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2022 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOREST SERVICE

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AGENCY-WIDE

BUDGET OVERVIEW

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

Mission

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

Budget Overview

The Fiscal Year (FY) 2022 Forest Service Budget request for discretionary appropriations is \$8.4 billion. This is an increase of \$1 billion from the FY 2021 enacted level. The FY 2022 Budget request includes \$2.1 billion for Wildland Fire Management, an increase of \$170.4 million from the FY 2021 enacted level; \$2.4 billion for the management of National Forest System lands, an increase of \$582.8 million from the FY 2021 enacted level; \$148.4 million for Capital Improvement and Maintenance, an increase of \$8 million from the FY 2021 enacted level; \$313.6 million for Forest and Rangeland Research, an increase of \$54.8 million from the FY 2021 enacted level; \$304.6 million for State and Private Forestry, an increase of \$37.4 million from the FY 2021 enacted level, and \$1.1 billion for Forest Service Operations, an increase of \$47.9 million from the FY 2021 enacted level. The Wildfire Suppression Budget Cap Adjustment (“fire funding fix”) is \$2.1 billion, an increase of \$80 million from the amount provided for FY 2021.

Forest Service Policy Priorities

The FY 2022 Budget request prioritizes critical investments to address threats from wildfire, tackle climate change, provide economic relief through job creation, advance racial equity, and further improve our work environment. To address these challenges for FY 2022, the Forest Service requests significant increases for wildfire risk management, climate reclamation, and climate resilience, all of which are necessary to carry out the Administration’s climate agenda (see Table FS-1 below).

Table FS-1. Forest Service Climate Funding Allocations (thousands of dollars)

Item	2022 Wildland Fire Risk Management	2022 Climate Reclamation	2022 Climate Resilience	2022 Climate Science	2022 Climate Hubs
Climate Funding Allocations:					
Forest Service Operations	\$28,000	\$8,000	\$6,000	0	0
Forest and Rangeland Research	0	0	0	\$37,000	\$5,000
State and Private Forestry	7,000	0	22,000	0	0
National Forest System	265,000	92,000	56,000	0	0
Wildland Fire Management.....	100,000	0	0	0	0
Total, Climate Funding Allocations.....	\$400,000	\$100,000	\$84,000	\$37,000	\$5,000

Wildland Fire Risk Management

Climate change is increasing the severity and frequency of wildfires. Traditional fire seasons of the past have now extended to year-round events, with wildfires occurring outside of historic fire season timeframes in different parts of the country. In 2020, wildfires destroyed nearly 18,000 homes and outbuildings (structures). In addition, Forest Service estimates show that approximately 63 million acres of National Forest System lands are at risk from uncharacteristically severe wildfires. In 2021, the agency anticipates and is prepared for another significant fire year.

Wildland fire risk management is a top priority for the Forest Service and aligns with USDA’s Strategic Goal to mitigate wildfire risk. The FY 2022 Budget requests an additional \$400 million to accelerate restoration of degraded forests and rangelands in order to address the growing threat to public health and community safety from

uncontrollable wildfire. Of this increase in funding, \$141 million would go directly toward management for hazardous fuels reduction, which will allow the agency to mitigate wildfire risk on 3.7 million acres in high priority and high-risk areas. An additional \$66 million would fully fund the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program; and an additional \$47 million would support forest and watershed restoration and resilience activities. This request will focus resources on high-priority large-scale fuel mitigation, forest resilience projects, and other restoration work in the National Forest System. Critically, this investment will help the agency improve the resilience of forest and rangeland ecosystems from multiyear drought conditions and protect watersheds, habitat, and communities from the negative impacts of uncharacteristically severe wildfire.

Climate Reclamation

The FY 2022 Budget requests \$100 million to address orphan oil and gas wells and abandoned mine lands within the National Forest System. These programs will provide economic relief in energy-dependent communities through job creation and provide the free and fair choice to join a union, while ensuring the long-term health of public lands. The National Forest System contains more than 40,000 abandoned mines; more than 20 percent of these pose some level of human health and ecological hazard, and 65 to 70 percent have some form of physical safety hazard. This investment will allow the Forest Service to address the top 20 sites that pose the most risk and assess an additional 150 sites to establish cleanup plans.

Climate Resilience: Adaptation and Mitigation

Maintaining climate-resilient landscapes is central to Forest Service activities and goals. Working with partners and stakeholders, the agency is taking actions to adapt the Nation's forests and grasslands to a changing climate and proactively address challenges, including those stemming from a longer, more severe wildfire season, regional drought, invasive species, and significant outbreaks of insects and disease. In line with Executive Order 14008, *Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad*, the Forest Service is using science to advance climate-smart land management, restoration, fire management, and science innovation and delivery for the benefit of current and future generations. To further the Executive Order's goal to support the conservation of 30 percent of U.S. lands and waters by 2030, the agency is requesting \$84 million to fund State and Private Forestry and National Forest System programs to develop climate adaptation and mitigation measures and promote the health and resilience of Federal, State, private, and Tribal lands.

The FY 2022 Budget request supports increasing capacity for carbon sequestration through reforestation, post-fire restoration, mitigating forest pests, and production of sustainable woody biomass for forest products on both public and private lands. The National Forest System's reforestation needs are estimated at 4 million acres, and the Forest Service will focus investments on planting the right species, in the right place, under the right conditions to create forests that will remain healthy over time. The agency will also continue to leverage partner resources through Shared Stewardship, making integrated decisions on mutually defined projects across all land ownerships.

The Forest Service is also coordinating with the Department of the Interior to support a strategy for creating a Civilian Climate Corps, drawing on the agency's unique legacy of the New Deal Civilian Conservation Corps. Through the Civilian Climate Corps, the agency will work to deliver forest and watershed health and resilience, carbon sequestration, wildfire risk reduction, innovation in science and science delivery, and improvements in sustainable operating infrastructure. In addition, a Civilian Climate Corps will provide career opportunities for a diverse generation of Americans in critical work to promote sustainability in forest ecosystem services.

Civilian Climate Corps

In support of Executive Order 14008, *Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad*, the FY 2022 Budget requests \$27 million for a Civilian Climate Corps. This investment will help mobilize the next generation of conservation workers and create accessible training opportunities and good jobs. The Civilian Climate Corps shall aim to conserve and restore public lands and waters, bolster community resilience, increase reforestation, protect biodiversity, improve access to recreation, and address the changing climate. Of this funding, \$16 million will go to Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management, \$6 million will go to Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness, and \$5 million will go to the National Forest System salary and expense account to support work in these areas.

Climate Research

Forest and Rangeland Research plays a key role in addressing change, environmental justice, and economic prosperity in the forest sector. Over the past five years, Forest Service has endured significant losses in capacity for

research and science delivery, which has hindered its ability to keep pace with delivering science innovations in forest and grassland health, carbon management, wildland fire management, and natural resource conservation. The FY 2022 Budget request reverses this trend and makes significant investments to increase Forest Service’s scientific contributions related to climate mitigation and adaptation in the forest sector. This includes an increase of \$37 million to support the Administration’s science-based approach to improve the climate resilience of forest and rangeland ecosystems. Additionally, the FY 2022 Budget requests an increase of \$5 million to Forest and Rangeland Research to support the USDA Climate Hubs. This funding will accelerate science production and technology transfer to aid land management agencies, private landowners, and agricultural producers, including foresters, with information on scientifically sound climate adaptation practices.

Improving Infrastructure, Providing Economic Relief, and Creating Jobs

The FY 2022 Budget request supports considerable economic activity in national, regional, and local economies through natural resource management, research and development, wildland fire management, and by providing sustainable use of the national forests and grasslands. This economic activity provides benefits to many rural forest- and grassland-dependent communities. The results of a recent 2019 economic analysis show Forest Service programs and work contributed 383,600 jobs (full-time, part-time, temporary, and seasonal) and \$35.7 billion in gross domestic product (GDP) (not including wildfire response). Recreational visitor use, hunting and fishing, energy and minerals development, forest products, and livestock grazing generated 60 percent of that economic activity. In FY 2020, the Forest Service experienced 18 million more visits than the previous year as many Americans sought outdoor activities in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Above-average visitation numbers are expected again during 2021. This budget requests a significant additional investment in recreation of \$56 million above the FY 2021 enacted level so the agency and its facilities are prepared to meet public demand.

The Great American Outdoors Act (GAOA) (P.L. 116-152), enacted in 2020, will allow the Forest Service to repair and upgrade vital infrastructure and facilities in the national forests and grasslands through the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund. GAOA also permanently funds the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF), investing in conservation and recreation opportunities in public and private lands. Projects funded through the Public Lands Restoration Fund and LWCF will enrich the lives of current and future generations by improving landscape resiliency and increasing access. Furthermore, Forest Service projects are projected to support approximately 4,400 jobs and contribute \$420 million to the GDP on an average annual basis over the 5-year lifespan of the Great American Outdoors Act. In FY 2021, Congress appropriated \$218.1 million to implement a total of 63 Forest Service LWCF projects (Forest Legacy and Federal Land Acquisition). Congress also directed \$285 million in funding from the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund to 556 Forest Service deferred maintenance projects. In FY 2022, the Forest Service proposes \$94.3 million for Forest Legacy, \$123.9 million for Federal Land Acquisition, and \$285 million for the Public Lands Restoration Fund, equal to the FY 2021 enacted levels. These levels are subject to a 5.7 percent sequestration rate. The FY 2022 LWCF and National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund project lists are included in appendices to the FY 2022 Budget request. The Forest Service has developed these projects in accordance with GAOA requirements and Administration guidance. The agency has begun developing the FY 2023 project lists.

Advancing Racial Equity and Improving the Workplace Environment

The Forest Service continues to proactively undertake actions that provide a safe, resilient, and harassment-free work culture where employees are treated with respect and dignity. Such an environment is paramount to carrying out the agency’s mission and delivering needed services to all of the American people. USDA is committed to ensuring equity across its agencies, removing barriers to access, and building a workforce more representative of America. To that end, the Forest Service strives to maintain a work environment that is equitable, respectful, and free of harassment and bullying of any kind. The Forest Service has taken significant steps to improve policies, raise accountability, upgrade reporting systems, and conduct training focused on workplace environment to stop harassment, bullying, and retaliation. This work is essential to our mission and will continue in FY 2022. At the same time, the agency is working to recruit, hire and retain a workforce that reflects the diversity in America.

Forest Service Budget Structure

In accordance with Congressional direction in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (P.L. 115-141), the Forest Service proposed a new budget structure as a special exhibit in the FY 2020 Budget request that improved mission delivery by providing greater financial accountability and operational transparency to the public. The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 took the first step in modernizing the Forest Service budget by eliminating the cost pool

used for Facilities Maintenance (cost pool 9). In the FY 2021 Budget request, Forest Service submitted an updated proposal which incorporated Congressional and stakeholder input from the FY 2020 proposal. The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (P.L. 116-93) established the Forest Service Operations Account, which became active in FY 2021, along with an updated, more transparent overall budget structure.

FY 2022 is the first year the Forest Service is submitting the Budget request in this new budget structure. It makes the cost of salaries and other administrative programs more transparent by separating them from program delivery into their own designated line items. The Forest Service Operations account includes the following budget line items:

- Salary and Expenses: Base salaries and expenses of the Chief’s Office, the Work Environment and Performance Office, the Business Operations Deputy Area, and the Chief Financial Officer’s Office.
- Facility Maintenance and Leases: Costs associated with facility maintenance, repairs, and leases for buildings and sites. This includes all leases paid with appropriated funds, including leases paid to partners through agreements.
- Information Technology: Costs associated with information technology, including cybersecurity requirements and telecommunications. This also includes costs, and funding estimates, provided by the Chief Information Officer based on FITARA definitions.
- Organizational Services and Support: Costs associated with utility expenses, business services, and other administrative contract expenses necessary for the support of facilities and personnel.

Additionally, the new structure establishes salary and expense budget line items in the following discretionary appropriations accounts: Forest and Rangeland Research, State and Private Forestry, National Forest System, and Wildland Fire Management. In combination with the Forest Service Operations accounts, these budget line items eliminate the need for cost pools while significantly increasing accountability and operational transparency within the Forest Service budget.

PURPOSE STATEMENT

The 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 Forest Service is responsible for managing public lands in the Nation's 154 national forests and 20 national grasslands that cover more than 193 million acres of public land. The agency also oversees 80 experimental forests and ranges, five research and development stations, and 24 Job Corps Civilian Conservation Centers that are funded by the Department of Labor. Through the State and Private Forestry organization, the Forest Service also reaches across the boundaries of national forests to States, Tribes, communities, and non-industrial private landowners.

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 Forest Service is composed of four Deputy Areas: (1) National Forest System, (2) Forest and Rangeland Research, (3) State and Private Forestry, and (4) Business Operations.

Statutory Program Authorization:

The Forest Service Operations program is authorized in part by Public Law 116-94 (16 U.S.C. 579e). The purpose of this program was to create a base salary and expenses account for employees in the Chief's Office, the Work Environment and Performance Office, the Business Operations Deputy Area, and the Chief Financial Officer's Office to carry out administrative and general management support functions; for the costs of facility maintenance repairs, and leases for buildings and sites; for the costs of utility and communications expenses, business services, and information technology, including cybersecurity requirements; and for such other administrative support function expenses necessary for the operation of the Forest Service.

The Forest and Rangeland Research program is authorized in part by the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Research Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 1641 *et seq.*) and the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*). The program's purpose is to develop and deliver knowledge and innovative technology, to reduce risk, and improve the health and use of the Nation's public and private forests and rangelands. The Joint Fire Science Program (JFSP) is funded by the Forest Service and the Department of the Interior, in partnership to address problems associated with managing wildland fuels, fires, and fire-impacted ecosystems. This partnership was authorized by Public Law 105-83 (H.R. Report 105-163) and provides leadership to the fire science community by identifying high-priority fire science research needs that will enhance the decision-making ability of fire and fuels managers, natural resource managers, and others to meet their management objectives.

The State and Private Forestry program is authorized in part by the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 2101 *et seq.*). The purpose of the program is to help sustain State and private forests and provide support to keep working forests intact. Through coordinated efforts in management, protection, conservation education, and resource use, the program helps facilitate sound stewardship of lands across all ownerships, on a landscape scale, producing ecological, social, and economic benefits for the American people.

The National Forest System program is authorized in part by the Organic Administration Act of 1897 (16 U.S.C. 551), the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*), the National Forest Management Act of 1976 (16 U.S.C. 472a), and the Multiple-Use Sustained-Yield Act (16 U.S.C. 528-531). The program's purpose is to provide stewardship and management of over 193 million acres of national forests and grasslands. The suite of National Forest Service programs support planning, coordination, implementation, and monitoring of activities that provide a wide variety of ecosystem services including water-quality protection, recreation opportunities for the public, energy for the Nation, food security, timber and non-timber forest products, maintenance of open space, and wildlife habitat and habitat connectivity.

The Capital Improvement and Maintenance program is authorized in part by the Forest Roads and Trails Act (16 U.S.C. 532-538), and the 23 U.S.C. 101 *et seq.* The program's purpose is to maintain and improve the infrastructure which enables the agency to meet critical natural resource needs and provide safe access to public lands.

The Land Acquisition program is authorized in part by the Weeks Act (16 U.S.C. 515) and the General Exchange Act of 1922 (16 U.S.C. 485, 486). The program’s purpose is to reduce fragmented lands and connect important lands, waters, and access within the National Forest System to support the creation of resilient landscapes and ecological and social benefits such as restoration, recreational access, habitat for wildlife and water quality and quantity protection.

The Wildland Fire Management program is authorized in part by the Organic Administration Act of 1897 (16 U.S.C. 551). The program’s purpose is to protect life, property, and natural resources on the National Forest System and 20 million acres of adjacent State and private lands. The program ensures timely, appropriate, risk informed, and effective response operations to all wildland fires.

Other Appropriations:

- The Range Betterment Fund is authorized by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1751). The program’s purpose is to foster healthy, resilient rangeland ecosystems by funding range management and vegetation management activities.
- Gifts, Donations and Bequests for Forest and Rangeland Research is authorized by the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Research Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 1641 *et seq.*). This special account is used for the acceptance of gifts, donations, and bequests for deposit to establish or operate any forest and rangeland research facility.
- Management of National Forest Lands for Subsistence Use is authorized by the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980 (16 U.S.C. 3111-3126). The purpose of the program is to protect subsistence fishing and hunting priority and to provide resource management and oversight on National Forests in Alaska.
- Communications Site Administration is authorized by section 8705 of the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018. The Forest Service may collect and retain programmatic administrative fees assessed for communications use authorizations to cover the costs of administering the Communications Site Program. The funds collected are appropriated annually in the communication site account.

Business Operations provides direction, quality assurance, and customer service in carrying out agency activities associated with strategic planning, budget, human resource management, acquisition management, information technology, safety programs, and other critical mission support functions.

The Forest Service headquarters is located in Washington, DC. As of September 30, 2020, there were 28,661 permanent full-time employees, including 663 in the headquarters office and 27,998 in regional and field offices.

OIG AND GAO REPORTS

Table FS-2. Forest Service FY 2020 Completed OIG Reports

Audit/Report Number	Date	Title	Results
11601-0001-12	11/08/2019	USDA’s 2019 Compliance with the DATA Act	Closed – updated quarterly reporting procedures
08099-0001-21/ 08026-0001-24	07/07/2017/ 12/17/2019	Final Action Verification – Audit of Forest Service Next Generation and Legacy Air Tanker Contract Awards	Closed – revised reporting procedures
08601-0008-41/ 08026-0001-41	02/11/2019/ 06/30/2020	Final Action Verification – Forest Service Initiative to Address Workplace Misconduct	Closed – no further action requested by OIG
08016-0001-23	12/1/2017	Forest Service Controls Over Explosives and Magazines	Closed – improved safety
50701-0002-21	3/30/2020	USDA’s Control to Prevent the Unauthorized Access and Transfer of Research Technology	Closed - improved security and safety
08025-0001-41	08/14/2020	COVID-19 – Forest Service Wildland Fire Response Plans	Actions completed

Table FS-3. Forest Service In-Progress OIG Reports

Audit Number	Title	Results
08601-0011-41	Forest Service Use of Settlement Funds	Corrective action in progress

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Audit Number	Title	Results
08801-0001-24	Forest Service Grant for Roadless Area Management in the State of Alaska – Inspection	Corrective actions in progress
08801-0001-41	Regional Forester Authorities for Cost Share Agreements – Inspection	Corrective actions in progress; Exit conference in June 2021
50501-0020-12	Improper Use of USDA’s Information Technology Resources	Corrective action in progress; awaiting USDA’s revised policies
08801-0001-22	Forest Service’s Response to the Coronavirus Pandemic at Recreation Sites	Audit fieldwork in progress
11601-0002-12	U.S. Department of Agriculture’s 2021 Compliance with the DATA Act	Audit fieldwork in progress
50401-0020-11	U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Consolidated Financial Statements for FY 2021 and 2020	Audit fieldwork in progress
50024-0001-24	U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Fiscal Year 2020 Compliance with Improper Payment Requirements	Audit fieldwork in progress

Table FS-4. Forest Service FY 2020 Completed GAO Reports

Audit Number	Date	Title	Results
GAO-20-424	4/29/2020	Wildfire: Forest Service Response and Effects of the Chetco Bar Fire	No GAO recommendations for Forest Service
GAO-20-461R	5/28/2020	Mining: Mineral Production of 800 Mining Operations	No GAO recommendations for Forest Service
GAO-20-240R	4/14/2020	Job Corps: Transparency in Closure Decisions	No GAO recommendations for Forest Service
GAO-20-238	3/5/2020	Abandoned Hardrock Mines: Efforts to Address Hazards	No GAO recommendations for Forest Service
GAO-20-52	12/19/2019	Wildland Fire: Efforts to Reduce Fuels and Lower Risk	No GAO recommendations for Forest Service
GAO-20-101	12/20/2019	Federal Property: Effects of Providing Federal Property to Non-Federal Recipients	No GAO recommendations for Forest Service
GAO-19-643	09/25/2019	Federal Security Assessment Requirements	Closed – Forest Service developed process and framework for facility security assessments
GAO-17-357	06/09/2017	Wildland Fire Risk Reduction	Closed – Forest Service and the Department of Interior developed joint wildland fire strategy framework designed to assess national progress towards meeting Cohesive Framework
GAO-15-84	10/24/2014	Managing for Results	Closed – Forest Service developed performance goals, targets and measures for customer service standards
GAO-20-175R	12/5/2019	Land and Water Conservation Fund	Closed – Great American Outdoors Act amended the Land and Water Conservation Fund

Table FS-5. Forest Service in Progress Forest Service GAO Audits

Audit Number	Title	Results
104231	Facial Recognition Technology Survey	Complete – Forest Service not included
103705	Facial Recognition Technology Audit	Complete - No Recs for Forest Service

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Audit Number	Title	Results
104288	Outdoor Recreation	Complete – No Recs for Forest Service
103621	Review of Seismic Hazards and Implementation of Shake Alert Earthquake Early Warning System	Forest Service Excluded from Audit after Initial Contact
102965	Looting and Trafficking of Native American Culture Items	Report issued (GAO-21-110) Corrective actions in progress
103467	Disaster Contracting Workforce and Purchase Card Use	Report issued (GAO-21-42) Corrective action in progress
104944	Chemical Facilities and Climate Change	Forest Service Excluded from Audit
104889	Welfare of Federal Working Dogs	Closed – No Recs for the Forest Service
104326	Emergency Watershed Protection Program	Forest Service Excluded from Audit
104237	Monitoring and Oversight of Coronavirus Pandemic	Complete – Forest Service Not part of audit
19-436R	Hardrock Mining Financial Assurances	Closed
16-165	Hardrock Mining Mine Plan Reviews	Corrective actions in progress
16-559	Unauthorized Grazing	Corrective actions in progress
18-56	Internal Control Over Budget Execution	Closed
18-593	Federal Timber Sales	Corrective actions in progress

LEAD-OFF TABULAR STATEMENTS

Table FS-6. Lead-Off Tabular Statement (Discretionary Funding – In Dollars)

Forest Service (total of the following accounts)

2021 Enacted.....	\$8,370,527,000
Change in Appropriations.....	+790,936,000
<u>2022 Budget request, Current Law.....</u>	<u>9,161,463,000</u>
Discretionary Appropriations Total	
2021 Enacted.....	\$5,411,262,000
Change in Appropriations.....	+905,302,000
<u>2022 Budget request, Current Law.....</u>	<u>6,316,564,000</u>
Forest Service Operations	
2021 Enacted.....	\$1,026,163,000
Change in Appropriations.....	+47,923,000
<u>2022 Budget request, Current Law.....</u>	<u>1,074,086,000</u>
Forest and Rangeland Research	
2021 Enacted.....	\$258,760,000
Change in Appropriation.....	+54,800,000
<u>2022 Budget request, Current Law.....</u>	<u>313,560,000</u>
State and Private Forestry	
2021 Enacted.....	\$267,180,000
Change in Appropriation.....	+37,434,000
<u>2022 Budget request, Current Law.....</u>	<u>304,614,000</u>
National Forest System	
2021 Enacted.....	\$1,786,870,000
Change in Appropriation.....	+582,764,000
<u>2022 Budget request, Current Law.....</u>	<u>2,369,634,000</u>
Capital Improvement and Maintenance	
2021 Enacted.....	\$140,371,000
Change in Appropriation.....	+8,000,000
<u>2022 Budget request, Current Law.....</u>	<u>148,371,000</u>
Land Acquisition	
2021 Enacted.....	\$814,000
Change in Appropriation.....	0
<u>2022 Budget request, Current Law.....</u>	<u>814,000</u>
Other Appropriations	
2021 Enacted.....	\$3,863,000
Change in Appropriation.....	+4,000,000
<u>2022 Budget request, Current Law.....</u>	<u>7,863,000</u>
Wildland Fire Management	
2021 Enacted.....	\$1,927,241,000
Change in Appropriation.....	+170,381,000
<u>2022 Budget request, Current Law.....</u>	<u>2,097,622,000</u>
Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund (not included in the total discretionary funding)	
2021 Enacted.....	\$2,040,000,000
Change in Appropriation.....	+80,000,000
<u>2022 Budget request, Current Law.....</u>	<u>2,120,000,000</u>

Lead-Off Tabular Statement (Mandatory Funding – In Dollars)

Mandatory Accounts Total	
2021 Enacted.....	\$919,265,000
Change in Appropriation.....	-194,366,000
<u>2022 Budget request, Current Law.....</u>	<u>724,899,000</u>
Permanent Appropriations	
2021 Enacted.....	\$779,115,000
Change in Appropriation.....	-196,679,000
<u>2022 Budget request, Current Law.....</u>	<u>582,436,000</u>
Trust Funds	
2021 Enacted.....	\$140,150,000
Change in Appropriation.....	+2,313,000
<u>2022 Budget request, Current Law.....</u>	<u>142,463,000</u>

2022 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOREST SERVICE

FOUR-YEAR SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS

Table FS-7. Four-Year Summary of Appropriations (thousands of dollars)

Program	2019 Actual	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Budget Request	Change from 2021 Enacted
Forest Service Operations:					
Salaries and Expenses	0	0	\$359,577	\$375,000	+\$15,423
Facility Maintenance and Leases	0	0	158,900	160,900	+2,000
Information Technology	0	0	374,408	395,908	+21,500
Organizational Services	0	0	133,278	142,278	+9,000
Subtotal, Forest Service Operations	0	0	1,026,163	1,074,086	+47,923
Forest and Rangeland Research:					
Salaries and Expenses	0	0	200,419	207,219	+6,800
Forest and Rangeland Research	\$223,000	\$228,000	40,720	88,720	+48,000
Forest Inventory and Analysis	77,000	77,000	17,621	17,621	0
Subtotal, Forest and Rangeland Research	300,000	305,000	258,760	313,560	+54,800
State and Private Forestry:					
Salary and Expenses	0	0	51,308	62,742	+11,434
Landscape Scale Restoration.....	14,000	14,000	14,000	21,000	+7,000
FHM - Federal Lands.....	56,000	56,000	15,485	22,485	+7,000
FHM - Cooperative Lands	42,000	44,000	30,747	36,747	+6,000
Forest Stewardship Program	20,500	21,000	11,902	17,902	+6,000
Forest Legacy Program ^{a, b}	63,990	63,990	0	0	0
Community Forest and Open Space Conservation.....	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	0
Urban and Community Forestry.....	29,500	32,000	31,910	31,910	0
International Programs and Trade Compliance	9,000	12,000	15,395	15,395	0
National Fire Capacity	81,000	82,000	73,433	73,433	0
Rural Fire Capacity	17,000	18,000	19,000	19,000	0
Subtotal, State and Private Forestry	336,990	346,990	267,180	304,614	+37,434
National Forest System:					
Salary and Expenses	0	0	1,409,352	1,518,116	+108,764
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration.....	40,000	40,000	13,787	80,000	+66,213
Land Management Planning, Assessment and Monitoring.....	180,000	180,000	16,544	21,544	+5,000
Hazardous Fuels.....	435,000	445,310	180,388	321,388	+141,000
Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	260,000	262,000	35,241	91,241	+56,000
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management.....	137,000	138,000	20,727	36,727	+16,000
Grazing Management.....	57,000	57,000	5,410	23,410	+18,000
Forest Products	368,000	373,000	37,017	47,017	+10,000
Vegetation and Watershed Management.....	180,000	182,000	28,683	98,470	+69,787
Minerals and Geology Management	75,000	74,200	13,282	83,282	+70,000
Land Use Authorization and Access	75,000	75,000	6,934	28,934	+22,000
Law Enforcement Operations	131,000	131,000	19,505	19,505	0
Subtotal, National Forest System.....	1,938,000	1,957,510	1,786,870	2,369,634	+582,764

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Program	2019 Actual	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Budget Request	Change from 2021 Enacted
Capital Improvement and Maintenance:					
Facilities.....	148,000	154,000	54,037	54,037	0
Roads	218,000	220,000	68,895	68,895	0
Trails.....	80,000	81,000	17,439	17,439	0
Legacy Roads and Trails.....	0	0	0	8,000	+8,000
Subtotal, Capital Improvement and Maintenance	446,000	455,000	140,371	148,371	+8,000
Land Acquisition:					
Land Acquisition ^{b, c}	72,564	78,898	0	0	0
Acquisition of Land for National Forest Special Acts	700	700	664	664	0
Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges	115	0	150	150	0
Subtotal, Land Acquisition	73,379	79,598	814	814	0
Other Appropriations:					
Range Betterment Fund	2,857	2,656	1,719	1,719	0
Gifts, Donations, and Bequest for Forest and Rangeland Research.....	0	0	45	45	0
Management of National Forest Lands for Subsistence Uses	2,500	2,500	1,099	1,099	0
Communication Site Administration.....	0	0	1,000	5,000	+4,000
Subtotal, Other Appropriations	5,357	5,156	3,863	7,863	+4,000
Wildland Fire Management:					
Salaries and Expenses	0	0	764,241	894,622	+130,381
Preparedness	1,339,620	1,339,620	152,000	192,000	+40,000
Suppression.....	1,665,366	1,011,000	1,011,000	1,011,000	0
Subtotal, Wildland Fire Management	3,004,986	2,350,620	1,927,241	2,097,622	+170,381
Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund:					
Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund	0	1,950,000	2,040,000	2,120,000	+80,000
Subtotal, Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund.....	0	1,950,000	2,040,000	2,120,000	+80,000
Total, Discretionary Appropriations	6,104,712	7,449,874	7,451,262	8,436,564	+985,302
Supplemental Appropriations:					
Disaster Relief (P.L. 116-20).....	854,271	0	0	0	0
Coronavirus Emergency Appropriations (P.L. 116-136)	0	70,800	0	0	0
Total, Supplemental Appropriations	854,271	70,800	0	0	0
Permanent Appropriations:					
Forest Legacy Program (Great American Outdoors Act).....	0	0	94,255	94,255	0
Land Acquisition (Great American Outdoors Act)	0	0	123,885	123,885	0
National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund (Great American Outdoors Act).....	0	0	0	0	0
Brush Disposal.....	9,432	8,104	8,500	8,678	+178
Timber Salvage Sales.....	45,816	33,727	45,000	45,945	+945
Timber Sales Pipeline Restoration	3,044	2,754	5,821	5,943	+122
Forest Botanical Products	1,507	558	1,179	1,204	+25
Stewardship Contracting	26,263	32,336	30,000	30,630	+630
Recreation Fees, Forest Service	97,009	92,765	100,000	102,100	+2,100
Timber Purchaser Election Road Construction	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	0

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Program	2019 Actual	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Budget Request	Change from 2021 Enacted
Operation & Maintenance of Forest Service Quarters	10,073	9,841	10,000	10,210	+210
Roads and Trails for States	0	15,887	16,000	16,000	0
Land Between the Lakes Management	5,193	4,836	5,000	5,105	+105
Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie Rental Fees.....	696	576	669	1,021	+352
Quinalt Special Management Area	0	1	4	2	-2
Restoration of Forest Lands and Improvements.....	5,982	1,103	10,000	10,210	+210
Commercial Filming & Still Photography Land Use Fee Retention.....	626	455	1,331	1,086	-245
Organizational Camps Program	542	436	1,274	1,041	-233
Cost Recovery (Land Uses)	4,954	4,241	12,395	10,125	-2,270
Licensee Program Smokey Bear	449	1,189	1,156	1,181	+25
Licensee Program Woodsy Owl.....	12	25	24	24	0
Forest Service Go Green Program (Conservation).....	159	72	70	71	+1
Conveyance of Administrative Sites	2,716	4,392	8,000	8,168	+168
Site-Specific Lands Act	26	3,985	2,500	2,552	+52
Payments to States Funds.....	293,464	284,288	300,052	101,000	-199,052
Subtotal, Permanent Appropriations	509,963	503,573	779,115	582,436	-196,679
Trust Funds:					
Cooperative Work - Knutson-Vandenberg.....	253,638	60,787	69,732	71,197	+1,465
Cooperative Work – Other	89,526	35,102	40,268	41,113	+845
Reforestation Trust Fund	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	0
Land Between the Lakes Trust Fund.....	109	128	150	153	+3
Subtotal, Trust Funds	373,273	126,018	140,150	142,463	+2,313
Total, Mandatory Appropriations	883,236	629,590	919,265	724,899	-194,366
Total, Appropriations	\$7,842,219	\$8,150,264	\$8,370,527	\$9,161,463	+\$790,936
Cancellations:					
State and Private Forestry	-1,503	0	-5,809	-5,809	0
Land Acquisition.....	0	-2,000	-5,619	-5,619	0
Total, Rescissions	-1,503	-2,000	-11,428	-11,428	0
Offsetting Collections:					
Communication Site Administration.....	0	0	-1,000	-5,000	-4,000
Total, Offsetting Collections.....	0	0	-1,000	-5,000	-4,000
Deferrals:					
Roads and Trails for States	0	-15,887	-16,000	-16,000	0
Total, Deferrals.....	0	-15,887	-16,000	-16,000	0

^a The Great American Outdoors Act (P.L. 116-152) provided mandatory funding for the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Beginning with the FY 2021 Budget request, the Forest Legacy Program account is presented in the Permanent Appropriations section of the tabular statements.

^b Does not reflect cancelled unobligated balances.

^c The Great American Outdoors Act (P.L. 116-152) provided mandatory funding for the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Beginning with the FY 2021 Budget request, the Land Acquisition Program account is presented in the Permanent Appropriations section of the tabular statements.

FOUR-YEAR SUMMARY OF FULL-TIME EQUIVALENTS (FTEs)

Table FS-8. Four Year Summary of Full-Time Equivalents

Item	2019 Actual	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Budget Request	Change from 2021 Enacted
Forest Service Operations:					
Salaries and Expenses	0	0	2,506	2,545	+39
Subtotal, Forest Service Operations	0	0	2,506	2,545	+39
Forest and Rangeland Research:					
Salaries and Expenses	0	0	1,372	1,372	0
Forest and Rangeland Research	1,149	1,010	0	0	0
Forest Inventory and Analysis	436	414	0	0	0
Subtotal, Forest and Rangeland Research	1,585	1,424	1,372	1,372	0
State and Private Forestry:					
Salary and Expenses	0	0	339	410	+71
Landscape Scale Restoration.....	0	1	0	0	0
FHM - Federal Lands.....	273	244	0	0	0
FHM - Cooperative Lands	77	77	0	0	0
Forest Stewardship Program	50	50	0	0	0
Forest Legacy Program ^a	24	22	22	0	-22
Urban and Community Forestry.....	49	45	0	0	0
International Programs and Trade Compliance	22	17	0	0	0
National Fire Capacity	56	52	0	0	0
Rural Fire Capacity	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, State and Private Forestry	551	508	361	410	+49
National Forest System:					
Salary and Expenses	0	0	13,052	13,690	+638
Integrated Resource Restoration Pilot.....	0	1	0	0	0
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration.....	248	194	0	0	0
Land Management Planning, Assessment and Monitoring	180	861	0	0	0
Hazardous Fuels.....	2,320	2,254	0	0	0
Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	1,742	1,632	0	0	0
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management.....	958	881	0	0	0
Grazing Management.....	411	390	0	0	0
Forest Products	2,979	2,800	0	0	0
Vegetation and Watershed Management.....	1,154	1,016	0	0	0
Minerals and Geology Management	428	405	0	0	0
Land Use Authorization and Access	468	437	0	0	0
Law Enforcement Operations	669	635	0	0	0
Subtotal, National Forest System.....	11,557	11,506	13,052	13,690	+638
Capital Improvement and Maintenance:					
Facilities ^b	445	425	0	0	0
Roads ^b	1,158	1,079	0	0	0
Trails ^b	554	525	0	0	0
Subtotal, Capital Improvement and Maintenance	2,157	2,029	0	0	0
Land Acquisition:					

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Item	2019 Actual	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Budget Request	Change from 2021 Enacted
Land Acquisition ^c	48	44	26	0	-26
Subtotal, Land Acquisition	49	44	26	0	-26
Other Appropriations:					
Range Betterment Fund ^c	6	5	0	0	0
Management of National Forest Lands for Subsistence Uses ^c	12	12	0	0	0
Subtotal, Other Appropriations	18	17	0	0	0
Wildland Fire Management:					
Salaries and Expenses	0	0	9,777	10,572	+795
Preparedness	9,965	9,244	0	0	0
Suppression	522	972	972	972	0
Hazardous Fuels	28	3	0	0	0
Subtotal, Wildland Fire Management	10,515	10,219	10,749	11,544	+795
Total, Discretionary FTEs	26,432	25,747	28,066	29,561	+1,495
Supplemental Appropriations:					
Disaster Relief (P.L. 116-20)	42	0	0	0	0
Coronavirus Emergency Appropriations (P.L. 116-136)	0	39	0	0	0
Total, Supplemental FTEs	42	39	0	0	0
Permanent Appropriations:					
Forest Legacy Program (Great American Outdoors Act)	0	0	21	29	+8
Land Acquisition (Great American Outdoors Act)	0	0	41	53	+12
National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund (Great American Outdoors Act)	0	0	80	80	0
Brush Disposal	62	67	39	67	+28
Timber Salvage Sales	316	365	242	365	+123
Timber Sales Pipeline Restoration	36	24	17	24	+7
Forest Botanical Products	18	20	17	20	+3
Recreation Fees, Forest Service	681	621	529	621	+92
Operation & Maintenance of Forest Service Quarters	18	27	24	27	+3
Land Between the Lakes Management	11	10	10	10	0
Restoration of Forest Lands and Improvements	49	33	29	33	+4
Commercial Filming & Still Photography Land Use Fee Retention	4	3	4	3	-1
Organizational Camps Program	5	5	3	5	+2
Cost Recovery (Land Uses)	7	37	30	37	+7
Licensee Program Smokey Bear	1	0	0	0	0
Conveyance of Administrative Sites	0	2	2	2	0
Payments to States Funds	20	23	23	23	0
Subtotal, Permanent Appropriations	1,228	1,237	1,111	1,399	+288
Trust Funds:					
Cooperative Work - Knutson-Vandenberg	266	368	299	299	0
Cooperative Work – Other	42	186	135	135	0
Reforestation Trust Fund	118	125	58	58	0
Subtotal, Trust Funds	426	679	492	492	0
Total, Mandatory FTEs	1,654	1,916	1,603	1,891	+288

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Item	2019 Actual	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Budget Request	Change from 2021 Enacted
Other FTEs:					
Allocation	1,209	1,087	1,087	1,087	0
Discretionary Reimbursable.....	887	658	616	616	0
Working Capital Fund.....	646	598	326	326	0
Total, Other FTEs	2,742	2,343	2,029	2,029	0
Total Forest Service FTEs	30,870	30,045	31,698	33,481	+1,783

^a The Great American Outdoors Act (P.L. 116-152) provided mandatory funding for the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Beginning with the FY 2021 Budget request, the Forest Legacy Program account is presented in the Permanent Appropriations section of the tabular statements.

^b FTEs for FY 2021 and FY 2022 are funded through National Forest System Salaries and Expenses.

^c The Great American Outdoors Act (P.L. 116-152) provided mandatory funding for the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Beginning with the FY 2021 Budget request, the Land Acquisition Program account is presented in the Permanent Appropriations section of the tabular statements.

2022 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOREST SERVICE

REVENUE, RECEIPTS AND TRANSFERS

Table FS-9. Fiscal Year 2019 - 2022 National Forest Fund (NFF) Receipts Availability (thousands of dollars)

Receipt Type	2019 Actual	2020 Actual	2021 Estimate	2022 Estimate
National Forest Fund Receipts:				
Class 1 – Timber	\$11,540	\$15,454	\$15,454	\$15,454
Class 2 - Grazing East.....	82	117	117	117
Class 3 - Land Use	23,022	23,717	23,717	23,717
Class 4 - Recreation Special Uses	90,247	55,289	90,000	90,000
Class 5 – Power.....	8,264	10,955	10,955	10,955
Class 6 – Minerals.....	969	641	641	641
Class 8 - Grazing West.....	5,316	5,481	5,481	5,481
Class 9 – Quartz Crystals	0	1	1	1
Subtotal, NFF Receipts	139,440	111,655	146,366	146,366
Other Timber-Related Receipts:				
Knutson-Vandenberg (K-V) Revenue.....	73,631	61,001	61,001	61,001
Specified Road Costs	17,586	15,058	15,058	15,058
Timber Salvage Sale	45,186	29,983	29,983	29,983
Timber Pipeline Revenue.....	3,039	2,898	2,898	2,898
Subtotal, Other Timber-Related Receipts	139,442	108,940	108,940	108,940
Total, National Forest Fund and Other Timber-Related Receipts.....	\$278,882	\$220,595	\$255,306	\$255,306

Table FS-10. Funding Additions and Reductions – Special Acts (thousands of dollars)

Receipt Type	2019 Actual	2020 Actual	2021 Estimate	2022 Estimate
Total, National Forest Fund Receipts.....	\$139,440	\$111,655	\$146,366	\$146,366
Additions and Reductions other than Payments to States:				
DOI:ONRR/MMS Minerals Revenue NFF ^a	14,160	12,884	12,884	12,884
Minnesota Boundary Water Canoe Area.....	-6,150	-6,150	-6,150	-6,150
Timber Roads - Purchaser Election Program	-2,000	-2,000	-2,000	-2,000
Acquisition of Lands for National Forest Special Acts	-700	-664	-664	-664
50% Grazing (Range Betterment Fund).....	-2,656	-2,741	-2,741	-2,741
10% Roads & Trails.....	-15,887	-13,189	-13,189	-13,189
Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie Expansion.....	-576	-669	-669	-669
Other Special Act Payments (Arkansas Quartz and Quinault Special Management Area) ^b	-1	-4	-4	-4
Subtotal, Additions and Reductions other than Payments to States ...	-13,810	-12,533	-12,533	-12,533
Total, Receipts Available for Payments to States	\$125,630	\$99,122	\$133,833	\$133,833

Table FS-11. Funds Availability for Payments to States (PTS) under Current Legislation: 1908 Act of Secure Rural Schools (SRS) (thousands of dollars)

Receipt Type	2019 Actual	2020 Actual	2021 Estimate	2022 Estimate
Total, Receipts Available for Payments to States.....	125,630	99,122	133,833	133,833
Payments to States Reductions:				
PTS - 25% 7-year Rolling Average of Receipts Payment ^{b, c}	-12,635	-12,450	-12,450	-12,450
SRS - Title II Allocation - SRS2.....	-23,193	-22,022	-22,022	-22,022
SRS - Failure to Elect Allocation – SRSA	-180	-180	-180	-180
SRS - Allocation to Treasury	-109	-107	-107	-107
Subtotal, Payments to States Reductions	-36,117	-34,759	-34,759	-34,759
Total, Receipts Available for SRS - Title I & III ^d	89,513	64,363	99,074	99,074

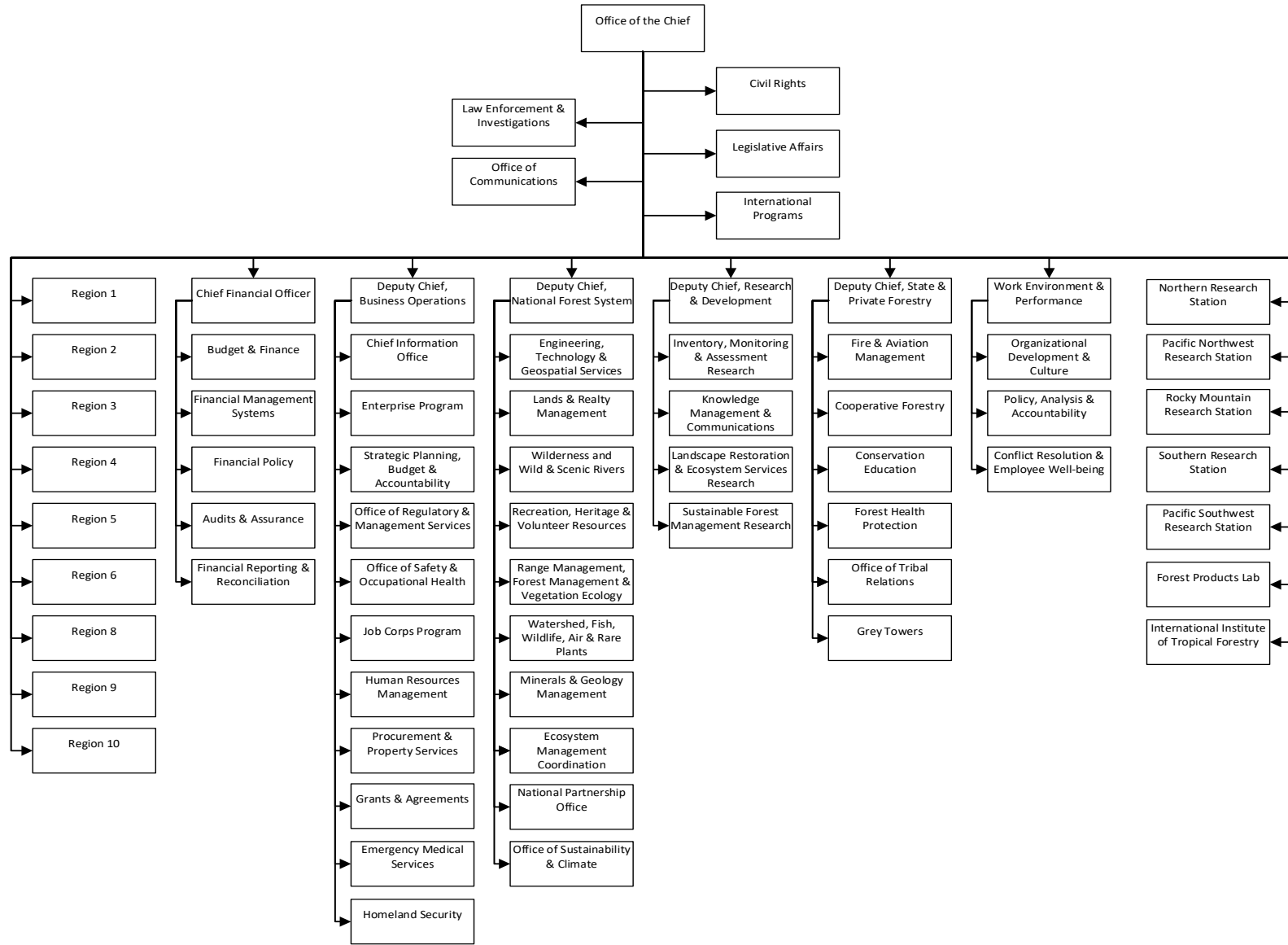
^a Compensation programs related to energy and mineral development on National Forest System lands are administered by the Department of the Interior.

^b Revenue-sharing and Secure Rural Schools payments are nonexempt, nondefense mandatory spending; therefore, they are subject to annual sequestration, if applicable, through FY 2029 (P.L. 112-25).

^c Total PTS for FY 2021 and FY 2022 are estimates based on the assumption that SRS lapsed after FY 2020 and will not be renewed in FY 2021 or FY 2022. If SRS is not renewed by Congress in FY 2021 or FY 2022, the amount for that fiscal year would revert back to payment under the 1908 Act as amended and could reduce the payment totals.

^d Total Title I, II, and III receipts available for SRS for FY 2021 and FY 2022 reflect estimated amounts that would be returned to Treasury if SRS legislation is not renewed.

ORGANIZATION CHART



2022 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOREST SERVICE

AVAILABLE FUNDS AND FULL-TIME EQUIVALENTS (FTEs)

Table FS-12. Available Funds and FTEs (thousands of dollars, FTEs)

Item	2019 Actual		2020 Actual		2021 Enacted		2022 Budget Request	
	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE
Forest Service Operations:								
Discretionary Appropriations.....	0	0	0	0	\$1,026,163	2,506	\$1,074,086	2,545
Forest and Rangeland Research:								
Discretionary Appropriations.....	\$300,000	1,585	\$305,000	1,424	258,760	1,372	313,560	1,372
Supplemental Appropriations.....	1,000	0	3,000	3	0	0	0	0
State and Private Forestry:								
Discretionary Appropriations.....	336,990	551	346,990	508	267,180	361	304,614	410
Supplemental Appropriations.....	12,000	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
National Forest System:								
Discretionary Appropriations.....	1,938,000	11,557	1,957,510	11,506	1,786,870	13,052	2,369,634	13,690
Supplemental Appropriations.....	84,960	7	34,000	22	0	0	0	0
Capital Improvement and Maintenance:								
Discretionary Appropriations.....	446,000	2,157	455,000	2,029	140,371	0	148,371	0
Supplemental Appropriations.....	36,040	34	26,800	14	0	0	0	0
Land Acquisition:								
Discretionary Appropriations.....	73,379	49	79,598	44	814	26	814	0
Other Appropriations:								
Discretionary Appropriations.....	5,357	18	5,156	17	3,863	0	7,863	0
Wildland Fire Management:								
Discretionary Appropriations.....	3,004,986	10,515	2,350,620	10,219	1,927,241	10,749	2,097,622	11,544
Supplemental Appropriations.....	720,271	0	7,000	0	0	0	0	0
Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund:								
Discretionary Appropriations.....	0	0	1,950,000	0	2,040,000	0	2,120,000	0
Permanent Appropriations:								
Mandatory Appropriations.....	509,963	1,228	503,573	1,237	779,115	1,111	582,436	1,399
Trust Funds:								
Mandatory Appropriations.....	373,273	426	126,018	679	140,150	492	142,463	492
Adjustment for Change in Uncollected Payments.....	-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deferral for Roads and Trails for States.....	0	0	-15,887	0	-16,000	0	-16,000	0
Rescission.....	-1,503	0	-2,000	0	-11,428	0	-11,428	0
Sequestration.....	-4,644	0	-2,155	0	-30,393	0	-56,702	0
Transfers In.....	428,487	0	733	0	2,056,000	0	1,140,000	0
Transfers Out.....	-473,791	0	-50,008	0	-1,771,000	0	-855,000	0
Total Adjusted Appropriations.....	7,790,758	28,128	8,080,947	27,702	8,597,706	29,669	9,362,333	31,452
Balance Available, SOY.....	667,338	0	2,253,018	0	3,610,421	0	3,600,321	0
Recoveries, Other.....	336,242	0	315,182	0	297,439	0	300,797	0
Total Available.....	8,794,338	28,128	10,649,147	27,702	12,505,566	29,669	13,263,451	31,452
Lapsing Balances.....	-4,403	0	-100	0	0	0	0	0
Balance Available, EOY.....	-2,253,018	0	-3,610,421	0	-3,600,321	0	-4,803,687	0
Total Obligations.....	6,536,917	28,128	7,038,626	27,702	8,905,245	29,669	8,459,763	31,452
Other Funding:								
Discretionary Federal and Non-Federal Reimbursements and Working Capital Fund.....	611,412	2,742	650,213	2,343	623,000	2,029	623,000	2,029
Total, Forest Service.....	\$7,148,329	30,870	\$7,688,839	30,045	\$9,528,245	31,698	\$9,082,763	33,481

2022 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOREST SERVICE

PERMANENT POSITIONS BY GRADE AND FULL TIME EQUIVALENTS (FTEs)

Table FS-13. Permanent Positions by Grade and FTEs

Item	2019 Actual			2020 Actual			2021 Enacted			2022 Budget		
	D.C.	Field	Total	D.C.	Field	Total	D.C.	Field	Total	D.C.	Field	Total
SES ^a	35	30	65	33	28	61	33	28	61	33	28	61
GS-15	97	349	446	102	342	444	102	342	444	102	342	444
GS-14 ^b	164	544	708	164	559	723	164	559	723	164	559	723
GS-13 ^b	172	2,198	2,370	166	2,167	2,333	166	2,167	2,333	166	2,167	2,333
GS-12	73	3,115	3,188	70	3,170	3,240	70	3,170	3,240	70	3,170	3,240
GS-11	49	4,623	4,672	55	4,726	4,781	55	4,726	4,781	55	4,726	4,781
GS-10	0	147	147	0	179	179	0	179	179	0	179	179
GS-9 ^b	38	4,531	4,569	42	4,634	4,676	42	4,634	4,676	42	4,634	4,676
GS-8	3	1,428	1,431	2	1,503	1,505	2	1,503	1,505	2	1,503	1,505
GS-7 ^b	10	3,930	3,940	15	4,077	4,092	15	4,077	4,092	15	4,077	4,092
GS-6	5	1,784	1,789	5	1,924	1,929	5	1,924	1,929	5	1,924	1,929
GS-5 ^b	6	2,474	2,480	6	2,840	2,846	6	2,840	2,846	6	2,840	2,846
GS-4	0	494	494	0	900	900	0	900	900	0	900	900
GS-3	0	66	66	0	110	110	0	110	110	0	110	110
GS-2	1	6	7	1	6	7	1	6	7	1	6	7
GS-1	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	2
Other Graded ^c	2	755	757	2	831	833	2	831	833	2	831	833
Ungraded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Permanent	655	26,476	27,131	663	27,998	28,661	663	27,998	28,661	663	27,998	28,661
Unfilled, EOY	0	0	0	0	0	0	137	7,174	7,311	137	7,174	7,311
Total Perm. FT EOY	655	26,476	27,131	663	27,998	28,661	526	20,824	21,350	526	20,824	21,350
Total Temporary Positions	50	9,091	9,141	20	8,293	8,313	20	8,293	8,313	20	8,293	8,313
FTE ^d	582	30,288	30,870	576	29,469	30,045	608	31,090	31,698	643	32,962	33,606

^a Includes pay plans for Senior Executive Service (ES), Senior Level (SL), and Scientific or Professional (ST) positions.

^b Includes pay plan GL.

^c Includes Federal Wage System pay plans WG, WL, and WS.

^d In addition to the numbers above, there are also temporary positions.

MOTOR VEHICLE FLEET

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

The Forest Service vehicle fleet supports approximately 30,000 permanent full-time employees and an additional 12,000 seasonal employees hired primarily for fire suppression activities. There are approximately 15,200 active-fleet vehicles that support year-round missions. On average, around 1,800 vehicles are retained an additional two years beyond their minimum replacement standard to provide a cost-effective alternative to commercial leases or rental options. At any given time, an additional 200 to 400 vehicles are in the process of being prepared for disposal¹. All vehicles are reported annually through the General Services Administration's (GSA) Federal Automotive Statistical Tool (FAST).

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

The Forest Service aims to manage its fleet program in the most cost-effective way possible, including alternative-fueled vehicles to fulfill mission goals. The Forest Service also works to meet or exceed the required annual utilization rate benchmarks for vehicles, which can be challenging given the seasonality of agency work and limited access to remote sites or work areas within National Forest System lands. The Forest Service continues to share vehicles and explore other opportunities to increase utilization rates. Finally, as oversight of fleet programs increases, the agency is aligning and automating data to better respond to oversight and audit requirements in an efficient and cost-effective manner.

In 2018, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) established the GSA Federal Fleet Management System (FedFMS) as the official USDA Fleet Management Information System of record. The Forest Service completed a data interface with FedFMS in the Spring of 2019. The Forest Service will continue to use the WCF Fleet Equipment Database (FED) which provides the necessary interface with the Forest Service financial system, the Wright Express (WEX) Fleet Card system, the USDA FedMS system, and with the GSA AutoChoice vehicle ordering system.

Replacement Criteria

Minimum vehicle replacement standards are three years or 60,000 miles. The Forest Service will retain Government-owned motor vehicles that exceed minimum vehicle replacement standards if the motor vehicle can be operated without excessive maintenance costs or substantial reduction in resale value.

Reductions to Fleet

As of the end of FY 2020, the agency's motor vehicle fleet totaled 19,290, which included 17,812 vehicles in active inventory and 1,478 vehicles sold. Reductions to the active vehicle fleet were 418 below the goal set by the Forest Service and USDA due to impacts from the coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19). Specifically, vehicles identified for disposal prior to COVID-19 were retained to promote physical distancing, and disposal efforts (which require staff to be on site) were limited due to mandatory telework. The Forest Service is committed to meeting the fleet

¹ "Disposal" is defined in the FAST reporting system as removal from the agency fleet.

reduction target and will continue to evaluate fleet composition and any underutilized assets to look for further reductions.

Table FS-14. Size, Composition, and Annual Costs of Motor Vehicle Fleet

Fiscal Year	Sedans and Station Wagons	Lt. Trucks, SUVs, and Vans (4x2)	Lt. Trucks, SUVs, and Vans (4x4)	Medium Duty Vehicles	Buses	Heavy Duty Vehicles	Total Vehicles ^a	Annual Operating Costs ^b
2019	348	821	9,531	7,457	88	2,194	20,439	58,457,935
Change	-51	-179	-663	-316	-7	+67	-1,149	+1,497,710
2020	297	642	8,868	7,141	81	2,261	19,290	59,955,645
Change	+13	+28	+386	+311	+4	+98	+840	-353,123
2021	310	670	9,254	7,452	85	2,359	20,130	59,602,522
Change	-3	-7	-99	-80	-1	-25	-215	+1,072,845
2022	307	663	9,155	7,372	84	2,334	19,915	60,675,367

^a Total Vehicles include available inventory plus any vehicles that were disposed during the fiscal year.

^b Annual Operating Costs (AOC) include fuel, maintenance, accidental damage, overhead and GSA lease expenses. They do not include costs or proceeds from sales.

Table FS-15. Statement of Proposed Purchase of Passenger Motor Vehicles

Item	2019 Actual	2020 Actual	2021 Estimate	2022 Estimate
Net Active Fleet, SOY	390	348	297	310
Disposals	-75	-52	-50	-52
Replacements	33	1	63	49
Net Active Fleet, EOY	348	297	310	307

SHARED FUNDING PROJECTS

Table FS-16. Shared Funding Projects (thousands of dollars)

Item	2019 Actual	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Budget Request
Working Capital Fund:				
Administrative Services:				
Materiel Management Service Center.....	\$717	\$928	\$858	\$631
Mail and Reproduction Services.....	580	820	780	435
Integrated Procurement Systems.....	8,269	8,235	8,611	8,415
Procurement Operations Division.....	124	126	132	72
Human Resources Enterprise System Management.....	1,094	1,154	1,126	1,126
Subtotal, Administrative Services.....	10,784	11,263	11,507	10,679
Communications:				
Creative Media and Broadcast Center.....	317	496	157	233
Finance and Management:				
National Finance Center.....	8,839	8,116	8,218	8,171
Financial Shared Services.....	48,738	47,085	45,840	45,956
Internal Control Support Services.....	277	489	394	394
Subtotal, Finance and Management.....	57,854	55,690	54,452	54,521
Information Technology:				
Client Experience Center.....	20,168	23,159	71,987	72,218
Department Administration Information Technology Office.....	0	10	4,127	746
Digital Infrastructure Services Center.....	19,198	41,791	28,881	35,826
Enterprise Network Services.....	4,659	16,940	13,175	13,809
Subtotal, Information Technology.....	44,025	81,900	118,170	122,599
Correspondence Management Services:				
Office of the Executive Secretariat.....	506	509	318	316
Total, Working Capital Fund.....	113,486	149,858	184,604	188,348
Department-Wide Shared Cost Programs:				
Advisory Committee Liaison Services.....	209	189	311	294
Agency Partnership Outreach.....	2,406	2,312	2,179	0
Honor Awards.....	3	3	3	0
Human Resources Self-Service Dashboard.....	186	181	0	0
Intertribal Technical Assistance Network.....	994	962	1,040	0
Medical Services.....	37	25	127	127
Office of Customer Experience.....	813	1,729	2,910	2,758
Personnel and Document Security.....	537	520	647	0
Physical Security.....	0	1,764	1,316	0
Security Detail.....	1,349	1,394	1,398	1,322
Security Operations.....	3,286	1,758	1,969	0
TARGET Center.....	384	342	359	0
TARGET Center NCR Interpreting Services.....	0	0	151	0
USDA Enterprise Data Analytics Services.....	0	2,442	1,518	0
Total, Department-Wide Shared Cost Programs.....	10,204	13,621	13,927	4,500

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Item	2019 Actual	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Budget Request
E-Gov:				
Budget Formulation and Execution Line of Business	30	28	39	39
Enterprise Human Resources Integration.....	616	0	0	0
E-Rulemaking	49	41	36	44
Financial Management Line of Business	100	79	87	87
Geospatial Line of Business.....	13	12	13	13
Grants.gov.....	1	4	8	8
Human Resources Line of Business.....	90	90	92	92
Integrated Acquisition Environment	786	739	624	624
Total, E-Gov	1,685	993	899	907
Agency Total.....	\$125,375	\$164,472	\$199,430	\$193,629

FOREST SERVICE OPERATIONS

LEAD-OFF TABULAR STATEMENT

The table below provides a summary of change from the 2021 Enacted amount to this Budget request.

Table FS-17. Lead-Off Tabular Statement (In dollars)

Item	Amount
2021 Enacted.....	\$1,026,163,000
Change in Appropriation.....	+47,923,000
Budget Estimate, 2022	<u>1,074,086,000</u>

APPROPRIATIONS LANGUAGE

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

For necessary expenses of the Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, [~~\$1,026,163,000~~]\$1,074,086,000, to remain available through September 30, [~~2024~~]2025: Provided, That of the funds provided, not less than \$42,000,000 shall be for activities related to climate change, of which \$28,000,000 shall be for wildfire risk management, \$8,000,000 shall be for climate reclamation, and \$6,000,000 shall be for climate resilience: Provided further, That a portion of the funds made available under this heading shall be for the base salary and expenses of employees in the Chief's Office, the Work Environment and Performance Office, the Business Operations Deputy Area, and the Chief Financial Officer's Office to carry out administrative and general management support functions: Provided further, That funds provided under this heading shall be available for the costs of facility maintenance, repairs, and leases for buildings and sites where these administrative, general management and other Forest Service support functions take place; the costs of all utility and telecommunication expenses of the Forest Service, as well as business services[;] and[, for] information technology, including cyber security requirements: Provided further, That funds provided under this heading may be used for necessary expenses to carry out administrative and general management support functions [expenses]of the Forest Service not otherwise provided for and necessary for its operation.

Change Description

The first change adds climate funding language.

The second and third changes clarify that the provision covers all Forest Service office buildings and sites.

PROJECT STATEMENT

Table FS-18. Project Statement (thousands of dollars, FTEs)

Item	2019 Actual		2020 Actual		2021 Enacted		2022 Budget Request		Change from 2021 Enacted	
	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE
Direct Appropriations:										
Salaries and Expenses	0	0	0	0	\$359,577	2,506	\$375,000	2,545	+\$15,423	+39
Facility Maintenance and Leases ..	0	0	0	0	158,900	0	160,900	0	+2,000	0
Information Technology	0	0	0	0	374,408	0	395,908	0	+21,500	0
Organizational Services	0	0	0	0	133,278	0	142,278	0	+9,000	0
Total Appropriations	0	0	0	0	1,026,163	2,506	1,074,086	2,545	+47,923	+39
Carryover from Prior Years:										
Salaries and Expenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,569	0	+3,569	0
Facility Maintenance and Leases ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,577	0	+1,577	0
Information Technology	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,716	0	+3,716	0
Organizational Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,323	0	+1,323	0
Subtotal, Carryover	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,185	0	+10,185	0
Recoveries, Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,202	0	+11,202	0
Total Available	0	0	0	0	1,026,163	2,506	1,095,473	2,545	+69,310	+39
Balances, Available End of Year	0	0	0	0	-10,185	0	-10,500	0	-315	0
Total Obligations	0	0	0	0	\$1,015,978	2,506	\$1,084,973	2,545	+\$68,995	+39

JUSTIFICATIONS OF INCREASES AND DECREASES**Salary and Expenses: An increase of \$15,423,000 and 39 FTEs from the FY 2021 Enacted level, which includes the following:**

- a) An increase of \$10,165,000, which includes \$7,222,000 for pay costs and \$2,943,000 for FERS. This increase will support a 2.7% Cost of Living pay increase for civilian employees, and a 1.1% increase to cover the expenses for the mandated increase of USDA's contribution to FERS. The additional funding allows the agency to cover the projected personnel cost increases without potentially reducing services across the agency that could negatively impact agency operations and priorities.
- b) An increase of \$5,258,000 to fund the employee costs needed to carry out mission support services to support the Administration's priorities associated with wildland fire risk management, climate reclamation, and climate resilience and conservation. This critical increase is needed to provide the administrative and general management support functions, particularly for human resources, information technology, grants and acquisition support, safety, and financial management services. These functions are necessary for increased staffing levels to support the National Forest System and State and Private Forestry efforts to address climate resilience and conservation on public and private lands, remediate abandoned wells and mines, and mitigate wildfire risk. Examples include increased hiring and training events needed to meet mission goals while improving employee support, organizational development, and organizational culture.

Information Technology: An increase of \$21,500,000 from the FY 2021 Enacted level, which includes the following:

- a) An increase of \$21,500,000 is needed to fund information technology, including cybersecurity requirements and telecommunications costs to support the National Forest System and State and Private Forestry efforts to address climate resilience and conservation on public and private lands, remediate abandoned wells and mines, and mitigate wildfire risk. Increased funding would be used for data and system developments and enhancements necessary to improve efficiency and support new performance metrics for the above priorities. Funding would also cover cost increases on software licensing, hardware costs, wireless services, and land mobile radio that are driven by increases in the number of employees.

Organizational Services: An increase of \$9,000,000 from the FY 2021 Enacted level, which includes the following:

- b) An increase of \$9,000,000 for costs associated with utility expenses, business services, and other administrative support functions necessary to support Forest Service-wide staffing increases linked to the Administration's priorities, including mitigating wildfire risk, remediating abandoned wells and mines and addressing climate resilience and conservation on public and private lands. Increased funding would be used for activities such as increased capacity for training development, human resources efforts to support hiring, onboarding, and employee support services, safety initiatives, and grants and acquisition contract support. Additional funding is also needed for costs indirectly associated with staffing levels, such as utilities. For example, \$800,000 would be applied to Energy Savings Performance contracts directed towards reducing the agency's utility consumption and carbon footprint.

Facility Leasing and Maintenance: An increase of \$2,000,000 from the FY 2021 Enacted level, which includes the following:

- a) An increase of \$2,000,000 to fund Fire, Administrative, and Other (FA&O) facility security, lease, and maintenance costs needed to support staffing increases in the National Forest System and State and Private Forestry efforts to address climate resilience and conservation on public and private lands and remediate abandoned wells and mines. Specifically, funds will be needed to pay increased lease costs to acquire additional space or reconfigure existing spaces to accommodate new employees in multiple locations.

2022 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOREST SERVICE

CLASSIFICATION BY OBJECTS

Table FS-19. Classification by Objects (thousands of dollars)

Item No.	Item	2019 Actual	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Budget
	Personnel Compensation:				
	Washington D.C.	0	0	\$3,970	\$4,160
	Personnel compensation, field	0	0	211,411	221,553
11.0	Total personnel compensation	0	0	215,381	225,713
12.0	Personnel benefits	0	0	102,668	108,257
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	0	0	29,105	31,034
	Total, personnel compensation and benefits	0	0	347,154	365,004
	Other Objects:				
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	0	0	5,149	5,423
22.0	Transportation of things	0	0	2,372	2,143
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	0	0	44,737	48,558
23.2	Rental payments to others	0	0	69,972	77,323
23.3	Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	0	0	93,111	103,231
24.0	Printing and reproduction	0	0	1,362	1,266
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	0	0	4,530	4,876
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources	0	0	2,117	2,279
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources	0	0	371,863	394,899
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	0	0	33,133	35,667
25.5	Research and development contracts	0	0	4,562	4,911
25.6	Medical care	0	0	68	73
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	0	0	4,578	4,928
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	0	0	221	238
26.0	Supplies and materials	0	0	13,320	14,669
31.0	Equipment	0	0	10,639	11,653
32.0	Land and structures	0	0	6,933	7,663
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0	157	169
	Total, other objects	0	0	668,824	719,969
99.9	Total, new obligations	0	0	1,015,978	1,084,973
	DHS Building Security Payments (included in 25.3)	0	0	\$716	\$716
	Position Data:				
	Average Salary (dollars), ES Position	0	0	\$187,819	\$192,890
	Average Salary (dollars), GS Position	0	0	\$76,455	\$78,519
	Average Grade, GS Position	0	0	10.0	10.3
	Information Technology Investments:				
11.0	Internal labor	0	0	\$82	\$82
	External labor (contractors)	0	0	268	275
25.2	Mission area major investment totals	0	0	98	98
	Mission area non-major investment totals	0	0	104	110
	Mission area standard investment totals	0	0	150	149
25.3	Mission area WCF transfers and Greenbook	0	0	179	179

STATUS OF PROGRAMS

Salary and Expenses

The Forest Service Operations (FSO) Salary and Expense (S&E) program funds the base salaries and personnel-related expenses for over 3,000 employees in the Chief’s Office, the Work Environment and Performance Office (WEPO), the Business Operations Deputy Area (including Chief Information Office, Strategic Planning and Budget Accountability, Procurement and Property Services, Human Resources Management, and other critical mission support functions), and the Chief Financial Officer’s (CFO) Office. Approximately 350 of these employees are located in the National Headquarters Office in Washington, D.C, over 1,000 at the Albuquerque Service Center, and the remaining dispersed throughout the country. Forest Service Operations Salary and Expenses program also funds Workers’ Compensation and Unemployment benefits for all Forest Service employees, except those covered by the Wildland Fire Management account. In addition, Forest Service Operations Salary and Expenses funds other agency-wide personnel service costs that are not directly attributable to any one group of employees.

Current Activities

The Chief’s Office provides support to overarching Forest Service programs and includes Civil Rights, Legislative Affairs, and the Office of Communications. The WEPO focuses on efforts to improve and sustain a culture in which all employees feel safe, secure, valued, respected, and supported for delivering the priority work of the agency. The Business Operations Deputy Area provides essential services that the agency's employees, partners, and stakeholders rely on to care for our natural resources using technology, budget, procurement, and other administrative functions. The CFO is responsible for the financial leadership of the Forest Service and is committed to achieving improved Federal financial management through increased accountability and strengthened internal controls.

Specifically Addressed Areas

The Forest Service Operations Salary and Expense program funds support effective and efficient program delivery, customer service, and mitigation of enterprise risks such as human capital management, cybersecurity, procurement and grant compliance, work environment, and financial accountability. The WEPO seeks to diagnose and address the root causes and cultural barriers to emotional and physical safety, diversity, and inclusion in the work environment. Long-term benefits of efforts carried out by the WEPO include greater safety for employees and a more productive work environment with increased capacity to deliver mission critical work. Business Operations is continuously modernizing the agency's information and administrative delivery systems to improve processes, better equip the workforce, eliminate duplication, capitalize on data assets and new technologies, and provide services more efficiently. The focus of the CFO organization is to support the agency's mission by providing timely, accurate, and reliable financial and program performance information in compliance with the Chief Financial Officers’ Act of 1990.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress

The reorganization of the Forest Service’s Acquisition Management (AQM) staff in FY 2021 resulted in increased efficiency, effectiveness, and customer service to the agency and the public. The newly created Property Procurement Services (PPS) and Office of Grants & Agreements (OG&A) organizations have the ability to adapt to changing workloads across regional boundaries; provide a flexible workforce with the capacity for depth, backup and mentoring of new employees; provide resources to improve and expedite requirements development; and build dedicated teams for specialized needs such as At-Incident Contracting, Stewardship Contracting, and Government Purchase Card Oversight. The Business Operations Deputy Area, through the Strategic Planning, Budget, and Accountability (SPBA) staff has led the multi-year Forest Service Budget Modernization effort. Budget Modernization is the realignment of the Forest Service’s budget structure to improve transparency and accountability, primarily through the creation of the Forest Service Operations account, salary and expense line items in the main discretionary accounts, and the elimination of cost pools. The line items within the Forest Service Operations account are salaries and expenses, facilities maintenance and leasing; information technology; and organizational services and support. Additionally, Business Operations is increasing capacity in several areas, including SPBA, PPS, Safety, OG&A, Information Technology, and Human Resources Management to support implementation and oversight of the Great American Outdoors Act of 2020.

Facility Maintenance and Leases

The Facility Maintenance and Leases program includes facility maintenance, repairs, decommissioning, and leases for buildings and sites that support the Forest Service workforce in accomplishing its program of work. The Forest Service manages over 16,000 fire, administrative, and other (such as telecommunication facilities and towers) facilities (FA&O). This program funds maintenance (preventative, annual, and deferred), repairs, replacement, rehabilitation, and decommissioning of FA&O government-owned facilities.

In addition to owned facilities, the Forest Service has more than 650 Forest Service and General Services Administration leases, including colocations with other Department of the Interior and USDA agencies. The purpose and use of government leases are to provide a facility, land, and telecommunication alternative to owning government property. The Facility Maintenance and Leases program also funds the costs associated with long-term leases, such as security paid through Federal Protection Services, leases paid to partners through agreements, and the Washington Office Headquarters lease and security costs paid through USDA Greenbook. Short-term incident related leases will continue to be funded by Wildland Fire Management.

Current Activities

The leasing program manages real property asset leases that serve and support the USDA Forest Service workforce. The program manages over 600 commercial office, storage, warehouse, land, and fire operations facility leases such as airports, hangers, caches, and retardant bases.

Specifically Addressed Areas

In FY 2021, the program implemented a National Facilities and Lease Strategy with operational processes and procedures that support the Budget Modernization effort and will be fully implemented in FY 2022. Budget Modernization realigns the maintenance and lease programs to a shared portfolio for owned facility maintenance and lease rent costs. The Facility Strategy will not only help the agency prioritize its work, but will also support the Office of Management and Budget's Reduce the Footprint Initiative, USDA's colocation and consolidation efforts, and will identify a five-year program of work for owned and leased facilities, improving consistency and transparency in facilities asset management. The agency is also improving oversight of Forest Service facility maintenance and lease data management.

The Forest Service continues implementation of the Comprehensive Capital Improvement Plan.² The plan is helping the agency right-size the portfolio of agency-owned assets, improve planning and decision-making for capital investments, decrease the \$5.2 billion deferred maintenance backlog, and reduce the overall demand for facilities maintenance.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress

National Asset Management Review Board. A National Asset Management Review Board is adding governance and sub-committee capacity to support the National Facility and Lease Strategy. The goal of the National Asset Management Review Board is to recommend new real property investments and evaluate existing projects to create a Forest Service real property portfolio that best supports the Forest Service's program delivery processes. The Board will ensure that Forest Service criteria and performance goals are considered and implemented when making investment decisions.

In FY 2020, agency activities reduced facility deferred maintenance by \$7.9 million and the agency's gross footprint by 78,102 square feet.

Information Technology

The Information Technology (IT) program funds costs associated with information technology, including cybersecurity requirements and telecommunications. The Chief Information Office (CIO) is part of the Forest Service Operations, Business Operations Deputy Area. Salary and personnel expenses for employees of the Chief Information Office are funded by Forest Service Operations Salary & Expense account.

USDA uses the Office of Management and Budget definition of IT as defined in OMB's M-15-14 memorandum,

² https://www.fs.usda.gov/sites/default/files/2019-11/final_report_sent_to_hill_ccip.pdf.

“*Management and Oversight of Federal Information Technology.*”³

Current Activities

The current investment strategy is driven by the Secretary’s direction to demonstrate return on investment, savings, or efficiencies through IT modernization. The CIO will make strategic modernization investments with savings obtained through modernization initiatives and improved governance of agency consumption of IT resources.

Specifically Addressed Areas

The IT program includes costs, identified by CIO, based on Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act (FITARA) definitions. Base funding primarily supports Operations & Maintenance (O&M), USDA Greenbook and USDA Working Capital Fund (WCF) costs.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress

The IT program supports Wildland Fire and Aviation Management, specifically incident commanders with real time geo-specific information to increase situational awareness and aid in risk-based decisions around fire. This will enable more accurate tracking of fire assets during incidents, allowing managers to get materials to the fire line with just-in-time efficiency. Moreover, it supports the infrastructure necessary for better oversight and stewardship of the agency’s data assets.

Organizational Services and Support

The Organizational Services and Support program funds Forest Service utility expenses, business services, and other administrative expenses necessary for the operation of multi-purpose facilities and personnel. Common expenses are utilities, janitorial, security for government-owned facilities, furniture, office move contracts, basic office materials, and supplies that support administrative and management employees.

Current Activities

Activities funded by Organizational Services and Support include common expenses across the agency, such as utilities, janitorial, security, furniture, office move contracts, basic office materials, and supplies that support administrative and management employees, as well as contract and interagency acquisition costs related to, but not limited to, the Chief’s Office, the Work Environmental and Performance Office, Chief Financial Officer, and Business Operations. The utility expenses encompass all Forest Service utility costs and include Energy Savings Performance Contracts. This program includes administrative services provided through the USDA WCF and external programs administered through the Greenbook USDA Departmental Shared Cost Programs and Central Cost Distribution Programs. The Departmental Shared Cost Programs are for department-wide initiatives authorized by the Office of the Secretary that are not already allocated to a USDA staff office (see Special Exhibits on pages 165 and 167).

Specifically Addressed Areas

As outlined in the Administrative Provisions of the Interior annual appropriations act, this program includes \$82 million of funds available to the Forest Service for the USDA WCF, and not more than \$14.5 million 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.

The WCF is a financing mechanism that currently supports 17 activity centers across five Department-level organizations. These centers provide services to all USDA agencies, including the Forest Service, and many Federal entities outside USDA. Customers reimburse activity centers for the cost of services provided. The Forest Service works with the Department’s Chief Financial Officer to review activities included in the Greenbook/Shared Cost Programs and any costs attributed to the Forest Service.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress

Establishing this program in the Forest Service budget improves the Forest Service’s ability to efficiently deliver, monitor, and report costs associated with program administration, overhead, and utilities. The Forest Service works with the

³ <https://management.cio.gov/implementation/>.

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. The PPS is charged with Contracting & Procurement for the agency. As part of the agency's incident procurement program, Business Operations support the development of Aviation Acquisition Strategy to strengthen management and accountability in the overall procurement of aviation support. PPS awarded 68 National Call-When-Needed (CWN) Helicopter agreements, valued at approximately \$280 million, and six Call-When-Needed Large Airtanker Very Large Airtanker contracts, valued at over \$83 million. The Integrated Acquisition System Expansion Project enabled the Forest Service to obligate fire expenditures in real time to ensure DATA Act compliance and avoid an expenditure of approximately 35,000 labor hours and \$1.5 million annually. The PPS implemented a new Smokey Bear Commercial Licensing Contract that increased Fire Prevention Planning funding by 300 percent. The PPS also manages the agency's real and personal property (including the management of government housing, or quarters, and real property leasing) and the Government Purchase Card program. The OGA has created a standard operating procedure (SOP) in which all new agreements will follow a chain of approval that satisfies USDA requirements. The implementation of this SOP will increase oversight and accountability to the agency G&A program by bringing consistency to implementation of this initiative. In 2020, the OGA has processed more than 3,700 actions. The G&A staff processed 1,038 new awards and 2,524 modifications to existing awards.

FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

LEAD-OFF TABULAR STATEMENT

The table below provides a summary of change from the 2021 Enacted amount to this Budget request.

Table FS-20. Lead-Off Tabular Statement (In dollars)

Item	Amount
2021 Enacted.....	\$258,760,000
Change in Appropriation.....	+54,800,000
Budget Estimate, 2022	<u>313,560,000</u>

APPROPRIATIONS LANGUAGE

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

For necessary expenses of forest and rangeland research as authorized by law, [~~\$258,760,000~~] \$313,560,000, to remain available through September 30, [~~2024~~] 2025: *Provided*, That of the funds provided, \$17,621,000 is for the forest inventory and analysis program: *Provided further*, That of the funds provided, \$3,000,000 is for the Joint Fire Science Program: *Provided further*, That of the funds provided, not less than \$42,000,000 shall be for activities related to climate change, of which \$37,000,000 shall be for climate research and \$5,000,000 shall be for climate hubs: *Provided further*, That all authorities for the use of funds, including the use of contracts, grants, and cooperative agreements, available to execute the Forest and Rangeland Research appropriation, are also available in the utilization of these funds for Fire Science Research.

Change Description

The first change adds funding for the Joint Fire Science Program.

The second change adds climate funding language.

2022 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOREST SERVICE

PROJECT STATEMENT

Table FS-21. Project Statement (thousands of dollars, FTEs)

Item	2019		2020		2021		2022 Budget		Change from	
	Actual	FTE	Actual	FTE	Enacted	FTE	Request	FTE	2021 Enacted	FTE
Direct Appropriations:										
Salaries and Expenses	0	0	0	0	\$200,419	1,372	\$207,219	1,372	+\$6,800	0
Forest and Rangeland Research	\$223,000	1,149	\$228,000	1,010	40,720	0	88,720	0	+48,000	0
Forest Inventory and Analysis	77,000	436	77,000	414	17,621	0	17,621	0	0	0
Subtotal, Direct Appropriations ...	300,000	1,585	305,000	1,424	258,760	1,372	313,560	1,372	+54,800	0
Supplemental Appropriations:										
Disaster Relief (P.L. 116-20)	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coronavirus Emergency Appropriations (P.L. 116-136)	0	0	3,000	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, Supplemental Appropriations	1,000	0	3,000	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Appropriations	301,000	1,585	308,000	1,427	258,760	1,372	313,560	1,372	+54,800	0
Carryover from Prior Years:										
Salaries and Expenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,004	0	+2,004	0
Forest and Rangeland Research	4,224	0	5,899	0	8,495	0	6,404	0	-2,091	0
Forest Inventory and Analysis	234	0	1,456	0	1,637	0	1,144	0	-493	0
National Fire Plan	29	0	70	0	35	0	0	0	-35	0
Joint Fire Science	0	0	15	0	55	0	24	0	-31	0
Forest Products	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Forest and Rangeland Research – Other	-1,605	0	404	0	920	0	90	0	-830	0
Supplemental Appropriations	0	0	1,000	0	3,063	0	1,398	0	-1,665	0
Subtotal, Carryover	2,883	0	8,845	0	14,206	0	11,065	0	-3,141	0
Recoveries, Other	3,087	0	3,944	0	4,088	0	3,922	0	-166	0
Total Available	306,970	1,585	320,789	1,427	277,054	1,372	328,547	1,372	+51,493	0
Balances, Available End of Year	-8,845	0	-14,206	0	-11,065	0	-13,122	0	-2,057	0
Total Obligations	\$298,125	1,585	\$306,583	1,427	\$265,989	1,372	\$315,425	1,372	+\$49,436	0

JUSTIFICATIONS OF INCREASES AND DECREASES**Salary and Expenses: An increase of \$6,800,000 from the FY 2021 Enacted level, which includes the following:**

- a) \$6,800,000, which includes \$4,832,000 for pay costs and \$1,968,000 for FERS. This increase will support a 2.7 percent Cost of Living pay increases for civilian employees, and a 1.1 percent increase to cover the expenses for the mandated increase of USDA's contribution to FERS. This critical increase for personnel expenses is needed to sustain staffing levels and will allow Forest and Rangeland Research to maintain the workforce of scientists and technicians needed to provide scientific information and new technology to support the sustainable management of the Nation's forests and grasslands. Without this increase, the Forest Service would need to be reduce by more than 50 percent mission-essential travel and training for research scientists and staff.

Forest and Rangeland Research: An increase of \$48,000,000 from the FY 2021 Enacted level, which includes the following:

- a) This funding will enable Forest and Rangeland Research to recover from significant losses in capacity for research and science delivery that have occurred over the last five years. With this increase, Forest and Rangeland Research will be able to restore and increase investments in scientific research to address the Administration's priorities, including climate change, environmental justice, and economic prosperity in the forest sector. Without this increase, Forest and Rangeland Research would not be able to keep pace with the expectations of its core role of delivering science to address the agency's land management responsibilities, including forest and grassland health, carbon management, wildland fire management, and natural resource conservation.

Of this increase, \$3 million will be applied to investments in Forest Service research priorities, including applied science to support shared stewardship and improve forest conditions, forest inventory and trend analysis, enhancements to the wildland fire system, and innovations in wood products and their markets. With this increase, Forest and Rangeland Research will be able to maintain its collaborative work with partners in the scientific community and with Forest Service land managers to co-produce science that is directly relevant and applicable to the agency's most pressing land management challenges.

- b) The Forest Service will contribute \$3 million to the Joint Fire Science Program in FY 2022. Projects funded through the inter-agency Joint Fire Science Program address important science and technology needs associated with wildland fire that take into consideration climate and climate change, including fire risk assessment and risk management, suppression, fuels management, and post-fire rehabilitation to promote climate resilience of forest and rangeland ecosystems.
- c) The Forest Service will apply \$37 million of this increase to climate mitigation and adaptation research and related science delivery. This increase will allow Forest and Rangeland Research to increase substantially its scientific contributions related to climate mitigation and adaptation in the forest sector and to support the Administration's science-based approach to improve the climate resilience of forest and rangeland ecosystems. Forest and Rangeland Research will expand the scope and scale of research and science delivery programs related to reforestation, carbon sequestration, and carbon accounting, all of which are essential to informing climate mitigation actions. This increase will support foundational research about forest soils, air quality, hydrology, silviculture, and forest ecology that is needed to discover and design innovative adaptation strategies to promote the resilience of forest and rangeland ecosystems to climate change.

This increase will also support additional investments in science delivery to inform land management activities for climate adaptation. This funding for climate science will also strengthen fire and fuels research to advance the scientific knowledge needed to inform climate mitigation and adaptation strategies as increasingly hot, dry, and windy conditions exacerbate the severity and frequency of wildfire throughout the nation. This increased investment in fire and fuels research and science delivery will inform the Administration's science-based approach to improve the resilience of forest and rangeland ecosystems to water stress from multiyear drought conditions and to protect watersheds, wildlife habitat, and the wildland-urban interface from the negative impacts of uncharacteristically severe wildfire. For example, this funding will accelerate the agency's development and testing of science-based conservation investment planning tools to

inform the targeted selection of sites for hazardous fuels treatments to optimize risk reductions to communities and structures from uncharacteristically severe wildfire associated with climate change.

- d) The Forest Service will dedicate a total of \$5 million of this increase to raise program funding available to each of the five USDA Climate Hubs sponsored by the Forest Service: Northeast, Southeast, Northwest, Caribbean, and Northern Forests. The total Forest Service program funding available to these five Climate Hubs at the FY 2021 Enacted levels was less than \$0.5 million combined. Climate Hubs provide region-specific research and science information synthesis, tool development, implementation assistance, and outreach to support robust agricultural production and natural resources under increasing climate variability and climate change. Additional funding for these five Climate Hubs will accelerate science production and technology transfer to aid land management agencies, private landowners, and agricultural producers, including foresters, with scientifically sound climate adaptation.
- e) The Forest Service will enhance its ability to develop science to support the agency's mission delivery by ensuring the aggregate square footage of its research facilities are well matched to its needs and opportunities. In FY 2022, Forest Service Research will conduct a strategic review of its physical footprint, with a target of reducing the footprint by 5 percent by the end of the fiscal year. The estimated cost of decommissioning facilities to meet this reduction target is \$3 million, funding for which would need to come from the agency's Capital Improvement and Maintenance program. Moreover, in FY 2022, the Forest Service will rely on regional facilities investment boards to coordinate the use and disposal of available space across all mission areas of the agency, including sharing space with other agencies. These boards will discover efficiencies to reduce facilities costs, while still maintaining Forest Service presence and engagement in communities.

CLASSIFICATION BY OBJECTS

Table FS-22. Classification by Objects (thousands of dollars)

Item No.	Item	2019 Actual	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Budget
Personnel Compensation:					
	Washington D.C.....	\$865	\$4,500	\$4,327	\$4,423
	Personnel compensation, field.....	135,931	129,785	124,783	127,558
11.0	Total personnel compensation	136,796	134,285	129,110	131,981
12.0	Personnel benefits	50,176	50,249	48,312	48,312
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	853	0	0	0
	Total, personnel compensation and benefits	187,825	184,534	177,422	180,293
Other Objects:					
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	6,787	3,293	2,390	3,646
22.0	Transportation of things	1,482	1,699	1,533	1,881
23.1	Rental payments to GSA.....	2,066	835	606	925
23.2	Rental payments to others	2,066	1,143	829	1,266
23.3	Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	10,332	10,875	7,892	12,041
24.0	Printing and reproduction.....	222	313	227	347
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	89	174	126	193
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources.....	14,464	14,828	10,760	16,418
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources	20,082	23,727	17,118	26,370
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	494	96	70	106
25.5	Research and development contracts	28,929	36,579	26,543	40,398
25.6	Medical care.....	4	3	2	3
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment.....	550	759	351	840
26.0	Supplies and materials	5,049	4,951	3,593	5,482
31.0	Equipment.....	5,656	5,932	4,305	6,568
32.0	Land and structures	2	10	7	11
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	11,965	16,806	12,196	18,608
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnities	61	26	19	29
	Total, other objects	110,300	122,049	88,567	135,132
99.9	Total, new obligations	298,125	306,583	265,989	315,425
	DHS Building Security Payments (included in 25.3) ^a	\$27	\$29	0	0
Position Data:					
	Average Salary (dollars), ES Position.....	\$182,104	\$184,834	\$186,682	\$191,723
	Average Salary (dollars), GS Position	\$86,083	\$87,999	\$88,879	\$91,279
	Average Grade, GS Position	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.9
Information Technology Investments:					
11.0	Internal labor.....	\$5	\$5	0	0
	External labor (contractors).....	19	19	0	0
25.2	Mission area major investment totals	2	2	0	0
	Mission area non-major investment totals.....	6	6	0	0
	Mission area standard investment totals.....	16	16	0	0
25.3	Mission area WCF transfers and Greenbook.....	6	11	0	0

^a FY 2019 Department of Homeland Security (DHS) building security payments were underreported in the FY 2021 Budget request. The amounts for FY 2019 are actuals. Beginning in FY 2021, DHS building security payments will be obligated from the Forest Service Operations account.

STATUS OF PROGRAMS

Forest and Rangeland Research

Forest Service Research and Development (R&D) provides scientific information and innovative technology to support sustainable management of the Nation’s diverse forests and rangelands. Forest Service R&D accomplishes this through research projects, inventory and assessment of forest resources, and science delivery and decision support.

Current Activities

The four priority research areas of Forest Service R&D are: 1) applied science to improve forest and grassland conditions, especially science to inform adaptation to climate change and to enhance greenhouse gas mitigation through forest management; 2) forest inventory and trend analysis; 3) wood product and market innovations; and 4) enhanced prediction, planning, decision support, impact assessment, and recovery guidance for the wildland fire system. These research priorities align with the agency’s land management priorities. Forest Service R&D also conducts foundational research about forest and grassland health, forest soils, air quality, hydrology, ecology, and silviculture to acquire the scientific knowledge needed to address the agency’s priorities. Conducting science to inform natural resource management for climate-resilient landscapes is central to Forest Service R&D activities. Forest Service R&D produces foundational data for all forest lands; contributes to understanding climate impacts, including uncharacteristically severe wildfire; and delivers science to inform investments in climate mitigation and adaptation, including hazardous fuels treatments. For example, the Forest Inventory and Analysis program within Forest Service R&D, in partnership with states, universities, and other public agencies, conducts nationwide statistical field surveys integrated with the latest geospatial technologies to produce data and products used to monitor forest trends, disturbance, and climate impacts, and to improve the measurement of carbon sequestration. Forest Service R&D is also closely involved with the USDA Climate Hubs. The Climate Hubs provide region-specific research and science information synthesis, tool development, implementation assistance, and outreach to support robust agricultural production and natural resources under increasing climate variability and climate change.

Specifically Addressed Areas

Real-time data and tools to improve wildfire management. A new user-friendly web platform, WildfireSAFE, available on desktops, tablets, and mobile devices, integrates real-time data from multiple data sources, including drought conditions, satellite-derived vegetation conditions, and weather analysis, on a single screen. Fire managers can view data for any active incident, compare active incidents within an area of interest, and capture observations about fire behavior. The platform also automatically analyzes the fuels, terrain conditions, and values at risk in the surrounding area. Another new tool is the Potential Control Location (PCL) Atlas combined with the Suppression Difficulty Index (SDI). These tools have transformed planning and wildfire response by rapidly mapping successful containment strategies during wildfires and identifying safety concerns or “watch out” situations for firefighters. The PCL and SDI have been used to address tactical decision making with respect to COVID-19 exposure conditions and were employed during more than 50 large fires during the 2020 fire season alone.

Forest economics and policy analysis to aid market innovation. Understanding both the near- and long-term effects of ecological and economic disruptions, including wildfire and global pandemics, is essential for developing informed market response strategies, not only for decision makers in government, but also for decision makers in forest product manufacturing and public and private timberland managers. National and international assessments and forecasts of forests and forest product markets illuminate how forest and wood processing owners, national forest managers, and private landowners may anticipate and adapt to shifts in forests and markets in the short- and long-run. Constructing regional demand and supply models may encourage greater productivity and market development at appropriate scale.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress

Resources Planning Act (RPA) Assessment reports. The RPA Assessment documents and forecasts the status and trends of the Nation's renewable resources on all U.S. forests and rangelands. The next full RPA Assessment will be published in FY 2022. In FY 2019 and FY 2020, several technical reports that are essential precursors to the RPA Assessment were published. These include the state of forests in the United States, a report examining U.S. land use and land cover patterns, and two reports that establish future climate, human population dynamics, and socioeconomic scenarios for the upcoming RPA Assessment. To better integrate use of the RPA Assessment into land management planning, a catalog was developed to help all National Forest System planners identify, locate, and use relevant information from the RPA Assessment to meet the 2012

Planning Rule directives. Data guides were also developed for each RPA resource area to inform readers about the type and scale of data that will be available from the upcoming RPA Assessment.

Forest Inventory and Analysis Program

Current Activities

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. Working with State forestry agencies and other partners, FIA leverages one partner dollar for every six Federal dollars spent.

Specifically Addressed Areas

Survey of Interior Alaska's Forests. The FIA program partners with the State of Alaska and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) to collect data on forest plots in interior Alaska. Prior to 2015, over 100 million acres of boreal forests in interior Alaska were too remote and logistically challenging for field crews to collect data. In 2015, FIA began collecting data at 4,800 field plots throughout interior Alaska, augmenting these field plot data with additional remotely sensed data gathered by NASA. In 2020, data from the first completed inventory unit in interior Alaska, the Tanana Valley unit, was released to the public through the user-friendly Interior Alaska Forest Inventory and Analysis Database.⁴ In 2019, after the Tanana Valley plot data collection had been completed, FIA began plot data collection in the Susitna–Copper inventory unit, completing this unit in 2020. Plot data collection is now underway in the Southwest unit, the third of six inventory units to be surveyed in interior Alaska. FIA anticipates completing of the Southwest unit in 2025. The FIA program is also advancing the use of NASA's three-dimensional measurements obtained from imagery to supplement traditional data collected by field scientists on the ground in Alaska, further bridging the scale gap between intensive but sparse plot measurements and extensive remote sensing information.

Increasing efficiencies through advanced remote sensing and reporting. Recent investments in remote sensing research, data management, and compilation systems are improving the FIA program's capacity to more efficiently estimate forest conditions for both rural and urban plots even when sampling data may be incomplete. As described above, remote sensing-based adaptations of FIA data collection in interior Alaska are also underway. These investments are accelerating the delivery of authoritative, continental-scale forest inventory information products.

Data collection in urban areas. In collaboration with State and local partners, the FIA program is using existing FIA protocols and a seamless reporting system to provide new information about urban trees and forests in 39 cities across the Nation.

Learning from the Western fires of 2020. The FIA program plots are systematically located across 2020 fire locations as a spatially balanced representative sample, providing a unique opportunity for assessing pre-fire conditions and monitoring post-fire change over short- and long-time horizons. Successful remeasurement of these plots in 2021 and beyond will increase knowledge of fire effects and recovery in Western forests and improve models of fire effects and severity.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress

Potential to increase carbon sequestration with tree planting. To determine carbon emissions offset by approximately 1.38 trillion trees currently growing in the conterminous United States, researchers examined publicly available data from more than 130,000 forested plots from the national forest inventory conducted by the FIA program. Forests and harvested wood products annually offset the equivalent of more than 14 percent of economy-wide carbon dioxide emissions in the Nation. However, almost 33 million hectares of productive forest land are understocked with trees. Fully stocking all understocked productive forest land with trees could increase carbon sequestration by approximately 20 percent.

Enhancing resistance to crown fires in West Coast dry mixed conifer forests. Using data from the FIA program representing five million hectares in eastern Washington, Oregon, and California's Sierra Nevada Mountains, Forest Service scientists investigated multiple silvicultural treatments to evaluate their effectiveness at enhancing fire resistance. The study determined

⁴ <https://www.fs.usda.gov/pnw/tools/pnw-fia-interior-alaska-database>.

that eliminating understory trees and reducing the density of vegetation immediately enhanced resistance to crown fires on over 70 percent of forested acres in the study area. Treatment effectiveness endured 10 to 20 years, depending on fire-resistant species abundance.

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

LEAD-OFF TABULAR STATEMENT

The table below provides a summary of change from the 2021 Enacted amount to this Budget request.

Table FS-23. Lead-Off Tabular Statement (In dollars)

Item	Amount
2021 Enacted.....	\$267,180,000
Change in Appropriation.....	+37,434,000
Budget Estimate, 2022	<u>304,614,000</u>

APPROPRIATIONS LANGUAGE

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

For necessary expenses of cooperating with and providing technical and financial assistance to States, territories, possessions, and others, and for forest health management, and conducting an international program and trade compliance activities as authorized, [~~\$267,180,000~~]\$304,614,000, to remain available through September 30, [2024]2025, as authorized by law; Provided, That of the funds provided, not less than \$29,000,000 shall be for activities related to climate change, of which \$7,000,000 shall be for wildfire risk management and \$22,000,000 shall be for climate resilience.

Of the unobligated balances from amounts made available for the Forest Legacy Program and derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, \$5,809,000 is hereby permanently [~~rescinded~~]cancelled from projects with cost savings or failed or partially failed projects: Provided, That no amounts may be [~~rescinded~~]cancelled from amounts that were designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

Change Description

The first change adds climate funding language.

The second change substitutes cancelled for rescinded.

2022 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOREST SERVICE

PROJECT STATEMENT

Table FS-24. Project Statement (thousands of dollars, and FTEs)

Item	2019 Actual		2020 Actual		2021 Enacted		2022 Budget Request		Change from 2021 Enacted	
	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE
Direct Appropriations:										
Salary and Expenses	0	0	0	0	\$51,308	339	\$62,742	410	+\$11,434	+71
Landscape Scale Restoration	\$14,000	0	\$14,000	1	14,000	0	21,000	0	+7,000	0
FHM - Federal Lands.....	56,000	273	56,000	244	15,485	0	22,485	0	+7,000	0
FHM - Cooperative Lands	42,000	77	44,000	77	30,747	0	36,747	0	+6,000	0
Forest Stewardship Program	20,500	50	21,000	50	11,902	0	17,902	0	+6,000	0
Forest Legacy Program ^{a, b}	63,990	24	63,990	22	0	22	0	0	0	-22
Community Forest and Open Space Conservation	4,000	0	4,000	0	4,000	0	4,000	0	0	0
Urban and Community Forestry..	29,500	49	32,000	45	31,910	0	31,910	0	0	0
International Programs and Trade Compliance.....	9,000	22	12,000	17	15,395	0	15,395	0	0	0
National Fire Capacity	81,000	56	82,000	52	73,433	0	73,433	0	0	0
Rural Fire Capacity	17,000	0	18,000	0	19,000	0	19,000	0	0	0
Subtotal, Direct Appropriations	336,990	551	346,990	508	267,180	361	304,614	410	+37,434	+49
Supplemental Appropriations:										
Disaster Relief (P.L. 116-20).....	12,000	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, Supplemental Appropriations.....	12,000	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Appropriations	348,990	552	346,990	508	267,180	361	304,614	410	+37,434	+49
Transfers In:										
Agency for International Development.....	1,124	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Department of the Navy.....	117	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fire Transfer Repayment	19,400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, Transfers In.....	20,641	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers Out:										
Department of the Interior	-171	0	-55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, Transfers Out.....	-171	0	-55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carryover from Prior Years:										
Salaries and Expenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	513	0	+513	0
Landscape Scale Restoration	208	0	126	0	1,316	0	332	0	-984	0
FHM - Federal Lands.....	1,150	0	1,583	0	3,394	0	1,233	0	-2,161	0
FHM - Cooperative Lands	1,774	0	1,069	0	1,135	0	800	0	-335	0
Forest Stewardship Program	930	0	1,450	0	890	0	658	0	-232	0
Forest Legacy Program ^b	3,030	0	28,594	0	37,984	0	5,698	0	-32,286	0
Community Forest and Open Space Conservation	226	0	29	0	0	0	51	0	+51	0
Urban and Community Forestry..	584	0	967	0	995	0	512	0	-483	0
International Programs.....	1,449	0	1,130	0	1,068	0	734	0	-334	0
National Fire Capacity	0	0	3,041	0	2,273	0	1,069	0	-1,204	0
Rural Fire Capacity	0	0	14	0	12	0	5	0	-7	0

2022 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOREST SERVICE

Item	2019 Actual		2020 Actual		2021 Enacted		2022 Budget Request		Change from 2021 Enacted	
	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE
State and Private Forestry –										
Other	15,317	0	9,636	0	15,082	0	950	0	-14,132	0
Supplemental Appropriations	5,189	0	14,920	0	1,657	0	667	0	-990	0
Subtotal, Carryover	29,857	0	62,559	0	65,806	0	13,222	0	-52,584	0
Rescissions	-1,503	0	0	0	-5,809	0	-5,809	0	0	0
Recoveries, Other	13,033	0	16,365	0	16,400	0	16,225	0	-175	0
Total Available	410,847	552	425,859	508	343,577	361	328,252	410	-15,325	+49
Lapsing Balances	0	0	-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Balances, Available End of Year ...	-62,559	0	-65,806	0	-13,222	0	-2,203	0	+11,019	0
Total Obligations.....	\$348,288	552	\$360,044	508	\$330,355	361	\$326,049	410	-\$4,306	+49

^a The Great American Outdoors Act (P.L. 116-152) provided mandatory funding for the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Beginning with the FY 2021 Budget request, the Forest Legacy Program account is presented in the Permanent Appropriations section of the tabular statements.

^b Does not reflect cancelled unobligated balances.

JUSTIFICATIONS OF INCREASES AND DECREASES**Salary and Expenses: An increase of \$11,434,000 and 71 full-time equivalents (FTE) from the FY 2021 Enacted level, which includes the following:**

- a) \$1,434,000, which includes \$1,019,000 for pay inflation and \$415,000 for FERS. This increase will support a 2.7% Cost of Living pay increase for civilian employees, and a 1.1% increase to cover the expenses for the mandated increase of USDA's contribution to Federal Employee Retirement System (FERS). Without this increase, the agency will have diminished capacity to help sustain State and private forests, provide support to keep working forests intact, and facilitate sound stewardship of lands across all ownerships on a landscape scale.
- b) A funding increase of \$3,000,000 will support the Administration's priority to address climate resilience and conservation on public and private lands. This increase is needed to support staffing levels and will allow State and Private Forestry to prioritize work that promotes climate adaptation and protection of biodiversity through State and Private Forestry programs. It will also assist in developing outcome performance measures for the Administration's goal of conserving 30 percent of land and water by 2030 (the 30x30 initiative) and other climate resilience outcomes. The increase will facilitate additional assistance across State, private, and Tribal lands to achieve this priority.
- c) An additional increase of \$7,000,000 is for base Salary and Expenses. This increase is needed to support staffing levels that will allow the Forest Service to implement multiple programs across the boundaries of national forests to States, Tribes, communities, and private landowners at the FY 2022 President's Budget level. At these staffing levels, the Landscape Scale Restoration program will award competitive grants that carry out science-based, landscape-scale restoration work. The Forest Health Management-Federal Lands program will provide technical knowledge and applied science innovations to assist forest managers in making treatment decisions and taking actions to improve forest health. Activities within the Forest Health Management-Cooperative Lands program will be coordinated with States and local and private landowners to maintain and restore non-Federal forest lands damaged by insects, disease, and invasive plants. The Forest Stewardship program will continue to assist landowners with private forestland management and conservation concerns with a focus on underserved populations. The National Fire Capacity program will continue to provide financial assistance through partnership agreements with State Foresters for the prevention, mitigation, control, and suppression of wildfires on non-Federal lands. This technical assistance to landowners and resource managers helps sustain the Nation's forests and grasslands, protects communities from wildland fire, and restores fire-adapted ecosystems. This Federal investment is needed during the current economic crisis caused by the coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19) and to bolster the capacity of State agencies and partners to manage State and private lands and provide ecological, social, and economic benefits for the American people.

Without this increase, the Forest Service would have insufficient capacity to deal with the growing threat from wildfire, tackle the climate crisis, assist underserved populations, and fulfill other priorities of the Administration. Fewer FTEs in State and Private Forestry means delayed responses, extended timelines, unfilled vacancies in critical positions, fewer grants being awarded, less technical assistance to States, and reduced landowner engagement which is critical to the mission of State and Private Forestry. Overall, without the increase, the agency will reduce service to underserved communities that are key to cooperative projects across landowner boundaries to improve forest health and reduce wildfire risk.

Landscape Scale Restoration: An increase of \$7,000,000 from the FY 2021 Enacted level, which includes the following:

- a) An increase of \$7,000,000 will support the competitive Landscape Scale Restoration grant program which provides financial and technical assistance to State, private, and Tribal landowners to encourage collaborative, science-based restoration of priority forest landscapes. The increase will support projects that align with the Administration's priority to reduce the risk of uncharacteristically severe wildfires at a scale that will protect communities and restore fire adaptive ecosystems. Further, funding will be targeted to key investments to protect forest and rangeland ecosystems, fish and wildlife habitats and water quality and watershed functions from the negative effects of severe wildfire.

Forest Health Management - Federal Lands: An Increase of \$7,000,000 from the FY 2021 Enacted level, which includes the following:

- a) \$7,000,000 to address the effects of climate change on public lands and support the conservation priorities of the Administration. This increase will be used to prioritize identification and agreement on outcome performance measures for the 30x30 initiative and other climate resilience outcomes. The Forest Health Management program will ensure healthy forests and functional landscapes, provide support to rural economies and underserved populations, and reduce the infestation risk to adjacent lands and communities. The additional funds will facilitate the expansion of performance measures which demonstrate the contribution and impact of forest health management activity on National Forest Service and other Federal lands, and foster cross-boundary work. Additionally, the expanded budget will facilitate an increase in acres treated for the suppression and prevention of forest pests, diseases, and invasive plants.

Table FS-25. Funding for selected insects, diseases, and invasive plants by Fiscal Year (thousands of dollars)

RD - (Research Appropriation) SPF – (State and Private Forestry, Forest Health Appropriation)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Budget Request
Asian Longhorned Beetle (Total)	\$119	\$120	\$120	132
SPF	0	0	0	0
RD	119	120	120	132
Douglas-fir Tussock Moth (Total)	33	25	25	25
SPF	33	25	25	25
RD	0	0	0	0
Emerald Ash Borer (Total)	1,633	1,648	1,466	1,846
SPF	512	516	334	600
RD	1,121	1,132	1,132	1,246
Gold Spotted Oak Borer, Thousand Canker Disease, Laurel Wilt (Total)	1,299	1,120	1,000	1,228
SPF	483	458	338	500
RD	816	662	662	728
Gypsy Moth (Total)	8,172	7,747	7,931	8,353
SPF	7,846	7,426	7,610	8,000
RD	326	321	321	353
Hemlock Woolly Adelgid (Total)	2,657	2,623	2,652	2,954
SPF	1,770	1,756	1,785	2,000
RD	887	867	867	954
Invasive Plants (Total)	3,859	3,966	3,880	5,543
SPF	2,306	2,563	2,477	4,000
RD	1,553	1,403	1,403	1,543
Oak Wilt (Total)	574	660	627	699
SPF	500	570	537	600
RD	74	90	90	99
Port Orford Cedar Root Disease (Total)	30	75	75	75
SPF	30	75	75	75
RD	0	0	0	0
Sirex Woodwasp (Total)	336	150	150	165
SPF	80	0	0	0
RD	256	150	150	165
Southern Pine Beetle (Total)	4,843	4,541	3,831	6,320
SPF	4,400	4,250	3,540	6,000
RD	443	291	291	320
Subterranean Termites (Total)	1,200	1,000	1,000	1,100
SPF	0	0	0	0

RD - (Research Appropriation) SPF – (State and Private Forestry, Forest Health Appropriation)	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Budget Request
RD.....	1,200	1,000	1,000	1,100
Sudden Oak Death (Total).....	2,040	2,064	1,984	2,312
SPF.....	1,750	1,780	1,700	2,000
RD.....	290	284	284	312
Western Bark Beetles (Total).....	4,725	5,787	5,845	7,821
SPF.....	4,200	4,123	4,190	6,000
RD.....	525	1,655	1,655	1,821
Whitebark Pine Pests (Total).....	100	517	558	598
SPF.....	100	155	196	200
RD.....	0	362	362	398
White Pine Blister Rust (Total).....	100	435	330	406
SPF.....	100	339	234	300
RD.....	0	96	96	106
Total Funding.....	\$31,720	\$32,478	\$31,474	\$39,577
SPF Total.....	\$24,110	\$24,045	\$23,041	\$30,300
RD Total.....	\$7,610	\$8,433	\$8,433	\$9,277

Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands: An increase of \$6,000,000 from the FY 2021 Enacted level, which includes the following:

- a) \$6,000,000 to address the Administration’s priorities around climate adaptation and resilience and protection of biodiversity on State and private lands as well as prioritizing identification and agreement on outcome performance measures for the 30x30 initiative and other climate resilience outcomes. The program will provide increased financial assistance to ensure that stewards of State and local public lands and private forest partners continue to have the capacity to successfully manage their forested lands during this time of economic crisis caused by COVID-19. The additional funds will facilitate the expansion of performance measures which demonstrate the contribution and impact of forest health management activity on State, Tribal, and private lands, and foster cross-boundary work. Additionally, the expanded budget will facilitate an increase in acres treated to prevent the spread of insects, disease, and invasive plants.

Forest Stewardship Program: An increase of \$6,000,000 from the FY 2021 Enacted level, which includes the following:

- a) Most of the forest land in the United States is in private ownership. Landscape restoration and conservation supporting landscape resilience to climate change cannot succeed without considering private forests. The Forest Stewardship Program provides planning and technical support to private landowners to help them manage their forests sustainably. Technical assistance allows private landowners to keep their forests as working forests. Financial support for activities to implement these plans increases the likelihood of keeping forests as forest land and increases the flow of public benefits and ecosystem services from private lands. These public benefits include wildland fire risk reduction, water security, and rural economic development achieved through local collaboration across public and private lands. Of the increase in funding, \$6,000,000 will be allocated to State Foresters to engage directly with private forest landowners in areas of high priority for climate resilience management activities on private forests. The Forest Service is committed to addressing the historic injustices experienced by minority landowners. State Foresters are encouraged to work with landowners from historically underfunded and marginalized communities facing persistent poverty.

2022 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOREST SERVICE

CLASSIFICATION BY OBJECTS

Table FS-26. Classification by Objects (thousands of dollars)

Item No.	Item	2019 Actual	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Budget
Personnel Compensation:					
	Washington D.C.....	\$2,729	\$9,530	\$6,205	\$7,692
	Personnel compensation, field.....	47,409	40,899	26,631	33,009
11.0	Total personnel compensation	50,138	50,429	32,836	40,701
12.0	Personnel benefits	23,585	21,153	14,032	17,072
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	226	175	121	141
	Total, personnel compensation and benefits	73,949	71,757	46,989	57,914
Other Objects:					
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	4,162	1,783	1,752	1,658
22.0	Transportation of things	752	603	593	561
23.1	Rental payments to GSA.....	1,000	906	891	843
23.2	Rental payments to others	0	480	472	446
23.3	Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	3,999	3,018	2,966	2,807
24.0	Printing and reproduction.....	213	88	87	82
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	2	166	163	154
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources	10,996	7,043	6,923	6,551
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources	10,996	10,512	10,332	9,777
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	26	652	641	606
25.5	Research and development contracts	6	16	16	15
25.6	Medical care.....	3	12	11	11
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment.....	326	130	128	121
26.0	Supplies and materials	2,585	2,227	2,189	2,072
31.0	Equipment.....	318	384	378	358
32.0	Land and structures	41	1	1	1
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	238,922	260,203	255,761	242,013
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnities	32	63	62	59
	Total, other objects	274,339	288,287	283,366	268,135
99.9	Total, new obligations	348,288	360,044	330,355	326,049
	DHS Building Security Payments (included in 25.3) ^a	\$14	\$16	0	0
Position Data:					
	Average Salary (dollars), ES Position.....	\$177,178	\$180,740	\$182,548	\$187,476
	Average Salary (dollars), GS Position	\$90,019	\$92,640	\$93,567	\$96,093
	Average Grade, GS Position	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.6
Information Technology Investments:					
11.0	Internal labor.....	\$15	\$14	0	0
	External labor (contractors).....	56	59	0	0
25.2	Mission area major investment totals	2	2	0	0
	Mission area non-major investment totals.....	27	27	0	0
	Mission area standard investment totals.....	42	44	0	0
25.3	Mission area WCF transfers and Greenbook.....	17	17	0	0

^a FY 2019 Department of Homeland Security (DHS) building security payments were underreported in the FY 2021 Budget request. The amounts for FY 2019 are actuals. Beginning in FY 2021, DHS building security payments will be obligated from the Forest Service Operations account.

STATUS OF PROGRAMS

Landscape Scale Restoration

Current Activities

The Landscape Scale Restoration (LSR) program funds competitive cross-boundary projects in high-priority rural landscapes by leveraging State, Tribal, and partner capacity with strategic Federal investments. The program helps ensure the Nation's non-Federal forest lands continue to provide public benefits by supporting high impact landscape-scale projects that focus on priorities identified in State Forest Action Plans and deliver on-the-ground results. The program is a key contributor to delivering shared stewardship.

Specifically Addressed Areas

In FY 2020, the LSR program restored healthy, resilient landscapes and communities within State priority areas via \$12.5 million in competitive grants to accomplish 53 projects in 30 States and two territories. By addressing threats to forest sustainability, such as damaging wildfires and the spread of insects and disease, these projects also benefit adjacent National Forest System lands, creating healthier, more resilient landscapes overall.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress

Monroe Mountain Project. Nestled within a larger project area encompassing 188,000 acres of public and private land, the Monroe Mountain project in Utah is within the boundary of the Fishlake National Forest and targets 400 acres of private land in critical need of aspen restoration. Aspen trees are declining on Monroe Mountain due to conifer trees crowding, which also creates additional fire risk. This is a three-year project that started in FY 2019, which reduces wildfire risk to surrounding communities and improves the watershed. In FY 2020, project partners targeted five private landowners for technical assistance and thinned 200 acres of conifers encroaching on aspens to restore aspen stands on private lands. The Monroe Mountain project complements other projects on the Fishlake National Forest and contributes to a collaborative effort to restore healthy aspen ecosystems across the Monroe Mountain landscape.

Landscape Scale Restoration with Prescribed Fire in Minnesota Project. Fire-dependent native plant communities are declining across their historical range in Minnesota due to habitat fragmentation, fire exclusion, and invasive plants. Oak forests and oak savanna ecosystems have been impacted by the absence of fire. While prescribed fire continues to be used as a successful management tool in some areas, there is a need to extend fire restoration efforts into key forested private lands, State lands, and wildlife management areas. The Landscape Scale Restoration with Prescribed Fire in Minnesota project is increasing the pace and scale of fire-dependent forest restoration in watersheds that have forest management plans and demonstrate effective movement from landscape-scale strategic planning to on-the-ground implementation. In FY 2020, project partners completed 850 acres of prescribed burns, prepared 1,200 acres for future prescribed fire treatment, engaged with 25 partners, planted 500 trees, and removed and treated 350 acres of invasive brush.

Forest Health Management on Federal Lands

Current Activities

Damage to forests from insects and diseases is expensive, especially when uncontained or improperly managed. However, reduced timber volume, loss of recreation opportunities, adverse 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.

Specifically Addressed Areas

The Forest Health Management on Federal Lands program (FHM-Federal Lands) helps the National Forest System and other actively managed Federal lands to suppress forest insects and diseases. FHM-Federal Lands' work includes technical assistance, suppression, and eradication efforts, as well as long-term management strategies to slow the spread of certain forest insects and diseases. FHM-Federal Lands program funds support forest insect and disease detection surveys, and long-term monitoring activities which gather data and review forest health conditions across Federal forested lands in the United States.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress

Technical Assistance to Federal Agencies. FHM-Federal Lands works with partners at the Department of the Interior’s (DOI) Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, and National Park Service, and the Department of Defense (DOD) to provide technical assistance, survey, and treat lands that have infestations of insects and diseases. In FY 2020, FHM-Federal Lands provided \$1.6 million to DOI and DOD agencies to treat infestations at more than 30 facilities.

Mountain Pine Beetle in Colorado. Although infestations of mountain pine beetles have decreased significantly across the West, some areas are still experiencing significant impacts. In FY 2020, a project on the Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre and Gunnison National Forests quickly addressed a growing mountain pine beetle outbreak and prevented a large-scale infestation that could have affected the National Forest System, State, and private lands. The Wilder-Highlands project in the Taylor Basin in central Colorado brought together the Forest Service, National Forest Foundation, Colorado State Forest Service, and local communities in an effective cross-border partnership to address mountain pine beetles. The partnership produced project planning, design, and analysis, and engaged the public within four months. This quick action allowed for treatment to begin before beetles emerged in early 2020 and stopped the outbreak from spreading to adjacent, healthy forests.

Forest Health Management on Cooperative Lands

Current Activities

Pest management methods are more effective in an all-lands approach; threats do not stop at a State line or property boundary. The Forest Health Management on Cooperative Lands (FHM-Cooperative Lands) program 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 before pests spread to healthy forests. Investments in this program are typically matched dollar for dollar by partners. The program also produces data, analysis, and forest health condition reports to assist active forest management decisions and cross-boundary treatment plans with partners.

The FHM-Cooperative Lands program works across land ownership boundaries to reduce risk and improve forest conditions on landscape and watershed scales. The program produces data, analysis, and forest health condition reports to assist active forest management decisions and cross-boundary treatment plans with partners. The program works in the spirit and practice of shared stewardship: working with States and other partners to set priorities and co-manage risk; using science-based tools to target treatment investments; and focusing on outcomes using all active management tools. The program fosters the collaboration between national forests, States, Tribes, and private interests that embody the concepts of shared stewardship and supports its implementation activities. Program work also includes active coordination with the USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service on forest pest activities in the form of monthly agency-to-agency calls, peer-to-peer cooperation, and thorough collaboration on survey and monitoring efforts across the country.

Specifically Addressed Areas

FHM-Cooperative Lands staff work in partnership with State land management agencies to conduct detection surveys across all forested lands. In 2020, COVID-19 halted annual aerial surveys by grounding flights. However, by implementing innovative technology, the program was able to match FY 2019 surveys conducted by working with State partners, resulting in a total of about 500 million acres surveyed. This was accomplished through ground surveys, manned aerial flights, aerial photography, satellite imagery, and other remote sensing technologies. The implementation of new approaches to surveying in the challenging COVID-19 environment helped reduce flight hours, thus reducing risk of exposure to the virus. The Forest Service has launched a “lessons learned” effort to examine the outcomes of this year’s survey techniques and results in order to shape our future survey program.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress

Gypsy Moth Slow-the-Spread Program. The gypsy moth Slow-the-Spread (STS) program continues to be an effective program that encompasses 11 States and reduces the spread of gypsy moths westward from North Carolina through Minnesota. The STS program targets low populations of gypsy moths along the edge of the infestation before they develop into larger populations that require more expensive pest control methods. For every dollar invested in the gypsy moth STS program, four dollars are saved in future gypsy moth management costs. This funding to States is important for surveys, monitoring, and work with landowners to reduce the risk of infestations spreading to uninfected forests. In FY 2020, the program monitored gypsy moth levels in 13 States and worked with eight States to treat more than 296,000 acres. The

program is celebrating 20 years of slowing the movement of gypsy moths into the oak forests of the South and Midwest. Without STS, about 50 million more acres would likely be infested.

Spruce Beetle in Alaska. The FHM-Cooperative Lands program has been working closely with the State of Alaska to address the growing spruce beetle infestation on State and private lands outside of Anchorage. Since 2015, more than 1 million acres have been infested by spruce beetle. The FHM-Cooperative Lands program has worked closely with partners and landowners, including the Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Forestry, the University of Alaska Cooperative Extension Service, and the University of Alaska, Fairbanks to protect high-value trees, mitigate infested sites, and address tree mortality to reduce fire risk. The program has also worked closely with the State to survey more than 30 million acres to identify areas of infestation and increase public awareness of the outbreak. In FY 2020, approximately 990 acres were treated as a result of the partnership.

Program Evaluations

In 2019, FHM-Cooperative Lands staff worked with the National Association of State Foresters (NASF) to evaluate the ability of States to provide technical assistance to State and private forest landowners. The U.S. has approximately 10 million family forest landowners. That group owns 56 percent of America’s forest land and nearly 91 percent of the Nation’s wood products come from those lands. The primary source of management guidance and assistance comes from professional foresters and forest scientists. These professionals bring the knowledge, technology, and experience to identify forest disturbance and destruction risks, such as insect and disease infestation, and the tools to address them. Without the appropriate level of assistance, many more forests would be vulnerable to loss of economic returns and climate and environmental benefits. The review found that a significant number of States maintained funding levels that limited their technical assistance capacity or were at risk of eliminating forest health management and monitoring assistance altogether. NASF passed a resolution acknowledging the evaluation finding and requesting additional State support. In 2020, FHM-Cooperative Lands staff acknowledged this finding and implemented an increase in technical assistance support to stabilize capacity and continue the level of service to States to address threats from insects and diseases.

Forest Stewardship Program

Current Activities

Actively managed State and private forests provide timber, wildlife habitat, watershed protection, recreational opportunities, and many other benefits for landowners, communities, and nearby national forests and grasslands at a landscape scale. More than half of the forest land in the United States (441 million acres) is privately owned. The Forest Stewardship Program (FSP) focuses on active management and conservation, providing non-industrial private forest landowners with comprehensive technical assistance, forest management plans, and tools to access other Federal, State, and private programs that deliver on-the-ground results in sustaining the productivity, health, and resilience of their land and forest resources. The program works at meaningful scales to address key resource issues (fire, water, jobs, and wildlife habitat) identified in State Forest Action Plans. 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.

Specifically Addressed Areas

Assistance offered through FSP provides landowners with access to 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 to coordinate and streamline technical assistance and address diverse landowner needs. FSP collaborates with partners on market development to support landowners. Supporting these markets, such as mass timber products, can reduce wildfire risk by removing and utilizing hazardous fuels, support rural economic development, and contribute to a more sustainable building sector. Landowners with access to markets are more inclined to keep their forests as forests rather than convert the land to other uses. See the Biomass and Wood Innovations Special Exhibit for additional information on wood products, energy, and markets.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress

Tools for Engaging Landowners Effectively. A collaboration between FSP, the Forest Service Northeast Research Station, Sustaining Family Forests Initiative, and the Center for Non-profit Strategies is working with seven Department of Defense Sentinel Landscape Partnerships (the Partnerships) to develop plans for reaching and engaging landowners in their focus area. Sentinel Landscape Partnerships are coalitions of Federal agencies, State and local

governments, and non-government organizations that work with private landowners to advance sustainable forest management around military training installations to support national security. Through a series of online workshops, the Sustaining Family Forests Initiative and Center for Non-profit Strategies will teach the Partnerships Tools for Engaging Landowners Effectively (TELE). TELE emphasizes landowners actions and delivers landscape-level impacts. Teams that use TELE achieve, on average, three times more landowner actions and up to ten times greater landowner response. The partnerships develop TELE strategies that result in coordinated and informed decisions being made by forest landowners that impact the vitality of forested lands and support military training. In FY 2020, FSP exceeded the target (1.3 million acres), reporting 1.311 million acres of non-industrial private forest land that was being managed sustainably.

Outreach and Assistance. FSP awarded \$0.5 million in 22 grants to State forestry agencies in FY 2020 to support program innovations in outreach and assistance. Supported projects include outreach to nearly 1,000 African American forest landowners; online field courses for private forest landowners during COVID-19; natural resource professional training to target landowner outreach, enhance windbreak restoration in the Great Plains, and assist landowners with forest management; and the publication of “Tools for Engaging Landowners Effectively”, which helps landowners adopt desired behaviors such as implementing fuels reduction and maintaining healthy, productive forests for future generations. Through a series of webinars, State forestry agencies will share lessons learned and strategies for improving landowner outreach and technical assistance with Federal and State agencies and non-government organizations.

Program Evaluations

In FY 2020, FSP implemented recommendations made by a team of Forest Service staff and State partners to modernize the program by identifying priority areas in each State where FSP will be targeted. A new national allocation formula was also developed that accounts for accomplishments and on-the-ground outcomes, in addition to the number of management plans and acres under management plans. Focusing FSP investments in priority areas ensures that program dollars are targeted to areas where planning and activities will have the greatest public benefit. By accounting for implementation and on-the-ground impacts, States will be able to see direct funding impacts in subsequent funding years due to increased on-the-ground outcomes and reporting. The result is that program dollars are invested and allocated to secure the greatest public benefit from the Forest Stewardship program.

Forest Legacy Program

Current Activities

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. The program does not add to the Federal estate. Purchase of conservation easements assist landowners to conserve and actively manage private working forests. Fee acquisitions by States create or add to State forests, State parks, and State wildlife management areas securing public benefits, including recreational access.

The FLP is funded by the Land and Conservation Fund Act. The LWCF Act was amended on August 4, 2020, by the Great American Outdoors Act (GAOA) (P.L. 116-152) which provides \$900 million in mandatory funding annually for all Federal land acquisition and State land acquisition and easement programs across the Forest Service and Department of the Interior. The first year of this mandatory funding became available in FY 2021 and FLP received \$94,255,000 for projects and program administration. The Forest Service formulated the FY 2022 project lists in accordance with the GAOA and Administration guidance. In FY 2022 and in future Budget requests, FLP accomplishments will be reported under the Permanent Appropriations section of this Budget request.

Specifically Addressed Areas

Conservation across landscapes and ownerships is essential to address large-scale conservation issues, including watershed protection, reduced wildfire risk, and protection of at-risk species. Intact forests provide clean drinking water, access for recreation opportunities, and revenue from ranching, hunting leases, forest products, and outdoor tourism. Conserving working lands supports local, regional, and national economies. To select projects for funding, FLP uses a two-tiered competitive process at both the State and national levels. To date, FLP has conserved a total of 2.84 million acres, including 44,000 acres in FY 2020. Historically, FLP leverages more than one dollar for every Federal dollar spent.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress

Navajo River Headwaters (CO and NM). A conservation easement completed in FY 2020 conserves 16,723 acres of the Navajo River Headwaters watershed and completes a 50,000-acre, 20-year public-private conservation effort in southwest Colorado and northern New Mexico. The project conserves an essential watershed that provides water to Colorado and New Mexico communities and agricultural lands downstream. The project protects working ranch and timberlands strategically located between the San Juan and Rio Grande National Forests and is bordered by the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail for 10 miles. The project enables continued active timber management and hunting access that support the local economy and reduces the expansion of the wildland-urban interface in a rapidly developing market for luxury homes. Fire modeling shows the project area as the first line of defense in the watershed for reducing the risk and cost of wildfire.

Liberty Hill Wildlife Management Area (SC). A fee acquisition completed in FY 2020 by the State of South Carolina conserves 593 acres of highly productive Piedmont Forest within the Liberty Hill Wildlife Management Area (WMA) in the Catawba River Basin. This purchase adds to the current total of 14,891 acres of conservation land along this river corridor including multiple prior year FLP investments. The property protects water quality for multiple Federally endangered species in the river, supporting ongoing conservation efforts by the State and Duke Energy. This area was under land development pressure, attracting home buyers from multiple States. The tract is now open for public access and outdoor recreation as part of the Liberty Hill WMA.

Program Evaluations

The agency is currently working with State partners to evaluate capacity gaps and barriers that impact program delivery. The goal of identifying and addressing obstacles is to accelerate the pace and efficiency of program delivery. This will allow the Forest Service and State grantee partners to effectively utilize current obligations and prepare for an expanded program under the Great American Outdoors Act. This dialogue with partners is informing Forest Service policies, procedures, budget allocations, and staffing alignment to accelerate and expand implementation of Forest Legacy projects.

Forest Service-funded research⁵ examining the economic contributions of FLP indicated an average of \$140 per acre in annual contribution to the gross regional product from forest management and recreation. Compared to the \$350 average up-front cost per acre of conserving the lands in the study, the annual return on investment is very compelling. The Forest Service continues to evaluate the impact of FLP projects on local economies to ensure the selection and funding of projects that promote rural prosperity and collaborative efforts to address cross-boundary landscape conservation.

Community Forest and Open Space Conservation

Current Activities

The Community Forest and Open Space Conservation Program (CFP) provides financial assistance grants for acquiring and establishing working community forests that provide public benefits. CFP was authorized in 2008, and the first grants were awarded in FY 2012. Projects are selected through a competitive process that evaluates community benefits, contribution to landscape conservation initiatives, and likelihood of land conversion.

Specifically Addressed Areas

CFP works directly with local governments, Tribes, and qualified nonprofit organizations to acquire and establish working community forests. These areas provide public benefits such as clean drinking water, wildlife habitat, public access and recreation opportunities, economic benefits from timber and non-timber products, and educational opportunities to local communities. In FY 2020, the agency awarded 12 new grants to communities in ten States, and the program protected eight tracts of land totaling 3,566 acres. Since the first grant in FY 2012, the program has protected 21,000 acres.

⁵ “Economic Contributions of Land Conserved by the Forest Service’s Forest Legacy Program”
https://www.fs.fed.us/sites/default/files/media_wysiwyg/flp-economiccontributionsreportfullresolution.pdf

The Forest Service updated its regulations governing CFP to ensure that the regulations align with the intent and purposes of the authorizing legislation. The final rule was published in the Federal Register on April 2, 2021.⁶ The revisions allow CFP grant recipients to convey or encumber an interest in community forest land to other eligible entities with approval from the Forest Service. The rule also clarifies the definitions of program-specific terms, streamlines the application process, and implements the Office of Management and Budget’s Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards. The final rule is effective May 3, 2021.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress

Paul T. Doherty Memorial Forest (NH). The Town of Gorham, New Hampshire completed a 2,021-acre addition to the Paul T. Doherty Memorial Forest (Gorham Town Forest) through CFP in FY 2020. This significant expansion is paired with a donated deed restriction to permanently conserve a total of 6,105 acres of forest land, including 3,789 acres of designated water supply lands that supply drinking water to 90 percent of the local residents. This community forest will be sustainably managed by the town for clean drinking water, timber harvesting, outdoor recreation, environmental education, and wildlife habitat protection. This project also helps the town maintain scenic views and outdoor recreation opportunities that attract visitors to the area and support the local economy.

Amy B.H. Greenwell Ethnobotanical Garden (HI). In FY 2020, 11.8 acres of forested land on Hawai’i Island were acquired by a local non-profit organization through CFP to establish the Amy B.H. Greenwell Ethnobotanical Garden. This community forest supports over 250 native tree and plant species, many of which are endemic or indigenous to Hawai’i or are among 25 species of Polynesian-introduced “canoe plants.” These “canoe plants,” brought to the islands with the Polynesian people, served as food, medicines, building/transportation materials, heating/lighting oil, dyes and fibers for daily life and religious ceremonies. Archaeological sites that reflect traditional Hawaiian activity are also found throughout the property. As a community forest, this unique property can now be explored by residents and visitors where they learn about these unique botanical and cultural resources.

Urban and Community Forestry

Current Activities

The Urban and Community Forestry (UCF) program is delivered in a model of shared stewardship with State forestry agencies and other national and local partners to provide funding and technical assistance for communities to conserve, protect, and enhance trees across jurisdictional boundaries. Urban and community forests without proper management can serve as a gateway for invasive pests and diseases. Maintaining the health of these forests protects the Nation’s forests, including national forests.

Specifically Addressed Areas

The Forest Service works with State forestry agencies and other partners to support science-based management of urban and community forest resources in all 50 States, the District of Columbia, U.S. Territories, and affiliated Pacific Island Nations. In FY 2020, the program assisted more than 7,589 communities to better manage their trees to produce public benefits. With limited exceptions, the program requires a 1:1 match to Federal funds, but this value is often far exceeded.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress

Addressing Urban Forest Health. The FY 2020 UCF appropriation included \$2.5 million to address threats to urban forest health and resilience. The national UCF program collaborated with the National Association of State Foresters (NASF) to design a competitive process for State UCF coordinators to generate time-sensitive, collaborative projects from communities and non-profit partners. A review panel of Forest Service and NASF representatives selected 23 proposals of work spread across 34 States. These are multi-year projects, and project implementation began in FY 2020. Selected projects will leverage nearly \$3.8 million in matching funds to improve the health and resilience of urban forests, remove hazardous trees, improve resident safety, and provide critical access to green spaces and urban canopy for diverse communities across the Nation. Eleven projects will specifically help communities respond to and

⁶ <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2021/04/02/2021-06757/community-forest-program>.

recover from emerald ash borer infestations, and 14 projects include tree planting activities. Customer service and accountability processes were built into the design of the competitive process, with project monitoring schedules and a process improvement review.

National Urban and Community Forestry Challenge Cost Share Grant Program. The FY 2020 National Urban and Community Forestry Challenge Cost Share Grant Program awarded six grants out of 40 proposals to address forest resilience with broad innovative approaches to serve communities across the country. Awarded projects will address critical challenges identified in the National Ten Year Urban and Community Forestry Action Plan (2016-2026)⁷. Community engagement and solutions-driven approaches will expand food forests (intentional and diverse planting of edible plants; also referred to as a forest garden) for social resiliency, connect resilient urban forest practices to actionable guidelines for urban planning and public health audiences, connect corporations and communities to support and strengthen local urban forest programs, and engage high potential communities through training and job creation to grow and manage their urban forests. Technology-driven solutions will expand rapid pest detection and protection, and economic marketability networks will expand the urban wood utilization footprint. A 2017 analysis of the national challenge cost-share grants found that every \$1 of Federal investment leverages an additional \$4.92 in matching investment.

Program Evaluations

In FY 2020, the UCF program began to improve the UCF Federal and State workforce transition processes and associated materials. The National State and Private Forestry program reviews identified that lack of knowledge transfer to new hires resulted in inconsistencies within foundational program guidance, authorities, and performance responsibilities. In response, the National UCF program established a national Federal-State working group of UCF program managers and coordinators to assess and update national performance definitions on the required Community Accomplishment Reporting System (CARS) database. These updates were approved by the Forest Service and National Association of State Foresters and were incorporated into National UCF program guidance documents and allocation methodology language. In addition, the UCF program identified national external partnership programs that closely align with UCF program delivery for consistency in project materials and participation requirements. In FY 2020, the Arbor Day Foundation, a national partner, developed a briefing book of programs and initiatives for similar orientation needs to improve workforce on-boarding and consistent program implementation.

International Programs and Trade Compliance

Current Activities

Forest Service International Programs and Trade Compliance promotes sustainable forest management globally and brings important technologies and innovations back to the United States. The program represents the interests of the entire U.S. forestry community and its 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.

Specifically Addressed Areas

International Programs and Trade Compliance provides technical assistance to other countries to combat illegal logging, which costs the U.S. forest products industry \$1 billion annually due to lost export opportunities and depressed wood prices. International Programs and Trade Compliance also improves the management of forest invasive species, which cause \$4.2 billion in loss and damage annually in the forest products industry, by supporting collaborative work to control and prevent invasions.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress

Wood Identification and Screening Center. In FY 2020, the International Programs and Trade Compliance's Wood Identification and Screening Center (WISC) relocated to Oregon State University and expanded its team, which now includes three scientists and a Center Director. WISC is developing wood identification technologies and databases, providing wood screening and forensic services, and serving as an educational hub on wood identification. WISC uses a technology called

⁷ https://urbanforestplan.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/FinalActionPlan_Complete_11_17_15.pdf

Direct Analysis in Real Time/Time of Flight Mass Spectrometry to support identification of timber species by chemical profiling. The goal is to have a comprehensive global reference database of timber species that can be used by customs agents world-wide to distinguish between legal and illegal timber products quickly and affordably. U.S. Customs and Border Protection and the USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service are using WISC services to test imported wood samples for suspected Lacey Act violations. WISC is also expanding its partnerships to work more closely with private sector timber companies to meet their wood species identification needs and support their efforts to confirm the legality of their imports.

Sentinel Plantings. Through partnerships with Forest Service Forest Health Protection, Ohio State University, and University of Florida, International Programs and Trade Compliance has been at the forefront of recent U.S. investments in sentinel forest efforts. Sentinel plantings are an approach to assess the vulnerability of native trees to non-native pests and pathogens by planting and studying those trees in other countries. European invasive species researchers have been using this strategy for over 10 years to identify problematic pests that could accidentally enter European countries through trade. American researchers have more recently initiated similar efforts, mainly focused on planting American tree species in China, where the most damaging invasive forest pests in the U.S. have historically come from. In 2018, International Programs and Trade Compliance initiated a partnership with the University of Florida and Forest Service Forest Health Protection to expand partnerships in Asia to proactively identify potential pests on American trees. In 2019, International Programs and Trade Compliance began collaborating with Ohio State University to establish sentinel plantings in China and Europe to study pests and pathogens attacking those trees. In 2020, International Programs and Trade Compliance also convened a meeting between European and American researchers on sentinel plantings to strategize on the best approaches and how to incorporate information into early detection efforts.

National Fire Capacity (Previously State Fire Assistance)

Current Activities

More than one-third of all homes in the United States are located in fire-prone wildland-urban interface (WUI) areas, which comprise just 10 percent of the Nation's land area. 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 for an effective, all-lands approach to wildland fire management.

Specifically Addressed Areas

Through the National Fire Capacity program, the Forest Service supports and assists State Foresters and local communities in building capacity for wildfire prevention, mitigation, control, and suppression on non-Federal lands. The program helps State agencies create more fire-adapted communities by implementing pre-fire prevention and mitigation programs and emphasizing pre-fire planning and risk reduction in the WUI. The program funds important training in safer initial attack responses to wildfire that are also effective. 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.

Working under the umbrella of shared stewardship and the National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy, the Forest Service works collaboratively to build the capacity of local fire departments, reduce the number of human-caused fires, and support interagency fire preparedness planning to reduce wildfire risk to communities through cross-boundary hazardous fuel treatments.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress

Trails of Horseshoe Bay (Texas). For 17 years, the Texas A&M Forest Service (TFS) has worked with the Trails of Horseshoe Bay to identify high risk areas and guide wildfire mitigation efforts. The residential community has implemented Firewise measures, including utilizing fire-safe materials and construction standards, creating defensible space around homes, and installing shaded fuel breaks to help slow fire spread and protect the community. On August 13, 2020, a wildfire ignited on the western edge of the Trails of Horseshoe Bay community. Fueled by dry summer vegetation, the fire quickly grew, prompting evacuations of the Trails of Horseshoe Bay and the Blue Lake subdivisions. The Trails Fire grew to 400 acres before it was controlled by local fire departments and Texas A&M Forest Service firefighters. While still tragic, only two homes in the Blue Lake subdivision were lost due to the mitigation work supported by National Fire Capacity funding.

National Firefighting Support. National Fire Capacity funding enables States to increase and maintain wildfire suppression capacity, which, in turn, increases national capacity. The Forest Service makes its resources available to the national system through regional coordination centers. The summer of 2020 was the worst fire season in modern times, setting a record for the most continuous days at Preparedness Level 5, indicating the highest demand for wildland fire suppression resources. The sustained Preparedness Level 5 was due to multiple large incidents occurring simultaneously across geographic areas. Through support of the National Fire Capacity program, the New Jersey Forest Fire Service was able to provide approximately 74 firefighters and 10 engines for more than six weeks to support firefighting efforts in Montana, Nevada, Colorado, Wyoming, and California.

Rural Fire Capacity (Previously Volunteer Fire Assistance)

Current Activities

The Rural Fire Capacity program provides technical and financial assistance to eligible local volunteer fire departments that protect communities with populations of 10,000 or fewer. There are over 24,000 rural and predominantly volunteer fire departments nationwide. In many rural areas across the Nation, the local volunteer fire department is the first responder to protect local communities and actively supports community mitigation efforts.

Specifically Addressed Areas

The Rural Fire Capacity program focuses on increasing the capacity of local fire departments to provide initial attack on wildfires by providing additional firefighter training and assistance to departments with purchasing equipment. 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 mitigation and help meet expanded fire protection needs within the WUI. Together, these initiatives combine to create more fire-adapted communities.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress

Tanker Refill Training. Tanker Refill Training hosted by the Arkansas Department of Agriculture's Forestry Division at the Camden airport in September 2020 enabled 40 firefighters from three fire departments in Arkansas to gain valuable training in aerial firefighting. The Tanker Refill Training is a part of the Single Engine Air Tankers (SEATs) program, which trains firefighters on utilizing airplanes to drop water on wildfires. Forestry Division personnel teach trainees how to fill the water tanks safely and efficiently on Air Tractor 802 airplanes, which can drop up to 800 gallons of water and/or fire-retardant foam on a fire line. Training additional personnel to support aerial firefighting operations enables containment of fires on private, State, and Federal lands while the fires are still small.

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

LEAD-OFF TABULAR STATEMENT

The table below provides a summary of change from the 2021 Enacted amount to this Budget request.

Table FS-27. Lead-Off Tabular Statement (In dollars)

Item	Amount
2021 Enacted.....	\$1,786,870,000
Change in Appropriation.....	+582,764,000
Budget Estimate, 2022	<u>2,369,634,000</u>

APPROPRIATIONS LANGUAGE

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

For necessary expenses of the Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, for management, protection, improvement, and utilization of the National Forest System, and for hazardous fuels management on or adjacent to such lands, [~~\$1,786,870,000~~]\$2,369,634,000, to remain available through September 30, [~~2024~~]2025: *Provided*, That of the funds provided, [~~\$13,787,000~~]\$80,000,000 shall be deposited in the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund for ecological restoration treatments as authorized by 16 U.S.C. 7303(f), of which \$66,213,000 shall be for wildfire risk management: *Provided further*, That of the funds provided, [~~\$37,017,000~~]\$47,017,000 shall be for forest products: *Provided further*, That of the funds provided, [~~\$180,388,000~~]\$321,388,000 shall be for hazardous fuels management activities, of which \$141,000,000 shall be for wildfire risk management, and of which not to exceed [~~\$12,454,000~~]\$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 \$20,000,000 may be used by the Secretary of Agriculture to enter into procurement contracts or cooperative agreements or to issue grants for hazardous fuels management activities, and for training or monitoring associated with such hazardous fuels management activities on Federal land, or on non-Federal land if the Secretary determines such activities benefit resources on Federal land: *Provided further*, That funds made available to implement the Community [Forestry]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" [appropriations]appropriation: *Provided further*, That of the funds provided, not less than \$413,000,000 shall be for activities related to climate change, of which \$265,000,000 shall be for wildfire risk management, inclusive of the amounts for wildfire risk management in the first and third provisos; \$92,000,000 shall be for climate reclamation; and \$56,000,000 shall be for climate resilience: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding section 33 of the Bankhead Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012), the Secretary of Agriculture, in calculating a fee for grazing on a National Grassland, may provide a credit of up to 50 percent of the calculated fee to a Grazing Association or direct permittee for a conservation practice approved by the Secretary in advance of the fiscal year in which the cost of the conservation practice is incurred, and that the amount credited shall remain available to the Grazing Association or the direct permittee, as appropriate, in the fiscal year in which the credit is made and each fiscal year thereafter for use on the project for conservation practices approved by the Secretary: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated to this account shall be available for the base salary and expenses of employees that carry out the functions funded by the "Capital Improvement and Maintenance" account, the "Range Betterment Fund" account, and the "Management of National Forests for Subsistence Uses" account.

Change Description

The first change adds climate funding language.

2022 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOREST SERVICE

PROJECT STATEMENT

Table FS-28. Project Statement (thousands of dollars, FTE)

Item	2019 Actual		2020 Actual		2021 Enacted		2022 Budget Request		Change from 2021 Enacted	
	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE
Direct Appropriations:										
Salary and Expenses	0	0	0	0	\$1,409,352	13,052	\$1,518,116	13,690	+\$108,764	+638
Integrated Resource Restoration Pilot.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration.....	\$40,000	248	\$40,000	194	13,787	0	80,000	0	+66,213	0
Land Management Planning, Assessment and Monitoring	180,000	180	180,000	861	16,544	0	21,544	0	+5,000	0
Hazardous Fuels.....	435,000	2,320	445,310	2,254	180,388	0	321,388	0	+141,000	0
Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	260,000	1,742	262,000	1,632	35,241	0	91,241	0	+56,000	0
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management.....	137,000	958	138,000	881	20,727	0	36,727	0	+16,000	0
Grazing Management.....	57,000	411	57,000	390	5,410	0	23,410	0	+18,000	0
Forest Products	368,000	2,979	373,000	2,800	37,017	0	47,017	0	+10,000	0
Vegetation and Watershed Management.....	180,000	1,154	182,000	1,016	28,683	0	98,470	0	+69,787	0
Minerals and Geology Management	75,000	428	74,200	405	13,282	0	83,282	0	+70,000	0
Land Use Authorization and Access	75,000	468	75,000	437	6,934	0	28,934	0	+22,000	0
Law Enforcement Operations	131,000	669	131,000	635	19,505	0	19,505	0	0	0
Subtotal, Direct Appropriations	1,938,000	11,557	1,957,510	11,506	1,786,870	13,052	2,369,634	13,690	+582,764	+638
Supplemental Appropriations:										
Disaster Relief (P.L. 116-20).....	84,960	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coronavirus Emergency Appropriations (P.L. 116-136)	0	0	34,000	22	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, Supplemental Appropriations	84,960	7	34,000	22	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Appropriations	2,022,960	11,564	1,991,510	11,528	1,786,870	13,052	2,369,634	13,690	+582,764	+638
Transfers In:										
Communication Site Administration.....	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	5,000	0	+4,000	0
Subtotal, Transfers In.....	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	5,000	0	+4,000	0
Transfers Out:										
Department of the Interior.....	-1,861	0	-1,118	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, Transfers Out.....	-1,861	0	-1,118	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

2022 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOREST SERVICE

Item	2019 Actual		2020 Actual		2021 Enacted		2022 Budget Request		Change from 2021 Enacted	
	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE
Carryover from Prior Years:										
Salaries and Expenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,047	0	+7,047	0
Integrated Resource Restoration Pilot.....	1,009	0	528	0	234	0	50	0	-184	0
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration.....	1,287	0	3,070	0	5,714	0	3,109	0	-2,605	0
Land Management Planning, Assessment and Monitoring	3,897	0	4,904	0	5,619	0	4,452	0	-1,167	0
Hazardous Fuels.....	9,123	0	8,684	0	4,350	0	6,841	0	+2,491	0
Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	5,774	0	8,413	0	5,263	0	6,005	0	+742	0
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management.....	2,141	0	1,357	0	2,270	0	1,781	0	-489	0
Grazing Management.....	1,032	0	682	0	819	0	782	0	-37	0
Forest Products	4,023	0	4,750	0	4,813	0	4,194	0	-619	0
Vegetation and Watershed Management.....	3,093	0	2,816	0	2,915	0	2,724	0	-191	0
Minerals and Geology Management	3,010	0	4,469	0	4,475	0	3,691	0	-784	0
Land Use Authorization and Access	2,977	0	2,313	0	2,722	0	2,474	0	-248	0
Law Enforcement Operations	2,366	0	3,074	0	3,330	0	2,708	0	-622	0
National Forest System – Other	7,858	0	6,554	0	7,148	0	650	0	-6,498	0
Supplemental Appropriations.....	16,246	0	96,317	0	105,337	0	67,272	0	-38,065	0
Subtotal, Carryover.....	63,836	0	147,931	0	155,009	0	113,780	0	-41,229	0
Recoveries, Other.....	28,571	0	29,509	0	32,756	0	33,485	0	+729	0
Total Available	2,113,506	11,564	2,167,832	11,528	1,975,635	13,052	2,521,899	13,690	+546,264	+638
Balances, Available End of Year	-147,931	0	-155,009	0	-113,780	0	-149,057	0	-35,277	0
Total Obligations.....	\$1,965,575	11,564	\$2,012,823	11,528	\$1,861,855	13,052	\$2,372,842	13,690	+\$510,987	+638

JUSTIFICATIONS OF INCREASES AND DECREASES**Salary and Expenses: An increase of \$108,764,000 and 638 full-time equivalents (FTE) from the FY 2021 Enacted level, which includes the following:**

- a) An increase of \$40,401,000, which includes \$28,706,000 for pay inflation and \$11,695,000 for FERS. This increase will support a 2.7% Cost of Living pay increase for civilian employees, and a 1.1% increase to cover the expenses for the mandated increase of USDA's contribution to FERS.
- b) An increase of \$68,363,000 to support staffing and related expenses to address Administration priorities including wildfire risk management, remediation of orphan oil and gas wells, climate resilience and conservation, and other priority areas. Of the increase, \$10,000,000 will support work in abandoned mine reclamation and Civilian Climate Corps work in that area. \$8,000,000 of the increase will support wildfire risk management staffing needs in Forest Products, Grazing Management, and Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration programs of work. In support of climate resilience work, \$6,000,000 will go towards staffing in Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management, Land Use Authorization and Access, and the Civilian Climate Corps work in that area. An additional \$44,363,000 will be used to support other staffing needs including: \$20,000,000 for seasonal and permanent Recreation staff, \$8,000,000 for Land Use Authorization and Access program staff, \$8,000,000 for Minerals and Geology Management program staff, \$5,000,000 for National Environmental Policy Act planning and implementation staffing needs within Land Management Planning, \$3,000,000 for Law Enforcement and Investigation staffing needs associated with Recreation, and \$363,000 for personnel costs across various program areas.

Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration: An increase of \$66,213,000 from the FY 2021 Enacted level, which includes the following:

- a) An increase of \$66,213,000 to support the agency's work in wildfire risk management. The Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration (CFLR) program promotes collaborative, science-based ecosystem restoration of priority forest landscapes. CFLR project landscapes are selected through a competitive process based, in part, on whether the proposal is likely to reduce wildland fire risk. A recent Forest Service analysis of fuels treatments on five CFLR projects across the country showed a decrease in average burn probability, expected annual area burned, and predicted flame lengths. There are 15 CFLR projects, already approved by the Secretary, that stand ready to be implemented. Approved projects have been prioritized, and the increase will provide complete or partial funding for additional projects above the base funding level.

Land Management Planning, Assessment, and Monitoring: An increase of \$5,000,000 from the FY 2021 Enacted level, which includes the following:

- a) An increase of \$5,000,000 in base program funding to achieve additional accomplishments in Land Management Plan (LMP) revision efforts under the 2012 Planning Rule. Funding will support efforts to reduce timelines for revision, improve plan content and monitoring frameworks, and provide for robust public engagement. Improving LMP revisions supports agency priorities around forest health and resiliency, climate change, and hazardous fuels reduction, while providing National Forest System services that support a broad array of economic activities and improve outreach to underserved populations. The additional funding will also support improved monitoring programs, including development of monitoring policy and production of biennial monitoring reports.

Hazardous Fuels: An increase of \$141,000,000 from the FY 2021 Enacted level, which includes the following:

- a) An increase of \$141,000,000 will support reducing wildfire risk at a scale that will make a difference in protecting communities and restoring fire adaptive ecosystems. This directly supports the need to protect communities from wildfire due to a changing climate.

Funding for this program will be used to mitigate wildfire risk on 3.7 million acres of hazardous fuels in high priority and high-risk areas around the Nation, an increase of 200,000 acres from the FY 2021 target. Funding will also be used to treat three high priority areas (firesheds) to reduce wildfire risk to communities. About 63 million acres, or 32 percent,

of the 193 million acres of the National Forest System are at high or very high hazard for wildfires that would be difficult to contain. The agency's fuels reduction work is focused in these areas.

The Forest Service will focus investments on changing conditions on the landscape to mitigate wildfire risk to lives and property while improving forest conditions. Further, funding will be targeted to key investments to protect watersheds, wildlife habitat, and the wildland-urban interface from the negative impacts of uncharacteristically severe wildfire.

These investments in FY 2022 will be informed by a scientific, outcome-based national investment model targeted at a larger, more meaningful geographic scale. Priorities will also be informed by the active management investments made by neighbors and partners to reduce the risk of wildfire to communities and reduce exposure to firefighters and the public. Hazardous fuel removal is pivotal in ensuring Federal forests and watersheds are sustainable, healthy, and productive, which helps to make them safer and more resilient to the destructive impacts of wildfire due to climate change. The treatment of high priority acres in the wildland-urban interface typically requires high-cost mechanical methods based on location, terrain, and proximity to communities and structures. However, research has shown that fuel treatments result in benefits with values two to three times the costs.⁸ This includes structures and infrastructure saved and avoided suppression and post-fire rehabilitation costs. When practical, the agency will integrate hazardous fuels program work with forest products activities by planning, designing, and delivering on projects that meet multiple objectives on the ground.

Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness: An increase of \$56,000,000 from the FY 2021 Enacted level, which includes the following:

- a) \$45,000,000 will be used to increase capacity for critical recreation operations, planning, services, and improvements, with particular emphasis on creating welcoming, sustainable, and equitable recreation opportunities for all Americans. The funding will be used to accelerate and simplify the permitting process for outfitters and guides and maintain strong collaborations with partners and volunteer groups to increase the ability to meet visitor needs. Increased funding will allow the Forest Service to pursue innovative ways to address and serve the recreational needs of the increasing numbers of new and returning visitors who want year-round activities on National Forest System lands, while managing the associated social and environmental impacts, particularly in more dispersed recreation settings.
- b) An increase of \$6,000,000 to support the Civilian Climate Corps' work in improving equitable access, trails, site clean-up, and other stewardship activities across National Forest System lands.
- c) An increase of \$5,000,000 to be used for Wilderness Stewardship Performance, Wilderness Character Monitoring, and critical planning processes associated with Wilderness and Wild and Scenic Rivers. This work will support critical efforts to better understand climate-related impacts and threats to congressionally designated areas and to plan, adjust, and implement climate resilient stewardship strategies that preserve wilderness character and protect and enhance river values, as the agency is required to do under the Wilderness Act and Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

The FY 2022 Budget request includes a request to reauthorize the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (FLREA) for one year. If reauthorized, FLREA would allow the Forest Service to continue recreation fee collections that are used to fund recreation sites and amenities, support water monitoring and testing, support restoration and hazardous fuels management at recreation sites, provide interpretive and visitor services, and build capacity for increased volunteerism and partnerships.

⁸ 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>.

Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management: An increase of \$16,000,000 from the FY 2021 Enacted level, which includes the following:

- a) An increase of \$16,000,000 to be used for green infrastructure that improves fish and wildlife habitat connectivity and helps to recover Endangered Species Act (ESA)-listed or ESA candidate species that depend on National Forest System lands. Restoring aquatic organism passage compromised by roads and conserving big-game migration routes threatened by habitat alteration or development are two examples of green infrastructure conservation. Efforts will focus on those species which have the potential to recover in 5 to 10 years. The Forest Service will continue to work with Federal, Tribal, State, and non-governmental partners to complete high priority habitat improvements while sustaining support for other key program areas.

Grazing Management: An increase of \$18,000,000 from the FY 2021 Enacted level, which includes the following:

- a) An increase of \$15,000,000 to be used for Wild Horse and Burro Appropriate Management Level (AML) Range Restoration. Managing these animals at appropriate levels contributes to ecosystem resilience. By reducing overgrazing, the Forest Service can promote native species and deter invasive species like highly flammable cheat grass.
- b) An increase of \$3,000,000 will support target grazing for hazardous fuels reduction. This funding level will improve the agency's ability to fully support grazing activities, which is a significant economic driver of many rural economies. The agency will focus on stewarding existing allotments, reviewing vacant allotments, and improving program administration.

Forest Products: An increase of \$10,000,000 from the FY 2021 Enacted level, which includes the following:

- a) An increase of \$10,000,000 for process improvements that will enable the agency to provide a sustainable flow of wood fiber to markets, improve forest health, reduce wildland fuels, and protect communities and infrastructure from wildfire. The funds will be used to implement projects that have a commercial and/or sub-commercial timber component along with hazardous fuels reduction, providing opportunities to treat more forest lands. The realized results will have economic benefits to rural communities and reduce the threat of insect and disease, improving forest health and increasing carbon sequestration (see the timber volume sold KPI that Contributes to the Economic Health of Rural Communities Through Use and Access Opportunities).

This increased funding would allow the agency to implement more projects focused on removing small diameter, low value material, and understory trees that are not commercially viable but need to be removed to reduce the risk of wildfire or improve forest health conditions. In order to effectively implement this increase in funding, the agency will continue use of shared stewardship opportunities under the Tribal Forest Protection Act, Good Neighbor Authority, and stewardship contracting.

Vegetation and Watershed Management: An increase of \$69,787,000 from the FY 2021 Enacted level, which includes the following:

- a) An increase of \$46,787,000 to be used for post-wildfire restoration work that does not qualify for Burned Area Emergency Response (BAER). The Forest Service's post-wildfire restoration needs have outpaced available resources, leaving the agency unable to accomplish timely restoration of lands unlikely to recover naturally. Additional funding to rehabilitate burned areas would reduce the negative impacts of having to choose between rehabilitation of burned areas and other natural resource management priorities. The consequences of not restoring ecosystems post-fire can include conversion to non-forested conditions and much delayed ecosystem recovery, which impacts the ecosystem's potential for carbon storage over time and the land's capacity to assist with mitigation of further climate change.
- b) An additional \$23,000,000 to go towards Spirit Lake restoration work and the Terrestrial Condition Assessment and Watershed Condition Framework improvements. These funds will support design and construction work at Spirit Lake to reduce the risk of catastrophic failure of the debris dam and protect watershed resources. Dam failure would also jeopardize the safety of more than 50,000 people in downstream communities and cause billions of dollars in property damage. A portion of these funds will be used to implement projects to improve terrestrial and watershed conditions and will contribute to outcome measures as identified in the Watershed Condition Framework and key performance indicators in the Terrestrial Condition Assessment. These projects will improve landscape resiliency, aquatic habitat

conditions and water quality for drinking water supplies. In addition, up to \$2,000,000 of this funding will be used to improve the Watershed Condition Framework to align with Section 8405 of the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (P.L. 115-334).

Minerals and Geology Management: An increase of \$70,000,000 from the FY 2021 Enacted level, which includes the following:

- a) An increase of \$70,000,000 to support efforts to locate and prioritize orphaned oil and gas wells for remediation with a focus on plugging high risk, leaking wells. National Forest System lands contain thousands of orphan oil and gas wells, primarily in the eastern United States. The Civilian Climate Corps will be utilized to identify legacy or orphan wells on National Forest System lands, with a portion of the funding directed to contractors to undertake capping the wells. Funding will also support the inventory, environmental analysis, and clean-up of mine reclamation sites under the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA).

Land Use Authorization and Access: An increase of \$22,000,000 from the FY 2021 Enacted level, which includes the following:

- a) An increase of \$10,000,000 to be used for land appraisal and technical assistance contracting. This work will expedite land acquisitions and exchanges and facilitate third party acquisition agreements, supporting the expansion of public access to National Forest System lands.
- b) An increase of \$6,000,000 to support needed cadastral surveys for roads and rights-of-way projects that would improve access, harden sites, and resolve title claims and encroachments from potential realignments. These efforts will increase the availability of access to remediate orphan oil and gas wells and abandoned mine lands and critical access points along pipelines, electric transmissions lines, and communications sites.
- c) An increase of \$6,000,000 to fund various projects to bolster the resilience of National Forest System lands to climate change. This work includes repairing roads affected by flood events and examining and stabilizing dams that are at risk of failure due to unpredictable rain events. The agency will prioritize work that addresses potential exposure of fiber optic lines within road system rights-of-way due to erosion from more frequent rain events and addressing decreased life expectancy of permitted infrastructure due to the changes in climate. Funding will also be used for preparing for an influx of relicensing of Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) hydropower projects and removing large-scale sediment deposits that are causing clean water system failures.

CLASSIFICATION BY OBJECTS

Table FS-29. Classification by Objects (thousands of dollars)

Item No.	Item	2019 Actual	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Budget
Personnel Compensation:					
	Washington D.C.	\$4,020	\$18,078	\$20,102	\$21,615
	Personnel compensation, field	867,895	853,952	949,562	1,020,998
11.0	Total personnel compensation	871,915	872,029	969,664	1,042,613
12.0	Personnel benefits	342,287	363,832	404,567	435,067
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	1,412	1,173	1,304	1,393
	Total, personnel compensation and benefits	1,215,614	1,237,034	1,375,535	1,479,073
Other Objects:					
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	38,005	23,379	25,978	26,935
22.0	Transportation of things	11,182	13,993	8,546	16,121
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	3,001	3,980	2,431	4,585
23.2	Rental payments to others	2,001	1,990	1,215	2,293
23.3	Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	77,038	74,623	45,576	85,972
24.0	Printing and reproduction	2,001	1,591	605	1,433
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	91	337	206	389
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources	209,103	181,769	111,138	209,812
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources	195,448	222,870	136,238	256,763
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	141	1,268	775	1,561
25.5	Research and development contracts	60	0	0	0
25.6	Medical care	120	153	93	176
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	5,002	5,683	3,471	6,547
26.0	Supplies and materials	40,018	46,728	28,539	53,834
31.0	Equipment	19,361	19,036	11,626	21,831
32.0	Land and structures	367	2,282	1,394	2,629
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	146,195	174,493	106,697	201,030
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnities	827	1,612	1,792	1,858
	Total, other objects	749,961	775,788	486,320	893,769
99.9	Total, new obligations	1,965,575	2,012,823	1,861,855	2,372,842
	DHS Building Security Payments (included in 25.3) ^a	\$304	\$334	0	0
Position Data:					
	Average Salary (dollars), ES Position	\$181,073	\$185,158	\$187,010	\$192,059
	Average Salary (dollars), GS Position	\$53,518	\$54,110	\$54,651	\$56,127
	Average Grade, GS Position	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.8
Information Technology Investments:					
11.0	Internal labor	\$44	\$42	0	0
	External labor (contractors)	167	170	0	0
25.2	Mission area major investment totals	45	42	0	0
	Mission area non-major investment totals	24	26	0	0
	Mission area standard investment totals	99	102	0	0
25.3	Mission area WCF transfers and Greenbook	51	51	0	0

^a FY 2019 DHS building security payments were underreported in the FY 2021 Budget Request. The amounts for FY 2019 are actuals. Beginning in FY 2021, DHS building security payments will be obligated from the Forest Service Operations account.

STATUS OF PROGRAMS

Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration

Current Activities

This program uses collaborative, science-based approaches to enhance forest and watershed health, reduce risk from uncharacteristic wildfire, and provide benefits to rural economies. By working closely with communities, Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program (CFLRP) projects continue to identify innovative techniques for increasing community support for restoration projects, leveraging capacity, and expanding the scale of restoration. CFLRP's community-based investments in restoration support local rural communities through the production of forest products, such as timber and biomass, and the creation and maintenance of jobs. The CFLRP Advisory Committee evaluates, supports, and provides recommendations on nominated CFLRP projects to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Specifically Addressed Areas

With its focused investment on priority landscapes, partner capacity, and community support, CFLRP projects are expanding the pace and scale of treatments that reduce the risk of widespread, high-mortality fires. Annually, CFLRP projects treat an average of 458,000 acres to reduce hazardous fuels and produce 412 million board feet of timber volume sold.⁹ Between FY 2010 and FY 2019, CFLRP projects accounted for a total treatment footprint of 5.7 million acres¹⁰, an area larger than New Jersey¹¹. Between FY 2013 and FY 2019, CFLRP Projects comprised 11 percent of the National Forest System's treatable acreage and nine percent of restoration-related spending. Additionally, CFLRP projects contributed to 19 percent of the agency's total hazardous fuels treatments, 15 percent of the timber volume sold, 15 percent of terrestrial wildlife habitat enhanced, and 26 percent of vegetation improved.

The program continues to advance community engagement, shared stewardship, and support rural economies. Between FY 2010 and FY 2019, CFLRP projects supported an average of more than \$200 million in local labor income and 5,440 jobs annually. CFLRPs collaborative approach connected over 420 organizations on CFLRP projects and attracted over \$470 million in partner funding and in-kind contributions, including work on private and State lands. In-kind contributions represent \$1.80 for every CFLRP dollar spent.

By promoting shared leadership, shared capacity, and shared risk, CFLRP projects generate community consensus, durable decisions, and the ability to solve problems when challenges arise. The majority of CFLRP participants have reported reduced conflict and improved decision-making processes.¹² In response to a 2020 survey of CFLRP agency and partner practitioners, 81 percent said that more restoration is happening due to collaboration.¹³ The collaborative approach has expanded beyond the CFLRP landscape and has become a standard business practice across the agency.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress

CFLRP Project Implementation and New Selections. In FY 2020, the 10 CFLRP projects that began in FY 2010 – each with 10-year approved funding plan – expired, leaving 13 active projects with one more year of implementation planned for FY 2021. These 13 active CFLRP projects sold over 200 million board feet of timber, implemented treatments across over 205,000 acres to reduce the risk of uncharacteristic wildfire, enhanced wildlife habitat on 240,000 acres, and improved 54 miles of stream habitat. They supported approximately 3,160 jobs and \$163 million in local labor income. In FY 2020, the Forest Service continued progress establishing a new round of CFLRP projects, based on the reauthorization in the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (P.L. 115-334), also known as the 2018 Farm Bill. One new CFLRP project was selected in FY 2020 – the Northern Blues CFLRP located in northeastern Oregon and southeastern Washington – to begin

⁹ Average based on 2013-2019 data.

¹⁰ Individual treatment types, such as habitat improvement and hazardous fuels reduction, may overlap in their treatment areas.

¹¹ Based on 2010-2019 data, as 2019 is the most recent year for which data is currently available.

¹² Schultz et al (2017). Strategies for Success Under Forest Service Restoration Initiatives. Ecosystem Workforce Program Working Paper Number 81.

¹³ National Forest Foundation CFLRP Collaboration Survey, 2020 (<https://www.nationalforests.org/assets/pdfs/Collaboration-Indicator-Survey-Results-2020-publish.pdf>).

implementation in FY 2021. Additional proposals advanced by the CFLRP Advisory Committee will be funded in the order approved by the Secretary when funding is available.

Land Management Planning, Assessment, and Monitoring

Current Activities

Land management plans (LMPs) guides National Forest System management activities on the 154 national forests and 20 grasslands. Land management requires a continuous cycle of assessing, planning, implementing, and adjusting programs and projects based on new information. In FY 2020, Forest Service researchers prioritized the use of collaborative science with resource managers on National Forest System lands to identify and accomplish mutually beneficial goals and further common interests to study and improve forest and grassland conditions.

Specifically Addressed Areas

In FY 2020, the agency continued to revise 20 LMPs (17 under the 2012 Planning Rule and three under the 1982 Planning Procedures).

Selected Examples of Recent Progress

Final Records of Decision. During FY 2020, the agency released three final Records of Decision associated with LMPs (Inyo National Forest in the Pacific Southwest Region, Rio Grande National Forest in the Rocky Mountain Region, and Chugach National Forest in the Alaska Region).

Monitoring Evaluation Report Pilot. In FY 2020, 18 units representing all regions participated in the second year of a two-year pilot to develop more clear and concise biennial monitoring evaluation reports that fulfill the 2012 Planning Rule's requirement to provide information to responsible officials and the public about the success of LMPs. Each region has begun implementing broader-scale monitoring strategies, also a requirement of the 2012 Planning Rule; the Southern Region was the first to make a five-year report available to the public. Data stewardship to improve the quality of data available for USDA monitoring and performance dashboards remains a priority, including promoting more consistent analysis methods.

Hazardous Fuels Reduction

Current Activities

The Nation's forests and grasslands are stressed by extended drought, severe wildfires, and large outbreaks of insects and diseases. These stressors and disturbances impact forests, grasslands, and watersheds, and threaten rural communities, timber, and other forest products, utility corridors, 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.

The Hazardous Fuels program prioritizes treating areas with high potential for damaging wildfires within the wildland-urban interface (WUI) using a scenario planning tool to identify areas where there is high and very high wildfire hazard potential adjacent to communities. Working with community partners across boundaries allows the agency to leverage resources and work efficiently to reduce wildfire risk while creating resilient landscapes and encouraging fire-adapted communities. Hazardous fuels treatments also focus on fire-adapted ecosystems that require periodic fire to maintain forest health and resilient landscapes.

Specifically Addressed Areas

In FY 2020, the Forest Service treated approximately 2.65 million acres of National Forest System lands and adjacent areas to mitigate wildfire risk. Over 1.67 million of the treated acres were in high-risk WUI areas. The treated areas that were not in the WUI were identified as high priority for other important values at risk to wildfire, including protection of municipal watersheds; avoiding wildfire side effects like poor air quality, loss of habitat, and area closures; and other objectives such as harvesting forest products and ecosystem restoration occurring outside of WUI areas. Nearly 1 million acres treated were categorized as having a high to very high hazard of a large wildfire that would be difficult to contain. About 44 percent of the

total acres were treated with prescribed fire, one of the most cost-effective methods of treatment. Three regions exceeded their hazardous fuels target, and five regions surpassed 86 percent of assigned target in FY 2020; however, the national total acreage was below FY 2019, and about 22 percent below the target. The national shortfall was primarily a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and extreme wildfire activity across the country. The agency will continue to prioritize the use of authorities provided in Division O of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (P.L. 115–141), and take the necessary steps to reach the goal of treating 3.5 million acres of National Forest System lands and adjacent areas in FY 2021.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress

Wildfire Risk to Communities website. To increase community awareness of wildfire risk, in FY 2020, the Forest Service worked with partners to create an interactive website called Wildfire Risk to Communities (wildfirerisk.org). The website, which complies with direction in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018, helps community leaders understand how wildfire risk is calculated, explore wildfire risk metrics that relate to a community, and consider actions that could reduce that wildfire risk. The website also provides downloadable data sources to help create customized wildfire risk assessments. Interactive features allow users to change scale (e.g., community, county, State, national) to better address their concerns about wildfire risk to homes in the WUI. Partners in website development include the Department of the Interior bureaus, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, States, and non-governmental organizations. The website launched in April 2020, and an update with additional data is planned for FY 2021.

Fuel treatments modified fire behavior in FY 2020. During the FY 2020 fire season, numerous wildfires interacted with cross-boundary fuel reduction projects in northwest and central Oregon, and the Forest Service Pacific Southwest and Southwestern Regions. These treatments successfully modified fire behavior and provided strategic points for effective fire suppression. For example, on the Mendocino and Six Rivers National Forests, lightning strikes and spot fires in August 2020 were unable to establish and become large fires because they were in areas where forest fuels had been reduced. Similarly, the communities of Ruth and Mad River in California were threatened by the August Complex Fire, which started in August 2020, but were spared due to prior prescribed burns that successfully reduced the burnable material. Also in August 2020, the Medio fire in New Mexico crossed several large areas where fuels had been previously reduced, which provided strategic opportunities for responders to fight the fire. The resulting burn in the Pacheco Canyon Resilience Project area was of low severity and similar to historical norms.

Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness

Current Activities

The recreation program administers recreation sites, including campgrounds and day-use areas, and special use authorizations, such as ski lodges, resorts, and outfitter guides. This program provides recreational access to over 193 million acres on national forest lands containing more than 27,000 campgrounds, picnic areas, trailheads, and day-use areas; 220,000 miles of fishable streams; and 122 ski areas. The heritage program supports the agency’s mission across most Deputy areas by developing ways to streamline compliance with historic preservation laws while protecting more than 450,000 heritage sites. The wilderness program manages more than 36 million acres of wilderness areas and nearly 5,000 miles of wild and scenic rivers.

Specifically Addressed Area

National forests and grasslands receive an average of about 150 million visits annually for hunting, fishing, camping, hiking, and other activities.¹⁴ In FY 2020, recreation visitor use supported approximately 153,800 jobs and contributed \$12.5 billion in gross domestic product, as reported in the agency’s FY 2019 economic analysis. To sustain and grow this level of use, the Forest Service is investing resources in simplifying the permitting process for outfitters and guides, maintaining and encouraging strong collaborations with partners and volunteer groups, and working to meet the recreational desires of today’s public, who want year-round activities on National Forest System lands.

In FY 2020, the agency focused on modernizing its recreation special uses program and improving the level of customer service provided to the public. Emphasis areas included policy updates, modernization of digital platforms, and responding to

¹⁴ Data collected between FY 2015 and FY 2019. A visit is one person participating in one or more recreation activities on a national forest or grassland for an unspecified period of time, and a visit can include multiple site visits.

COVID-19. The Forest Service faced multiple challenges in servicing the public and recreation partners due to COVID-19. In response to the pandemic, the Forest Service took steps to ensure the long-term viability of concession operators and outfitter guides for the duration of the economic downturn. Cleaning and operating guidelines were adapted and distributed to accelerate the safe reopening of both agency-run and concession-operated recreation facilities across the country, and land use and special use fees collected from concessioners and outfitter guides were deferred.

Building on targeted efforts initiated in FY 2017, national emphasis continues to be placed on improving planning processes and completing and updating comprehensive river management plans for designated wild and scenic rivers. The Forest Service will emphasize efforts to use technology for organizing and sharing information, as well as expand opportunities for interactive learning and engagement with internal and external audiences. The successful shared river stewardship efforts through interagency collaborations and nongovernmental partnerships will continue to implement needed projects, complete water quality data collection, and facilitate connections with diverse communities throughout the country.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress

Increases in Demand for Recreation Opportunities. In FY 2020, demand for recreation opportunities from the public surged, in part due to COVID-19 and increased interest in outdoor activity. To accommodate increased use, the Forest Service developed new ways of doing business to safely serve the recreating public. The Forest Service continues to offer the National Recreation Reservation Service, or recreation.gov, to the public as a single point of access to comprehensive information about Federal recreation activities. Site services include reservation and trip planning for 100,000 individual sites and activities, and 3,500 recreation areas managed by seven Federal agencies. In FY 2020, recreation.gov introduced timed entry tickets to many popular recreation areas and National Parks to ensure social distancing and appropriate capacity. Online e-passes were developed for the public to purchase recreation passes remotely and safely. Curbside pickup services for recreation permits were introduced to minimize face-to-face transactions and ensure the health and safety of the public and agency employees. Many visitors were first-time recreation users of national forest lands, and the steps taken to ensure safe operations and long-term viability of our recreation service provider partners ensured we were able to meet the needs of visitors.

Wilderness Accomplishment Reporting. Since FY 2015, Wilderness Stewardship Performance has tracked management actions in the Forest Service's 448 wilderness areas. Annual average accomplishment reporting continues to show improvements towards addressing desired actions across 20 interdisciplinary elements. These elements help define successful wilderness stewardship based on the Wilderness Act and compose the essential qualities of wilderness character. Collaborative efforts to leverage funds with partner organizations has doubled and, in some cases, quadrupled agency funds. Under the Wilderness Character Monitoring program, the first round of monitoring for all agency wilderness areas will be completed by the end of FY 2023. The Forest Service will continue to lead the effort in this interagency program to establish baseline data for all agency wilderness areas and prepare wilderness areas for the second round of monitoring. Following the second round, the agency can determine trends in wilderness character across agency boundaries.

Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management

Current Activities

This program manages habitats and maintains ecological conditions needed to maintain the diversity, viability, and productivity of plant and animal communities and reforestation and revegetation efforts in support of ecological restoration and post-wildfire recovery. Habitat restoration ensures vital amenities such as clean water and recreational opportunities remain available.

National Forest System lands contain many different habitats, including 80 percent of elk, bighorn sheep, and mountain goat habitat; the majority of habitat remaining for rare and wide-ranging carnivores such as grizzly bear and Canada lynx; greater

than 28 million acres of wild turkey habitat; and 50 percent of the Nation’s premier trout and salmon habitat in the continental United States.^{15,16}

Specifically Addressed Areas

In FY 2020, program focus included implementing the National Best Management Practices (BMP) Program and improving Aquatic Organism Passage (AOP) on National Forest System lands.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress

Best Management Practices Evaluations. In FY 2020, the agency completed nearly 400 BMP monitoring evaluations to improve how requirements are met under the Clean Water Act. The program advanced monitoring effectiveness to improve the sharing of important information with State water quality agencies, the Environmental Protection Agency, and other partners. The Forest Service used the information gained in the BMP monitoring evaluation for three primary outcomes: 1) improve protection of aquatic and riparian resources through adaptive management; 2) document the use and effectiveness of BMP for National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) analyses to support or strengthen the environmental analyses for priority timber sale and fuel management projects, particularly the landscape scale projects; and 3) continue to monitor BMPs and share data to document compliance with the State Nonpoint Source Management Plan, as directed by the Clean Water Act.

Aquatic Organism Passage Improvements. In FY 2020, the program implemented the fourth year of a strategic partnership with Trout Unlimited to accelerate the improvement of AOP at road-stream crossings. Through this ongoing partnership, approximately 100 AOP projects were completed, and an estimated 200 miles of aquatic habitat were reconnected, meeting the agency’s goal of making an additional 1,000 culverts fish-passage friendly.

Grazing Management

Current Activities

This program manages approximately 92 million acres of rangeland resources on national forest lands to maintain a sustainable supply of forage for livestock, sustain water resources, and provide suitable wildlife habitat and ecosystem services. Program goals are met with support of partners, which include Society for Range Management, Public Lands Council, Sustainable Rangeland Roundtable, and numerous local livestock producer organizations.

Specifically Addressed Areas

Providing forage for livestock promotes economic stability for rural communities while using livestock grazing as a management tool to reduce fine fuels, invasive plant populations and enhance habitat for native plants and animals. To find the best solutions and monitoring strategies for vegetation management, the agency works with livestock permittees and the relevant regulatory agencies, such as the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and National Marine Fisheries Service.

Grazing management practices are informed by Forest Service research. Rangelands within semiarid ecosystems face challenges such as invasive species, encroachment of woody vegetation, altered fire regimes, and drought, and this research contributes to the development of long-term risk management strategies to improve rangeland management.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress

Policy and Regulatory Reforms. In FY 2020, the agency undertook a series of policy and regulatory reforms designed to simplify the agency’s permitting processes, align administrative processes with those of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), and began an effort to revise and update outdated directives (Forest Service Manual and Handbook). The proposed rule was published in October 2020. Modifications to the rule were made based on Tribal and public input, and the agency anticipates publishing a final rule in FY 2021. Revisions to the Grazing Handbook and Manual continued in FY 2020 and

¹⁵ U.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.

¹⁶ Interagency Lynx Biology Team. 2013. “Canada lynx conservation assessment and strategy. 3rd edition.” Forest Service, DOI Fish and Wildlife Service, DOI Bureau of Land Management, and DOI 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.

were published in December 2020. The public comment period ended April 17, 2021, and the agency anticipates publication of final directives in the first quarter of FY 2022.

Adapting to Challenges Posed by COVID-19. In FY 2020, the agency was faced with many challenges, including COVID-19, which resulted in mandatory office closures, and an intense fire season. Revised guidance for the FY 2020 grazing season was issued allowing line officer discretion when assisting livestock operators to mitigate these challenges. Staff were available to meet with permittees, either in person following the Centers of Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommendations, by phone, email, or other electronic platforms, to finalize FY 2020 grazing plans. Additionally, staff continued to conduct field visits while following CDC recommendations, and leveraged available tools, such as Pay.gov, etc. to ensure flexibility in payment methods.

Forest Products

Current Activities

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

Specifically Addressed Areas

The agency continues to grow relationships with State partners using the Good Neighbor Authority (GNA), which allows States to restore watersheds and manage forests on national forest lands via agreements or contracts. A total of 286 GNA agreements covering a variety of restoration activities are in place across 38 States, a net increase of 44 agreements over FY 2019. Timber harvesting under GNA continues to grow; 235 million board feet were sold in FY 2020 under this authority, an increase from 182 million board feet in FY 2019. The 2018 Farm Bill expanded GNA authority to allow counties and Tribes to participate in the program. There are currently three GNA agreements with counties and three with Tribes, working primarily in resource areas surrounding wildlife and fisheries habitat.

In FY 2020, the program continued implementation of the Forest Products Modernization Strategic Framework for Long-Term Action, a five-year plan to modernize and improve policies, business practices, and tools to increase efficiency in the planning and implementation of forest products delivery. In FY 2020, program staff migrated many of their training programs to a virtual format, allowing field staff to receive necessary training while remaining safe during COVID-19 and lowering training costs. The program also released the first set of revised and updated Forest Service Manual and Handbook directives for timber sale preparation for public comment. Work also continues to develop web-based applications for timber permit generation and a public timber sale announcement dashboard.

The agency worked to implement 2018 Farm Bill provisions related to self-governance agreements (often referred to as 638 agreements or contracts) under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act. This authority allows the agency to carry out demonstration projects by which Federally recognized Indian Tribes or Tribal organizations may contract to perform administrative, management, and other functions of programs of the Tribal Forest Protection Act, allowing Tribes across the nation to collaborate in the “planning and implementation of programs for the benefit of Indians in ways that are responsive to the true needs of Indian communities.” Agreements for inaugural pilot projects have been signed with the Tulalip tribes in Washington and the Pueblo of Jemez in New Mexico, with more projects planned across the country.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress

Timber Sale Achievements and Economic Contributions. In FY 2020, the agency sold approximately 3.21 billion board feet, a decrease from the 3.27 billion board feet sold in FY 2019, for a total value of nearly \$183 million. Sales included more than 550 contracts greater than \$10,000, nearly 85,000 small timber contracts and permits, and 67,000 special forest product permits for products other than timber. Various special Forest Management programs contributed to this volume. Total volume sold from salvage sale funds, other permanent and trust funds, and Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program funding exceeded 329 million board feet (MMBF). Additional programs that sold timber volume include GNA (235 MMBF) and stewardship contracting and agreements (888 MMBF).

Use of Authorities. The Forest Products program contributes 44,700 jobs and approximately \$4.1 billion of gross domestic product, as reported in the agency’s FY 2019 economic analysis. These achievements were, in part, made possible by the use of tools authorized or amended in the 2014 Farm Bill and Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (P.L. 115–141), including

GNA, Modernization for National Environmental Policy Act Planning and Forest Products delivery, insect and disease designations, stewardship contracting, and the Agriculture Conservation Experienced Services Program. The agency will continue to prioritize the use of authorities provided in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 and take the necessary steps to increase capacity to reach the output goal of 3.7 billion board feet of timber in FY 2021.

Adapting Timber Sale Activities to COVID-19. The Forest Service has implemented many protocol changes in the way timber sale activities are prepared, delivered, and administered on National Forest System lands. The priority continues to be the safety of our employees, contractors, and local communities. In FY 2020, several factors due to COVID-19, including travel restrictions, distance requirements, and shelter-at-home issuances, contributed to the reduced number of timber sales. Additionally, market uncertainties and limited forest produce manufacturing (due to the collapse in demand) affected the number of sales being awarded. In addition to increasing the use of the authorities to promote shared stewardship and the implementation of modernization efforts, the Forest Service has implemented new protocols to mitigate these issues. As a result, timber volume has reached pre-COVID-19 levels, but planning needs necessary for the preparation of new sales continue to temporarily lag.

Vegetation and Watershed Management

Current Activities

This program ensures the productive and sustainable use of National Forest System lands by improving the condition and health of forest and rangeland vegetation, controlling the spread of invasive species, sustaining soil productivity, reducing the risk of severe flooding and erosion in areas affected by severe fire, and maintaining water quality.

Specifically Addressed Areas

The Forest Service has used the Watershed Condition Framework to focus watershed restoration work on priority areas since FY 2011. In FY 2020, the Forest Service completed work necessary to improve or maintain conditions in eight priority watersheds. The total area soil and water resources restored or enhanced in FY 2020, including those in priority watersheds, was 441,647 acres. Also, in FY 2020, 43,375 acres of lakes and 2,036 miles of rivers and streams were restored or enhanced.

Beginning in FY 2020, the Forest Service has tracked improvements to landscapes through the Terrestrial Condition Assessment, which identifies the ecological integrity and health of terrestrial ecosystems. The landscape condition is integrated with management activities tracked through the Forest Service Activity Tracking System (FACTS) to determine the outcomes of work accomplished. In FY 2020, 32.3 percent of landscape ecosystems where management occurred were improved, maintained, or are recovering.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress

Restoration Treatments. In FY 2020, across all funding sources, restoration treatments included the establishment of more than 171,000 acres of new forest vegetation; the improvement of more than 207,000 acres of forest vegetation, nearly 495,000 acres of soil and water, and nearly 772,000 acres of rangeland vegetation; and the treatment of about 274,000 acres of invasive plants and noxious weeds.

Minerals and Geology Management

Current Activities

This program ensures the productive and sustainable use of National Forest System lands for energy production and mineral development. 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. The program contributes almost \$5.5 billion annually to the Nation's economy and supports approximately 37,300 jobs¹⁷, as reported in the agency's FY 2019 economic analysis.

Specifically Addressed Areas

¹⁷ Economic contribution of energy and mineral production from National Forest System lands.

The program applies the best methodology and practices for protecting the environment and natural resources. The program supports the management of geological resources, groundwater, oil, gas, geothermal and mineral materials for promoting economic growth and stability for rural communities and the national economy. In FY 2020, the agency conducted pilot studies in Regions 8 and 9 to locate and prioritize high risk leaking orphan oil and gas wells. These pilots confirm that there are thousands of orphan oil and gas wells on National Forest System lands. The FY 2022 Budget request would support locating and prioritizing orphaned oil and gas wells in order to take necessary closure or clean-up activities.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress

Regulation Revisions. In FY 2020, the program published a proposed revision of the agency’s Oil and Gas Resource regulations (36 CFR 228, Subpart E), which are intended to streamline oil and gas leasing for approximately 44 national forests and grasslands with ongoing Federal oil and gas interests or operations. A revision of the Locatable Minerals regulations (36 CFR 228, Subpart A) is on-going.

Mineral Leases and Management. In FY 2020, the agency administered more than 5,500 Federal mineral leases across 4.2 million acres of National Forest System lands. Lands are currently leased for oil, natural gas, coal, phosphates, and other mineral commodities. Federal mineral, oil, and gas operations include approximately 4,000 wells, and a variety of coal and other mineral mines. In FY 2020, the agency also managed approximately 15,000 oil and gas wells for privately owned minerals, and around 75,000 mining claims, on National Forest System lands. Also in FY 2020, the agency completed 1,857 mineral material (e.g., sand, gravel) sale contracts and permits.

Land Use Authorization and Access

Current Activities

This program ensures the productive and sustainable use of National Forest System lands through various land and natural resource management activities in support of the social and economic wellbeing of rural and urban communities. The program secures and protects National Forest System lands and land interests. The Forest Service surveys lands in advance of timber sales, acquires rights-of-way, and administers road agreements necessary for public and agency access to complete activities, including timber production, transportation, recreation, and utility inspection.

Specifically Addressed Areas

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 \$12 billion annually to the gross domestic product, and supports approximately 122,800 jobs, as reported in the agency’s FY 2019 economic analysis. In FY 2020, this infrastructure generated \$38 million in land use authorization fees to the U.S. Treasury. Current agency permits include about 2,700 power line authorizations, supporting approximately 18,000 miles of powerlines and carrying electricity to 70 million homes; 1,600 oil and gas pipelines covering 6,600 linear miles; 250 Federal Energy Regulatory Commission licensed and exempted facilities; 2,000 reservoirs delivering water to municipalities in local towns; 14,000 recreation residences; 1,367 designated communications sites that accommodate over 10,000 wireless communication uses, including cellular and broadband technology; and significant water delivery infrastructure for communities.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress

Improving Landownership Records and Mapping Products. In FY 2020, the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) undertook the process of aligning land status records with the BLM Cadastral National Spatial Database Infrastructure and Forest Service Land Status Records System to improve the ability to provide accurate landownership records and mapping products.

Additions to the Lands Status and Encumbrance Map. The Forest Service has added easements and rights-of-way to its publicly available Lands Status and Encumbrance map, which will be updated in real time as new easements and rights-of-way are acquired, and as historical rights are mapped. This ongoing effort also improves implementation of the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act, passed in 2019, that requires the Forest Service to prepare a public list of priority Federal lands where hunting, fishing or other recreational uses are allowed, but where public access is not available or is significantly restricted.

Powerline Facilities Regulations. In FY 2020, USDA provided regulations governing Forest Service coordination with electric utilities regarding vegetation management and routine maintenance for powerline facilities in order to improve the safety and reliability of electric transmission and distribution across National Forest System lands. These regulations include provisions contained in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 and precedes forthcoming agency policy changes that will provide specific procedures for review and approval of powerline wildfire mitigation and systems reliability activities.

Law Enforcement Operations

Law Enforcement Operations' primary focus is the protection of natural resources, the public, Forest Service employees, and visitors on National Forest System lands. Forest Service law enforcement staff provide a critical presence on a vast amount of public lands, roads, and recreation sites. Enforcement activities and 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.

Current Activities

In FY 2020, National Forest System lands experienced unprecedented visitation and use due to COVID-19 related closures and restrictions of traditional recreation/use areas. Law Enforcement staff provided an increased public safety presence and documented an over-30 percent increase in enforcement activities. Law Enforcement staff rapidly developed novel operational techniques and tactics to operate in a potentially hazardous and infectious COVID-19 environment and continue to successfully perform primary mission functions. The Forest Service also continued to maintain critical partnerships with other law enforcement agencies. Over \$5 million in funding has been dedicated to maintaining approximately 500 Cooperative Law Enforcement Agreements with State, county, and local partners. The agreements provide funding to law enforcement cooperators to enhance law enforcement coverage on National Forest System lands and ensure public safety. Under the Federal Emergency Management Agency's Emergency Support Function (ESF) #13, Public Safety and Security Annex, the Forest Service collaborates with the Department of Justice and other partners to help with law enforcement emergencies during the fiscal year. During FY 2020, Law Enforcement Operations teams were deployed to California to support COVID-19 quarantine response efforts, and to Texas to support hurricane response.

Specifically Addressed Areas

The Law Enforcement Operations program has continued to take steps to modernize, leverage technology, and make program management changes to improve the organization's efficiency and effectiveness. In FY 2020, Forest Service Law Enforcement was the first Federal law enforcement agency to field a national Body Worn Camera (BWC) and video evidence storage system solution. The BWC deployment and use requirement have contributed to a significant increase in accountability and transparency to the public the Forest Service serves. Law Enforcement expanded the fleet use and procurement program nationwide to ensure more efficient and effective use and began procurement of vehicle mounted cameras to complement the BWC use.

In FY 2020, law enforcement procured and is implementing a new enforcement and investigation reporting and record system to replace the legacy system. The new system will provide a more efficient and robust system and is compliant with the National Incident-Based Reporting System and National Incident Criminal Background Check System. In partnership with Forest Service Research and Development and academic research partners, the Forest Service has developed and fielded a novel tool to detect highly destructive, illegal marijuana cultivation sites using satellite imagery and innovative machine-learning algorithms. The Forest Service has also worked with industry partners to develop a field portable system to analyze and identify hazardous chemicals and pesticides in grow sites. The system greatly increases safety of field personnel and allows rapid detection of substances and reduces clean-up and laboratory analysis costs.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress

Multi-agency Marijuana Eradication. The Forest Service has continued to conduct multi-agency eradication operations and investigations to target marijuana cultivated on National Forest System lands and adjacent public lands and to prioritize clean up and reclamation activities in support of the National Drug Control Strategy. Drug trafficking organizations 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 2020, historic fire activity in California, Oregon, and Washington hindered operations and reduced resources; however, over 1,000,000 marijuana plants were eradicated from approximately 260 grow sites on National Forest System and adjacent lands by Forest Service staff and partners.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT AND MAINTENANCE

LEAD-OFF TABULAR STATEMENT

The table below provides a summary of change from the 2021 Enacted amount to this Budget request.

Table FS-30. Lead-Off Tabular Statement (In dollars)

Item	Amount
2021 Enacted.....	\$140,371,000
Change in Appropriation.....	+8,000,000
Budget Estimate, 2022	<u>148,371,000</u>

APPROPRIATIONS LANGUAGE

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

For necessary expenses of the Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, [~~\$140,371,000~~]\$148,371,000, to remain available through September 30, [~~2024~~]2025, for construction, capital improvement, maintenance, and acquisition of buildings and other facilities and infrastructure; and for construction, reconstruction, 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 [~~2021~~]2022 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.

2022 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOREST SERVICE

PROJECT STATEMENT

Table FS-31. Project Statement (thousands of dollars, FTE)

Item	2019 Actual		2020 Actual		2021 Enacted		2022 Budget Request		Change from 2021 Enacted	
	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE
Direct Appropriations:										
Facilities ^a	\$148,000	445	\$154,000	425	\$54,037	0	\$54,037	0	0	0
Roads ^a	218,000	1,158	220,000	1,079	68,895	0	68,895	0	0	0
Trails ^a	80,000	554	81,000	525	17,439	0	17,439	0	0	0
Legacy Roads and Trails ^b	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,000	0	+\$8,000	0
Subtotal, Direct Appropriations ...	446,000	2,157	455,000	2,029	140,371	0	148,371	0	+8,000	0
Supplemental Appropriations:										
Disaster Relief (P.L. 116-20)	36,040	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coronavirus Emergency Appropriations (P.L. 116-136)	0	0	26,800	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, Supplemental Appropriations	36,040	34	26,800	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Appropriations	482,040	2,191	481,800	2,043	140,371	0	148,371	0	+8,000	0
Transfers In:										
Fire Transfer Repayment	15,662	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, Transfers In	15,662	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carryover from Prior Years:										
Facilities	20,447	0	21,344	0	19,128	0	6,531	0	-12,597	0
Roads	3,877	0	3,984	0	3,467	0	1,215	0	-2,252	0
Trails	1,734	0	3,139	0	1,996	0	736	0	-1,260	0
Deferred Maintenance and Infrastructure Improvement	44	0	91	0	92	0	24	0	-68	0
Legacy Roads and Trails	1,002	0	952	0	61	0	0	0	-61	0
Capital Improvement and Maintenance, Other	2,365	0	2,785	0	3,383	0	300	0	-3,083	0
Disaster Supplemental	60,728	0	64,464	0	74,916	0	21,455	0	-53,461	0
Subtotal, Carryover	90,197	0	96,759	0	103,043	0	30,261	0	-72,782	0
Recoveries, Other	7,437	0	8,375	0	8,595	0	8,902	0	+307	0
Total Available	595,336	2,191	586,934	2,043	252,009	0	187,534	0	-64,475	0
Lapsing Balances									0	0
Balances, Available End of Year	-96,759	0	-103,043	0	-30,261	0	-22,519	0	+7,742	0
Total Obligations	\$498,577	2,191	\$483,891	2,043	\$221,748	0	\$165,015	0	-\$56,733	0

^a FTEs for FY 2021 and FY 2022 are funded through National Forest System Salaries and Expenses.

^b The FY 2022 Budget request includes a proposal to re-establish the Legacy Roads and Trails budget line item, which was eliminated in FY 2018. Since FY 2018, work performed under the Legacy Road and Trails program was administered through the Roads and Trails budget line items.

JUSTIFICATIONS OF INCREASES AND DECREASES

Legacy Roads and Trails: An increase of \$8,000,000 from the FY 2021 Enacted level, which includes the following:

- a) An increase of \$8,000,000 to re-establish funding specific to the Legacy Roads and Trails program. The funding will be used to protect investments and decommission and repair roads and trails to mitigate detrimental impacts to sensitive ecosystems and watersheds. The Legacy Roads and Trails funds would be used for work that includes replacing or installing bridges and culverts (or low-water trail crossings), addressing public safety of roads and trails, restoring unneeded roads and trails to a more natural state, addressing storm-damaged areas, and removing or replacing pipes and other structures that restrict or prevent fish and other aquatic organisms from reaching their traditional habitat.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS OVER \$1 MILLION SELECTED IN FY 2022

The agency is adopting a structured National Asset Management Program (NAMP) that incorporates the Comprehensive Capital Improvement Plan (CCIP) process. The NAMP will help prioritize investments in capital improvement projects and reduce the Forest Service's deferred maintenance backlog. These projects will address improvements, repairs and rehabilitation of mission critical buildings, transportation and the decommissioning of projects. All capital improvement projects, whether they are funded through the Capital Improvement and Maintenance (CIM) appropriation or through the Great American Outdoors Act (GAOA) (P.L. 116-152), are included in the NAMP.

Per Congressional directive in the FY 2018 Interior Appropriations report, the Forest Service is providing a list of planned national capital improvement projects over \$1 million. This list represents a long-term multi-year plan that addresses needed investments in facilities, transportation, and decommissioning based on the FY 2022 Budget request and using the NAMP prioritization process. This list includes projects that would be funded with Forest Service appropriations under the CIM line item only; it does not include projects that would be funded by the National Parks and Public Lands Restoration Fund established by GAOA.

2022 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOREST SERVICE

Table FS-32. FY 2022 - FY 2026 Capital Improvement Projects Over \$1 Million Selected in FY 2022

Project Type ^b	Project Name	Forest	Region or Unit	State	Congressional District	Budget Year Funding ^a					Total FY 2022 - FY 2026
						FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	
Facility	Coeur d'Alene Nursery Greenhouse Replacement	Idaho Panhandle	Northern	ID	1	\$1,590,830	\$1,500,000	0	0	0	\$3,090,830
Facility	Kootenai National Forest Supervisor's Office Leased Office Purchase	Kootenai	Northern	MT	1	4,400,000	510,000	\$2,350,000	0	0	7,260,000
Facility	BKNF Mystic Admin Site Siding and Roofing Replacement	Black Hills	Rocky Mountain	SD	1	1,100,000	0	0	0	0	1,100,000
Facility	PSICC SPL Buffalo Creek Fire Operations Building	Pike-San Isabel	Rocky Mountain	CO	4	70,000	400,000	4,000,000	0	0	4,470,000
Facility	Salt Lake District Office Deferred Maintenance	Uinta-Wasatch-Cache	Intermountain	UT	3	2,300,000	0	0	0	0	2,300,000
Facility	R615 Tiller Wastewater Treatment	Umpqua	Pacific Northwest	OR	4	1,087,000	0	0	0	0	1,087,000
Facility	Athens South Building Research, Energy and DM	Southern Research Station	Research and Development	GA	10	0	1,948,100	0	0	0	1,948,100
Facility	NRS-03 Renovate Underused Facility to Construct Overwintering Facility for Breeding Disease Resistant Trees	Northern Research Station	Research and Development	OH	12	0	1,500,000	0	0	0	1,500,000
Facility	Forest-wide Engine Bay Replacement	Gila	Southwestern	NM	2	0	60,000	1,400,000	0	0	1,460,000
Facility	FC15 Sierra NF Supervisor's Office	Sierra	Pacific Southwest	CA	4	0	50,000	350,000	\$6,500,000	0	6,900,000

2022 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOREST SERVICE

Project Type ^b	Project Name	Forest	Region or Unit	State	Congressional District	Budget Year Funding ^a					Total FY 2022 - FY 2026
						FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	
Facility	0601 Sisters RS Office Conveyance Replacement NC & DM	Deschutes	Pacific Northwest	OR	2	0	3,250,000	0	0	0	3,250,000
Facility	ROD-080211-22-10-Rehabilitate Pavement Red River Gorge	Daniel Boone	Southern	KY	6	0	1,750,000	0	0	0	1,750,000
Facility	0907 Black River Waterfall Complex Platforms and Stair Replacement for Visitor Safety and Access DM	Ottawa	Eastern	MI	1	0	65,000	520,000	0	0	585,000
Facility	Missoula Aerial Fire Depot 60-Bed Dormitory Modernization	Aerial Fire Depot	Northern	MT	1	0	0	30,000	110,000	\$1,100,000	1,240,000
Facility	North Fork Office Rehabilitation	Salmon-Challis	Intermountain	ID	2	0	0	146,215	994,259	0	1,140,474
Facility	FC14 - Ash Creek Guard Station Multi Year	Shasta-Trinity	Pacific Southwest	CA	1	0	0	205,000	1,895,000	1,107,500	3,207,500
Facility	FC09 - Modoc South Fork Utility Shop	Modoc	Pacific Southwest	CA	1	0	0	163,000	900,000	0	1,063,000
Facility	Jackson Fire Engine Bay Replacement	Bridger-Teton	Intermountain	WY	At large	0	0	0	0	2,500,000	2,500,000
Facility	Twenty-mile Trailhead Construction for Improved Access to Portage Valley and the Iditarod National Historic Trail	Chugach	Alaska	AK	1	0	0	0	0	1,760,317	1,760,317
Total, Facilities						10,547,830	11,033,100	9,164,215	10,399,259	6,467,817	47,612,221
Transportation	RD02 - Trabuco Canyon AOP Restoration	Cleveland	Pacific Southwest	CA	45	200,000	1,200,000	0	0	0	1,400,000

2022 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOREST SERVICE

Project Type ^b	Project Name	Forest	Region or Unit	State	Congressional District	Budget Year Funding ^a					Total FY 2022 - FY 2026
						FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	
Transportation	*0907 Black River Waterfall Complex Platforms and Stair Replacement for Visitor Safety and Access DM	Ottawa	Eastern	MI	1	0	0	0	490,896	0	490,896
Transportation	0907 FR 2200 Clear Creek Road Reconstruction for Access to Tribal Resources, GNA Timber Sales, and Recreation Areas including North Country Trail DM	Ottawa	Eastern	MI	1	0	1,168,000	0	0	0	1,168,000
Transportation	RD15 - Minarets Road (4S81) Surface Treatment	Sierra	Pacific Southwest	CA	4	0	0	900,000	900,000	900,000	2,700,000
Transportation	0907 Bridge Replacements Group 2-Cisco Br Ontonogon River 6930-1.722 and M Br Ontonogon River 5250-4.46 for Safety Issues DM	Ottawa	Eastern	MI	1	0	0	15,500	40,000	1,207,832	1,263,332
Total, Transportation						200,000	2,368,000	915,500	1,430,896	2,107,832	7,022,228
Decommissioning	0915 Bunker Demolition group 65	Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie	Eastern	IL	16	1,054,000	0	0	0	0	1,054,000
Decommissioning	0915 Bunker Demolition Group 66	Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie	Eastern	IL	16	2,046,000	0	0	0	0	2,046,000

2022 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOREST SERVICE

Project Type ^b	Project Name	Forest	Region or Unit	State	Congressional District	Budget Year Funding ^a					Total FY 2022 - FY 2026
						FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	
Decommissioning	0915 Bunker Demolition Group 66A	Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie	Eastern	IL	1	1,271,000	0	0	0	0	1,271,000
Total, Decommissioning						4,371,000	0	0	0	0	4,371,000
Grand Total						15,118,830	13,401,100	10,079,715	11,830,155	8,575,649	59,005,449

^a Budget Year Funding represents funding needed for a unit to implement a specific portion of the project. This amount does not always equal the total project cost.

^b Facilities Projects align to the Facilities budget line item(s) (CMFC and/or FSLM), Transportation Projects align to the Roads budget line item, and Decommissioning projects align to Forest Service Leases and Maintenance budget line item.

2022 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOREST SERVICE

CLASSIFICATION BY OBJECTS

Table FS-33. Classification by Objects (thousands of dollars)

Item No.	Item	2019 Actual	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Budget
Personnel Compensation:					
	Washington D.C.....	\$118	\$2,240	0	0
	Personnel compensation, field.....	149,867	148,307	0	0
11.0	Total personnel compensation	149,985	150,547	0	0
12.0	Personnel benefits	56,981	61,399	0	0
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	356	227	0	0
	Total, personnel compensation and benefits	207,322	212,173	0	0
Other Objects:					
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	5,641	3,634	0	0
22.0	Transportation of things	1,957	2,459	\$2,037	\$1,516
23.1	Rental payments to GSA.....	948	287	238	177
23.2	Rental payments to others	948	465	385	287
23.3	Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	13,276	14,000	11,599	8,631
24.0	Printing and reproduction.....	315	375	311	231
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	37	68	56	42
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources.....	145,101	113,572	94,092	70,018
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources	53,601	64,750	53,643	39,919
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	8,605	4,624	3,831	2,851
25.5	Research and development contracts	-153	0	0	0
25.6	Medical care.....	27	26	21	16
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment.....	5,099	2,622	2,172	1,616
26.0	Supplies and materials	12,996	13,031	10,796	8,034
31.0	Equipment.....	7,186	13,183	10,922	8,128
32.0	Land and structures	17,350	17,600	14,581	10,851
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	18,200	20,597	17,064	12,698
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnities	121	425	0	0
	Total, other objects	291,255	271,718	221,748	165,015
99.9	Total, new obligations	498,577	483,891	221,748	165,015
	DHS Building Security Payments (included in 25.3) ^a	\$54	\$59	0	0
Position Data:					
	Average Salary (dollars), ES Position.....	\$184,223	\$187,148	0	0
	Average Salary (dollars), GS Position	\$69,191	\$70,423	0	0
	Average Grade, GS Position	9.2	9.2	0	0

^a FY 2019 DHS building security payments were underreported in the FY 2021 Budget request. The amounts for FY 2019 are actuals. Beginning in FY 2021, DHS building security payments will be obligated from the Forest Service Operations account.

STATUS OF PROGRAMS

The Forest Service is committed to caring for the land and serving the people by connecting them to their public lands. Capital Improvement and Maintenance supports programs that administer facilities, roads, trails, and other infrastructure on national forest lands. Agency assets include nearly 30,000 recreation facilities; more than 39,000 buildings; more than 370,000 miles of roads; nearly 160,000 miles of trails; more than 13,000 road and trail bridges; more than 4,700 drinking water systems; more than 4,700 wastewater systems; and nearly 500 agency-owned dams.

In FY 2020, the Forest Service continued to refine the framework established in the Comprehensive Capital Improvement Plan (CCIP),¹⁸ dated August 19, 2019. The CCIP incorporated the following implementation goals:

- Establish an iterative, repeatable budgeting process to allocate funding using an optimization model;
- Develop an objective project prioritization methodology that quantitatively assesses project value and risk consideration and multiyear programming, while maintaining maximum flexibility; and
- Implement a governance structure with clear roles and responsibilities.

This framework addresses major needs of national importance, such as capital improvement projects¹⁹ and large non-recurring maintenance projects which help the agency address the deferred maintenance backlog. The CCIP model framework is structured by benefit areas that align with Forest Service national priorities and incorporates comprehensive criteria that are applicable to all asset types. Information captured for each project can be categorized into the following dimensions: Benefits/Criticality, Cost, Readiness, and Health and Safety. The model framework design involves processing this data to calculate total benefits, benefit/cost ratio, and generate a multi-year project schedule.

Facilities

Current Activities

This program includes funding for costs associated with Capital Improvement Projects (CIP) greater than \$0.5 million, minor improvement projects less than \$0.5 million, recreation facilities and sites maintenance and repair, and agency-owned dams. The program manages the largest number and widest range of accessible recreation facilities and sites in the country, including campgrounds, picnic areas, visitor centers, ski areas, trailheads, shooting ranges, and interpretive sites. Dams located on national forest lands provide the largest source of municipal water supply in the country, serving more than 60 million people in 3,400 communities across 33 States. The program also manages infrastructure used for fire suppression and fuels management, including aircraft maintenance and operations facilities, air-tanker bases, smokejumper bases, helicopter bases and helipads, fire engine bays, fire training facilities, retardant facilities, fire cache warehouses, and fire lookouts. Additional facilities managed under this program include administrative offices, research facilities, communication sites, warehouses, bunkhouses, employee housing, and fleet management and maintenance buildings.

Specifically Addressed Areas

In FY 2020, \$41.1 million was dedicated to facilities' capital improvement and decommissioning projects. This included \$34.6 million for CIP to renovate and replace existing infrastructure assets that deliver agency-wide benefits, and \$6.5 million to decommission 39 unneeded structures. These activities reduced facility deferred maintenance by \$7.9 million and the gross footprint by 78,102 square feet.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress

Safety Inspections. In 2019, the Forest Service entered into a five-year interagency agreement with the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) to perform structural safety inspections for all communications assets on National Forest System lands. This agreement will improve compliance with Occupational Safety and Health Administration and American National Standards Institute requirements for periodic safety inspections. The agency owns and administers more than 1,700

¹⁸ https://www.fs.usda.gov/sites/default/files/2019-11/final_report_sent_to_hill_ccip.pdf

¹⁹ Capital improvement projects include construction of new facilities, and alteration or expansion of existing facilities to meet needs that are different from their original intent. In most cases, these projects eliminate deferred maintenance and are administered to expand public service capability or recreational opportunities.

communications assets used to facilitate law enforcement, wildland fire suppression, public safety, and routine forest management. In FY 2020, the FAA inspected 195 communication towers and lookouts on behalf of the Forest Service.

Comprehensive Capital Improvement Plan. The agency continued to develop national facilities strategies and processes in support of the CCIP. These include identifying decommissioning projects, improving consistency and transparency in facilities asset management, and updating facilities data management processes to improve data quality and accuracy.

Deferred Maintenance Backlog. In 2017, the USDA Office of Inspector General²⁰ reported on Forest Service management and controls associated with the \$5.2 billion backlog of deferred maintenance. Recommendations included reducing deferred maintenance, ensuring health and safety during deferment, improving oversight of dams, and strengthening reporting of deferred maintenance costs.

Five-Year Deferred Maintenance Management Strategy. The agency continues to implement the Forest Service Five-Year Deferred Maintenance Management Strategy 2018-2022, which has also been incorporated into the CCIP. These include identifying decommissioning projects, improving consistency and transparency in facilities asset management, and updating facilities data management processes to improve data quality and accuracy. The strategy and plan are helping the agency right-size the portfolio of agency-owned assets, improve planning and decision-making for capital investments, decrease the deferred maintenance backlog, and reduce the overall demand for facilities maintenance.

Roads

Current Activities

This program administers an extensive transportation network that is vital to the agency's mission to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of national forest lands. Forest system roads and bridges provide access for many purposes, including timber harvesting, camping, hunting, fishing, hiking, mining, first responders in emergencies, and access for rural communities. This program is essential for the management, protection, public use, and enjoyment of 193 million acres of national forest lands, as well as meeting the FY 2020 timber target.

Specifically Addressed Areas

In FY 2020, the Forest Service continued improving access by maintaining the quality of Forest Service roads, which provide safe and improved access to national forest lands while protecting water quality and natural resources. The agency also continued the removal of fish passage barriers where Forest Service roads, bridges, and trails may be contributing to water quality problems in streams and water bodies that support threatened, endangered, and sensitive species or community resources.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress

Road and Bridge Rehabilitation and Improvement. In FY 2020, the Forest Service addressed the backlog of road and bridge rehabilitation and replacement needs by directing \$8.5 million towards projects that improve access for agency activities and recreation opportunities. The agency continued to implement comprehensive bridge construction and inspection programs to improve bridge quality. These actions help to ensure public safety, adequate access, and resource protection.

Trails

Current Activities

This program administers the largest system of trails in the country. Trails provide safe access to national forest lands, foster partnerships and volunteerism, and generate health and economic benefits to communities through shared stewardship. Additionally, National Forest System trails connect with other trails administered by local, State, Federal, and Tribal governments and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

²⁰ United States Department of Agriculture Office of Inspector General. (2017). *Forest Service Deferred Maintenance*. (Report No. 08601-0004-31). Washington D.C.: Author.

Of the approximately 159,000 miles of trail managed by the Forest Service, 98,700 miles are non-motorized, 60,600 miles are motorized, and 30,200 miles are within wilderness areas. The Forest Service is the administering agency²¹ for six congressionally designated National Scenic and Historic Trails (NSHTs) totaling 12,000 miles and is the managing agency²² for 16 additional NSHTs (detailed information about NSHTs is located in the National Scenic and Historic Trails Special Exhibit). The agency also manages more than 370 National Recreation Trails on national forest lands.

Specifically Addressed Areas

In FY 2020, this program continued to implement the agency's National Strategy for a Sustainable Trail System²³ and the National Forest System Trails Stewardship Act (P.L. 114-245), which focus on increasing the role of partners and volunteers in designing and maintaining resilient trail systems. In February 2020, the agency launched the 10-Year Trail Shared Stewardship Challenge which implements Action 1.2 of the Trails Strategy. The challenge leverages the agency's seven core values for the trails program, including safety, sustainability, commitment, access, inclusion, communication, and relationships into specific actions that units and trail partners will take to achieve sustainable trail systems. Sustainable trail systems are comprised of trails that are socially supported, economically viable, and support ecological resiliency.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress

Trail Maintenance and Improvements. In 2016, Congress passed the National Forest System Trails Stewardship Act, which directs the agency to establish priority areas for trail maintenance and to double the amount of volunteer hours for trail maintenance. In 2018, the agency selected 15 trail maintenance priority areas for increased trail maintenance accomplishments. The selected areas were:

- Angeles National Forest,
- Bob Marshall Wilderness Complex and Adjacent Lands,
- Central Idaho Complex,
- Colorado Fourteeners,
- Continental Divide national Scenic Trail,
- Greater Prescott Trail System,
- Hells Canyon National Recreation Area and Eagle Cap Wilderness,
- Iditarod National Historic Trail "Southern Trek",
- Methow Valley Ranger District,
- Northern California Wilderness Areas in Marble Mountain and Trinity Alps,
- Sedona Red Rock Ranger District Trail System,
- Southern Appalachians Capacity Enhancement Model,
- Superior National Forest Trails, and
- White Mountain National Forest Partner Complex, and Wyoming "Forest Gateway Communities".

In FY 2020, continued work in these areas resulted in innovative solutions and improvements to on-the-ground trail conditions, with multiple coalitions of partners and volunteers providing a wide array of trail maintenance assistance across nearly 30,000 miles of trails in all priority areas. In FY 2020, specific accomplishments across the trails system included 48,700 miles maintained and 1,200 miles improved.

²¹ An administering agency is responsible for administration of the entire length of the NSHT.

²² A managing agency is the agency with authority for decision-making for NSHTs under its jurisdiction.

²³ <https://www.fs.usda.gov/sites/default/files/national-trail-strategy.pdf>

LAND ACQUISITION

LEAD-OFF TABULAR STATEMENT

Table FS-34. Lead-Off Tabular Statement (In dollars)

Item	Amount
2021 Enacted.....	\$814,000
Change in Appropriation.....	0
Budget Estimate, 2022	<u>814,000</u>

APPROPRIATIONS LANGUAGE

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

LAND ACQUISITION (~~[RESCISSION]~~CANCELLATION OF FUNDS)

Of the unobligated balances from amounts made available for Land Acquisition and derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, \$5,619,000 is hereby permanently ~~[rescinded]~~cancelled from projects with cost savings or failed or partially failed projects: *Provided*, That no amounts may be ~~[rescinded]~~cancelled from amounts that were designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

Change Description

The first change substitutes cancelled for rescinded.

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; and the Angeles, San Bernardino, Sequoia, and Cleveland National Forests, California; and the Ozark-St. Francis and Ouachita National Forests, Arkansas; as authorized by law, \$664,000, to be derived from forest receipts.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS TO COMPLETE LAND EXCHANGES

For acquisition of lands, such sums, to be derived from funds deposited by State, county, or municipal governments, public school districts, or other public school authorities, and for authorized expenditures from funds deposited by non-Federal parties pursuant to Land Sale and Exchange Acts, pursuant to the Act of December 4, 1967 (16 U.S.C. 484a), to remain available through September 30, ~~[2024]~~2025, (16 U.S.C. 516–617a, 555a; Public Law 96–586; Public Law 76–589, 76–591; and Public Law 78–310).

PROJECT STATEMENT

Table FS-35. Project Statement (thousands of dollars, FTEs)

Item	2019 Actual		2020 Actual		2021 Enacted		2022 Budget Request		Change from 2021 Enacted	
	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE
Direct Appropriations:										
Land Acquisition ^{a, b}	\$72,564	48	\$78,898	44	0	26	0	0	0	-26
Acquisition of Land for National Forest Special Acts	700	0	700	0	\$664	0	\$664	0	0	0
Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges.....	115	1	0	0	150	0	150	0	0	0
Total Appropriations	73,379	49	79,598	44	814	26	814	0	0	-26
Transfers In:										
Fire Transfer Repayment	40,600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, Transfers In.....	40,600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carryover from Prior Years:										
Land Acquisition.....	32,899	0	84,702	0	113,323	0	36,122	0	-\$77,201	0
Acquisition of Land for National Forest Special Acts	935	0	935	0	1,006	0	957	0	-49	0
Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges.....	936	0	1,051	0	1,051	0	1,011	0	-40	0
Subtotal, Carryover.....	34,770	0	86,688	0	115,380	0	38,090	0	-77,290	0
Rescissions.....	0	0	-2,000	0	-5,619	0	-5,619	0	0	0
Recoveries, Other.....	3,724	0	1,573	0	3,850	0	3,431	0	-419	0
Total Available	152,473	49	165,859	44	114,425	26	36,716	0	-77,709	-26
Lapsing Balances	-7	0	-81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Balances, Available End of Year	-86,688	0	-115,380	0	-38,090	0	-8,198	0	29,892	0
Total Obligations.....	\$65,778	49	\$50,398	44	\$76,335	26	\$28,518	0	-\$47,817	-26

^a Land Acquisition is shifted to Permanent Appropriations starting in FY 2021 due to passage of the Great American Outdoors Act (P.L. 116-152) August 4, 2020.

^b Does not reflect cancelled unobligated balances.

CLASSIFICATION BY OBJECTS

Table FS-36. Classification by Objects (thousands of dollars)

Item No.	Item	2019 Actual	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Budget
Personnel Compensation:					
	Personnel compensation, field.....	\$3,970	\$3,758	\$2,221	0
11.0	Total personnel compensation	3,970	3,758	2,221	0
12.0	Personnel benefits	1,394	1,451	857	0
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	8	0	0	0
	Total, personnel compensation and benefits	5,372	5,209	3,078	0
Other Objects:					
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	91	54	88	\$34
22.0	Transportation of things	9	24	38	15
23.1	Rental payments to GSA.....	68	59	95	37
23.2	Rental payments to others	97	87	141	55
23.3	Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	126	124	201	78
24.0	Printing and reproduction.....	46	1	2	1
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	0	1	2	1
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources.....	580	999	1,620	630
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources	595	552	896	349
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment.....	7	13	21	8
26.0	Supplies and materials	54	62	101	39
31.0	Equipment.....	25	104	168	66
32.0	Land and structures	58,609	42,954	69,634	27,107
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	98	153	248	97
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnities	1	1	2	1
	Total, other objects	60,406	45,189	73,257	28,518
99.9	Total, new obligations	65,778	50,398	76,335	28,518
	DHS Building Security Payments (included in 25.3) ^a	\$1	\$1	0	0
Position Data:					
	Average Salary (dollars), ES Position.....	\$184,223	\$187,148	0	0
	Average Salary (dollars), GS Position	\$82,075	\$86,684	0	0
	Average Grade, GS Position	11.0	11.3	0	0

^a FY 2019 DHS building security payments were underreported in the FY 2021 Budget request. The amounts for FY 2019 are actuals. Beginning in FY 2021, DHS building security payments will be obligated from the Forest Service Operations account.

STATUS OF PROGRAMS

Land Acquisition

Current Activities

The Forest Service uses Federal land acquisition funding from the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) Act of 1965 to acquire land within or adjacent to the boundaries of national forests and 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. The LWCF appropriations also support land exchanges by funding cash equalization payments and needed staff. In FY 2020, the Forest Service received \$78,898,000 for Land Acquisition funding under LWCF.

The LWCF Act was amended on August 4, 2020, by the Great American Outdoors Act (GAOA) (P.L. 116-152) which provides \$900 million in mandatory funding annually for all Federal land acquisition and State assistance programs across the Forest Service and Department of the Interior. In FY 2021, the first year this mandatory funding became available, the Forest Service received \$123,885,000 for 35 Land Acquisition projects. The Forest Service formulated the FY 2022 project lists in accordance with the GAOA and Administration guidance. In FY 2022 and in the future, LWCF accomplishments will be reported under the Permanent Appropriations section of the Budget Justification.

Specifically Addressed Areas

Acquisitions completed in FY 2020 supported new and improved recreational access for a wide array of outdoor activities across all regions. In FY 2020, the program completed 84 land adjustment cases totaling 55,658 acres acquired and disposed of 4,826 acres. FY 2020 acquisitions totaled 37,334 acres procured to provide access for recreation.

In FY 2020, the Forest Service purchased the 84-acre Rio Verde Ranch property along the Upper Verde River in Arizona, which adjoins 0.7 miles of the Verde River near the headwaters. The Verde River is one of the last free-flowing rivers in Arizona and provides drinking water to the Phoenix metropolitan area's four million residents. Most of the upper reach of the river – a 40 mile stretch eligible for Wild and Scenic River status – are public lands managed by the Prescott National Forest; however, there are few public access points due to mostly rugged and steep cliff faces. This property will allow for additional access to the Verde River for recreation opportunities.

In FY 2020, the Government Accountability Office (GAO) completed a secondary audit of the agency's LWCF-funded Land Acquisition work focusing on the 100th Meridian provision requiring not more than 15 percent of the acreage acquired using LWCF funds and added to National Forest System lands be west of the 100th meridian. This provision was repealed by the GAOA, and the audit was closed without recommendations.

Acquisition of Lands for National Forests Special Acts

Current Activities

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

Specifically Addressed Areas

Acquisition under this program often provides large-scale benefits by keeping watershed and ecosystems intact, as well as providing additional land areas for public use.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress

Arkansas Rommel Tract Acquisition. In FY 2020, the Ozark-St. Francis National Forest used program funds to purchase the Rommel Tract, a 90-acre critical inholding²⁴ in northwest Arkansas. The land adjoins approximately 0.25 miles along the

²⁴ A critical inholding is a privately-owned parcel within National Forest System lands considered a priority for acquisition.

Mulberry River – a designated Wild and Scenic River system – and includes both wetlands and floodplains. This tract will provide additional public access to the Mulberry River for recreation activities.

Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges

Current Activities

This program provides for the acquisition of lands using funds collected from the exchange or sale of National Forest System lands between States, county or municipal governments, public school authorities, or other non-Federal parties. The Forest Service utilizes the authority granted in the Sisk Act (16 U.S.C. 484a), which allows certain parties to deposit cash in lieu of land to complete land exchanges. These funds are utilized by the Secretary to acquire non-Federal properties.

Specifically Addressed Areas

By connecting fragmented landscapes, the Forest Service can effectively promote the long-term health and sustainability of the Nation’s forests and grasslands through restoration and watershed protection activities, provide greater recreation access, and manage lands more effectively and efficiently. Fragmented landscapes, particularly along wildland-urban interfaces, increase wildfire risks, which can cause economic and ecological losses, and pose threats to people, property, and communities.

Revenues received from the sale or exchange of agency land or structures are deposited into the Sisk Act Fund.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress

Mammoth Lake Land Exchange. In FY 2020, per section 3005 of P.L. 113-291, the Forest Service received \$4 million in cash equalization for the Mammoth Lake land exchange in California. Per the legislation, these funds are automatically made available to the Secretary of Agriculture for further National Forest System land acquisition.

OTHER APPROPRIATIONS

LEAD-OFF TABULAR STATEMENT

Table FS-37. Lead-Off Tabular Statement (In dollars)

Item	Amount
2021 Enacted.....	\$3,863,000
Change in Appropriation.....	+4,000,000
Budget Estimate, 2022	<u>7,863,000</u>

APPROPRIATIONS LANGUAGE

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

RANGE BETTERMENT FUND

For necessary expenses of range rehabilitation, protection, and improvement, 50 percent of all moneys received during the prior fiscal year, as fees for grazing domestic livestock on lands in National Forests in the 16 Western States, pursuant to section 401(b)(1) of Public Law 94–579, to remain available through September 30, [2024] 2025, of which not to exceed 6 percent shall be available for administrative expenses associated with on-the-ground range rehabilitation, protection, and improvements.

GIFTS, DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS FOR FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

For expenses authorized by 16 U.S.C. 1643(b), \$45,000, to remain available through September 30, [2024] 2025, to be derived from the fund established pursuant to the above Act.

MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL FOREST LANDS FOR SUBSISTENCE USES

For necessary expenses of the Forest Service to manage Federal lands in Alaska for subsistence uses under title VIII of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 3111 et seq.), \$1,099,000 to remain available through September 30, [2024] 2025.

COMMUNICATIONS SITE ADMINISTRATION (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Amounts collected in this fiscal year pursuant to section 8705(f)(2) of the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–334), shall be deposited in the special account established by section 8705(f)(1) of such Act, shall be available to cover the costs described in subsection (c)(3) of such section of such Act, and shall remain available until expended: *Provided*, That such amounts shall be transferred to the "National Forest System" account.

PROJECT STATEMENT

Table FS-38. Project Statement (thousands of dollars, FTE)

Item	2019 Actual		2020 Actual		2021 Enacted		2022 Budget Request		Change from 2021 Enacted	
	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE
Direct Appropriations:										
Range Betterment Fund ^a	\$2,857	6	\$2,656	5	\$1,719	0	\$1,719	0	0	0
Gifts, Donations, and Bequest for Forest and Rangeland Research.....	0	0	0	0	45	0	45	0	0	0
Management of National Forest Lands for Subsistence Uses ^a	2,500	12	2,500	12	1,099	0	1,099	0	0	0
Communication Site Administration.....	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	5,000	0	+\$4,000	0
Total Appropriations	5,357	18	5,156	17	3,863	0	7,863	0	+4,000	0
Transfers Out:										
National Forest System	0	0	0	0	-1,000	0	-5,000	0	-4,000	0
Subtotal, Transfers Out.....	0	0	0	0	-1,000	0	-5,000	0	-4,000	0
Carryover from Prior Years:										
Range Betterment Fund	2,339	0	2,383	0	2,252	0	1,365	0	-887	0
Gifts, Donations, and Bequest for Forest and Rangeland Research.....	119	0	116	0	116	0	69	0	-47	0
Management of National Forest Lands for Subsistence Uses.....	47	0	88	0	157	0	57	0	-100	0
Subtotal, Carryover.....	2,505	0	2,587	0	2,525	0	1,491	0	-1,034	0
Recoveries, Other.....	95	0	60	0	141	0	76	0	-65	0
Total Available.	7,957	18	7,803	17	5,529	0	4,430	0	-1,099	0
Balances, Available End of Year	-2,587	0	-2,525	0	-1,491	0	-1,195	0	+296	0
Total Obligations.....	\$5,370	18	\$5,278	17	\$4,038	0	\$3,235	0	-\$803	0

^a FTEs for FY 2021 and FY 2022 are funded through National Forest System Salaries and Expenses.

JUSTIFICATIONS OF INCREASES AND DECREASES

Communication Sites: An increase of \$4,000,000 from the FY 2021 Enacted level, which includes the following:

- a) A \$4,000,000 funding increase to improve the management of the communication sites program. The Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (2018 Farm Bill) (P.L. 115-334) requires the Forest Service to charge an annual programmatic administrative fee for communications use authorizations. The 2018 Farm Bill also authorizes the Forest Service to retain and spend the revenues to cover the costs of administering its communications site program. The funding will support enhanced deployment of wireless and fiber optic cable communications services, including broadband services to unserved and underserved rural communities. The expanded capabilities will benefit urban and rural communities, enable greater coordination in emergency response situations, and increase overall safety for visitors, agency staff, and first responders.

CLASSIFICATION BY OBJECTS

Table FS-39. Classification by Objects (thousands of dollars)

Item No.	Item	2019 Actual	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Budget
Personnel Compensation:					
	Personnel compensation, field.....	\$1,249	\$1,277	0	0
11.0	Total personnel compensation	1,249	1,277	0	0
12.0	Personnel benefits	487	506	0	0
	Total, personnel compensation and benefits	1,736	1,783	0	0
Other Objects:					
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	116	63	\$73	\$58
22.0	Transportation of things	13	7	8	7
23.3	Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	13	9	10	8
24.0	Printing and reproduction.....	0	2	2	2
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources.....	1,250	593	686	549
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources	165	496	573	459
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	3	4	5	4
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment.....	28	7	8	6
26.0	Supplies and materials	1,802	2,000	2,312	1,852
31.0	Equipment.....	65	54	62	50
32.0	Land and structures	0	7	8	7
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	179	252	291	233
	Total, other objects	3,634	3,495	4,038	3,235
99.9	Total, new obligations	5,370	5,278	4,038	3,235
Position Data:					
	Average Salary (dollars), GS Position	\$68,500	\$72,081	0	0
	Average Grade, GS Position	8.7	9.0	0	0

STATUS OF PROGRAMS

Other Appropriations include four programs: Range Betterment Fund; Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Forest and Rangeland Research; Management of National Forest Lands for Subsistence Uses; and Communications Site Administration.

Range Betterment Fund

Current Activities

This program receives one-half of grazing receipts collected on national forest lands within the 16 contiguous western States for range rehabilitation, protection, and improvements on national forest lands where receipts were collected. Program funds are utilized for projects within allotments, including but not limited to seeding and reseeding, fence construction, water development, weed and other plant removal and control, and wildlife habitat enhancement.

Specifically Addressed Areas

The program continues to manage vegetation within rangelands to foster healthy, resilient ecosystems by removing invasive plants, reducing fire risk, supporting fence maintenance, and protecting riparian and other sensitive areas.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress

Rangeland Vegetation Improvement. In FY 2020, the Range Betterment Fund conducted over 94,000 acres of rangeland vegetation improvement work and treated over 1,200 acres of noxious weeds. This represents a reduction from the two previous years and is likely due to impacts from COVID-19 (reduced staff capacity due to travel and occupancy restrictions at Forest Service facilities) and range staff supporting national fire suppression priority activities during the 2020 fire season.

Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Forest and Rangeland Research

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

Management of National Forest Lands for Subsistence Use

Current Activities

Title VIII of the 1980 Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) (16 U.S.C. 3101) authorizes rural Alaskan residents a subsistence priority to harvest fish and wildlife on Federal lands over sport and commercial uses. This program provides vital employment in remote rural areas, monitors fish and wildlife populations and adjusts regulations to keep harvests sustainable, enforces regulations, and educates subsistence users.

Specifically Addressed Areas

The Forest Service continues to manage sustainable fish and wildlife populations on national forest lands in Alaska for the purposes of providing a reliable food supply to rural Alaskan communities. The Forest Service employs residents to further program goals, providing employment where opportunities are limited.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress

Fisheries Regulatory Management Analysis. In FY 2020, Forest Service staff completed an analysis of fisheries regulatory management to determine stock conditions and appropriate harvest levels and to determine suitable management actions to provide for subsistence uses on the national forests in Alaska. Through delegation of authority from the Federal Subsistence Board, Forest Service seasonal employees implemented special actions to address food security issues related to COVID-19. The Forest Service also conducted a series of nearly 30 subsistence public hearings pertaining to the Alaska Roadless Rule, with the final Environmental Impact Statement published on September 24, 2020.

Fisheries Resource Monitoring Program. In FY 2020, the Tongass National Forest partnered with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game and five Tribal groups to administer six salmon stock assessment projects through the Fisheries Resource Monitoring Program (FRMP). This project provided 36 local jobs with Tribal organizations in rural communities. Also, in FY 2020, the Chugach National Forest partnered with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Native Village of Eyak

using FRMP funds to implement a fish wheel²⁵ project. The Forest Service contributed approximately \$830,000 to FRMP projects in FY 2020.

Total surveys conducted in FY 2020 on the Chugach National Forest included 15 deer surveys and one moose calf survey. Total surveys conducted in FY 2020 on the Tongass National Forest included nine deer surveys, one moose survey, one mountain goat survey, and two wolf surveys. Most monitoring efforts were implemented through contracts and agreements.

Communications Site Administration

Current Activities

The 2018 Farm Bill, as amended, required the Forest Service to issue regulations that streamline the process for evaluation applications for communications facilities on National Forest System lands and charge a programmatic administrative fee for communications use authorizations to cover the cost of the Forest Service’s communication sites program. This program supports the USDA Rural Development’s effort to increase broadband access to rural communities, the American Broadband Initiative to increase private-sector investment in broadband networks on Federal lands, and the deployment of the nationwide wireless broadband network dedicated to public safety (FirstNet). Rural and urban communities depend on National Forest System lands for critical communication services, including emergency services, internet service, cellular communications, television, and radio.

Specifically Addressed Areas

The Forest Service continues to prioritize applications to locate or modify communications facilities on National Forest System lands to expand broadband deployment and other critical communications services and improve customer service. The agency has implemented the provisions of the 2018 Farm Bill that will provide for proponents and applicants to have a more predictable timeline for agency response to their proposals and applications.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress

Map Viewer Launch. In FY 2020, the Forest Service launched a map viewer that depicts communications sites located on National Forest System lands. The map viewer will assist both government and private entities with citing communications uses by providing information about the communications site and contact information for the local Forest Service office.

Rule Implementation. In April 2020, USDA issued a final rule pursuant to the Farm Bill, streamlining the agency’s procedures for evaluating applications to locate or modify communications facilities on National Forest System lands. The Forest Service also issued directives that further implemented those procedures. Compliant with the MOBILE NOW Act (Title VI of Division P of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (P.L. 115-141)), the Forest Service amended its communications uses directives to standardize 30-year authorization terms and 270-day maximum application response times. In October 2020, the Forest Service amended its directives to work in conjunction with the amended regulations.

²⁵ A fish wheel is a device placed in waterbodies designed for catching fish, particularly salmon.

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT
(Including Transfers of Funds)

LEAD-OFF TABULAR STATEMENT

The table below provides a summary of change from the 2021 Enacted amount to this Budget request.

Table FS-40. Lead-Off Tabular Statement (In dollars)

Item	Amount
2021 Enacted.....	\$1,927,241,000
Change in Appropriation.....	+170,381,000
Budget Estimate, 2022	<u>2,097,622,000</u>

APPROPRIATIONS LANGUAGE

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

For necessary expenses for forest fire presuppression activities on National Forest System lands, for emergency wildland fire suppression on or adjacent to such lands or other lands under fire protection agreement, and for emergency rehabilitation of burned-over National Forest System lands and water, [\$1,927,241,000] \$2,097,622,000, to remain available until expended: *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 funds provided shall be available for support to Federal emergency response: *Provided further*, That the costs of implementing any cooperative agreement between the Federal Government and any non-Federal entity may be shared, as mutually agreed on by the affected parties: *Provided further*, That of the funds provided under this heading, \$1,011,000,000 shall be available for wildfire suppression operations, and is provided as the average costs of wildfire suppression operations to the meet the terms of [section 251(b)(2)(F)(ii)(I) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended] a concurrent resolution on the budget: *Provided further, That of the funds provided, not less than \$100,000,000 shall be for activities related to climate change, including wildfire risk management.*

Change Description

The first change adds clarifying language.

The second change adds climate funding language.

2022 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOREST SERVICE

PROJECT STATEMENT

Table FS-41. Project Statement (thousands of dollars, FTEs)

Item	2019 Actual		2020 Actual		2021 Enacted		2022 Budget Request		Change from 2021 Enacted	
	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE
Direct Appropriations:										
Salaries and Expenses	0	0	0	0	\$764,241	9,777	\$894,622	10,572	+\$130,381	+795
Preparedness	\$1,339,620	9,965	\$1,339,620	9,244	152,000	0	192,000	0	+40,000	0
Suppression	1,665,366	522	1,011,000	972	1,011,000	972	1,011,000	972	0	0
Hazardous Fuels.....	0	28	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, Direct Appropriations	3,004,986	10,515	2,350,620	10,219	1,927,241	10,749	2,097,622	11,544	+170,381	+795
Supplemental Appropriations:										
Disaster Relief (P.L. 116-20)	720,271	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coronavirus Emergency Appropriations (P.L. 116-136).....	0	0	7,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, Supplemental Appropriations	720,271	0	7,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Appropriations	3,725,257	10,515	2,357,620	10,219	1,927,241	10,749	2,097,622	11,544	+170,381	+795
Transfers In:										
Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund	0	0	0	0	1,770,000	0	850,000	0	-920,000	0
Subtotal, Transfers In.....	0	0	0	0	1,770,000	0	850,000	0	-920,000	0
Transfers Out:										
Department of the Interior.....	-45,988	0	-48,835	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fire Transfer	-425,771	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, Transfers Out.....	-471,759	0	-48,835	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carryover from Prior Years:										
Salaries and Expenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,642	0	+7,642	0
Preparedness	68,483	0	134,809	0	141,968	0	79,782	0	-62,186	0
Suppression	26,940	0	706,391	0	84,019	0	74,949	0	-9,070	0
Hazardous Fuels.....	6,737	0	7,522	0	5,613	0	4,592	0	-1,021	0
National Fire Capacity	288	0	476	0	1,472	0	517	0	-955	0
Rural Fire Capacity	28	0	33	0	800	0	199	0	-601	0
Wildland Fire Management – Other.....	-7,625	0	3,010	0	5,556	0	500	0	-5,056	0
WFM Disaster Supplemental	0	0	0	0	2,001	0	462	0	-1,539	0

2022 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOREST SERVICE

Item	2019 Actual		2020 Actual		2021 Enacted		2022 Budget Request		Change from 2021 Enacted	
	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE
Subtotal, Carryover.....	94,851	0	852,241	0	241,429	0	168,643	0	-72,786	0
Recoveries, Other.....	240,588	0	238,326	0	211,261	0	205,800	0	-5,461	0
Total Available	3,588,937	10,515	3,399,352	10,219	4,149,931	10,749	3,322,065	11,544	-827,866	+795
Balances, Available End of Year	-852,241	0	-241,429	0	-168,643	0	-135,001	0	+33,642	0
Total Obligations.....	\$2,736,696	10,515	\$3,157,923	10,219	\$3,981,288	10,749	\$3,187,064	11,544	-\$794,224	+795

JUSTIFICATIONS OF INCREASES AND DECREASES**Salary and Expenses: An increase of \$130,381,000 and 795 full-time equivalents (FTE) from the FY 2021 Enacted level, which includes the following:**

- a) An increase of \$21,381,000, which includes \$15,192,000 for pay inflation and \$6,189,000 for FERS. This increase will support a 2.7 percent Cost of Living pay increase for civilian employees, and a 1.1 percent increase to cover the expenses for the mandated increase of USDA's contribution to FERS. Without this increase, the agency will have diminished capacity to support wildfire prevention, mitigation, education, and response operations.
- b) An increase of \$100,000,000 to support staff levels for the implementation of additional large-scale hazardous fuels reduction projects. This resource level will support the Administration's priority to improve the resilience of forest and rangeland ecosystems to water stress from multiyear drought conditions and to protect watersheds, wildlife habitat, and the wildland-urban interface from the negative impacts of uncharacteristically severe wildfire. Additionally, this critical increase is needed to convert additional fire professionals from a seasonal to a year-round workforce, allowing the agency to accomplish additional landscape treatments, vegetation and habitat management, and other restoration work within the National Forest System. The increase in funding will also support wildland fire decision support analytics during wildland fire response.
- c) An increase of \$9,000,000 for base Salary and Expenses. The Forest Service Wildland Fire Management program staff support initial and extended fire attack operations. This increase for base Salary and Expenses will allow the Forest Service to maintain 10,000 firefighters needed to protect people, property, and resources. The agency strives to maintain an organization that ensures timely, risk-informed, and effective response to wildland fires on Federal, State, and private lands, while encouraging an integrated, well-balanced fire management program. The Forest Service will also maintain a strong role in working with other Federal, State, Tribal, and local government partners to protect life and property against wildfire.

Preparedness: An increase of \$40,000,000 from the FY 2021 Enacted level, which includes the following:

- a) An increase of \$12,500,000 is requested for Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS) implementation and utilization for fire monitoring and improved fire analytics. The UAS program will collect real-time video, and mapping tools to detect and assess fire potential across the landscape. UAS will allow tasks currently performed by field staff to be performed more rapidly, with greater accuracy and resolution, at a reduced cost, and with lower exposure to hazardous conditions.
- b) Increased funding of \$20,000,000 for the Risk Management Assistance framework will enhance line officer capacity to make risk-informed wildfire response decisions. Through the Risk Management Assistance framework, the agency provides training and planning and will make progress on new technologies and analytical products being developed. The Risk Management Assistance framework provides for a holistic and integrated approach to incident response and decision-making, beginning in the planning cycle. The additional funding will be used to integrate existing and emerging decision support tools with risk management expertise to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of prioritizing and planning efforts that integrate fuels treatments and wildfire response. The agency will seek to institutionalize the Risk Management Assistance framework and will offer subject matter expertise to work on pre-fire discussions with Forest Service units, partners, and communities. These efforts will help inform not only response efforts but also help prioritize and create resilient landscapes in fuels management.
- c) Increased funding of \$7,500,000 will be used to continue implementation of the Wildfire Technology Modernization section of the Dingell Conservation and Management Act (2019). Implementation includes the ability to monitor, analyze, and evaluate how tactical decisions and resource utilization influences incident outcomes. This information will create a feedback loop, allowing the agency to learn where, when, and how resources are most effective. The combination of Risk Management Assistance framework and technology modernization for fire resources will help ensure resources are used more efficiently through early risk-based decision-making with State and local partners and through transparent deployment of assets.

The agency response to wildfire has shifted from seasonal to year-round fire activity with the incidence of larger and more complex fires increasing each year. Decades of shifting human development patterns, land and wildland fire

management practices, and climate change have resulted in wildfires that move with a speed and intensity previously unseen. This has created an environment where wildfires overwhelm wildfire response capabilities, resulting in the loss of lives, homes, and natural resources. The increasing risk of catastrophic wildfire is outpacing and out-scaling our mitigation actions. Fire seasons have turned into fire years and increasingly destructive and costly fire years have brought our Federal, State, and local firefighting capacity close to the breaking point. Without a significant paradigm shift, our landscapes will be permanently altered and fire years like 2020 will be the norm in the future.

The Forest Service Wildland Fire Management program supports 10,000 firefighters, 900 fire engines, and a robust aviation program (up to 18 exclusive use airtankers and up to 108 exclusive use helicopters) to maintain an organization that ensures safe, timely, appropriate, and effective wildfire response. This critical increase for Preparedness will be used to continue the modernization of the wildland fire system to better address the increasingly complex and challenging fire environment. As detailed above, funding will be used to advance the UAS program, Risk Management Assistance framework, and support towards technology modernization, including the implementation of the Dingell Act.

CLASSIFICATION BY OBJECTS

Table FS-42. Classification by Objects (thousands of dollars)

Item No.	Item	2019 Actual	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Budget
Personnel Compensation:					
	Washington D.C.....	\$236	\$9,745	\$10,250	\$11,009
	Personnel compensation, field.....	808,239	956,139	1,005,728	1,080,112
11.0	Total personnel compensation	808,475	965,884	1,015,978	1,091,121
12.0	Personnel benefits	282,569	339,375	356,976	383,379
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	39,380	38,378	40,368	43,354
	Total, personnel compensation and benefits	1,130,424	1,343,637	1,413,322	1,517,854
Other Objects:					
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	88,978	70,051	99,151	64,450
22.0	Transportation of things	11,997	13,008	18,412	11,968
23.1	Rental payments to GSA.....	2,999	1,996	2,825	1,836
23.2	Rental payments to others	18,995	19,962	28,554	18,366
23.3	Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	66,983	63,878	90,615	58,770
24.0	Printing and reproduction.....	496	790	1,118	727
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	37	186	263	171
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources.....	592,853	1,041,513	1,472,172	958,230
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources	378,906	184,832	261,614	170,052
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	311	379	536	349
25.5	Research and development contracts	15	6,987	9,889	6,428
25.6	Medical care.....	261	273	386	251
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment.....	5,596	2,951	4,577	2,715
26.0	Supplies and materials	116,971	155,781	221,595	143,324
31.0	Equipment.....	22,994	19,021	26,923	17,500
32.0	Land and structures	38	301	426	277
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	296,926	231,860	328,178	213,320
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnities	916	517	732	476
	Total, other objects	1,606,272	1,814,286	2,567,966	1,669,210
99.9	Total, new obligations	2,736,696	3,157,923	3,981,288	3,187,064
	DHS Building Security Payments (included in 25.3) ^a	\$235	\$258	0	0
Position Data:					
	Average Salary (dollars), ES Position.....	\$181,402	\$185,230	\$187,082	\$192,133
	Average Salary (dollars), GS Position	\$54,185	\$55,545	\$56,101	\$57,615
	Average Grade, GS Position	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.8
Information Technology Investments:					
11.0	Internal labor.....	\$19	\$17	0	0
	External labor (contractors).....	68	74	0	0
25.2	Mission area major investment totals.....	31	33	0	0
	Mission area non-major investment totals.....	22	24	0	0
	Mission area standard investment totals.....	77	77	0	0
25.3	Mission area WCF transfers and Greenbook.....	21	21	0	0

^a FY 2019 DHS building security payments were underreported in the FY 2021 Budget request. The amounts for FY 2019 are actuals. Beginning in FY 2021, DHS building security payments will be obligated from the Forest Service Operations account.

STATUS OF PROGRAMS

The interagency fire community faced an extremely challenging fire year in FY 2020. Responding to wildfire incidents around the country in the midst of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic posed a unique challenge. The Forest Service implemented several operational changes to better protect wildland firefighters from COVID-19. Many of these efforts were successful and will be continued in order to improve future response operations. This includes modifying how caterers, showers, contract crews, and aviation resources are contracted and delivered; leveraging a virtual environment to provide support to fire camps from around the country; utilizing unmanned aerial systems for improved fire reconnaissance and additional burnout capability; and leveraging real-time fire analytics to inform when and where resources can be safely and effectively utilized.

In FY 2020, the Forest Service began implementation of the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act (2019). Implementation of the Act continues in FY 2021. The agency will use the best available technology to address hazard risk mapping, adoption of unmanned aerial systems, location tracking for wildland firefighters, risk management for firefighters and the public, and improved wildland fire decision support. The Dingell Act Resource Tracking (DART) will provide for real-time tracking of wildland fire resources while on an active incident, providing incident commanders with an accurate understanding of where resources are located at all times. The DART will allow for more effective utilization of resources on large fire incidents, improve our understanding of where different resources are most likely to be successful, and improve our ability to manage firefighter risk.

In FY 2020, the Forest Service also began reviewing and documenting a sample of large fires to examine multiple aspects, in compliance with the requirements outlined in Division O of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (P.L. 115–141). These efforts include reviewing and documenting the effectiveness of risk management strategies, beneficial ecological impacts of fire on the landscape, firefighter exposure, fuel treatment effectiveness, cost drivers, efforts to modernize the wildland fire program, operational effectiveness, and overall lessons learned. These assessments will allow the agency to better understand the wildland fire system and the factors that influence the outcomes of fire management decisions. The Forest Service will generate a report to Congress on the findings of these assessments at the end of any year in which all appropriated Suppression funds are exhausted.

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

Table FS-43. Wildland Fire Salary and Expenses, Preparedness and Suppression Costs (millions of dollars)

Preparedness	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Budget
Wildland Firefighter Salary and Expenses: ^a			
Firefighter Federal Fire Response ^b	\$102	\$113	\$119
Firefighter State Fire Response ^c	11	12	13
FEMA ^d	1	1	1
Travel and Training ^e	31	34	41
Non-Incident and Hazardous Fuel Operations ^{f, g, h}	546	604	721
Subtotal, Wildland Firefighter Salary and Expenses.....	691	764	895
Wildland Fire Preparedness Costs: ⁱ			
Firefighting Equipment, Operations, and Maintenance ^j	508	132	172
Aviation Contracts.....	141	20	20
Subtotal, Wildland Fire Preparedness Costs.....	649	152	192
Total, Wildland Fire Salary and Expenses and Preparedness Costs..	\$1,340	\$916	\$1,087

a Firefighters and support staff salary and personnel costs include pay costs and Federal Employees Retirement System contributions.
b Firefighters and support staff salary and personnel costs incurred from work on fires occurring on National Forest System lands or other Federal lands.
c Firefighters and support staff salary and personnel costs incurred from work on fires occurring on State lands.
d FEMA category under Preparedness includes employee and personnel costs for the first 8 hours (Base-8 hours) incurred when responding to FEMA-declared emergencies.
e Travel and training costs to support Forest Service firefighters and support staff for Preparedness program activities.

2022 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOREST SERVICE

f All other firefighter and support staff salary and personnel costs incurred from Preparedness program activities not directly supporting an incident. This includes all Wildland Fire leadership and associated management staff, communications staff, aviation staff, budget staff, fire planners, off-season firefighter work, and all the planning and readiness reviews to prepare for the next incident.

g All other firefighter and support staff salary and personnel costs incurred from the hazardous fuels program.

h The 2020 actuals do not include the hazardous fuels program salary and personnel costs. The hazardous fuels salary and personnel costs were included within the Hazardous Fuels appropriation. The hazardous fuels salary and personnel costs are included in the 2021 and 2022 Wildland Fire salary and expense appropriation.

i The Preparedness program covers fixed costs and 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 National Forest System lands and other Federal, State, and private lands.

j The 2020 actuals include the agency’s cost pool distribution and IT investments, \$376 million. The 2021 and 2022 Wildland Fire Preparedness costs do not include the agency’s cost pools distribution or IT investments, which are now part of the Forest Service Operations appropriations.

Suppression	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Budget
Federal Fire Response ^a	\$528	\$303	\$303
State Fire Response ^b	90	52	52
Aviation Contracts.....	438	251	251
Fire Support Contracts and Operations ^c	531	305	305
FEMA ^d	1	2	2
Burned Area Emergency Repair (BAER) ^e	5	3	3
Administrative Support ^f	170	95	95
Total Suppression ^g.....	\$1,763	\$1,011 ^g	\$1,011 ^h

a Forest Service fire management assets used to support Suppression program activities on National Forest System and other Federal lands.

b Forest Service fire management assets used to support Suppression program activities on State lands.

c Execution of contracts and other procurements for activities associated with the national suppression response.

d FEMA reimbursement under Suppression includes firefighter and support staff overtime costs, hazard pay, travel, and other administrative costs during FEMA-declared emergencies.

e Forest Service Burned Area Emergency Repair response across all lands.

f All other costs to support Forest Service firefighters and staff during Suppression program activities.

The Wildfire Suppression Funding and Forest Management Activities Act of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (P.L. 115–141) established funding levels for Suppression of \$1.011 billion. Total Suppression funding requested in FY 2022 (\$1.011 billion) includes pay costs, awards, and Federal Employees Retirement System contributions.

g The Wildfire Suppression Funding and Forest Management Activities Act of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (P.L. 115–141) established funding levels for Suppression of \$1.011 billion. Total Suppression funding requested in FY 2022 (\$1.011 billion) includes pay costs, awards, and Federal Employees Retirement System contributions.

h The Forest Service Suppression 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 National Forest System lands and other Federal, State, and private lands, as necessary.

Table FS-44. Resource Summary FY 2020 to FY 2022 (aviation fleet and personnel)

Resource	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Budget
Engines ^a	900	900	900
Heavy Equipment – Dozers, Tractor Plow Units, Tenders.....	210	210	210
Helicopters:			
Type 1 ^b	28	28	28
Type 2 ^c	34	34	34
Type 3 ^d	46	46	46
Airtankers:			
Next Generation Airtankers ^e	13	18	18
Scoopers.....	0	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

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

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

c Medium-sized helicopters.

d Includes only helicopters whose primary purpose is wildland fire response. Type 3 are the lightest class of helicopters. Numbers reflect maximum number of aircraft allowed under the exclusive use contracts.

Preparedness

Current Activities

Annually, there are more than 5,000 fires on National Forest System lands, and in FY 2020, Forest Service firefighters had an initial attack success rate²⁶ of 97 percent.

Specifically Addressed Areas

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

Selected Examples of Recent Progress

Continuous Improvement Assessment. In FY 2020, the Forest Service conducted Wildland Fire System Continuous Improvement Assessments. The assessments included three fires with varying geographical locations, complexity, level of risk, and fire suppression objectives. The agency is taking numerous actions based on the findings of the assessments. Before fires even begin, fire managers are establishing strong partner relationships with communities and key stakeholders to improve decision-making and outcomes. The agency's wildland fire system continues to gain effectiveness with protocols for the use of resources including the consideration of risk exposure to firefighters. The agency will continue to improve the capability to make risk-informed decisions, including the use of fire analytics. Utilization of fire analytics has already improved fire response strategy and we intend to further institutionalize this effort for continued improvement.

Increased Firefighting Capacity. Over the last several fiscal years, the Forest Service has been implementing a standard module configuration of ground-based firefighting resources. In FY 2020, the Forest Service increased its capacity of permanent wildland firefighters within the Preparedness program by converting 500 seasonal firefighters to permanent positions. This allows the agency to standardize configurations for the number of people, pay grade, and skill level for each type of fire suppression asset. This 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.

Suppression

Current Activities

The Suppression program is the primary funding source for wildland fire extended attack and large fire support operations. The Suppression program maintains the agency's strong role of working with other Federal, State, Tribal, and local government partners to protect life and property against wildfire and other natural disasters. This program also protects forests and watersheds from the impacts of catastrophic fire, helping maintain clean water, wildlife and fish habitat, recreational opportunities, and forest products.

Specifically Addressed Areas

The FY 2020 fire season saw over 12 million acres burned in wildland fires, with over 6.5 million of those acres occurring on National Forest System lands. The agency continues to evolve in how it applies analytical systems to the decisional framework to answer questions about how fire suppression resources are currently allocated, which suppression resources are effective, and whether current practices employed by incident managers are efficient.

The Wildfire Suppression Funding and Forest Management Activities Act included in Division O of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (P.L. 115–141) amended the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act to authorize the appropriation of additional budget authority that is not subject to discretionary spending caps (a wildfire cap adjustment).

²⁶ Initial attack success rate is the percent of fires that were suppressed before reaching 300 acres in size.

This additional authority is intended to eliminate the need for “fire transfers,” or the borrowing of funds from non-fire programs to cover the full cost of fire suppression operations. The budgetary stability provided by the additional budget authority is being leveraged by the agency to more strategically approach programmatic and fiscal management of the fire program. This additional budget authority became available to the Forest Service and the Department of the Interior for the first time in FY 2020.

In addition, the Forest Service continues to standardize local agreements for cooperative response to wildland fires. In FY 2020, the agency updated local agreements to better align with standard business practices. The agency continues to standardize State-level agreements for cooperative response to wildland fires, developing and fielding new fire analytic tools and resources to inform tactical decision-making on fire incidents and adopting modern spatial and data analytics technologies to provide real time information to incident commanders on complex incidents. The Forest Service is also seeking to establish appropriate cost-share agreements and pursue 100 percent cost recovery from Federal, State, and local entities to equitably balance these costs.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress

Risk Management Assistance. In FY 2020, the Forest Service’s Risk Management Assistance program continued to provide real time decision support to the largest and most challenging fires. The program provides analytical products and support to line officers on how to include analytics within their decision-making process on critical fire incidents such as the Cameron Peak Fire in Colorado, the August Complex in northern California, and the Bighorn Fire in Arizona. Risk Management Assessment programs and products are continuing to change the way the agency makes decisions to reduce wildfire risk to communities and the workforce.

Burned Area Emergency Response. There are many emergencies that continue to affect the landscape and critical values after wildfires, including flooding, debris flows, increased erosion, and threat of non-native species invasion. The Forest Service Burned Area Emergency Response (BAER) program, funded under Suppression, provides the opportunity for assessment and mitigation of these post-fire risks on National Forest System lands for life, safety, property, and critical natural and cultural resources. BAER treatments are completed within the first year following the fire and may include installation of warning signs and gates, road and trail drainage improvements, control of non-native plants, and hazardous materials containment. In FY 2020, over 800,000 acres received a burned area emergency assessment with \$4.5 million authorized for treatments to protect life and safety, property, and critical natural and cultural resources on National Forest System lands. There were 83 separate fires assessed; funding was requested for 46 of those fires, and 37 did not need post-fire emergency action. Treatments included almost 3,000 acres of seeding, 5,000 acres of invasive plant detection and response, 200 miles of road drainage improvements, 50 miles of trail work, 25 hazardous sites mitigated, and numerous hazard warning signs installed.

Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

LEAD-OFF TABULAR STATEMENT

The table below provides a summary of change from the 2021 Enacted amount to this Budget request.

Table FS-45. Lead-Off Tabular Statement (In dollars)

Item	Amount
2021 Enacted.....	\$2,040,000,000
Change in Appropriation.....	+80,000,000
Budget Estimate, 2022	2,120,000,000

APPROPRIATIONS LANGUAGE

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

In addition to the amounts provided under the heading "Department of Agriculture—Forest Service—Wildland Fire Management" for wildfire suppression operations, [~~\$2,040,000,000~~] \$2,120,000,000, to remain available until transferred, is additional new budget authority [as specified] in excess of the average costs for wildfire suppression operations for purposes of [section 251(b)(2)(F) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985] a concurrent resolution on the budget: *Provided*, That such amounts may be transferred to and merged with amounts made available under the headings "Department of the Interior—Department-Wide Programs—Wildland Fire Management" and "Department of Agriculture—Forest Service—Wildland Fire Management" for wildfire suppression operations in the fiscal year in which such amounts are transferred: *Provided further*, That amounts may be transferred to the "Wildland Fire Management" accounts in the Department of the Interior or the Department of Agriculture only upon the notification of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations that all wildfire suppression operations funds appropriated under that heading in this and prior appropriations Acts to the agency to which the funds will be transferred will be obligated within 30 days: *Provided further*, That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority provided by law[: *Provided further*, That, in determining whether all wildfire suppression operations funds appropriated under the heading "Wildland Fire Management" in this and prior appropriations Acts to either the Department of Agriculture or the Department of the Interior will be obligated within 30 days pursuant to the previous proviso, any funds transferred or permitted to be transferred pursuant to any other transfer authority provided by law shall be excluded].

Change Description

Removes provision requiring all wildfire suppression operations funds appropriated under the heading "Wildland Fire Management" in this and prior appropriations Acts to either the Department of Agriculture or the Department of the Interior will be obligated within 30 days.

2022 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOREST SERVICE

PROJECT STATEMENT

Table FS-46. Project Statement (thousands of dollars, FTEs)

Item	2019 Actual		2020 Actual		2021 Enacted		2022 Budget Request		Change from 2021 Enacted	
	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE
Direct Appropriations:										
Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund	0	0	\$1,950,000	0	\$2,040,000	0	\$2,120,000	0	+\$80,000	0
Total Appropriations	0	0	1,950,000	0	2,040,000	0	2,120,000	0	+80,000	0
Transfers Out:										
Wildland Fire Management.....	0	0	0	0	-1,770,000	0	-850,000	0	+920,000	0
Subtotal, Transfers Out	0	0	0	0	-1,770,000	0	-850,000	0	+920,000	0
Carryover from Prior Years:										
Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund	0	0	0	0	1,950,000	0	2,220,000	0	+270,000	0
Subtotal, Carryover	0	0	0	0	1,950,000	0	2,220,000	0	+270,000	0
Total Available	0	0	1,950,000	0	2,220,000	0	3,490,000	0	+1,270,000	0
Balances, Available End of Year	0	0	-1,950,000	0	-2,220,000	0	-3,490,000	0	-1,270,000	0
Total Obligations.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

JUSTIFICATION OF INCREASES AND DECREASES

- a) An increase of \$80,000,000. The Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund was established by the fire funding fix enacted in Division O of Public Law 115-141, the Stephen Sepp Wildfire Suppression Funding and Forest Management Activities Act. This fire funding fix also amended Section 102 of the Stephen Sepp of the Wildfire Suppression Funding and Forest Management Activities Act (division O of Public Law 115–141) to provide additional new budget authority for fiscal years 2020 through 2027. The overall amount increases by \$100 million each year. The base level is defined as the average costs over ten years for wildfire suppression operations that was requested in the President's FY 2015 Budget. The FY 2022 amount has been determined to be \$1.011 billion for the Forest Service and was appropriated beginning in FY 2020, along with a \$1.95 billion adjustment.

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS

LEAD-OFF TABULAR STATEMENT

Table FS-47. Lead-Off Tabular Statement (In dollars)

Item	Amount
2021 Enacted.....	\$779,115,000
Change in Appropriation.....	-196,679,000
2022 Budget request, Current Law	<u>582,436,000</u>

2022 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOREST SERVICE

PROJECT STATEMENT

Table FS-48. Project Statement (thousands of dollars, FTEs)

Item	2019 Actual		2020 Actual		2021 Enacted		2022 Budget Request		Change from 2021 Enacted	
	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE
Mandatory Appropriations:										
Forest Legacy Program (Great American Outdoors Act).....	0	0	0	0	\$94,255	21	\$94,255	29	0	+8
Land Acquisition (Great American Outdoors Act).....	0	0	0	0	123,885	41	123,885	53	0	+12
National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund (Great American Outdoors Act).....	0	0	0	0	0	80	0	80	0	0
Brush Disposal	\$9,432	62	\$8,104	67	8,500	39	8,678	67	+\$178	+28
Timber Salvage Sales	45,816	316	33,727	365	45,000	242	45,945	365	+945	+123
Timber Sales Pipeline Restoration	3,044	36	2,754	24	5,821	17	5,943	24	+122	+7
Forest Botanical Products.....	1,507	18	558	20	1,179	17	1,204	20	+25	+3
Stewardship Contracting	26,263	0	32,336	0	30,000	0	30,630	0	+630	0
Recreation Fees, Forest Service	97,009	681	92,765	621	100,000	529	102,100	621	+2,100	+92
Timber Purchaser Election Road Construction	2,000	0	2,000	0	2,000	0	2,000	0	0	0
Operation & Maintenance of Forest Service Quarters.....	10,073	18	9,841	27	10,000	24	10,210	27	+210	+3
Roads and Trails for States.....	0	0	15,887	0	16,000	0	16,000	0	0	0
Land Between the Lakes Management.....	5,193	11	4,836	10	5,000	10	5,105	10	+105	0
Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie Rental Fees	696	0	576	0	669	0	1,021	0	+352	0
Quinault Special Management Area.....	0	0	1	0	4	0	2	0	-2	0
Restoration of Forest Lands and Improvements	5,982	49	1,103	33	10,000	29	10,210	33	+210	+4
Commercial Filming & Still Photography Land Use Fee Retention	626	4	455	3	1,331	4	1,086	3	-245	-1
Organizational Camps Program	542	5	436	5	1,274	3	1,041	5	-233	+2
Cost Recovery (Land Uses).....	4,954	7	4,241	37	12,395	30	10,125	37	-2,270	+7
Licensee Program Smokey Bear.....	449	1	1,189	0	1,156	0	1,181	0	+25	0
Licensee Program Woodsy Owl.....	12	0	25	0	24	0	24	0	0	0
Forest Service Go Green Program (Conservation).....	159	0	72	0	70	0	71	0	+1	0
Conveyance of Administrative Sites	2,716	0	4,392	2	8,000	2	8,168	2	+168	0
Site-Specific Lands Act.....	26	0	3,985	0	2,500	0	2,552	0	+52	0
Payments to States Funds	293,464	20	284,288	23	300,052	23	101,000	23	-199,679	0

2022 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOREST SERVICE

Item	2019 Actual		2020 Actual		2021 Enacted		2022 Budget Request		Change from 2021 Enacted	
	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE
Total Appropriations.....	509,963	1,228	503,573	1,237	779,115	1,111	582,436	1,399	-196,679	+268
Transfers In:										
Department of the Interior (Great American Outdoors Act)...	312	0	733	0	285,000	0	285,000	0	0	0
Fire Transfer Repayment.....	351,272	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, Transfers In.....	351,584	0	733	0	285,000	0	285,000	0	0	0
Carryover from Prior Years:										
Forest Legacy Program (Great American Outdoors Act).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,138	0	+14,138	0
Land Acquisition (Great American Outdoors Act).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	58,226	0	+58,226	0
National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund (Great American Outdoors Act).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,550	0	+8,550	0
Brush Disposal.....	9,231	0	27,580	0	25,344	0	24,668	0	-676	0
Hardwood Technology Transfer and Applied Research.....	335	0	142	0	81	0	79	0	-2	0
Timber Salvage Sales.....	26,106	0	77,740	0	66,113	0	64,350	0	-1,763	0
Timber Sales Pipeline Restoration.....	7,372	0	6,342	0	5,216	0	5,077	0	-139	0
Forest Botanical Products.....	1,914	0	3,418	0	2,104	0	2,048	0	-56	0
Stewardship Contracting.....	21,121	0	35,701	0	46,110	0	46,880	0	+770	0
Recreation Fees, Forest Service.....	81,347	0	111,274	0	111,667	0	108,689	0	-2,978	0
Timber Purchaser Election Road Construction.....	392	0	30,852	0	32,858	0	31,982	0	-876	0
Operation & Maintenance of Forest Service Quarters.....	4,188	0	26,180	0	27,436	0	26,705	0	-731	0
Roads and Trails for States.....	52	0	52	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Land Between the Lakes Management.....	1,954	0	4,975	0	4,983	0	4,850	0	-133	0
Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie Rental Fees.....	920	0	3,895	0	3,717	0	3,618	0	-99	0
Quinault Special Management Area.....	17	0	17	0	18	0	18	0	0	0
Restoration of Forest Lands and Improvements.....	20,319	0	220,640	0	204,677	0	199,218	0	-5,459	0
Commercial Filming & Still Photography Land Use Fee Retention.....	-1,238	0	-1,189	0	-2,217	0	0	0	+2,217	0
Organizational Camps Program.....	4,796	0	4,926	0	5,651	0	4,990	0	-661	0
Cost Recovery (Land Uses).....	20,348	0	20,045	0	18,275	0	16,140	0	-2,135	0
Licensee Program Smokey Bear.....	1,438	0	1,343	0	1,872	0	1,822	0	-50	0
Licensee Program Woodsy Owl.....	110	0	123	0	113	0	110	0	-3	0
Forest Service Go Green Program (Conservation).....	447	0	566	0	517	0	503	0	-14	0

2022 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOREST SERVICE

Item	2019 Actual		2020 Actual		2021 Enacted		2022 Budget Request		Change from 2021 Enacted	
	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE
Conveyance of Administrative Sites	17,386	0	17,980	0	20,223	0	19,684	0	-539	0
Site-Specific Lands Act.....	5,691	0	6,710	0	9,033	0	8,792	0	-241	0
Payments to States Funds.....	42,695	0	57,363	0	69,857	0	67,994	0	-1,863	0
Subtotal, Carryover	266,941	0	656,675	0	653,648	0	719,132	0	+65,484	0
Deferral for Roads and Trails for States	0	0	-15,887	0	-16,000	0	-16,000	0	0	0
Sequestration	-4,637	0	-3,318	0	-29,398	0	-56,600	0	-27,202	0
Recoveries, Other	35,275	0	13,488	0	14,037	0	14,061	0	+24	0
Total Available.....	1,159,126	1,228	1,155,264	1,237	1,686,402	1,111	1,528,029	1,399	-158,373	+268
Lapsing Balances.....	-4,396	0	-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Balances, Available End of Year.....	-656,675	0	-653,648	0	-719,132	0	-705,125	0	+14,007	0
Total Obligations	\$498,055	1,228	\$501,606	1,237	\$967,270	1,111	\$822,904	1,399	-144,366	+268

2022 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOREST SERVICE

CLASSIFICATION BY OBJECTS

Table FS-49. Classification by Objects (thousands of dollars)

Item No.	Item	2019 Actual	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Budget
Personnel Compensation:					
	Washington D.C.....	\$196	\$320	\$329	\$423
	Personnel compensation, field.....	66,303	68,123	70,142	89,984
11.0	Total personnel compensation.....	66,499	68,443	70,471	90,407
12.0	Personnel benefits	21,159	24,357	23,876	32,547
	Total, personnel compensation and benefits	87,658	92,800	94,347	122,954
Other Objects:					
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	2,838	1,988	2,614	1,084
22.0	Transportation of things	491	474	577	460
23.1	Rental payments to GSA.....	347	295	258	272
23.2	Rental payments to others	0	2,472	2,103	1,660
23.3	Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	2,015	2,013	2,059	1,024
24.0	Printing and reproduction.....	562	544	661	472
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	84	106	129	170
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources	68,513	80,494	112,336	102,628
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources	23,058	12,078	17,053	15,146
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	1,008	343	369	549
25.5	Research and development contracts.....	57	0	0	0
25.6	Medical care.....	6	10	16	15
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment.....	599	778	792	1,047
26.0	Supplies and materials.....	11,220	10,885	15,070	7,034
31.0	Equipment.....	2,358	1,870	2,706	797
32.0	Land and structures	0	2,290	336,461	334,627
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	297,230	291,822	380,449	232,615
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnities.....	11	344	270	350
	Total, other objects.....	410,397	408,806	873,923	699,950
99.9	Total, new obligations.....	498,055	501,606	968,270	822,904
	DHS Building Security Payments (included in 25.3) ^a	\$7	\$7	0	0
Position Data:					
	Average Salary (dollars), ES Position	\$184,223	\$187,148	\$189,019	\$194,123
	Average Salary (dollars), GS Position.....	\$50,787	\$52,338	\$52,861	\$54,289
	Average Grade, GS Position	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.5
Information Technology Investments:					
11.0	External labor (contractors).....	\$2	\$2	\$2	\$2
25.2	Mission area non-major investment totals.....	2	2	2	2

^a FY 2019 DHS building security payments were underreported in the FY 2021 Budget request. The amounts for FY 2019 are actuals. Beginning in FY 2021, DHS building security payments will be obligated from the Forest Service Operations account.

STATUS OF PROGRAMS

Great American Outdoors Act

The Great American Outdoors Act (GAOA) (P.L. 116-152), enacted on August 4, 2020, provides permanent funding of the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) and establishes the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund for five years to address the deferred maintenance needs of the Forest Service and the Department of Interior.

Following the GAOA requirements, in FY 2020, the agency identified an initial set of projects for FY 2021 funding. The agency focused project selection on agency priorities, including reducing the deferred maintenance backlog, conserving critical forest and wetland habitat, improving recreation access, and enhancing forest conditions, as well as local community needs. The prospective list of deferred maintenance projects was published for public comment before making final selections.

Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)

The Forest Service administers two LWCF-funded programs: The State and Private Forestry Forest Legacy Program which provides grants to States and the National Forest System Land Acquisition Program. Enactment of GAOA moved LWCF programs from discretionary to mandatory funding, securing permanent funding each year. Forest Service LWCF projects enhance recreational access to existing public lands, conserve working timberlands vital for local economies, and protect critical watersheds.

Accomplishments achieved in FY 2020 for both the Forest Legacy Program and the National Forest System Land Acquisition Program are reported in the Budget request within the State and Private Forestry section and the National Forest System section respectively. In FY 2022 and future Budget requests, both will appear under the Permanent Appropriations section as they are now permanently funded.

In FY 2021, Congress appropriated \$218,140,000 to implement a total of 63 LWCF projects. The Forest Service's FY 2022 LWCF project lists are included in the appendix to the FY 2022 Budget request. The Forest Service has developed these projects in accordance with GAOA requirements and Administration guidance.

The National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund

The GAOA establishes the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund (Public Lands Restoration Fund) in the U.S. Treasury for FY 2021 through FY 2025, and directs the Treasury to deposit 50% of energy development revenues, up to \$1.9 billion per fiscal year, from oil, gas, coal, or alternative/renewable energy development on Federal land. GAOA authorizes 85 percent of this fund to be available for the Department of Interior's deferred maintenance, and 15 percent of this fund is available for Forest Service deferred maintenance projects, up to \$285 million annually for five years. Additionally, the GAOA requires that over the term of the fund, not less than 65 percent of amounts allocated are for non-transportation projects. Projects approved under the Public Lands Restoration Fund will focus on reducing the deferred maintenance backlog, while at the same time improving access, enhancing forest conditions, and improving the quality of the visitor experience.

In FY 2021, a total of 556 projects were approved by Congress to receive funding from the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund, totaling \$285,000,000. The Forest Service FY 2022 National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund project lists are included in the appendix to the FY 2022 Budget request. The Forest Service has developed these projects in accordance with GAOA requirements and Administration guidance.

Brush Disposal

This program provides for the disposal of unmerchantable brush and other debris resulting from timber purchaser operations on timber sale contracts, stewardship contracts, and permits not removed by the purchaser. Timber harvest activities create slash and other debris, if left untreated, can increase the risk of fire, impair reforestation, and contribute to the growth in non-desirable insect populations. Brush disposal treatments can be mechanical (e.g., scattering, chipping, or crushing slash) or by prescribed burning. Timber sale operators can perform the required work, or they can request that the agency complete this work by depositing funds to cover these costs. Brush Disposal receipts originate from deposits for the estimated cost of

disposing of brush and other debris resulting from timber harvest operations, should the purchaser elect not to perform the disposal work.

Timber Salvage Sales

This program facilitates the timely removal of timber damaged by fire, wind, insects, diseases, or other events to aid in maintaining healthy and resilient forests and ensuring community safety. Revenue collected from the sale of timber from dead and dying trees are used to prepare and administer future salvage timber sales, including obtaining Forest Service engineering support. These funds are immediately available to respond to timber salvage opportunities.

The removal of dead or dying timber through timber sale contracts is a valuable tool to reduce the potential for catastrophic wildland fires and other hazards and help maximize the recovery of timber product value that would otherwise be lost. Through the collection of Knutson-Vandenberg Act funds, timber salvage sales can also provide for restoration of an affected area.

Timber Sales Pipeline Restoration

This program provides an additional source of funds for restoring the timber sale pipeline²⁷ and to address the backlog of recreation projects. This program contributes to several land and resource management objectives, including improving forest health, restoring wildlife habitat, and providing forest products to meet local and national needs. Additionally, this fund helps address health and safety issues related to recreation facilities and system trails, benefiting the public by addressing maintenance issues that may cause harm or detract from their outdoor experience. These activities are aligned with the agency's integrated watershed improvement goals, and ensure forests and grasslands are conserved, restored, and resilient.

Seventy-five percent of net funds are used for the preparation of future non-salvage timber sales to restore the timber sales pipeline volume. This activity provides for NEPA analysis to meet long-term forest health and desired condition objectives, determination of the volume and value of the trees to be removed, and timber sale layout and design necessary for future timber sales. Expenditures may also include the necessary planning and design for the associated timber roads.

The remaining 25 percent of net funds are expended on backlog recreation facility projects and system trails, including maintenance and improvement of recreation sites, system trails, bridges, and trailheads.

Forest Botanical Products

This program authorizes the sale and harvest of forest botanical products, provided such actions comply with environmental standards. Forest botanical products refers to any naturally occurring fungi, flowers, seeds, roots, bark, leaves, and other vegetation (or portion thereof) found on national forest lands. Fees collected are available to cover costs associated with granting, modifying, or administering permits for harvesting, including costs for environmental analyses. Work activities include inventory, analysis, and sustainability determinations for harvest levels, permit issuance and administration, and monitoring to facilitate the sale and harvest of forest botanical products. The objectives of this program are to maintain, enhance, or restore forest ecosystems to desired conditions, and to provide for the sale and harvest of forest botanical products in a sustainable manner that contributes to meeting the Nation's demand for these products and services.

The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (P.L. 116-260) extended this authority until September 30, 2021. The FY 2022 Budget request proposes extending the program through September 30, 2022.

²⁷ The multiyear, multistep process of administering timber sales, from identifying offerings through the sale of an area, is referred to as the timber pipeline.

Stewardship Contracting

This program authorizes the Forest Service to apply the value of timber or other forest products from stewardship contracts as an offset against the costs, to accomplish additional land and resource management objectives. If the offset value exceeds the cost of the resource improvement treatments, those receipts are retained and deposited in the Stewardship Contracting fund and are available until expended for other authorized stewardship projects. Detailed information about the program's recent accomplishments can be found in the Stewardship Contracting special exhibit.

Recreation Fees, Forest Service (also referred to as the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Fund)

Fees collected from users of recreation facilities are used to pay for on-the-ground operation, maintenance, and improvement of recreation sites and services to maintain and enhance recreation opportunities, visitor experiences, and related fish and wildlife habitat. (16 U.S.C. 6806 et seq.). Section 423 of Division G of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (P.L. 116-260) extended FLREA through 2022. The 2022 budget includes appropriations language to extend FLREA through October 1, 2023 and proposes legislation to permanently reauthorize this program. There are four programs within this fund: Recreation Fees, Forest Service Site Specific; Recreation Fees, Forest Service Agency Specific; Recreation Fees, Forest Service Grey Towers National Historic Site Fees; and Shasta-Trinity National Forest Marina Fees.

Recreation Fees, Forest Service Site Specific

This fund collects approximately \$100 million annually. Ninety-five percent of collections are used to administer recreation facilities and provide public use services. The remaining five percent is allocated to the regional offices to support strategic program oversight, financial management, and training; and to provide grants to forests for improvements and special projects.

Recreation Fees, Forest Service Agency Specific

This program provides funding, in part, for the National Recreation Reservation Service – or [recreation.gov](https://www.recreation.gov) – an interagency e-government initiative providing a reservation system for all recreation facilities on public lands that allow reservations.

Recreation Fees, Forest Service Grey Towers National Historic Site Fees

This program collects fees for admission and use of facilities on Grey Towers. Collections are used to administer Grey Towers; provide interpretive and education programs and projects that perpetuate the legacy of Gifford Pinchot for general public and youth; offer public programs that foster stewardship of natural resources; and provide conservation leadership development programs to enhance the dialogues occurring within the natural resource community.

Shasta-Trinity National Forest Marina Fees

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

Primary authorities for this program are the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (16 U.S.C. 6806 and 6807), most recently reauthorized through October 1, 2022, pursuant to P.L. 116-120, and Shasta Trinity Marina Fees (Public Law 110-161), most recently reauthorized through September 30, 2021, pursuant to P.L. 116-120. The FY 2022 Budget requests an extension of Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act authority through October 1, 2023 and the Shasta Trinity Marina Fees authority through September 30, 2022.

Timber Purchaser Election Road Construction

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

Purchaser Election Vegetative Treatment. This program supports activities to improve forest health through vegetative treatments in timber stands at high risk of fire due to insect, disease, and drought; road work in support of vegetative treatments to support forest health objectives; and maintenance of infrastructure for the processing of woody fiber.

Operation and Maintenance of Forest Service Quarters

This program collects rental income from employees living in Forest Service 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

This program collects 10 percent of all National Forest Fund receipts, which is inclusive of both fees and other types of revenue and can be used by the Forest Service without regard to the State in which the amounts were derived. Fees collected are used to repair or reconstruct roads, bridges, and trails on National Forest System lands. Funds are also utilized to correct road and trail deficiencies that adversely affect ecosystems.

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

Beginning in FY 2008, appropriations acts have directed collections to be transferred to Treasury.

Land Between the Lakes Management

The Land Between the Lakes National Recreation Area (LBLNRA) 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. The LBLNRA hosts an average of 1.6 million visits annually.

Section 524 of the Land Between the Lakes Protection Act (P.L. 105-277) established a special fund known as the Land Between the Lakes Management fund. All amounts received from charges, user fees, and natural resource use, including timber and agricultural receipts, are deposited into the fund. Funds are available for management of LBLNRA, including payment of salaries and expenses.

Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie Rental Fees

The Illinois Land Conservation Act of 1995 established 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. After appropriate payments to the State of Illinois and Will County, pursuant to the act of May 23, 1908, and Section 13 of the act of March 1, 1911 (16 U.S.C. 500), available receipts from rental fees may be used to cover the cost of ecosystem restoration, prairie improvements, and administrative activities directly related to those activities. These funds provide for maintenance of native plant communities and grassland bird habitat at the MNTP. The ability to collect funds from grazing and agricultural uses

enables MNTP managers to continue to restore ecosystems and habitats in order to enhance biodiversity; promote scientific, environmental, and educational research; and develop best practices for land management.

Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie Restoration

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

Quinault Special Management Area Fund

This program provides 10 percent of the gross proceeds from the sale of forest products on the Quinault Special Management Area (QSMA) be available for administration of future timber sales. The remaining 90 percent of gross proceeds are divided each quarter, with 45 percent going to the State of Washington and 45 percent to the Quinault Tribe. The QSMA is approximately 5,400 acres and is managed by the Olympic National Forest for the Quinault Indian Nation.

Restoration of Forest Lands and Improvements

This authority protects the interests of the Forest Service in situations where work is to be done by a permittee or timber purchaser. This fund receives monies from 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 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.

The Forest Service's FY 2022 Budget request includes a general proposal that would allow the Forest Service to establish an interest-bearing Treasury account for funds received in settlements and other legal actions. Although the Forest Service has the authority to invest certain funds in interest-bearing accounts, the agency does not have the authority to retain interest earned on settlement funds. This proposal is based on a USDA Office of Inspector General audit recommendation (OIG Audit 08601-0011-41) to the Forest Service to request authority to establish an interest-bearing Treasury account for funds received in settlements and other legal actions.

Commercial Filming and Still Photography Land Use Fee Retention

Fees retained by the Forest Service in this fund are used to manage and respond to film and photo use requests on National Forest System lands in an expedited manner. For example, forest units use these funds to assess popular film and photo locations in advance of requests, and to develop and post information on film and 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 and photo requests prior to accepting a proposal as a formal application.

Organizational Camp Program

This program administers land use permits and collects fees from organizations to conduct camp sessions for young people or disabled persons. These fees are available until expended for program administration; performing oversight, inspection, and monitoring of existing special use authorizations to ensure compliance with terms and conditions; interpretive programs; environmental analysis and restoration activities; and similar purposes. The Forest Service administers approximately 300 permits for organizational camps.

The fee system includes land use fees, facility use fees, and fees based on other revenue. Land use fees are based on a percentage of the agricultural land value, adjusted downward for services provided to disabled individuals and at-risk youth. The land use fee may be offset by work performed pursuant to Section 3 of the Federal Timber Contract Payment Modification Act (16 U.S.C. 539f). Facility use fees are assessed based on five percent of the

facility's appraised value for Federally owned facilities. Fees based on other revenue are payments assessed based on five percent of the organizational camp's revenue for revenue from activities other than providing youth services.

Cost Recovery (Land Uses)

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

Work activities include evaluating land use applications for other than government uses; commercial and private requests to assure compliance with applicable laws, regulations, and land use plans; appraising the technical and financial capabilities of applicants to conduct activities on National Forest System lands; conducting appropriate environmental, social, and economic analyses on requests to use National Forest System land pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act; developing special use authorizations with appropriate terms and conditions that ensure the protection of public health and safety, and resource protection measures; and performing oversight and inspection of certain authorization activities associated with construction/reconstruction activities. All determinations are subject to dispute, allowing the applicant or holder to question the validity of the estimated cost recovery fee in the initial determination. Disputes must provide a written rationale and evidence that the estimated fee is in error and suggest alternative fee estimations based in fact. Waivers of cost recovery fees are provided for local, State, or Federal governmental applicants, and for recreation use authorizations taking 50 hours or less to process.

Cost Recovery Lands Major Projects

Applicants proposing recreation and non-recreation (land) uses that require more than 50 hours of agency time to process or monitor. Uses involving construction or reconstruction are deemed to be major categories for which the agency collects all appropriate administrative costs.

Cost Recovery Lands Minor Projects

All non-recreation (land) uses not subject to exemption or waiver that require 50 hours or less of agency time to process. These categories use a flat fee schedule established in four different tiers, subject to annual indexing.

PAYMENTS TO STATES

National Forest Fund Payments to States, Title I & III

The National Forest Fund Payments to States is an account where all receipts are deposited that will be used for Title I and Title III payments made under the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self Determination Act of 2000 (SRS Act). These funds, combined with a Payments to States U.S. Treasury transfer, are the source of payments to States under the SRS Act, most recently reauthorized by P.L. 116-94 on December 20, 2019.

The SRS Act of 2000, as amended (16 U.S.C. Ch. 90) directs that Title I funds be used to fund county schools and roads. Title III may be used on county projects, including 1) to carry out activities under the Firewise Communities program; 2) to reimburse the participating county for search and rescue and other emergency services, including firefighting and law enforcement patrols; 3) to cover training costs and equipment purchases directly related to the emergency services described in paragraph 2; and 4) to develop and carry out community wildfire protection plans. The Forest Service completed its FY 2020 payments to States in March 2021 (the program has a one-year lag in timing of payments). More information about payments can be found at <https://www.fs.usda.gov/working-with-us/secure-rural-schools/payments>.

Payments to Minnesota Counties

This Authority derives from the Thye-Blatnik Act of June 22, 1948, as amended (16 U.S.C. 577g), Payment for Additional Lands Acquired in Northern Minnesota. This Act directed the Secretary of Agriculture to acquire resorts, cabins, and private lands within the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness. Permanent residents were prohibited after 1974. Additionally, payments in lieu-of-taxes were authorized for Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Counties for Federal wilderness land from any national forest receipts not otherwise appropriated. At the close of each fiscal year, the State of Minnesota is paid three-fourths of one percent of the appraised value of certain Superior National Forest lands in the counties of St. Louis, Cook, and Lake for distribution to those counties. The land value is reappraised every 10-years. New appraisals were last completed in 2008. A new appraisal is in process, but a final determination of value has not yet been made. A post-sequestration reduction payment for 2019 of over \$5.7 million was transmitted to the State of Minnesota in February 2020 (the program has a one-year lag in timing of payments).

Payments to Counties, Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act

This authority derives from Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of July 22, 1937, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1012). This Act pertains primarily to national grasslands and land use projects. Annual payments are authorized to counties that contain Forest Service lands acquired under the Bankhead-Jones Act. Twenty-five percent of the revenues received during the year from these lands, excluding receipts from the sale of land, and from each national grassland or land utilization project, are paid to the counties in which such lands are located. The funds are restricted to uses that benefit public schools or roads. A post-sequestration reduction payment for 2019 of over \$37 million was transmitted to eligible States in June 2020 (the program has a one-year lag in timing of payments).

Secure Payments for State, Title II

The SRS Act provides choices to counties for funding resource improvement projects on the national forest where the county is located. The authority to initiate SRS Title II projects will terminate on September 30, 2022. Any SRS Title II project funds not obligated by September 30, 2023, will be returned to the U.S. Treasury.

Title II funds are used by the Forest Service to carry out projects in eligible counties to further resource objectives consistent with the purposes of the SRS Act on Federal land, and on non-Federal land where projects would benefit the resources on Federal land. Title II funds are used for projects such as active forest management, road maintenance, trail maintenance, invasive weed control, and restoration of wildlife habitat, streams and watersheds. These projects provide local jobs and often provide opportunities to promote youth and volunteer engagement in our national forests and grasslands.

Secure Rural School Resource Advisory Committees

A Secure Rural Schools Resource Advisory Committee (RAC) provides recommendations to the Forest Service on the development and implementation of special projects on Federal lands as most recently reauthorized under the SRS Act (P.L. 116-94) on December 20, 2019. Each RAC consists of 15 stakeholders representing varied interests and areas of expertise, who work collaboratively to improve working relationships among community members and national forest personnel. The Forest Service has 102 active SRS RACs.

In FY 2020, 60 percent of the RACs did not have enough members to reach a quorum and conduct meetings. The Forest Service is taking steps to reduce timeframes for vetting requests, provide additional outreach resources and training to all SRS RAC points of contact, and provide additional one-on-one consultation to RACs as needed. The USDA filed a new charter for the RACs on October 17, 2019, and is working to recruit members for the RACs by taking full advantage of Section 8702 of the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (P.L. 115-334), also known as the Farm Bill, which modified the requirements for RACs to reach a quorum by lowering the members required to reach a quorum to not fewer than nine.

In June 2019, the Forest Service issued a Federal Register notice seeking nominations for RACs pursuant to the SRS Act in accordance with the changes in the 2018 Farm Bill. In addition, the 2018 Farm Bill directed the Forest Service to conduct a pilot program for Regional Foresters to appoint RAC members in Montana and Arizona. Using this pilot program, the Forest Service successfully filled 12 vacant RAC positions in Montana and three of four vacant RAC positions in Arizona. In FY 2020, the Forest Service saw an increase in the number of women and Native Americans serving on SRS RACs.

Secure Payments for States Failure to Elect and Return to Treasury Option

Under prior authorizations, the SRS Act (16 U.S.C. 7112) required any eligible county that received an SRS payment greater than \$100,000 to elect whether to allocate its share among titles of the SRS Act not later than September 30 of each year. Under the most recent reauthorization of the SRS Act (P.L. 116-94), county choices are locked in. Prior to recent SRS Act reauthorizations, an eligible county that failed to make a timely selection was considered to have elected to expend 80 percent of the funds in accordance with the provisions of the 1908 Act. The remaining funds would then become available to the Forest Service to carry out projects in the eligible county to further protection, restoration, and enhancement of fish and wildlife habitat, and other resource objectives consistent with the purposes of the SRS Act on Federal land and on non-Federal land where projects would benefit the resources on Federal land. In the FY 2020 receipt year (2021 payment year), the remaining funds, per 16 U.S.C. 7112(d)(3)(B)(ii), totaled \$179,577. A county may also opt to return its SRS Act formula allocation, in whole or part, to the U.S. Treasury per 16 U.S.C. 7112(d)(1)(C)(ii).

TRUST FUNDS

LEAD-OFF TABULAR STATEMENT

Table FS-50. Lead-Off Tabular Statement (In dollars)

Item	Amount
2021 Appropriations	\$140,150,000
Change in Appropriation.....	+2,313,000
Budget Estimate, 2022	<u>142,463,000</u>

PROJECT STATEMENT

Table FS-51. Project Statement (thousands of dollars, FTEs)

Item	2019		2020		2021		2022 Budget		Change from	
	Actual	FTE	Actual	FTE	Enacted	FTE	Request	FTE	2021 Enacted	FTE
Mandatory Appropriations:										
Cooperative Work - Knutson-Vandenberg.....	\$253,638	266	\$60,787	368	\$69,732	299	\$71,197	299	+\$1,465	0
Cooperative Work – Other.....	89,526	42	35,102	186	40,268	135	41,113	135	+845	0
Reforestation Trust Fund	30,000	118	30,000	125	30,000	58	30,000	58	0	0
Land Between the Lakes Trust Fund.....	109	0	128	0	150	0	153	0	+3	0
Total Appropriations	373,273	426	126,018	679	140,150	492	142,463	492	+2,313	0
Carryover from Prior Years:										
Cooperative Work - Knutson-Vandenberg.....	10,583	0	213,408	0	191,846	0	170,190	0	-21,656	0
Cooperative Work – Other.....	57,265	0	111,302	0	103,759	0	92,047	0	-11,712	0
Reforestation Trust Fund	7,729	0	8,120	0	7,763	0	6,886	0	-877	0
Land Between the Lakes Trust Fund.....	5,921	0	5,903	0	6,007	0	5,329	0	-678	0
Subtotal, Carryover.....	81,498	0	338,733	0	309,375	0	274,452	0	-34,923	0
Adjustment for Change in Uncollected Payments.....										
	-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sequestration.....	-7	0	1,163	0	-995	0	-102	0	+893	0
Recoveries, Other.....	4,432	0	3,542	0	6,311	0	3,693	0	-2,618	0
Total Available	459,186	426	469,456	679	454,841	492	420,506	492	-34,335	0
Balances, Available End of Year	-338,733	0	-309,375	0	-274,452	0	-266,769	0	+7,683	0
Total Obligations.....	\$120,453	426	\$160,081	679	\$180,389	492	\$153,737	492	-26,652	0

2022 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOREST SERVICE

CLASSIFICATION BY OBJECTS

Table FS-52. Classification by Objects (thousands of dollars)

Item No.	Item	2019 Actual	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Budget
Personnel Compensation:					
	Washington D.C.....	\$5	\$386	\$337	\$285
	Personnel compensation, field.....	34,760	45,214	39,342	33,165
11.0	Total personnel compensation.....	34,765	45,600	39,679	33,450
12.0	Personnel benefits	11,505	16,303	13,813	12,386
	Total, personnel compensation and benefits	46,270	61,903	53,492	45,836
Other Objects:					
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	804	877	1,134	965
22.0	Transportation of things	181	510	659	560
23.1	Rental payments to GSA.....	582	409	529	550
23.2	Rental payments to others	857	452	584	597
23.3	Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	1,243	1,689	2,183	1,856
24.0	Printing and reproduction.....	56	37	48	40
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	168	11	15	13
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources	38,353	59,601	77,034	65,602
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources	9,778	9,217	11,913	10,630
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	10	30	39	33
25.5	Research and development contracts.....	55	109	141	120
25.6	Medical care.....	1	2	3	3
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment.....	195	467	604	514
26.0	Supplies and materials.....	15,273	10,792	13,949	11,261
31.0	Equipment.....	866	1,050	1,358	1,154
32.0	Land and structures	611	1,177	1,521	1,594
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	5,137	11,738	15,172	12,400
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnities.....	13	9	11	9
	Total, other objects.....	74,183	98,178	126,897	107,901
99.9	Total, new obligations.....	120,453	160,081	180,389	153,737
	DHS Building Security Payments (included in 25.3) ^a	\$10	\$12	0	0
Position Data:					
	Average Salary (dollars), ES Position.....	\$184,223	\$187,148	\$189,019	\$194,123
	Average Salary (dollars), GS Position.....	\$57,889	\$59,966	\$60,566	\$62,201
	Average Grade, GS Position	8.1	8.3	8.4	8.6

^a FY 2019 DHS building security payments were underreported in the FY 2021 Budget request. The amounts for FY 2019 are actuals. Beginning in FY 2021, DHS building security payments will be obligated from the Forest Service Operations accounts.

STATUS OF PROGRAMS

Cooperative Work – Knutson-Vandenberg (K-V)

This program uses funds derived from timber sale revenues to perform improvements 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 program priority for K-V funds is reforestation of harvested areas; however, funds may 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. In FY 2018, the agency began a focused approach to more rapidly implement planned K-V projects, so that balances are more in line with established K-V workplan needs. At the end of FY 2017, K-V cash balances equated to \$203 million, and by the end of FY 2020, K-V cash balances equated to \$174 million, representing a 14 percent reduction in cash balances. The current cash balance is more in line with a three-year average for the K-V program.

Knutson-Vandenberg Regional Work

The Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2006 (P.L. 109-54) expanded the authority to allow for the expenditure of unused funds not needed to accomplish work on the timber sale area, on another area "...within the Forest Service region in which the timber sale occurred." Unused collections are generated when actual costs are less than planned costs. This authority is used to accomplish watershed restoration; wildlife habitat improvement; control of insects, disease, and noxious weeds; community protection activities; and the maintenance of forest roads. The work can be performed through the use of contracts, forest product sales, and cooperative agreements. If forest product sales are used to accomplish these objectives, K-V Regional Work program funds may be utilized for timber sale planning, preparation, administration, engineering support, and landline location.

Cooperative Work – Other

This fund is used to collect deposits received from partners and cooperators for protecting and improving resources of the National Forest System as authorized by cooperative agreements. The deposits are for a wide variety of activities that benefit and support programs in Forest and Rangeland Research on National Forest System lands and for other agency activities.

Cooperative deposits are received from a vast assortment of local, regional, and national organizations and individuals; State and other public agencies; industrial associations; and other private sources. The deposits are made under a variety of cooperative instruments that specify the mutual benefits of the work. Cooperative deposits leverage appropriated funds to increase effectiveness and complement the objectives of Forest Service appropriated resource management programs and cooperative research projects. These programs and projects may involve any aspect of forestry and vary widely in scope and duration.

Cooperative road maintenance deposits can be made by commercial users of the National Forest Road System in lieu of actually performing their commensurate share of road maintenance. These deposits are used in conjunction with the other road maintenance appropriations to provide maintenance of National Forest System roads by the Forest Service.

Deposits for administering and protecting non-Federal land within or near the national forests can be made by owners of non-Federal lands that are intermingled with or adjacent to National Forest System lands. These deposits help landowners manage their lands in accordance with good forest management practices and provide for wildfire protection on State and private lands intermingled with Federal ownership.

Cooperative Work, Agreement Based

This is a direct project-to-customer relationship, typically involving long-term liability on the part of the Forest Service to perform work for the contributor. An example of this work is a special use permit with collection provisions under the Granger-Thye Offset where the Forest Service has a liability to perform work for the permit holder specially tied to the permit. These agreements are typically accompanied by a collection agreement.

Cooperative Work, Non-Agreement Based

These deposits occur when the terms of the authorizing instrument, such as a permit or sale contract, allow for deposits from multiple contributors to be pooled and expended for the intended purpose. Most of these pooled collections are not subject to refunds in accordance with the provisions of the respective authorizing instrument.

Land Between the Lakes

The Land Between the Lakes Protection Act (Act) (P.L. 105-277) transferred administrative jurisdiction of the Land Between the Lakes National Recreation Area (LBLNRA) from the Tennessee Valley Authority to the Secretary of Agriculture, 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 Land Between the Lakes Trust Fund, to be available for public education, grants, and internships related to recreation, conservation, and multiple-use land management, as well as regional promotion in cooperation with development districts, chambers of commerce, and State and local governments.

In accordance with the terms described in the Act, beginning on September 30, 2000, the Tennessee Valley Authority began depositing \$1 million annually into the fund for five consecutive years, for a total of \$5 million. The Forest Service has allowed the fund balance to grow, and the LBLNRA began using the interest for activities outlined in the Act, which includes providing additional funding to further assist in the promotion and support of the successful school grant program for environmental education.

Reforestation Trust Fund

This fund receives budgetary resources from periodic transfers by the U.S. Treasury of tariffs from exported timber. Such deposits may not exceed \$30 million in a fiscal year. The interest income is used to reduce the backlog in reforestation and timber stand improvement work. In the FY 2022 Budget request, the Forest Service proposes to increase the current \$30 million cap on the amount of funding the agency is able to collect into this Fund to \$120 million.

Reforestation activities include site preparation for planting or seeding of the appropriate tree species, site preparation to encourage natural regeneration, and certification of acres naturally regenerated without the need for site preparation. In addition, as part of the reforestation activity, various treatments are applied to improve initial seedling survival rates. Benefits of reforestation include regeneration of forest vegetation on areas impacted by wildfire, floods, and hurricanes; increased carbon sequestration capacity; establishment of resilient forest vegetation; and improved habitat diversity for many wildlife species.

Timber stand improvement activities include release treatments²⁸; pre-commercial thinning to regulate stand density, composition and structure; pruning treatments that reduce ladder fuels, reduce the effects of pathogens (such as white pine blister rust) and improve future wood product quality; and fertilization treatments to maintain and improve soil productivity and enhance rapid stand development to improve carbon storage capacity. Benefits of timber stand improvement include improved forest health and productivity; hazardous fuel reductions; improved forest resilience to the impacts of drought, insects and disease; and diversified wildlife habitat. In addition, timber stand improvement generates woody biomass that is available to meet renewable energy needs.

²⁸ Release treatments are used to eliminate competing vegetation in young stands which are starting to become established. Release treatments can be mechanical, chemical, or prescribed burning.

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).

Funds made available to the Forest Service in this Act may be transferred between accounts affected by the Forest Service budget restructure outlined in section 435 of division D of the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Public Law 116–94): *Provided*, That any transfer of funds pursuant to this paragraph shall not increase or decrease the funds appropriated to any account in this fiscal year by more than ten percent: *Provided further*, That such transfer authority is in addition to any other transfer authority provided by law.

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 of Agriculture'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: *Provided*, That all funds used pursuant to this paragraph must be replenished by a supplemental appropriation which must be requested as promptly as possible.

Not more than \$50,000,000 of funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be available for expenditure or transfer to the Department of the Interior for wildland fire management, hazardous fuels management, and State fire assistance when such transfers would facilitate and expedite wildland fire management programs and projects.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the Forest Service may transfer unobligated balances of discretionary funds appropriated to the Forest Service by this Act to or within the National Forest System Account, or reprogram funds to be used for the purposes of hazardous fuels management and urgent rehabilitation of burned-over National Forest System lands and water: *Provided*, That such transferred funds shall remain available through September 30, [2024] 2025: *Provided further*, That none of the funds transferred pursuant to this [section] paragraph 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. government, private sector, 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 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)).

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

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 (16 U.S.C. 1721 et seq.).

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)).

[The Forest Service shall not assess funds for the purpose of performing fire, administrative, and other facilities maintenance and decommissioning.]

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.

Funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be available to pay, from a single account, the base salary and expenses of employees who carry out functions funded by other accounts for Enterprise Program, Geospatial Technology and Applications Center, remnant Natural Resource Manager, and National Technology and Development Program.

Change Description

The first change, seventeenth paragraph, eliminates the cost pool 9 prohibition on assessing funds for fire, administrative, and facilities maintenance and decommissioning.

The second change, twentieth paragraph, provides necessary authority to field-facing Forest Service staffs that provide services across appropriations accounts to continue to effectively operate in the new budget structure. This language is required because of the Forest Service budget structure change enacted in fiscal year 2021.

General Provisions (Including Transfers of Funds)

RESTRICTION ON USE OF FUNDS

SEC. 4xx. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be available for any activity or the publication or distribution of literature that in any way tends to promote public support or opposition to any legislative proposal on which Congressional action is not complete other than to communicate to Members of Congress as described in 18 U.S.C. 1913.

OBLIGATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 4xx. 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. 4xx. 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 to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and the Senate. Changes to such estimates shall be presented to the Committees on Appropriations for approval.

MINING APPLICATIONS

SEC. 4xx. (a) **LIMITATION OF FUNDS.**—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available pursuant to this Act shall be obligated or expended to accept or process applications for a patent for any mining or mill site claim located under the general mining laws.

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

(c) **REPORT.**—On September 30, [2022]2023, the Secretary of the Interior shall file with the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report on actions taken by the Department under the plan submitted pursuant to section 314(c) of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1997 (Public Law 104–208).

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

CONTRACT SUPPORT COSTS, PRIOR YEAR LIMITATION

SEC. 4xx. Sections 405 and 406 of division F of the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015 (Public Law 113–235) shall continue in effect in fiscal year [2021]2022.

FOREST MANAGEMENT PLANS

SEC. 4xx. 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. 4xx. 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. 4xx. 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 the approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations: *Provided*, That this provision shall not apply to funds appropriated to implement the Everglades National Park Protection and Expansion Act of 1989, or to funds appropriated for Federal assistance to the State of Florida to acquire lands for Everglades restoration purposes.

PROHIBITION ON NO-BID CONTRACTS

Sec. 4xx. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act to executive branch agencies may be used to enter into any Federal contract unless such contract is entered into in accordance with the requirements of Chapter 33 of Title 41, United States Code, or Chapter 137 of Title 10, United States Code, and the Federal Acquisition Regulations, unless—

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

POSTING OF REPORTS

SEC. 4xx. (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—

- (1) the public posting of the report compromises national security; or
- (2) 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.

STATUS OF BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 4xx. The Department of the Interior, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Forest Service, and the Indian Health Service shall provide the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate quarterly reports on the status of balances of appropriations, including all uncommitted, committed, and unobligated funds in each program and activity within 60 days of enactment of this Act.

EXTENSION OF GRAZING PERMITS

SEC. 4xx. 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 [2021]2022.

FUNDING PROHIBITION

SEC. 4xx. (a) None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to maintain or establish a computer network unless such network is designed to block access to pornography websites.

(b) Nothing in subsection (a) shall limit the use of funds necessary for any Federal, State, Tribal, or local law enforcement agency or any other entity carrying out criminal investigations, prosecution, or adjudication activities.

HUMANE TRANSFER AND TREATMENT OF ANIMALS

SEC. 4xx. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of the Interior, with respect to land administered by the Bureau of Land Management, or the Secretary of Agriculture, with respect to land administered by the Forest Service (referred to in this section as the “Secretary concerned”), may transfer excess wild horses and burros that have been removed from land administered by the Secretary concerned to other Federal, State, and local government agencies for use as work animals.

(b) The Secretary concerned may make a transfer under subsection (a) immediately on the request of a Federal, State, or local government agency.

(c) An excess wild horse or burro transferred under subsection (a) shall lose status as a wild free-roaming horse or burro (as defined in section 2 of Public Law 92–195 (commonly known as the “Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act”) (16 U.S.C. 1332)).

(d) A Federal, State, or local government agency receiving an excess wild horse or burro pursuant to subsection (a) shall not—

(1) destroy the horse or burro in a manner that results in the destruction of the horse or burro into a commercial product;

(2) sell or otherwise transfer the horse or burro in a manner that results in the destruction of the horse or burro for processing into a commercial product; or

(3) euthanize the horse or burro, except on the recommendation of a licensed veterinarian in a case of severe injury, illness, or advanced age.

(e) Amounts appropriated by this Act shall not be available for—

(1) the destruction of any healthy, unadopted, and wild horse or burro under the jurisdiction of the Secretary concerned (including a contractor); or

(2) the sale of a wild horse or burro that results in the destruction of the wild horse or burro for processing into a commercial product.

FOREST SERVICE FACILITY REALIGNMENT AND ENHANCEMENT AUTHORIZATION EXTENSION

SEC. 4xx. Section 503(f) of Public Law 109–54 (16 U.S.C. 580d note) shall be applied by substituting “September 30, [2021]2022” for “September 30, 2019”.

LOCAL COOPERATOR TRAINING AGREEMENTS AND TRANSFERS OF EXCESS EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES FOR WILDFIRES

SEC. 4xx. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to enter into grants and cooperative agreements with volunteer fire departments, rural fire departments, rangeland fire protection associations, and similar organizations to provide for wildland fire training and equipment, including supplies and communication devices. Notwithstanding 121(c) of title 40, United States Code, or section 521 of title 40, United States Code, the Secretary is further authorized to transfer title to excess Department of the Interior firefighting equipment no longer needed to carry out the functions of the Department's wildland fire management program to such organizations.

RECREATION FEE

SEC. 4xx Section 810 of the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (16 U.S.C. 6809) shall be applied by substituting “October 1, [2022]2023” for “September 30, 2019”.

[REPROGRAMMING GUIDELINES]

[SEC. 4xx None of the funds made available in this Act, in this and prior fiscal years, may be reprogrammed without the advance approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations in accordance with the reprogramming procedures contained in the explanatory statement described in section 4 of the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Public Law 116-94; 133 Stat. 2536).]

LOCAL CONTRACTORS

SEC. 4xx. Section 412 of Division E of Public Law 112–74 shall be applied by substituting “fiscal year [2021]2022” for “fiscal year 2019”, and by inserting before the last proviso: “Provided further, That all laborers and mechanics employed by contractors and subcontractors on projects funded directly by or assisted in whole or in part by and through the Federal Government pursuant to this section shall be paid wages at rates not less than those prevailing on projects of a character similar in the locality as determined by the Secretary of Labor in accordance with”

subchapter IV of chapter 31 of title 40, United States Code: Provided further, That the materials used by the contractor of subcontractor are substantially manufactured, mined, and produced in the United States in accordance with chapter 83 of title 41, United States Code (commonly known as the Buy American Act). That Provided further, that for each skilled craft employed on any applicable construction project under this section, demonstrate an ability to use and commit to use individuals enrolled in a registered apprenticeship program, which such individuals shall, to the greatest extent practicable, constitute not less than 20 percent of the individuals working on such project: Provided further, That all contractors and subcontractors of the eligible entity receiving grant funds shall not require mandatory arbitration for any dispute involving a worker engaged in a service for the contractor or subcontractor under this section: Provided further, That for construction projects where the total cost to the Federal Government is \$25 million or more, contractors or subcontractors, to the greatest extent practicable, be a party to a project labor agreement or require contractors and subcontractors to consent to a project labor agreement: Provided further, That any contractor or subcontractor awarded contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements under this section must have an explicit neutrality policy on any issue involving the organization of employees of the contractor or subcontractor, and all contractors and subcontractors, for purposes of collective bargaining:". [.]

SHASTA-TRINITY MARINA FEE AUTHORITY

SEC. 4xx. Section 422 of division F of Public Law 110-161(121 Stat. 1844), as amended, shall be applied by substituting “fiscal year [2021]2022” for “fiscal year 2019”.

INTERPRETIVE ASSOCIATION AUTHORITY

SEC. 4xx. Section 426 of division G of Public Law 113-76 (16 U.S.C. 565a-1 note) shall be applied by substituting “September 30, [2021]2022” for “September 30, 2019”.

PUERTO RICO SCHOOLING

SEC. 4xx. The authority provided by the 19th unnumbered paragraph under heading “Administrative Provisions, Forest Service” in title III of Public Law 109-54, as amended, shall be applied by substituting “fiscal year [2021]2022” for “fiscal year 2019”.

FOREST BOTANICAL PRODUCTS FEE COLLECTION AUTHORIZATION EXTENSION

SEC. 4xx. Section 339 of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2000 (as enacted into law by Public Law 106–113; 16 U.S.C. 528 note), as amended by section 335(6) of Public Law 108–108 and section 432 of Public Law 113– 76, shall be applied by substituting “fiscal year [2021]2022” for “fiscal year 2019”.

[ALLOCATION OF PROJECTS]

[SEC. 4xx. (a)(1) Within 45 days of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall allocate amounts available from the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund for fiscal year 2021 pursuant to subsection (c) of section 200402 of title 54, United States Code, and as provided in subsection (e) of such section of such title, to the agencies of the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture specified, in the amounts specified, and for the projects and activities specified in the table titled “Allocation of Funds from the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund—Fiscal Year 2021” in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act).

(2) Within 30 days of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate project data sheets in the same format and containing the same level of detailed information that is found on such sheets in the Budget Justifications annually submitted by the Department of the Interior with the President’s Budget for the Department of the Interior projects specified pursuant to the allocation in subsection (a)(1) and, only 45 days after submission of such sheets, shall the Secretary of the Interior be permitted to obligate amounts that are allocated pursuant to subsection (a)(1).

(3) Within 30 days of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate full detailed project lists that must include a project description, as well as information on region, forest or grassland name, project name, State, Congressional district, fiscal year 2021 non-transportation needed funds, fiscal year 2021 transportation needed funds, and asset type for the Department of Agriculture projects specified pursuant to the allocation in subsection (a)(1) and, only 45 days after submission of such lists, shall the Secretary of Agriculture be permitted to obligate amounts that are allocated pursuant to subsection (a)(1).

(b)(1) Within 45 days of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture, as appropriate, shall allocate amounts made available for expenditure from the Land and Water Conservation Fund for fiscal year 2021 pursuant to subsection (a) of section 200303 of title 54, United States Code, to the agencies and accounts specified, in the amounts specified, and for the projects and activities specified in the table titled “Allocation of Funds from the Land and Water Conservation Fund— Fiscal Year 2021” in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act).

(2) Within 30 days of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall each submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate project data sheets in the same format and containing the same level of detailed information that is found on such sheets as submitted to the Committees pursuant to section 427 of division D of the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Public Law 116-94) for the projects specified pursuant to the allocation in subsection (b)(1) and, only 45 days after submission of such sheets, shall the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture, as appropriate, be permitted to obligate amounts that are allocated pursuant to subsection (b)(1).

(c)(1) Neither the President nor his designee may allocate any amounts that are made available for any fiscal year under subsection (c) of section 200402 of title 54, United States Code, or subsection (a) of section 200303 of title 54, United States Code, other than amounts that are allocated by subsections (a) and (b) of this section of this Act.

(2) If any funds made available by section 200402(c) or section 200303(a) of title 54, United States Code, were allocated or obligated in advance of the enactment of a fiscal year 2021 Act making full-year appropriations for the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies, then within 30 days of enactment of this Act, the Office of Management and Budget, in consultation with the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture, shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report from the General Counsel analyzing how the authority in section 200402 and in section 200303 of title 54, United States Code, permitted the Administration to allocate funding for projects for a fiscal year pursuant those sections, particularly the language in sections 200402(i) and 200303(c)(2), in advance of the date of enactment of such fiscal year 2021 Act.

(d)(1) Concurrent with the annual budget submission of the President for fiscal year 2022, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall each submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a list of supplementary allocations for Federal land acquisition and Forest Legacy projects at the National Park Service, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Land Management, and the U.S. Forest Service that are in addition to the “Submission of Cost Estimates” required by section 200303(c)(1) of title 54, United States Code, that are prioritized and detailed by account, program, and project, and that total no less than half the full amount allocated to each account for that land management Agency under the allocations submitted under section 200303(c)(1) of title 54, United States Code.

(2) The Federal land acquisition and Forest Legacy projects in the “Submission of Cost Estimates” required by section 200303(c)(1) of title 54, United States Code, and on the list of supplementary allocations required by paragraph(1) shall be comprised only of projects for which a willing seller has been identified and for which an appraisal or market research has been initiated.

(3) Concurrent with the annual budget submission of the President for fiscal year 2022, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall each submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate project data sheets in the same format and containing the same level of detailed information that is found on such sheets in the Budget Justifications annually submitted by the Department of the Interior with the President’s Budget for the projects in the “Submission of Cost Estimates” required by section 200303(c)(1) of title 54, United States Code, and in the same format and containing the same level of detailed information that is found on such sheets submitted to the Committees pursuant to section 427 of division D of the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Public Law 116-94) for the list of supplementary allocations required by paragraph (1), and for the projects in the “Submission of Annual List of Projects to Congress” required by section 200402(h) of title 54, United States Code.

(e) The Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture shall provide the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate quarterly reports on the status of balances for amounts allocated pursuant to subsections (a)(1) and (b)(1) of this section, including all uncommitted, committed, and unobligated funds.

(f) Expenditures made or obligations incurred under the heading “United States Fish and Wildlife Service—Land Acquisition” and for the Appraisal and Valuation Services Office under the heading “Departmental Offices—Office

of the Secretary—Departmental Operations” pursuant to the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116–159) shall be charged to the applicable appropriation, account allocation, fund, or authorization pursuant to section 200303 of title 54, United States Code.]

TIMBER SALE REQUIREMENTS

SEC. 4xx. No timber sale in Alaska’s Region 10 shall be advertised if the indicated rate is deficit (defined as the value of the timber is not sufficient to cover all logging and stumpage costs and provide a normal profit and risk allowance under the Forest Service’s appraisal process) when appraised using a residual value appraisal. The western red cedar timber from those sales which is surplus to the needs of the domestic processors in Alaska, shall be made available to domestic processors in the contiguous 48 United States at prevailing domestic prices. All additional western red cedar volume not sold to Alaska or contiguous 48 United States domestic processors may be exported to foreign markets at the election of the timber sale holder. All Alaska yellow cedar may be sold at prevailing export prices at the election of the timber sale holder.

[PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS]

[SEC. 4xx. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds made available in this Act or any other Act may be used to promulgate or implement any regulation requiring the issuance of permits under title V of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7661 et seq.) for carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, water vapor, or methane emissions resulting from biological processes associated with livestock production.]

[GREENHOUSE GAS REPORTING RESTRICTIONS]

[SEC. 4xx. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds made available in this or any other Act may be used to implement any provision in a rule, if that provision requires mandatory reporting of greenhouse gas emissions from manure management systems.]

[FUNDING PROHIBITION]

[SEC. 4xx. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used to regulate the lead content of ammunition, ammunition components, or fishing tackle under the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2601 et seq.) or any other law.]

[POLICIES RELATING TO BIOMASS ENERGY]

[SEC. 4xx. To support the key role that forests in the United States can play in addressing the energy needs of the United States, the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency shall, consistent with their missions, jointly—

- (1) ensure that Federal policy relating to forest bioenergy—
 - (A) is consistent across all Federal departments and agencies; and
 - (B) recognizes the full benefits of the use of forest biomass for energy, conservation, and responsible forest management; and
- (2) establish clear and simple policies for the use of forest biomass as an energy solution, including policies that—
 - (A) reflect the carbon-neutrality of forest bio-energy and recognize biomass as a renewable energy source, provide the use of forest biomass for energy production does not cause conversion of forests to non-forest use;
 - (B) encourage private investment throughout the forest biomass supply chain, including in—
 - (i) working forests;
 - (ii) harvesting operations;
 - (iii) forest improvement operations;
 - (iv) forest bioenergy production;
 - (v) wood products manufacturing; or
 - (vi) paper manufacturing;
 - (C) encourage forest management to improve forest health; and
 - (D) recognize State initiatives to produce and use forest biomass.]

WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS COMPREHENSIVE RIVER MANAGEMENT PLANS

SEC. 4xx. The Secretary of Agriculture shall not be considered to be in violation of section 3(d)(1) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(d)(1)) for not completing a comprehensive river management plan within 3 full fiscal years after the date of designation, except the comprehensive river management plan must be completed or

appropriately updated not later than the completion of the next applicable forest plan revision.

Change Description

The first change extends the mining provision to 2023.

The second change extends the contract support costs provision to 2022.

The third change extends the grazing permit authority (P.L.108–108 (117 Stat. 1307)) to 2022.

The fourth change extends authority for the Forest Service Facility Realignment and Enhancement Act (P.L.109–54 (16 U.S.C. 580d note)) to 2022.

The fifth change extends authority for the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (16 U.S.C. 6809) to 2023.

The sixth change removes reprogramming guidelines.

The seventh change adds a provision for wages and rates of laborers and mechanics employed by contractors and subcontractors on projects funded through the Federal Government.

The eighth change extends the Shasta-Trinity authority (P.L. 110-161(121 Stat. 1844), as amended) to 2022.

The ninth change extends the Interpretive Association Authority (P.L.113-76 (16 U.S.C. 565a-1 note)) to 2022.

The tenth change extends the Puerto Rico Schools authority (P.L.109-54, as amended) to 2022.

The eleventh change extends the Forest Botanical Products authority (P.L. 106–113; 16 U.S.C. 528 note, as amended) to 2022.

The twelfth change removes the allocation of projects provision.

The thirteenth change removes the prohibition on use of funds provision.

The fourteenth change removes the provision on greenhouse gas reporting restrictions.

The fifteenth change removes the funding prohibition provision.

The sixteenth change removes the provision on policies relating to biomass energy.

The seventeenth change adds a provision to allow comprehensive river management plans under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to be submitted during the next land management plan revision process.

Mandatory Legislative Proposals

Net Zero Ag Technology

The President's American Jobs Plan proposes a \$1 billion investment for agricultural resources management and climate-smart technologies, including \$200 million for forest products research.

Table FS-53. Wood Innovations Grants Proposal (thousands of dollars)

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	10-year Total
Budget Authority	200,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200,000
Outlays	146,000	36,000	14,000	4,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	200,000

AGENCY-WIDE PERFORMANCE AND EVALUATION

Introduction

The Office of Budget and Program Analysis (OBPA) leads the Department in Performance, Evaluation, Evidence, and Risk Management and chairs the Performance, Evaluation, Evidence Committee (PEEC) and the Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) committees. The Forest Service is a member of both the PEEC and ERM committees which are comprised of individuals from different Mission Areas and backgrounds throughout USDA and our key evaluation partners, the Chief Data Officer and the Statistical Officer. These different perspectives and expertise facilitate buy-in across the Department, augment technical expertise, and create a greater diversity of perspectives. Partnership with the Chief Data Officer and Statistical Officer provide greater insight and advisement on data access, data quality and statistical methods. The Forest Service's Office of Strategic Planning, Budget and Accountability spearheads its efforts in Strategic Planning, Performance and Evidence and Evaluation. The Office of the Chief Financial Officer leads Enterprise Risk Management. These offices work directly with OBPA and senior leadership and actively engage with both internal and external stakeholders.

In addition to internal stakeholders discussed above, the Forest Service has many external stakeholders interested in performance and evaluation findings, including:

- Congress, Office of Management and Budget and other agencies;
- Regional and local governments;
- State Foresters;
- Associations, boards, cooperatives, and unions;
- Universities and other academic institutions;
- Research and science organizations;
- Non-governmental organizations;
- Environmental groups;
- Consumers, advocacy groups, and communities

Alignment to Strategic Plan

The Forest Service was established February 1, 1905, within the Department of Agriculture. The agency has a unique mission to sustain healthy, diverse, and productive forests and grasslands for present and future generations. The Forest Service is composed of the following major program areas: Business Operations, National Forest Systems, State and Private Forestry, which includes wildfire management, Research and Development, and International Programs. The Forest Service contributes to Goal 6 of the Department's Strategic Goals in the current 2018 – 2022 USDA Strategic Plan through fact-based, data-driven, and customer focused decisions, and is responsible for achieving and measuring results with respect to the following USDA Strategic Goal and Objectives:

- 1) Strategic Goal 6: Ensure productive and sustainable use of our National Forest System Lands.
 - a. Objective 6.1: Contribute to the Economic Health of Rural Communities Through Use and Access Opportunities
 - b. Objective 6.2: Ensure Lands and Watersheds Are Sustainable, Healthy, and Productive
 - c. Objective 6.3: Mitigate Wildfire Risk

Summary of Performance

A more detailed report of the performance plan is located at <https://www.usda.gov/our-agency/about-usda/performance>. The following tables summarize the Forest Service's contributions to the Departmental Key Performance Indicators (KPIs).

Table FS-54. KPI - Contribute to the Economic Health of Rural Communities Through Use and Access Opportunities

Strategic Objective 6.1		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Percent of customers satisfied with recreation facilities, services, and settings on National Forests	Results	95%	95%	95%	TBD	TBD
	Target.....	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%
	Status	Met ^a	Met ^a	Met ^a	TBD	TBD

^a Met – 100 percent or more of target.
^b Needs Improvement (NI) – within 10 percent of target.
^c Unmet – greater than 10 percent below target.

- **Equity and Inclusion:** This measure supports fair and equal access to services and facilities provided by the Forest Service.
- **Rural Community and Economic Development:** This measure supports rural communities’ health and access to recreational services.

Table FS-55. KPI - Contribute to the Economic Health of Rural Communities Through Use and Access Opportunities

Strategic Objective 6.2		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Timber Volume sold (Billion Board Feet)	Results.....	3.2	3.27	3.21	TBD	TBD
	Target.....	3.4	3.7	3.7	4.0	3.4
	Status.....	NI ^b	Unmet ^c	Unmet ^c	TBD	TBD

^a Met – 100 percent or more of target.
^b Needs Improvement (NI) – within 10 percent of target.
^c Unmet – greater than 10 percent below target.

At its current pace, a reduced target is proposed in FY 2022 to focus on areas in the country affected by wildfire and restoration, rehabilitation, reforestation, and inventory of impacted landscapes due to wildfires. The agency will strive to achieve 3.4 billion board feet in FY 2022.

- **Employee Morale:** Improved training under Forest Products Modernization and new management tools (digital tools and Unmanned Aerial Systems) for the Forest Management Staff will help well-trained employees to be more confident in their abilities to do their jobs.
- **Rural Community and Economic Development and Forest Management:** Increased forest management and restoration activities through timber sales will improve forest health and create jobs in rural areas.

Table FS-56. KPI - Ensure Land and Watersheds are Sustainable, Healthy, and Productive (Terrestrial Condition Assessment)

Strategic Objective 6.2		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Percent of National Forest System landscape ecosystems improved, maintained or recovering due to management actions	Results.....	N/A	N/A	32%	TBD	TBD
	Target	N/A	N/A	42%	42%	35%
	Status	N/A*	N/A*	Baseline	TBD	TBD

* This measure was not tracked at this time.

Targets for the Terrestrial Condition Assessment (TCA) KPI reflect necessary adjustments to baseline methodology which require a larger footprint area for activities, reducing outcomes to 32 percent. The FY 2022 target is adjusted from the FY 2020 baseline to incorporate increased funding to activities that support improved conditions thus the outcome increases from 32 percent to 35 percent.

- **Forest Management:** This measure calculates the recovery, maintenance and improvement of landscape ecosystems due to management activities.
- **Climate Change:** Climate exposure is captured in the performance outcomes of the KPI.

Table FS-57. KPI - Ensure Lands and Watersheds are Sustainable, Healthy, and Productive

Strategic Objective 6.2		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Number of watersheds	Results.....	16	8	9	TBD	TBD
moved to improved	Target.....	19	14	15	NA	15
condition class or	Status.....	Unmet ^b	Unmet ^b	Unmet ^b	TBD	TBD
sustained in Condition						
Class 1 ²⁹						

^a Met – 100 percent or more of target.

^b Needs Improvement (NI) – within 10 percent of target.

^c Unmet – greater than 10 percent below target.

This KPI was developed in FY 2010 as the agency’s first nationally consistent outcome performance measure to demonstrate accomplishments in watershed restoration. For FY2021, watershed restoration was not an agency priority and no target was established.

- **Climate Change and Agriculture:** This measure supports projects that will increase climate resilience in watershed condition and contributes to the Watershed Element of the updated Sustainability Scorecard.
- **Rural Community and Economic Development:** This measure supports projects that will provide jobs and training opportunities for rural Americans.
- **Forest Management:** This measure supports projects including soil and water improvements, forest thinning, prescribed fire and other fuels treatments, and road management that contribute to creating healthy forest conditions.

Table FS-58. KPI - Mitigate Wildfire Risk

Strategic Objective 6.3		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Annual acreage of NFS lands where	Results.....	1.04	0.85	0.81	TBD	TBD
final treatment effectively	Target.....	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.4
mitigated wildfire risk (million	Status.....	NI ^b	Unmet ^c	Unmet ^c	TBD	TBD
acres, annually)						

^a Met – 100 percent or more of target.

^b Needs Improvement (NI) – within 10 percent of target.

^c Unmet – greater than 10 percent below target.

The target acre increase in FY 2022 is due to the increased funding request for hazardous fuels in FY 2022.

- **Equity and Inclusion:** Hazardous fuels treatments provide employment opportunities (e.g. Job Corps).
- **Climate Change and Agriculture:** Hazardous fuels treatments reduce wildfire risk from a changing climate.
- **Forest Management:** Hazardous fuels treatments are an important silvicultural tool to improve forest condition.

Table FS-59. KPI - Mitigate Wildfire Risk

Strategic Objective 6.3		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Annual acreage treated to reduce or	Results.....	3.42	2.90	2.65	TBD	TBD
maintain fuel conditions on NFS	Target.....	3.0	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.7
and non-Federal lands (million	Status.....	Met ^a	Unmet ^c	Unmet ^c	TBD	TBD
acres, annually)						

^a Met – 100 percent or more of target.

^b Needs Improvement (NI) – within 10 percent of target.

^c Unmet – greater than 10 percent below target.

The target acre increase in FY 2022 is due to the increased funding request for hazardous fuels in FY 2022.

²⁹ https://www.fs.fed.us/biology/resources/pubs/watershed/maps/watershed_classification_guide2011FS978.pdf.

- **Equity and Inclusion:** Hazardous fuels treatments provide employment opportunities (e.g. Job Corps).
- **Climate Change and Agriculture:** Hazardous fuels treatments reduce wildfire risk from a changing climate.
- **Forest Management:** Hazardous fuels treatments are an important silvicultural tool to improve forest condition.

Table FS-60. KPI - Mitigate Wildfire Risk

Strategic Objective 6.3		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Number of high priority areas where treatments have occurred to reduce wildfire risk to communities (number of firesheds ³⁰ , annually)	Results.....	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD
	Target.....	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3
	Status.....	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	Baseline

* This measure was not tracked at this time.

This is a new KPI to move to outcome-based measures on reducing wildfire risk at a scale that will make a difference on transmission of wildfire to communities.

- **Equity and Inclusion:** Hazardous fuels treatments provide employment opportunities (e.g. Job Corps).
- **Climate Change and Agriculture:** Hazardous fuels treatments reduce wildfire risk from a changing climate.
- **Forest Management:** Hazardous fuels treatments are an important silvicultural tool to improve forest condition.

Progress Toward the Achievement of Strategic Objectives FY 2021

Accomplishments toward objectives are highlighted in the Status of Programs section in this chapter. Additional information regarding performance is in the Annual Performance Plan and Report submitted in conjunction with the Forest Service’s Budget requests. Below is a high-level summary of progress:

In FY 2020, the Forest Service was unable to meet the performance targets in its key performance indicators for several reasons.

- COVID-19 adversely affected the agency’s ability to meet FY 2021 key performance indicators and is likely to affect FY 2021 accomplishments as well.
 - Travel limitations inhibited the ability of teams to move around the country to help multiple forests prepare timber sales, hazardous fuels projects, prescribed burns, and conduct other restoration work.
 - COVID-19 concerns and the associated protocols also limited contractors’ ability to do work on the national forests, decreasing accomplishments in tree planting and stand improvement.
 - Spring is historically one of the best times for prescribed burning, but the initial COVID-19 impact in March paused most prescribed fire treatments. Several regions began prescribed fire projects once COVID-19 mitigation measures were in place, but some regions were unable to catch up. Due to dramatic fluctuations in timber markets, the agency issued a Finding of Substantial Overriding Public Interest April 2020 that added an additional two years to timber sale contracts in the continental United States and three years to timber sale contracts in Alaska to alleviate risks to purchasers due to market downturn. The agency extended over 900 contracts under this authority.
- 2020 Wildfires and Hurricanes:
 - 2020 was a very active and fire destructive year, across National Forest System lands and throughout the country.
 - The National Preparedness Level for fighting wildfire was at its highest level (5) from August 18 through the end of the fiscal year with more than 10,000 personnel committed to fighting large fires. The intensity and longevity of the fire season coupled with hurricane activity required the Forest Service to pause some hazardous fuels treatments to focus personnel on response activities.

³⁰ Fireshed is a term similar to watershed. It refers to a geographic region with a similar risk of wildfire to adjacent communities. Reducing hazardous fuels within parts of the fireshed may reduce the overall risk to the adjacent community.

- The staff who would typically work on preparing and administering timber sales supported recovery efforts after large wildfires, including stabilization work and hazard tree removal. In California, Oregon, and Washington especially, the 2020 wildfires affected private forestland as well as national forests. Consequently, the Forest Service is working with industry to re-organize offerings of salvage and green sales in FY 2021 and FY 2022 to avoid saturating the timber markets.
- Several hurricanes affected national forests in the southeastern States, reducing their ability to meet planned targets.

While faced with these challenges, the Forest Service:

- Increased its use of virtual technologies to continue design and implementation of restoration projects, timber sales, and hazardous fuel reduction projects.
- Implemented mechanical hazardous fuels reduction projects in place of prescribed fire projects to ensure the agency to accomplished 78 percent of the national hazardous fuels reduction target.
- Safely served the recreating public, while demand for recreation opportunities surged during COVID-19.

Expected Progress at the FY 2022 Proposed Resource Level

At the requested budget levels, the Forest Service will be able to meet its projected performance targets outlined in Tables FS-55-60, above.

FY 2022 targets are adjusted to reflect the increase in funding for hazardous fuels.

The FY 2022 Budget request proposes a reduction in the Timber Volume Sold target from 4.0 to 3.4 billion board feet. A target of 4.0 will be difficult for the agency to achieve after a second year dealing with COVID; devastating natural disasters in 2020 that the agency is still managing; care and recovery operations in four Regions; budget modernization that has changed the hiring and managing of temporary employees; and difficulty in training employees due to COVID travel restrictions. The agency is managing over 10.3 million acres affected by wildfires over 16,000 square miles. Over the past three years, the agency has used more authorities to engage partners in the implementation of the agency’s timber program including increased Good Neighbor Authority agreements with State agencies and Stewardship Contracting. The pandemic continues to cause havoc with the economy and people’s lives with the economy continuing to open to some degree (varying by state). Lumber producers stayed busy in 2020 yet prices hit historic highs and then stayed elevated - however, stumpage prices were at historic lows due to an over-abundance of sawtimber in the southern region of the United States, and by the salvage of fire-damaged timber in the western region (California, Oregon, Washington).

The FY 2022 Budget request proposes a new KPI: “Number of high priority areas (firesheds) where treatments have occurred to reduce wildfire risk to communities (number of firesheds, annually)”. This KPI, shown in Table 61, will highlight hazardous fuels reductions that have the highest probability of reducing wildfire risk to communities. This is an outcome-based performance measure comprised of treatments within a fireshed’s footprint conducted at a scale to make a significant difference to wildfire transmission to communities. Once the fireshed’s treatment is completed, it is in a maintenance mode where treatments are done less frequently to keep wildfire risk low.

In FY 2022, proposed funding levels will allow the Forest Service to mitigate challenges presented in FY 2020 and FY 2021 and:

- Continue to improve communications and use technology to work more efficiently during unplanned interruptions to standard work practices.
- Adjust the targets for the terrestrial condition assessment (TCA) KPI under Objective 6.2 to reflect necessary adjustments made in baseline methodology, which require a larger footprint area for activities, reducing outcomes to 32%. This year’s adjusted target incorporates increased funding to activities that support improved conditions thus the outcome increases from 32% to 35%.
- Work with regional staff to identify timber sale volume lost to wildfire or hurricanes, for both active and upcoming sales, and identify replacement opportunities.
- Seek opportunities to conduct prescribed burning when environmental conditions and physical distancing protocols allow the agency to undertake such activities.

- Increases to the hazardous fuels budget will allow the agency to mitigate wildfire risk on more acres to protect communities. This will decrease the transmission of wildfire to communities and will help to increase the number of fire adaptive communities.
- Continue to monitor the effectiveness of hazardous fuels treatments in areas that are subsequently burned in large fires.
- Continue to actively prioritize hazardous fuels allocations to areas of the highest risk and at the appropriate scale to reduce wildfire risk. The Forest Service identifies these high priority areas through complex computer modeling with overlapping geospatial layers of historical fire data, current and projected fuel types, and numbers and locations of proximate communities.
- Expand leveraging of Federal funding with private and non-profit dollars through targeted outreach to critical partners.
- Continue expansion of digital platforms for recreation and special uses programs to support customer service and visitor experience.
- Develop procedures for considering climate change related factors such as flood risk and wildlife behavior when determining new Watershed Condition Framework Priority Watersheds.

SPECIAL EXHIBITS

BIOMASS AND WOOD INNOVATIONS

Table FS-61. Forest Service Funding for Wood Products, Wood Energy, and the Wood Education and Resource Center (thousands of dollars)

Activity	Item	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Budget Request
Wood Innovations Program:				
Geographically Target Wood				
Utilization	Hazardous Fuels	\$1,000	\$1,215	\$1,215
Wood Innovation Grants	Hazardous Fuels	7,850	7,765	8,450
Other Market Development (Wood				
Products/Wood Energy) ^a	Hazardous Fuels	1,150	3,474	5,335
Subtotal, Wood Innovations Program		10,000	12,454	15,000
Bio-economy Research	Research and Development	8,162	8,353	9,185
Community Wood Energy ^b	Hazardous Fuels	1,500	2,000	10,000
Wood Education and Resource Center (WERC)	Working Forest Lands, Urban and Community Forestry, Forest Health Management, National Fire Capacity, and Hazardous Fuels ^{c, d}	2,000	2,000 ^c	2,000
Subtotal, Biomass Production		11,662	12,353	21,185
Total, Biomass and Wood Innovations		\$21,662	\$24,807	\$36,185

^a Includes market development projects with WoodWorks, the Forest Products Marketing Unit, U.S. Endowment, and other strategic partners.

^b Community Wood Energy was funded in FY 2020 at \$1.5 million and in FY 2021 at \$2 million using non-Wood Innovations program funding.

^c A mix of funds is provided to the Wood Education and Resource Center to address hardwood industry issues related to the 35-State eastern hardwood region and to develop markets for underutilized hardwoods and softwoods in the region.

^d Congressional direction for FY 2020 and FY 2021 for Wood Education and Resource Center (WERC) was \$2 million.

FY 2022

The Forest Service's emphasis on innovative uses for wood and wood fiber materials focuses on Research and Development (R&D) and post-R&D support to develop markets for trees and under-utilized woody materials (biomass). Concurrent with the FY 2022 Budget request, the American Jobs Package includes a legislative proposal that would provide \$200 million to the Forest Products Lab for wood innovation grants to support new wood construction technologies, development of biochar technology and applications, biomass energy with carbon storage, and related technologies. See Mandatory Legislative Proposals on page 137 for more information.

The work planned for FY 2022 is structured around forest-based bio-economy research (formerly known as Biomass and Bioproducts) in R&D and the Forest Service Wood Innovations Program. Biomass extraction is not specifically funded at the national level; however, it is a factor in the agency's national strategy for improving forest conditions. The following describes the work to be accomplished.

Biomass Production

In FY 2022, the National Forest System will continue to provide material for biomass markets as a by-product of restoration work.

In FY 2020, the agency sold over 2.1 million green tons of biomass (fresh cut woody material at a "green" moisture content of half water and half woody material) to bioenergy markets. The National Forest System will continue to

work with the Forest Service State and Private Forestry and R&D to grow markets and infrastructure for biomass production and utilization across the country.

Bioeconomy Research (formerly Bioenergy and Biobased Products Research)

The Forest Service continues to develop innovative uses for low-value woody biomass with industrial and academic partners. This area of research requires understanding the cell wall properties of wood to facilitate new product development, biotechnology, and chemical technology to transform wood into high-value materials. It also involves developing new composites, biopolymers, pharmaceuticals, and chemical products from woody biomass. The following projects highlight the progress of some of the high-value projects targeting unconventional markets for this underutilized material.

A multi-organization research team is working on a biomass-to-pharmaceutical project. This project involves a four-step process using woody biomass to create a key ingredient in Lipitor®, a medication for cholesterol treatment, and glycolic acid, a by-product with broad industrial applications. The Forest Service Forest Products Lab (FPL) worked on the initial steps to produce the key ingredient, trione, that was then shipped to the University of Maine for use in the final product. Based on the results from FY 2020, in FY 2022, the project team will continue to test and work to improve efficiencies in key steps of the process.

Another multi-organization research team is working on a cellulose nanomaterials concrete project, which successfully pre-casted concrete beams containing cellulose nanocrystals from woody biomass and used them to construct the Moffett Creek Bridge in Siskiyou County, California. FPL provided the cellulose nanocrystals, and State and Private Forestry staff coordinated with California and Siskiyou county governments and private partners to incorporate the beams into the bridge. Next, the team plans to explore the use of cellulose nanocrystals in other non-bridge concrete projects.

In FY 2022, the agency will continue to actively participate in the development of international standards for cellulose nanomaterials, pulp and paper, and buildings with multiple organizations such as the International Organization for Standardization and the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry. Forest Service experts serve on technical committees and use the agency's research findings to assist in establishing standards for the industry which could remove barriers for future commercialization of these products. Emerging topics for bioeconomy research in FY 2022 and beyond include consolidating sustainability terms, self-cleaning surfaces for buildings, methods to determine crystallinity of nano-scale cellulose from wood, and a rubbing test to determine chemical transfer from treated wood surfaces to humans.

Wood Innovations Program

The Forest Service established the Wood Innovations Program in 2014 to strategically expand development of wood products and wood energy markets that support forest management and deliver economic and environmental benefits to communities. This work informs business decisions by providing technical assistance, funding, and high-quality data. Annual Wood Innovation Grants fund diverse stakeholder projects across the country, such as for-profit entities; State, local, and Tribal governments; school districts; communities; not-for-profit organizations; institutions of higher education; and special purpose districts (e.g., public utilities districts, conservation districts). The maximum for each grant is generally \$250,000; starting in FY 2021, all grantees must match 100 percent of the requested Federal funds. This competitive funding opportunity will continue in FY 2022.

A second competitive funding program, the Community Wood Energy and Wood Innovations funding opportunity, was available in FY 2021. The intent of this program is to install thermally led community wood energy systems or to build new or expand existing innovative wood products facilities; \$2,000,000 is available for FY 2021. This program is authorized under the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (2018 Farm Bill) (P.L. 115-334) to be funded up to \$25 million per fiscal year through FY 2023. The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (P.L. 116-260) allows funding up to \$5 million. The requested amount for FY 2022 is \$10 million.

Through the Wood Innovations Program, 23 States have established Statewide Wood Energy Teams and 15 States and Puerto Rico have established Statewide Wood Utilization Teams to expand traditional and innovative wood products markets through cooperative agreements with the Forest Service. These teams have been extremely effective in identifying successful opportunities in the highest priority areas of each State. This funding has

leveraged substantial private investment, created local jobs, supported forest health priorities, and improved local economies. For the Statewide Energy and Utilization team, Federal dollars are often matched at well beyond the 50 percent match level. Projects have supported private investment in new manufacturing capacity and wood energy systems. These teams include several State partners, university extensions, and industry representatives, all focused on growing existing and bringing new wood product and energy opportunities to the State.

The agency continues to expand the use of wood in the commercial, institutional, and multi-family building sector. Engineered wood products such as cross-laminated timber (CLT) for commercial mid- to high-rise buildings are opening extensive new markets that are offsetting forest restoration and hazardous fuels removal costs. In addition to Wood Innovation Grants supporting the development of this sector, the Forest Service provides funding to WoodWorks, an organization that has been instrumental and highly effective in helping architects, engineers, and developers understand how to take advantage of this significant opportunity. Success in these efforts to date suggests a dramatic increase in the expansion of CLT use in commercial building construction in the United States is just beginning.

The agency has been assisting and collaborating with key cellulosic biofuels stakeholders in government and the private sector. The cellulosic biofuels sector has potential to expand significantly over the next five years, which would generate long-term demand for low value forest residues and excess material from forest products manufacturing.

Wood Education and Resource Center

The Wood Education and Resource Center (WERC) in Princeton, West Virginia was founded through the Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1999 (P.L. 105-277). The 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 maintain and improve wood industry productivity and competitiveness in a sustainable manner within the 35 States of the Eastern hardwood regions. Viable wood products markets enable sustainable forest management on private, State, Tribal, and Federal lands. WERC also supports the National Wood Energy Technical Assistance team, a highly effective program that collaborates with local communities and public and private sector entities to help them generate renewable energy from forests.

The WERC is supporting the West Virginia Forest Products Cooperative through a Special Use Permit agreement that allows the Cooperative to use the WERC Rough Mill facility as a site for their training and manufacturing efforts. This supports the WERC strategy to encourage local economic development opportunities in the hardwood region.

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:

- FY 2020 was the first year Congress appropriated funds directly for the Community Wood Energy and Wood Innovation competitive funding program. The agency issued \$1.5 million in grants to seven communities (Hoonah, AK; Copper Center, AK; East Baldwin, ME; Middle River, MN; Seneca, OR; Coleville, WA; and Olympia, WA) for shovel-ready renewable wood energy projects, which will create demand for low value woody biomass for over 20 years, including areas of high wildfire risk and near National Forest System lands.
- In FY 2020, the Forest Service awarded approximately \$7.8 million in Wood Innovation Grants to expand wood products and wood energy markets to support the management of National Forest System lands and other lands with significant forest restoration needs, especially those in dire need of hazardous fuels reduction. This funding supports traditional wood utilization projects, promotes using wood as a construction material in commercial buildings, and expands wood energy markets. Federal funds were matched by partners in excess of \$6.44 million.
- Activities implemented through the Wood Innovations program have resulted in significant growth of the mass timber industry. As of September 30, 2020, in the United States there are over 445 mass timber buildings constructed, 534 in design or under construction, 10 operational mass timber manufacturing plants, and

additional plants announced or in planning. Key partnerships with private and public organizations have facilitated this growth.

- The WERC plays a critical role in helping forest-related businesses thrive and promotes working forests by maintaining a forest industry infrastructure. In FY 2020, the WERC hosted numerous workshops and webinars primarily for industry, provided wood energy technical assistance to more than 65 facility owners interested in installing a wood energy system or improving the performance of an existing wood energy system, and administered key portions of the national Wood Innovation Grants program.
- In FY 2020, the agency produced 2.1 million green tons of biomass from National Forest System lands for use in bioenergy production.
- In FY 2020, the Forest Service successfully demonstrated step one of the biomass-to-pharmaceutical projects, and a manuscript from this research has been submitted for publication. The project team has also developed methods to test other steps in the multi-step process, which is important progress in developing novel uses for low-value woody biomass.
- The Forest Service is working with partners to develop technologies with potential for commercialization, including a light-weight fiber-glass composite with cellulose nanomaterials for automobiles, and an engineering evaluation for producing cellulose nanomaterials directly from woody biomass.
- In FY 2020, Siskiyou County, California completed construction of the Moffet Creek concrete bridge with prefabricated beams containing cellulose nanocrystals. Forest Service scientists developed the cellulose nanocrystals which enhance the concrete technology by potentially improving the strength and lowering the carbon footprint of concrete.
- Forest Service experts have a long history of participating in international standards development to transfer research results for industrial applications. As of FY 2020, Forest Service experts have actively led or participated in standards development projects with multiple standards development organizations such as the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry (TAPPI).

CRITERIA FOR ALLOCATING FUNDING FOR RECREATION ACCESS

Background

This exhibit responds to a Congressional Directive from Senate Report 116-123:

The Committee believes increasing access to our public lands is important and provides funding to all four land management agencies—the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), National Park Service (NPS), Forest Service, and the Fish and Wildlife Service—to complete projects that enhance access to public lands for hunting, fishing, and other recreational activities. The Committee expects recreational access projects to be selected based on their role in meeting key recreation needs, and the agencies should work with their respective regions, State offices, and/or management units to identify all potential projects. Further, the agencies are again directed to include in future budget justifications an explanation of the process and criteria used for allocating funds for recreational access in the previous year.

Overview

Land Acquisition funds are used to secure access to public lands for recreational purposes. Funds are used to meet public recreation access needs, such as preserving large, intact areas for recreation, by working with landowners to secure rights-of-way, easements, or fee simple land acquisitions that provide or improve public access to existing public lands.

Congress appropriated \$9.5 million in FY 2020 for priority recreational access projects. In FY 2020, the Forest Service acquired 37,334 acres of land that provided or improved public access. In FY 2021, under the Great American Outdoors Act (GAOA) (P.L. 115-152), land acquisition funding through the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) became mandatory.³¹

FY 2022 Criteria

The Forest Service prioritizes land acquisitions that have the broad support of stakeholders, local officials, and others at the local level to mitigate barriers to public access and attract more visitors to recreate in a safe, accessible environment. Congress requires the Forest Service to “annually develop a priority list for projects that, through acquisition of land (or an interest in land), secure recreational public access to Federal land under the jurisdiction of the applicable Secretary for hunting, fishing, recreational shooting, or other outdoor recreational purposes” (54 U.S.C. 200306(c)).

The agency evaluates proposed recreational access tracts for LWCF funding based on the following criteria:

- How does the acquisition solve a specific access problem or overcome a barrier to access?
- What is the size and configuration of the tract relative to the National Forest System lands around it?
- How much of the tract borders existing National Forest System or other publicly accessible lands?
- What types of recreational access would the land provide? Hunting, fishing, hiking, or other?
- Has the public indicated that more or improved access is needed in this area?
- What is the level of local support for the acquisition?

Selected Example of Recent Progress

In FY 2020, the Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest, working with the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, used LWCF funding to permanently acquire the 598-acre Hadley Park property in southwest Montana. This tract contains mature forest, aspen groves, high elevation meadows, and several water sources; and is used by elk, moose, mule deer, black bear, and many other species. The tract adjoins an additional 1,130 acres of National Forest System lands, which are now accessible for public recreation, including hiking, wildlife watching, hunting, and fishing. The acquisition also protects valuable habitat from the possibility of being sold for development. The project received strong support from the Montana State Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks.

³¹ FY 2021 mandatory funding for Forest Legacy Program was \$94,255,000. Mandatory funding for Land Acquisition was \$123,885,000.

EQUAL ACCESS TO JUSTICE ACT**Background**

This exhibit addresses the directive included in House Report 112-151 and Conference Report 112-331, 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 EAJA was enacted in 1980 to provide individuals, small businesses, and non-profit organizations a means to ensure Federal agency decision-making is transparent and in accordance with law. Since 2009, the Forest Service has tracked EAJA payments and other attorney fees.

FY 2018 through FY 2020 Funding and Reporting

The tables below include EAJA cases from FY 2018 through FY 2020³².

Table FS-62. EAJA Statistics for FY 2018

Date Received	Docket/ Court	Case	Project Name	Vendor Name	Date Certified	Program	Amount
01/25/2018	3:16-CV-00102-CWD	Johnson Bar	Johnson Bar Fire Salvage Project	Advocates for the West	01/25/2018	Forest Products	\$144,040
02/20/2018	6:16-CV-01095-JR	Loafer Timber Sale Project	Loafer Timber Sale Project	Western Environmental Law Center	02/21/2018	Forest Products	110,000
04/20/2018	1:14-CV-00737-CL	Attorney Fees	Western Watersheds Project	Advocates for the West	04/20/2018	Forest Products; Hazardous Fuels Reduction	136,478
07/25/2018	9:16-CV-00056DVM	Attorney Fees	Save Our Cabinets	Western Mining Action Project	07/31/2018	Roads Capital Improvement and Maintenance; Salvage Sales; Forest Products	142,910

³² The Forest Service does not track and is unable to provide the following directive requirements: 1) names of Federal judges; 2) the disposition of the applications (including any appeals of action taken on the applications); and 3) the hourly rates of attorneys and expert witnesses stated in the applications.

2022 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOREST SERVICE

Date Received	Docket/ Court	Case	Project Name	Vendor Name	Date Certified	Program	Amount
07/25/2018	9:16-CV-00056DVM	Attorney Fees	Libby Mining Company	Morrison Sherwood Wilson & Deola CL	07/31/2018	Vegetation and Watershed Management; Forest Products	68,022
08/06/2018	1:17-CV-00434-CWD	Attorney Fees	Watersheds Project and Wild Earth Guardians	Advocates for the West Inc.	08/06/2018	Land Management Planning, Assessment, Monitoring; Grazing Management	80,000
08/20/2018	9:15-CV-148-DLC	Attorney Fees	Beetle Strategy	MSBT Law Chartered	08/21/2018	Hazardous Fuels Reduction	18,000
09/12/2018	3:17-CV-00416-SI	Attorney Fees	Wild and Scenic River	Volker Law Offices	09/13/2018	Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	35,086
09/12/2018	1:18-CV-00653-DLF	FOIA	Attorney Fees	Immigration Reform Law Institute	09/14/2018	Law Enforcement Operations	1,168
09/12/2018	9:17-CV-00021-DLC	Attorney Fees	Stonewall Vegetation Project	Public Interest Defense Center PC	09/18/2018	Pool 5 Common Services; Vegetation and Watershed Management; Minerals and Geology Management	77,500
09/18/2018	1:17-CV-01277-JEB	FOIA	Attorney Fees	Public Employees for Environmental	09/19/2018	Forest Products	4,434

Total, FY 2018 \$817,638

Table FS-63. EAJA Statistics for FY 2019

Date Received	Docket/ Court	Case	Project Name	Vendor Name	Date Certified	Program	Amount
11/16/2018	17-CV-456 (DLF)	FOIA-Attorney Fees	56 RPM	Lewis and Clark College	11/28/2018	Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness; Forest Products	\$65,000
12/21/2018	2:14-CV-105	Sylvania motorboat	Herr Cost	Mountain States Legal Foundation	12/21/2018	Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	2,539
2/5/2019	2:18-CV-0111-PHX-DLR	Attorney Fees	Livestock Grazing on the Bar X Allotment	Advocates for the West	2/6/2019	Grazing Management	21,232

2022 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOREST SERVICE

Date Received	Docket/ Court	Case	Project Name	Vendor Name	Date Certified	Program	Amount
3/12/2019	4:18-CV-00402-JGZ-LAB	FOIA-Attorney Fees	18-00402 D Ariz	Center for Biological Diversity	3/14/2019	Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	3,500
3/12/2019	2:16-CV-1648-MO	FOIA-Attorney Fees	Walton Lake Restoration Project	Lewis and Clark College	3/12/2019	Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness; Forest Products; Vegetation and Watershed Management	194,000
3/19/2019	3:15-CV-08286-DMF	Attorney Fees	Donald and Rebecca Routson	Donald Routson	3/19/2019	Pool 1 General Management	16,681
3/22/2019	9:19-CV-00030-DLC-JCL	FOIA-Attorney Fees	IDP1 IDP3 IDP5 Supplies Rents and Other	Public Interest Defense Center	3/22/2019	Pool 5 Common Services	400
4/4/2019	18-CV-00340-TUC-JGZ	FOIA	Attorney Fees	Center for Biological Diversity	4/4/2019	Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration; Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	6,000
4/24/2019	1:15-CV-00193-EJL	Attorney Fees	Lost Creek-Boulder Creek Landscape Restoration Project	Bricklin and Newman	4/24/2019	Pool 4 Ongoing Business Services	168,750
5/6/2019	18-CV-887-RBJ	FOIA	Attorney Fees	Energy and Conservation Law	5/7/2019	Recreation Heritage Wilderness	9,500
5/21/2019	1:15-CV-00193-EJL	Attorney Fees	Lost Creek-Boulder Creek Landscape Restoration Project	Bricklin and Newman	5/21/2019	Pool 4 Ongoing Business Services	168,750
6/4/2019	1:15-CV-00193-EJL	Attorney Fees	Lost Creek-Boulder Creek Landscape Restoration Project	Bricklin and Newman	6/4/2019	Pool 4 Ongoing Business Services	168,750

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Date Received	Docket/ Court	Case	Project Name	Vendor Name	Date Certified	Program	Amount
8/5/2019	2:17-CV-0202-NDF	Attorney Fees	Alkali Creek	Eubanks and Associates	8/5/2019	Pool Ongoing Business Services; Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management; Grazing Management; Vegetation and Watershed Management	145,000
8/12/2019	19-CV-01510-STV	FOIA	Attorney Fees	Friends of Animals	8/13/2019	Pool 1 General Management	1,330

Total, FY 2019 \$971,432

Table FS-64. EAJA Statistics for FY 2020

Date Received	Docket/ Court	Case	Project Name	Vendor Name	Date Certified	Program	Amount
10/17/2019	CV-15-54-M-DLC	Attorney Fees	East Reservoir	Public Interest Defense Center	10/18/2019	Hazardous Fuels Reduction	\$32,647
12/20/2019	2:17-CV-01366-SU	Attorney Fees	Ochoco Summit Trail	Western Environment Law Center	10/18/2016	Trails Capital Improvement and Maintenance	101,500
12/20/2019	2:17-CV-01366-SU	Attorney Fees	Ochoco Summit Trail	Field and Jerger, LLP	1/10/2020	Trails Capital Improvement and Maintenance	138,000
2/20/2020	2:13-CV-01977-JAM-DB	Attorney Fees	Smokey	Conservation Congress	3/23/2020	Hazardous Fuels Reduction; Forest Products	140,000
6/29/2020	3:08-CV-00162-RRB	Attorney Fees	Cascadia Wildlands	Crag Law Center	7/8/2020	Forest Products	346,456
9/21/2020	4:16-CV-00012-BLW	Attorney Fees	Salmon Challis Elk Collaring Litigation	Earthjustice	9/30/2020	Minerals and Geology Management	196,000
09/24/2020	1:18-CV-00504-BLW	Attorney Fees	Caribou Targhee Kilgore Project	Advocates for the West	9/30/2020	Minerals and Geology Management	125,000

Total, FY 2020 \$1,079,603

NATIONAL SCENIC AND HISTORIC TRAILS

Background

This exhibit addresses requirements contained in House Report 111-180, 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 – and manages portions of 15 additional NS&HTs on National Forest System lands, in cooperation with the Department of the Interior, 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. Land acquisition for trails are funded under Land and Water Conservation Fund.

In FY 2020, trail maintenance and volunteer engagement were impacted due to COVID-19. Additionally, several catastrophic wildfires in California, Colorado, and Oregon impaired management efforts of several NS&HTs. As a result, NS&HT tasks largely focused on providing safety information to trail users, supporting local communities, and coordinating with stakeholders to assess COVID-19 risk and develop safety protocols to accomplish field work to the extent possible.

Arizona National Scenic Trail

The 800-mile Arizona National Scenic Trail (AZT) showcases Arizona's diverse landscapes, offering unparalleled backcountry experiences in settings ranging from Sonoran Desert to alpine forests. The AZT connects deserts, mountains, canyons, wilderness, and communities. Eighty five percent of the AZT is on Federal land that includes the Grand Canyon National Park and three other National Park Service (NPS) units, four National Forests, and two Bureau of Land Management field offices.

Partners include the Arizona Trail Association and numerous local trail clubs, Federal agencies, State and local governments, Tribes, and youth corps.

In FY 2020, 1,865 volunteers contributed 14,606 hours of work in support of the AZT. Volunteers installed 11 super gates (some with bicycle rollovers), four log fences, two ramadas, and two all-terrain vehicle barriers, and improvements were made to three trailheads. Youth corps and volunteers maintained 54 miles of trail and volunteers repaired or replaced signage along 72 miles of trail. In FY 2020, the Forest Service developed a new AZT brochure and completed a draft trail comprehensive plan. 30 miles of single-track tread was constructed to bypass the AZT away from roads. Due to COVID-19, mechanized equipment was used more frequently than prior years to complete trail maintenance.

In FY 2020, planning and environmental analyses were completed, and construction began, on two trail realignment projects that will divert an additional 39 miles of the AZT away from roads.

The AZT continues to be threatened by destructive wildfires. In FY 2020, four wildfires temporarily closed the AZT (two sections remain closed as of FY 2021) and necessitated an indefinite detour of a section of the trail. In total, more than 80 miles of the AZT occur within areas burned by these fires. Trail conditions and damage to signage have created an urgent need for immediate stabilization and posting of wayfinding signs. In FY 2020, 11 miles were maintained using emergency stabilization measures due to the Woodbury Fire in 2019; however, unstable watershed conditions continue to cause damage to parts of the AZT.

Continental Divide National Scenic Trail

The 3,100-mile Continental Divide National Scenic Train (CDT) runs along the spine of the Rocky Mountains from Mexico to Canada. It connects 20 national forests, three national parks, one national monument, 13 BLM field offices, and several historic sites. About 95 percent of the trail is located on public lands; however, many trail segments are currently co-located along open roads or motorized trails. Easements are lacking across numerous parcels of private and State land and are needed to secure a continuous route for permanent public use.

Partners include the Continental Divide Trail Coalition, Montana Wilderness Association, Colorado Trail Foundation, Volunteers for Outdoor Colorado, Montana Conservation Corps, Rocky Mountain Youth Corps, Conservation Legacy, American Conservation Experience, Backcountry Horsemen and numerous other Federal, State, and local nongovernmental organizations.

In FY 2020, the CDT program added a part-time Geographic Information Systems and database manager position. The CDT Coalition (CDTC) also completed a multi-year digital atlas, telling the story of the CDT as much more than the recreational opportunities it provides: the CDT is a catalyst for helping people connect to and understand the importance of the landscapes, cultures, ecosystems, wildlife habitat, native lands, and watersheds along the Divide.

A Memorandum of Understanding was signed in FY 2020 between the CDTC and three Federal agencies that administer the CDT, including four Forest Service Regions, BLM offices in five States, and four NPS units. The Memorandum of Understanding is designed to increase public support and build coalitions; provide accurate trail information; promote long-term volunteerism; and promote trail marking, maintenance, and operations consistent with the CDT Comprehensive Plan.

Florida National Scenic Trail

The Florida National Scenic Trail (FNST) consists of a 1,500-mile planning corridor stretching from Big Cypress National Preserve in the Everglades National Park to Gulf Islands National Seashore in the panhandle of Florida. Currently, 1,127 miles of certified FNST exist, with roughly 400 miles of gaps in the trail. Partners include the Florida Trail Association, Framing Our Community, NPS, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Florida Forest Service, Florida State Parks, and other agencies and organizations.

In FY 2020, COVID-19 and hurricane damage recovery severely limited volunteer hours, and work continues to rebuild trail in the impacted areas. FNST-volunteers maintained 80 percent of the trail, contributing 17,069 hours. The Forest Service, together with Florida Trail Coalition partners, continue to carry out the goals of the Florida National Scenic Trail Five-Year Strategic Plan.³³

Nez Perce National Historic Trail

In 1986, Congress acknowledged the significance of the Nez Perce Conflict of 1877 by establishing the 1,170-mile Nez Perce National Historic Trail (NPNHT). With the cooperation of the State Highway Department and County Commissioners in the States of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Wyoming, and Montana, over 2,991 miles of roads are designated as the NPNHT Auto Tour Route. The NPNHT includes a designated corridor encompassing 4,161 miles of roads, trails and routes. 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 and seven high potential route 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 Homeland Interpretive Center, the Josephy Center for Art and

³³ https://www.fs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/stelprdb5369350.pdf

Culture, the Bitter Root Cultural Heritage Trust, Friends of the Southern Nez Perce Trail, and the Montana Natural History Center.

In FY 2020, COVID-19 hindered trail maintenance efforts compared to previous years. NPNHT accomplishments for the fiscal year include:

- Eighteen miles of trail maintained by the Nez Perce Tribe in central Idaho.
- Five miles of trail were cleared of downed trees on the Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest due to beetle kill and reoccurring windstorms.
- Fourteen miles of trail were maintained on the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest; and
- Thirty-one miles of trail were maintained on the Nez Perce-Clearwater National Forests.

Also, thirty-four miles along the Lolo Motorway (FSR 500) were cleared of brush by the Idaho Department of Corrections to improve access to the NPNHT. Under the Historic Routes project, the Forest Service, with funding assistance from an Idaho Parks and Recreation Road and Bridge Fund grant, improved drivability of FSR 500 for the average sport utility vehicle driver while retaining the rugged nature of the road.

Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail

The 2,650-mile Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (PCT) follows the crest of the Sierra Nevada and Cascade Mountain ranges from Mexico to Canada through California, Oregon, and Washington. The PCT crosses 25 national forests, seven BLM field offices, six NPS units, five national monuments, and 48 designated wilderness areas. More than one-half of the PCT is contained in designated wilderness, and the trail crosses nine Wild and Scenic Rivers.

Partners include the Pacific Crest Trail Association (PCTA), American Conservation Experience, Washington Trails Association, Pacific Northwest Trail Association, California Conservation Corps, Washington Conservation Corps, Oregon Equestrian Trails, Backcountry Horsemen of California, Oregon, Washington, and many other organizations.

FY 2020 presented significant challenges, with COVID-19 curtailing volunteer maintenance work, a surge of visitors to public lands, and several catastrophic wildfires in California and Oregon. Despite these challenges, the coalition continued to provide safety information for hikers, equestrians, and volunteers³⁴; support local communities; and assess fire damage. The coalition coordinated with each management unit to assess COVID-19 risks to volunteer programs, and in some locations, volunteers were able to assess trail conditions and youth corps were able to complete trail construction and maintenance work. However, some programs, such as the Skyline-Sasquatch backcountry volunteer trail crew and terminus host programs, were cancelled in FY 2020. COVID-19 also necessitated alternative methods to perform tasks safely. For example, PCTA meetings, trainings, and workshops were conducted virtually and the Trail Skills College course “Intro to Trail Maintenance” was transitioned to an online platform.

Two trail relocation projects – Echo Summit on the Eldorado National Forest and Sierra Buttes on the Tahoe National Forest – were completed in FY 2020.

Resource management planning efforts included providing national trail input on three Forest Plans, six over-the-snow travel plans, California High Speed Rail, and several proposed energy projects. The collaborative management focus included increased coordination with California State Parks to address motorized conflict and to ensure timely resolution of issues.

Pacific Northwest National Scenic Trail

The Pacific Northwest National Scenic Trail (PNNST) begins at the Continental Divide in Glacier National Park in Montana and travels 1,200 miles through Montana, Idaho, and Washington before reaching the Pacific Ocean. The

³⁴ In FY 2020, the PCTA produced a video titled “Safe and Responsible Use of the Pacific Crest Trail” (<https://www.pcta.org/2020/the-pcta-releases-new-video-on-safe-and-responsible-use-of-the-pacific-crest-trail-69300/>).

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); Back Country Horsemen of Washington, Idaho, and Montana; Washington Trails Association; Student Conservation Association; University of Montana; and other organizations. In FY 2020, volunteers from the PNTA performed over 3,614 hours of maintenance, a value of over \$139,016. Together, the Forest Service and partners maintained 330 miles and improved six miles of trail. The PNTA raised \$130,594 in non-Federal funds for stewardship of the PNNST.

Despite the challenges of COVID-19, the PNTA was able to continue operating its Performance Trail Crew program at full capacity in FY 2020 due to the implementation of safety protocols based on the best available scientific information, and the consistent safety focus of its crew leaders and youth participants.

The Forest Service and PNTA collaborated to address several years of deferred maintenance and wildfire damage to the PNNST and other trails located on the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest's Methow Valley Ranger District, a designated National Trails Strategy Trail Maintenance priority area. In the District's Pasayten Wilderness, crews were able to perform tread and drainage work to protect the trail bed. Also, in FY 2020, two youth participant teams in PNTA's Performance Trail Crew program contributed 80 crew days of trail maintenance and rehabilitation to reopen the east/west route across the Pasayten and restore access for stock by removing over 1,000 logs from the route. The youth participants teams coordinated this work with Forest Service crews and other local partners, such as the Back-Country Horsemen of Washington.

Other notable accomplishments in FY 2020 include completion of a multi-year project to restore 16 miles of the PNNST on the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest and to restore access for stock by building new stock-friendly puncheons³⁵ and walkways along the Park Butte Trail. In eastern Washington, crews rehabilitated trails accessing the Kettle Crest portion of the PNNST, much of which was damaged by the Stickpin Fire in 2015. In June, Forest Service Regional Foresters from the Pacific Northwest and Northern regions signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Kootenai Tribe of Idaho (KTOI) at KTOI Tribal Headquarters in Bonners Ferry, ID. The KTOI is a Federally recognized Indian Tribal Government and is part of the Ktunaxa Nation that has inhabited Ktunaxa Territory since time immemorial. The KTOI possesses Treaty-reserved hunting, fishing, and gathering rights and exercises cultural and religious practices on National Forest System lands, including lands encompassing the PNNST. The MOU outlines roles and timeframes for regular communication and coordination between the Forest Service and KTOI, as well as two levels of Government-to-Government consultation regarding the PNNST. Implementation of the MOU for better awareness and understanding of issues that concern KTOI and provides opportunities for the parties to mutually identify possible solutions.

Other National Scenic and Historic Trails

The Forest Service coordinates management with other Federal public land agencies for an additional 15 NS&HTs totaling more than 6,700 miles. These trails include Appalachian, 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.

³⁵ A puncheon is a wooden walkway used to cross areas with frequently saturated soils, small streams, or boulder fields.

Table FS-65. Funding for National Scenic and Historic Trails (thousands of dollars)

Name	2020 Actual			2021 Enacted			2022 Budget Request		
	Trails	Land Acq.	Subtotal	Trails	Land Acq.	Subtotal	Trails	Land Acq.	Subtotal
Arizona.....	\$492	0	\$492	\$512	0	\$512	\$512	0	\$512
Continental Divide	1,675	0	1,675	1,694	0	1,694	1,694	0	1,694
Florida.....	1,300	0	1,300	1,317	0	1,317	1,317	0	1,317
Nez Perce	800	0	800	620	0	620	620	\$970	1,590
Pacific Crest.....	1,827	\$3,200	5,027	1,846	\$3,200	5,046	1,846	2,700	4,546
Pacific Northwest.....	836	0	836	855	0	855	855	0	855
All-others	700	2,700	3,400	782	0	782	782	0	782
Total	\$7,910	\$6,720	\$14,630	\$7,626	\$3,200	\$10,826	\$7,626	\$3,670	\$11,296

Table FS-66. National Scenic and Historic Trails FY 2020 Accomplishments and Partner Contributions

Location	Volunteer Hours	Volunteer In-kind Contributions	Non-Cash Contributions	Miles of Trail Maintained	Miles of Trail		Acres Acquired	Major Structures Constructed
					Improved/Constructed	Constructed		
Arizona.....	14,606	\$397,283	\$135,119	126	30	0	6	
Continental Divide ...	30,228	822,219	0	1750	27	0	5	
Florida.....	17,069	464,277	12,000	1143	11	0	1	
Nez Perce	26,735	427,769	213,880	68	5	35	6	
Pacific Crest.....	28,131	765,163	166,812	405	9	10,336	1	
Pacific Northwest.....	21,350	547,507	1,980	435	6	0	0	
Total	138,119	\$3,424,218	\$529,791	3,927	88	10,371	19	

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.

Table FS-67. Office of General Counsel Reimbursement FY 2019 through FY 2022

FY 2019 Actual Reimbursement	FY 2020 As of Nov 17, 2020	FY 2021 Planned Reimbursement	FY 2022 Planned Reimbursement
\$5,138	\$93	\$5,000	\$10,000

STEWARDSHIP CONTRACTING

Background

This exhibit addresses 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: 1) the status of development, execution, and administration of contracts under subsection (b); 2) the specific accomplishments that have resulted; and 3) the role of local communities in development of agreements or contract plans.

Overview

Stewardship contracts and agreements manage natural resources through implementation of ecosystem restoration projects. Stewardship contracts support new and emerging markets by using forest products removed through restoration activities, including woody biomass for energy and sustaining traditional markets. Stewardship contracting helps the Forest Service achieve land and 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. Stewardship contracting selection criteria include capability, use of local workforce, creation of jobs, and price. The intent is 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, those receipts are retained and deposited in the Stewardship Contracting Fund and are available, until expended, for other authorized stewardship projects. Stewardship contracts are awarded on a best-value basis and may be used for:

- Maintaining or decommissioning 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;
- And, controlling noxious and invasive weeds and reestablishing native vegetation.

The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (P.L. 115-141) amended the stewardship authority to increase agreements and contracts from ten to 20 years in locations meeting certain conditions. The Act also allows the cost of cancellation ceilings to be allocated in economically viable stages, relieving the forest unit of a large obligation in a single (first) year. Currently, the Southern Region (Region 8) has three 20-year stewardship agreements in place, with the first one signed in FY 2019 and the other two in FY 2020 and FY 2021, respectively. The Pacific Southwest Region (Region 5) has one 20-year master agreement in place but has been delayed due to COVID-19. Some work and project development in other regions were also delayed due to the pandemic, while other Regions continue to evaluate the use of this authority. The Washington Office is in the process of updating the stewardship directives to include guidance on the implementation of these new authorities.

In FY 2020, the Forest Service continued to inform stakeholders about stewardship contracting through brochures, local field trips, and training opportunities. These efforts ensure a common understanding of stewardship contracting and facilitates its use in attaining land management goals while meeting local and rural community needs. To improve agency understanding and use of this authority, the Forest Service contracted to expand the national stewardship contracting and agreements training. In FY 2020, stewardship training courses were offered on a limited basis due to COVID-19; however, 57 students were able to attend.

Specific Accomplishments

Table FS-66 displays accomplishments between FY 2017 and FY 2020. In many cases, multiple land management objectives are met through a single treatment activity. For example, a hazardous fuels reduction treatment can also improve wildlife habitat. These accomplishments not only result in ecosystem benefits, but also in forest products for manufacturing and energy production, and the creation of jobs contributing to sustainable communities.

Table FS-68. Actual Stewardship Contracting Accomplishments (FY 2017 to FY 2020)

Measure	2017	2018	2019	2020
Acres of forest vegetation established.....	4,312	3,591	3,624	4,678
Acres of forest vegetation improved.....	45,346	24,938	33,269	21,759
Acres of noxious weeds and invasive plant treatments.....	4,279	3,879	5,977	9,103
Acres of wildlife habitat restored or improved.....	14,031	33,693	49,042	79,009
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced.....	81	110	118	38
Miles of roads decommissioned.....	3	14	2	12
Volume of timber sold (million board feet (MMBF)).....	855	754	859	888
Green tons of biomass made available for energy production.....	222,636	229,958	276,236	161,379
Acres of hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic fires (Non-WUI).....	90,968	31,695	49,574	46,360
Acres of wildland-urban interface (WUI) high-priority hazardous fuels treated..	118,559	163,332	83,784	34,984
Stewardship contracts/agreements contributing to watersheds in fully functioning condition.....	5	5	2	0

Table FS-67 below shows the acres awarded, number of contracts or agreements awarded, and volume awarded from FY 2017 to FY 2020. 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 for activities without the exchange of forest products.

Table FS-69. Acres Awarded, Number of Contract or Agreements Awarded, and Volume Awarded

Measure	2017	2018	2019	2020
Acres Awarded.....	153,868	161,947	129,710	70,930
Number of Contracts and Agreements.....	221	266	150	156
Volume Awarded (thousand board feet - MBF).....	855,000	793,374	859,060	888,000

Local Communities

Collaboration with local communities, from development through implementation and monitoring, is a key component of successful stewardship contracting, and provide a sense of community ownership in the project, a better understanding by communities of natural resource issues, and increased public support. Collaboration also allows the Forest Service to tailor stewardship offerings that address local issues, needs, and capabilities. The agency is currently updating our timber management and stewardship handbooks policy to clarify the use of the collaboration processes ensuring local community coordination is occurring on all projects.

UNLIQUIDATED OBLIGATIONS**Background**

This exhibit is included to provide a display of Forest Service unliquidated obligation (ULO) balances.

Overview

Unliquidated Obligations are defined as the balance remaining from orders placed; contract and other binding agreements awarded, or services rendered after making any payments or processing de-obligations. The following table contains the status of Forest Service unliquidated obligation balances in prior fiscal years for appropriated funds (regular and emergency) as of September 30, 2020.

Table FS-70. Forest Service Status of ULO Balances in Prior Fiscal Years as of September 30, 2020 (thousands of dollars)

Item	FY 2017 and Prior	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	Total
Forest and Rangeland Research:					
Forest and Rangeland Research	\$6,566	\$9,624	\$21,994	\$58,272	\$96,456
Forest Inventory and Analysis	227	1,204	7,018	21,634	30,083
National Fire Plan	552	0	0	0	552
Joint Fire Science	697	0	2,499	2,945	6,141
Forest Products	351	0	0	0	351
Forest and Rangeland Research – Other	90	420	726	5,900	7,136
Disaster Funding	0	0	524	15	539
Total, Forest and Rangeland Research.....	8,483	11,248	32,761	88,766	141,258
State and Private Forestry:					
Landscape Scale Restoration.....	8,047	9,560	12,400	12,747	42,754
FHM - Federal Lands.....	1,479	2,497	6,576	16,415	26,967
FHM - Cooperative Lands	6,450	7,030	16,769	29,355	59,604
Working Forest Lands.....	3,996	4,136	8,057	12,768	28,957
Forest Legacy Program.....	46,996	35,699	45,600	51,621	179,916
Community Forest and Open Space Conservation.....	692	253	2,249	3,535	6,729
Urban and Community Forestry.....	7,229	7,698	14,933	23,948	53,808
International Programs.....	1,147	1,369	1,729	6,460	10,705
National Fire Capacity	1,342	35,650	51,712	71,446	160,150
Rural Fire Capacity	0	4,389	10,133	17,954	32,476
State and Private Forestry – Other	5,472	1,972	2,845	3,035	13,324
Disaster Funding	0	2,779	11,241	0	14,020
Total, State and Private Forestry.....	82,850	113,032	184,244	249,284	629,410
National Forest System:					
Integrated Resource Restoration Pilot.....	5,849	0	0	0	5,849
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration.....	3,089	3,638	4,180	10,641	21,548
Land Management Planning, Assessment and Monitoring.....	3,775	3,755	13,163	34,736	55,429
Hazardous Fuels.....	0	44,583	72,205	137,280	254,068
Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	6,011	6,054	11,490	33,363	56,918
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management.....	2,104	3,177	7,493	19,841	32,615
Grazing Management.....	1,331	923	1,846	5,433	9,533
Forest Products	7,494	6,543	14,339	39,885	68,261

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Item	FY 2017 and Prior	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	Total
Vegetation and Watershed Management.....	4,498	4,586	15,696	40,249	65,029
Minerals and Geology Management	4,038	2,869	7,364	13,702	27,973
Land Use Authorization and Access	1,695	1,810	4,437	9,545	17,487
Law Enforcement Operations	895	1,383	3,292	13,782	19,352
National Forest System – Other	2,295	3,962	8,150	65,474	79,881
Disaster Funding	0	2,326	2,407	9,528	14,261
Total, National Forest System.....	43,074	85,609	166,062	433,459	728,204
Capital Improvement and Maintenance:					
Facilities.....	2,209	25,505	24,450	62,495	114,659
Roads	2,841	5,639	13,211	51,867	73,558
Trails.....	1,602	2,575	5,572	15,377	25,126
Deferred Maintenance and Infrastructure Improvement ..	548	0	0	0	548
Legacy Roads and Trails.....	2,583	11	0	0	2,594
Capital Improvement and Maintenance, Other	551	810	1,470	11,944	14,775
Disaster Funding	0	21,998	1,484	6,004	29,486
Total, Capital Improvement and Maintenance.....	10,334	56,538	46,187	147,687	260,746
Land Acquisition:					
Land Acquisition.....	6,763	564	578	12,555	20,460
Acquisition of Land for National Forest Special Acts	850	430	652	458	2,390
Total, Land Acquisition	7,613	994	1,230	13,013	22,850
Other Appropriations:					
Range Betterment Fund	164	312	330	45	851
Management of National Forest Lands for Subsistence Uses	135	370	511	312	1,328
Total, Other Appropriations.....	299	682	841	357	2,179
Wildland Fire Management:					
Preparedness	35,135	18,024	27,077	131,908	212,144
Suppression.....	31,563	7,789	9,838	451,133	500,323
Hazardous Fuels.....	48,868	10	0	0	48,878
National Fire Capacity	31,913	0	0	0	31,913
Rural Fire Capacity	2,396	0	0	0	2,396
Wildland Fire Management – Other.....	642	3,192	6,374	38,709	48,917
Disaster Funding	0	0	0	1,465	1,465
Total, Wildland Fire Management.....	150,517	29,015	43,289	623,215	846,036
Total, Forest Service	303,170	297,118	474,614	1,555,781	2,630,683

USDA WORKING CAPITAL FUND, DEPARTMENTAL SHARED COST PROGRAMS AND CENTRAL COST DISTRIBUTION PROGRAMS

Central Cost Distribution Programs

USDA agencies pay a share of costs for external programs through shared cost program assessments. The Forest Service share is determined in a manner consistent with other USDA agencies. Assessments are broken down into two categories:

Actual Usage - Costs are collected for programs such as GSA space, transit subsidies, postage, and unemployment and workers compensation insurance based on actual costs incurred by individual agencies.

Outside Assessments - Costs such as Office of Personnel Management Federal employment, FirstGov, and GSA blue pages are distributed to executive departments for reimbursement. The Department has no discretion as to these program costs.

Departmental Shared Cost Programs

These costs provide funding for department-wide initiatives authorized by the Office of the Secretary. Costs for these programs cannot be recovered on a usage basis and are generally distributed using an FTE methodology.

Table FS-71. FY 2019 through to FY 2022 Department Shared Services & Central Cost Distribution Assessments for the Forest Service (thousands of dollars)

Item	2019 Actual	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Budget
Working Capital Fund:				
Administration:				
Mail and Reproduction Services	\$580	\$820	\$780	\$435
Material Management Service Center.....	717	928	858	631
Integrated Procurement Systems.....	8,269	8,235	8,611	8,415
Procurement Operations Division.....	124	126	132	72
HR Enterprise System Management	1,094	1,154	1,126	1,126
Subtotal, Administration.....	10,784	11,263	11,507	10,679
Communication:				
Creative Media & Broadcast Center	317	496	157	233
Correspondence Management Service:				
Office of the Executive Secretariat	506	509	318	316
Finance and Management:				
National Finance Center/USDA.....	8,116	8,116	8,218	8,171
Financial Shared Services	48,738	47,085	45,840	45,956
Internal Control Support Services.....	277	489	394	394
Subtotal, Finance and Management.....	57,131	55,609	54,452	54,521
Information Technology:				
Digital Infrastructure Services Center.....	19,198	41,791	28,880	35,826
Department Administration Information Technology Office.....	0	10	4,127	745
Client Experience Center	20,168	23,159	71,987	72,218
Enterprise Network Services.....	4,659	16,940	13,175	13,809
Subtotal, Information Technology	44,025	81,900	118,169	122,599
Total, Working Capital Fund.....	\$112,763	\$149,777	\$184,604	\$189,348

2022 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOREST SERVICE

Item	2019 Actual	2020 Actual	2021 Actual	2022 Budget
Departmental Shared Cost Programs: ^a				
Advisory Committee Liaison Services.....	\$209	\$189	\$311	\$294
Agency Partnership Outreach	2,406	2,312	2,179	0
Honor Awards.....	3	3	3	0
Intertribal Technical Assistance Network	994	962	1,040	0
Medical Services.....	37	25	126	126
Office of Customer Experience.....	813	1,729	2,910	2,758
Personnel and Document Security	537	520	647	0
Physical Security.....	0	1,764	1,316	0
Security Detail	1,349	1,394	1,398	1,322
Security Operations.....	3,286	1,758	1,969	0
TARGET Center	384	342	359	0
TARGET Center NCR Interpreting Services	0	0	151	0
USDA Enterprise Data Analytics Services	0	2,442	1,517	0
Total, Department Shared Cost Programs.....	\$10,018	\$13,440	\$13,926	\$4,500
E-Gov:				
Budget Formulation and Execution Line of Business	\$30	\$28	\$39	\$39
Enterprise Human Resource Integration	616	0	0	0
Financial Management Line of Business	100	79	87	87
Human Resource Management Line of Business.....	90	90	92	92
Integrated Acquisition Environment	786	739	624	624
E-Rulemaking	49	41	36	44
Geospatial Line of Business.....	13	12	13	13
Grants.gov.....	1	4	8	8
Total, E-Gov	\$1,685	\$993	\$899	\$907

^a Some costs were moved into departmental offices for the FY 2022 Budget request. These costs are shown as \$0 in the Departmental Shared Cost Programs section.

USDA 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 receives centrally managed, administrative services from USDA. 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 over the last three fiscal years in response to Forest Service demand for services. Forest Service estimates for the activities assessed on a Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) basis or standard methodology are likely to better reflect Forest Service shares of total costs, but these may vary during execution.

USDA Working Capital Fund

The Working Capital Fund (WCF) includes financial and administrative services provided with funding under the authority of 7 U.S.C. 2235. The WCF is a financing mechanism that currently supports 17 activity centers across five Department-level organizations. These centers provide services to all USDA agencies, including the Forest Service, and many Federal entities outside USDA. Customers reimburse activity centers for the cost of services provided.

These WCF-supported activities do not receive appropriated funds and are not subsidized from other funding sources. All costs are recovered through reimbursements from serviced customers. Pursuant to the terms of the general provisions in annual appropriations to USDA, agency administrators must authorize billings to their agency for these services. Therefore, the Chief of the Forest Service (or her duly appointed representative) must sign an agreement at the beginning of the fiscal year authorizing billing for services provided and supply the appropriate accounting data.

The Forest Service acts as one of the overseers in the review of cost estimates for the National Finance Center through its participation in the WCF Executive Committee, a body comprised of representatives from various USDA agencies. The Executive Committee is charged with making budget recommendations and advising the Department’s Chief Financial Officer as to the financial effectiveness of the WCF. The Forest Service works with the Department’s Chief Financial Officer to review activities included in the Greenbook/Shared Cost Programs and any costs attributed to the Forest Service.

The tables on the following pages display Forest Service assessments for USDA WCF services and describe the range of WCF services that the USDA provides.

Table FS-72. FY 2019 to FY 2022 Working Capital Fund Core Services for the Forest Service (thousands of dollars)

Core Services	2019	2020	2021	2022
	Actual	Actual	Enacted	Budget
Mail and Reproduction Services	\$281	\$278	\$278	\$281
Material Management Service Center	569	753	660	400
Integrated Procurement Systems	8,267	8,235	8,611	8,415
Creative Media and Broadcast Center	276	316	36	233
Enterprise Network Services	4,031	4,523	4,412	4,829
Financial Shared Services	48,503	47,068	45,505	45,956
Internal Control Support Services	277	489	394	394
Office of the Executive Secretariat	506	409	318	316
Total, Core Services	\$62,710	\$62,071	\$60,214	\$60,824

Table FS-73. FY 2019 to FY 2022 Working Capital Fund Agency Specific Services for the Forest Service (thousands of dollars)

USDA Agency Specific Services	2019 Actual	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Budget
Mail and Reproduction Services	\$580	\$820	\$780	\$435
Enterprise Network Services.....	4,659	16,940	13,175	13,809
Material Management Service Center.....	717	928	858	631
Procurement Operations Division	124	126	132	72
Financial Shared Services	48,138	47,085	45,840	45,956
Creative Media and Broadcast Center.....	317	496	157	233
Client Experience Center ^a	20,168	23,159	71,987	72,218
National Finance Center.....	8,116	8,116	8,218	8,171
Digital Infrastructure Service Center ^a	19,198	41,791	28,880	35,826
Human Resource Enterprise System Management	1,094	1,154	1,126	1,126
Department Administration Information Technology Office	0	10	4,127	745
Total, USDA Agency Specific Services	\$103,711	\$140,625	\$175,280	\$179,222

^a 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 legislative cap.

FOREST SERVICE - WORKING CAPITAL FUND

Overview

The Forest Service Working Capital Fund (WCF) provides supply and equipment service in support of Forest Service programs. The Department of Agriculture Organic Act of August 3, 1956, as amended by the Act of October 23, 1962 (15 U.S.C. 579b), established the Forest Service WCF. The WCF is a self-sustaining revolving fund that provides services to national forests, research stations, other Federal agencies, and as provided by law, to State and private cooperators.

The WCF requires no appropriation. 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:

Table FS-74. Volume of Business for Major WCF Activities (thousands of dollars)

Type	2020 Actual	2021 Actual ^a	2022 Estimate ^a
Equipment – Fleet	\$202,705	\$205,714	\$205,556
Equipment - Fleet (GSA Leases).....	791	807	823
Equipment – Aircraft.....	15,063	12,410	11,036
Nursery.....	12,358	13,099	13,885
Enterprise Services.....	41,087	0	0
Total, Volume of Business for Major WCF Activities.....	\$272,004	\$232,030	\$231,300

^a FY 2021 and FY 2022 were calculated using an approved five-year cash flow statement. In FY 2021, as part of the effort to restructure the agency’s budget, Enterprise Services Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs) were realigned from being funded by the Working Capital Fund to being funded by the National Forest System salary and expenses budget line item.

APPENDICES

NATIONAL PARKS AND PUBLIC LAND LEGACY RESTORATION FUND

The Great American Outdoors Act (GAOA) (P.L. 116-152), enacted in 2020, will allow the Forest Service to repair and upgrade vital infrastructure and facilities in the national forests and grasslands through the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund.

In FY 2022, the Forest Service proposes \$285 million for the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund. These levels are subject to a 5.7 percent sequestration rate, and this is reflected in the tables below. The Forest Service has developed the projects in accordance with GAOA requirements and Administration guidance. The full project information, including the project descriptions, will be transmitted to Congress concurrently with the FY 2022 Budget request.

Table FS-75. Fiscal Year 2022 National Parks and Public Lands Restoration Fund – Proposed Projects

Item No.	Region	Unit	Project Name	State	Congressional District	Asset Type	Funding Request
1	09	Hoosier National Forest	Hemlock Cliffs Trail 112.10 Bridge Trail Improvement	IN	IN-08	Trail, Trail Bridge	85,000
2	06	Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest	Bear Camp Road Pavement Preservation	OR	OR-02, OR-04	Road	40,000
3	09	Green Mountain and Finger Lakes National Forests	Green Mountain Trail Bridge Replacements	VT	VT-At Large	Trail Bridge	92,000
4	09	Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest	Joseph Creek #34 Trail Bridge Replacement to Maintain Safe Trail Public Access	WI	WI-07	Trail Bridge	100,000
5	04	Payette National Forest	Payette Bridge Repairs	ID	ID-01	Road Bridge	100,000
6	09	Chippewa National Forest	North Country Trail Anway Trail Bridge Replacement	MN	MN-08	Trail Bridge	124,000
7	33	Southern Research Station	Santee Experimental Forest Paving and Wastewater System Replacement	SC	SC-06	Public Service Facility	233,860
8	01	Lolo National Forest	Mouth of Swamp Creek Recreation Area Improvements	MT	MT-At Large	Recreation Site, Road	90,000
9	02	Black Hills National Forest	Pactola Boat Ramps & Parking Restoration	SD	SD-At Large	Road	103,000
10	02	Pike and San Isabel National Forests Cimarron and Comanche	Monarch Park Campground	CO	CO-05	Recreation Site, Trail Bridge	300,000

2022 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOREST SERVICE

Item No.	Region	Unit	Project Name	State	Congressional District	Asset Type	Funding Request
		National Grasslands					
11	04	Manti-La Sal National Forest	Flat Canyon Campground	UT	UT-04	Recreation Site, Road	278,400
12	09	Huron-Manistee National Forest	Trail Bridge Replacement Project - North Country National Scenic Trail and Manistee River Trail	MI	MI-01, MI-02	Trail Bridge, Trail, Recreation Site	255,000
13	04	Bridger-Teton National Forest	Blackrock Ranger District Parking Lot Repairs	WY	WY-At Large	Road, Recreation Site, Facility	150,000
14	04	Manti-La Sal National Forest	Devils Canyon Campground - Chip Seal Road and Interpretive Trail	UT	UT-03	Recreation Site, Road, Trail	150,000
15	02	San Juan National Forest	National Forest Service Road 528 House Creek Road Slump Repair	CO	CO-03	Road	350,000
16	04	Boise National Forest; Payette National Forest; Salmon-Challis National Forest	Central Idaho Wilderness Complex Priority Area Trails Maintenance	ID	ID-02	Trail, Trail Bridge	172,814
17	10	Chugach National Forest	Heney Ridge Complex Trail Bridge Replacement	AK	AK-At Large	Trail Bridge	205,000
18	03	Coconino National Forest	Red Rock Ranger District Trail Maintenance	AZ	AZ-01	Trail	49,000
19	05	Modoc National Forest	Forest-wide Trails Maintenance Phase 2	CA	CA-01	Trail, Trail Bridge	300,000
20	01	Lolo National Forest	Bend Recreation Site & Cabin Rental Maintenance: Sanders County	MT	MT-At Large	Recreation Site, Facility, Water System, Wastewater System	50,000
21	08	National Forests in Mississippi	Little Tiger ATV Trailhead & Access Road	MS	MS-04	Road, Recreation Site	213,509
22	02	Black Hills National Forest	Veteran's Point Trail & Parking Lot Rehabilitation	SD	SD-At Large	Recreation Site, Road, Trail	125,100
23	04	Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest	Virginia Lake Restroom Repair	CA	CA-08	Recreation Site	50,000
24	04	Ashley National Forest	High Uintas Wilderness Trail Rehabilitation	UT	UT-01	Trail	74,000

2022 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOREST SERVICE

Item No.	Region	Unit	Project Name	State	Congressional District	Asset Type	Funding Request
25	08	El Yunque National Forest	Yokahu Tower Maintenance	PR	PR-At Large	Recreation Site	48,855
26	02	San Juan National Forest	San Juan Williams Creek Road and Spur Resurfacing	CO	CO-03	Road, Recreation Site	172,800
27	04	Ashley National Forest	South Fork Rock Creek Bridge Replacement	UT	UT-01	Road Bridge	100,000
28	06	Colville National Forest	International Selkirk Loop/Selkirks to Surf – Mixed Use Trail Restoration	WA	WA-05	Trail, Trail Bridge	75,000
29	04	Ashley National Forest	Hells Canyon Bridge Replacement	UT	UT-01	Road Bridge	100,000
30	09	Monongahela National Forest	Forest Road 209 Culvert Replacement with Bridge for Aquatic Organism Passage Improvements	WV	WV-02	Road Bridge	350,000
31	04	Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest	Pineview Reservoir: Cemetery Point Stabilization Project	UT	UT-01	Road, Recreation Site	638,568
32	10	Tongass National Forest	Ohmer Creek Trail Floating Bridge Replacement	AK	AK-At Large	Trail Bridge	210,000
33	03	Santa Fe National Forest	Jemez National Recreation Area Recreation Site Pavement Preservation Project	NM	NM-03	Recreation Site, Trail, Road	700,000
34	05	Inyo National Forest	Inyo Campground Improvements Project furthering Conservation Finance	CA	CA-08	Facility, Recreation Site, Road, Water System, Wastewater System	440,000
35	04	Boise National Forest	Trail Bridge Replacements	ID	ID-01	Trail Bridge	550,000
36	08	Ozark-St. Francis National Forest	Cove Lake Dam Spillway Rehabilitation	AR	AR-04	Dam, Recreation Site, Road Bridge, Road	450,000
37	04	Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest	Ely Ranger District Campground Access Roads	NV	NV-04	Road, Recreation Site	50,000
38	02	San Juan National Forest	South Mineral Creek Road Resurfacing	CO	CO-03	Road	550,000

2022 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOREST SERVICE

Item No.	Region	Unit	Project Name	State	Congressional District	Asset Type	Funding Request
39	01	Lolo National Forest	Urban Interface Campground and Trailhead Updates: Blue Mountain & Pattee Canyon, City of Missoula	MT	MT-At Large	Recreation Site, Road	100,000
40	09	Monongahela National Forest	Forest Road 76-20 Tumbling Rock Bridge Replacement for Timber Sales and Recreation Access	WV	WV-03	Road Bridge	429,000
41	04	Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest	Ophir Creek Trail Bridge	NV	NV-02	Trail Bridge	50,000
42	04	Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest	Martin Creek Guard Station Cabin Rental Repairs and Lye Creek Campground ADA	NV	NV-02	Recreation Site	60,000
43	01	Bitterroot National Forest	Rye Road #75 Aggregate Surfacing, In-place Processing, and Drainage Features: Ravalli County	MT	MT-At Large	Road, Recreation Site, Trail	350,000
44	09	Huron-Manistee National Forest	Forest Road 4581 Whirlpool Road Reconstruction to Improve Recreation Site Access	MI	MI-05	Recreation Site, Road	180,000
45	06	Deschutes National Forest	Wyeth Boat Ramp Reconstruction and Bank Stabilization	OR	OR-02	Recreation Site	75,500
46	10	Chugach National Forest	Pipeline Lakes Trail Deferred Maintenance	AK	AK-At Large	Trail	50,000
47	04	Salmon-Challis National Forest	Salmon River Road Corridor, Recreation Site Maintenance	ID	ID-02	Recreation Site	125,000
48	02	Rio Grande National Forest	Carnero Guard Station Cabin Rental Renovations	CO	CO-03	Facility, Recreation Site	120,000
49	10	Chugach National Forest	Glacier Ranger District Trails Deferred Maintenance Backlog	AK	AK-At Large	Trail	46,460
50	04	Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest	Carolyn Creek Trail Bridge	NV	NV-02	Trail Bridge	60,000
51	09	White Mountain National Forest	Androscoggin Area Trails Rehabilitation	NH	NH-02	Trail	80,000

2022 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOREST SERVICE

Item No.	Region	Unit	Project Name	State	Congressional District	Asset Type	Funding Request
52	10	Tongass National Forest	Auk Nu Trail	AK	AK-At Large	Trail	71,080
53	06	Malheur National Forest	Replace 88 Developed Recreation Site Wood Picnic Tables	OR	OR-02	Recreation Site	120,000
54	03	Lincoln National Forest	South Fork Bridge and Campground Erosion Control	NM	NM-02	Recreation Site, Road Bridge, Road	70,000
55	08	National Forests in North Carolina	Joyce Kilmer Rehabilitation	NC	NC-11	Facility, Recreation Site, Wastewater System	50,000
56	09	Green Mountain and Finger Lakes National Forests	Appalachian National Scenic Trail and Long Trail Shelter and Privy Improvements	VT	VT-At Large	Facility, Recreation Site	50,000
57	04	Salmon-Challis National Forest	Trail Maintenance Strike Team for the Salmon-Challis, Central Idaho Wilderness Complex Trails Priority Area	ID	ID-02	Trail, Trail Bridge	128,500
58	09	Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest	Interagency Northern Great Lakes Visitor Center Site Rehabilitation	WI	WI-07	Facility, Road	420,000
59	08	National Forests in North Carolina	Curtis Creek Campground Pit Toilet Replacement	NC	NC-11	Facility, Recreation Site	50,000
60	02	Bighorn National Forest	Bighorn Forest-wide Trailhead Improvements	WY	WY-At Large	Recreation Site, Road, Trail	100,000
61	09	Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest	Mt. Valhalla Snowpark and Developed Recreation Access Road Maintenance and Reconstruction	WI	WI-07	Road, Recreation Site	877,509
62	10	Chugach National Forest	Seward Ranger District Campground Deferred Maintenance	AK	AK-At Large	Recreation Site	148,077
63	08	National Forests in North Carolina	Uwharrie Hunt Camp Improvements	NC	NC-08	Recreation Site	15,000
64	01	Lolo National Forest	Trout Creek Campground Water System Repair	MT	MT-At Large	Recreation Site, Water System	20,000
65	02	Rio Grande National Forest	Tucker Ponds Campground Design	CO	CO-03	Recreation Site	85,825

2022 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOREST SERVICE

Item No.	Region	Unit	Project Name	State	Congressional District	Asset Type	Funding Request
66	09	Shawnee National Forest	Garden of the Gods Recreation Area Road Rehabilitation	IL	IL-15	Road, Recreation Site	500,000
67	10	Chugach National Forest	Upper and Lower Paradise Cabins Deferred Maintenance Project	AK	AK-At Large	Recreation Site	80,000
68	03	Prescott National Forest	Lynx Lake North Shore Repaving	AZ	AZ-01	Road	200,000
69	04	Caribou-Targhee National Forest	Caribou-Targhee Forest Trails Maintenance	ID, UT, WY	ID-02, UT-01, WY-At Large	Trail, Trail Bridge, Recreation Site	450,000
70	09	Shawnee National Forest	Bell Smith Springs Road and Parking Rehabilitation Recreation Access	IL	IL-15	Road	100,000
71	01	Custer Gallatin National Forest	South Madison Bridge Replacement and Habitat Restoration	MT	MT-At Large	Road Bridge, Road	400,000
72	03	Prescott National Forest	Sycamore Canyon Cliff Dwelling Stabilization and Interpretation	AZ	AZ-04	Recreation Site	305,000
73	08	National Forests in North Carolina	Stackhouse Boat Launch	NC	NC-11	Facility, Recreation Site	25,000
74	10	Tongass National Forest	Harbor Mountain Viewpoint Trail	AK	AK-At Large	Trail	50,000
75	01	Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest	Maidenrock Bridge	MT	MT-At Large	Road Bridge	200,000
76	08	National Forests in North Carolina	Joyce Kilmer Memorial Loop National Recreation Trail Maintenance	NC	NC-11	Trail	52,500
77	06	Wallowa-Whitman National Forest	Elkhorn Crest National Scenic Trail Deferred Maintenance	OR	OR-02	Trail	57,285
78	05	Lassen National Forest	Almanor Campground Reconstruction	CA	CA-01	Recreation Site, Wastewater System, Water System, Facility, Road, Trail	750,000
79	09	Hiawatha National Forest	Grand Island National Recreation Area Rehabilitation	MI	MI-01	Facility, Recreation Site, Trail Bridge	15,000

2022 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOREST SERVICE

Item No.	Region	Unit	Project Name	State	Congressional District	Asset Type	Funding Request
80	01	Lolo National Forest	Lolo Timber Haul Route Deficient Bridge Replacements	MT	MT-At Large	Road Bridge	700,000
81	10	Chugach National Forest	Iditarod National Historic Trail Segment Deferred Maintenance	AK	AK-At Large	Trail	115,000
82	02	Bighorn National Forest	Forest Road 33 Crazy Woman Corridor Repairs	WY	WY-At Large	Road, Road Bridge	150,000
83	10	Chugach National Forest	Spencer Bench Trail Bridge Replacement	AK	AK-At Large	Trail Bridge	63,250
84	02	Shoshone National Forest	Shoshone - Road Deferred Maintenance	WY	WY-At Large	Road	640,000
85	06	Willamette National Forest	Trail Bridge Replacement Project	OR	OR-04	Trail Bridge	45,000
86	03	Tonto National Forest	Community Trails Improvement	AZ	AZ-04	Trail	250,000
87	24	Northern Research Station	Renovate Laboratories for Improved Visitor and Scientists Experience	WI	WI-07	Public Service Facility	1,200,000
88	03	Coconino National Forest	Arizona National Scenic Trail Maintenance	AZ	AZ-01	Trail	48,000
89	04	Sawtooth National Forest	Steer Basin Double Vault Toilet Replacement	ID	ID-02	Recreation Site	75,000
90	02	Medicine Bow-Routt National Forests and Thunder Basin National Grassland	Tie Hack and Mad Creek Trail Bridges	CO, WY	CO-03, WY-At Large	Trail Bridge, Trail	200,000
91	10	Tongass National Forest	Beaver Lake Trail Gravel	AK	AK-At Large	Trail	39,503
92	10	Chugach National Forest	Palmer Creek Subsistence Access and Aquatic Organism Passage (AOP) Improvements	AK	AK-At Large	Road, Road Bridge	692,000
93	02	San Juan National Forest	Chimney Rock Entry and Parking Paving	CO	CO-03	Road	310,000
94	03	Tonto National Forest	Forest-wide Pavement Preservation	AZ	AZ-04	Road, Recreation Site	400,000
95	09	Green Mountain and Finger Lakes National Forests	Forest-wide Developed Recreation Site Deferred Maintenance Reduction	NY, VT	NY-23, VT-At Large	Recreation Site	231,375
96	10	Tongass National Forest	Chief Shakes Hot Tub Outdoor Tub Deck Replacement	AK	AK-At Large	Recreation Site	81,200

2022 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOREST SERVICE

Item No.	Region	Unit	Project Name	State	Congressional District	Asset Type	Funding Request
97	09	Shawnee National Forest	Big Creek Bridge Replacement for Recreation and Private Land Access	IL	IL-15	Road Bridge, Road	900,000
98	10	Chugach National Forest	Crater Lake Trail Deferred Maintenance	AK	AK-At Large	Trail	40,000
99	05	Eldorado National Forest	Fleming Meadow Trail & Access Improvements	CA	CA-04	Trail, Recreation Site	125,000
100	03	Gila National Forest	Whitewater Trail (TR 207.1)/Catwalk National Recreation Trail (CNRT)	NM	NM-02	Recreation Site, Trail, Trail Bridge, Road	75,000
101	01	Lolo National Forest	Forest-wide Toilet Replacements	MT	MT-At Large	Recreation Site	175,000
102	01	Bitterroot National Forest	Meadow Vapor and Darby Aquatic Organism Passage and Stormwater Upgrades	MT	MT-At Large	Road	855,000
103	02	Pike and San Isabel National Forests Cimarron and Comanche National Grasslands	Cottonwood Bridge Replacement	CO	CO-05	Road Bridge	995,000
104	02	San Juan National Forest	San Juan Bridge Campground	CO	CO-03	Recreation Site	86,885
105	02	Rio Grande National Forest	Mogote Complex Deferred Maintenance Improvements	CO	CO-03	Recreation Site	214,000
106	09	Mark Twain National Forest	Eleven Point National Scenic River-Riverton West Retaining Wall	MO	MO-08	Recreation Site, Facility	60,000
107	01	Bitterroot National Forest	Rombo Campground Shoreline Stabilization: Ravalli County	MT	MT-At Large	Recreation Site, Road	50,000
108	09	Superior National Forest	Kawishiwi Trails Rehabilitation (Superior Trails Priority Area)	MN	MN-08	Trail	178,584
109	08	Francis Marion and Sumter National Forests	Chattooga River Corridor Master Planning	SC	SC-03	Recreation Site, Trail	100,000
110	09	Hoosier National Forest	Springs Valley Recreation Area Dam Improvement	IN	IN-09	Dam	100,000
111	01	Lolo National Forest	Rock Creek Road Resurface and Maintenance to Recreation Sites	MT	MT-At Large	Road, Recreation Site	1,800,000

2022 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOREST SERVICE

Item No.	Region	Unit	Project Name	State	Congressional District	Asset Type	Funding Request
112	01	Flathead National Forest	Flathead Wild and Scenic River Access Site Deferred Maintenance	MT	MT-At Large	Trail, Road, Water System, Wastewater System	75,000
113	04	Sawtooth National Forest	Minidoka Ranger District Deferred Trails Maintenance	ID	ID-02	Trail	75,000
114	08	National Forests in North Carolina	Poplar Boat Launch Deferred Maintenance and Remodeling	NC	NC-11	Facility, Recreation Site	42,500
115	04	Sawtooth National Forest	Sawtooth Wilderness Trails and Alice Toxaway Puncheons	ID	ID-02	Trail, Trail Bridge	132,000
116	01	Lolo National Forest	Lee Creek Campground Water System Maintenance: Missoula County	MT	MT-At Large	Recreation Site, Water System, Wastewater System, Facility	75,000
117	08	National Forests in Florida	Repave Forest Service Road 210 & Olustee Beach/Boat Ramp Parking Lot	FL	FL-05	Recreation Site, Road	150,000
118	05	Modoc National Forest	MDF Forest-wide Campground Maintenance Phase 2	CA	CA-01	Recreation Site	250,000
119	02	Nebraska National Forest	Bessey Recreation Complex Sidewalk Repair and Group Electrical Upgrades	NE	NE-03	Recreation Site	50,000
120	02	Black Hills National Forest	Bear Mountain Toilet Replacement	SD	SD-At Large	Communication Tower, Facility, Recreation Site	61,000
121	03	Prescott National Forest	Rehabilitation - Skidmore/Bignotti Verde River Access Points	AZ	AZ-02	Recreation Site, Facility	226,000
122	06	Olympic National Forest	Willaby Campground Restroom Replacement	WA	WA-06	Recreation Site, Facility	250,000
123	05	Sierra National Forest	Jerseydale Campground Rehabilitation Phase 4	CA	CA-04	Recreation Site	303,290
124	10	Chugach National Forest	Forest-Wide Cabin Deferred Maintenance	AK	AK-At Large	Recreation Site	184,034
125	08	National Forests in North Carolina	Old Fort Picnic Area Rehabilitation	NC	NC-11	Facility, Recreation Site, Wastewater System, Water System	100,000
126	10	Chugach National Forest	Trail of Blue Ice/Black Bear Campground Flood Repair	AK	AK-At Large	Recreation Site, Trail	209,925

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Item No.	Region	Unit	Project Name	State	Congressional District	Asset Type	Funding Request
127	08	George Washington and Jefferson National Forests	Roaring Run Road Bridge Superstructure Replacement	VA	VA-06	Road Bridge	25,000
128	04	Bridger-Teton National Forest	Greys River Road & Rec Improvements - Phase 2	WY	WY-At Large	Recreation Site, Road, Water System	1,280,000
129	01	Kootenai National Forest	Recreation Sites Campfire Ring Replacement. Northwest Montana	MT	MT-At Large	Recreation Site	39,500
130	06	Ochoco National Forest	Forest-wide Cattle Guard Maintenance and Reconstruction	OR	OR-02	Road	300,000
131	03	Tonto National Forest	Pipeline Off Highway Vehicle Area Improvements	AZ	AZ-01	Road, Trail, Recreation Site	200,000
132	02	San Juan National Forest	Williams Creek Campground	CO	CO-03	Recreation Site	248,000
133	08	El Yunque National Forest	Historic Stonework Restoration	PR	PR-At Large	Recreation Site	47,411
134	03	Coronado National Forest	Replace Gibb Wash Bridge	AZ	AZ-02	Road Bridge, Road	70,000
135	04	Payette National Forest	West Zone Campground Reconstruction	ID	ID-01	Recreation Site, Road, Facility	108,000
136	04	Manti-La Sal National Forest	Fish Creek Campground and Trailhead	UT	UT-03	Recreation Site, Road, Trail	237,120
137	03	Lincoln National Forest	Lincoln Cabin Rental Remodel	NM	NM-02	Recreation Site	60,000
138	06	Umpqua National Forest	Rogue-Umpqua Scenic Byway - Diamond Lake Composite Facilities User Experience Enhancement	OR	OR-04	Recreation Site, Facility, Wastewater System, Water System	180,000
139	09	Hoosier National Forest	East Bass Pond Section of Cope Hollow Trail 405.20 Trail Improvement	IN	IN-09	Trail	135,000
140	02	Medicine Bow-Routt National Forests and Thunder Basin National Grassland	Dry Lake Campground and Trailhead Rehabilitation	CO	CO-03	Recreation Site, Trail	139,860
141	01	Flathead National Forest	South Fork of the Flathead Watershed Improvement Project	MT	MT-At Large	Road, Road Bridge	75,000
142	02	Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre	Blue Lakes Trailhead Reconstruction Multi	CO	CO-03	Recreation Site	50,000

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Item No.	Region	Unit	Project Name	State	Congressional District	Asset Type	Funding Request
		and Gunnison National Forests					
143	04	Bridger-Teton National Forest	Wyoming Range National Recreation Trail Lander Cut-off National Historic Trail Improvement	WY	WY-At Large	Recreation Site, Trail	125,000
144	05	Eldorado National Forest	John Don't Specified Road Reconstruction	CA	CA-04	Road	500,000
145	09	Monongahela National Forest	Williams River at Tea Creek Bridge Replacement 135-0.5 at Cranberry Wilderness	WV	WV-03	Road Bridge	1,579,000
146	01	Kootenai National Forest	Recreation Site Picnic Tables and Bench Replacement	MT	MT-At Large	Recreation Site	40,500
147	10	Tongass National Forest	Mitkof Island Trail	AK	AK-At Large	Trail	117,250
148	09	Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest	Critical Boat Launch Repairs at 6 Sites	WI	WI-07	Recreation Site	228,000
149	02	San Juan National Forest	Bridge Campground Road and Spur Deferred Maintenance	CO	CO-03	Recreation Site	121,920
150	06	Willamette National Forest	Detroit Critical HVAC Upgrades	OR	OR-05	Public Service Facility	250,000
151	08	George Washington and Jefferson National Forests	Virginia Creeper Trail (4575) Renovation	VA	VA-09	Recreation Site, Trail, Trail Bridge	377,000
152	04	Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest	Spring Mountains Visitor Gateway's Amphitheater Safety Repairs	NV	NV-04	Recreation Site	55,000
153	03	Apache-Sitgreaves National Forests	Sitgreaves Zone Trails Maintenance	AZ	AZ-01	Trail	245,000
154	06	Willamette National Forest	Toilet Replacement and Composting Toilet Conversion Project	OR	OR-04	Recreation Site	90,000
155	03	Carson National Forest	El Rito Campground Renovation and Improvement	NM	NM-03	Recreation Site	237,000
156	03	Coconino National Forest	Forest Portal and Recreation Site Sign Replacement Project	AZ	AZ-01	Recreation Site	75,000
157	10	Tongass National Forest	Indian River Trail Bridge Replacements	AK	AK-At Large	Trail Bridge	60,000
158	10	Chugach National Forest	Port Chalmers Public Use Cabin Reconstruction	AK	AK-At Large	Recreation Site	250,000

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Item No.	Region	Unit	Project Name	State	Congressional District	Asset Type	Funding Request
159	03	Carson National Forest	Canjilon Lakes National Forest Service Road 129 Alkali Spring Road Repaving Project	NM	NM-03	Road, Recreation Site	200,000
160	05	Eldorado National Forest	Eleven Pines Land Slide Repair	CA	CA-04	Road	375,000
161	06	Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest	Pacific Crest Trail Access Roads Bridges Trails	WA	WA-01	Road, Road Bridge, Trail, Trail Bridge	330,000
162	04	Fishlake National Forest	Fishlake Campground Water System Deferred Maintenance Reduction Project	UT	UT-02	Water System, Wastewater System	384,330
163	03	Apache-Sitgreaves National Forests	Apache Zone Trails Maintenance	AZ	AZ-01	Trail	240,000
164	01	Bitterroot National Forest	Continued Bitterroot Developed Recreation Site Deferred Maintenance & Accessibility Improvements	ID, MT	ID-01, MT-At Large	Recreation Site	200,000
165	10	Tongass National Forest	Exchange Cove Bridge and Aquatic Organism Passage (AOP) Structure	AK	AK-At Large	Road, Road Bridge	280,000
166	10	Tongass National Forest	Hoonah Road, Aquatic Organism Passage (AOP) Improvements, and Bridge Reconstruction	AK	AK-At Large	Road, Road Bridge	330,000
167	08	Ozark-St. Francis National Forest	Blanchard Sewage Line Replacement	AR	AR-01	Wastewater System, Recreation Site	50,000
168	10	Chugach National Forest	Begich, Boggs Visitor Center and Portage Lakefront Recreation Site	AK	AK-At Large	Facility, Recreation Site	220,000
169	09	Monongahela National Forest	Red Creek Bridge Replacement for Dolly Sods Wilderness Access	WV	WV-01	Road Bridge	2,000,000
170	06	Deschutes National Forest	Lava River Cave Trail Rehabilitation and Safety Improvements	OR	OR-02	Recreation Site, Trail	190,000
171	10	Chugach National Forest	Alaganik Slough Recreation Site Renovation	AK	AK-At Large	Recreation Site	55,000

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Item No.	Region	Unit	Project Name	State	Congressional District	Asset Type	Funding Request
172	02	San Juan National Forest	Piedra Trail Reconstruction	CO	CO-03	Trail	111,798
173	01	Lolo National Forest	Historic Savenac Recreation Rental Facility Maintenance: Mineral County	MT	MT-At Large	Recreation Site, Facility, Water System, Wastewater System	255,000
174	02	Shoshone National Forest	Shoshone First Forest and Facility Maintenance Project	WY	WY-At Large	Recreation Site	294,000
175	04	Ashley National Forest	Forest-wide Campground Improvements	UT	UT-01	Recreation Site	376,000
176	06	Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest	Mountain Loop Hwy Corridor Enhancement: Bridges, Picnic Sites, Trailheads	WA	WA-01	Trail Bridge, Recreation Site, Trail	322,000
177	08	National Forests in Alabama	Payne Lake Dam Spillway	AL	AL-07	Dam	75,700
178	08	National Forests in Alabama	Lake Chinnabee Recreation Area	AL	AL-03	Facility, Recreation Site	10,000
179	08	George Washington and Jefferson National Forests	Upper Sherando Dam Auxiliary Spillway Armoring	VA	VA-06	Dam, Recreation Site	258,000
180	06	Deschutes National Forest	Forest-wide Trail Bridge Reconstruction	OR	OR-02	Trail Bridge	106,000
181	01	Kootenai National Forest	Boat Launches and Dock Replacements: Lincoln County	MT	MT-At Large	Recreation Site	75,000
182	06	Olympic National Forest	Quinalt Rainforest Trailhead Restroom Replacement	WA	WA-06	Recreation Site, Facility, Wastewater System	200,000
183	04	Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest	Pineview Reservoir Recreation Complex Reconstruction - Phase 2	UT	UT-01	Recreation Site, Road, Trail, Trail Bridge, Wastewater System, Water System	6,850,000
184	06	Wallowa-Whitman National Forest	Hells Canyon National Recreation Area Deferred Maintenance Phase 1	ID, OR	ID-01, OR-02	Recreation Site, Facility	266,700
185	01	Lolo National Forest	Lolo Timber and Fuels Access Roads	MT	MT-At Large	Road	75,000
186	05	Klamath National Forest; Modoc National Forest; Shasta-	Medicine Lake Roads	CA	CA-01	Road, Recreation Site	2,500,000

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Item No.	Region	Unit	Project Name	State	Congressional District	Asset Type	Funding Request
		Trinity National Forest					
187	06	Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest	Quosatana Campground Septic Replacements	OR	OR-04	Wastewater System	35,000
188	03	Coronado National Forest	Replace Bear Canyon Bridge	AZ	AZ-02	Road Bridge	120,000
189	02	Black Hills National Forest	Cement Ridge Lookout Repointing	WY	WY-At Large	Communication Tower, Facility	50,000
190	03	Tonto National Forest	Arizona Game and Fish Department Fishing-Boating Dock Improvements	AZ	AZ-04	Facility, Recreation Site	150,000
191	05	Cleveland National Forest	Upper San Juan Campground Renovation	CA	CA-42	Recreation Site, Facility	485,000
192	02	Medicine Bow-Routt National Forests and Thunder Basin National Grassland	Forest-wide Rec Rental Cabin	WY	WY-At Large	Recreation Site	123,500
193	06	Gifford Pinchot National Forest	Critical Upgrades to Johnston Ridge Observatory, Mount Saint Helens National Volcanic Monument	WA	WA-03	Recreation Site, Facility	275,000
194	03	Kaibab National Forest	National Forest Service Road 307/310 Road and Parking lot Reconstruction	AZ	AZ-01	Road	60,000
195	10	Chugach National Forest	Center Ridge Trailhead Reconstruction	AK	AK-At Large	Recreation Site	38,200
196	08	Kisatchie National Forest	Longleaf Vista Toilet Replacement	LA	LA-06	Facility, Recreation Site	80,000
197	04	Boise National Forest	Sage Hen Recreation Area Reconstruction	ID	ID-01	Recreation Site, Road	2,211,432
198	05	Eldorado National Forest	Eldorado Forest-wide Public Road Safety and Directional Sign Replacement	CA	CA-04	Road	100,000
199	04	Payette National Forest	East Fork Trail Complex Deferred Maintenance Project	ID	ID-01	Trail	227,450
200	02	San Juan National Forest	Middle Fork Trail Reconstruction	CO	CO-03	Trail	100,000
201	04	Sawtooth National Forest	Redfish Lake (Phase 3) Road Improvements	ID	ID-02	Road	3,400,000

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Item No.	Region	Unit	Project Name	State	Congressional District	Asset Type	Funding Request
202	05	Inyo National Forest	Rock Creek Lake Boat Launch Rehabilitation	CA	CA-08	Recreation Site, Road, Water System, Wastewater System, Facility	500,000
203	01	Helena-Lewis and Clark National Forest	Forest-wide Road, Trail and Access Sign Replacement Project	MT	MT-At Large	Recreation Site, Facility, Road, Trail, Trail Bridge	150,000
204	01	Helena-Lewis and Clark National Forest	Trail Deferred Maintenance Reduction Project	MT	MT-At Large	Trail, Trail Bridge, Recreation Site	550,000
205	10	Tongass National Forest	Zarembo Island Boat Launch, St Johns Bridge, Road Reconstruction and Aquatic Organism Passage Structures	AK	AK-At Large	Road, Road Bridge	500,000
206	06	Pacific Northwest Region Regional Office	Regional Trails Deferred Maintenance Shared Stewardship (1,500 miles to Standard)	OR, WA	OR-01, OR-02, OR-03, OR-04, OR-05, WA-01, WA-03, WA-04, WA-05, WA-06, WA-08	Trail	1,100,000
207	02	Shoshone National Forest	Shoshone Trails Deferred Maintenance	WY	WY-At Large	Trail	403,800
208	05	Mendocino National Forest	Yolla Bolly Wilderness Deferred Trail Maintenance	CA	CA-02	Trail	135,000
209	10	Tongass National Forest	Middle Ridge Cabin Wall Rehabilitation Project	AK	AK-At Large	Recreation Site	40,000
210	03	Tonto National Forest	Granite Reef Day Use Site Improvements	AZ	AZ-04	Recreation Site	650,000
211	05	Lassen National Forest	Forest-wide toilet Replacement	CA	CA-01	Facility, Recreation Site	530,000
212	08	Chattahoochee-Oconee National Forests	Lake Winfield Scott Campground Improvements	GA	GA-09	Recreation Site, Facility, Wastewater System, Water System, Road, Trail	2,000,000
213	03	Prescott National Forest	Trails Maintenance	AZ	AZ-04	Trail	225,000
214	06	Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest	Mountain Loop Highway - South Fork Stillaguamish Roads Trails Bridges	WA	WA-01	Road, Road Bridge, Recreation Site, Trail, Trail Bridge	1,551,000

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Item No.	Region	Unit	Project Name	State	Congressional District	Asset Type	Funding Request
215	03	Gila National Forest	Recreation Fee Site Maintenance	NM	NM-02	Recreation Site	595,530
216	04	Bridger-Teton National Forest	Upper Green River Corridor Road Improvement - Phase 1	WY	WY-At Large	Road, Recreation Site	200,000
217	04	Fishlake National Forest	Kents Lake Road Corridor Deferred Maintenance - Phase 2	UT	UT-02	Recreation Site, Road, Facility, Wastewater System	455,000
218	04	Payette National Forest	South Fork Salmon River Road Pavement Rehabilitation	ID	ID-01	Road	1,650,000
219	01	Bitterroot National Forest	Bitterroot Recreation Water System Deferred Maintenance	MT	MT-At Large	Recreation Site, Water System	270,000
220	08	Cherokee National Forest	Ocoee Whitewater Center Functional Assessment	TN	TN-03	Facility, Recreation Site	350,000
221	06	Malheur National Forest	Allison Cabin Remodel & Improvement	OR	OR-02	Facility, Recreation Site	275,000
222	01	Lolo National Forest	Rock Creek Recreation Sites Water System Repairs and Toilet Replacements: Granite County	MT	MT-At Large	Recreation Site, Facility, Water System, Wastewater System	300,000
223	10	Tongass National Forest	Suntaheen Fishpass Nature Watch Area: Trail Reconstruction and Site Improvements	AK	AK-At Large	Recreation Site, Trail	235,000
224	02	Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests Pawnee National Grassland	Brainard Lake Recreation Area Deferred Maintenance	CO	CO-02	Recreation Site, Trail, Trail Bridge, Facility	120,000
225	08	National Forests in Alabama	Bartra Trail Bridge Repair	AL	AL-07	Trail Bridge	56,000
226	03	Coconino National Forest	Red Rock Trails Universal Access Enhancement Project	AZ	AZ-01	Recreation Site, Trail	40,000
227	01	Helena-Lewis and Clark National Forest	Forest-wide Cabin Deferred Maintenance Reduction Project	MT	MT-At Large	Recreation Site, Facility	150,000
228	08	National Forests in North Carolina	Winesprings-Whiteoak Road Paving	NC	NC-11	Road	50,000

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Item No.	Region	Unit	Project Name	State	Congressional District	Asset Type	Funding Request
229	02	Pike and San Isabel National Forests Cimarron and Comanche National Grasslands	Whitestar Campground Water System Maintenance	CO	CO-03	Facility, Recreation Site, Water System	50,000
230	05	Eldorado National Forest	Adventure Mountain Lodge Roof Replacement	CA	CA-04	Facility, Recreation Site	300,000
231	02	Medicine Bow-Routt National Forests and Thunder Basin National Grassland	Forest-wide Recreation Site Decommissioning	WY	WY-At Large	Recreation Site	50,000
232	02	Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre and Gunnison National Forests	National Forest Service Road 7839 Alpine Tunnel Road and Palisade Repair	CO	CO-03	Road	50,000
233	02	San Juan National Forest	McPhee Breakwater	CO	CO-03	Recreation Site	520,000
234	02	Black Hills National Forest	Grizzly Bear Campground Reconstruction	SD	SD-At Large	Recreation Site, Road, Road Bridge, Wastewater System, Water System	113,000
235	08	Cherokee National Forest	Tellico Corridor and Road Improvements	TN	TN-03	Facility, Recreation Site, Road, Road Bridge, Trail, Trail Bridge, Wastewater System, Water System	1,175,000
236	09	Monongahela National Forest	Lake Sherwood Campground Rehabilitation	WV	WV-03	Recreation Site	953,370
237	06	Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest	Bridge Repairs and Preservation	WA	WA-01, WA-08	Road Bridge	440,000
238	01	Flathead National Forest	Rental Cabin Deferred Maintenance Reduction: Flathead County, MT	MT	MT-At Large	Recreation Site, Facility	300,000
239	02	Black Hills National Forest	Pactola Campground Loop B Reconstruction	SD	SD-At Large	Recreation Site, Road, Water System, Wastewater System	295,000

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Item No.	Region	Unit	Project Name	State	Congressional District	Asset Type	Funding Request
240	01	Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest	Recreation and Road Signs Deferred Maintenance Reduction. Southwest Montana	MT	MT-At Large	Recreation Site, Road	65,000
241	06	Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest	Greenwater Lake Trail Bridges	WA	WA-01	Trail Bridge, Trail	360,000
242	02	Black Hills National Forest	Four-Corners Snowmobile Area Toilet & Parking Lot	WY	WY-At Large	Recreation Site, Road, Trail	102,400
243	08	National Forests and Grasslands in Texas	Historic Boykin Springs Log Shelter Rehab	TX	TX-01	Facility, Recreation Site	250,000
244	06	Willamette National Forest	Salt Creek Falls Day Use Site Restoration	OR	OR-04	Recreation Site, Trail, Trail Bridge, Water System	115,000
245	10	Chugach National Forest	Chugach Forest-Wide Campground Infrastructure Replacement	AK	AK-At Large	Recreation Site	630,000
246	02	Pike and San Isabel National Forests Cimarron and Comanche National Grasslands	Colorado Trail (S. Fooses) Deferred Maintenance	CO	CO-05	Trail	210,000
247	08	Daniel Boone National Forest	Stearns District Replace Minor Recreation Features	KY	KY-05	Recreation Site	239,970
248	01	Lolo National Forest	Seeley Lake Recreation Area Campgrounds & Day Use Sites Maintenance & Repairs: Missoula County	MT	MT-At Large	Recreation Site, Facility, Wastewater System, Water System	600,000
249	03	Gila National Forest	South Negrto Creek Bridge Replacement	NM	NM-02	Road Bridge	122,000
250	05	Angeles National Forest	Wet a Line - Provide Accessible Fishing Opportunities at West Fork San Gabriel	CA	CA-27	Recreation Site, Trail, Road	175,000
251	04	Fishlake National Forest	Fish Lake Basin Deferred Maintenance Project Phase 2	UT	UT-02	Recreation Site, Road, Trail, Facility, Wastewater System	1,683,477
252	03	Coconino National Forest	Red Rock Trail Heavy Deferred Maintenance Project	AZ	AZ-01	Trail, Recreation Site	175,000

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Item No.	Region	Unit	Project Name	State	Congressional District	Asset Type	Funding Request
253	02	Medicine Bow-Routt National Forests and Thunder Basin National Grassland	Rob Roy and Hog Park Boat Dock Rehab	WY	WY-At Large	Recreation Site	200,000
254	06	Umpqua National Forest	Dellenback Trail Improvements	OR	OR-04	Trail	400,000
255	06	Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area	Vault Restroom Replacements - Herman Creek Horse Camp, Herman Creek Trailhead, and St. Cloud Picnic Area	OR, WA	OR-02, WA-03	Recreation Site, Facility	245,000
256	01	Kootenai National Forest	Rexford Bench Recreation Complex Water/Wastewater Reconstruction and Deferred Maintenance Reduction. Lincoln County	MT	MT-At Large	Recreation Site, Water System, Wastewater System	750,000
257	09	Allegheny National Forest	Irwin Run Boat Launch Deferred Maintenance	PA	PA-15	Recreation Site	250,074
258	02	Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre and Gunnison National Forests	Forest-wide Toilet Replacement	CO	CO-03	Recreation Site	780,000
259	02	Shoshone National Forest	Shoshone Developed Recreation Deferred Maintenance	WY	WY-At Large	Recreation Site, Water System	401,131
260	03	Cibola National Forest	Nine Mile Recreation Improvements	NM	NM-01	Recreation Site	851,526
261	02	Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre and Gunnison National Forests	Forest-wide Fence Replacement	CO	CO-03	Recreation Site	485,000
262	01	Custer Gallatin National Forest	Gallatin River Bridges Rehabilitation	MT	MT-At Large	Road Bridge	25,000
263	10	Tongass National Forest	Mount Edgecumbe Trail Gravel	AK	AK-At Large	Trail	166,844
264	09	Huron-Manistee National Forest	Round Lake Recreation Area Campground & Kneff Lake Recreation Area Safety Improvements	MI	MI-01, MI-05	Recreation Site, Wastewater System, Water System	65,000

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Item No.	Region	Unit	Project Name	State	Congressional District	Asset Type	Funding Request
265	01	Custer Gallatin National Forest	30 Miles Pavement Preservation & Replacement: West Yellowstone, Gallatin River, Beartooth Mountains, and Ashland	MT	MT-At Large	Road	951,500
266	04	Ashley National Forest	Forest-wide public restroom replacement	UT	UT-01	Facility, Recreation Site	995,000
267	03	Coronado National Forest	Improve Sierra Vista Recreation Access, Roads and Trails	AZ	AZ-02	Road, Road Bridge, Trail	500,000
268	06	Ochoco National Forest	Road 42 Highway Safety Act Improvements	OR	OR-02	Road	1,560,000
269	05	Eldorado National Forest	Highway 88 Trailhead Improvements and Trail Maintenance	CA	CA-04	Road, Recreation Site	70,000
270	09	Monongahela National Forest	International Mountain Biking Association Ride Center Tea Creek Mountain Trail Improvements	WV	WV-03	Trail	367,000
271	10	Tongass National Forest	Misty Fjords National Monument Wilderness Trails Deferred Maintenance	AK	AK-At Large	Recreation Site, Trail	115,000
272	22	Rocky Mountain Research Station	Historic Fort Valley EF Headquarters Site Utility System Replacement	AZ	AZ-01	Wastewater System, Water System	220,000
273	08	Francis Marion and Sumter National Forests	Recreation Deferred Maintenance	SC	SC-02, SC-03, SC-04, SC-05, SC-06	Recreation Site, Wastewater System, Water System	100,000
274	02	San Juan National Forest	Upper Dolores Trails	CO	CO-03	Trail	180,000
275	01	Flathead National Forest	Flathead National Forest Trail Deferred Maintenance Reduction Project (outside of the Bob Marshall Priority Area)	MT	MT-At Large	Trail, Trail Bridge	200,000
276	01	Flathead National Forest	Hungry Horse Reservoir Phase 2 Renovations- Emery Bay Campground, Abbott and FK&L Boat Launch	MT	MT-At Large	Recreation Site, Road	90,000

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Item No.	Region	Unit	Project Name	State	Congressional District	Asset Type	Funding Request
277	06	Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest	Heather Meadows Trails Rec Site Deferred Maintenance and Dam Rehab	WA	WA-01	Recreation Site, Trail, Dam, Trail Bridge	480,000
278	01	Flathead National Forest	Forest-wide Water and Wastewater System Deferred Maintenance	MT	MT-At Large	Water System, Wastewater System, Facility, Recreation Site	250,000
279	03	Coronado National Forest	Forest-wide Water and Wastewater Improvement	AZ	AZ-02	Wastewater System, Water System	400,000
280	09	Mark Twain National Forest	Crane Lake Dam Rehabilitation and Forest Service Road 2113 Improvement Project	MO	MO-08	Dam, Road	3,900,000
281	01	Flathead National Forest	Knieff Creek Pipe Replacement Road #895 Milepost 24.47: Flathead County	MT	MT-At Large	Road	315,000
282	01	Custer Gallatin National Forest	Falls Creek and Summit Trailhead and Campground Construction and Improvements	MT	MT-At Large	Recreation Site, Trail	75,000
283	09	Hiawatha National Forest	Hiawatha Historic Lighthouses: Stabilization and Rehabilitation with Partner Support	MI	MI-01	Facility, Recreation Site	250,000
284	10	Chugach National Forest	Upper Winner Creek Deferred Maintenance and Improvement	AK	AK-At Large	Trail	165,230
285	08	Land Between the Lakes National Recreation Area	Hillman Ferry Campground Restroom Replacement	KY	KY-01	Facility, Recreation Site	520,000
286	01	Nez Perce-Clearwater National Forests	Toilet Repair and Replacement: Idaho, Clearwater & Latah County	ID	ID-01	Facility, Recreation Site	216,450
287	01	Kootenai National Forest	Recreation Sites, Cabins, Lookouts Deferred Maintenance Reduction. Northwest Montana	MT	MT-At Large	Recreation Site, Facility	170,000
288	01	Lolo National Forest	Welcome Creek Wilderness Trails Access	MT	MT-At Large	Trail	250,000

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289	08	Chattahoochee-Oconee National Forests	Southern Region Wilderness Trail Projects	GA	GA-14	Trail	75,000
290	01	Idaho Panhandle National Forests	Priest Lake (lake based) Priority Area Deferred Maintenance Reduction: Northern Idaho	ID	ID-01	Recreation Site	1,000,000
291	08	Ouachita National Forest	Shady Lake Recreation Site - Day Use Renovation	AR	AR-04	Facility, Recreation Site	100,000
292	03	Santa Fe National Forest	Forest-wide Critical Water and Wastewater System Replacement	NM	NM-03	Wastewater System, Water System, Recreation Site	1,583,000
293	05	Angeles National Forest	Enhancing Los Angeles Foothill Community Rec Destination at Chantry Flat	CA	CA-27	Facility, Recreation Site, Road, Trail	475,000
294	02	Bighorn National Forest	Bighorn forest-wide historical preservation and rehabilitation of the Forest Recreation Rental Program	WY	WY-At Large	Facility, Recreation Site	20,000
295	01	Flathead National Forest	Recreation Site Road Deferred Maintenance	MT	MT-At Large	Road	240,000
296	08	Ozark-St. Francis National Forest	Lower Hurricane Creek Bridge Improvements	AR	AR-04	Road Bridge	35,000
297	01	Custer Gallatin National Forest	Bridgers and Bangtails Trail Facility Renovations	MT	MT-At Large	Trail, Recreation Site	126,730
298	01	Idaho Panhandle National Forests	Whiskey Rock and Green Bay Campground Improvements. Bonner County	ID	ID-01	Recreation Site, Road	800,000
299	01	Bitterroot National Forest	Bitterroot Lookout and Rental Cabin Deferred Maintenance and Safety Upgrades	ID, MT	ID-01, MT-At Large	Facility, Recreation Site	1,156,207
300	04	Boise National Forest; Payette National Forest; Salmon-Challis National Forest	Idaho Airstrip	ID	ID-01, ID-02	Facility, Recreation Site	250,000
301	06	Fremont-Winema National Forest	Oregon Timber Trail Access Improvements Recreation	OR	OR-02	Trail, Recreation Site	25,000

2022 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOREST SERVICE

Item No.	Region	Unit	Project Name	State	Congressional District	Asset Type	Funding Request
302	08	National Forests in North Carolina	Davidson River Campground and Pisgah Sewer Reconstruction	NC	NC-11	Facility, Recreation Site, Wastewater System, Water System	2,500,000
303	06	Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area	Dog Mountain Trailhead Relocation	WA	WA-04	Facility, Recreation Site, Trail	15,000
304	01	Idaho Panhandle National Forests	Historic Route of the Hiawatha Rails-to-Trails Tunnels Improvements	ID	ID-01	Tunnel, Trail	1,750,000
305	02	Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests Pawnee National Grassland	Briggsdale Historical Rehabilitation for Recreation, Admin, and Visitor Information Services	CO	CO-04	Facility, Recreation Site	295,295
306	03	Coronado National Forest	Tanque Verde Falls Recreation Enhancement Project	AZ	AZ-02	Recreation Site, Trail, Road	20,000
307	03	Santa Fe National Forest	Forest-Wide Developed Recreation Site Improvements and Trail Deferred Maintenance Reduction	NM	NM-03	Recreation Site, Trail	500,000
308	02	Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests Pawnee National Grassland	Arapaho National Recreation Area Deferred Maintenance	CO	CO-02	Recreation Site, Water System, Trail, Trail Bridge, Facility	1,145,000
309	08	Francis Marion and Sumter National Forests	Cooter Creek Bridge Replacement	SC	SC-01	Road Bridge	700,000
310	09	Wayne National Forest	Lamping Homestead and Sand Run Dam Repair/Renovation	OH	OH-06, OH-15	Dam	140,000
311	04	Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest	Bob Scott Campground Renovation	NV	NV-02	Recreation Site	598,580
312	01	Helena-Lewis and Clark National Forest	Bob Marshall Wilderness Complex and Adjacent Lands Priority Area Trail Maintenance	MT	MT-At Large	Trail, Trail Bridge	1,100,000
313	26	Pacific Northwest Research Station	Corvallis Architectural Barriers Act Restroom Renovations	OR	OR-04	Public Service Facility	530,000
314	02	Pike and San Isabel National Forests Cimarron and	Historic Corps Heritage Deferred Maintenance Projects	CO	CO-05	Recreation Site, Facility	616,444

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Item No.	Region	Unit	Project Name	State	Congressional District	Asset Type	Funding Request
		Comanche National Grasslands					
315	03	Coronado National Forest	Sky Island Trail Maintenance and Improvement	AZ	AZ-01, AZ-02, AZ-03	Trail, Recreation Site	162,750
316	02	Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests Pawnee National Grassland	Shadow Mountain Village Rehabilitation	CO	CO-02	Facility, Road	1,500,000
317	05	Mendocino National Forest	Critical Forest-wide Roof Replacement	CA	CA-01, CA-02	Facility, Recreation Site	250,000
318	10	Tongass National Forest	Starrigavan Recreation Area Deferred Maintenance	AK	AK-At Large	Recreation Site, Trail, Road	25,000
319	08	Ozark-St. Francis National Forest	Bear Creek Lake Spillway Rehabilitation	AR	AR-01	Dam, Recreation Site	650,000
320	11	Forest Products Laboratory	FPL #4 Improve Construction Practices/Building Codes - Bldg 4 & 15 Roof Replacement	WI	WI-02	Public Service Facility	350,000
321	06	Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest; Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest	Mountains to Sound-Heritage Multi Asset Recreation Investment Corridor	WA	WA-08	Facility, Recreation Site, Road, Trail, Wastewater System, Water System	7,117,707
322	02	Black Hills National Forest	Comanche Park Campground Reconstruction	SD	SD-At Large	Recreation Site, Road, Trail, Water System, Wastewater System	251,800
323	02	Medicine Bow-Routt National Forests and Thunder Basin National Grassland	Brush Creek Visitor Center Rehabilitation	WY	WY-At Large	Facility, Recreation Site	175,000
324	09	Huron-Manistee National Forest	Historic Iargo Springs Interpretive Site-Stair and Boardwalk Renovation-Recreation Access	MI	MI-05	Recreation Site, Trail	90,000
325	05	Inyo National Forest; Sequoia National Forest;	Southern Sierra Zone Recreation Facility Improvements	CA	CA-04, CA-08, CA-23	Recreation Site, Facility, Wastewater	1,558,000

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Item No.	Region	Unit	Project Name	State	Congressional District	Asset Type	Funding Request
		Stanislaus National Forest				System, Water System	
326	09	White Mountain National Forest	Glen Ellis Road/Trail/Civilian Conservation Corps Era Site Improvements	NH	NH-02	Recreation Site	622,000
327	01	Flathead National Forest	Summit Nature Center Interpretive Display Upgrade and Replacement. Whitefish, MT	MT	MT-At Large	Recreation Site, Facility	250,000
328	05	Plumas National Forest	Upper Golden Trout Campground Temp Bridge and bridge replacement	CA	CA-01	Road Bridge	800,000
329	22	Rocky Mountain Research Station	Priest River Experimental Forest Historic Headquarters Reroofing	ID	ID-01	Public Service Facility	120,000
330	02	Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre and Gunnison National Forests	Forest-wide Non-Motorized Trail Restoration	CO	CO-03	Trail	150,000
331	10	Tongass National Forest	Tongass Docks and Marine Infrastructure Repairs	AK	AK-At Large	Facility, Recreation Site	304,000
332	05	Sierra National Forest	Scenic Byway Multi-Developed Recreation Site Rehabilitation	CA	CA-16	Recreation Site, Water System	5,167,080
333	03	Gila National Forest	Quemado Lake Rec Areas Reconstruction and Accessibility Upgrades	NM	NM-02	Recreation Site	15,000
334	06	Umpqua National Forest	South Umpqua Transportation Remediation and Watershed Improvement to Aid in Critical Access and Aquatic Organism Passage	OR	OR-04	Road	395,000
335	04	Sawtooth National Forest	Sawtooth National Forest Bald Mountain Lookout Deferred Maintenance	ID	ID-02	Facility, Communication Tower	106,000

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Item No.	Region	Unit	Project Name	State	Congressional District	Asset Type	Funding Request
336	03	Cibola National Forest	Sandia Crest Recreation Complex Design and Construction	NM	NM-01	Recreation Site, Trail	2,097,255
337	01	Custer Gallatin National Forest	Phase 2 Madison Arm Road #291 Aggregate Surfacing: Hebgen Lake, Gallatin County	MT	MT-At Large	Road	385,000
338	03	Gila National Forest	Gila Wilderness and Urban Interface Trail Access Improvement	NM	NM-02	Trail	250,000
339	03	Southwestern Region Regional Office	Arizona National Scenic Trail (AZT) Deferred Maintenance	AZ	AZ-01, AZ-02, AZ-03, AZ-04	Trail, Recreation Site	310,000
340	02	Medicine Bow-Routt National Forests and Thunder Basin National Grassland	Forest-wide Deferred Trail Maintenance	CO, WY	CO-03, WY-At Large	Trail	240,000
341	10	Tongass National Forest	One Duck Trail Reconstruction and Shelter Replacement	AK	AK-At Large	Trail, Recreation Site	385,000
342	09	Shawnee National Forest	Lake Glendale Phased Rehabilitation Project	IL	IL-15	Recreation Site, Facility	644,000
343	01	Nez Perce-Clearwater National Forests	Salmon River & Red River Campgrounds Deferred Maintenance Reduction: Idaho County	ID	ID-01	Recreation Site, Road	510,000
344	04	Sawtooth National Forest	Pioneer Campground Improvements	ID	ID-02	Recreation Site	85,000
345	03	Carson National Forest	Echo Amphitheater Campground Renovation	NM	NM-03	Recreation Site	658,024
346	08	George Washington and Jefferson National Forests	Sherando Recreation Area Rehabilitation	VA	VA-06	Facility, Recreation Site, Road, Water System	142,900
347	02	Bighorn National Forest	Bighorn Forest-wide Vault Toilet Placements	WY	WY-At Large	Recreation Site	200,000
348	06	Gifford Pinchot National Forest	La Wis Wis Campground Water System Repairs	WA	WA-03	Water System, Recreation Site	780,000
349	10	Tongass National Forest	9-mile Downstream Trail Reconstruction Project	AK	AK-At Large	Trail	42,000

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Item No.	Region	Unit	Project Name	State	Congressional District	Asset Type	Funding Request
350	01	Nez Perce-Clearwater National Forests	Trail Stewardship Act Priority Area – Central Idaho Complex Deferred Maintenance Reduction Project	ID	ID-01	Trail, Trail Bridge	1,107,307
351	09	Hiawatha National Forest	Forest Service Road 2258-1.8, Indian River Bridge Replacement	MI	MI-01	Road Bridge	850,000
352	01	Custer Gallatin National Forest	Recreation Site Toilet Deferred Maintenance Improvement Project	MT	MT-At Large	Recreation Site	372,000
353	08	National Forests in North Carolina	Cradle of Forestry in America National Historic Area Major Rehabilitation	NC	NC-11	Facility, Recreation Site	150,000
354	02	San Juan National Forest	Weminuche Trails	CO	CO-03	Trail	216,854
355	02	Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests Pawnee National Grassland	Improving Trail System Access and Connectivity	CO	CO-02, CO-04	Recreation Site, Trail, Facility	185,000
356	01	Kootenai National Forest	Campground Reconstruction: Lincoln & Sanders County	MT	MT-At Large	Recreation Site	890,000
357	08	National Forests and Grasslands in Texas	Double Lake Campground and Recreation Site Rehab	TX	TX-08	Recreation Site, Facility	1,400,000
358	06	Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest	Steven's Pass National Historic Byway-Icicle River Recreation Corridor Improvements	WA	WA-08	Recreation Site, Road, Trail	450,000
359	08	Francis Marion and Sumter National Forests	Nicholson Creek Bridges Replacement	SC	SC-06	Road Bridge	1,250,000
360	04	Dixie National Forest	Spruces Campground Reconstruction Project	UT	UT-02	Facility, Recreation Site	447,178
361	11	Forest Products Laboratory	FPL #3 Improved Public Education of Forest Biorefinery & Woody Biomass Utilization Deferred Maintenance Elimination	WI	WI-02	Public Service Facility	850,000
362	06	Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest	Selkirks to Surf: North Cascades Recreation Scenic Corridor	WA	WA-08	Recreation Site, Trail	150,000

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Item No.	Region	Unit	Project Name	State	Congressional District	Asset Type	Funding Request
363	01	Nez Perce-Clearwater National Forests	Water/Wastewater System Maintenance: Idaho, Clearwater & Latah County	ID	ID-01	Water System, Wastewater System	247,125
364	06	Siuslaw National Forest	Visitor Center and Roof Replacements	OR	OR-04, OR-05	Facility, Recreation Site	650,000
365	03	Carson National Forest	Hopewell Lake Day Use and Campground Renovations & Improvements	NM	NM-03	Recreation Site, Dam, Road, Trail, Trail Bridge, Facility	53,500
366	02	Rio Grande National Forest	Building Improvements Creede	CO	CO-03	Public Service Facility	50,000
367	08	National Forests in North Carolina	Roan Mountain Well and Water System Relocation and Site Reconstruction	NC	NC-11	Facility, Recreation Site, Road, Trail, Water System	75,000
368	01	Flathead National Forest	Big Creek, Window Rock & Basin Station Rental Cabin Repairs: Paradise Valley, Hyalite Canyon, and West Yellowstone	MT	MT-At Large	Recreation Site, Facility	167,000
369	05	Sequoia National Forest	Hume Lake Ranger District Recreation Roads Pavement Preservation	CA	CA-04	Road	1,166,000
370	02	Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre and Gunnison National Forests	Little Bear Campground Reconstruction	CO	CO-03	Recreation Site, Water System, Road	3,000,000
371	05	Sierra National Forest	Sierra Vista Scenic Byway Rehabilitation Project	CA	CA-04	Recreation Site, Road	4,125,000
372	01	Idaho Panhandle National Forests	North Zone Trails-Bonnars Ferry Trail Reconstruction	ID	ID-01	Trail	85,000
373	10	Chugach National Forest	Recreation Toilet Replacement	AK	AK-At Large	Recreation Site	40,000
374	03	Santa Fe National Forest	Jemez National Recreation Area Dispersed Recreation Management	NM	NM-03	Recreation Site, Trail, Wastewater System	195,000
375	06	Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area	Coyote Wall Trail System Restoration	WA	WA-03	Trail	240,000
376	02	Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre and Gunnison	Deer Lakes Campground Reconstruction	CO	CO-03	Recreation Site, Road, Water System	1,000,000

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Item No.	Region	Unit	Project Name	State	Congressional District	Asset Type	Funding Request
		National Forests					
377	26	Pacific Northwest Research Station	Replace Two Cabins at Hollis Site	AK	AK-At Large	Public Service Facility	505,000
378	06	Pacific Northwest Region Regional Office	Routine Developed Recreation Site Deferred Maintenance Projects	OR, WA	OR-04, WA-08	Recreation Site	600,000
379	10	Tongass National Forest	Tongass Docks and Marine Infrastructure Repairs Phase 2	AK	AK-At Large	Recreation Site, Facility	1,150,000
380	22	Rocky Mountain Research Station	Priest River Experimental Forest Water System Replacement	ID	ID-01	Water System	290,000
381	09	Monongahela National Forest	Marlinton/White Sulphur Ranger District Stream Crossing Structures (Panther Ridge and Upper Williams River NEPA) for Trout Fisheries	WV	WV-03	Road	450,000
382	02	Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre and Gunnison National Forests	Lake Irwin Campground Reconstruction	CO	CO-03	Recreation Site, Water System, Road	3,000,000
383	06	Pacific Northwest Region Regional Office	Aquatic Organism Passage Design and Implementation	OR, WA	OR-01, OR-02, OR-03, OR-04, OR-05, WA-01, WA-03, WA-04, WA-05, WA-06, WA-08	Road	500,000
384	27	Pacific Southwest Research Station	San Dimas Experimental Forest Site Renovation	CA	CA-32	Facility, Water System, Wastewater System	2,720,000
385	09	Allegheny National Forest	Kiasutha Recreation Area Improvements & Redevelopment	PA	PA-15	Recreation Site	700,000
386	10	Tongass National Forest	Situk River Corridor Trails Enhancement	AK	AK-At Large	Trail	100,000

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Item No.	Region	Unit	Project Name	State	Congressional District	Asset Type	Funding Request
387	01	Dakota Prairie Grasslands	Recondition, Spot Surface, & drainage repairs on 47 Roads (15-16 roads/year): National Grasslands, Perkins & Coron Counties	SD	SD-At Large	Road	74,000
388	01	Lolo National Forest	Bighorn Campground Reconstruction: Granite County	MT	MT-At Large	Recreation Site, Road	125,000
389	09	Allegheny National Forest	Longhouse Scenic Drive & Jakes Rock Roads and Culvert Repairs	PA	PA-15	Road	6,000,000
390	08	National Forests in Alabama	Coleman Lake Renovation	AL	AL-03	Facility, Recreation Site, Water System	20,000
391	03	Apache-Sitgreaves National Forests	Forest-wide Developed Recreation Site Renovation	AZ	AZ-01	Recreation Site	607,496
392	08	Cherokee National Forest	Forest Historic Civilian Conservation Corps Structures & Site Rehabilitation	TN	TN-01, TN-03	Facility, Recreation Site, Road, Trail, Trail Bridge, Wastewater System, Water System	700,000
393	05	Inyo National Forest; Sequoia National Forest; Sierra National Forest; Stanislaus National Forest	Southern Sierra Zone Pavement Stripping and Safety Maintenance	CA	CA-04, CA-08	Road	555,000
394	08	Ozark-St. Francis National Forest	Blanchard Spring Caverns Life Safety and Lighting Rehab	AR	AR-01	Recreation Site, Trail, Tunnel, Facility, Trail Bridge	5,750,000
395	10	Tongass National Forest	Margaret Viewing Site	AK	AK-At Large	Recreation Site	450,500
396	03	Gila National Forest	Gila National Forest Service Road 141 Repavement	NM	NM-02	Road	3,630,000
397	02	San Juan National Forest	Dolores Fire Heritage	CO	CO-03	Recreation Site, Facility	250,000
398	06	Malheur National Forest	Bogue Gulch Bridge Replacement	OR	OR-02	Road Bridge	225,000
399	27	Pacific Southwest Research Station	Arcata Redwood Lab Accessible Upgrades	CA	CA-02	Public Service Facility	297,560

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Item No.	Region	Unit	Project Name	State	Congressional District	Asset Type	Funding Request
400	01	Kootenai National Forest	Kootenai Access Improvement & Trails Deferred Maintenance	MT	MT-At Large	Trail	200,000
401	05	Lassen National Forest	Forest-wide Deferred Maintenance	CA	CA-01	Recreation Site, Facility	350,000
402	06	Mt. Hood National Forest	Timberline Lodge Boiler System Replacement	OR	OR-03	Facility, Recreation Site	4,850,000
403	05	Inyo National Forest	Forest-wide Wilderness Trailhead Improvements	CA	CA-08	Recreation Site, Road	3,929,700
404	01	Flathead National Forest	Backcountry Airstrip Hazard Mitigation and Deferred Maintenance work (Spotted Bear)	MT	MT-At Large	Recreation Site	50,000
405	01	Helena-Lewis and Clark National Forest	Forest-wide Campground & Trailhead Deferred Maintenance & Improvements	MT	MT-At Large	Facility, Recreation Site, Road	1,000,000
406	01	Bitterroot National Forest	Bitterroot Motorized & Non-motorized Trail Reconditioning & Drainage Repair	ID, MT	ID-01, MT-At Large	Recreation Site	300,000
407	03	Gila National Forest	Romero Creek Bridge Replacement	NM	NM-02	Road Bridge	145,000
408	03	Coronado National Forest	Reconstruct Upper Control Road National Forest Service Road 38	AZ	AZ-02	Road	125,000
409	10	Tongass National Forest	Cathedral Falls Trail Reconstruction	AK	AK-At Large	Trail	261,000
410	12	International Institute of Tropical Forestry	Sabana Field Roof Replacements at El Yunque National Forest	PR	PR-At Large	Public Service Facility	850,000
411	05	San Bernardino National Forest	Lytle Creek Recreation Corridor Improvements	CA	CA-08	Recreation Site	1,300,000
412	08	Cherokee National Forest	Ocoee River Corridor Facilities And Access Improvements	TN	TN-03	Facility, Recreation Site, Water System, Wastewater System, Road, Dam, Trail, Trail Bridge	3,694,330
413	06	Colville National Forest	International Selkirk Loop - Recreation Area Accessibility & Amenity Improvements - Phase 1	WA	WA-05	Recreation Site, Water System, Wastewater System, Facility, Road	1,780,000
414	10	Tongass National Forest	Sunnahae Trail Reconstruction	AK	AK-At Large	Trail	1,200,000
415	02	White River National Forest	Forest-wide Partnership Trail Project	CO	CO-02, CO-03	Trail	1,021,183

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Item No.	Region	Unit	Project Name	State	Congressional District	Asset Type	Funding Request
416	06	Malheur National Forest	Forest-wide Aquatic Organism Passage Implementation	OR	OR-02	Road	549,548
417	01	Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest	Motorized and Non-motorized Trail Deferred Maintenance Reduction Project: Southwest Montana across 6 counties	MT	MT-At Large	Trail	150,000
418	05	San Bernardino National Forest	Rehabilitate Developed and Dispersed/Developed Recreational Sites	CA	CA-08, CA-36	Facility, Recreation Site	347,000
419	04	Fishlake National Forest	Forest-wide Road Deferred Maintenance Reduction	UT	UT-02	Road	300,000
420	09	Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie	Bison Fence Replacement (Southwest) Improving Visitor Safety	IL	IL-11	Facility, Recreation Site	247,000
421	06	Malheur National Forest	Summit Creek Bridge Replacement	OR	OR-02	Road Bridge	250,000
422	08	National Forests in Florida	Juniper Springs and Alexander Springs Boardwalk Replacement	FL	FL-03, FL-11	Facility, Recreation Site	45,000
423	04	Manti-La Sal National Forest	Manti La Sal Forest-wide Trail Maintenance	UT	UT-02, UT-03, UT-04	Trail	233,000
424	08	George Washington and Jefferson National Forests	Comers Creek Appalachian Trail - Trail Bridge Replacement	VA	VA-09	Trail Bridge	30,000
425	09	Superior National Forest	Forest Service Road 166 Cross River Bridge Repair	MN	MN-08	Road Bridge	175,000
426	08	Ozark-St. Francis National Forest	Blanchard Springs Caverns VIC Renovation	AR	AR-01	Facility, Recreation Site	8,100,000
427	10	Tongass National Forest	El Cap Recreation Area	AK	AK-At Large	Recreation Site, Facility, Trail	876,401
428	02	Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests Pawnee National Grassland; Pike and San Isabel National Forests Cimarron and Comanche National	Colorado Fourteeners Trail Deferred Maintenance	CO	CO-02, CO-03, CO-05	Trail	680,000

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Item No.	Region	Unit	Project Name	State	Congressional District	Asset Type	Funding Request
		Grasslands; Rio Grande National Forest					
429	01	Nez Perce- Clearwater National Forests	Trailhead and Road Access Repairs and Updates: Clearwater & Idaho Counties	ID	ID-01	Recreation Site, Road	600,000
430	05; 06	Angeles; Cleveland; Deschutes; Eldorado; Fremont- Winema; Gifford Pinchot; Humboldt- Toiyabe; Inyo; Klamath; Lassen; Mt. Baker- Snoqualmie; Mt. Hood; Okanogan- Wenatchee; Plumas; Rouge River- Siskiyou; San Bernardino; Sequoia; Shasta-Trinity; Sierra; Stanislaus; Tahoe; Umpqua; Willamette; Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, Lake Tahoe Basin Mgt Unit	Pacific Crest Trail Region 4, Region 5, Region 6 National Deferred Maintenance	CA, OR, WA	CA-01, CA- 02, CA-04, CA-08, CA- 23, CA-25, CA-27, CA- 28, CA-36, CA-50, CA- 51, OR-02, OR-03, OR- 04, OR-05, WA-01, WA- 03, WA-04, WA-08	Trail, Trail Bridge	2,600,000
431	06	Gifford Pinchot National Forest	Forest Service Road 25 Huffaker Bridge Replacement	WA	WA-03	Road Bridge	100,000
432	09	Hiawatha National Forest	Forest Service Road 3458- 1.4, Carp River and Forest Service Road 2251-6.2, North Branch Stutts Creek Bridge Replacements for Timber Sales and Recreation Access	MI	MI-01	Road Bridge	633,000

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Item No.	Region	Unit	Project Name	State	Congressional District	Asset Type	Funding Request
433	02	Black Hills National Forest	Mitchell Lake Dam Reconstruction	SD	SD-At Large	Dam	225,000
434	10	Tongass National Forest	Rainbow Falls Trail Complex	AK	AK-At Large	Recreation Site, Trail	120,000
435	02	Rio Grande National Forest	South Saguache Creek Aquatic Organism Passage	CO	CO-03	Road	80,000
436	05	Tahoe National Forest	Campground Resilience & Vegetation Management	CA	CA-01, CA-04	Recreation Site	1,000,000
437	01	Helena-Lewis and Clark National Forest	Road Reconditioning, Aggregate Surface In-Place Processing on 200-250 miles over three years: 12 Counties, Central Montana	MT	MT-At Large	Road	315,000
438	01	Northern Region Regional Office	Missoula Smokejumper Visitor Center Renovation: Missoula County	MT	MT-At Large	Facility, Recreation Site	150,000
439	10	Tongass National Forest	Mendenhall Glacier Visitor Center Deferred Maintenance	AK	AK-At Large	Recreation Site	320,000
440	02	White River National Forest	Forest-Wide Aquatic Organism Passages	CO	CO-03	Road Bridge	265,000
441	01	Nez Perce-Clearwater National Forests	Realigning parking and repair boating facilities at six sites: Lochsa River and Salmon River	ID	ID-01	Recreation Site	450,000
442	06	Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area	Forest Service Road 1400 East Fork Woodard Creek Bridge Aquatic Organism Passage	WA	WA-03	Road, Road Bridge	65,000
443	06	Wallowa-Whitman National Forest	Aquatic Organism Passage - Little Fly Culvert	OR	OR-02	Road	53,000
444	10	Tongass National Forest	Mendenhall Glacier Master Plan Implementation-Parking Planning Phase	AK	AK-At Large	Facility, Recreation Site	500,000
445	05	Los Padres National Forest	Repair Big Sur Roads	CA	CA-20, CA-24	Road	712,500
446	02	Nebraska National Forest	Nebraska Master Challenge Cost-Share Agreement	NE	NE-03	Dam, Recreation Site, Road	300,000

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Item No.	Region	Unit	Project Name	State	Congressional District	Asset Type	Funding Request
447	06	Wallowa-Whitman National Forest	Scenic Byway Road Pavement Maintenance & Chip Seal	OR	OR-02	Road	15,000
448	05	Tahoe National Forest	Tahoe Modernizations & Hotshot Facilities	CA	CA-01	Public Service Facility	400,000
449	01	Nez Perce-Clearwater National Forests	Repair 3 Historic Routes and associated Recreation Sites: Idaho & Clearwater Counties	ID	ID-01	Facility, Recreation Site, Road, Trail	506,345
450	01	Custer Gallatin National Forest	Absaroka Beartooth Zone Deferred Trail Maintenance Project	MT	MT-At Large	Trail	200,000
451	05	Tahoe National Forest	Granite Chief Wilderness Trail Reroutes	CA	CA-04	Trail	800,000
452	05	Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit	Pope-Baldwin National Recreation Trail Reconstruction	CA	CA-04	Trail	750,000
453	06	Gifford Pinchot National Forest	Trout Lake and Wind River Water and Wastewater Replacement	WA	WA-03	Wastewater System, Water System, Facility	325,000
454	01	Dakota Prairie Grasslands	Recondition, Spot Surface, and drainage repairs on 7 Roads (2-3 roads/year): 3 counties	ND	ND-At Large	Road	82,000
455	02	Nebraska National Forest	National Grasslands Visitor Center Exhibit & Kiosk	SD	SD-At Large	Facility, Recreation Site	275,000
456	01	Helena-Lewis and Clark National Forest	Memorial Way Road Reconstruction Phase 2	MT	MT-At Large	Road	40,000
457	06	Umpqua National Forest	Francis Creek Aquatic Organism Passage to Aid Fish Passage	OR	OR-04	Road	160,000
458	26	Pacific Northwest Research Station	Potable Water System Replacement at Hollis-Maybeso shared w/ local school	AK	AK-At Large	Water System	100,000
459	10	Tongass National Forest	Historic Spasski Trail Reconstruction	AK	AK-At Large	Trail	20,000
460	01	Dakota Prairie Grasslands	Civilian Conservation Corps Campground Updates near Maah-Daah-Hey Trail, Theodore National Park and Bakken Oil Formation	ND	ND-At Large	Recreation Site, Road, Trail, Water System	300,000

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Item No.	Region	Unit	Project Name	State	Congressional District	Asset Type	Funding Request
461	01	Dakota Prairie Grasslands	Maah Daah Hey Trail Reroute & Trailhead	ND	ND-At Large	Trail, Recreation Site	15,000
462	06	Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest	Aquatic Organism Passage Design/Construct Mission Restoration	WA	WA-08	Road	180,000
463	02	Nebraska National Forest	Forest-wide Aggregate Placement	NE, SD	NE-03, SD-At Large	Road	840,000
464	08	George Washington and Jefferson National Forests	Lower Sherando Dam Spillway Upgrade	VA	VA-06	Dam	655,000
465	01	Idaho Panhandle National Forests	North Zone Trails, Little Snowy Top Trail Improvements	ID	ID-01	Trail	44,000
466	02	White River National Forest	Sweetwater Lake Recreation Rehab/Modernization Project	CO	CO-03	Recreation Site, Water System, Wastewater System, Facility, Trail	372,000
467	04	Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest	San Juan and Big Creek Campgrounds replacement/improvements	NV	NV-02	Recreation Site	60,000
468	10	Tongass National Forest	Dangerous River All-Terrain Vehicle (ATV) Trail	AK	AK-At Large	Trail, Trail Bridge	50,000
469	06	Siuslaw National Forest	Road 2116 Indian Creek Bridge Deck Replacements	OR	OR-04	Road Bridge	300,000
470	05	Plumas National Forest	Plumas Forest-Wide Campground and Day Use Site Improvements	CA	CA-04	Recreation Site	436,000
471	15	Grey Towers National Historic Site	Building Replace Temporary Structure, Grey Towers	PA	PA-08	Facility, Recreation Site	675,000
472	06	Siuslaw National Forest	Road 3405 Connection Creek Aquatic Organism Passage	OR	OR-04	Road	550,000
473	05	Sequoia National Forest	Tenmile-Lava Butte Campground Giant Sequoia National Monument	CA	CA-04	Trail, Water System, Recreation Site	2,475,000
474	08	National Forests in Mississippi	Shockaloe Horse Trail	MS	MS-04	Recreation Site, Trail, Trail Bridge	27,000
475	06	Gifford Pinchot National Forest	High Priority Safety/Rec Access Improvements - sub grade road repair on 21.5 Miles	WA	WA-03	Road	1,000,000

2022 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOREST SERVICE

Item No.	Region	Unit	Project Name	State	Congressional District	Asset Type	Funding Request
476	06	Umatilla National Forest	Blue Mountain Scenic Byway Chip Seal (63.6 miles)	OR	OR-02	Road	946,000
477	01	Boise National Forest	Boise National Forest Kirkham Day Use Site Improvements	ID	ID-01	Recreation Site, Road, Water System	50,000
478	02	Black Hills National Forest	Forest-wide Rec Toilet Replacements	SD, WY	SD-At Large, WY-At Large	Recreation Site	656,000
479	06	Siuslaw National Forest	North Fork Smith River Trail Bridge Replacements Deferred Maintenance	OR	OR-04	Trail Bridge	350,000
480	06	Malheur National Forest	Forest Service Road 16-Big Creek Crossing Aquatic Organism Passage Reconstruction	OR	OR-02	Road, Road Bridge	1,550,000
481	02	Bighorn National Forest	Forest Service Road 19 - Hunter Road Improvements	WY	WY-At Large	Road	140,000
482	08	Daniel Boone National Forest	Forest-wide Legacy Trail Bridges	KY	KY-05, KY-06	Trail Bridge	300,000
483	08	Ozark-St Francis National Forests	Shores Lake Road Reconstruction	AR	AR-04	Road	184,700
484	06	Gifford Pinchot National Forest	Trail Bridge Replacements-Bundled	WA	WA-03	Trail, Trail Bridge	120,000
Total, Project Funds							247,240,159
5.7% Sequestration							16,245,000
Administrative Funds							21,514,841
Total, National Parks and Public Lands Legacy Restoration Fund							285,000,000

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

Fiscal Year 2022 Land and Water Conservation Fund Proposed Acquisition Lists

The Great American Outdoors Act (GAOA) (P.L. 116-152), enacted in 2020, permanently funds the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF), investing in conservation and recreation opportunities in public and private lands.

In FY 2022, the Forest Service is requesting \$123.9 million for Federal Land Acquisition projects and program administration and \$94.3 million for Forest Legacy projects and program administration. These levels are subject to a 5.7 percent sequestration rate, and this is reflected in the tables below. The Forest Service has developed the projects in accordance with GAOA requirements and Administration guidance. The full project sheets will be transmitted to Congress concurrently with the FY 2022 Budget request.

Table FS-76. Fiscal Year 2022 National Forest System Land Acquisition Program – Proposed Projects

Priority Order	Project name	State	Unit	Funding Request
1	Washington Cascades Phase III	WA	Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest	\$2,437,000
2	School Trust	MN	Superior National Forest	25,000,000
3	Bear Creek Lolo Trails	MT	Lolo National Forest	970,250
4	PCT Trinity Alps to Castle Crags	CA	Shasta-Trinity National Forest	7,000,000
5	Devils Fork TNC	SC	Francis Marion and Sumter National Forests	5,900,000
6	Longleaf Pine Restoration Initiative	FL	National Forests in Florida	19,000,000
7	Missoula Valley Frontcountry	MT	Lolo National Forest	10,300,000
8	Spring Creek Ranch	CA	Plumas National Forest	\$2,000,000
9	Martis Valley Headwaters	CA	Tahoe National Forest; Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit	12,000,000
Total, Project Funds				\$84,607,250
5.7% Sequestration				7,061,445
Acquisition Contingencies				2,000,000
Acquisition Management				14,000,000
Recreation Access				10,447,930
Critical Inholdings				5,509,375
Cash Equalization				259,000
Total, Equal to FY 2021 Appropriations				\$123,885,000
10	WA Cascades/Yakima River Watershed Phases IVB and V	WA	Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest	\$11,500,000
11	Tennessee Mountains Trails & Waters	TN	Cherokee National Forest	8,990,000
12	Sol Duc	WA	Olympic National Forest	4,000,000
13	Absaroka-Beartooth Gateway Project	MT	Custer Gallatin National Forest	3,000,000
14	George Washington and Jefferson Project	VA	George Washington and Jefferson National Forests	3,000,000
15	Duval	OR	Siuslaw National Forest	10,000,000
16	Arrowhead	CO	White River National Forest	5,900,000
17	Roaring Branch	VT	Green Mountain and Finger Lakes National Forests	2,100,000

Priority Order	Project name	State	Unit	Funding Request
18	Critical Southern Appalachian Waters & Legacy	GA	Chattahoochee-Oconee National Forests	2,625,000
19	North Carolina Threatened Treasures	NC	National Forests in North Carolina	3,827,000
Total, Supplemental Project List				\$54,942,000
Supplemental Acquisition Management Funds				\$7,000,000
Total Funding				\$185,827,000

Table FS-77. Fiscal Year 2022 Forest Legacy Program – Proposed Projects

Priority Rank	State	Project Name	Funding Request
1	MT	Montana Great Outdoors Conservation Project	\$20,000,000
2	ME	Quill Hill to Perham Stream	8,045,000
3	HI	East Maui Rainforest	6,000,000
4	WA	Nason Ridge	3,870,000
5	OR	Spence Mountain Forest	2,100,000
6	WY	Munger Mountain Corridor Initiative	10,000,000
7	NH	Androscoggin Valley Corridor	1,665,000
8	ME	Chadbourne Tree Farm	7,990,000
9	MI	Black River Ranch	10,665,000
10	VT	Chateauguay Forest Project	465,000
11	CA	Shackleford Forest	3,000,000
12	GA	Dugdown Mountain Corridor	1,705,000
13	AR	Hot Springs Forest	3,190,000
14	VA	Roanoke River Forest	2,820,000
Total, Project Funds			81,515,000
5.7% Sequestration			5,372,535
Administrative Funds			7,367,465
Total, Equal to FY 2021 Appropriations			\$94,255,000
15	SC	Southern Coastal Biodiversity Project	10,000,000
16	UT	Coldwater	8,850,000
17	NC	Dark Ridge	5,000,000
18	MS	Pearl River Conservation Corridor	535,000
19	NV	Eastern Sierra Nevada Mountains	4,100,000
20	WA	Yacolt Forest	5,000,000
21	ID	Moyie River Corridor	4,445,000
22	FL	Rainbow Lakes Forest	5,000,000
23	CA	Trinity Timberlands	3,000,000
24	WA	Kittitas Working Forest ^a	1,197,500
Total, Supplemental Project List			47,127,500
Total, Project Funds			128,642,500
Total, Administrative Funds			7,367,465
Total, Sequestration			5,372,535
Total Funding			\$141,382,500

^a The Kittitas Working Forest Project will be partially funded. A remainder of \$4,502,500 would be needed to complete the project.