly managing rangelands over a period of 20 years has increased the agency’s capacity to sustain 1.7 to 2.2 million livestock grazing on National Forest System lands. While drought and fires often reduce the number of livestock from year to year, and the length of the grazing season has been reduced slightly in some areas, we have worked to maintain and sustain livestock numbers on Forest Service lands. In 2016, the last year for which we have data, we authorized 2.1 million livestock to graze on Forest Service 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 (FWS and NMFS).

Selected Example of Recent Progress:

Strengthening working relationships with livestock grazing permittees: Our livestock grazing permittees are partners who share in our stewardship to maintain and improve America’s forests and grasslands. Proper grazing helps achieve this goal while providing a commodity that is an important part of America’s economy and contributor to economic vitality in many communities. By properly managing their allotments, ranchers maintain or increase forage production, water quality, soil quality, plant diversity and cover, and wildlife habitat. The agency is sharpening our focus on these relationships as part of our continuing investment in customer service.

Leveraging funds and partnerships: Forests across the country have made significant strides in leveraging funds and partnerships using Environmental Quality Incentive Program funds from the NRCS in cooperation with our permit holders to fund rangeland habitat and structural range improvements. These projects achieve multiple resource benefits while bolstering our ability to build and maintain structural improvements such as fences. Some forests are effectively using State wildlife agency funds for grassland habitat improvement projects. Forests are also partnering in joint monitoring efforts.

Forest Products

Current Activities:

The Forest Products program ensures the productive and sustainable use of National Forest 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. Specific areas being addressed currently include:

- 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. Twenty-nine master agreements have been executed with agencies in 26 States. At the end of FY 2016, there were 54 agreements in 20 States—37 of which were project agreements. By the end of FY 2017 there were 125 agreements in 33 States—76 of which are project agreements. Through these project agreements, 23 million board feet of timber was sold in FY 2016. That increased by 400 percent in FY 2017 to 93 million board feet sold.
- The agency is identifying ways to improve and modernize our 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. One example of this work is the Digital Prescription Guide that was developed in Arizona on the Four Forest Restoration Initiative to increase the efficiency in planning and implementing timber sales. The Digital Prescription Guide involves the use of technology in the form of GPS-enabled tablets that can help increase the amount of acreage prepared for treatments at a lower cost per acre, while also reducing harvesting costs for private industry. The agency currently is in the process of implementing this tool throughout the Regions.

Selected Example of Recent Progress:

Special use permits and economic contribution: In FY 2017, the Forest Service completed more than 250,000 forest product permits, including over 1,100 timber sale or stewardship contracts. In total, these permits had a value of just over \$212 million. The Forest Products program is critical to local economies, generating over 43,000 jobs and about \$3.2 billion of gross domestic product in our most recent economic analysis.

Timber value: In FY 2017, the agency sold about 2.9 billion board feet. This includes 2.3 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.

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. Specific areas being addressed currently include:

- The Forest Service monitors the implementation and effectiveness of Best Management Practices (BMPs) to protect and maintain water quality amidst over 600 activities on National Forest System lands. This is the first systematic approach to BMP implementation across all national forests and grasslands and the first comprehensive approach to implementing the diverse range of activities that occur on national forests and grasslands.
- The agency nurseries and their seedbanks are critical to our ability to address reforestation needs. This program revitalizes the seedbanks in the nurseries to address reforestation needs and support additional work on the ground. With 88 percent of the agency tree planting needs due to wildland fire damage, the agency collects the right 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 necessary first step to ensure the agency can carry out post-fire reforestation work.

Selected Example of Recent Progress:

Restoring watershed function and resilience: The agency 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. The agency accomplished over 3.2 million acres of restoration treatments in both FY 2016 and FY 2017. In FY 2017, for the Vegetation and Watershed Program activities, this work included a total, across all funding sources of: almost 190,000 acres of forest vegetation established; over 235,000 acres of forest vegetation improved; nearly 390,000

acres of soil and water improvements; over 1,000,000 acres of rangeland vegetation improved; and over 275,000 acres of invasive plants and noxious weeds treated.

Minerals and Geology Management

Current Activities:

The Minerals and Geology Management program ensures the productive and sustainable use of National Forest System lands for energy and mineral development. National Forest System lands produce enough energy annually to power nearly eight million homes for a year, and mineral and energy production contribute almost \$8 billion to the Nation's economy. The program also secures and protects unique resources, such as fossils, caves, groundwater, wildlife habitat, and places of scientific, 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. Specific areas being addressed currently include:

- Administering operations on over 6,700 Federal mineral leases covering over 5.3 million acres of National Forest System 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 on any production. The agency also manages approximately 15,000 oil and gas wells on National Forest System lands with privately owned minerals.
- Managing approximately 75,000 mining claims on the National Forest System 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:

Oil and gas leases: Incorporating oil and gas leasing analysis decisions into Forest Plan Revisions will help ensure oil and gas leasing decisions are completed in a timely manner. This combined process, already underway in Regions 2 and 8, will allow increased oil and gas development.

Impacts of groundwater: Modeling groundwater conditions related to proposed mining and oil field development projects has helped us assess potential impacts to groundwater. With that knowledge, we can design mitigation to ensure that groundwater continues to sustain streams, lakes, wetlands, and cave systems.

Program Evaluations:

Forests and grasslands provide many mineral- and geology-related services to the public. To improve the agency program of work, the program is conducting program reviews to assist the Regions in achieving their mission and goals, provide required oversight of program implementation, identify any needed corrective action, and recommend development of new, revised national direction to address any issues or concerns raised during the review. We are also working to ensure our program work links to agency and departmental goals. During FY 2017, we conducted Program Reviews of Regions 5 and 10.

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 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 National Forest System lands. The program secures and protects National Forest System 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 National Forest System lands provides approximately \$30

billion annually to the Gross Domestic Product, supports approximately 120,000 private sector jobs, and generates approximately \$65 million annually to the U.S. Treasury. Specific areas being addressed currently include:

- Surveying lands in advance of timber sales, acquiring rights-of-way, and administering road agreements necessary for public and agency access for activities including timber production, transportation, and utility inspection.
- Administering permits for significant energy and utility infrastructure located on National Forest System lands. Current permits include about 2,700 power lines 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; 1,526 designated communications sites for cellular and broadband technology; and significant water delivery infrastructure for communities large and small.

Selected Example of Recent Progress:

Permitting and land use authorization reform: The agency is nearing completion of a comprehensive modernization of the entire land use authorization program that will improve access to National Forests by reducing regulatory barriers and enhancing customer service. This effort eliminates redundancy, improves communication, and provides for web-based permitting to streamline applications and track permits from application through approval, monitoring, and renewal.

Centralized communications site administration and billing team: The agency consolidated all communications site administrative and billing functions in FY 2017, dramatically improving service to customers who have communications site technology and hardware on National Forest System lands. This effort reviewed and updated all 3,995 communications use authorizations and resolved over 1,731 unidentified billings nationally, reconciling \$8.3 million in collections.

Program Evaluations:

Section 368 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 requires all Federal agencies to designate corridors for energy transmission and distribution facilities on Federal lands in the 11 contiguous Western States. In FY 2017, our program was in the first year of its four-year environmental evaluation of all energy corridors on National Forest System Lands. This is to ensure use of lands is consistent with energy and natural resource protection needs and to remove uncertainty from the permitting process in these corridors.

Law Enforcement and Investigations Operations

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. Specific areas being addressed currently include:

- LEI staff continue to lead efforts to disrupt illegal marijuana cultivation by Drug Trafficking Organizations on NFS lands. Cultivation activities 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 2017, over 1.3 million marijuana plants were eradicated from NFS lands.
- Over \$6.8 million in funding has been dedicated to maintain 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.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress:

Law enforcement incidents: In FY 2017, there were 4.6 documented law enforcement incidents per 10,000 forest visits, meeting the target (desired outcome) of six or fewer. Many of these incidents were critical emergency incidents involving threats to the safety of the public, agency employees, or Federal property and resources.

Wildland fire and investigations: LEI staff are recognized as the premier wildland fire investigation agency. In FY 2017, LEI criminal and civil fire investigation cases lead to the numerous arrests and the recovery of over \$30 million in suppression costs and restitution for damage.

Disaster response: LEI staff continue to assist cooperators and communities with disaster response and recovery. During the height of the historic FY 2017 fire season, the agency sent multiple teams to Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands to assist with assessment and recovery efforts following hurricanes Irma and Maria. 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 2017, LEI completed an organizational staffing realignment. The recommended realignment following an organizational review in FY 2016 tasked LEI with developing a long-term structure that aligns with current and projected budget appropriations. The realignment strategically allocated critical staff resources to provide optimal services oriented to protecting visitors, employees, and natural resources. In FY 2018, LEI will conduct a review of current performance elements, and determine whether new measures would more accurately reflect our performance.

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		NFS	P.L. 93-205	16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.

Title of the Act or Program	Summary of Authority	Expiration date (if applicable)	Programs Affected	Public Law Citation	USC Reference
	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.				
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.	09/30/2018 (the authority to issue annual passes)	NFS	P.L. 108-447; P.L. 113-46; P.L. 113-164; P.L. 113-235; P.L. 113-235; P.L. 114-223	16 U.S.C. 6801-6814
Good Neighbor Authority	Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture, via cooperative agreement or contract, to allow State 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 State or private lands.			P.L. 113-79	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	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

Title of the Act or Program	Summary of Authority	Expiration date (if applicable)	Programs Affected	Public Law Citation	USC Reference
	requirements of such applicable laws and regulations.				
Healthy Forests Restoration Act (HFRA) of 2003	Title I of HFRA provides for expedited environmental review, a pre-decisional Forest Service administrative review process, and other measures on National Forest and Bureau of Land Management (BLM) lands that are at-risk of catastrophic fire. Titles II through VI authorize 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	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.
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		NFS	P.L. 86-517	16 U.S.C. 528-531

Title of the Act or Program	Summary of Authority	Expiration date (if applicable)	Programs Affected	Public Law Citation	USC Reference
	several products and services obtained there from.				
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
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		NFS	P.L. 66-146	30 U.S.C. 185

Title of the Act or Program	Summary of Authority	Expiration date (if applicable)	Programs Affected	Public Law Citation	USC Reference
	gas, synthetic liquid or gaseous fuels, or any refined product.				
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 National Forest System lands of forty acres or less and of \$150,000 or less in value.		NFS	P.L. 97-465	16 U.S.C. 521d
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
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

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Capital Improvement and Maintenance

Appropriations Language and Explanation of Changes (Including transfers of funds)

- For necessary expenses of the Forest Service, not otherwise provided for,
[~~\$361,542,000~~]\$94,708,000, to remain available [until expended]through September 30, 2022, for
1 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
2 decommissioning of roads that are no longer needed, including unauthorized roads that are not part of the
transportation system, [and maintenance of forest roads and trails by the Forest Service]as authorized by
16 U.S.C. 532–538 and 23 U.S.C. 101 and 205: *Provided*, That funds becoming available in fiscal year
[2018]2019 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.

The first and second changes move language for readability.

Lead-Off Tabular Statement Current Law

Budget Estimate, 2019	\$94,708,000
2018 Annualized Continuing Resolution	<u>361,542,000</u>
Change in Appropriation	<u>-266,834,000</u>

Project Statements
Adjusted Appropriation Detail and Staff Years (SYs)
(Dollars in thousands)

Program	2016 Actual		2017 Actual		2018 Annualized CR		Inc. or Dec.		2019 President's Budget	
	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs
Discretionary Appropriations:										
Facilities.....	\$62,273	307	\$50,106	292	\$55,746	292	-\$46,917	-151	\$8,829	141
Roads.....	137,950	977	137,218	966	137,903	966	-81,361	-350	56,542	616
Trails.....	55,244	583	52,932	559	54,266	559	-44,722	-288	9,544	271
Deferred Maintenance & Infrastructure Improvement...	3,142	1	-90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legacy Roads and Trails.....	22,168	77	22,164	75	34,786	75	-34,786	-75	-	-
Capital Improvement and Maintenance - Other a/	85,990		81,024	-	78,842	-	-59,049	-	19,793	-
Total Adjusted Approp.....	366,767	1,945	343,354	1,892	361,542	1,892	-266,834	-864	94,708	1,028
Rescissions, Transfers, and Seq. (Net).....	-2,603	-	20,660	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Appropriation.....	364,164	1,945	364,014	1,892	361,542	1,892	-266,834	-864	94,708	1,028
Transfers In:										
Fire Transfer Repayment.....	17,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.....	17,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers Out:										
IRR - Legacy Roads and Trails.....	-14,743	-	-14,743	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fire Transfer.....	-	-	-5,917	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Telecommunications and Information Administration	-254	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.....	-14,997		-20,660		-	-	-	-	-	-
Bal. Available, SOY.....	13,547	-	11,912	-	2,420	-	+9,828	-	12,248	-
Recoveries, Other (Net).....	7,060	-	12,830	-	12,830	-	-12,830	-	-	-
Total Available.....	387,374	1,945	368,096	1,892	376,792	1,892	-269,836	-864	106,956	1,028
Bal. Available, EOY.....	-11,912	-	-2,420	-	-12,248	-	+11,000	-	-1,248	-
Total Obligations.....	375,462	1,945	365,676	1,892	364,544	1,892	-258,836	-864	105,708	1,028

Notes:

a/ Other includes cost pool authority

Obligations Detail and Staff Years (SYs)
(Dollars in thousands)

Program	2016 Actual		2017 Actual		2018 Annualized CR		Inc. or Dec.		2019 President's Budget	
	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs
Discretionary Obligations:										
Facilities.....	\$59,979	307	\$59,546	292	\$56,746	292	-\$45,001	-151	\$11,745	141
Roads.....	144,907	977	141,508	966	137,904	966	-76,561	-350	61,343	616
Trails.....	56,860	583	55,500	559	54,267	559	-43,884	-288	10,383	271
Deferred Maintenance & Infrastructure Improvement...	3,137	1	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legacy Roads and Trails.....	24,157	77	25,191	75	35,786	75	-35,786	-75	-	-
Capital Improvement and Maintenance - Other a/.....	86,422	-	83,896	-	79,842	-	-57,604	-	22,238	-
Total Obligations.....	375,462	1,945	365,676	1,892	364,544	1,892	-258,836	-864	105,708	1,028
Bal. Available, EOY.....	11,912	-	2,420	-	12,248	-	-11,000	-	1,248	-
Total Available.....	387,373	1,945	368,096	1,892	376,792	1,892	-269,836	-864	106,956	1,028
Transfers In.....	-17,600		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers Out.....	14,997		20,660	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bal. Available, SOY.....	-13,547	-	-11,912	-	-2,420	-	-9,828	-	-12,248	-
Recoveries, Other (Net).....	-7,060	-	-12,830	-	-12,830	-	+12,830	-	-	-
Total Appropriation.....	364,164	1,945	364,014	1,892	361,542	1,892	-266,834	-864	94,708	1,028

Notes:

a/ Other includes cost pool spending

Justifications

Four Year Summary of Appropriations and Staff Years (Dollars in thousands)

Program	2016 Actual		2017 Actual		2018 Annualized CR		Inc. or Dec.		2019 President's Budget	
	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs
Capital Improvement & Maintenance										
Facilities	\$71,390	307	\$71,390	292	\$70,905	292	-\$59,743 (1)	-151	\$11,162	141
Roads	172,094	977	175,094	966	173,905	966	-102,424 (2)	-350	71,481	616
Trails	77,530	583	77,530	559	77,004	559	-64,939 (3)	-288	12,065	271
Deferred Maintenance and Infrastructure Improvement	3,150	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legacy Roads and Trails	40,000	77	40,000	75	39,728	75	-39,728 (4)	-75	-	-
Capital Improvement & Maintenance										
Total	364,164	1,945	364,014	1,892	361,542	1,892	-266,834	-864	94,708	1,028

Facilities

(1) A decrease of \$59,743,000 and 151 staff years (\$70,905,000 and 292 staff years in 2018).

The Facilities program funds the operation of recreational, research, and administrative facilities necessary to ensure the 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, 9,543 water/wastewater systems, almost 28,000 recreation sites, and more than 460 Forest Service-owned dams.
- Currently there is a \$1.15 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.

Base funding supports USDA's Strategic objectives to *Contribute to the Economic Health of Rural Communities through Use and Access Opportunities* and *Ensure Lands and Watersheds are Sustainable, Healthy, and Productive*. 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.

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. While providing safe and sustainable facilities, the program manages facilities efficiently and effectively.

Base funds will be used to support 141 staff years to maintain infrastructure and address sites with the highest risk to public safety, health, and environment.

The funding change is requested for the following items:

- a) A decrease of \$59,743,000 for the administration of facilities.

At this funding level, the Forest Service will address the highest priority health and safety issues and perform the highest priority maintenance. The agency will not pursue major facilities projects or reduce the deferred maintenance backlog, and some facilities may have access restricted due to unaddressed safety issues.

Roads

(2) A decrease of \$102,424,000 and 350 staff years (\$173,905,000 and 966 staff years in 2018).

Base funding for 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 to 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 for meeting the timber goal of 3.7 billion board feet.

Continuation of the program is critical because:

- The Forest Service road network includes over 370,000 miles of road and 6,200 bridges.
- Roads and bridges comprise over \$3 billion of the agency's \$5.5 billion deferred maintenance backlog.
- Access to National Forest System lands supports jobs and local economies dependent on the agency's restoration program outputs.

Base funding supports USDA's Strategic objectives to Contribute to the Economic Health of Rural Communities through Use and Access Opportunities and Ensure Lands and Watersheds are Sustainable, Healthy, and Productive. The Roads program is a key part of the agency's restoration work that also includes Forest Products, Hazardous Fuels, Vegetation and Watershed, and Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat. Together, these programs efficiently create healthy, resilient landscapes and communities that support key mission goals.

Base funds will be used to support 616 staff years to maintain the national forest and grasslands transportation system that complies with applicable regulations and codes for the benefit of all users.

The funding change is requested for the following items:

- a) A decrease of \$102,424,000 for operations and maintenance of existing roads and reconstruction of existing roads.

At this funding level, the agency will maintain priority passenger roads and priority high clearance roads to maximize safety, access, and efficiency. Some roads may have access restricted due to unaddressed safety or maintenance issues.

Trails

(3) A decrease of \$64,939,000 and 288 staff years (\$77,004,000 and 559 staff years in 2018).

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 system 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.

Base funding supports USDA's Strategic objectives to Contribute to the Economic Health of Rural Communities through Use and Access Opportunities and Ensure Lands and Watersheds are Sustainable, Healthy, and Productive. 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 lodging to restaurants.

Base funds will be used to support 271 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:

- a) A decrease of \$64,939,000 for the maintenance of the Forest Service's extensive trail system.

At the requested funding level, the agency will focus on maintaining priority trail facilities and a staff level to provide for public safety. The agency will reduce work to implement recommendations in the National Forest System Trail Stewardship Act of 2016 and the agency's 2017 National Trail Strategy. Some trails may have access restricted due to unaddressed safety or maintenance issues.

Legacy Roads and Trails

- (4) A decrease of \$39,728,000 and 75 staff years (\$39,728,000 and 75 staff years in 2018).

The Legacy Roads and Trails program decommissions, repairs, or upgrades deficient roads and trails to mitigate detrimental impacts to sensitive ecosystems and watersheds.

Elimination of the program is proposed because the agency can accomplish the work of Legacy Roads and Trails within the existing Roads and Trails programs.

Classification by Objects
(Dollars in thousands)

	2016	2017	2018	2019
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Annualized CR</u>	<u>President's Budget</u>
Personnel Compensation:				
11.0 Total personnel compensation.....	\$126,916	\$124,147	\$123,458	\$67,080
12.0 Personnel benefits.....	47,594	48,163	46,297	25,155
13.0 Benefits for former personnel.....	2,975	2,036	2,894	1,572
Total, personnel comp. and benefits.....	177,485	174,346	172,649	93,807
Other Objects:				
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons.....	6,941	4,775	4,789	297
22.0 Transportation of things.....	1,983	2,343	2,350	146
23.1 Rent payments to GSA.....	2,975	2,779	2,787	173
23.2 Rental payments to others.....	3,966	4,287	4,300	267
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges.....	6,941	6,261	6,279	389
24.0 Printing and reproduction.....	493	469	470	29
25.1 Advisory and assistance services.....	143	43	43	3
25.2 Other Services.....	84,279	82,418	82,661	5,127
25.3 Purchases of goods and services.....	51,560	45,840	45,975	2,851
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities.....	5,949	3,540	3,550	220
25.5 Research and development contracts.....	992	37	37	2
25.6 Medical care.....	26	18	18	1
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment.....	1,983	4,086	4,098	254
26.0 Supplies and materials.....	7,932	9,161	9,188	570
31.0 Equipment.....	3,966	4,429	4,442	275
32.0 Land and Structures.....	2,975	5,708	5,725	355
41.0 Grants.....	14,873	15,078	15,125	938
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities.....	0	58	58	4
Total , Other Objects.....	197,977	191,330	191,895	11,901
99.9 Total, new obligations.....	375,462	365,676	364,544	105,708
DHS Building Security Payments (included in 25.3).....	\$48	\$45	\$43	\$43
Position Data:				
Average Salary (dollars), ES positions.....	\$173,583	\$176,858	\$180,219	\$180,219
Average Salary (dollars), GS positions.....	\$61,776	\$65,406	\$66,649	\$66,649
Average Grade, GS positions.....	9.2	9.2	9.3	9.3

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 157,348 miles of trails; 371,581 miles of roads; 27,849 recreation facilities; 39,826 buildings, fire and aviation infrastructure; 13,006 road and trail bridges; 4,779 drinking water systems; 4,764 wastewater systems; and 460 agency owned dams. The agency provides public access to national forests for enjoyment, recreation, and education, as well as facilities for forest research, and infrastructure for businesses and industries. The agency's priority is to provide safe and healthy environments that comply with applicable regulations and codes for the benefit of all users. The following programs within the Forest Service support, manage, and expand infrastructure.

Facilities

Current Activities:

The Facilities program funds the operation of recreational, research, and administrative facilities necessary to ensure the productive and sustainable use of 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. The program also funds significant infrastructure for fire suppression, including fire and aircraft operations and maintenance facilities, bases and runways, fire cache warehouses, and fire lookouts. Facilities managed by the agency include administrative offices, dams, warehouses, bunkhouses, housing, fleet management, and maintenance buildings. Specific areas being addressed currently include:

- Implementing the National Asset Management Strategy. This strategy will include: (1) a rolling five-year capital investment plan, (2) a national asset priority index, and (3) upgrades to facilities data management processes to improve data quality, sustainability, and accuracy.
- Dam Safety. The agency is improving oversight and compliance of Forest Service owned dams according to the Federal Guidelines for Dam Safety. This program will prioritize the methodology of risk assessment according to the guidelines, which is based on reducing risks to the public and agency liability.

Selected Example of Recent Progress:

Safety management for agency-owned communication towers: The Forest Service negotiated an interagency agreement with the Federal Aviation Administration to perform structural safety inspections for all communications towers within the next five years. The agreement will greatly 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. The expectation is that all agency communications assets will be in compliance by 2022.

Increasing community safety around Spirit Lake: The Forest Service spent approximately \$2.3 million in FY 2017 to address the safety of downstream communities along the Toutle, Cowlitz, and Columbia Rivers in Washington State; worked in coordination with Federal, State, and local agencies; and prepared Interim Risk Reduction Measures for the Spirit Lake outlet. The agency completed a hydrologic study and channel debris mitigation design with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, while continuing to fund a National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine study to identify resilient and sustainable long-term outflow options for continued public safety.

Increasing community safety around dams: The Forest Service removed Elderberry and Ice Plant dams from the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest in Nevada. This restored watershed function, eliminated approximately \$145,000 in deferred maintenance costs, reduced annual operating expenses, and mitigated high-risk hazards to public safety.

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. Specific focus areas currently include:

- Comprehensive bridge construction and inspection programs to improve bridge quality. This ensures public safety, adequate access, and resource protection.
- Development of a multi-year maintenance and capital improvement strategy, including multi-year road and bridge program project lists. This will efficiently leverage many funding sources to improve the overall condition of Forest Service transportation assets.
- Maintaining the quality of our roads. This provides safe access to recreation, restoration, timber harvest, and other areas while protecting water quality and natural resources.

Selected Example of Recent Progress:

Bridge safety and management: We have completed about 2,500 Bridge Load Ratings (determining safe load capacity) in the past few years on Forest Service bridges. This helps us better manage our restoration and construction activities, and provides the information needed for authorizing overloaded vehicles to use bridges. We are prioritizing evaluating those 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. The program's priorities include creating a national bridge inspection template, and devising national training for our bridge inspection engineers.

Partner collaboration: The agency signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) reaffirming the continued collaboration between the two agencies to leverage funding from the Fixing America's Surface Transportation (FAST) Act. This funding is for Federal roads and bridges that provide access to high-use recreation sites and economic generators. 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.

Recreation and resource management: The program has focused on restoring watersheds and enhancing forest resilience by modifying culverts (areas where roads cross over streams). By constructing properly sized culverts, we improve passage for aquatic species and increase roads' resilience to flooding. The completed projects improved roadway safety and provided clean water for people and wildlife. The agency continues to implement the Travel Management Rule and decommission unneeded roads.

Trails

Current Activities:

The Trails program manages the largest system of trails in the country. Trails ensure productive and sustainable use of National Forest System lands by local communities and millions of hikers, hunters, anglers, and other visitors annually. Forest Service is the lead agency responsible for trail-wide coordination and administration of six National Scenic and Historic Trails. Specific focus areas currently include:

- Enhancing and sustaining the trail system by improving the operation, maintenance, capital improvement, and management needs of 158,769 miles of trail and 13,340 trail bridges.
- Enhancing the trail system maximizes and supports outdoor recreation and tourism. This program supports 143,000 jobs and provides access to 84 million people to enjoy National Forest System trails annually.
- Implementation of the National Strategy for a Sustainable Trail System. This strategy seeks to increase collaborative stewardship, volunteers, and community stakeholders to grow and maintain a trail system that is both well designed and well maintained. This strategy will continue to serve American citizens by connecting them to public lands.

Selected Example of Recent Progress:

National strategy for a sustainable trail system: The Forest Service's first ever national trail strategy, completed in fiscal year 2017, establishes the vision for a sustainable trail system achieved through collaborative stewardship with a wide array of public interests, including volunteers, trails groups, Tribes, and local businesses. The strategy outlines 26 strategic actions to move the agency forward during the next decade. The strategy directs the Forest Service to leverage agency investments with partner resources. The Forest Service is launching a 10-Year Sustainable Trail System Challenge in conjunction with the 50th anniversary of the National Trail System Act in 2018. This challenge will guide and track the achievement of trail strategy implementation and outcomes.

National Forest System trail stewardship grant program: Launched in FY 2017 with \$250,000 in agency seed funding, this new grant program resulted in over 2,000 miles of trail maintenance, and a leveraged four-fold return on investment of over \$440,000 in partner cash matches, and \$750,000 in in-kind matching contributions of labor, materials, and equipment. The Forest Service established this grant program to align with the National Forest System Trail Stewardship Act of 2016, and the agency's National Trail Strategy.

Program Evaluations:

In FY 2017, the U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) reviewed and determined that the agency had addressed three of the four recommendations identified by GAO in its 2013 report "Forest Service Trails: Long- and Short-Term Improvements Could Reduce Maintenance Backlog and Enhance System Sustainability" (GAO-13-618⁸). Recommendations addressed include: 1) analyzing trails program needs versus available resources and developing options to address the gap between needs and resources; 2) improving guidance and increasing training on sustainable trail designs, including reevaluating trails for long-term sustainability; and 3) improving policies and procedures related to the trail maintenance backlog. Closure of these recommendations by GAO was the result of a substantial, focused effort by the Forest Service over the past four years. The agency continues its efforts to address the fourth recommendation regarding improving the management of volunteers.

Legacy Roads and Trails

Current Activities:

The Legacy Roads and Trails Program (LRT) was authorized and funded by Congress in 2008 to direct work towards urgently needed road decommissioning, road and trail repair and maintenance, and removal of fish passage barriers. The program emphasizes areas 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 water sources. LRT funds may also fund storm damage recovery efforts, including fixing damage to timber haul roads, in support of Forest Service priorities. Specific focus areas being addressed currently include:

- Forest restoration efforts, which help fill a significant need to decommission roadways, restore areas damaged by fires and hurricanes, and improve sensitive aquatic ecosystems.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress:

Trout Creek, Mendocino National Forest: Legacy Roads and Trails funding was used to fix two undersized culverts at a Forest Service road stream crossing. These culverts had rusted out and failed, blocking aquatic species passage, threatening to increase downstream water pollution, and risking erosion and potential roadway collapse. Legacy Roads and Trails funds enabled the Forest Service to remove the failed culverts and replace them with a larger, open-bottom arch. The resulting stream crossing allows greater floodwater and debris flows, protects the road, and accommodates aquatic species passage.

Decommissioning roads, Clearwater National Forest: This project, involving \$212,000 from the Nez Perce Indian Tribe and the North Central Idaho Resource Advisory Committee, leveraged \$50,000 in Legacy Roads and Trails funds to decommission approximately 33 miles of unneeded roads and improve resource quality. The project restored much of the original road grade, improved the stability of the stream to resist flooding, and restored native

⁸ The GAO report, recommendations and completion status are posted at: <https://www.gao.gov/products/GAO-13-618>

vegetation. A wide range of other partners were involved, including Idaho Transportation Department, Bonneville Power administration, Idaho Office of Species Conservation, Columbia River Intertribal Fish Commission, National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, National Forest Foundation, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and Trout Unlimited.

Primary Authorities

Title of the Act or Program	Summary of Authority	Expiration date (if applicable)	Programs Affected	Public Law Citation	USC Reference
Department of Agriculture Grants and Powers Act of 1965	Authorizes the erection of buildings and other structures on non-federal land, with long-term lease and right-to-remove, and authorizes the use of appropriations for expenses necessary to acquire long-term lease. Provides authority for long-term leases on non-federal land and building structures on non-federal land, if a long-term lease on the land is obtained.		ALL	P.L. 110-246; P.L. 89-106	7 U.S.C. 450i; 7 U.S.C. 2250a
Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944	Authorizes the erection, alteration, and repair of buildings and other improvements on Federal land that are necessary to conduct authorized work, provided provision is made in applicable appropriations.		CIM	P.L. 78-425	7 U.S.C. 2250
Federal Highway Act	Establishes the Federal Highway Trust Fund managed by the Department of Transportation. Federal highway construction, maintenance, and other projects defined in the Act are financed from the Federal Highway Trust Fund. The Department of Transportation transfers these monies to the Forest Service for highway projects pertinent to National Forest System lands.		CIM	P.L. 85-767	23 U.S.C. 120, 125, 205
Forest Service Facility Realignment and Enhancement Act (FSFREA)	Provided authority to convey unneeded administrative sites and retain the proceeds for building maintenance, rehabilitation, and construction.	09/30/2016	NFS	P.L. 109-54; P.L. 111-8; P.L. 112-74	16 U.S.C. 580d note
National Forest Roads and Trails Act of 1964	This Act authorizes the acquisition, construction, and maintenance of National Forest System roads and trails. Also authorizes the construction of roads using cooperative financing from other agencies.		CIM	P.L. 88-657	16 U.S.C. 532-538
National Trails System Act of 1968	Sections 7 and 10 authorize the acquisition, exchange, and donation of land for the		CIM	P.L. 90-543	16 U.S.C. 1241-1251

Title of the Act or Program	Summary of Authority	Expiration date (if applicable)	Programs Affected	Public Law Citation	USC Reference
	National Trails System and for development, management, and volunteer assistance on the system.				
Service First	The Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture, subject to annual review of Congress, may establish pilot programs involving the land management agencies referred to in this section to conduct projects, planning, permitting, leasing, contracting and other activities, either jointly or on behalf of one another.		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

Land Acquisition

Appropriations Language and Explanation of Changes

- 1 [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
2 Land and Water Conservation Fund and to remain available until expended.]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.

The first change proposes elimination of funding for the Land Acquisition program.

The second change proposes cancellation of unobligated balances.

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, [\$944,000]~~\$700,000~~, to be derived from forest receipts.

No language changes are proposed.

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 [until expended]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).

No language changes are proposed.

Lead-Off Tabular Statement Current Law

Budget Estimate, 2019	\$850,000
2018 Annualized Continuing Resolution	<u>55,204,000</u>
Change in Appropriation	<u>-54,354,000</u>

Project Statements
Adjusted Appropriation Detail and Staff Years (SYs)
(Dollars in thousands)

Program	2016 Actual		2017 Actual		2018 Annualized CR		Inc. or Dec.		2019 President's Budget	
	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs
Discretionary Appropriations:										
Land Acquisition.....	\$79,616	52	\$29,377	60	\$54,045	60	-\$71,045	-60	-\$17,000	-
Acquisition of Land for National Forests Special Acts.....	950	-	950	-	944	-	-244	-	700	-
Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges.....	-	-	-	-	215	-	-65	-	150	-
Total Adjusted Approp.....	80,566	52	30,327	60	55,204	60	-71,354	-60	-16,150	-
Rescissions, Transfers, and Seq. (Net).....	-16,181	-	25,038	-	-	-	+17,000	-	17,000	-
Total Appropriation.....	64,385	52	55,365	60	55,204	60	-54,354	-60	850	-
Transfers In:										
Fire Transfer Repayment.....	16,181	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.....	16,181	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers Out:										
Fire Transfer.....	-	-	-25,038	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.....	-	-	-25,038	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rescission a/.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-17,000	-	-17,000	-
Bal. Available, SOY.....	4,058	-	33,924	-	21,186	-	+2,204	-	23,390	-
Recoveries, Other (Net).....	910	-	6,304	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Available.....	85,535	52	70,555	60	76,390	60	-69,150	-60	7,240	-
Lapsing Balances.....	-26	-	-373	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bal. Available, EOY.....	-33,924	-	-21,186	-	-23,390	-	+17,000	-	-6,390	-
Total Obligations.....	51,585	52	49,369	60	53,000	60	-52,150	-60	850	-

a/ Rescission in FY 2019 is a proposed cancellation

Obligations Detail and Staff Years (SYs)
(Dollars in thousands)

Program	2016 Actual		2017 Actual		2018 Annualized CR		Inc. or Dec.		2019 President's Budget	
	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs
Discretionary Obligations:										
Land Acquisition.....	\$51,263	52	\$48,519	60	\$52,056	60	-\$52,056	-60	-	-
Acquisition of Land for National Forests Special Acts.....	317	-	850	-	944	-	-244	-	\$700	-
Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges.....	5	-	-	-	-	-	+150	-	150	-
Total Obligations.....	51,585	52	49,369	60	53,000	60	-\$52,150	-60	850	-
Lapsing Balances.....	26	-	373	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bal. Available, EOY.....	33,924	-	21,186	-	23,390	-	-17,000	-	6,390	-
Total Available.....	85,535	52	70,555	60	76,390	60	-69,150	-60	7,240	-
Transfers In.....	-16,181	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers Out.....	-	-	25,038	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rescission a/.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	+17,000	-	17,000	-
Bal. Available, SOY.....	-4,058	-	-33,924	-	-21,186	-	-2,204	-	-23,390	-
Recoveries, Other (Net).....	-910	-	-6,304	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Appropriation.....	64,385	52	55,365	60	55,204	60	-\$54,354	-60	850	-

a/ Rescission in FY 2019 is a proposed cancellation

Justifications

Four Year Summary of Appropriations and Staff Years (Dollars in thousands)

Program	2016 Actual		2017 Actual		2018 Annualized CR		Inc. or Dec.		2019 President's Budget	
	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs
Land Acquisition	\$63,435	52	\$54,415	60	\$54,045	60	-\$54,045 (1)	-60	-	-
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests Special Acts	950	-	950	-	944	-	-244 (2)	-	\$700	-
Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges	216	-	216	-	215	-	-65 (3)	-	150	-
Land Acquisition Total	64,601	52	55,581	60	55,204	60	-\$4,354	-60	850	-

Land Acquisition

(1) A decrease of \$54,045,000 and 60 staff years (\$54,045,000 and 60 staff years in 2018).

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.

Elimination of the program is proposed because the Forest Service will focus on the maintenance of existing National Forest System lands in FY 2019, which currently comprise about 30 percent of the Federal estate.

Acquisition of Lands for National Forests Special Acts

(2) A decrease of \$244,000 and 0 staff years (\$944,000 and 0 staff years in 2018).

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.

Continuation of the program is critical because:

- Soil conservation enhances the agency's mission to provide safe drinking water to communities in rural and urban areas.

Base funding supports USDA's Strategic objective to *Contribute to the Economic Health of Rural Communities through Use and Access Opportunities*. Reducing fragmented lands within the National Forest System helps the Forest Service reduce management costs; effectively address fire suppression, insect, and disease challenges; and preserve historic and legal access to lands. The cost of protecting watersheds, minimizing soil erosion, and rehabilitating forests varies depending on the location of the land, the baseline condition of the forest's health, and other factors.

Base funds will be used to acquire land to protect watersheds, minimize soil erosion, and rehabilitate national forests.

The funding change is requested for the following items:

- a) A decrease of \$244,000 for land acquisition for national forest special acts.

This funding level will slightly decrease support for acquiring lands to protect watersheds, minimize soil erosion, and rehabilitate specified national forests in Nevada, Utah, California, and Arkansas.

Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges

(3) A decrease of \$65,000 and 0 staff years (\$215,000 and 0 staff years in 2018).

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.

Continuation of the program is critical because:

- By centralizing units of land, the Forest Service can effectively promote the long-term health and sustainability of the Nation's forests and grasslands.
- Connecting fragmented landscapes increases the public's access to national forests and enhances recreational opportunities while also protecting important wildlife habitat.

Base funding supports USDA's Strategic objective to *Contribute to the Economic Health of Rural Communities through Use and Access Opportunities*. Funding will continue to provide 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.

Base funds will be used to acquire land to ensure national forests and private working lands are conserved, restored, and more resilient for the benefit of the Nation and the environment.

The funding change is requested for the following items:

- a) A decrease of \$65,000 for land adjustments.

The Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges program will slightly decrease 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.

Classification by Objects
(Dollars in thousands)

	2016	2017	2018	2019
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Annualized CR</u>	<u>President's Budget</u>
Personnel Compensation:				
11.0 Total personnel compensation.....	\$3,285	\$4,655	\$3,790	0
12.0 Personnel benefits.....	821	1,701	947	0
13.0 Benefits for former personnel.....	1	1	1	0
Total, personnel comp. and benefits.....	4,107	6,357	4,738	0
Other Objects:				
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons.....	134	133	149	\$3
22.0 Transportation of things.....	37	112	126	2
23.1 Rent payments to GSA.....	86	63	71	1
23.2 Rental payments to others.....	69	105	118	2
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges.....	150	113	127	2
24.0 Printing and reproduction.....	3	5	6	0
25.1 Advisory and assistance services.....	0	3	3	0
25.2 Other Services.....	2,464	588	660	12
25.3 Purchases of goods and services.....	16,427	504	566	10
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities.....	5	5	6	0
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment.....	10	24	27	0
26.0 Supplies and materials.....	77	61	68	1
31.0 Equipment.....	51	45	50	1
32.0 Land and Structures.....	27,926	41,235	46,267	816
41.0 Grants.....	39	16	18	0
Total , Other Objects.....	47,478	43,012	48,262	850
99.9 Total, new obligations.....	51,585	49,369	53,000	850
DHS Building Security Payments (included in 25.3).....	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1
Position Data:				
Average Salary (dollars), ES positions.....	\$175,803	\$179,652	\$183,065	\$183,065
Average Salary (dollars), GS positions.....	\$84,913	\$84,060	\$85,657	\$85,657
Average Grade, GS positions.....	11.5	11.6	11.7	11.7

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 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. Land and Water Conservation Fund appropriations also support land exchanges by funding cash equalization payments and needed staff. Specific areas being addressed currently include:

- Acquisitions completed in 2017 supported new and improved recreational access for a wide array of outdoor activities in 21 States (11 eastern States and 10 western States) with an average acreage of 533 acres.
- In 2017, the Forest Service completed nine land exchanges and provided cash equalization funding for the NorthMet land exchange, a legislated land exchange in Minnesota.

Selected Example of Recent Progress:

Holland Ranch acquisition, Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest: Montana: In 2017, the Forest Service acquired the final phase of the Holland Ranch inholding parcel on the Beaverhead Deerlodge National Forest in Montana. This 320-acre acquisition was a priority because it contains a quarter mile of the Nez Perce National Historic and Scenic Trail and will protect open public access in this area that is immensely popular for fishing and elk hunting. The Beaverhead County Commissioners and Governor Bullock supported this acquisition due to the high level of recreational demand. They also recognized that public management of this property is important to local agriculture, as the tract contains a direct trail route to move livestock to Federal allotments in other locales. Private residential development of this parcel would have forced cattle producers to more costly alternatives for moving livestock. By acquiring the parcel, the Forest Service ensures ranchers can continue to use this livestock trail.

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. Specific area being addressed currently include:

- 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:

Preserving watersheds on the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest: The Malan Basin is an example of a tract that provides large-scale benefits by ensuring both watershed and public access benefits. The agency allocated funds for this tract in FY 2017. This land is part of the municipal watershed for Ogden, Utah. Protecting this watershed is a shared priority of the Forest Service and the City of Ogden, as it preserves both the watershed lands and public access to trails on those lands. The agency has received a letter of support from the Mayor of Ogden for this acquisition. The most popular trail -Waterfall Canyon- has an estimated annual visitation of 250,000 people. By acquiring the land, the Forest Service will help manage the trails to reduce adverse impacts to the watershed.

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 the National Forest System lands with States, county, or municipal governments, public school authorities, or other non-Federal parties. Specific areas being addressed currently include:

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 also enhances restoration and protects watersheds, especially in the wildland-urban interface- areas where residential developments are intermingled with undeveloped forests. Wildfire can cause economic and ecological losses and can pose threats to people, property, and communities.

Selected Example of Recent Progress:

Conserving public lands adjacent to Gila National Forest: In New Mexico, the agency recently acquired 273 acres using these funds. This acquisition will eliminate potential negative impacts associated with residential development within national forest boundaries (for example, when private homes are in the forest, it is more difficult to ensure public safety, and more costly to fight wildfires). The acquisition will also increase public access to the national forest and protect important wildlife habitat while enhancing recreational opportunities.

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

Appropriations Language and Explanation of Changes

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 [until expended]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.

No language changes are proposed.

Gifts, Donations and Bequests for Forest and Rangeland Research

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

No language changes are proposed.

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), [\$2,483,000]\$1,850,000, to remain available [until expended]through September 30, 2022.

No language changes are proposed.

Lead-Off Tabular Statement Current Law

Budget Estimate, 2019	\$3,595,000
2018 Annualized Continuing Resolution.....	<u>4,832,000</u>
Change in Appropriation	<u>-1,237,000</u>

Project Statements
Adjusted Appropriation Detail and Staff Years (SYs)
(Dollars in thousands)

Program	2016 Actual		2017 Actual		2018 Annualized CR		Inc. or Dec.		2019 President's Budget	
	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs
Discretionary Appropriations:										
Range Betterment Fund a/.....	\$3,273	6	\$4,243	6	\$2,304	6	-\$604	-1	\$1,700	5
Gifts, Donations, & Bequest for Forest & Rangeland Research a/.....	-	-	10	-	45	-	-	-	45	-
Management of National Forest Lands for Subsistence Uses	2,500	12	2,500	13	2,483	13	-633	-2	1,850	11
Total Adjusted Approp.....	5,773	18	6,753	19	4,832	19	-1,237	-3	3,595	16
Total Appropriation.....	5,773	18	6,753	19	4,832	19	-1,237	-3	3,595	16
Bal. Available, SOY.....	1,123	-	1,469	-	2,252	-	-	-	2,252	-
Recoveries, Other (Net).....	117	-	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Available.....	7,013	18	8,285	19	7,084	19	-	-	5,847	16
Bal. Available, EOY.....	-1,469	-	-2,252	-	-2,252	-	-	-	-2,252	-
Total Obligations.....	5,544	18	6,033	19	4,832	19	-1,237	-3	3,595	16

a/ FY 2016 and FY 2017 actual appropriations are determined by collections, so they do not match enacted levels in appropriations bill which are estimates

Obligations Detail and Staff Years (SYs)
(Dollars in thousands)

Program	2016 Actual		2017 Actual		2018 Annualized CR		Inc. or Dec.		2019 President's Budget	
	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs	Amount		Amount	SYs
Discretionary Obligations:										
Range Betterment Fund.....	\$3,029	6	\$3,435	6	2,304	6	-\$604	-1	\$1,700	5
Gifts, Donations, & Bequest for Forest & Rangeland Research	-	-	-	-	45	-	-	-	45	-
Management of National Forest Lands for Subsistence Uses	2,515	12	2,598	13	2,483	13	-633	-2	1,850	11
Total Obligations.....	5,544	18	6,033	19	4,832	19	-1,237	-3	3,595	16
Bal. Available, EOY.....	1,469	-	2,252	-	2,252	-	-	-	2,252	-
Total Available.....	7,013	18	8,285	19	7,084	19	-1,237	-3	5,847	16
Bal. Available, SOY.....	-1,123	-	-1,469	-	-2,252	-	-	-	-2,252	-
Recoveries, Other (Net).....	-117	-	-63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Appropriation.....	5,773	18	6,753	19	4,832	19	-1,237	-3	3,595	16

Justifications

Four Year Summary of Appropriations and Staff Years (Dollars in thousands)

Program	2016 Actual		2017 Actual		2018 Annualized CR		Inc. or Dec.		2019 President's Budget	
	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs
Range Betterment Fund	\$2,320	6	\$2,320	6	\$2,304	6	-\$604 (1)	-1	\$1,700	5
Gifts, Donations, & Bequest for Forest & Rangeland Research	45	-	45	-	45	-	-	-	45	-
Management of National Forest Lands for Subsistence Uses	2,500	12	2,500	13	2,483	13	-633 (2)	-2	1,850	11
Other Appropriations Total	4,865	18	4,865	19	4,832	19	-1,237	-3	3,595	16

Range Betterment Fund

(1) A decrease of \$604,000 and 1 staff year (\$2,304,000 and 6 staff years in 2018).

Base funding for 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.

Continuation of the program is critical because:

- In rural areas, grazing activities contribute over 14,000 jobs and \$706 million to the Nation's economy each year.

Base funding supports USDA's Strategic objectives to Contribute to the Economic Health of Rural Communities through Use and Access Opportunities and Ensure Lands and Watersheds are Sustainable, Healthy, and Productive. This program supports the economic activities associated with the Grazing Management program and complements the work done with appropriated funds, but at a limited scale commensurate with the funding available from grazing receipts.

Base funds will be used to support five staff years to construct and improve structures vital to grazing activities..

The funding change is requested for the following items:

- a) A decrease of \$604,000 for the construction and improvement of grazing structures.

The Forest Service will continue to prioritize the use of available funds to construct and improve structures, such as fencing, to manage the movement of animals and enhance rangeland health.

Gifts, Donations, and Bequest for Forest & Rangeland Research

(2) The funding level is maintained (\$45,000 and 0 staff years in 2018).

This special account serves for acceptance of gifts, donations, and bequests for deposit that are used to establish or operate any forest and rangeland research facility.

Continuation of the program is critical because:

- Gifts or donations received from outside sources, such as individuals and businesses, can be used to establish or operate a research facility.

This request supports USDA's Strategic Objective to *Ensure Lands and Watersheds are Sustainable, Healthy, and Productive*. The Forest Service will continue to receive donations from individuals and businesses for research work units and other sub-units to further their research and development programs.

The funds are used to purchase supplies and equipment, and for travel to training and seminars.

Management of National Forest Lands for Subsistence Use

(3) A decrease of \$633,000 and 2 staff years (\$2,483,000 and 13 staff years in 2018).

Base funds for the program will provide rural Alaskan residents a subsistence priority to harvest fish and wildlife on Federal lands over sport and commercial uses.

Continuation of the program is critical because:

- The Subsistence program provides vital employment in remote rural areas, keeps fish and wildlife harvests sustainable, enforces regulations, and educates subsistence users.

Base funding supports USDA's Strategic objectives to Contribute to the Economic Health of Rural Communities through Use and Access Opportunities and Ensure Lands and Watersheds are Sustainable, Healthy, and Productive.

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. Program staff consult with Tribes and Native Corporations on the subsistence program, monitor fisheries, and directly contract with Tribal governments to support this work.

Base funding will be used to support 11 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:

- a) A decrease of \$633,000 for analyzing and implementing special actions to address immediate conservation and subsistence use issues.

At this funding level, the Forest Service will slightly decrease its ability to complete regular-cycle management analyses to determine current population and appropriate harvest levels for fish and wildlife species, and to determine appropriate management actions to provide for subsistence uses on the national forests in Alaska.

Classification by Objects
(Dollars in thousands)

	2016	2017	2018	2019
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Annualized CR</u>	<u>President's Budget</u>
Personnel Compensation:				
11.0 Total personnel compensation.....	\$852	\$1,326	\$1,326	\$1,117
12.0 Personnel benefits.....	852	519	519	437
13.0 Benefits for former personnel.....	3	1	1	1
Total, personnel comp. and benefits.....	1,707	1,846	1,846	1,555
Other Objects:				
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons.....	255	95	68	46
22.0 Transportation of things.....	7	8	6	4
23.1 Rent payments to GSA.....	57	1	1	0
23.2 Rental payments to others.....	57	0	0	0
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges.....	107	16	11	8
24.0 Printing and reproduction.....	7	3	2	1
25.2 Other Services.....	852	1,512	1,078	737
25.3 Purchases of goods and services.....	609	178	127	87
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities.....	3	0	0	0
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment.....	7	8	6	4
26.0 Supplies and materials.....	1,703	1,904	1,358	928
31.0 Equipment.....	133	160	114	78
32.0 Land and Structures.....	2	14	10	7
41.0 Grants.....	38	288	205	140
Total , Other Objects.....	3,837	4,187	2,986	2,040
99.9 Total, new obligations.....	5,544	6,033	4,832	3,595
DHS Building Security Payments (included in 25.3).....	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Position Data:				
Average Salary (dollars), ES positions.....	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Average Salary (dollars), GS positions.....	\$65,333	\$68,734	\$70,040	\$70,040
Average Grade, GS positions.....	9.2	9.5	9.6	9.6

Status of Programs

Other Appropriations has three major programs, including 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. Specific focus areas currently include:

- 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 Example of Recent Progress:

Rangeland vegetation improvement efforts in FY 2017: The work accomplished with the Range Betterment Fund is important to maintain rangeland health, water quality, and soil health. Non-structural rangeland improvement activities, such as removing noxious weeds and invasive plants and controlling brush, reduce fire risk on rangelands by limiting plant densities and/or by changing species composition. In FY 2017, we conducted over 90,000 acres of rangeland vegetation improvement work, and treated over 1,000 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 continue 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 a subsistence priority to harvest fish and wildlife over sport and commercial uses on Federal lands. The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) (16 U.S.C. 3101) provides this authority. 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. Specific focus areas currently include:

- 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.
- 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 Example of Recent Progress:

Strengthening collaboration with Tribes: The Forest Service continues to expand tribal 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.

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	
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 Forest System lands in the 16 Western States for rangeland rehabilitation, protection, and improvements.		NFS	P.L. 95-514	43 U.S.C. 1901
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	

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Wildland Fire Management

Appropriations Language and Explanation of Changes (Including transfers of funds)

- 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, [and for State and volunteer fire assistance, [\$2,314,793,000]~~\$2,504,986,000~~, to remain available [until expended]~~through September 30, 2022~~: *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 of the funds provided, \$17,600,000 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.), \$69,400,000 is for State fire assistance, and \$11,600,000 is for volunteer fire assistance under section 10 of the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 2106): *Provided further*, That amounts in this paragraph may be transferred to the "Forest and Rangeland Research" account to fund forest and rangeland research:] *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 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:] *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: *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.
- For wildfire suppression operations, \$1,519,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That contingent upon enactment of the Wildfire Disaster Funding Authority Act, which amends section 251 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (BBEDCA) to provide an adjustment to the discretionary spending limits for Wildfire Operations, such amount is additional new budget authority specified for purposes of section 251(b)(2)(E) of BBEDCA: *Provided further*, That, contingent upon enactment of the Wildfire Disaster Funding Authority Act, amounts are provided under the heading "Wildland Fire Management" to the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior for wildfire suppression operations to meet the terms of section 251(b)(2)(E)(ii)(I)(aa) of BBEDCA: *Provided further*, That amounts appropriated under this heading may be transferred to and merged with the "Wildland Fire Management" accounts in the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture for wildfire suppression operations pursuant to the conditions and requirements in sections 1(c), (d), and (e) of the Wildfire Disaster Funding Authority Act: *Provided further*, That the President may delegate administration, management, and execution of this account to an officer or Department within the Executive Branch.

The first change removes language for programs moved to State and Private Forestry.

The second change removes language regarding research activities (moved to Forest and Rangeland Research) and State and Volunteer Fire Assistance (moved to State and Private Forestry as National and Rural Fire Capacity).

The third change removes language regarding activities conducted under the Community Forest Restoration Act.

The fourth change cancels \$65 million made available in title III of division F of Public Law 113-235 to purchase a next generation large airtanker.

The fifth change is a cap adjustment Budget request in a new account, the Wildfire Suppression Operations Fund, at the end of Federal Funds section of the Other Independent Agencies chapter.

Lead-Off Tabular Statement
Current Law

Budget Estimate, 2019	\$2,504,986,000
2018 Annualized Continuing Resolution.....	<u>2,314,793,000</u>
Change in Appropriation	<u>190,193,000</u>

Project Statements
Adjusted Appropriation Detail and Staff Years (SYs)
(Dollars in thousands)

Program	2016 Actual		2017 Actual		2018 Annualized CR		Inc. or Dec.		2019 President's Budget	
	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs
Discretionary Appropriations:										
Preparedness.....	\$813,510	7,170	\$1,067,620	6,936	\$1,075,268	6,936	+\$199,352	+94	\$1,274,620	7,030
Suppression.....	1,602,577	3,100	2,169,341	3,752	1,239,525	3,752	-74,159	-712	1,165,366	3,040
Hazardous Fuels /a.....	299,884	1,815	366,000	1,884	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Fire Capacity /b.....	81,308	56	78,000	57	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural Fire Capacity /c.....	13,032	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wildland Fire Management - Other d/.....	418,408	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Adjusted Approp.....	3,228,719	12,141	3,695,961	12,629	2,314,793	10,688	+125,193	-618	2,439,986	10,070
Rescissions, Transfers, and Seq. (Net).....	-142,390	107	-862,546	107	-	-	65,000	-	65,000	-
Total Appropriation.....	3,086,329	12,248	2,833,415	12,736	2,314,793	10,688	190,193	-618	2,504,986	10,070
Transfers In:										
FLAME.....	675,165	-	489,835	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FLAME - From DOI.....	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fire Transfer.....	-	-	381,506	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fire Transfer Repayment.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Department of Interior.....	122	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.....	675,287	-	921,341	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers Out:										
National Forest System - IRR.....	-24,000	-	-24,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fire Transfer.....	-479,039	-	-15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Fire Plan e/.....	-19,795	-99	-19,795	-107	-	-	-	-	-	-
Joint Fire Science.....	-6,914	-8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Department of Interior.....	-3,148	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.....	-532,897	-107	-58,795	-107	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustment for Expenditure Transfer from Trust Fund f/.....	-	-	140,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rescission g/.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-65,000	-	-65,000	-
Bal. Available, SOY.....	120,570	-	118,775	-	164,202	-	-	-	164,202	-
Recoveries, Other (Net).....	238,563	-	192,673	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Available.....	3,587,852	12,141	4,147,409	12,629	2,478,995	10,688	+125,193	-618	2,604,188	10,070
Bal. Available, EOY.....	-118,775	-	-164,202	-	-164,202	-	-	-	-164,202	-
Total Obligations.....	3,469,077	12,141	3,983,207	12,629	2,314,793	10,688	125,193	-618	2,439,986	10,070

Notes:

- 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 FY 2016 cost pool authority; FY 2017 and forward cost pools remain in programs in Wildland Fire Management.
- e/ National Fire Plan shifted to Research and Development in FY 2019; FY 2018 shifted for comparability
- f/ FY 2017 Adjustment for Expenditure Transfer From Trust fund is for fire transfer from Knutson-Vandenberg Trust Fund
- g/ Rescission in FY 2019 is a proposed cancellation

Obligations Detail and Staff Years (SYs)
(Dollars in thousands)

Program	2016 Actual		2017 Actual		2018 Annualized CR		Inc. or Dec.		2019 President's Budget	
	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs
Discretionary Obligations:										
Preparedness.....	\$842,046	7,170	\$1,094,984	6,936	1,075,268	6,936	+\$199,352	+94	\$1,274,620	7,030
Suppression.....	1,875,606	3,100	2,410,165	3,752	1,239,525	3,752	-74,159	-712	1,165,366	3,040
Hazardous Fuels /a.....	322,534	1,815	377,625	1,884	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Fire Capacity /b.....	77,987	56	83,715	57	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural Fire Capacity /c.....	13,007	-	15,246	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wildland Fire Management - Other d/.....	337,896	-	1,472	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Obligations.....	3,469,077	12,141	3,983,207	12,629	2,314,793	10,688	+125,193	-618	2,439,986	10,070
Bal. Available, EOY.....	118,775		164,202		164,202		-	-	164,202	
Total Available.....	3,587,852	12,141	4,147,409	12,629	2,478,995	10,688	+125,193	-618	2,604,188	10,070
Transfers In.....	-675,287	-	-921,341	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers Out e/.....	532,897	107	58,795	107	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustment for Expenditure Transfer from Trust Fund f/.....	-	-	-140,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rescission g/.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	+65,000	-	65,000	-
Bal. Available, SOY.....	-120,570	-	-118,775	-	-164,202	-	-	-	-164,202	-
Recoveries, Other (Net).....	-238,563	-	-192,673	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Appropriation.....	3,086,329	12,248	2,833,415	12,736	2,314,793	10,688	190,193	-618	2,504,986	10,070

Notes:

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 FY 2016 cost pool authority; FY 2017 and forward cost pools remain in programs in Wildland Fire Management.

e/ National Fire Plan shifted to Research and Development in FY 2019; FY 2018 shifted for comparability

f/ FY 2017 Adjustment for Expenditure Transfer From Trust fund is for fire transfer from Knutson-Vandenberg Trust Fund

g/ Rescission in FY 2019 is a proposed cancellation

Justifications

Four Year Summary of Appropriations and Staff Years (Dollars in thousands)

(Dollars in thousands)										2019 President's	
Program	2016 Actual		2017 Actual		2018 Annualized CR		Inc. or Dec.		Budget		
	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs	
Preparedness	\$1,082,620	7,170	\$1,082,620	6,936	\$1,075,268	6,936	+\$264,352	(1)	+94	\$1,339,620	7,030
Suppression	811,000	3,100	1,248,000	3,752	1,239,525	3,752	-74,159	(2)	-712	1,165,366	3,040
Research and Development	19,795	99	19,795	107	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Joint Fire Science Program	6,914	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hazardous Fuels	375,000	1,815	390,000	1,884	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Fire Capacity	78,000	56	78,000	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural Fire Capacity	13,000	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wildland Fire Management Total	2,386,329	12,248	2,833,415	12,736	2,314,793	10,688	190,193	-618	2,504,986	10,070	

Preparedness

(1) An increase of \$264,352,000 and 94 staff years (\$1,075,268,000 and 6,936 staff years in 2018).

The Preparedness program is essential to reducing the costs associated with wildfires. The program ensures that fire management assets, such as large airtankers, helicopters, hot shot crews, and smokejumpers, are available to initial attack response operations on National Forest System, and other Federal, State, Tribal, and private lands.

Continuation of the program is critical because:

- The Forest Service has strong capacity and internationally recognized expertise in managing and suppressing wildland fire, and a robust network of Federal, Tribal, State, and local partners.
- The Forest Service provides the majority of aviation assets for wildland firefighting efforts on National Forest System lands, and other Federal, State, and local jurisdictions.

This request supports USDA's Strategic Goal of ensuring the productive and sustainable use of National Forest System lands, and supports USDA's Strategic Objective to *Mitigate Wildfire Risk*. The Forest Service fire budget supports robust, coordinated, and multi-jurisdictional response to all wildland fire incidents in the Nation.

Funds will be used to support 7,030 staff years, as well as internal and external training and education; development and advancement of firefighting technology; organizational learning; and modernization of the agency's aviation fleet.

The funding change is requested for the following items:

- a) An increase of \$264,352,000 in preparedness program management.

This funding increase is tied to the shift in funds from Suppression Operations to Preparedness for firefighter base 8 salary hours that was implemented in FY 2018. This increase is in comparison to FY 2017 numbers (2018 Annualized CR), and thus is showing the base 8 shift for FY 2019.

Suppression Operations

(2) A decrease of \$74,159,000 and 712 staff years (\$1,239,525 and 3,752 staff years in 2018).

The Suppression Operations program is the primary funding source for extended attack and large fire support. It protects our forests and watersheds from the impacts of uncharacteristic 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, our Suppression Operations program maintains our strong emergency response 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.

Continuation of the program is critical because:

- Each year, more than 70,000 wildfires burn about 7 million acres of Federal, Tribal, State, and private land and more than 3,500 structures.
- The Suppression Operations program allows the Forest Service to maintain a strong emergency response role working with other Federal agencies, State, Tribal, and local government partners to protect life and property in fire suppression response.

This request supports USDA's Strategic Goal of ensuring the productive and sustainable use of the National Forest System lands, and supports USDA's Strategic Objective to *Mitigate Wildfire Risk*. Catastrophic wildland fires threaten not only public safety and human life, but also incur private property losses, damage to utility reliability, damage to recreation facilities, and loss of timber resources. The agency employs thousands of fire management professionals and researchers with extensive experience in managing and suppressing wildland fire. The Forest Service is the recognized leader in wildland fire management and incident command, providing training and support to State and local partners and international entities in managing wildland fire.

Funds will be used to support 3,040 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:

- a) A decrease of \$74,159,000 in fire suppression operations.

Funds will be used to support the cost and complexity of response operations that are reflected in the rolling ten-year average. This decrease is due to the movement of funds into Preparedness for the agency's base 8 salary adjustments, requiring the 10-year average for Suppression Operations to be rebaselined. Despite the reduction from the base 8 shift, the decision to fully fund the 10-year rolling average minimized the overall impact to total Suppression funding.

Forest Service Suppression Obligations FY 2008–FY 2017¹

(Dollars in thousands)

Fiscal Year	Net Nominal Suppression Obligations	Adjusted Obligations	Rolling 10-year Average
2008	\$1,101,083	\$1,170,838	
2009	523,383	591,994	
2010	412,323	464,977	
2011	873,442	970,328	
2012	1,243,740	1,352,392	
2013	1,140,116	1,213,849	
2014	964,339	1,011,802	
2015	1,443,369	1,492,743	
2016	1,347,136	1,373,816	
2017	2,010,920	2,010,920	
			\$1,165,386

¹The 10-year average was rebaselined in FY 2018 to account for the shift in "base 8" salary hours from Suppression Operations to Preparedness. Base 8 is a short-hand term used to describe the first eight hours per day worked by a firefighter. Based on this

change and adherence to established business rules, actual obligations for 2008–2017 have been adjusted and the base 8 expenditures from those years were removed from the 10-year average suppression expenditure calculation.

Wildfire Suppression Operations Fund

From 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. In 2019, the Budget proposes to discontinue funding requests in the FLAME account. The Budget proposed to fund the full ten-year suppression average in the Wildland Fire Management account. The FLAME account will be closed out when the current balance is drawn down. The Budget also proposes to amend the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act to establish a separate annual cap adjustment for wildfire suppression operations, similar to how unanticipated funding needs for other natural disasters are addressed. This cap adjustment will help ensure that adequate resources are available to the Departments of Agriculture and the Interior to fight wildland fires, protect communities, and safeguard human life during the most severe wildland fire seasons. The cap adjustment Budget request is in a new account, the Wildfire Suppression Operations Fund, at the end of Federal Funds section of the Other Independent Agencies chapter.

In addition, the Administration believes that meaningful forest management reforms to strengthen our ability to restore the Nation's forests and improve their resilience to destructive wildfires should be a part of any permanent solution.

Classification by Objects
(Dollars in thousands)

	2016	2017	2018	2019
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Annualized CR</u>	<u>President's Budget</u>
Personnel Compensation:				
11.0 Total personnel compensation.....	\$962,962	\$1,062,772	\$847,717	\$798,701
12.0 Personnel benefits.....	323,987	350,601	285,213	268,722
13.0 Benefits for former personnel.....	33,999	29,376	29,930	28,199
Total, personnel comp. and benefits.....	1,320,948	1,442,749	1,162,860	1,095,622
Other Objects:				
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons.....	91,996	98,278	44,563	52,007
22.0 Transportation of things.....	12,999	19,313	8,757	10,220
23.1 Rent payments to GSA.....	14,999	16,514	7,488	8,739
23.2 Rental payments to others.....	31,999	35,412	16,057	18,739
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges.....	45,998	45,750	20,745	24,210
24.0 Printing and reproduction.....	1,000	898	407	475
25.1 Advisory and assistance services.....	6,000	6,684	3,031	3,537
25.2 Other Services.....	1,010,962	1,516,815	687,776	802,671
25.3 Purchases of goods and services.....	171,993	230,236	104,397	121,837
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities.....	1,000	1,535	696	812
25.5 Research and development contracts.....	1,000	251	114	133
25.6 Medical care.....	213	264	120	140
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment.....	6,000	7,652	3,470	4,049
26.0 Supplies and materials.....	123,995	138,500	62,801	73,292
31.0 Equipment.....	19,999	27,876	12,640	14,751
32.0 Land and Structures.....	1,000	293	133	155
41.0 Grants.....	605,976	393,280	178,327	208,117
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities.....	1,000	907	411	480
Total , Other Objects.....	2,148,129	2,540,458	1,151,933	1,344,364
99.9 Total, new obligations.....	3,469,077	3,983,207	2,314,793	2,439,986
DHS Building Security Payments (included in 25.3).....	\$246	\$257	\$246	\$246
Position Data:				
Average Salary (dollars), ES positions.....	\$175,383	\$177,227	\$180,595	\$180,595
Average Salary (dollars), GS positions.....	\$48,156	\$53,397	\$54,412	\$54,412
Average Grade, GS positions.....	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.7

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 costs of fire management activities continue to consume an ever-increasing portion of the Forest Service’s appropriated budget, which is debilitating to the agency’s successful implementation of active land management, recreation, restoration, planning, and other mission-critical activities. The demand for effective wildland fire management grows more critical as the length of fire season grows to be almost year-round, the wildland-urban interface continues to expand, and fuel loads are at very high levels. These factors create an increased probability of catastrophically large fires that risk life and property. The high cost of suppression also often creates a need for “fire transfers” – borrowing funds from non-fire programs to cover the cost of suppression – which creates a substantial loss in momentum for critical land management programs that ultimately exacerbate the complexity and intensity of fire suppression operations in future years.

In FY 2018, the Forest Service changed agency policy to charge all base 8 hours of pay for firefighters to Preparedness funding, which is consistent with the business rule for these costs at the Department of the Interior (DOI). Base 8 refers to the first eight hours per day worked by a firefighter (a firefighter is a person that charges more than 50 percent of their base time per year to Preparedness and Suppression Operations accounts). This change ensures that all firefighter base time costs are tracked on an annual basis. This approach will improve accountability and transparency at both the national and regional levels. To account for the increased costs in Preparedness, the corresponding funding was shifted from the Suppression program. Prior year suppression costs were rebaselined to reflect the base 8 transition which resulted in a decrease of the rolling ten-year average. The overall amount required for both Suppression Operations and Preparedness did not decrease but is now aligned differently in support of base 8 realignment.

Funding from both Suppression and Preparedness for research has resulted in well over 200 scientific publications since 2009. These research publications have centered on several key topic areas like new physical fire spread modeling, the development of enhanced risk-based planning tools for fuels management and fire response planning, and large fire suppression effectiveness. Specific research efforts from this collaboration that have had a major influence on fire management efforts include: (1) *Spatial risk assessment framework* – this planning framework has been applied throughout National Forest System lands at a variety of scales from project-level planning, land and resource management planning at the individual national forests, regional resource prioritization, and national scale assessments; (2) *Large Air Tankers (LATs) utilization* – research has examined characteristics of recent historical use of LATs with a focus on initial attack, large fire support usage trends, general conditions of effectiveness and safety, and better understanding retardant effectiveness and opportunities for enhanced field-based decision support tools and performance measurement; (3) *Large fire suppression effectiveness* – research into the effectiveness of individual suppression assets and identification of locations on the landscape where suppression actions are likely to be safe and effective.

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 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President’s Budget
Firefighters	\$419	\$419	\$594
Firefighting Equipment and Support	245	237	261
Aviation Contracts/Support	153	153	139
Agency Cost Pools	266	266	346
Total Preparedness¹	\$1,083	\$1,075	\$1,340

Suppression Operations²	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget
Firefighters	\$526	\$360	\$344
Fire Suppression Operations and Logistics	904	441	405
Aviation Operations	80	100	100
Interagency (DOI) and State Fire Support	271	213	271
Burned Area Emergency Response	13	25	25
Agency Cost Pools	101	101	20
Total Suppression Operations³	\$1,895⁴	\$1,240	\$1,165

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.

²Does not include FLAME funding in FY 2018 Annualized CR.

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 2017 was \$2.4 billion. After appropriated funds for suppression were exhausted, the agency transferred \$526.5 million from discretionary and mandatory accounts to cover suppression costs.

Resource Summary FY 2017 to FY 2019
(Aviation fleet and personnel)

Resource	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget
Engines ¹	900	900	900
Heavy Equipment – Dozers, Tractor Plow Units, Tenders	210	210	210
Helicopters			
Type 1 ²	34	28	28
Type 2 ³	33	34	34
Type 3 ⁴	46	46	46
Airtankers			
Legacy Airtankers ⁵	4	0	0
Next Generation Airtankers ⁵	16	13	Up to 18
U.S. Coast Guard aircraft converted airtankers HC-130H	1	1	0
Scoopers	2	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 contracts.

Preparedness

Current Activities:

Annually, there are more than 7,000 fires on National Forest System lands and 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 in FY 2017

The Preparedness program ensures that fire management assets, such as large airtankers, helicopters, hot shot crews, and smokejumpers, are able to 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.

Specific areas being addressed in order to inform organizational structure and operational effectiveness include:

- Moving towards the standard module configuration of ground-based firefighting resources. Standard module configuration for number of people, pay grade, and skill level per 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.
- 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 on 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 likelihood of large fire occurrences.

Selected Example of Recent Progress:

Fully funding firefighter base time in Preparedness: The shifting of all firefighter base 8 costs into Preparedness has resulted in greater transparency within the program and a better understanding of the full cost of maintaining sufficient firefighting capacity to respond to the Nation's needs. The agency is committed to leveraging every Preparedness dollar to create a resilient, responsive, and cost efficient firefighting organization that can provide the national response capacity required, while also becoming more agile and responsive to changing fire season conditions.

Cost savings efforts: The agency has pursued, and continues to pursue, cost savings solutions across the Preparedness program in an attempt to streamline operations and become a more efficient and agile organization. Efforts undertaken include reviewing procurement procedures jointly with DOI to reduce duplication of effort, exploring partnership opportunities with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to leverage existing capability and reduce Forest Service reliance on surveillance planes, and creating key performance indicators to evaluate operational and cost effectiveness of asset use and decision making.

Aviation fleet size management: As part of a more standard structure for planning and budgeting and in an effort to ensure funds are spent most effectively, significant shifts have occurred with regards to the number of aviation assets that are on both exclusive use contract and agency-owned since 2017. In 2017, six large fire support helicopters were removed from exclusive use contracts and placed on call-when-needed contracts. Starting in FY 2018, both exclusive use water scoopers were switched to call-when-needed contracts. Neither of these actions reduce the overall capability of the Forest Service to respond to wildfires; rather they ensure a more financially viable model for the maintenance and acquisition of aircraft. FY 2018 is also the last year the agency will support the HC-130H program that was authorized within the 2014 National Defense Authorization Act. The agency will seek the support of the appropriate Congressional committees to terminate the agency-owned HC-130H program in 2019. The agency has determined that the HC-130H program is no longer necessary since private industry is capable of fulfilling the agency's required large airtanker needs.

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, our Suppression Operations program maintains our 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 longer fire seasons, 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 our 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 annual fire season continues to increase in length and intensity. FY 2017 was the most expensive fire season to date, complicated by early activity in the southeast and extended periods of 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 6,604 fires on the National Forest System.

The agency continues to focus on the following 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 has started applying analytical systems to our decisional framework to answer questions related to how fire suppression resources are currently allocated, which suppression resources are actually effective, and study whether practices currently employed by incident managers are efficient.
- The 2017 fire season saw over 8,500,000 acres burned in wildland fires, with over 2,300,000 of those acres occurring on National Forest System lands, the most since 2012. Due to the late fire seasons in the Pacific Northwest and northern Rockies, the BAER program will be supporting rehabilitation efforts in those regions during the first part of FY 2018.
- The agency continually strives to improve its transparency and accountability in 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. 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.

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 2017, the agency undertook an initiative to more reliably protect responders and the public, sustain communities, and conserve the land. This effort, referred to as the "Life Work" initiative, is an agency priority and places 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.

BAER emergency stabilization activities: In FY 2017, 73 fires across seven Forest Service regions resulted in landscape level disturbances in need of immediate rehabilitation activities to prevent further degradation. A total of \$17.2 million was spent in FY 2017 on actions to stabilize the soil and structural integrity of sites that were severely burned as a result of wildfires, including the seeding of over 8,580 acres, mulching of 8,345 acres, storm proofing of 509 miles of roads, and stabilization of 20 cultural resources sites.

Program Evaluations:

The Congressional Research Service (CRS) report published on October 5, 2017, titled “Wildfire Suppression Spending: Background, Issues, and Legislation in the 115th Congress” discusses the increasing cost of fire suppression activities across the Federal government, and suggests that these increases may be having a detrimental impact on other agency programs. The report discusses the creation of a wildfire disaster cap to address large fire events, an approach supported by the Administration. A previous version of this report titled “Wildfire Spending: Background, Issues, and Legislation in the 114th Congress” was published in June 2015.

Another CRS report titled “Wildfire Management Funding: Background, Issues, and FY2018 Appropriations”, published October 31, 2017, noted that the rising cost of fire suppression activities may require a tradeoff analysis to determine if fire suppression funding should compete with other agency program funding or whether investing more funding into hazardous fuels reduction may help reduce wildfire costs in the future. The Wildland Fire Investment Portfolio System (WFIPS) is intended to inform this tradeoff analysis by modeling the impacts of additional investments in hazardous fuels treatments and how those investments impact the likelihood of a large fire event.

The Office of Inspector General (OIG) issued a July 2017 “Audit of Forest Services’ Next Generation and Legacy Airtanker Contract Awards” in-progress report, which identified several issues in 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 placed 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 are in compliance with the Federal Acquisition Regulation, 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.

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 Government Accountability Office (GAO) is in the process of reviewing how Federal agencies might better collaborate with non-Federal stakeholders to reduce wildfire risk to communities. The GAO identified in their May 2017 report to Congress titled “Wildland Fire Risk Reduction: Multiple Factors Affect Federal-Nonfederal Collaboration, but Action Could be Taken to Better Measure Progress” several factors that have situationally enhanced or hindered collaboration. The factors identified include Federal authorities, agency initiatives, joint community-level planning, and others. The GAO found that the 2014 National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy (Cohesive Strategy) was helpful in improving collaboration because it emphasizes the importance of coordination across multiple agencies and includes comprehensive fire management goals. The GAO has recommended that the Forest Service and DOI work with the Wildland Fire Leadership Council (WFLC), the interagency body charged with implementing the Cohesive Strategy, to develop measures to assess progress towards achieving the goals outlined in the Cohesive Strategy. The Forest Service agrees with this recommendation and continues to work with WFLC and other entities to reduce the risk of wildland fire on all lands.

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		WFM	P.L. 108-317	16 U.S.C. 6701-6707

Title of Act or Program	Summary of Authority	Expiration Date (if applicable)	Programs Affected	Public Law Citation	U.S.C. Reference
	reestablished. Authorizes \$15 million annually.				
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.

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Permanent Appropriations

Lead-Off Tabular Statement
Current Law

Budget Estimate, 2019.....	\$299,275,000
2018 Annualized Continuing Resolution.....	<u>296,285,000</u>
Change in Appropriation	<u>2,990,000</u>

Project Statements
Adjusted Appropriation Detail and Staff Years (SYs)
(Dollars in thousands)

Program	2016 Actual		2017 Actual		2018 Annualized CR		Inc. or Dec.		2019 President's Budget	
	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs
Mandatory Appropriations:										
Brush Disposal	\$45,378	67	-\$16,789	113	\$8,042	113	-\$42	-	\$8,000	113
Hardwood Technology Transfer & Applied Research..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Timber Salvage Sales	99,263	218	-1,700	368	36,612	368	-612	-	36,000	368
Timber Sales Pipeline Restoration	20,695	32	5,221	61	5,498	61	+2	-	5,500	61
Forest Botanical Products	3,118	18	1,515	19	1,505	19	-5	-	1,500	19
Stewardship Contracting	21,675	-	14,699	-	13,076	-	+3,924	-	17,000	-
Recreation Fees, Forest Service	114,622	566	68,906	698	99,936	698	-356	-	99,580	698
Timber Purchaser Election Road Construction	23,000	-	-27,724	-	2,006	-	-6	-	2,000	-
Operation & Maintenance of Forest Service Quarters...	15,225	29	9,179	26	10,000	26	-	-	10,000	26
Roads and Trails for States	-	-	-	-	17,000	-	-	-	17,000	-
Land Between the Lakes Management	4,655	11	5,460	13	5,460	13	-	-	5,460	13
Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie Rental Fees	3,755	-	340	1	340	1	-	-	340	1
Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie Restoration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quinalt Special Management Area	-	-	7	-	7	-	-	-	7	-
Restoration of Forest Lands and Improvements	173,600	154	-142,716	159	12,885	159	-1,885	-	11,000	159
Commercial Filming & Still Photography Land Use Fee Retention a/	3,123	6	708	8	713	8	-3	-	710	8
Organizational Camps Program a/	687	6	705	7	712	7	-2	-	710	7
Cost Recovery (Land Uses)	8,936	41	7,397	52	4,522	52	+378	-	4,900	52
Licensee Program Smokey Bear	99	-	286	-	286	-	-	-	286	-
Licensee Program Woodsy Owl	7	-	33	-	33	-	-	-	33	-
Forest Service Go Green Program (Conservation)	34	-	99	-	99	-	-	-	99	-
Conveyance of Administrative Sites	25,752	3	2,224	2	981	2	+19	-	1,000	2
Site-Specific Lands Act	3,268	1	1,693	1	1,056	1	-56	-	1,000	1
Payments to States Funds	359,590	42	67,591	62	72,058	62	+5,092	-	77,150	62
Valles Caldera	-302	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Adjusted Appropriation	926,178	1,194	-2,866	1,590	292,827	1,590	+6,448	-	299,275	1,590
Rescissions, Transfers, and Seq. (Net)	-359,091	-	310,753	-	3,458	-	-3,458	-	-	-
Total Appropriation	567,087	1,194	307,887	1,590	296,285	1,590	2,990	-	299,275	1,590
Transfers In:										
Fire Transfer Repayment	361,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NRDA from DOI	1,666	-	1,391	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PASS distribution (National Park Service)	430	-	243	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	363,796	-	1,634	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers Out:										
Bureau of Land Management	-56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Valles Caldera	-302	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fire Transfer	-	-	-304,586	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-359	-	-304,586	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustment for Change in Uncollected Payments	43	-	-93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sequestration	-4,347	-	-7,801	-	-3,458	-	+3,458	-	-	-
Bal. Available, SOY	366,122	-	779,369	-	406,279	-	-101,290	-	304,989	-
Recoveries, Other (Net)	4,559	-	5,450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Available	1,296,902	1,194	781,860	1,590	699,106	1,590	-94,842	-	604,264	1,590
Bal. Available, EOY	-779,369	-	-406,279	-	-304,989	-	+73,742	-	-231,247	-
Total Obligations	517,533	1,194	375,581	1,590	394,117	1,590	-21,100	-	373,017	1,590

Note:

a/ FY 2016 cost pool allocation updated for Organization Camps and Commercial Filming programs to correct error.

Obligations Detail and Staff Years (SYs)
(Dollars in thousands)

Program	2016 Actual		2017 Actual		2018 Annualized CR		Inc. or Dec.		2019 President's Budget	
	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs
Mandatory Obligations:										
Brush Disposal a/.....	\$11,683	67	\$21,455	113	\$21,000	113	-	-	\$21,000	113
Hardwood Technology Transfer & Applied Research..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Timber Salvage Sales a/.....	26,727	218	53,614	368	58,000	368	-	-	58,000	368
Timber Sales Pipeline Restoration.....	6,115	32	15,952	61	15,400	61	-\$3,500	-	11,900	61
Forest Botanical Products.....	1,602	18	1,694	19	1,500	19	-	-	1,500	19
Stewardship Contracting.....	12,511	-	12,902	-	13,000	-	-	-	13,000	-
Recreation Fees, Forest Service.....	70,408	566	93,027	698	88,760	698	+4,000	-	92,760	698
Timber Purchaser Election Road Construction.....	532	-	208	-	200	-	-	-	200	-
Operation & Maintenance of Forest Service Quarters...	5,127	29	7,768	26	8,000	26	-	-	8,000	26
Roads and Trails for States.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land Between the Lakes Management.....	4,254	11	4,441	13	4,400	13	-	-	4,400	13
Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie Rental Fees.....	760	-	847	1	790	1	-	-	790	1
Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie Restoration.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quinalt Special Management Area.....	2	-	1	-	7	-	-	-	7	-
Restoration of Forest Lands and Improvements.....	67,275	154	57,025	159	58,000	159	-	-	58,000	159
Commercial Filming & Still Photography Land Use Fee Retention.....	517	6	714	8	715	8	-	-	715	8
Organizational Camps Program.....	1,000	6	410	7	400	7	-	-	400	7
Cost Recovery (Land Uses).....	5,122	41	5,859	52	5,845	52	-	-	5,845	52
Licensee Program Smokey Bear.....	61	-	124	-	300	-	-	-	300	-
Licensee Program Woodsy Owl.....	-	-	-	-	35	-	-	-	35	-
Forest Service Go Green Program (Conservation).....	19	-	14	-	15	-	-	-	15	-
Conveyance of Administrative Sites.....	11,308	3	4,193	2	7,000	2	-	-	7,000	2
Site-Specific Lands Act.....	376	1	64	1	1,000	1	-	-	1,000	1
Payments to States Funds.....	292,122	42	95,269	62	109,750	62	-21,600	-	88,150	62
Valles Caldera.....	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Obligations.....	517,533	1,194	375,581	1,590	394,117	1,590	-21,100	-	373,017	1,590
Bal. Available, EOY.....	779,369	-	406,279	-	304,989	-	-73,742	-	231,247	-
Total Available.....	1,296,902	1,194	781,860	1,590	699,106	1,590	-94,842	-	604,264	1,590
Transfers In.....	-363,796	-	-1,634	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers Out.....	359	-	304,586	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustment for Change in Uncollected Payments.....	-43	-	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sequestration.....	4,347	-	7,801	-	3,458	-	-3,458	-	-	-
Bal. Available, SOY.....	-366,122	-	-779,369	-	-406,279	-	+101,290	-	-304,989	-
Recoveries, Other (Net).....	-4,559	-	-5,450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Appropriation.....	567,087	1,194	307,887	1,590	296,285	1,590	+2,990	-	299,275	1,590

Note:

a/ FY 2016 Salvage and Brush disposal obligations updated to correct cost pool reporting error.

Status of Programs

Brush Disposal

Program Overview:

This program provides for the disposal of unmerchantable 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 allowing it to decay. Slash can also be subjected to broadcast burning or collected into piles and burned during non-hazardous weather conditions.

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:

Salvage sales permit the timely removal of fire-damaged, weather-damaged, 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 the provision of engineering support. These revenues are deposited into the Timber Salvage Sale fund and are available to immediately respond to timber salvage opportunities.

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 too 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 the outdoor experience.

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.

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 as an offset against the costs to accomplish ecological restoration services, which may include thinning tree stands and removing brush. If the offset value of the timber/forest products exceeds the value of the restoration treatments, those receipts are retained and deposited in the Stewardship Contracting fund and are available until expended for other authorized stewardship projects. If the value of the restoration treatments exceeds the value of the timber/forest products, contractor payments are made from receipts in the fund.

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). 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.

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.

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, Continuing Appropriations Act, 2018 and Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Requirements Act, 2017.

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 road work and administer the contract. The Purchaser Election Vegetative Treatment funds support the following activities to improve forest health: vegetative treatments in timber stands at high risk of fire due to insect, disease, or drought; road work in support of vegetative treatments to support forest health objectives; and 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.

Operation and Maintenance of Forest Service Quarters

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.

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, 2012 (P.L. 112-74). This Act directed “That funds becoming available in FY 2012 under the Act of March 4, 1913, (16 U.S.C. 501) shall be transferred to the General Fund of the Treasury and shall not be available for transfer or obligation for any other purpose unless the funds are appropriated.”

Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014 (P.L. 113-76). This Act directed “That funds becoming available in FY 2014 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.

Authorities:

Land Between the Lakes Protection Act of 1998 (16 U.S.C. 460III-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.

Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie Rental Fees

Program Overview:

The Illinois Land Conservation Act of 1995 established the Midewin 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. These funds provide for maintenance of native plant communities and grassland bird habitat at the MNTP.

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

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. The distribution must be used for roads and schools.

Authorities:

The Act of November 8, 1988 (P.L. 100-638) (102 Stat. 3327). This Act established the Quinault Special Management Area 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 and Improvements

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 and Still Photography Land Use Fee Retention

Program Overview:

Fees retained by the Forest Service in this fund are used to manage and respond to film/photo use requests 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 Camps Program

Program Overview:

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

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 Uses)

Program Overview:

Cost Recovery Lands Major Projects are all recreation and non-recreation land uses that require more than 50 hours of agency time to process or monitor. Uses involving construction/reconstruction are deemed to be Major Categories for which the agency collects all appropriate administrative costs. Cost Recovery Lands Minor Projects are, all non-recreation land uses not subject to exemption or waiver that require 50 hours or less of agency time to process or monitor. These projects 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 in regard to 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 in 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:

(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 promoted 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 also accomplish clean-up activities they otherwise might not be able to accomplish.

In FY 2018, we anticipate our Go Green program will continue to grow given increasing awareness through our Sustainable Operations peer learning series.

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 the purpose of 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 Sites

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.

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, 2016.

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. As of this writing FSFREA has not been extended past FY 2016.

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 Acts

Program Overview:

This program enables the collection of receipts from the sale of National Forest System land 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.

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

Status of Programs

National Forest Fund Payments to States Available, Title I & III

Current Activities:

The National Forest Fund Payment to States Available is an account where all receipts that were projected to be used for Title I and Title III payments under Secure Rural Schools Act (SRS Act) Payments for States were deposited. These funds, combined with a Payments to States U.S. Treasury transfer, were the source of payments to States under the SRS Act. Without Congressional reauthorization of the SRS Act, the Forest Service reverts to making payments to States under the Act of May 23, 1908, commonly called 25 percent payments, beginning with 2016 payments made in 2017 (the program has a one-year lag in timing of payments).

Twenty-five Percent Payment

Current Activities:

Without Congressional reauthorization of the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self Determination Act (SRS Act), the Forest Service reverts to making payments to States under the 1908 Act, commonly called 25 percent payments, beginning with 2016 payments made in 2017 (the program has a one-year lag in timing of payments). The Forest Service processed a 2016 payment to each State in March of 2017. The 1908 Act payments distributed in 2017 totaled \$54.2 million, and the Act directs that States shall use these payments for schools and roads.

Payments to Minnesota Counties

Current Activities:

This authority derives from the Thye-Blatnick 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 and permanent residents were prohibited after 1974. Additionally, in-lieu-of-tax payments were authorized to Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Counties for Federal wilderness land from any national forest receipts not otherwise appropriated. At the close of each fiscal year, the State of Minnesota is paid three-fourths of 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 post-sequestration reduction payment of for 2016 over \$5.7 million was transmitted to the State of Minnesota in March of 2017 (the program has a one-year lag in timing of payments).

Payments to Counties, Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act

Current Activities:

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 and roads. A post-sequestration reduction payment for 2016 of over \$13.6 million was transmitted to eligible States in April of 2017 (the program has a one-year lag in timing of payments).

Secure Payments for States (SRS), Title II

Current Activities:

The Secure Rural Schools (SRS) and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 500) originally authorized through FY 2006 as P.L. 106-393, provided choices to counties to either receive a guaranteed level of annual payments for roads and schools and other authorized purposes, as well as funding for specific resource improvement projects on the national forest where the county is located, or to receive payments under the Act of May 23, 1908. This Act has not been reauthorized and as required by law the Forest Service reverts to making payments to States under the Act of May 23, 1908, beginning with the 2017 payment year. The deadline for the Secretary to obligate the Title II funds is September 30, 2018.

Projects to benefit federal lands: Title II unobligated funds were 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 were used for projects such as active forest management, road maintenance, trail maintenance, invasive weed control, restoration of wildlife habitat, streams and watersheds, as well as opportunities to promote youth and volunteer engagement in our national forests and grasslands.

SRS 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 initially that of Resource Advisory Committees (RACs) nationwide, 52 of the 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. The number of RACs with quorums did improve throughout 2017, but the process of achieving quorums remained a challenge.

In response to these findings the agency notes that the RAC member appointment process is in part a USDA-directed process that is beyond the authority of Forest Service to streamline, but Forest Service will take steps to work with USDA 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; if SRS is reauthorized.

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Trust Funds

Lead-Off Tabular Statement Current Law

Budget Estimate, 2019	\$106,000,000
2018 Annualized Continuing Resolution	<u>115,000,000</u>
Change in Appropriation	<u>-9,000,0000</u>

Project Statements Adjusted Appropriation Detail and Staff Years (SYs) (Dollars in thousands)

Program	2016 Actual		2017 Actual		2018 Annualized CR		Inc. or Dec.		2019 President's Budget	
	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs
Mandatory Appropriations:										
Cooperative Work - Knutson-Vandenberg	\$210,522	367	\$73,115	543	\$61,803	543	-\$8,803	-	\$53,000	543
Cooperative Work - Other	84,187	216	37,163	210	24,383	210	-1,383	-	23,000	210
Reforestation Trust Fund	30,000	158	30,000	141	30,000	141	-	-	30,000	141
Land Between the Lakes Trust Fund	92	-	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Adjusted Approp.	324,801	741	140,370	894	116,186	894	-10,186	-	106,000	894
Rescissions, Transfers, and Seq. (Net)	-400	-	-4,413	-	-1,186	-	+1,186	-	-	-
Total Appropriation	324,401	741	135,957	894	115,000	894	-9,000	-	106,000	894
Adjustment for Change in Uncollected Payments a/	-2,386	-	-510	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sequestration	400	-	4,413	-	1,186	-	-1,186	-	-	-
Bal. Available, SOY	147,261	-	339,828	-	184,320	-	-46,914	-	137,406	-
Recoveries, Other (Net)	3,268	-	8,151	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Available	472,945	741	487,839	894	300,506	894	-57,100	-	243,406	894
Bal. Available, EOY	-339,828	-	-184,320	-	-137,406	-	+57,100	-	-80,306	-
Total Obligations	133,117	741	303,519	894	163,100	894	-	-	163,100	894

a/ FY 2016 updated to include adjustment for change in uncollected payments

Obligations Detail and Staff Years (SYs)
(Dollars in thousands)

Program	2016 Actual		2017 Actual		2018 Annualized CR		Inc. or Dec.		2019 President's Budget	
	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs
Mandatory Obligations:										
Cooperative Work - Knutson-Vandenberg.....	\$57,722	367	\$230,402	543	\$90,000	543	-	-	\$90,000	543
Cooperative Work - Other.....	43,744	216	42,507	210	43,000	210	-	-	43,000	210
Reforestation Trust Fund.....	31,569	158	30,487	141	30,000	141	-	-	30,000	141
Land Between the Lakes Trust Fund.....	82	-	123	-	100	-	-	-	100	-
Total Obligations.....	133,117	741	303,519	894	163,100	894	-	-	163,100	894
Bal. Available, EOY.....	339,828	-	184,320	-	137,406	-	-\$57,100	-	80,306	-
Total Available.....	472,945	741	487,839	894	300,506	894	-\$57,100	-	243,406	894
Adjustment for Change in Uncollected Payments.....	2,386	-	510	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sequestration.....	-400	-	-4,413	-	-1,186	-	+1,186	-	-	-
Bal. Available, SOY.....	-147,261	-	-339,828	-	-184,320	-	+46,914	-	-137,406	-
Recoveries, Other (Net).....	-3,268	-	-8,151	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Appropriation.....	324,401	741	135,957	894	115,000	894	-9,000	-	106,000	894

Status of Programs

Cooperative Work - Knutson-Vandenberg

Current Activities:

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.

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

Current Activities:

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.

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 Trust Fund

Current Activities:

The Land Between the Lakes (LBL) is an area in western Kentucky and Tennessee. The Land Between the Lakes Protection Act authorized this area 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.

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

Current Activities:

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 of site preparation. In addition, as part of the reforestation activity, various treatments are applied to improve initial seedling survival rates.

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.

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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	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget
Wood Innovations Program				
Geographically Target Wood Utilization	Hazardous Fuels	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Wood Innovation Grants	Hazardous Fuels	8,450	8,450	8,450
Other Market Development (Wood Products/Wood Energy)	Hazardous Fuels	550	5,550	5,550
Subtotal, Wood Innovation Program	Hazardous Fuels	10,000	15,000	15,000
Biomass Production	Forest Products	5,000	4,250	4,250
Bioenergy & Biobased Products Research	Research and Development	11,757	10,165	10,034
Wood Education and Resource Center (WERC)	Working Forest Lands ¹ , Urban Forestry, Forest Health, National Fire Capacity ² and Hazardous Fuels ³	960	960	960
Subtotal Biomass Production		17,717	15,375	15,244
Total		27,717	30,375	30,244

¹Previously Forest Stewardship Program.

²Previously State Fire Assistance.

³A 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 2019

The Forest Service's emphasis on innovative wood and fiber products and bioenergy encourages market development for under-utilized woody material, also referred to as biomass. The work planned for FY 2019 is structured around the Forest Service Wood Innovations Program and research to develop innovative new technologies to use woody biomass. The agency will continue to support and develop innovations in biomass utilization and practices that benefit forest management activities. The following describes the work to be accomplished.

Biomass Production

In FY 2019, the National Forest System will continue to provide material for biomass markets as a by-product of restoration work.

In FY 2017, the agency sold a similar level of biomass as in previous years, making around 2.1 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. Production and sales in several Forest Service regions went down due to market fluctuations; however, this was offset by an increase of 26 percent in Region 5 (California). The agency expects biomass

production in California to expand further in FY 2019 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, Forest Service Research and Development (R&D) and the USDA Farm Service Agency Biomass Crop Assistance Program to grow markets and infrastructure for biomass production and utilization across the country.

Bioenergy and Biobased Products Research

The agency will continue to provide increasingly accurate national and regional feedstock availability projections; models to assist biorefineries and forest products manufacturing facility site selection; sustainable management systems and feedstocks for biorefineries; logistics and decision support tools for forest operation and transport efficiency; integrated models of land use patterns and bioenergy markets; and life cycle analysis and assessment tools.

The agency has conducted research in the deconstruction of woody biomass; conversion technology to convert biomass to biofuels, chemicals, and renewable polymers; and in science and technology to incorporate biomass, chemicals, and renewable polymers into end products. Bio-based product research targets opportunities to open new high-tech markets for biomass in tall buildings, plastics, food, light-weight materials, electronics, oil drilling, and biomedical tools.

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 States, Tribes, businesses, local governments, and non-profits. 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 2019.

Through Wood Innovations, 22 States have established Statewide Wood Energy Teams and six States have also entered into cooperative agreements with the Forest Service to establish Statewide Wood Utilization Teams designed to expand traditional and innovative wood products. 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. 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 high-rise buildings are opening extensive new markets, which have the potential to produce significant benefits related to the reduction of 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 2017, Forest Service awarded over \$8.3 million in Wood Innovation Grants to stimulate widespread use of wood residues for renewable energy, wood products, and innovative commercial building materials to support the management of National Forest System lands and other lands with significant forest restoration needs, especially those with elevated hazardous fuels reduction needs. These Federal funds leveraged over \$18 million in partner investments.
- The WERC plays a critical role in helping forest-related businesses thrive. In FY 2017, WERC hosted numerous workshops or webinars primarily for industry, prepared or reviewed more than 30 wood energy feasibility studies for facility owners, and administered key portions of the national Wood Innovations funding program.
- In FY 2017, the agency produced 2.12 million green tons of biomass from National Forest System lands for use in bioenergy production.

In FY 2017, the Forest Service continued to help the USDA Farm Service Agency implement the Biomass Crop Assistance Program, which provides eligible farmers, ranchers, and foresters with an incentive to harvest forest and agricultural residues and deliver them to qualified energy facilities. The program provided transportation subsidies to loggers and energy facilities for the removal and delivery of biomass for energy generation. The delivery of these residues advanced restoration activities on National Forest System lands.

In FY 2017, Forest Service R&D partnered with the U.S. Endowment for Forestry and Communities, universities, and industry to develop innovative new products from cellulose nanomaterials. One application of cellulose nanocrystals is close to demonstration in a concrete bridge project in Yreka, California.

In FY 2017, the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) published an ISO standard on terms and definition for cellulose nanomaterials, which will ensure that materials, products, processes, and services are fit for their purpose. A Forest Service expert led the project to set this standard.

Forest Service R&D scientists are working to develop methods to design cross-laminated timber (CLT) buildings to six stories and beyond that will meet construction standards for stability during seismic events.

In its 'Waste-to-Wisdom' initiative, Forest Service R&D scientists are collaborating with 15 regional partners to assess the environmental viability of converting wood waste (i.e., post-harvest residues) into viable bioenergy products using two near-woods bioconversion technologies, briquetting (compaction of biomass waste), and torrefaction (thermal process used to produce solid biofuels from streams of woody biomass residues).

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

Between 2010 and 2016, 102 million trees died on Federal, State, Tribal, and private lands in California due to a severe multi-year drought coupled with dense forest conditions, high numbers of bark beetles, and a period of increasingly warm temperatures. An additional 27 million trees, mostly conifers, died throughout California since November 2016, bringing the total number of trees that have died due to drought and bark beetles to an historic 129 million on 8.9 million acres.

The central and southern Sierra Nevada have been the hardest hit, where 72 million of the 102 million dead trees are located; this includes Placer, El Dorado, Amador, Calaveras, Tuolumne, Mariposa, Madera, Fresno, Tulare, and Kern counties. Tree mortality is most severe in the southern Sierra Nevada, with up to 80 to 100 percent tree die-off in some of the ponderosa and sugar pine stands. On National Forest System lands, the highest levels of mortality have been on the Stanislaus, Sierra, and Sequoia National Forests; the Tahoe, Eldorado, and Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit have also been affected, but to a lesser extent.

The Forest Service has made tree mortality response a top priority to address removal of hazard trees and reduce risk to communities. The agency is an active participant in the California Governor's Tree Mortality Task Force.

Agency Priorities

The magnitude of tree mortality requires the agency to prioritize treatments. The Pacific Southwest Region 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 January 30, 2017, on the six central and southern Sierra Nevada National Forests

Cumulative MBF* Felled	243,250
Cumulative Acres Treated	55,200
Acres in Progress	91,300

*Million board feet

2. Hazard mitigation completed on values at risk:
 - 144 communities with Hazard Tree Mitigation
 - 1,375 acres of Fuel Breaks
 - 111 miles of Powerlines
 - 343 Recreation Sites
 - 842 miles of Road
 - 70 miles of Trail
3. Dead and dying trees can be processed at forest product or biomass power facilities. The agency is working with facility operators to identify biomass opportunities on National Forest System 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. To date, the Forest Service has 100,000 BDTs (40,000 MBF) of felled hazard trees that could be used for biomass. Decking and transportation costs from National Forest System lands that are further away from these facilities may be an issue to long-term viability beyond 2021.

Historic and Current Funding

1. Fiscal Year 2016 – The agency directed \$43 million to hazard tree mitigation to help protect people and critical infrastructure from hazardous conditions created by dead and dying trees.
2. Fiscal Year 2017 – The agency directed approximately \$41 million to continue to address hazard tree mitigation around communities, recreation sites, along roads, trails, utility corridors, and other values at risk, resulting in an investment of \$84 million over the last two fiscal years. This included forest operating funds of more than \$14 million and an additional \$18 million reprioritized from within the agency for tree mortality work in California.
3. Fiscal Year 2018 – There are 37,000 acres in the High-Hazard Zones on National Forest System lands that have completed NEPA analysis, and treatment will be completed as additional funding is identified. In general, treatments cost from \$1,000 to \$2,500 per acre depending on terrain, proximity to infrastructure, and contractor availability. The Region redirected forest operating funds of approximately \$13.1 for tree mortality work in California. To date, no additional funds have been identified for tree mortality work in California.
4. Additionally, the Forest Service has invested over \$35.5 million in grants in California since 2004 to help diversify wood and biomass markets.

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 2016 to FY 2019 Funding
(Dollars in thousands)

FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget
\$1,403	\$6,429	\$3,000	\$3,000

Past Performance

In FY 2017, 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, \$1.53 million, was held in the CRF to support unplanned projects and provide additional funding for others. Total program amounts assessed in FY 2017 are illustrated in the table below.

FY 2017 Program Amounts
(Dollars in thousands)

FY 2017 Program	Approved
Trails	\$3
Research	280
Land Management	253
Preparedness	478
Suppression	406
Pool	112
Total	1,532

There were no projects or initiatives funded by the Chief's Reserve Fund in FY 2017. Unused funds are distributed to the Regions, Stations, and Northeastern Area as carryover in the following year.

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 (e.g. District Rangers) and expenses, 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 2019 Program Changes

FY 2016 to FY 2019 Cost Pool (1-5) Assessments
(Dollars in thousands)

Budget Line Item	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget
Cost Pool Assessment	\$955,365	\$954,645	\$947,430	\$861,000
Percent of Total Forest Service Budget	14.5%	15.7%	15.3%	16.6%

Forest Service Cost Pool Exhibits

For an estimate of FY 2019 Total Cost Pool 1-5 Assessments by Budget Line Item, see Exhibit 1.

For a comparison of FY 2016 and FY 2017 Actual Cost Pool 1-5 Assessments and FY 2018 Estimated Cost Pool 1-5 Assessments by Budget Line Item, see Exhibit 2.

For a display of Cost Pool Actuals for FY 2016 and FY 2017 by Pool and Region, see Exhibit 3.

Exhibit 1
Estimated FY 2019 Total Cost Pool 1-5 Assessments by Budget Line Item

(Dollars in thousands)

Budget Line Item (BLIs)	FY 2019 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 a/	\$246,050	\$37,275	15.1%	4.3%
Total Forest and Rangeland Research	246,050	37,275	15.1%	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 b/	19,475	1,618	8.3%	0.2%
National Fire Capacity c/	65,930	1,818	2.8%	0.2%
Total State and Private Forestry	171,276	15,490	9.0%	1.8%
Land Mgmt Planning, Assess & Monitoring	156,750	31,507	20.1%	3.7%
Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	240,236	77,278	32.2%	9.0%
Wildlife & Fisheries Habitat Management	118,750	32,780	27.6%	3.8%
Hazardous Fuels	390,000	68,739	17.6%	8.0%
Grazing Management	48,070	14,456	30.1%	1.7%
Forest Products	341,165	94,421	27.7%	11.0%
Vegetation & Watershed Management	165,680	37,815	22.8%	4.4%
Minerals and Geology Management	64,600	15,365	23.8%	1.8%
Land Use Authorization and Access d/	65,550	16,183	24.7%	1.9%
Law Enforcement Operations	129,153	16,365	12.7%	1.9%
Total National Forest System	1,719,954	404,909	23.5%	47.0%
Preparedness	1,339,620	261,324	19.5%	30.4%
Suppression	1,165,366	96,370	8.3%	11.2%
Total Wildland Fire Management	2,504,986	357,694	14.3%	41.5%
Facilities	11,162	2,333	20.9%	0.3%
Roads	71,481	14,939	20.9%	1.7%
Trails	12,065	2,521	20.9%	0.3%
Total Capital Improvement & Maintenance	94,708	19,793	20.9%	2.3%
Land Acquisition				
Total Land Acquisition	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Brush Disposal	8,000	1,914	23.9%	0.2%
Timber Salvage Sales	36,000	8,613	23.9%	1.0%
Cooperative Work, Knutson-Vandenburg Trust Fund	53,000	9,570	18.1%	1.1%
Reforestation Trust Fund	30,000	5,742	19.1%	0.7%
Total Permanent and Trust Funds	127,000	25,839	20.3%	3.0%
TOTAL ASSESSED BLIs	4,863,974	861,000	17.7%	100.0%

Only includes appropriations (BLIs) which will be assessed for Cost Pools 1-5 in FY 2019.

Supplemental, emergency, transfer, or Payments to States funds are not assessed for Cost Pools 1-5.

a/ Excludes National Fire Plan Appropriation

b/ Previously Forest Stewardship

c/ Previously State Fire Assistance

d/ Previously Landownership Management

Exhibit 2

Comparison of Actual FY 2016 - FY 2017 and Estimated FY 2018 Cost Pool 1-5 Assessments by Budget Line Item

(Dollars in thousands)

Budget Line Item	FY 2016 Actual		FY 2017 Actual		FY 2018 Estimate			
Fund	FY 2016 Actual Cost Pools 1-5	Percent of Total FS Cost Pools 1-5	FY 2017 Actual Cost Pools 1-5	Percent of Total FS Cost Pools 1-5	FY 2018 Annualized CR	Estimated Cost Pools 1-5	Cost Pools as a Percent of BLI	Percent of Total FS Cost Pools 1-5
Forest and Rangeland Research	\$39,170	4.1%	\$29,240	3.1%	\$210,078	\$29,019	13.8%	3.1%
Forest & Rangeland Research - FIA	0	0.0%	9,901	1.0%	76,477	9,826	12.8%	1.0%
Total Forest and Rangeland Research	39,170	4.1%	39,141	4.1%	286,555	38,845	13.6%	4.1%
Forest Health Fed Lands	9,554	1.0%	10,501	1.1%	55,123	10,422	18.9%	1.1%
Forest Health Coop Lands	4,777	0.5%	2,864	0.3%	38,735	2,842	7.3%	0.3%
Working Forest Lands a/	1,911	0.2%	1,909	0.2%	19,900	1,895	9.5%	0.2%
Forest Legacy	955	0.1%	0	0.0%	55,524	0	0.0%	0.0%
Forest Legacy Program - Prog Admin	0	0.0%	955	0.1%	6,400	947	14.8%	0.1%
Urban and Community Forestry	1,911	0.2%	1,909	0.2%	27,850	1,895	6.8%	0.2%
International Forestry	955	0.1%	955	0.1%	7,946	947	11.9%	0.1%
Total State & Private Forestry	20,063	2.1%	19,093	2.0%	211,478	18,948	9.0%	2.0%
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration	11,464	1.2%	9,546	1.0%	39,728	9,474	23.8%	1.0%
Inventory and Monitoring	29,616	3.1%	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Land Management Planning	9,554	1.0%	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Land Management Plan, Assessment & Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	0	0.0%	38,186	4.0%	181,686	37,897	20.9%	4.0%
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	81,206	8.5%	81,145	8.5%	262,798	80,532	30.6%	8.5%
Grazing Management	29,616	3.1%	29,594	3.1%	139,512	33,847	24.3%	3.6%
Forest Products	16,241	1.7%	16,229	1.7%	56,470	16,106	28.5%	1.7%
Vegetation and Watershed Management	93,626	9.8%	89,737	9.4%	365,307	98,397	26.9%	10.4%
Integrated Resource Restoration	33,438	3.5%	32,458	3.4%	183,462	39,407	21.5%	4.2%
Minerals and Geology Management	27,705	2.9%	26,730	2.8%	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Land Use Authorization and Access b/	18,152	1.9%	17,184	1.8%	75,056	17,054	22.7%	1.8%
Law Enforcement Operations	21,018	2.2%	19,093	2.0%	73,229	18,949	25.9%	2.0%
Total National Forest System	18,152	1.9%	17,184	1.8%	125,793	17,054	13.6%	1.8%
Preparedness	389,788	40.8%	377,086	39.5%	1,503,041	368,717	24.5%	38.9%
Suppression	251,261	26.3%	242,480	25.4%	1,075,268	240,647	22.4%	25.4%
Hazardous Fuels	80,251	8.4%	101,192	10.6%	1,239,525	100,428	8.1%	10.6%
National Fire Capacity c/	63,054	6.6%	68,734	7.2%	387,352	71,633	18.5%	7.6%
Total Wildland Fire Management	1,911	0.2%	1,909	0.2%	77,470	1,895	2.4%	0.2%
Facilities	396,477	41.5%	414,315	43.4%	2,779,615	414,603	14.9%	43.8%
Roads	17,196	1.8%	15,274	1.6%	70,905	15,159	21.4%	1.6%
Trails	37,259	3.9%	36,277	3.8%	173,905	36,002	20.7%	3.8%
Legacy Roads and Trails	22,929	2.4%	22,911	2.4%	77,004	22,738	29.5%	2.4%
Total Capital Improvement & Maintenance	2,866	0.3%	2,864	0.3%	39,728	4,942	12.4%	0.5%
Land Acquisition - Acq Mgmt	80,250	8.4%	77,326	8.1%	361,542	78,841	21.8%	8.3%
Land Acquisition	0	0.0%	1,909	0.2%	54,045	1,895	3.5%	0.2%
Total Land Acquisition	1,911	0.2%	1,909	0.2%	54,045	1,895	3.5%	0.2%
Brush Disposal	1,911	0.2%	1,909	0.2%	8,000	1,895	23.7%	0.2%
Timber Salvage Sales	2,866	0.3%	1,909	0.2%	8,000	1,895	23.7%	0.2%
Coop Work, Knutson-Vandenburg Trust	7,643	0.8%	8,592	0.9%	36,000	8,527	23.7%	0.9%
Reforestation Trust Fund	12,420	1.3%	9,546	1.0%	61,000	9,474	15.5%	1.0%
Total Permanent and Trust Funds	4,777	0.5%	5,728	0.6%	30,000	5,685	19.0%	0.6%
TOTAL ASSESSED BLIs	955,365	100.0%	954,645	100.0%	5,331,276	947,430	17.8%	100.0%

Only includes appropriations for 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.

a/ Previously Forest Stewardship

b/ Previously Landownership Management

c/ Previously State Fire Assistance

Exhibit 3

FY 2016 - FY 2017 Cost Pool Expenditures by Pool and Region

(Dollars in thousands)

Cost Pool		FY 2016	FY 2017
Cost Pool 1	General Management	\$161,720	\$165,039
Cost Pool 2	Direct Project Approved Activities	12,745	12,671
Cost Pool 3	Legislative and Public Communications	33,233	34,145
Cost Pool 4	Ongoing Business Services	354,833	359,522
Cost Pool 5	Common Services	392,834	383,269
TOTAL COST POOL EXPENDITURES		955,365	954,646
Region/Station/Area		FY 2016	FY 2017
Region 1	Northern	\$39,778	\$39,331
Region 2	Rocky Mountain	34,886	34,899
Region 3	Southwestern	39,138	38,988
Region 4	Intermountain	38,446	38,268
Region 5	Pacific Southwest	58,091	57,260
Region 6	Pacific Northwest	68,000	67,692
Region 8	Southern	42,505	41,609
Region 9	Eastern	36,596	36,420
Region 10	Alaska	15,983	15,728
Region 11	Forest Products Lab	20	33
Region 12	International Institute of Tropical Forestry	1,239	1,270
Region 13	Washington Office-HQ a/	77,734	82,700
Region 14	Chief's Reserve	0	0
Region 15	National Operations b/	142,926	141,325
Region 17	Accounting Adjustments	0	0
Region 22	Rocky Mountain Research Station	78	109
Region 24	Northern Research Station	642	859
Region 25	Central Business Services c/	358,036	357,188
Region 26	Pacific Northwest Research Station	292	118
Region 27	Pacific Southwest Research Station	26	23
Region 33	Southern Research Station	112	85
Region 42	Northeastern Area	837	741
TOTAL COST POOL EXPENDITURES		955,365	954,646

a/ Region 13 Washington Office –HQ funds support staff, programs, operations, and facilities of the National Headquarters office located in Washington, D.C. and units considered attached to the National Headquarters and includes the National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC); NIFC Aircraft Working Capital Fund; Geospatial- Salt Lake City; the National Advisory Resource Technical Center; the Chief's Office; Washington Office Operations and Common Services; Washington Office National Forest System, State and Private Forestry, and Research; International Forestry; Chief Financial Officer; Law Enforcement and Investigations; San Dimas Technology and Development Center; Missoula Technology b/ and Development Center; and Working Capital Fund.

b/ Region 15 National Operations funds are held and allocated at the national level and support work and programs nationwide such as FLAME, Law Enforcement, and portions of other funds including USDA Working Capital Fund National Services, National Operations, Budget and Finance Service Wide Cost Pools, Grey Towers, Utilities and Telecommunication Services, Facilities Maintenance Cost Pool, and other Service Wide Cost Pools.

c/ Region 25 Central Business Services include Albuquerque Service Center (ASC) Budget & Finance, Human Resources, Chief Information Officer, ASC Leases, and Acquisition Management Support for IT & Fire.

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 2017 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 2017

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

Date Rec	Docket, Court	Case	Project Name	Vendor Name	Date Certified	Program	Amount
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
Subtotal FY 2011							1,471,666

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
Subtotal FY 2012							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, Williams & Weese, P.C.	5/9/2013	Recreation, Wilderness, & Wild and Scenic Rivers	125,000
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

Date Rec	Docket, Court	Case	Project Name	Vendor Name	Date Certified	Program	Amount
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
Subtotal FY 2013							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
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, &	120,000

Date Rec	Docket, Court	Case	Project Name	Vendor Name	Date Certified	Program	Amount
						Integrated Resource Restoration	
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
FY 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
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	Antonioli & Wade PC	8/28/2015	PD Civil Rights & HR ER LR	32,166
FY 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 Connely, 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
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

Date Rec	Docket, Court	Case	Project Name	Vendor Name	Date Certified	Program	Amount
2/23/2016	13-CV-515-EJL	Friends of the Clearwater1; 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 Clearwater1; 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
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	Lewis & Clark College	3/29/2016	Hazardous Fuels Reduction	126,000

Date Rec	Docket, Court	Case	Project Name	Vendor Name	Date Certified	Program	Amount
		et al., Plaintiffs, v. JAMES M. PENA, et al., Federal Defendants, and American Forest Resource Council, et al.,	Law Center				
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

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

Date Rec	Docket, Court	Case	Project Name	Vendor Name	Date Certified	Program	Amount
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
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
FY 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

Date Rec	Docket, Court	Case	Project Name	Vendor Name	Date Certified	Program	Amount
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
Subtotal FY 2017							548,780

Farm Bill Implementation

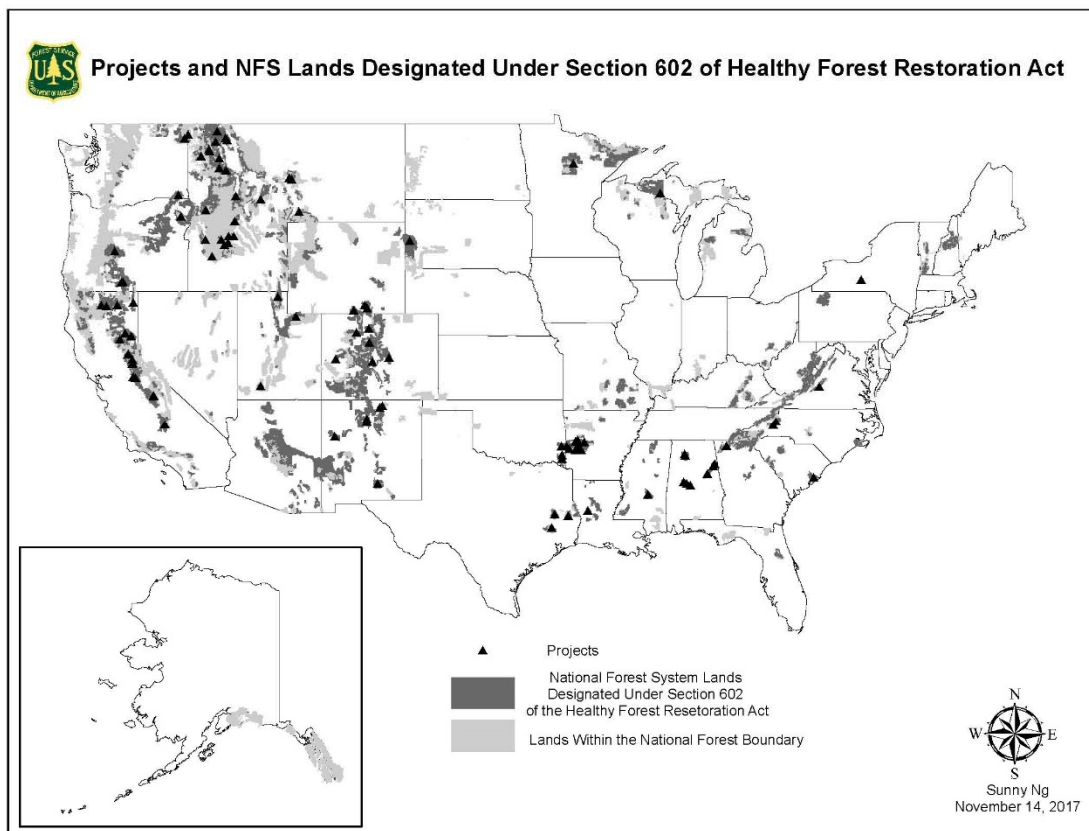
Background

Section 8204 of the Agricultural Act of 2014 (P.L. 113-79), also known as the “2014 Farm Bill,” amended the Healthy Forest Restoration Act (HFRA) by adding sections 602 and 603 to the end of HFRA. Section 602 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.

The Good Neighbor Authority (Sec. 8206 of the 2014 Farm Bill and Title IV, Sec. 417 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014) allows the Forest Service to enter into cooperative agreements or contracts with States and Puerto Rico and allow them to perform watershed restoration and forest management services on Federal and non-Federal lands. Agreement templates for both authorities were approved by the Office of Management and Budget in June 2015. One hundred twenty-five agreements in 33 States have been executed with the Forest Service to perform a variety of restoration services.

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 24.1 million acres of National Forest System lands based on requests from Regional Foresters, bringing the total areas designated to 69.7 million acres.



Agency Implementation Efforts

The agency will continue to build on these efforts in an expedited manner. Thus far, one hundred seventeen projects have been proposed under the 2014 Farm Bill Insect and Disease provisions. Seventy-eight Farm Bill decisions have been signed (72 Categorical Exclusions and six Environmental Assessments). 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.

Good Neighbor Authority

The agency continues to grow relationships with State partners using the Good Neighbor Authority. Since July 2015, Good Neighbor agreements have been established in 33 States. Many are long-term agreements up to ten years and presently 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. Twenty-nine MAs have been executed with agencies in 26 States.
- Seventy-one Supplemental Project Agreements have been executed in 23 States.
- Twenty-five stand-alone project agreements have been executed in nine States.
- Agreements include at least 56 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 96 total project agreements, the primary emphasis includes: timber-35 percent, fuels-20 percent, wildlife/fisheries-15 percent, other restoration-15 percent, and collaboration or undetermined-15 percent.

Executed or Closed Agreement Status

Good Neighbor Agreements As of October 11, 2017																																	
	AL	AK	AR	AZ	CA	CO	FL	GA	ID	IN	KY	LA	ME	MI	MN	MS	MT	NC	ND	NH	NV	OH	OR	PA	SD	TN	TX	UT	VT	VA	WA	WI	WY
Master Agreement	2X	X		X	X	X	2X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	2X		X		X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Supplemental Project Agreement	6X	X		3X	2X	10X	2X		4X	2X	3X	X		3X	2X	X		2X		2X			14X			2X	X		X	X	3X	X	4X
Standalone Project Agreement			X	X				X					X				4X		X		2X		X				13X						

Project agreements are being used to complete a wide range of restoration activities on National Forest System lands. For example, the Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest and the State of Wisconsin developed a program that serves as a model for other States and national forests. This partnership with Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources is on track to complete timber sales, wildlife habitat improvements, and other restoration activities on 4,000 to 5,000 acres annually. In FY 2017, this partnership yielded approximately 25 million board feet and more than \$2 million in project value and is projected to deliver a similar level each year. 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.

Stewardship Contracting

The 2014 Farm Bill permanently extended stewardship contracting authority by amending the Healthy Forest Restoration Act of 2003 (16 USC 6591c). Details about the agency's stewardship contracting efforts are detailed in a separate special exhibit.

Agriculture Conservation Experienced Services (ACES) Program

The 2008 Farm Bill (Section 1252) established the ACES program. The authority was extended to the Forest Service in the 2014 Farm Bill (Section 8302). 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 agency's initial implementation efforts in FY 2017 have focused on the immediate need for additional support, mentoring, and training in positions related to timber sale implementation and silviculture. The agreements that have been executed to date are funding over 40 part-time enrollees to provide support and mentoring (approximately 28,000 hours of work) on both the planning and implementation of timber sales and forest restoration work throughout Regions 1-9. 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 the purpose of 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 2017 was \$2.4 billion. Congress appropriated \$1.2 billion for suppression and \$342 million in the FLAME account in FY 2017. The agency transferred \$526.5 million from discretionary and mandatory accounts to cover suppression costs after appropriated funds for suppression were exhausted. These funds were repaid in full via the Additional Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Requirements Act, 2017 (H.R.2266, P.L. 115-72). The remaining difference was covered through the use of unobligated balances.

The following table lists the funds that were not fully repaid from fire transfers that occurred from FY 2002 through FY 2017.

**Funds Withdrawn for Transfer for Wildland Fire Suppression
and Not Repaid from FY 2002 to FY 2017**
(Dollars in thousands)

Appropriation	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009 - FY 2017	Amount
Forest & Rangeland Research	-	\$32	-	-	-	-	\$32
State and Private Forestry	-	3,099	-	-	-	-	3,099
National Forest System	\$33,000	73,167	-	-	-	-	106,167
Capital Improvements and Maintenance	25,000	10,305	-	-	-	-	35,305
Land Acquisitions	-	4,308	\$5,000	-	-	-	9,308
Brush Disposal	-	64	-	-	-	-	64
Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Fund	-	45	-	-	-	-	45
Timber Purchaser Election Road Construction	-	90	10,000	\$20,000	-	-	30,090
Timber Salvage Sales	-	112	-	-	-	-	112
Restoration of Forest Lands and Improvements	-	-	-	-	\$20,000	-	20,000
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	-	424,069

Note: From FY 2009 through FY 2017, all fire transfers have been repaid in full. For FY 2004 and FY 2005 there was not a need for fire transfers.

Wildland Fire Preparedness (WFPR, FY 2002 and FY 2008) and Forest Land Enhancement Program (FLEP, FY 2003) are not to be repaid (\$133,818 combined), resulting in a true total unpaid amount of \$290,251. 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.

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. Trail partners include the Appalachian Trail Conservancy, Appalachian Mountain Club, National Park Service, and other organizations. In FY 2017, the AT was maintained in a safe status for visitors along its entire length through the Southern Region and over 1,936 volunteers contributed 80,865 hours across the Region. In the Eastern Region, the White Mountain National Forest maintained 169 miles of the AT primarily through 10,085 hours of volunteer time. On the Green Mountain National Forest, volunteers donated 2,725 hours of their time to maintain 148 miles of trail.

Arizona National Scenic Trail (AZNST)

This 800-mile trail showcases the state’s diverse vegetation and wildlife while providing important economic opportunities for gateway communities. Eighty-five percent of the AZNST is located on Federal land, including four national forests, two Bureau of Land Management field offices, and four National Park Service units. Partners include the Arizona Trail Association, Federal, State and local governments, Tribes, and non-governmental organizations. In FY 2017, approximately 900 people attended three of our Gateway Community events. Over 1,390 volunteers contributed a total of 21,420 hours of work and 45 volunteer events were held. In addition to trail maintenance and construction, volunteers installed 11 “super gates” that resist vandalism and are hiker and horse friendly. At Stewardship Conferences, trail stewards learned stewarding responsibilities, volunteer retention and volunteer management skills. In addition, five Trail Skills Institute classes were conducted throughout the State where volunteers learned sustainable trail design, dry stone masonry and armoring techniques, corridor maintenance, and hydrology.

Continental Divide National Scenic Trail (CDT)

The 3,100 mile long 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 Bureau of Land Management 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 available 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 2017 the Forest Service developed a free map set of the CDT and a planning guide for trail users. The agency also expanded the Adopt-a-Trail and Gateway Community programs to encourage more people to become stewards of the CDT, and engaged youth corps crews to mark the CDT at trailheads and road and trail crossings. Finally, the agency helped produce a documentary film focused on the CDT to highlight the 50th anniversary of the National Trails System Act and Wild and Scenic Rivers Act in 2018.

Florida National Scenic Trail (FNST)

The FNST consists of a 1,300-mile planning corridor stretching from Big Cypress National Preserve in the Everglades to Gulf Islands National Seashore in the panhandle of Florida. There are 1,063 miles of certified FNST on the ground, leaving just under 300 miles in gaps. Partners include the Florida Trail Association, National Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Florida Forest Service, Florida State Parks, and other organizations. In FY 2017, volunteers maintained 100 percent of the FNST, contributing nearly 24,000 hours and adding over 20 miles of designated trail. The Forest Service also created a curriculum-based trail guide for 3rd-5th grade students and hosted an AmeriCorps VetsWork intern who worked alongside our infrastructure partner enhancing skills for building, layout and design of bridges and boardwalks. The agency also completed a bridge closing over 12 miles of gap in partnership with two non-profit partners and Federal and state agency partners.

Nez Perce National Historic Trail (NPNHT, or Nee-Mee-Poo)

In 1986, Congress acknowledged the significance of the Nez Perce Conflict of 1877 by establishing the 1,170-mile NPNHT. With the cooperation of 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. The Forest Service is in the process of revising the trail's comprehensive plan. A new exhibit, "The Journey of the Resilient Nez Perce People," opened at the Ravalli County Museum in May 2017. Following its time in Hamilton, Montana, the exhibit is designed to travel to other communities along the trail. In FY 2017, the NPNHT reported a total of 1,740 volunteer hours. 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 the Mexican to Canadian borders through California, Oregon, and Washington. There are 25 National Forests; seven Bureau of Land Management field offices; six National Park units; five National Monuments; and 48 designated wilderness areas. Over half of the PCT is in designated wilderness. Partners include the Pacific Crest Trail Association (PCTA), American Conservation Experience (ACE), Washington Trails Association, Pacific Northwest Trail, California Conservation Corps, Northwest Youth Corps, Mt. Hood Chapter volunteers, Washington Conservation Corps, Oregon Equestrian Trails, Backcountry Horsemen of California, Oregon, Washington, and other organizations. In FY 2017, PCTA's volunteer trail maintenance and construction efforts were focused in areas where fire, floods, and significant deadfall of trees have closed the PCT. Mt. Hood Chapter volunteers spent 320 hours clearing logs and ice from two miles of trail, and PCTA and the Klamath National Forest replaced two 60-foot bridges that had been destroyed by the Happy Camp Complex wildfire in 2014. These bridges are essential for safe hiker and equestrian crossings. The Forest Service partnered with the Aldo Leopold Wilderness Research Institute, PCTA, Virginia Tech, and Applied Trails Research on recreation impacts monitoring and management. The agency also partnered with the Bureau of Land Management to teach Leave No Trace principles and monitored impacts on the first 110 miles of the trail. Finally, the Forest Service focused on connecting youth to the trail and the outdoors by working 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 Pacific Northwest National Scenic Trail (PNNST) begins at the Continental Divide in Glacier National Park 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 2017, volunteers from the PNTA performed over 11,800 hours of maintenance, a value of over \$290,000. The Forest Service worked with PNTA to develop a georeferenced map to trail users, and the map has been downloaded over 10,000 times to date. 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. Data is being collected by trail counters, cameras, and hiker interviews to help determine the legislatively-required carrying capacity component of the PNNST's 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)

	FY 2017 Actual			FY 2018 Annualized CR			FY 2019 President's Budget		
Name	Trails	Land Acq.	Sub-total	Trails	Land Acq.	Sub-total	Trails	Land Acq.	Sub-total
Appalachian	\$283	\$825	\$1,108	\$280	\$820	\$1,100	TBD	TBD	TBD
Arizona	495	0	495	492	0	492	TBD	TBD	TBD
Continental Divide	1,677	0	1,677	1,675	0	1,675	TBD	TBD	TBD
Florida	1,300	0	1,300	1,300	0	1,300	TBD	TBD	TBD
Nez Perce	800	525	1,325	800	520	1,320	TBD	TBD	TBD
Pacific Crest	1,829	3,200	5,029	1,827	3,200	5,027	TBD	TBD	TBD
Pacific Northwest	838	0	838	836	0	836	TBD	TBD	TBD
All-others	702	2,820	3,522	700	2,700	3,400	TBD	TBD	TBD
Total	7,924	7,370	15,294	7,910	7,240	15,150	TBD	TBD	TBD

FY 2017 Partner Contributions and Associated Accomplishments

Location	Volunteers						
	Hours	In-kind Contributions	Non-Cash Contributions	Miles of Trail Maintained	Miles of Trail Improved	Acres Acquired	Major Structures Constructed
Appalachian	93,675	\$2,248,200	\$15,014	1,185	1	351	5
Arizona	21,420	514,080	13,440	296	48	0	19
Continental Divide	40,000	960,000	0	1,300	93	112	55
Florida	23,669	568,056	41,930	1030	15	0	1
Nez Perce	13,950	334,800	45,500	890	80	800	6
Pacific Crest*	91,153	2,187,672	0	1,518	1,544	436	6
Pacific Northwest	11,800	283,200	0	329	90	0	5
Total	295,667	7,096,008	115,884	6,548	1,871	3,013	93

*The Forest Service acquired 436 acres in FY 2017. The Bureau of Land Management and non-governmental organizations also acquired a total of 1,314 acres, for a total of 1,750 acres.

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 2016 to FY 2019

FY 2016 Actual Reimbursement	FY 2017 Actual Reimbursement	FY 2018 Planned Reimbursement	FY 2019 Planned Reimbursement
\$13,000	\$5,595	\$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 2015 to FY 2017 Region, Station, and Area Allocations
(Dollars in thousands)

	REGION 01 - Northern Region			REGION 02 - Rocky Mountain Region		
Funds and Programs	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY15	FY16	FY17
Capital Improvement & Maintenance						
Facilities	4,337	2,935	5,235	5,355	4,786	4,800
Infrastructure Improvement	0	0	0	0	0	0
Legacy Roads and Trails	0	0	0	2,742	2,699	2,750
Roads	12,307	13,188	13,217	14,200	15,442	16,653
Trails	9,575	8,613	8,769	6,919	6,550	6,726
Capital Improvement & Maintenance Total	26,219	24,736	27,221	29,216	29,477	30,929
Forest and Rangeland Research						
Forest & Rangeland Research	0	0	0	40	40	0
Forest & Rangeland Research - FIA	0	0	0	0	0	0
R&D Forest Products Lab	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest and Rangeland Research Total	0	0	0	40	40	0
Land Acquisition						
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts	0	0	0	0	0	0
Complete Land Exchanges	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Acquisition - Acq Mgmt	0	0	548	0	0	577
Land Acquisition - Cash Equalization	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Acquisition -- Land and Water Conservation Fund	2,526	565	4,000	480	622	0
Land Acquisition - Rec Access	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land - Critical Inholding	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Acquisition Total	2,526	565	4,548	480	622	577
National Forest System						
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration	4,949	4,845	5,170	2,720	2,535	2,705
Forest Products	0	0	0	24,332	24,969	21,945
Grazing Management	5,351	5,475	5,499	7,322	7,355	7,357
Integrated Resource Restoration	67,163	60,666	64,215	0	0	0
Inventory and Monitoring	9,281	9,151	0	7,888	7,638	0
Land Management Planning	3,535	2,906	0	1,639	1,389	0
Land Management Planning, Assessment and Monitoring	0	0	11,286	0	0	9,114
Landownership Management	5,131	4,777	4,825	5,864	6,024	5,897
Law Enforcement Operations	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minerals and Geology Management	6,889	7,337	8,520	7,318	7,446	7,475
Recreation, Heritage, and Wildmess	12,572	12,454	12,283	19,154	19,266	19,455
Valles Caldera National Preserve	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vegetation and Watershed Management	0	0	0	11,653	10,726	12,238
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	0	0	0	8,624	8,151	7,830
National Forest System Total	114,871	107,611	111,798	96,514	95,499	94,016
State & Private Forestry						
Community Forest & Open Space Conservation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cooperative Forestry - Forest Legacy Program Admin	0	0	243	0	0	332
Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	1,255	942	1,104	2,106	1,678	1,485
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	3,432	3,470	3,167	3,197	3,189	3,022
Forest Legacy Program	15,407	10,020	7,000	300	320	0
Forest Resources Information and Analysis	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Stewardship	567	585	544	1,123	1,139	1,023
International Forestry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Landscape Scale Restoration	475	0	0	1,870	7	0
Urban and Community Forestry	745	744	746	1,762	1,760	1,569
State & Private Forestry Total	21,881	15,761	12,804	10,358	8,093	7,431
Wildland Fire Management						
Coop Fire Protection-State Fire Assistance	5,227	6,570	3,411	8,369	6,474	3,519
Coop Fire Protection-Volunteer Fire Assistance	778	823	1,004	1,160	1,398	1,583
Fire Operations -- Suppression	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fire Preparedness	51,370	51,468	51,258	25,425	25,202	26,858
Fire Research and Development (NFP)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hazardous Fuels	12,119	13,945	19,617	20,133	22,217	26,359
Joint Fire Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0
WildLand Fire Management - HazFuels - Biomass Grants	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wildland Fire Management Total	69,494	72,806	75,290	55,087	55,291	58,319
FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cost Pools	41,337	39,366	39,127	36,944	35,183	35,328
Range Betterment Fund	261	0	0	481	0	0
Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Research	0	0	0	0	0	0
Management of NF Lands for Subsistence Uses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	276,589	260,845	270,788	229,120	224,205	226,600

FY 2015 to FY 2017 Region, Station, and Area Allocations
(Dollars in thousands)

	REGION 03 - Southwestern Region			REGION 04 - Intermountain Region		
Funds and Programs	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY15	FY16	FY17
Capital Improvement & Maintenance						
Facilities	5,439	3,979	4,273	4,290	4,325	4,164
Infrastructure Improvement	343	0	0	80	0	0
Legacy Roads and Trails	0	0	0	0	0	0
Roads	12,873	14,050	14,091	14,940	12,934	12,840
Trails	3,368	3,424	3,354	6,726	6,606	6,260
Capital Improvement & Maintenance Total	22,023	21,453	21,718	26,036	23,865	23,264
Forest and Rangeland Research						
Forest & Rangeland Research	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest & Rangeland Research - FIA	0	0	0	0	0	0
R&D Forest Products Lab	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest and Rangeland Research Total	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Acquisition						
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts	0	0	0	475	317	0
Complete Land Exchanges	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Acquisition - Acq Mgmt	0	0	209	0	0	527
Land Acquisition - Cash Equalization	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Acquisition -- Land and Water Conservation Fund	225	268	0	495	562	0
Land Acquisition - Rec Access	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land - Critical Inholding	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Acquisition Total	225	268	209	970	879	527
National Forest System						
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration	3,664	4,535	4,839	2,040	2,035	2,172
Forest Products	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grazing Management	8,239	8,265	8,139	8,760	8,769	8,709
Integrated Resource Restoration	47,200	45,679	45,365	46,386	48,977	48,139
Inventory and Monitoring	8,751	7,154	0	9,688	10,125	0
Land Management Planning	3,771	4,403	0	899	1,027	0
Land Management Planning, Assessment and Monitoring	0	0	10,371	0	0	11,916
Landownership Management	4,219	4,197	4,082	5,294	5,195	5,004
Law Enforcement Operations	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minerals and Geology Management	5,714	5,772	5,866	8,270	8,399	8,438
Recreation, Heritage, and Wildemess	17,470	16,939	16,807	20,178	20,180	20,317
Valles Caldera National Preserve	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vegetation and Watershed Management	0	0	0	0	0	95
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	0	8	0	0	0	0
National Forest System Total	99,028	96,952	95,469	101,515	104,707	104,790
State & Private Forestry						
Community Forest & Open Space Conservation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cooperative Forestry - Forest Legacy Program Admin	0	0	132	0	0	188
Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	1,051	857	963	1,064	760	871
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	1,629	1,659	1,499	2,729	2,771	2,501
Forest Legacy Program	2,530	125	3,480	2,651	2,792	2,929
Forest Resources Information and Analysis	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Stewardship	505	510	443	390	396	386
International Forestry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Landscape Scale Restoration	300	0	0	1,045	0	0
Urban and Community Forestry	699	708	711	653	660	665
State & Private Forestry Total	6,714	3,859	7,228	8,532	7,379	7,540
Wildland Fire Management						
Coop Fire Protection-State Fire Assistance	2,390	3,084	2,931	2,793	3,342	1,211
Coop Fire Protection-Volunteer Fire Assistance	808	766	817	293	293	386
Fire Operations -- Suppression	0	0	0	1,284	1,284	0
Fire Preparedness	53,782	53,445	52,528	47,359	51,588	56,322
Fire Research and Development (NFP)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hazardous Fuels	23,951	36,672	31,758	17,841	20,052	23,672
Joint Fire Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0
WildLand Fire Management - HazFuels - Biomass Grants	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wildland Fire Management Total	80,931	93,967	88,034	69,570	76,559	81,591
FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cost Pools	40,867	38,771	38,698	41,683	38,367	38,489
Range Betterment Fund	677	0	0	759	0	0
Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Research	0	0	0	0	0	0
Management of NF Lands for Subsistence Uses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	250,465	255,270	251,356	249,065	251,756	256,201

FY 2015 to FY 2017 Region, Station, and Area Allocations
(Dollars in thousands)

	REGION 05 - Pacific Southwest Region			REGION 06 - Pacific Northwest Region		
Funds and Programs	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY15	FY16	FY17
Capital Improvement & Maintenance						
Facilities	5,744	6,623	5,878	4,613	5,315	5,423
Infrastructure Improvement	2,078	925	0	0	450	0
Legacy Roads and Trails	5,211	5,115	5,218	6,253	6,159	6,451
Roads	15,199	14,660	15,020	17,495	17,813	17,907
Trails	6,482	6,361	5,845	6,641	6,338	6,025
Capital Improvement & Maintenance Total	34,714	33,684	31,961	35,002	36,075	35,806
Forest and Rangeland Research						
Forest & Rangeland Research	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest & Rangeland Research - FIA	0	0	0	0	0	0
R&D Forest Products Lab	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest and Rangeland Research Total	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Acquisition						
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts	475	317	0	0	0	0
Complete Land Exchanges	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Acquisition - Acq Mgmt	0	0	798	0	0	630
Land Acquisition - Cash Equalization	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Acquisition -- Land and Water Conservation Fund	740	918	0	545	663	0
Land Acquisition - Rec Access	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land - Critical Inholding	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Acquisition Total	1,215	1,235	798	545	663	630
National Forest System						
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration	2,268	2,620	2,796	6,193	6,230	6,648
Forest Products	29,000	28,720	22,596	47,000	46,791	50,559
Grazing Management	3,387	3,360	3,466	3,714	3,821	3,833
Integrated Resource Restoration	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inventory and Monitoring	11,321	11,068	0	11,306	11,075	0
Land Management Planning	2,606	2,597	0	2,781	2,528	0
Land Management Planning, Assessment and Monitoring	0	0	12,598	0	0	12,252
Landownership Management	7,239	6,949	6,669	5,512	5,443	5,235
Law Enforcement Operations	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minerals and Geology Management	5,246	4,527	4,658	3,508	3,899	3,921
Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	22,751	22,528	22,498	20,077	19,335	19,126
Valles Caldera National Preserve	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vegetation and Watershed Management	15,438	13,584	13,710	18,910	17,523	19,659
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	11,755	12,173	12,273	14,440	15,241	16,818
National Forest System Total	111,011	108,126	101,264	133,441	131,886	138,051
State & Private Forestry						
Community Forest & Open Space Conservation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cooperative Forestry - Forest Legacy Program Admin	0	0	288	0	0	336
Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	2,332	1,858	2,083	2,560	2,136	2,296
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	3,658	3,656	3,547	5,574	5,556	5,097
Forest Legacy Program	1,450	3,288	4,565	4,250	7,474	7,218
Forest Resources Information and Analysis	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Stewardship	1,012	1,040	948	706	720	576
International Forestry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Landscape Scale Restoration	75	0	0	600	40	0
Urban and Community Forestry	2,364	2,708	2,717	785	767	827
State & Private Forestry Total	10,891	12,550	14,148	14,475	16,693	16,350
Wildland Fire Management						
Coop Fire Protection-State Fire Assistance	7,579	6,891	5,635	7,500	5,184	2,221
Coop Fire Protection-Volunteer Fire Assistance	1,081	1,016	1,217	920	921	1,015
Fire Operations -- Suppression	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fire Preparedness	210,186	211,115	238,174	68,089	66,898	69,632
Fire Research and Development (NFP)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hazardous Fuels	45,714	47,487	56,681	24,646	28,215	32,195
Joint Fire Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0
WildLand Fire Management - HazFuels - Biomass Grants	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wildland Fire Management Total	264,560	266,509	301,707	101,155	101,218	105,063
FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cost Pools	64,896	57,819	56,994	71,830	68,189	67,959
Range Betterment Fund	129	0	0	229	0	0
Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Research	0	0	0	0	0	0
Management of NF Lands for Subsistence Uses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	487,416	479,923	506,872	356,677	354,724	363,859

FY 2015 to FY 2017 Region, Station, and Area Allocations
(Dollars in thousands)

	REGION 08 - Southern Region			REGION 09 - Eastern Region		
Funds and Programs	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY15	FY16	FY17
Capital Improvement & Maintenance						
Facilities	6,958	6,506	6,394	4,896	4,378	4,395
Infrastructure Improvement	586	0	0	0	0	0
Legacy Roads and Trails	3,791	3,734	3,860	2,798	3,091	3,193
Roads	15,402	16,881	19,656	12,261	15,045	15,068
Trails	6,833	6,632	6,576	5,399	4,912	4,933
Capital Improvement & Maintenance Total	33,570	33,753	36,486	25,354	27,426	27,589
Forest and Rangeland Research						
Forest & Rangeland Research	95	95	95	0	0	0
Forest & Rangeland Research - FIA	0	0	0	0	0	0
R&D Forest Products Lab	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest and Rangeland Research Total	95	95	95	0	0	0
Land Acquisition						
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts	0	316	0	0	0	0
Complete Land Exchanges	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Acquisition - Acq Mgmt	0	0	977	0	0	1,225
Land Acquisition - Cash Equalization	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Acquisition -- Land and Water Conservation Fund	955	1,056	0	1,130	1,438	0
Land Acquisition - Rec Access	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land - Critical Inholding	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Acquisition Total	955	1,372	977	1,130	1,438	1,225
National Forest System						
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration	5,893	4,896	5,225	746	820	875
Forest Products	29,559	29,169	35,030	33,500	35,916	37,822
Grazing Management	525	606	554	525	539	554
Integrated Resource Restoration	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inventory and Monitoring	8,431	8,125	0	8,106	7,642	0
Land Management Planning	2,726	2,497	0	1,078	1,096	0
Land Management Planning, Assessment and Monitoring	0	0	11,111	0	0	8,819
Landownership Management	6,606	6,535	6,305	6,289	6,271	6,124
Law Enforcement Operations	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minerals and Geology Management	3,769	3,770	4,269	4,469	4,517	4,924
Recreation, Heritage, and Wildemess	22,922	20,994	22,175	17,950	18,134	17,553
Valles Caldera National Preserve	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vegetation and Watershed Management	14,726	14,064	14,688	16,230	18,184	15,713
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	16,841	15,872	16,003	13,606	13,809	12,100
National Forest System Total	111,998	106,528	115,360	102,499	106,928	104,484
State & Private Forestry						
Community Forest & Open Space Conservation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cooperative Forestry - Forest Legacy Program Admin	0	0	796	0	0	0
Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	7,803	6,889	6,766	0	0	0
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	6,905	6,898	6,661	2	1	0
Forest Legacy Program	8,388	15,923	23,260	0	0	0
Forest Resources Information and Analysis	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Stewardship	5,124	5,238	4,158	0	0	0
International Forestry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Landscape Scale Restoration	4,587	60	205	0	0	0
Urban and Community Forestry	5,534	5,456	5,456	0	0	0
State & Private Forestry Total	38,341	40,464	47,302	2	1	0
Wildland Fire Management						
Coop Fire Protection-State Fire Assistance	17,059	17,092	17,381	75	75	76
Coop Fire Protection-Volunteer Fire Assistance	3,730	3,689	4,079	0	0	0
Fire Operations -- Suppression	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fire Preparedness	32,664	32,493	32,850	20,599	21,029	19,728
Fire Research and Development (NFP)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hazardous Fuels	35,921	35,735	39,414	10,038	11,042	12,064
Joint Fire Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0
WildLand Fire Management - HazFuels - Biomass Grants	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wildland Fire Management Total	89,374	89,009	93,724	30,712	32,146	31,868
FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cost Pools	45,411	42,537	42,394	38,355	36,284	35,820
Range Betterment Fund	1	0	0	0	0	0
Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Research	0	0	0	0	0	0
Management of NF Lands for Subsistence Uses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	319,745	313,758	336,338	198,052	204,223	200,986

FY 2015 to FY 2017 Region, Station, and Area Allocations
(Dollars in thousands)

	REGION 10 - Alaska Region			Forest Products Lab		
Funds and Programs	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY15	FY16	FY17
Capital Improvement & Maintenance						
Facilities	5,029	4,576	3,385	1,291	35	400
Infrastructure Improvement	0	0	0	0	0	0
Legacy Roads and Trails	524	553	532	0	0	0
Roads	9,100	7,800	6,589	0	0	0
Trails	3,340	3,334	3,240	0	0	0
Capital Improvement & Maintenance Total	17,993	16,263	13,746	1,291	35	400
Forest and Rangeland Research						
Forest & Rangeland Research	31	27	31	20,228	26,320	19,722
Forest & Rangeland Research - FIA	0	0	0	0	0	0
R&D Forest Products Lab	0	0	0	0	0	2,000
Forest and Rangeland Research Total	31	27	31	20,228	26,320	21,722
Land Acquisition						
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts	0	0	0	0	0	0
Complete Land Exchanges	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Acquisition - Acq Mgmt	0	0	147	0	0	0
Land Acquisition - Cash Equalization	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Acquisition -- Land and Water Conservation Fund	154	162	4,888	0	0	0
Land Acquisition - Rec Access	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land - Critical Inholding	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Acquisition Total	154	162	5,035	0	0	0
National Forest System						
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Products	14,500	14,490	14,521	0	0	0
Grazing Management	0	0	0	0	0	0
Integrated Resource Restoration	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inventory and Monitoring	5,437	5,603	0	0	0	0
Land Management Planning	946	994	0	0	0	0
Land Management Planning, Assessment and Monitoring	0	0	5,630	0	0	0
Landownership Management	3,509	3,525	3,359	0	0	0
Law Enforcement Operations	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minerals and Geology Management	2,719	2,845	2,818	0	0	30
Recreation, Heritage, and Wildemess	7,692	7,634	7,677	0	0	0
Valles Caldera National Preserve	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vegetation and Watershed Management	4,233	4,520	4,946	0	0	0
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	8,673	7,560	7,573	0	0	0
National Forest System Total	47,709	47,171	46,524	0	0	30
State & Private Forestry						
Community Forest & Open Space Conservation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cooperative Forestry - Forest Legacy Program Admin	0	0	16	0	0	0
Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	1,440	1,132	1,354	0	0	0
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	1,647	1,657	1,565	0	0	0
Forest Legacy Program	40	49	0	0	0	0
Forest Resources Information and Analysis	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Stewardship	532	528	512	0	0	0
International Forestry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Landscape Scale Restoration	135	0	0	0	0	0
Urban and Community Forestry	236	235	237	0	0	0
State & Private Forestry Total	4,030	3,601	3,684	0	0	0
Wildland Fire Management						
Coop Fire Protection-State Fire Assistance	1,938	1,150	1,347	0	0	0
Coop Fire Protection-Volunteer Fire Assistance	111	105	292	0	0	0
Fire Operations -- Suppression	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fire Preparedness	2,469	2,511	2,281	0	0	0
Fire Research and Development (NFP)	0	0	0	651	651	0
Hazardous Fuels	782	882	1,010	650	902	905
Joint Fire Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0
WildLand Fire Management - HazFuels - Biomass Grants	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wildland Fire Management Total	5,300	4,648	4,930	1,301	1,553	905
FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cost Pools	17,121	16,337	15,906	0	20	33
Range Betterment Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Research	0	0	0	15	0	0
Management of NF Lands for Subsistence Uses	2,500	2,500	2,499	0	0	0
Grand Total	94,838	90,709	92,355	22,835	27,928	23,090

FY 2015 to FY 2017 Region, Station, and Area Allocations
(Dollars in thousands)

	Rocky Mtn Research Station			Northern Research Station		
Funds and Programs	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY15	FY16	FY17
Capital Improvement & Maintenance						
Facilities	438	2,219	643	708	25	75
Infrastructure Improvement	0	0	0	0	0	0
Legacy Roads and Trails	0	0	0	0	0	0
Roads	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trails	0	0	0	0	0	0
Capital Improvement & Maintenance Total	438	2,219	643	708	25	75
Forest and Rangeland Research						
Forest & Rangeland Research	41,877	38,394	24,323	55,027	51,043	33,525
Forest & Rangeland Research - FIA	0	0	14,163	0	0	17,701
R&D Forest Products Lab	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest and Rangeland Research Total	41,877	38,394	38,486	55,027	51,043	51,226
Land Acquisition						
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts	0	0	0	0	0	0
Complete Land Exchanges	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Acquisition - Acq Mgmt	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Acquisition - Cash Equalization	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Acquisition -- Land and Water Conservation Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Acquisition - Rec Access	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land - Critical Inholding	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Acquisition Total	0	0	0	0	0	0
National Forest System						
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Products	265	264	265	0	0	0
Grazing Management	0	0	0	0	0	0
Integrated Resource Restoration	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inventory and Monitoring	45	0	0	0	0	0
Land Management Planning	23	0	0	0	0	0
Land Management Planning, Assessment and Monitoring	0	0	0	0	0	0
Landownership Management	36	0	0	0	0	0
Law Enforcement Operations	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minerals and Geology Management	54	0	0	0	0	0
Recreation, Heritage, and Wildmess	245	0	29	26	55	56
Valles Caldera National Preserve	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vegetation and Watershed Management	307	306	307	0	0	0
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	315	265	265	0	0	0
National Forest System Total	1,290	835	866	26	55	56
State & Private Forestry						
Community Forest & Open Space Conservation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cooperative Forestry - Forest Legacy Program Admin	0	0	0	0	0	65
Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	1,988	0	0	70	65	244
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	186	499	99	35	20	0
Forest Legacy Program	0	0	0	65	65	0
Forest Resources Information and Analysis	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Stewardship	252	189	0	0	0	0
International Forestry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Landscape Scale Restoration	0	0	0	0	0	0
Urban and Community Forestry	0	0	0	25	25	0
State & Private Forestry Total	2,426	688	99	195	175	309
Wildland Fire Management						
Coop Fire Protection-State Fire Assistance	99	99	99	0	0	0
Coop Fire Protection-Volunteer Fire Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fire Operations -- Suppression	1,266	1,266	1,266	0	0	0
Fire Preparedness	3,194	2,559	1,089	0	0	0
Fire Research and Development (NFP)	6,746	6,606	1,105	2,944	2,944	171
Hazardous Fuels	1,589	2,901	797	57	57	57
Joint Fire Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0
WildLand Fire Management - HazFuels - Biomass Grants	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wildland Fire Management Total	12,894	13,431	4,356	3,001	3,001	228
FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cost Pools	0	78	78	0	97	104
Range Betterment Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Research	0	0	0	0	0	0
Management of NF Lands for Subsistence Uses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	58,925	55,645	44,528	58,957	54,396	51,998

FY 2015 to FY 2017 Region, Station, and Area Allocations
(Dollars in thousands)

	Pacific Northwest Research Station			Pacific Southwest Research Station		
Funds and Programs	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY15	FY16	FY17
Capital Improvement & Maintenance						
Facilities	228	2,140	350	1,070	26	23
Infrastructure Improvement	0	1,712	0	0	0	0
Legacy Roads and Trails	0	0	0	0	0	0
Roads	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trails	0	0	0	0	0	0
Capital Improvement & Maintenance Total	228	3,852	350	1,070	26	23
Forest and Rangeland Research						
Forest & Rangeland Research	40,546	40,346	23,500	19,746	17,381	17,499
Forest & Rangeland Research - FIA	0	0	16,490	0	0	0
R&D Forest Products Lab	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest and Rangeland Research Total	40,546	40,346	39,990	19,746	17,381	17,499
Land Acquisition						
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts	0	0	0	0	0	0
Complete Land Exchanges	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Acquisition - Acq Mgmt	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Acquisition - Cash Equalization	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Acquisition -- Land and Water Conservation Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Acquisition - Rec Access	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land - Critical Inholding	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Acquisition Total	0	0	0	0	0	0
National Forest System						
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Products	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grazing Management	0	0	0	0	0	0
Integrated Resource Restoration	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inventory and Monitoring	912	642	0	0	0	0
Land Management Planning	0	0	0	32	32	0
Land Management Planning, Assessment and Monitoring	0	0	542	0	0	32
Landownership Management	0	0	0	0	0	0
Law Enforcement Operations	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minerals and Geology Management	0	14	0	0	0	0
Recreation, Heritage, and Wildmess	0	0	56	46	0	0
Valles Caldera National Preserve	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vegetation and Watershed Management	0	181	156	27	27	82
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	0	0	0	0	0	0
National Forest System Total	912	837	754	105	59	114
State & Private Forestry						
Community Forest & Open Space Conservation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cooperative Forestry - Forest Legacy Program Admin	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	588	294	269	50	47	59
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	171	294	269	35	0	0
Forest Legacy Program	0	0	0	24	24	24
Forest Resources Information and Analysis	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Stewardship	0	0	0	49	49	49
International Forestry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Landscape Scale Restoration	0	0	0	0	0	0
Urban and Community Forestry	0	0	0	24	24	24
State & Private Forestry Total	759	588	538	182	144	156
Wildland Fire Management						
Coop Fire Protection-State Fire Assistance	0	0	0	24	24	24
Coop Fire Protection-Volunteer Fire Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fire Operations -- Suppression	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fire Preparedness	0	54	54	0	0	0
Fire Research and Development (NFP)	4,082	4,082	617	2,690	2,690	101
Hazardous Fuels	114	382	307	0	0	0
Joint Fire Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0
WildLand Fire Management - HazFuels - Biomass Grants	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wildland Fire Management Total	4,196	4,518	978	2,714	2,714	125
FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cost Pools	0	39	33	0	26	20
Range Betterment Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Research	0	0	0	0	0	0
Management of NF Lands for Subsistence Uses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	46,641	50,180	42,643	23,817	20,350	17,937

FY 2015 to FY 2017 Region, Station, and Area Allocations
(Dollars in thousands)

	Southern Research Station			International Inst of Tropical Forestry		
Funds and Programs	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY15	FY16	FY17
Capital Improvement & Maintenance						
Facilities	670	664	2,450	31	25	130
Infrastructure Improvement	0	0	0	0	0	0
Legacy Roads and Trails	0	0	0	0	0	0
Roads	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trails	0	0	0	0	0	0
Capital Improvement & Maintenance Total	670	664	2,450	31	25	130
Forest and Rangeland Research						
Forest & Rangeland Research	48,187	46,414	28,615	2,691	2,713	2,689
Forest & Rangeland Research - FIA	0	0	18,184	0	0	0
R&D Forest Products Lab	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest and Rangeland Research Total	48,187	46,414	46,799	2,691	2,713	2,689
Land Acquisition						
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts	0	0	0	0	0	0
Complete Land Exchanges	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Acquisition - Acq Mgmt	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Acquisition - Cash Equalization	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Acquisition -- Land and Water Conservation Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Acquisition - Rec Access	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land - Critical Inholding	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Acquisition Total	0	0	0	0	0	0
National Forest System						
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Products	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grazing Management	0	0	0	0	0	0
Integrated Resource Restoration	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inventory and Monitoring	361	550	0	0	0	0
Land Management Planning	0	0	0	44	44	0
Land Management Planning, Assessment and Monitoring	0	0	542	0	0	44
Landownership Management	0	0	0	0	0	0
Law Enforcement Operations	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minerals and Geology Management	0	0	0	0	0	0
Recreation, Heritage, and Wildmess	8	0	0	0	0	0
Valles Caldera National Preserve	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vegetation and Watershed Management	361	181	431	105	103	105
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	0	0	0	0	0	0
National Forest System Total	730	731	973	149	147	149
State & Private Forestry						
Community Forest & Open Space Conservation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cooperative Forestry - Forest Legacy Program Admin	0	0	0	0	0	151
Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	230	341	317	318	249	312
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	454	443	438	15	16	11
Forest Legacy Program	22	0	0	86	0	0
Forest Resources Information and Analysis	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Stewardship	51	0	0	386	385	369
International Forestry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Landscape Scale Restoration	0	0	0	0	0	0
Urban and Community Forestry	6	0	0	391	389	393
State & Private Forestry Total	763	784	755	1,196	1,039	1,236
Wildland Fire Management						
Coop Fire Protection-State Fire Assistance	0	0	0	409	412	417
Coop Fire Protection-Volunteer Fire Assistance	0	0	0	28	28	32
Fire Operations -- Suppression	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fire Preparedness	80	80	100	0	0	0
Fire Research and Development (NFP)	2,282	2,282	71	100	100	100
Hazardous Fuels	325	191	191	0	0	0
Joint Fire Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0
WildLand Fire Management - HazFuels - Biomass Grants	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wildland Fire Management Total	2,687	2,553	362	537	540	549
FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cost Pools	0	91	85	1,416	1,254	1,285
Range Betterment Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Research	0	0	0	0	0	0
Management of NF Lands for Subsistence Uses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	53,037	51,237	51,424	6,020	5,718	6,038

FY 2015 to FY 2017 Region, Station, and Area Allocations
(Dollars in thousands)

	Northeastern Area			Albuquerque Service Center		
Funds and Programs	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY15	FY16	FY17
Capital Improvement & Maintenance						
Facilities	0	0	0	0	0	250
Infrastructure Improvement	0	0	0	0	0	0
Legacy Roads and Trails	0	0	0	0	0	0
Roads	0	0	0	1,183	1,183	1,441
Trails	0	0	0	0	0	0
Capital Improvement & Maintenance Total	0	0	0	1,183	1,183	1,691
Forest and Rangeland Research						
Forest & Rangeland Research	0	0	0	1,748	1,748	2,197
Forest & Rangeland Research - FIA	0	0	0	0	0	0
R&D Forest Products Lab	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest and Rangeland Research Total	0	0	0	1,748	1,748	2,197
Land Acquisition						
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts	0	0	0	0	0	0
Complete Land Exchanges	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Acquisition - Acq Mgmt	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Acquisition - Cash Equalization	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Acquisition -- Land and Water Conservation Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Acquisition - Rec Access	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land - Critical Inholding	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Acquisition Total	0	0	0	0	0	0
National Forest System						
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Products	0	0	0	3,138	3,092	3,509
Grazing Management	0	0	0	26	30	31
Integrated Resource Restoration	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inventory and Monitoring	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Management Planning	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Management Planning, Assessment and Monitoring	0	0	0	0	0	300
Landownership Management	0	0	0	0	0	0
Law Enforcement Operations	0	0	0	662	662	671
Minerals and Geology Management	0	0	0	0	61	62
Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	0	0	0	2,352	2,779	3,127
Valles Caldera National Preserve	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vegetation and Watershed Management	0	0	0	1,068	1,068	1,071
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	0	0	0	0	0	0
National Forest System Total	0	0	0	7,246	7,692	8,771
State & Private Forestry						
Community Forest & Open Space Conservation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cooperative Forestry - Forest Legacy Program Admin	0	0	1,356	0	0	30
Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	17,322	13,236	13,609	171	174	174
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	6,541	6,949	5,710	0	23	270
Forest Legacy Program	12,357	19,712	7,495	30	30	0
Forest Resources Information and Analysis	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Stewardship	6,472	6,444	5,514	30	30	234
International Forestry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Landscape Scale Restoration	3,427	70	70	0	0	0
Urban and Community Forestry	8,800	8,689	8,763	20	63	88
State & Private Forestry Total	54,919	55,100	42,517	251	320	796
Wildland Fire Management						
Coop Fire Protection-State Fire Assistance	13,356	12,975	13,270	0	0	0
Coop Fire Protection-Volunteer Fire Assistance	4,091	3,961	4,576	0	0	0
Fire Operations -- Suppression	0	0	0	692	0	3,850
Fire Preparedness	0	0	30	11,085	12,796	14,393
Fire Research and Development (NFP)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hazardous Fuels	255	405	355	0	100	555
Joint Fire Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0
WildLand Fire Management - HazFuels - Biomass Grants	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wildland Fire Management Total	17,702	17,341	18,231	11,777	12,896	18,798
FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cost Pools	1,689	1,684	1,681	376,216	357,857	359,761
Range Betterment Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Research	0	0	0	0	0	0
Management of NF Lands for Subsistence Uses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	74,310	74,125	62,429	398,421	381,696	392,014

FY 2015 to FY 2017 Region, Station, and Area Allocations
(Dollars in thousands)

	National Headquarters - WO			National / Unallocated		
Funds and Programs	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY15	FY16	FY17
Capital Improvement & Maintenance						
Facilities	4,234	4,808	6,979	0	800	830
Infrastructure Improvement	63	63	0	0	0	0
Legacy Roads and Trails	110	108	277	0	926	107
Roads	3,377	5,238	3,125	520	536	3,121
Trails	978	1,552	1,355	215	240	1,479
Capital Improvement & Maintenance Total	8,762	11,769	11,736	735	2,502	5,537
Forest and Rangeland Research						
Forest & Rangeland Research	18,366	23,624	18,854	3,396	3,619	45,389
Forest & Rangeland Research - FIA	0	0	0	0	0	537
R&D Forest Products Lab	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest and Rangeland Research Total	18,366	23,624	18,854	3,396	3,619	45,926
Land Acquisition						
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts	0	0	0	0	0	950
Complete Land Exchanges	0	0	0	216	216	216
Land Acquisition - Acq Mgmt	0	0	0	0	0	1,914
Land Acquisition - Cash Equalization	0	0	0	0	0	750
Land Acquisition -- Land and Water Conservation Fund	226	121	130	38,110	55,146	30,395
Land Acquisition - Rec Access	0	0	0	0	0	4,700
Land - Critical Inholding	0	0	0	0	0	2,000
Land Acquisition Total	226	121	130	38,326	55,362	40,925
National Forest System						
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration	0	0	0	1,000	0	9,570
Forest Products	12,290	16,483	22,553	555	565	3,488
Grazing Management	2,195	2,127	1,925	0	240	520
Integrated Resource Restoration	600	1,521	1,220	2,176	1,648	509
Inventory and Monitoring	37,250	39,144	0	661	415	0
Land Management Planning	8,104	7,675	0	0	240	0
Land Management Planning, Assessment and Monitoring	0	0	49,555	0	0	536
Landownership Management	6,962	7,221	7,009	15	539	82
Law Enforcement Operations	5,332	5,329	107,069	100,562	102,479	1,687
Minerals and Geology Management	7,459	7,546	6,718	1,868	2,107	645
Recreation, Heritage, and Wildemess	11,473	19,412	15,316	673	664	6,374
Valles Caldera National Preserve	0	0	0	3,364	0	0
Vegetation and Watershed Management	15,363	18,194	18,039	2,219	2,053	431
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	5,277	5,499	5,784	865	792	721
National Forest System Total	112,305	130,151	235,188	113,958	111,742	24,563
State & Private Forestry						
Community Forest & Open Space Conservation	0	0	0	2,000	2,000	2,000
Cooperative Forestry - Forest Legacy Program Admin	0	0	1,154	0	0	1,313
Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands	737	788	859	2,656	4,447	3,365
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands	6,623	7,059	6,821	3,648	5,192	4,296
Forest Legacy Program	1,152	1,098	-24	3,291	470	0
Forest Resources Information and Analysis	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Stewardship	3,028	2,967	2,864	896	902	504
International Forestry	7,043	7,043	6,929	0	0	114
Landscape Scale Restoration	0	0	95	1,486	13,823	13,630
Urban and Community Forestry	2,362	2,334	2,338	1,720	1,564	1,592
State & Private Forestry Total	20,945	21,289	21,036	15,697	28,398	26,814
Wildland Fire Management						
Coop Fire Protection-State Fire Assistance	2,664	4,614	2,893	6,603	8,100	23,564
Coop Fire Protection-Volunteer Fire Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fire Operations -- Suppression	79,563	149,475	122,460	538,108	578,588	1,120,425
Fire Preparedness	230,337	268,799	243,469	146,123	30,892	271,380
Fire Research and Development (NFP)	165	25	0	135	415	17,630
Hazardous Fuels	8,281	12,403	13,260	64,266	54,250	96,803
Joint Fire Sciences	0	0	0	6,914	6,914	3,000
WildLand Fire Management - HazFuels - Biomass Grants	0	0	0	0	0	10,000
Wildland Fire Management Total	321,010	435,316	382,082	762,149	679,159	1,542,802
FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund	0	0	0	303,060	823,000	342,000
Cost Pools	78,768	83,747	80,454	100,469	139,253	142,752
Range Betterment Fund	0	0	0	0	2,320	2,320
Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Research	0	0	0	30	45	45
Management of NF Lands for Subsistence Uses	0	0	0	0	0	1
Grand Total	560,382	706,017	749,480	1,337,820	1,845,400	2,173,685

FY 2015 to FY 2017 Region, Station, and Area Allocations
(Dollars in thousands)

Forest Service Total				
Funds and Programs		FY15	FY16	FY17
Capital Improvement & Maintenance				
Facilities		55,331	54,164	56,078
Infrastructure Improvement		3,150	3,150	0
Legacy Roads and Trails		21,429	22,386	22,386
Roads		128,857	134,771	138,728
Trails		56,476	54,562	54,562
Capital Improvement & Maintenance Total		265,243	269,033	271,754
Forest and Rangeland Research				
Forest & Rangeland Research		251,978	251,763	216,439
Forest & Rangeland Research - FIA		0	0	67,075
R&D Forest Products Lab		0	0	2,000
Forest and Rangeland Research Total		251,978	251,763	285,514
Land Acquisition				
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts		950	950	950
Complete Land Exchanges		216	216	216
Land Acquisition - Acq Mgmt		0	0	7,552
Land Acquisition - Cash Equalization		0	0	750
Land Acquisition -- Land and Water Conservation Fund		45,586	61,521	39,413
Land Acquisition - Rec Access		0	0	4,700
Land - Critical Inholding		0	0	2,000
Land Acquisition Total		46,752	62,687	55,581
National Forest System				
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration		29,473	28,516	40,000
Forest Products		194,139	200,459	212,287
Grazing Management		40,044	40,587	40,587
Integrated Resource Restoration		163,525	158,491	159,448
Inventory and Monitoring		119,438	118,331	0
Land Management Planning		28,184	27,428	0
Land Management Planning, Assessment and Monitoring		0	0	144,648
Landownership Management		56,676	56,676	54,590
Law Enforcement Operations		106,556	108,470	109,427
Minerals and Geology Management		57,283	58,240	58,343
Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness		175,589	180,374	182,850
Valles Caldera National Preserve		3,364	0	0
Vegetation and Watershed Management		100,640	100,711	101,668
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management		80,396	79,368	79,368
National Forest System Total		1,155,307	1,157,651	1,183,216
State & Private Forestry				
Community Forest & Open Space Conservation		2,000	2,000	2,000
Cooperative Forestry - Forest Legacy Program Admin		0	0	6,400
Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands		43,741	35,893	36,129
Forest Health Management - Federal Lands		46,482	49,352	44,973
Forest Legacy Program		52,043	61,390	55,947
Forest Resources Information and Analysis		0	0	0
Forest Stewardship		21,122	21,122	18,122
International Forestry		7,043	7,043	7,043
Landscape Scale Restoration		14,000	14,000	14,000
Urban and Community Forestry		26,126	26,126	26,126
State & Private Forestry Total		212,557	216,926	210,740
Wildland Fire Management				
Coop Fire Protection-State Fire Assistance		76,086	76,085	78,000
Coop Fire Protection-Volunteer Fire Assistance		13,000	13,000	15,000
Fire Operations -- Suppression		620,913	730,612	1,248,000
Fire Preparedness		902,762	830,930	1,080,146
Fire Research and Development (NFP)		19,795	19,795	19,795
Hazardous Fuels		266,682	287,838	356,000
Joint Fire Sciences		6,914	6,914	3,000
WildLand Fire Management - HazFuels - Biomass Grants		0	0	10,000
Wildland Fire Management Total		1,906,152	1,965,174	2,809,941
FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund		303,060	823,000	342,000
Cost Pools		957,000	956,997	957,000
Range Betterment Fund		2,537	2,320	2,320
Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Research		45	45	45
Management of NF Lands for Subsistence Uses		2,500	2,500	2,500
Grand Total		5,103,131	5,708,096	6,120,611

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 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 2014 – FY 2019.

Forest Service Research and Development unit allocations by Research Station and fiscal years
(Dollars in thousands)

Station	Budget Line Item	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget
Forest Products Laboratory	Research	\$19,722	\$20,228	\$26,320	\$21,722	\$21,574	\$21,959
	Other*	651	651	651	651	646	479
	Total	20,373	20,879	26,971	22,373	22,220	22,438
International Institute of Tropical Forestry	Research	3,154	3,024	2,773	2,689	2,670	1,460
	Other	2,467	2,410	2,552	1,917	1,903	1,219
	Total	5,621	5,434	5,325	4,606	4,573	2,679
Northern Research Station	Research	54,621	55,027	51,043	51,226	50,878	38,929
	Other	3,475	3,672	3,114	3,410	3,386	2,366
	Total	58,096	58,699	54,157	54,636	54,264	41,295
Pacific Northwest Research Station	Research	40,287	40,546	40,346	39,808	39,529	35,812
	Other	6,744	6,874	7,694	6,321	6,277	5,506
	Total	47,031	47,420	48,040	46,129	45,806	41,318
Pacific Southwest Research Station	Research	20,090	19,746	17,381	17,500	17,381	12,066
	Other	5,649	5,081	3,979	3,100	3,078	5,211
	Total	25,739	24,827	21,360	20,600	20,459	17,277
Rocky Mountain Research Station	Research	39,901	41,049	37,444	37,536	37,281	29,820
	Other	24,862	20,028	29,975	24,640	24,472	20,379
	Total	64,763	61,077	67,419	62,176	61,753	50,199
Southern Research Station	Research	48,278	48,187	46,414	47,873	38,902	28,787
	Other	3,720	3,753	3,797	1,798	3,453	2,541
	Total	51,998	51,940	50,211	49,671	42,355	31,328
Grand Total		273,621	270,276	273,483	260,191	251,430	206,534

*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

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	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget
Research & Development	\$19,722	\$20,228	\$26,320	\$21,722	\$21,574	\$21,959
Other funding*	651	651	651	651	646	479
Total Allocation	20,373	20,879	26,971	22,373	22,220	22,438
Staffing by Science and Administrative Categories						
Scientists	52	55	55	53	53	47
Support staff	99	100	99	97	96	88
<i>Administrative Support</i>	6	7	7	7	7	5
<i>Professional/Technical Support</i>	93	93	92	90	89	83
Breakout by Administrative and Research Allocations						
Administrative Allocation	7,106	6,966	7,008	6,596	6,550	6,556
Research Allocation	13,267	13,913	19,963	15,777	15,670	15,882
Total by Administrative & Research Allocations	20,373	20,879	26,971	22,373	22,220	22,438

*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	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget
Advanced Composite Sciences Research						
Allocation	\$1,273	\$1,401	\$1,853	\$1,733	\$1,721	\$1,651
Scientists	5	5	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	1,959	1,998	2,879	2,232	2,216	2,384
Scientists	9	9	9	8	8	9
Support Staff	4	5	5	5	5	4
<i>Administrative</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Professional/technical</i>	3	4	4	4	4	3
Fiber and Chemical Sciences						
Allocation	2,149	2,304	2,768	2,101	2,086	2,430
Scientists	6	6	6	5	5	6
Support Staff	8	8	7	7	7	7
<i>Administrative</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Professional/technical</i>	8	8	7	7	7	7
Institute for Microbial and Biochemical Technology						
Allocation	1,910	1,832	2,565	2,072	2,057	2,109
Scientists	6	6	6	6	6	5
Support Staff	5	5	5	4	4	3
<i>Administrative</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Professional/technical</i>	4	4	4	3	3	2

Description of Research Program	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget
Engineered Properties & Structures						
Allocation	2,770	2,583	3,633	2,795	2,775	2,843
Scientists	10	10	7	7	7	5
Support Staff	2	1	2	2	2	1
<i>Administrative</i>	1	1	1	1	1	0
<i>Professional/technical</i>	1	0	1	1	1	1
Wood Anatomy & Forest Mycology in a Changing Global Environment						
Allocation	0	277	293	302	300	298
Scientists	0	2	3	3	3	3
Support Staff	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Administrative</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Professional/technical</i>	0	0	0	0	0	1
Fire Building Sciences						
Allocation	0	780	874	850	844	843
Scientists	0	3	2	2	2	2
Support Staff	0	5	5	5	5	5
<i>Administrative</i>	0	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Professional/technical</i>	0	4	4	4	4	4
Durability & Wood Protection Research						
Allocation	1,578	1,995	1,952	1,813	1,800	1,696
Scientists	7	6	8	8	8	7
Support Staff	12	12	13	13	13	7
<i>Administrative</i>	1	1	1	1	1	0
<i>Professional/technical</i>	11	11	12	12	12	7
Economics & Statistics Research						
Allocation	1,588	1,464	3,030	1,911	1,898	1,949
Scientists	9	8	8	8	8	5
Support Staff	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Administrative</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Professional/technical</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Allocation	13,227	14,634	19,847	15,809	15,697	16,203
Total Support Staff	36	41	42	41	41	33
<i>Administrative</i>	6	7	7	7	7	5
<i>Professional/technical</i>	30	34	35	34	34	28
Total Scientists	52	55	55	53	53	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)
FPL Headquarters-Madison, WI	A 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	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget
Research & Development	\$3,154	\$3,024	\$2,773	\$2,689	\$2,670	\$1,460
Other funding*	2,467	2,410	2,552	1,917	1,903	1,219
Total Allocation	5,621	5,434	5,325	4,606	4,573	2,679
Staffing by Science and Administrative Categories						
Scientists	9	11	11	11	11	11
Support staff	17	17	18	18	18	17
Administrative Support	1	1	1	1	1	2
Professional/Technical Support	16	16	17	17	17	15
Breakout by Administrative and Research Allocations						
Administrative Allocation	1,416	1,416	1,394	1,286	1,277	1,201
Research Allocation	4,205	4,018	3,931	3,320	3,296	1,478
Total by Administrative & Research Allocations	5,621	5,434	5,325	4,606	4,573	2,679

*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.

International Institute of Tropical Forestry Research Programs
(Dollars in thousands)

Description of Research Program	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget
Forest and Rangeland Research						
Allocation	\$3,154	\$3,024	\$2,773	\$2,689	\$2,670	\$1,460
Scientists	9	11	11	11	11	11
Support Staff	17	17	17	17	17	17
Administrative	1	1	1	1	1	2
Professional/technical	16	16	16	16	16	15
National Fire Plan						
Allocation	100	100	100	100	99	80
Scientists						
Support Staff						

Description of Research Program	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget
Total Allocation	3,254	3,124	2,873	2,789	2,769	1,540
Total Support Staff	17	17	17	17	17	17
<i>Administrative</i>	1	1	1	1	1	2
<i>Professional/technical</i>	16	16	16	16	16	15
Total Scientists	9	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
International Institute of Tropical Forestry	Forest Service owned facilities on leased land. Headquarter building is leased.	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 twenty 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	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget
Research & Development	\$54,621	\$55,027	\$51,043	\$51,226	\$50,878	\$38,929
Other funding*	3,475	3,672	3,114	3,410	3,386	2,366
Total Allocation	58,096	58,699	54,157	54,636	54,264	41,295
Staffing by Science and Administrative Categories						
Scientists	136	134	129	127	126	95
Support staff	312	308	269	252	250	201
<i>Administrative Support</i>	81	75	69	70	69	54
<i>Professional/Technical Support</i>	231	233	200	182	181	147
Breakout by Administrative and Research Allocations						
Administrative Allocation	\$7,958	\$8,381	\$7,936	\$7,138	\$7,088	\$5,915
Research Allocation	50,138	50,318	46,221	47,498	47,176	35,380
Total by Administrative & Research Allocations	58,096	58,699	54,157	54,636	54,264	41,295

*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.

Northern Research Station Research Programs

(Dollars in thousands)

Description of Research Program	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget
Ecology and Economic Sustainability of the Appalachian Forest in an Era of Globalization Research						
Allocation	\$2,855	\$2,576	\$2,719	\$2,656	\$2,637	\$2,036
Scientists	9	9	9	9	9	7
Support Staff	16	15	16	13	13	10
Administrative	1	1	1	1	1	1
Professional/technical	15	14	15	12	12	9
Sustaining Forests in a Changing Environment						
Allocation	3,211	2,946	2,917	3,277	3,254	2,495
Scientists	12	12	12	12	12	8
Support Staff	14	15	10	10	10	7
Administrative	1	1	1	1	1	1
Professional/technical	13	14	9	9	9	6
Ecology and Management of Invasive Species and Forest Ecosystems Research						
Allocation	4,040	3,940	3,609	3,357	3,333	2,555
Scientists	12	11	10	10	10	8
Support Staff	22	23	21	20	20	12
Administrative	2	2	2	2	2	2
Professional/technical	20	21	19	18	18	10
Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) in the Northern Station						
Allocation	14,201	14,536	15,163	15,582	15,473	13,732
Scientists	23	22	20	18	18	18
Support Staff	111	109	95	88	87	84
Administrative	3	3	3	5	5	4
Professional/technical	108	106	92	83	82	80
Climate, Fire and Carbon Cycle Analysis Research						
Allocation	4,058	4,529	3,891	4,011	3,983	3,052
Scientists	13	13	12	11	11	8
Support Staff	16	16	17	15	15	10
Administrative	3	3	3	3	3	2
Professional/technical	13	13	14	12	12	8
Research on Ecosystem Change						
Allocation	7,328	6,562	4,023	5,087	5,052	3,872
Scientists	17	17	13	14	14	9
Support Staff	23	26	18	16	16	13
Administrative	2	2	1	1	1	1
Professional/technical	21	24	17	15	15	12
Urban Forest, Human Health and Environmental Quality Research						
Allocation	1,576	1,470	2,701	3,431	3,407	2,421
Scientists	2	3	11	11	11	7
Support Staff	8	8	8	8	8	5
Administrative	1	1	1	1	1	1

Description of Research Program	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget
<i>Professional/technical</i>	7	7	7	7	7	4
Social Science Supporting Natural Resource Management and Policy						
Allocation	3,496	3,224	1,942	1,673	1,661	1,274
Scientists	11	11	7	7	7	5
Support Staff	6	7	3	3	3	2
<i>Administrative</i>	2	2	2	2	2	1
<i>Professional/technical</i>	4	5	1	1	1	1
Sustainable Management of Central Hardwoods, Ecosystems and Landscapes Research						
Allocation	2,275	1,624	2,279	1,377	1,367	1,027
Scientists	6	6	6	5	5	4
Support Staff	6	5	2	3	3	2
<i>Administrative</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Professional/technical</i>	5	5	2	3	3	2
Applied Ecosystem Research: Theory and Application of Scaling Science in Forestry						
Allocation	1,748	2,032	1,636	1,734	1,721	1,320
Scientists	6	6	6	6	6	4
Support Staff	9	8	6	4	4	3
<i>Administrative</i>	2	2	1	1	1	1
<i>Professional/technical</i>	7	6	5	3	3	2
Hardwood Tree Improvement and Regeneration Center						
Allocation	893	889	43	1,014	1,007	765
Scientists	4	4	3	4	4	3
Support Staff	1	1	2	2	2	1
<i>Administrative</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Professional/technical</i>	1	1	2	2	2	1
Strategic Foresight Research						
Allocation	944	955	923	677	672	518
Scientists	4	3	3	3	3	2
Support Staff	2	2	2	2	2	0
<i>Administrative</i>	1	1	1	1	1	0
<i>Professional/technical</i>	1	1	1	1	1	0
Restoration and Conservation of Rural and Urban Forests Research						
Allocation	5,070	4,749	4,537	4,467	4,456	3,163
Scientists	17	17	17	17	17	12
Support Staff	18	18	18	18	18	13
<i>Administrative</i>	2	2	2	2	2	1
<i>Professional/technical</i>	16	16	16	16	16	12
Total Allocation	51,695	50,032	46,383	48,343	48,023	38,230
Total Support Staff	252	253	218	202	201	162
<i>Administrative</i>	21	20	18	20	20	15

Description of Research Program	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget
<i>Professional/technical</i>	231	233	200	182	181	147
Total Scientists	136	134	129	127	127	95

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 laboratory and admin offices, and the Ansonia Quarantine lab	3	1	9	\$150
Evanston, IL	FS leased admin space near Northwestern University	4	2	2	140
West Lafayette, IN	Purdue University admin offices and laboratories	4	0	2	0
Amherst, MA	University of Massachusetts admin offices	4	0	1	90
Baltimore, MD	FS leased admin space	3	1	6	130
Orono/Bradley, ME	University of Maine admin office	1	0	0	0
Lansing, MI	FS leased admin space near Michigan State University	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 laboratory 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	0	3	0
Durham, NH	FS owned lab and admin offices on University of NH campus	13	3	13	80
Syracuse, NY	SUNY Admin Office	1	0	5	25
New York, NY	FS leased admin space	3	0	0	90
Delaware, OH	FS owned laboratory and admin offices	10	5	7	75
Newtown Square, PA (Station Headquarters)	FS leased admin space	6	15	9	440

Name	Description	Number of Scientists	Number of Support Staff Administrative	Number of Support Staff Professional/technical	Facility Costs (Dollars in thousands)
Warren, PA	FS owned laboratory and admin offices	6	1	3	50
Burlington, VT	FS leased lab and admin offices on UVM campus	3	0	2	32
Madison, WI	FS owned laboratory and admin offices	5	3	6	0
Rhineland, WI	FS owned laboratory 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 laboratory and admin offices	3	2	9	40
Princeton, WV	FS owned laboratory and admin offices	4	0	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	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget
Research & Development	\$40,287	\$40,546	\$40,346	\$39,808	\$39,529	\$35,812
Other funding*	6,744	6,874	7,694	6,321	6,277	5,506
Total Allocation	47,031	47,420	48,040	46,129	45,806	41,318
Staffing by Science and Administrative Categories						
Scientists	78	79	76	75	74	77
Support staff	223	216	237	242	240	242
Administrative Support	66	68	73	69	68	69
Professional/Technical Support	157	148	164	173	172	173
Breakout by Administrative and Research Allocations						
Administrative Allocation	14,391	15,281	14,483	11,397	11,314	10,318
Research Allocation	32,640	32,139	33,557	34,732	34,492	31,000
Total Administrative & Research Allocations	47,031	47,420	48,040	46,129	45,806	41,318

*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 Northwest Research Station Research Programs
(Dollars in thousands)

Description of Research Program	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget
Ecological Process and Function						
Allocation	\$5,566	\$4,976	\$5,268	\$4,982	\$4,947	\$4,815
Scientists	16	17	17	18	18	18
Support Staff	20	21	23	21	21	21
<i>Administrative</i>	1	1	2	2	2	2
<i>Professional/technical</i>	19	20	21	19	19	19
Goods, Services and Values						
Allocation	3,147	3,330	3,588	3,164	3,141	3,058
Scientists	13	14	14	14	14	14
Support Staff	2	2	3	3	3	3
<i>Administrative</i>	1	1	2	2	2	2
<i>Professional/technical</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1
Land and Watershed Management						
Allocation	4,625	4,589	4,756	4,873	4,839	4,709
Scientists	16	15	14	15	15	15
Support Staff	22	23	26	23	23	23
<i>Administrative</i>	2	2	2	1	1	1
<i>Professional/technical</i>	20	21	24	22	22	22
Forest Inventory and Analysis/Resource Monitoring and Assessment						
Allocation	10,959	11,902	13,929	14,374	14,273	13,893
Scientists	13	13	12	12	12	12
Support Staff	91	86	93	104	103	104
<i>Administrative</i>	4	4	5	5	5	5
<i>Professional/technical</i>	87	82	88	99	99	99
Threat Characterization and Management						
Allocation	2,937	2,682	2,360	2,228	2,212	2,153
Scientists	18	18	17	16	16	16
Support Staff	15	13	15	14	14	14
<i>Administrative</i>	0	2	1	2	2	2
<i>Professional/technical</i>	15	11	14	12	12	12
Total Allocation	27,234	27,479	29,901	29,621	29,412	28,628
Total Support Staff	150	145	160	165	165	165
<i>Administrative</i>	8	10	12	12	12	12
<i>Professional/technical</i>	142	135	148	153	153	153
Total Scientists	76	77	74	75	75	75

¹Annualized Continuing Resolution

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	GSA Leased Space	0	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	0	0	0
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	0	3	3	50
Seattle	GSA Leased Space	13	3	5	484
Sitka	Leased Space	2	0	0	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	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget
Research & Development	\$20,090	\$19,746	\$17,381	\$17,500	\$17,381	\$12,066
Other funding*	5,649	5,081	3,979	3,100	3,078	5,211
Total Allocation	25,739	24,827	21,360	20,600	20,459	17,277
Staffing by Science and Administrative Categories						
Scientists	40	38	38	37	35	33
Support staff	115	116	115	115	112	109
<i>Administrative Support</i>	37	37	39	40	39	38
<i>Professional/Technical Support</i>	78	79	76	75	73	71
Breakout by Administrative and Research Allocations						
Administrative Allocation	5,800	5,500	5,000	5,000	4,965	4,364
Research Allocation	19,939	19,327	16,361	15,600	15,494	12,913
Total Admin and Research Allocation	25,739	24,827	21,360	20,600	20,459	17,277

*2Includes 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	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget
Conservation of Biodiversity (CB)						
Allocation	\$3,900	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$3,700	\$3,674	\$3,308
Scientists	11	10	10	8	8	7
Support Staff	32	32	31	30	30	28
<i>Administrative</i>	3	3	3	3	3	3
<i>Professional/technical</i>	29	29	28	27	27	25
Ecosystem Function and Health (EFH)						
Allocation	4,000	4,150	4,100	4,200	4,170	3,675
Scientists	12	11	10	10	10	9
Support Staff	26	27	25	25	25	23
<i>Administrative</i>	2	2	2	2	2	2
<i>Professional/technical</i>	24	25	23	23	23	21
Fire and Fuels (FF)						
Allocation	2,600	2,500	2,700	2,600	2,582	2,389
Scientists	7	6	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 (IPIF)						
Allocation	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,100	2,085	1,929
Scientists	6	6	6	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 (UESD)						
Allocation	1,300	1,200	1,200	1,300	1,291	1,134
Scientists	4	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	13,800	13,850	14,000	13,900	13,802	12,435
Total Support Staff	87	88	85	84	82	80
Administrative	9	9	9	9	9	9
Professional/technical	78	79	76	75	75	71
Total Scientists	40	38	38	37	37	33

Pacific Southwest Research Station - Facilities

Name	Description	Scientists	Support Staff <i>Administrative</i>	Support Staff <i>Professional/technical</i>	Facility Costs (Dollars in thousands)
Albany, CA	Station Headquarters – space is co-located with and leased from ARS, near University of California-Berkeley	3	16	5	\$105
Arcata, CA	Space co-located with Humboldt State University – primarily watershed, wildlife, and fisheries research	2	1	16	75
Davis, CA	Located near University of California-Davis and has PSW's largest lab	10	6	6	495
Fresno, CA	Space co-located with Cal State-Fresno. Provides access to Sierra Nevada and at the San Joaquin Experimental Range	1	0	3	90
Hilo, HI	Location of the Institute for Pacific Island Forestry	7	4	11	210
Placerville, CA	Houses the Institute of Forest Genetics and provides a central location in the Sierra Nevada for partnerships and research	0	5	2	85
Redding, CA	Space co-located with Forest Service Region 5 and provides a central location in Northern California for partnerships and research	4	1	8	290
Riverside, CA	Primary Southern California office, located 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	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget
Research & Development	\$39,901	\$41,049	\$37,444	\$37,536	\$37,272	\$29,820
Other funding*	24,862	20,028	29,975	24,640	24,468	20,379
Total Allocation	64,763	61,077	67,419	62,176	61,740	50,199
Staffing by Science and Administrative Categories						
Scientists	95	93	94	96	95	98
Support staff						
<i>Administrative Support</i>	37	37	37	34	34	33
<i>Professional/Technical Support</i>	237	249	223	230	228	231
Breakout by Administrative and Research Allocations						
Administrative Allocation	17,273	15,249	16,698	13,619	13,523	11,375
Research Allocation	47,490	45,828	50,721	48,557	48,217	38,824
Total by Administrative & Research Allocations	64,763	61,077	67,419	62,176	61,740	50,199

*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	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget
Aldo Leopold Wilderness Research Institute (ALWRI)						
Allocation	\$1,016	\$1,198	\$1,749	\$1,605	\$1,534	\$1,123
Scientists	3	3	3	3	3	3
Support Staff						
<i>Administrative</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Professional/technical</i>	3	5	4	4	4	4
Air, Water and Aquatics Environments (AWAE)						
Allocation	4,903	4,479	4,411	3,880	3,852	2,849
Scientists	15	14	14	15	15	14
Support Staff						
<i>Administrative</i>	4	4	4	4	4	4
<i>Professional/technical</i>	29	30	21	20	20	20
Fire, Fuel and Smoke (FFS)						
Allocation	7,340	7,029	7,604	6,694	6,647	5,267
Scientists	15	16	17	16	16	18
Support Staff						
<i>Administrative</i>	9	9	9	8	8	8
<i>Professional/technical</i>	40	40	42	48	48	50
Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA)						
Allocation	11,559	10,829	12,865	12,000	11,916	10,785
Scientists	3	3	3	4	4	4
Support Staff						
<i>Administrative</i>	7	7	7	7	7	7
<i>Professional/technical</i>	89	96	89	90	89	96

Description of Research Program	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget
Forest and Woodlands Ecosystems (FWE)						
Allocation	6,891	7,044	6,143	6,538	6,492	5,011
Scientists	18	17	17	18	18	17
Support Staff						
<i>Administrative</i>	5	5	5	4	4	3
<i>Professional/technical</i>	29	24	23	22	22	20
Grassland, Shrubland, and Desert Ecosystems (GSD)						
Allocation	3,296	3,468	3,511	3,973	3,945	2,739
Scientists	14	13	13	15	15	16
Support Staff						
<i>Administrative</i>	5	5	5	5	5	5
<i>Professional/technical</i>	19	18	14	14	14	12
Human Dimensions (HD)						
Allocation	4,390	3,378	3,662	4,042	4,014	3,179
Scientists	15	14	14	15	15	16
Support Staff						
<i>Administrative</i>	2	2	2	1	1	1
<i>Professional/technical</i>	11	11	14	15	15	11
Wildlife and Terrestrial Ecosystems (WTE)						
Allocation	3,398	3,057	3,178	2,617	2,599	1,677
Scientists	12	11	11	10	10	10
Support Staff						
<i>Administrative</i>	4	4	4	4	4	4
<i>Professional/technical</i>	17	25	16	17	17	18
Other Research Units*						
Allocation	4,697	5,346	7,598	7,208	7,218	6,194
Total Allocation	47,490	45,828	50,721	48,557	48,217	38,824
Total Support Staff	274	286	260	264	263	264
<i>Administrative</i>	37	37	37	34	34	33
<i>Professional/ technical</i>	237	249	223	230	229	231
Total Scientists	95	91	92	96	96	98

*Other Research Units include (1) Human Performance Research, Development and Application (RD&A), (2) Innovation and Organizational Learning RD&A, (3) National Fire Decision Support Center, (4) National Interagency Fuels, Fire and Vegetation Technology Transfer, and (5) Wildland Fire Management RD&A. Staff for Other Research Units embedded in the above Programs and cannot be easily separated.

Rocky Mountain Research Station - Facilities

Name	Description	Number of Scientists	Number of Support Staff <i>Administrative</i>	Number of Support Staff <i>Professional/technical</i>	Facility Costs (Dollars in thousands)
Albuquerque, NM	Forestry Sciences Laboratory	2	2	5	\$158
Boise, ID	Aquatic Sciences Laboratory	6	3	19	210
Bozeman, MT	Forestry Sciences Laboratory	4	1	7	95

Name	Description	Number of Scientists	Number of Support Staff Administrative	Number of Support Staff Professional/technical	Facility Costs (Dollars in thousands)
Flagstaff, AZ	Southwest Forest Sciences Complex	7	3	10	226
Fort Collins, CO	Station Headquarters & Forestry Sciences Laboratory	21	17	42	294
Logan, UT	Forestry Sciences Laboratory	1	2	2	100
Missoula, MT	Fire Sciences Laboratory	17	6	41	300
Missoula, MT	Forestry Sciences Laboratory	14	4	27	219
Moscow	Forestry Sciences Laboratory	9	2	14	165
Ogden	Forestry Sciences Laboratory	3	7	35	508
Provo	Shrub Sciences Laboratory	4	1	5	122
Rapid City	Forest and Grassland Research Laboratory	3	1	1	68
Reno	Forestry Sciences Laboratory	1	0	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	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget
Research & Development	\$48,278	\$48,187	\$46,414	\$47,873	\$38,902	\$28,787
Other funding ²	3,720	3,753	3,797	1,798	3,453	2,541
Total Allocation	51,998	51,940	50,211	49,671	42,355	31,328
Staffing by Science and Administrative Categories						
Scientists	110	102	105	106	103	103
Support staff	233	227	225	229	193	193
Administrative Support	-	-	-	-	35	35
Professional/Technical Support	-	-	-	-	158	158
Breakout by Administrative and Research Allocations						
Administrative Allocation	6,857	7,732	7,156	6,861	6,035	4,466
Research Allocation	45,141	44,208	43,055	42,810	36,320	22,862
Total Administrative & Research Allocations	51,998	51,940	50,211	49,671	42,355	31,328

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	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget
Center for Bottomland Hardwoods (RWU-4155)						
Allocation	\$4,940	\$5,138	\$4,323	\$4,585	\$3,148	\$2,310
Scientists	16	14	15	15	12	12
Support Staff	19	19	18	18	15	15
Administrative	-	-	-	-	3	3
Professional/technical	-	-	-	-	12	12
Center for Forest Disturbance Science (RWU-4156)						
Allocation	2,766	2,880	2,689	1,235	2,317	1,700
Scientists	8	7	7	7	8	8
Support Staff	15	11	12	12	12	12
Administrative	-	-	-	-	5	5
Professional/technical	-	-	-	-	7	7
Upland Hardwood Ecology and Management (RWU-4157)						
Allocation	2,375	2,603	2,214	2,674	1,893	1,399
Scientists	7	7	8	8	8	7
Support Staff	11	17	15	15	10	10
Administrative	-	-	-	-	2	2
Professional/technical	-	-	-	-	8	8
Restoring and Managing Longleaf Pine Ecosystems (RWU-4158)						
Allocation	2,357	2,154	1,881	1,814	1,245	928
Scientists	6	4	5	5	4	4
Support Staff	9	8	7	7	7	7
Administrative	-	-	-	-	1	1
Professional/technical	-	-	-	-	6	6
Southern Pine Ecology and Management (RWU-4159)						
Allocation	2,541	2,626	2,278	2,528	1,705	1,262
Scientists	6	5	5	5	7	7
Support Staff	11	15	15	15	9	9
Administrative	-	-	-	-	2	2
Professional/technical	-	-	-	-	7	7
Forest Genetics and Ecosystems Biology (RWU-4160)						
Allocation	3,241	3,016	2,660	2,563	1,755	1,299
Scientists	6	5	6	6	6	6
Support Staff	14	13	12	12	12	12
Administrative	-	-	-	-	1	1
Professional/technical	-	-	-	-	11	11
Center for Forest Watershed Science (RWU-4353)						
Allocation	3,328	3,329	2,820	3,279	2,080	1,495
Scientists	11	12	12	12	12	12
Support Staff	21	18	17	17	17	17
Administrative	-	-	-	-	2	2
Professional/technical	-	-	-	-	15	15

Description of Research Program	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget
Insects, Diseases, and Invasive Plants (RWU-4552)						
Allocation	4,856	3,773	3,226	3,063	2,125	1,572
Scientists	9	9	8	8	8	8
Support Staff	24	13	13	13	12	12
Administrative	-	-	-	-	1	1
Professional/technical	-	-	-	-	11	11
Forest Operations Research to Achieve Sustainable Management (RWU-4703)						
Allocation	1,044	1,047	957	968	694	513
Scientists	2	2	2	2	2	2
Support Staff	7	5	5	5	4	4
Administrative	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional/technical	-	-	-	-	4	4
Utilization of Southern Forest Resources (RWU-4704)						
Allocation	1,741	1,889	1,698	1,561	1,121	896
Scientists	5	4	4	4	3	3
Support Staff	5	5	5	5	5	5
Administrative	-	-	-	-	1	1
Professional/technical	-	-	-	-	4	4
Forest Inventory and Analysis (RWU-4801)						
Allocation	14,832	15,268	17,661	18,184	17,772	13,145
Scientists	13	13	13	14	12	12
Support Staff	70	78	81	85	69	69
Administrative	-	-	-	-	9	9
Professional/technical	-	-	-	-	60	60
Forest Economics and Policy (RWU-4804)						
Allocation	1,603	1,689	1,585	1,221	1,207	893
Scientists	5	5	5	5	6	6
Support Staff	6	6	6	6	4	4
Administrative	-	-	-	-	2	2
Professional/technical	-	-	-	-	2	2
Eastern Forest Environmental Threat Assessment Center (RWU-4854)						
Allocation	4,104	4,058	4,024	3,634	3,237	2395
Scientists	9	8	8	8	9	9
Support Staff	16	13	13	13	11	11
Administrative	-	-	-	-	3	3
Professional/technical	-	-	-	-	8	8
Center for Integrated Forest Science (RWU-4855)						
Allocation	909	925	878	1,196	891	659
Scientists	2	2	2	2	2	2
Support Staff					1	1
Administrative	-	-	-	-	1	1

Description of Research Program	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget
<i>Professional/technical</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Integrating Human and Natural Systems (RWU-4952)						
Allocation	1,361	1,545	1,317	1,166	1,165	862
Scientists	5	5	5	5	5	5
Support Staff	5	5	5	5	5	5
<i>Administrative</i>	-	-	-	-	2	2
<i>Professional/technical</i>	-	-	-	-	3	3
Total Allocation	51,998	51,940	50,211	49,671	42,355	31,328
Total Support Staff	233	227	225	229	193	193
<i>Administrative</i>	-	-	-	-	35	35
<i>Professional/technical</i>	-	-	-	-	158	158
Total Scientists	110	102	105	106	103	103

Southern Research Station – Facilities

Name	Description	Scientists	Support Staff Administrative	Support Staff Professional/Technical	Facility Costs (Dollars in thousands)
Asheville, NC	FS owned Headquarters Building	9	26	22	\$251
Bent Creek/Koen Asheville, NC	FS owned laboratory, greenhouse & administrative offices	4	1	2	9
Coweeta Otto, NC	FS owned hydrologic laboratory	7	1	5	79
Research Triangle Park, Durham, NC	FS owned laboratory & greenhouses	12	4	6	2,086
Auburn/Escambia Auburn, AL	FS owned laboratory & greenhouse	7	1	6	7
Crossett Experimental Forest, Crossett, AR	FS owned administrative office	2	0	0	5
Athens/Hitchiti Athens, GA	FS owned laboratory & administrative offices	13	7	10	726
Pineville/Palustris Pineville, LA	FS owned laboratory & greenhouse	11	2	15	5
Saucier/Harrison Saucier, MS	FS owned laboratory & greenhouse	2	1	3	14
Stoneville/Oxford Stoneville/Oxford, MS	FS owned laboratory & greenhouse	12	3	12	34
Santee Cordesville, SC	FS owned laboratory & administrative Offices	2	1	2	2
Savannah River New Ellenton, SC	FS owned administrative office	1	1	1	1
Nacogdoches Nacogdoches, TX	FS owned laboratory	7	1	1	39
Blacksburg Blacksburg, VA	FS owned laboratory	6	0	1	0

Forest Service Research and Development Expenditures by State
(Dollars in thousands)

State	Station	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget
ALABAMA	SRS	\$2,471	\$2,454	\$1,646
ALASKA	PNW	6,919	6,870	6,210
ARIZONA	RMRS	2,652	2,633	2,036
ARKANSAS	SRS	2,052	2,038	1,346
CALIFORNIA	PSW/PNW	17,950/2,768	17,824/2,748	15,374/2,898
COLORADO	RMRS	11,786	11,703	9,050
CONNECTICUT	NRS	1,771	1,759	1,156
DELAWARE	NRS	0	0	0
FLORIDA	SRS	816	810	596
GEORGIA	SRS	3,329	3,305	2,212
HAWAII	PSW	2,650	2,588	2,389
IDAHO	RMRS	4,697	4,664	3,606
ILLINOIS	NRS	1,171	1,163	894
INDIANA	NRS	1,014	1,007	766
IOWA	NRS	0	0	0
KANSAS	RMRS	0	0	0
KENTUCKY	SRS	506	502	341
LOUISIANA	SRS	3,926	3,898	2,652
MAINE	NRS	234	232	163
MARYLAND	NRS	1,839	1,826	1,232
MASSACHUSETTS	NRS	1,243	1,234	999
MICHIGAN	NRS	3,052	3,031	2,440
MINNESOTA	NRS	10,588	10,514	8,095
MISSISSIPPI	SRS	5,673	5,633	3,682
MISSOURI	NRS	2,359	2,342	1,872
MONTANA	RMRS	11,325	11,246	8,696
NEBRASKA	RMRS	0	0	0
NEVADA	RMRS	287	285	220
NEW HAMPSHIRE	NRS	5,436	5,398	4,302
NEW JERSEY	NRS	286	284	219
NEW MEXICO	RMRS	618	615	475
NEW YORK	NRS	2,819	2,799	2,328
NORTH CAROLINA	SRS	9,193	9,128	6,170
NORTH DAKOTA	RMRS	0	0	0
OHIO	NRS	3,753	3,727	2,598
OKLAHOMA	RMRS/SRS	0/92	0/91	0/77
OREGON	PNW	25,832	25,651	23,597
PENNSYLVANIA	NRS	9,693	9,623	7,192
PUERTO RICO	IITF/SRS	2,689/273	2,670/271	1,460/245
RHODE ISLAND	NRS	0	0	0
SOUTH CAROLINA	SRS	1,933	1,919	1,668
SOUTH DAKOTA	RMRS	782	776	601
TENNESSEE	SRS	14,688	14,585	13,029
TEXAS	SRS	1,691	1,679	1,212
UTAH	RMRS	13,633	13,537	10,468
VERMONT	NRS	667	62	379
VIRGINIA	SRS	1,068	1,060	723
WASHINGTON	PNW	25,832	25,651	23,597
WEST VIRGINIA	NRS	4,579	4,546	3,580
WISCONSIN	FPL	22,373	22,216	22,483
WISCONSIN	NRS	4,132	4,103	3,143
WYOMING	RMRS	127	126	2,985

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 up to 10 years in duration. The Stewardship Contracting authority 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
- replanting 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 2017, the agency continued to inform employees, partner organizations, and contractors about stewardship contracting through brochures, local field trips, and both live and on-line training opportunities. This ensures a common understanding of stewardship contracting and facilitates its use in attaining land management goals while meeting local and rural community needs.

Specific 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 2013 to FY 2017. Table 2 below shows the acres awarded, number of contract or agreements awarded, and volume awarded from FY 2003 to FY 2017. 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 fuel 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 2017. 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 2016 report, Pinchot concluded that partnerships and working relationships were generally strengthened by working towards common goals. The results of the FY 2017 programmatic monitoring efforts by the Pinchot Institute will be available in the spring of 2018. When available, the entire report will be online at: http://www.pinchot.org/gp/Stewardship_Contracting

Table 1. Actual Stewardship Contracting Accomplishments (FY 2014 to FY 2017)

Accomplishment	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Actual
Acres of forest vegetation established	5,167	6,865	5,050	4,312
Acres of forest vegetation improved	50,399	44,702	42,634	45,346
Acres of noxious weeds/invasive plant treatments	4,035	3,024	5,434	4,279
Acres of wildlife habitat restored or improved	15,679	66,744	22,133	14,031
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced	15	82	48	81
Miles of roads decommissioned	21	29	10	3
Volume of timber sold (million board feet (MMBF))	816	829	718	855
Green tons of biomass made available for energy production	247,541	323,830	217,698	222,636
Acres of hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic fires (Non-WUI)	82,894	66,169	79,694	90,968
Acres of wildland-urban interface (WUI) high-priority hazardous fuels treated	96,567	73,072	96,387	118,559
Number of stewardship contracts/agreements contributing to watersheds in fully functioning condition	25	1	2	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

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 program have entered into a Challenge Cost Share Agreement (CCSA) to conduct a young growth inventory and support workforce development for the timber industry. The inventory is well underway, and local residents have been successfully trained and are now working in various forestry-related jobs in Southeast Alaska.

Inventory Efforts

State and partner organization crews have collected data on over 24,500 acres of older young growth stands on Prince of Wales and surrounding islands. Forest Service and State personnel are summarizing 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. Another 11,000 acres are scheduled for inventory in FY 2018.

A two-week Forestry Workforce Academy to develop a forestry workforce in small rural communities has completed its second year. 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. Three other individuals may be hired in early FY 2018 by the Forest Service through Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act hiring authorities.

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. Additional training and mentoring tasks are anticipated in FY 2018 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.

The Forest Service Alaska Region and the State of Alaska have entered into a Master Good Neighbor Authority agreement and developed a Supplemental Project Agreement for the Kosciusko Young Growth Timber Sale. The Sale was offered and awarded by the State of Alaska in late FY 2017 and operations have commenced. Additional Good Neighbor Authority projects are anticipated for young growth as soon as late FY 2018.

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.

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 2018. The table does not include the unobligated balances from offsetting collections such as reimbursable or advanced collections.

FY 2017 Forest Service – Unobligated Balances – End of Year

(Dollars in thousands)

Forest Service Appropriations	Budget Line Item/Program	FY 2017 Unobligated Balance
Forest and Rangeland Research	National Fire Plan Research and Development	\$176
	Forest Inventory and Analysis	327
	R&D Forest Products Lab	23
	R&D Joint Fire Science Program	310
	Research and Development Programs	796
	Other Forest & Rangeland Research Programs (Includes Cost Pools)	167
Forest and Rangeland Research Total		1,799
State and Private Forestry	Cooperative Fire Protection – State Fire Assistance ¹	1,097
	Forest Health Management – Cooperative Lands	552
	Forest Health Management – Federal Lands	421
	International Forestry	1,342
	Landscape Scale Restoration	88
	Cooperative Forestry – Community Forest & Open Space	212
	Cooperative Forestry – Forest Stewardship	472
	Cooperative Forestry – Urban & Community Forestry	459
	Cooperative Fire Protection – Volunteer Fire Assistance ¹	11
	Other State & Private Forestry Programs & Allocation (Includes Cost Pools)	247
State and Private Forestry Total		4,901
National Forest System	Law Enforcement Operations	-731
	Land Ownership Management	761
	Minerals and Geology Management	2,599
	Land Management Planning	1,043
	Grazing Management	137
	Restoration Partnerships	60
	Integrated Resource Restoration	629
	Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	1,407
	Forest Products	163
	Vegetation and Watershed Management	1,189
	Wildland and Fish Habitat Management	969
	Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund	1,928
	Other National Forest System Programs and Allocations (Included Cost Pools)	614
National Forest System Total		10,768
Capital Improvement and Maintenance	Facilities	554
	Roads	485
	Trails	155
	Legacy Roads and Trails	115
	Deferred Maintenance	6
	Other Capital Improvement & Maintenance Programs (Includes Cost Pools)	1,143

Forest Service Appropriations	Budget Line Item/Program	FY 2017 Unobligated Balance
Capital Improvement and Maintenance		2,458
Land Acquisition	Land Acquisition – Acquisition Management	779
	Land Acquisition – Cash Equalization	313
	Land – Critical Inholdings	481
	Land Acquisition	15,833
	Land Acquisition – Rec Access	1,376
Land Acquisition Total		18,782
Forestry Legacy	Cooperative Forestry – Forest Legacy	6,835
	Cooperative Forestry – Forest Legacy Program Administration	242
Forest Legacy Total		7,077
Other Appropriations	Gifts, Donations & Bequest for Forest and Rangeland Research	125
	Range Betterment Fund	2,002
	Management of National Forest Lands for Subsistence Uses	126
Other Appropriations Total		2,253
Wildland Fire Management	Fire Operations – Wildland Fire Preparedness ²	54,315
	Fire Operations – Wildland Fire Suppression Operations	99,104
	Other Operations – Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund	22
	Wildland Fire Management – HazFuels – Biomass Grants	1,661
	Integrated Resource Restoration – Hazardous Fuels	4,764
	Other Operations – State Fire Assistance	2,658
	Other Operations – Volunteer Fire Assistance	5
	Other Wildland Fire Management Programs (Includes Cost Pools	1,967
Wildland Fire Management Total		164,196
FLAME	FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Account	0
FLAME Total		0

¹Programs that were moved under Wildland Fire Management in FY 2014 but have balances in prior years.

²Preparedness balance includes \$50 million for next generation air tanker (P.L. 113-235); as of FY 2017 \$15 million was used for fire borrowing and is pending repayment.

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 by 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 demand for services on the part of the Forest Service. The 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 a large number of 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 supplying 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 actively 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 2019 Working Capital Fund
Assessments for the Forest Service
(Dollars in thousands)

Core Service	2017 Actual	2018 Annualized CR	2019 President's Budget
Client Technology Services*	14,283	13,553	13,642
Mail and Reproduction Services	540	469	472
Material Management Service Center	877	697	812

Core Service	2017 Actual	2018 Annualized CR	2019 President's Budget
Integrated Procurement Systems	8,423	7,814	7,865
Creative Media and Broadcast Center	614	644	494
Enterprise Network Services	6,395	7,308	8,635
Financial Management Services	54,238	48,745	50,901
Internal Control Support Services	330	398	398
Office of the Executive Secretariat	874	787	849
Total Core Services	86,574	80,415	84,068

USDA Agency Specific Services	2017 Actual	2018 Annualized CR	2019 President's Budget
Mail and Reproduction Services	540	469	472
Enterprise Network Services	6,395	7,308	8,635
Material Management Service Center	877	697	812
Procurement Operations Division	140	147	125
Financial Management Services	54,238	48,745	50,901
Creative Media and Broadcast Center	614	644	494
Client Technology Services*	14,283	13,553	13,642
National Finance Center	8,869	9,637	9,781
National Information Technology Center (NITC)*	21,862	18,469	18,469
HR Enterprise System Management	805	838	1,215
Total USDA Agency Specific Services	108,623	100,507	104,546

*Forest Service contributions to the USDA Working Capital Fund are subject to a legislative cap of \$82M. National Information Technology Center (NITC) and Client Technology Services are excluded from the FY 2019 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 that for every other agency in the Department. Assessments are broken down into two categories:

Actual Usage - Costs are collected for programs such as GSA space, 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 the cost of the program.

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 2019 Department Shared Services & Central Cost Distribution Assessments for the Forest Service (Dollars in thousands)

Central Cost Distribution Programs	2017 Actual	2018 Annualized CR	2019 President's Budget
GSA Space – NCR CDC	\$4,975	\$4,975	\$4,975
DHS GSA Building Security – NCR CDC	148	148	148
U.S. Postal Service Mail - Agency specific	90	90	90
Unemployment Compensation	38,496	38,496	38,496
Workers Compensation	28,990	28,990	28,990
National Archives Records System	450	450	450
Ethics E-Filing	59	59	59
Flexible Spending Accounts FSAFEDS - Agency Specific	62	62	62
FEMA Emergency Preparedness	130	130	130
Federal Audit Clearing Service	21	21	21
OPM Federal Employee Service and Admin Law Judges	185	185	185
Transit Subsidy	1,425	1,425	1,425
Government-wide Council Activities	60	60	60
GSA HSPD12 LincPass Maintenance	1,390	1,390	1,390
E-GOV Initiatives	1,669	1,669	1,669
OPM Credit Monitoring Services	8	8	8
Federal Government Priority Goals Program	28	28	28
eOPF Data Breach Credit Monitoring	207	207	207
Department of State Passports	31	31	31
Total Central Cost Programs	78,424	78,424	78,424

Departmental Shared Cost Programs	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget
Intertribal Technical Assistance Network	926	885	885
Faith-Based Initiatives & Neighborhood Partnerships	124	115	115
Advisory Committee Liaison Service	206	220	220
Hispanic Serving Institutions National Program (Formerly HACU)	602	568	568
1890 USDA Initiative	1,141	1,078	1,078
USDA 1994 Program (Formerly AIHEC)	246	224	224
USDA Human Resources Transformation	514	504	504
Virtual University	620	570	570
Peoples Garden & Visitors Center	198	188	188
Honor Awards	0	22	22
TARGET Center	451	415	415
Emergency Operations Center	722	672	672
Classified National Security Information	225	216	216
Medical Services	39	47	47
Continuity of Operations Planning	628	607	607
Personnel Security Branch	309	276	276
Facility Infrastructure Review & Assessment	140	129	129
Retirement Processor Web Application	180	172	172
Preauthorized Funding	1,034	1,063	1,063
Identity and Access Management (HSPD-12)	2,069	1,933	1,933
Total Departmental Shared Cost Programs	10,374	9,904	9,904

The Fiscal Year 2019 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 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	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 President's Budget
Equipment - Fleet	\$194,009	\$191,541	\$181,827
Equipment - Aircraft	14,642	15,146	17,654
Nursery	11,889	12,483	13,108
Enterprise Services	44,603	46,387	48,243
Total	265,143	265,557	260,832

FY 2018 Annualized CR and FY 2019 President's 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.