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HEARING TO REVIEW THE 2015 FIRE SEASON AND LONG-TERM TRENDS

HEARING

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON CONSERVATION AND FORESTRY

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ONE HUNDRED FOURTEENTH CONGRESS

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HEARING TO REVIEW THE 2015 FIRE SEASON AND LONG-TERM TRENDS

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 2015

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON CONSERVATION AND FORESTRY,
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C.

The Subcommittee met, pursuant to call, at 10:00 a.m., in Room 1302 of the Longworth House Office Building, Hon. Glenn Thompson [Chairman of the Subcommittee] presiding.

Members present: Representatives Thompson, Lucas, Benishek, Allen, Bost, Newhouse, Lujan Grisham, Kuster, Nolan, DelBene, Kirkpatrick, Costa, and Aguilar.

Staff present: Haley Graves, Josh Maxwell, Mollie Wilken, Patricia Straughn, Skylar Sowder, Stephanie Addison, Faisal Siddiqui, Evan Jurkovich, Lisa Shelton, Liz Friedlander, Matthew MacKenzie, Nicole Scott, and Carly Reedholm

OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. GLENN THOMPSON, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM PENNSYLVANIA

The CHAIRMAN. Good morning, everyone. This hearing of the Subcommittee on Conservation and Forestry, to review the 2015 fire season and long-term trends, will come to order. We will open with some opening statements.

Good morning again, and welcome to today's hearing of the Conservation and Forestry Subcommittee to review the 2015 fire season and the long-term trends.

This year, western states, including Alaska, have experienced yet another catastrophic fire season with over 9 million acres burned to date. Now, this continues an alarming trend where the average number of acres burned each year has nearly doubled since the 1990s. As such, the amount that the government spends on suppressing these wildfires has also doubled, while the dollars Congress has allotted for fighting these fires have remained nearly the same.

When the fire-suppression funding falls short, the financial burden falls on the Forest Service and the Department of the Interior to cover firefighting costs from their non-fire budgets. Now, these fire transfers are halting the programs and activities that promote forest health and hazardous fuels reduction, and it is impacting local Forest Service personnel nationwide. This year alone, over 50 percent of the Forest Service budget has gone towards wildfire suppression, and the USDA expects this figure to grow.

To many, the solution seems simple: Congress should allot more funding for fire suppression. However, that is not necessarily the only solution. While the budget and the fire-suppression funding are issues that must be addressed, we must also look at the culture of how we have been managing our National Forests. Forest Service decisions have significant consequences, and we must make sure that policies are in place to keep our forests healthy.

Healthy forests require active management, in the form of mechanical thinning, prescribed fires, and other activities, to ensure that they do not become overgrown tinderboxes. Healthy National Forests are more sustainable for generations to come, due to decreased risk of catastrophic fires and invasive species outbreaks.

Unfortunately, much of our National Forest System is unhealthy. In fact, Forest Service staff has identified up to ¼ of the 193 million acres of the National Forest System as "wildfire at risk."

As I mentioned earlier, it is true that the number of acres burned have doubled in recent years compared to the 1990s. However, over the same time, the number of forest fires has stayed constant, or in some years, even declined. Our National Forests are facing an epidemic of declining health, which is in direct correlation to the policies that have led to a dramatic decrease in managed acres. The Forest Service has drastically reduced timber harvest from almost 13 billion board feet in the late 1980s to only 3 billion board feet of timber in recent years. And it is no wonder that the number of acres affected by catastrophic wildfires has doubled. This loss of forestland could potentially increase, especially if we do not find a comprehensive solution to this problem.

The Agricultural Act of 2014 provided the tools for the Forest Service to successfully manage our National Forests. These provisions allow for expedited planning for projects, and it reauthorizes programs to allow the Forest Service to streamline projects, such as timber sales and restoration projects, or projects across neighboring jurisdiction. To build on the efforts of the 2014 Farm Bill, the House recently passed H.R. 2647, the Resilient Federal Forests Act of 2015. Now, this legislation is an earnest attempt to give the Forest Service more authority and much-needed flexibility to address these challenges of process, funding, litigation, necessary timber harvesting, and essential active management.

While the Administration has publicly opposed H.R. 2647 because of a few provisions, there is much more from this legislation that will serve to reduce the catastrophic wildfires. There is not a single solution to solving the wildfire issue. I hope that today's hearing will allow us to continue a dialogue to identify comprehensive solutions. We are very fortunate to have Forest Service Chief Tidwell testify. Chief, you have been great before about working with this Committee and being here, and sharing your perspectives even between hearings. I want to thank you for your communication and your partnership on this as we deal with this challenging issue. I hope to hear from the Chief on his experience with wildfire issues and what tools he has at his disposal, and what tools he needs to further prevent and suppress wildfires. I also look forward to hearing the testimony of our distinguished witnesses on our second panel. These individuals will be able to speak firsthand about

the consequences of catastrophic wildfires, and the need to find comprehensive solutions to address this issue.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Thompson follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF HON. GLENN THOMPSON, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM PENNSYLVANIA

Good morning, and welcome to today's hearing of the Conservation and Forestry Subcommittee to review the 2015 fire season and long term trends.

This year, western states, including Alaska, have experienced yet another catastrophic fire season with over 9 million acres burned to date.

This continues an alarming trend where the average number of acres burned each year has nearly doubled since the 1990s.

As such, the amount the government spends on suppressing these wildfires has also doubled, while the dollars Congress has allotted for fighting these fires have remained nearly the same.

When fire suppression funding falls short, the financial burden falls on the Forest Service and Department of the Interior to cover firefighting costs from their non-fire budgets.

These fire transfers are halting the programs and activities that promote forest health and hazardous fuels reduction, and it is impacting local Forest Service personnel nationwide. This year alone, over 50% of the Forest Service budget has gone towards wildfire suppression and USDA expects this figure to grow.

To many, the solution seems simple—Congress should allot more funding for fire suppression.

However, that is not necessarily the only solution. While the budget and fire suppression funding are issues that must be addressed, we must also look at the culture of how we have been managing our National Forests.

Forest Service decisions have significant consequences, and we must make sure that policies are in place to keep our forests healthy.

Healthy forests require active management—in the form of mechanical thinning, prescribed fires, and other activities—to ensure they do not become overgrown tinderboxes.

Healthy National Forests are more sustainable for generations to come due to decreased risk of catastrophic fires and invasive species outbreaks.

Unfortunately, much of our National Forest System is unhealthy. In fact, Forest Service staff has identified up to ¼ of the 193 million acres of the National Forest System as "wildfire at risk".

As I mentioned earlier, it is true that the number of acres burned have doubled in recent years compared to the 1990s. However, over the same time, the number of forest fires has stayed constant or in some years even declined.

Our National Forests are facing an epidemic of declining health, which is in direct correlation to policies that have led to a dramatic decrease in managed acres.

The Forest Service has drastically reduced timber harvest from almost 13 billion board feet in the late 1980's to only 3 billion board feet of timber in recent years.

It is no wonder that the number of acres affected by catastrophic wildfire has doubled. This loss of forestland could potentially increase, especially if we do not find a comprehensive solution to this problem.

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To build on the efforts of the 2014 Farm Bill, the House recently passed H.R. 2647, the Resilient Federal Forests Act of 2015. This legislation is an earnest attempt to give the Forest Service more authority and much needed flexibility to address these challenges of process, funding, litigation, necessary timber harvesting, and essential active management.

While the Administration has publicly opposed H.R. 2647 because of a few provisions, there is much from this legislation that will serve to reduce catastrophic wildfires.

There is not a single solution to solving wildfire issues. I hope that today's hearing will allow us to continue a dialogue to identify comprehensive solutions.

We are very fortunate to have Forest Service Chief Tidwell testify before the Subcommittee today. I hope to hear from the Chief on his experience with wildfire issues and what tools he has at his disposal and what tools he needs to further prevent and suppress wildfires.

I also look forward to hearing the testimony of our distinguished witnesses on our second panel. These individuals will be able to speak first-hand about the consequences of catastrophic wildfires and the need to find comprehensive solutions to address this issue.

I now recognize the Ranking Member, Ms. Lujan Grisham, for her opening statement.

The CHAIRMAN. I now am pleased to recognize the Ranking Member, Ms. Lujan Grisham, for her opening statement.

OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM NEW MEXICO

Ms. LUJAN GRISHAM. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and I really appreciate your calling today's hearing to review the 2015 fire season and long-term wildfire trends.

Although wildfires have occasionally been discussed in Committee hearings, it has, in fact, been more than 10 years since a wildfire-specific hearing has been held. In this time, the cost, the size, and the intensity of these fires have been dramatically increasing. This deserves our Committee's and Congress' attention, and this timely hearing allows us to discuss—I agree with the Chairman—a variety of ways that we can help mitigate, prevent, and fight wildfires.

This year's wildfire season has devastated much of the western United States. Many Members on this Committee have either experienced devastation caused by wildfires in their states or districts this year, have experienced it in the past, or know that it might just be a matter of time before wildfires impact their constituents. This fire season has resulted in the Forest Service spending $1.7 billion fighting fires. We have seen more than 9 million acres burned, thousands of homes destroyed, and 13 firefighters have lost their lives in the line of duty.

I am thankful and grateful that New Mexico avoided any big fires this year, but I know firsthand how devastating fires can be. For 3 years in a row, New Mexico endured some of the biggest fires the state had ever seen. The Whitewater Baldy Complex, Los Conchos, and the Gila fires devastated our land, our resources, and our communities.

In this last fiscal year, Fiscal Year 2015, the Forest Service spent $700 million more than what Congress initially appropriated, and as a result, the agency had to transfer funds from non-fire programs to support the immediate emergency needs of fire suppression.

I was pleased to see that we supported getting that $700 million supplemental request in the CR, but fighting for those supplemental requests is not the best method to assure that we have the resources that we need to address wildfire.

Unfortunately, this is becoming the norm and not the exception. Since 2004, the Forest Service has needed some eight supplemental appropriations, and this fire borrowing trend has been terribly disruptive to the Forest Service's ability to carry out its Congressional-mandated mission. Just this fire season, the Southwest region, which includes New Mexico and Arizona, lost more than $15 million to fire borrowing. This affected several important projects in New Mexico, and put on hold the Santa Fe National Forest Moya Oso Project, which is a wildland urban interface fuels reduc-

tion project; the El Medio Forest Renewal Project, which is a thinning project that would have harvested 315 acres in the Carson National Forest; and the riparian restoration at Three Pueblos Project, which is a forest restoration collaboration project among the pueblos of Ohkay Owingeh, Santa Clara, and Nambé.

Unfortunately, these types of projects that are put on hold are exactly the kinds of projects that, in fact, prevent future wildfires. To make matters worse, fire borrowing is only part of the problem. The rising 10 year suppression cost average for wildfires means less funding is going to non-fire Forest Service employees and programs each year. Because of this, the Forest Service now has fewer resources for recreation, research and development, and road maintenance. There are also fewer resources to carry out NEPA analysis, timber contracts, timber salvage, controlled burns, and other Forest Service management activities.

A number of factors contribute to the increase in size and intensity of wildfires, including drought, climate change, and poorly managed forests. But the Forest Service currently lacks the resources necessary to mitigate any of these factors.

I am a cosponsor of H.R. 167, the Wildfire Funding Disaster Act. Now, this is the budget fix that the Forest Service needs. I am open to discussing how H.R. 167 can fit with other policy proposals to address our forest needs, but first and foremost, we must fix the wildfire budget so the Forest Service can do the work that everyone on this Committee expects it to do.

Again, Mr. Chairman, I thank you for holding today's hearing, and I look forward to hearing from our witnesses.

The CHAIRMAN. I thank the gentlelady, and I was not aware of the fact we were making history today together chairing this hearing, the first time in 10 years to address wildfires. Let's just hope at the end of this hearing we have made history by identifying some good potential solutions to deal with the problem.

The chair would request that other Members submit their opening statements for the record so the witnesses may begin their testimony, to ensure that there is ample time for questions. The chair would like to remind Members that they will be recognized for questioning in order of seniority for Members who were present at the start of the hearing. After that, Members will be recognized in order of their arrival. I appreciate the Members' understanding.

Witnesses are reminded to limit their oral presentations to 5 minutes, and all written statements will be included in the record.

Before I introduce our first panel, I would just ask that we all pause for a moment of silent prayer, remembering those brave heroes; those members of the United States Forest Service, our firefighters, who have lost their lives over the years, and particularly this last year. Amen.

I am very pleased to welcome our first panel. Really, a gentleman that has been before this Committee a lot, and that is appreciated. Chief Tidwell, you are a great partner, and it is great to welcome you back again on an issue that I know is of significant concern to you, and something that you work diligently to try to come up with the right types of solutions. And we are looking forward to hearing some of that, so I am honored to welcome Mr. Tom Tidwell, Chief of the United States Forest Service.

Chief Tidwell, please begin when you are ready.

STATEMENT OF THOMAS L. TIDWELL, CHIEF, U.S. FOREST SERVICE, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Chief TIDWELL. Mr. Chairman, Members of the Subcommittee, first of all, thank you for having the hearing, and also thank you for giving me the opportunity to present our thoughts about the 2015 fire season, and also what we have, the task in front of us.

As predicted, this fire season, being hotter, dryer, and on average, 78 days longer, coupled with historic 4 year drought in California, record low snow packs in Oregon and Washington, we had a historic fire season. At one time, we had 27,000 people out on fires. That is in addition to all the folks doing initial attack. We have never, ever had that level of resources out during any one fire season before.

I will tell you, the men and women of the Forest Service, and all the Federal agencies, the state agencies, the county, local fire, our contractors, they just did an outstanding job, when I looked at what we were up against this year, and we all owe them a debt of gratitude for the work, the service that they provided.

But once again, we had another tragic fire season. And I appreciate the recognition of the folks that we lost this year, not only the Forest Service, but other firefighters from other agencies.

While we are going to continue to have large wildfires, we can change the consequences, we can change the level of fire severity, we can change the risk to our homes, to our firefighters, but we are going to need to act.

So first of all, the things we are continuing to do, to have the resources to suppress fires. We continue this year, once again, 98, almost 99 percent of almost every fire we took initial attack on, we suppressed during initial attack. So we have the firefighters, we have the large air tankers that we need, we have the helicopters, we have the engines, and working together with all of our partners, we have really the best response in the world. It is a model for the rest of the world about how to suppress fires.

The second part of it, we have to keep increasing the acres that we are treating to reduce the hazardous fuels. In 2014, 4.6 million acres, by far the most we have ever treated in a given year to reduce the threat and restore our National Forests. We have also increased timber harvest by 18 percent since 2008. We have also reduced our unit cost by 26 percent. And we are doing this through our long-term stewardship contracts or our collaborative forest landscape restoration projects, using our new authorities—thank you for the Farm Bill of 2014. We are doing this, at the same time there is 39 percent fewer Forest Service employees today than what we had 15 years ago.

And we are making steady progress, but it is not enough. We have to fix the funding issue. There is just no question. I want to thank you for the CR for repaying the money that we had to transfer. That will make a significant difference to our communities, to the public, to be able to get that work back online. But we also have to stop the erosion of the rest of our programs that occurs from having to increase the portion of our budget to fire suppres-

sion every year. Folks have seen our reports. In 1995, 16 percent of the Forest Service budget went into fire: 2015, it is 52 percent. We expect by 2025, it will be 67 percent. This has had a tremendous impact on our ability to carry out our mission to reduce fuels, but to also provide the recreational services, to have the road system, everything that the public relies on. So that is the second thing we have to address.

Another couple of key points for you to think about. Since 2003 to 2015, the cost of fire suppression went up $740 million. Our budget didn't go up $740 million. In addition, between Fiscal Year 2015 and Fiscal Year 2017, with the last couple of fire seasons we have had, the 10 year average of cost for fires goes up another $239 million. And that is going to continue.

Without our budget being able to go up at the same rate, which is not possible in these economic times, we have to find a fix to be able to first stop the transfer, and I appreciate the work that you have done to be able to recognize that, but that is just part of the problem. We also have to stop how we are eroding the rest of the programs because of the increased cost of fires.

And I wish I could change the situation we have on the landscape. I wish our fire seasons were shorter, I wish we had more precip, I wish it was cooler, but I can't change that. The other thing I can't change is that 50+ million acres that you referenced, Mr. Chairman, it is at high risk. There are a lot of homes out there. It is another big cost-driver for us. And I understand why people want to live out there. I want to live there. I understand that. That is not going to change. But the reality of it, it increases the cost of fire suppression.

So we have to do a combination. Fix the fire-funding issue, stop the erosion of the rest of our programs, and at the same time, we have to expand the work that we are doing. In our Fiscal Year 2016 budget, we had a proposal that would have significantly increased the amount of acres that we were treating, and including the amount of biomass, saw timber, that would come off of these lands.

We can do this. And I really appreciate the work of this Committee. I want to thank you again for the 2014 Farm Bill. What you did there to add those additional authorities are going to really help us as we move forward. And I really appreciate the way you did that, because you did it in a way to give us additional authorities that maintain the public trust so that our collaboratives feel good about those authorities, and we can go out there and we are implementing that. In fact, we have 20 projects this year that are using those new authorities.

So thank you very much, I appreciate letting me have an extra minute, and I look forward to your questions.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Tidwell follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF THOMAS L. TIDWELL, CHIEF, U.S. FOREST SERVICE, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee, thank you for the opportunity to present the views of the Forest Service regarding the 2015 fire season and long term trends. Increasingly severe fire seasons are one of the greatest challenges facing the nation's forests and 2015 was no exception. Fire now consumes greater than 50 percent of the Forest Service budget and the agency needed to transfer funding

from non-fire accounts to cover the cost of fire suppression again this year. To reduce the threat of wildland fire, the Forest Service is accelerating restoration and management of the National Forests through innovative approaches and increased collaboration, though it is clear that more work needs to be done.

We are at a critical moment in the history of the Forest Service. Urgent action is needed in order to address the program disruption and associated deterioration of capacity to effectively manage our National Forests caused by the continually increasing percentage of our budget that is dedicated to wildfire suppression activities. We remain willing and ready to work with Congress to improve our tools to better manage our forests, but the most important action Congress can make now in advancing the pace and scale of forest restoration is to fix the fire funding problem.

Review of the 2015 Wildfire Season

During this fire season, there were 24 days at National Preparedness Level 5—the highest level—meaning all available ground and air assets are committed to priority work. Severe drought across the West has increased fire severity in several states. Washington State among others, has recorded a record season of severe wildfires. Drought-ridden California has also experienced tremendous fire activity. The Forest Service, in coordination with our fire response partners, mobilized over 27,000 firefighters along with numerous airtankers, helicopters, fire engines and other assets through our integrated, interagency suppression efforts. Every state, Puerto Rico, and the Pacific Islands, along with the military and international support, has provided people and equipment this season to help manage over 50,000 wildfires.

In total, over 9 million acres burned across the United States including over 5 million acres in Alaska. These fires destroyed over 2,500 single residences; however, the greatest losses involved the fatalities of 13 wildland firefighters who made the ultimate sacrifice to protect the lives of others. Our thoughts and prayers will forever be with their family and friends.

This year, fire funding represents 52% ($2.159 billion) of the agency's budget. Between last fiscal year and this year, for example, the suppression budget, using a rolling 10 year average, grew by $115 million and non-fire programs were reduced by that amount, requiring the agency to forego opportunities to complete vital restoration work and meet public expectations for other services the agency provides such as outdoor recreation, facility maintenance, research and more.

On Aug. 13th, the Forest Service projected that the agency would not have sufficient suppression funds to last through the end of the fiscal year. The only option available was to use the agency's transfer authority. The agency developed a strategy to transfer up to $450 million from current year discretionary and permanent and trust balances. Upon implementation of the transfer strategy, it was determined that $450 million was insufficient to cover the suppression costs to the end of the fiscal year. Therefore, the Forest Service identified an additional $250 million to transfer from discretionary and permanent and trust fund balances to pay for suppression costs through the end of September. This year's transfer strategy has canceled or postponed several projects including critical bridge inspections, road repairs, prescribed burns and other restoration projects. In total, the Forest Service spent approximately $1.7 billion on fire suppression in Fiscal Year 2015 (FY 2015). At the height of the season, the cost of wildland fire suppression was as much as $243 million in a week.

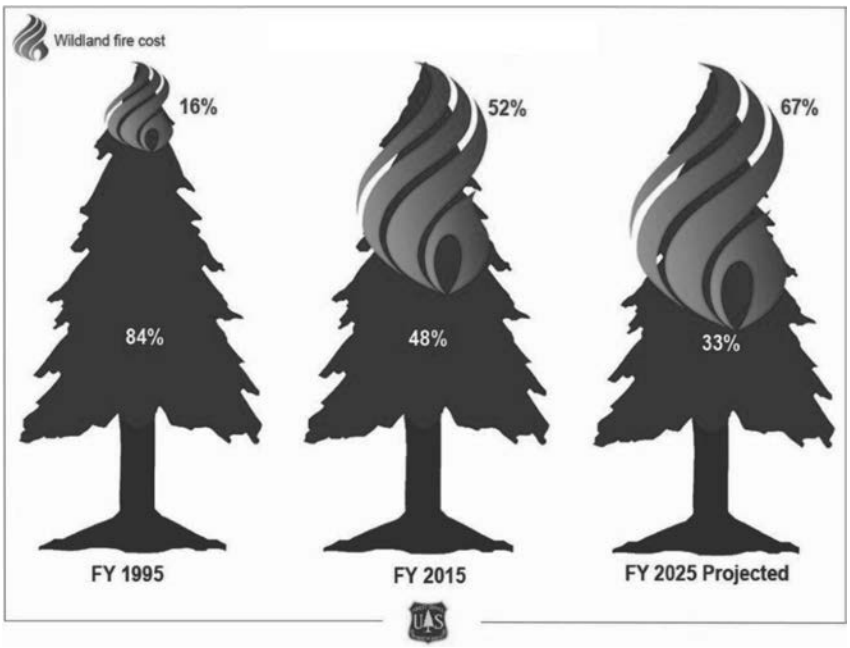
Long-Term Fire Trends and Budget Issues

The Forest Service's fire budget is based on the 10 year average cost of fire suppression. When fighting fires in a given year costs more than Congress appropriates (as was the case in FY 2015), the agency is forced to transfer additional funds from already depleted non-fire programs. Fiscal Year 2015 marked the eighth time since FY 2002 the Forest Service needed to transfer funds to pay for fire suppression. These transfers are highly disruptive to the planning and execution of numerous programs. When funding is transferred from other programs to support fire suppression operations, these programs are unable to accomplish priority work and achieve the overall mission of the agency. The ability of programs to achieve established targets are impacted as projects are often put on hold or canceled.

The problem of fire transfer comes on top of an underlying budget shift. Over the past 2 decades, fires have increased in severity, intensity and cost as fire seasons have lasted more than 70 days longer, drought and increased temperatures contribute to dangerous conditions, and as more people have moved into fire-prone areas. These factors have led to a dramatic increase in the cost of the 10 year aver-

age. As documented in a recently released report,[1] the cost of fire suppression has soared in the past 20 years and is having a debilitating impact on the Forest Service budget and non-suppression activities. In 1995, fire made up 16 percent of the Forest Service's annual appropriated budget—this year, for the first time ever, more than 50 percent of the budget will be dedicated to fire. Along with this shift in resources, there has been a corresponding shift in staff, with a 39 percent reduction in all non-fire personnel. Left unchecked, the share of the budget devoted to fire in 2025 could exceed 67 percent.

Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow Wildland Fire Cost Consumes Forest Service Budget



This dramatic shift in funding and personnel to fire programs and away from non-fire programs has significant impacts on the ground. These impacts matter for communities across the country, east to west—not just to the communities most impacted by fire. For example:

- In FY 2013 and FY 2014, twenty-one facilities projects were deferred to future years, including sewer system repairs, air tanker base repairs, water system improvements, dam repairs and wastewater system rehabilitation.
- Three-quarters of Forest Service trails are not being maintained to standard, with a range of negative effects; the trails backlog was valued at $314 million in 2012—with other recreation infrastructure needs, the backlog puts small businesses and communities that depend on recreation jobs and dollars at risk.
- Funding for the Vegetation and Watershed Management program has declined by 24 from FY 2001 to FY 2015 impacting the ability to support resource restoration projects on the Nation Forest System (NFS).
- Other programs, like research and state and private partnerships, are also impacted.

We are again proposing a revised funding strategy for wildfire suppression. The FY 2016 President's Budget proposes discretionary funding for suppression at a level represented by 70 percent of the 10 year average of fire suppression costs. This level of funding provides for suppression of 98 percent of the fires we fight. In addition, up to $855 million for the Forest Service, and $200 million for the Department of the Interior, would be made available under a disaster funding cap adjustment

[1] *http://www.fs.fed.us/about-agency/budget-performance/cost-fire-operations.*

to meet funding needs for fire suppression above the base appropriation. This strategy would provide increased certainty in addressing growing needs for fire suppression funding while better protecting non-suppression programs from funding transfers that diminish their effectiveness. Moreover, it would allow us to stabilize the pace and scale of our investments in restoring forested landscapes, helping forests adapt to the growing effects of climate change, and better prepare communities in the wildland/urban interface for future wildfires.

Increasing the Pace and Scale of Restoration

Fire plays a beneficial role in maintaining the ecological stability of many landscapes, and the Forest Service is working with partners to restore healthy, resilient, fire-adapted ecosystems. Our goal, especially near homes and communities, is to prepare forests and grasslands to resist stresses such as drought and recover from disturbances, including wildfires. Our large-scale restoration projects are designed in part to restore fire-adapted forest types across large landscapes, including the reintroduction of periodic wildland fire where safe and effective.

The capacity to increase the pace and scale of landscape restoration can, over time, begin to check the growth of both wildfire cost and share of the Forest Service budget. The Forest Service, together with diverse partners, is making a difference through implementation of the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program, Watershed Condition Framework, Integrated Resource Restoration pilot projects, Western Bark Beetle Strategy, finalization of the 2012 forest planning rule, efficiency improvements for the National Environmental Policy Act and timber and stewardship contract processing, prescribed burns and managed wildfire, and market support programs for forest products.

The Forest Service has increased the impact and rate of restoration nationally. In 2014, the agency accomplished treatments on 4.6 million acres to restore watershed function on NFS land and to reduce the threat of fire in the wildland-urban interface on NFS and state and private lands. This represents an increase of nearly 400,000 acres (nine percent) compared to 2011 accomplishments despite mounting challenges such as record droughts, longer and drier wildfire seasons, a reduction in non-fire personnel to support the agency's mission, and a rapidly increasing percentage of the budget being spent on wildland fire management.

We have achieved efficiencies by investing in collaborative approaches to forest restoration across the country as a way to develop better projects, to work across larger landscapes, to build public support for forest restoration and management, and to reduce the risk from litigation. Dozens of collaboratives across the country are enabling the Forest Service and our partners to get more work done. These collaboratives are locally led groups from local communities, environmental groups, forest industry, and others and are designing projects that address forest restoration, supply wood to local mills, conserve watersheds and provide a range of other benefits.

In addition, the 2014 Farm Bill expanded current authorities and provided several new authorities to increase the pace and scale of restoration including:

Forest Restoration through Stewardship Contracting

The farm bill provided permanent authority for stewardship contracting. Stewardship contracts help the Forest Service achieve land and natural resource management goals by funding forest health and restoration projects, stream restoration, hazardous fuel removal, and recreation improvements. In many areas, stewardship contracting will allow the agency to build larger projects, treating more acres, with broader public support. Since 2008, acres treated through stewardship contracts and agreements have nearly tripled.

We are also working to improve the efficiency of planning timber sales and stewardship contracts. In 2014, we exceeded our targets by producing 2.8 billion board feet of timber. Our timber harvest has increased 14 percent since 2008. The agency is achieving these results despite the fact that since 1998, NFS staff was reduced by well over ⅓. If the President's FY 2016 budget proposal were in place this year, approximately $300 million would be available for non-fire programs. Forest Service is estimating that would equate to 1 million additional acres treated and an increase of 300 million board feet.

Forest Restoration through Expanded Insect and Disease Designations

The 2014 Farm Bill also added authority to the Healthy Forest Restoration Act to authorize designation of insect and disease treatment areas and provided categorical exclusions (CEs) for insect and disease projects on areas as large as 3,000 acres. The Forest Service received letters from 36 states requesting designations under the insect and disease provisions. In response, we designated approximately 46.7 million acres of National Forest System lands. Currently, 20 projects have been proposed

under the provision; the Forest Service intends to use the CE provision for 16 of the projects and streamlined Environmental Assessments for the remaining four. The initial 16 projects will help the agency and its partners better understand and implement the new CE authority while additional projects are proposed, planned, and authorized. The Forest Service will expand planning and implementation of projects within designated areas in FY 2016 and beyond.

Forest Restoration through Projects under the Good Neighbor Authority

The Forest Service completed the requirements under the Paperwork Reduction Act to move forward with developing the new Good Neighbor Agreement templates necessary to carry out projects with the states. The Forest Service worked closely with states to collaboratively develop the new templates, which were approved by the Office of Management and Budget on June 24, 2015. Since then, the agency has entered into agreements with Pennsylvania, Utah, and Wisconsin to carry out forest, rangeland and watershed health activities on the National Forests in those states.

On many of our National Forests, Burned Area Emergency Response, or BAER teams, are at work using their authorities to stabilize riverbanks and watersheds to prevent flooding and protect water supplies as a result of this year's fire activity. But that's not enough. Land managers lack the necessary funding to assist with the repair of thousands of miles of fire-damaged roads, to quickly remove the hazard trees that line those roads, and to restore trail-heads and campgrounds critical to rural recreation businesses.

We remain interested in ideas that will help us pursue treatment at the landscape scale quickly, efficiently, and in a reasonable time to address problems before they can worsen. As a general matter, the Forest Service welcomes legislation that incentivizes collaboration and expands the toolset we can use to complete critical work on our nation's forests, without overriding environmental laws, mandating harvest levels, or requiring new layers of zoning on the NFS.

Conclusion

The frequency and intensity of wildfire, the rising cost of resources needed to deploy for emergency response against the spread of wildfire, and the way that fire suppression is paid for all combine to constrain the agency's capacity to realize additional gains in land management and restoration through efficiencies and partnerships. Although the Forest Service has, in recent years, made great strides in the pursuit of efficiencies—we are treating more acres with fewer people, there is a limit to what the agency can achieve going forward unless Congress solves the wildfire budget challenge we face. We are at a critical moment in the history of the Forest Service. Urgent action is needed in order to ensure that that Forest Service does not become further hindered by the continually increasing percentage of our budget that is dedicated to wildfire suppression activities. The most important action Congress can make now in advancing the pace and scale of forest restoration is to fix the fire funding problem.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much. It is helpful if you turn that on.

The request that you made, and what many of our Members outside of this Subcommittee, and certainly outside the Agriculture Committee, don't realize is if the Forest Service, if we allow them to do their job, you are a revenue producer. We don't need to be looking for other parts of the government for funding if we are getting the barriers out of your way. With the value of saw log timber alone, you look at the variance from where we were at the peak of harvesting in the 1990s, late 1980s, and today, it is a 10 billion board feet difference, and look at the value of that. I think that is why I am excited about this hearing and the solutions that we are going to talk about today.

My first question for you, Chief, is how has litigation affected the Forest Service's active forest management? Has it had an impact?

Chief TIDWELL. Well, this year, we had, out of 316 projects that would have resulted in saw timber and biomass, we had 16 of those litigated. So there will be a slowdown of those 16 projects.

The biggest impact for this year was no bids. We had over 50 of our sales that we received no bids on. Our folks had to go back, repackage those to be able to find a way in these very difficult markets to be able to move forward. But as I look at—and we are probably going to be at 97 percent of our target again this year, with the tremendous work that we did. As I looked at the big change this year, it was no bids. It is something we are going to have to address, be able to find some different ways to be able to move forward so that we can get folks out in the woods to be able to remove the saw timber, the biomass.

The CHAIRMAN. Following up on that, because I agree, I mean when it comes to healthy forests, and I like to say then wealthy rural communities, or more wealthy rural communities, it is not just about looking at the barriers that we know we are dealing with, primarily probably in this hearing, but it is the market for our timber that helps to drive the active management, and it is the value of the timber. I know you have a lot of great people working under your leadership on the research side, the laboratory side. I am blessed in North Warren to have amazing scientists up there that are—and I have been down to the southeastern Pennsylvania, just a lot of good people. Of your team, what kind of things are we looking at in terms of influencing market and value?

Chief TIDWELL. Well, we have our research scientists to continue to do work to be able to find ways to increase using green building materials; wood, in buildings. Secretary Vilsack, he put out the competition to get a couple of companies to actually demonstrate how we can use wood in commercial buildings. So we are moving forward with that to be able to show that we can use wood to go maybe eight, ten, maybe even twelve stories, to be able to expand the markets. We also want to encourage more wood in buildings. It is a green building material. It takes less energy than steel and concrete. And we need to find more markets for the wood that needs to be removed, the small diameter material. Our wood—our Forest Products Lab developed a product called the cross-laminated timber. It is stronger than natural wood, it is more heat-resistant, and it is the tool that we will be able to use to use in these tall commercial buildings.

We also need to look at ways to make it economically viable to use biomass for energy production, to be able to remove that small diameter material, along with all the saw logs. We are also working to maintain the pellet industry in the Southeast. It is being challenged that it is not sustainable. So our scientists are working to be able to show that, yes, that is also a sustainable forestry practice, so that we can maintain those markets.

So those are the thing that we are going to continue to work on. But it is essential that we be able to expand our current markets and look for new markets to be able to use the amount of biomass that needs to come off of not only the National Forests, but we also need to maintain our private-land forests. And I will tell you, without the markets, those are the forests that are probably even most at risk.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, thank you, Chief. I am pleased to report I had a conversation with United States Trade Ambassador Froman——

Chief TIDWELL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN.—this past week, and obviously, my conversations have been about where—with the TPP there was just some recent announcements on, where were we in terms of forest products, from saw logs to those that have been cut, the furniture, pellets, and it was just good news. Currently today, there are like $800 million in tariffs that really hinder our ability to export what we are harvesting off our forests, and get made into something. We harvest it here, and we sell it there. Specifically, obviously, in the Asian countries with the TPP. And that was good news. Those are eliminated, at least with this current TPP proposal, and that speaks well for future markets.

I am pleased to recognize the Ranking Member for 5 minutes of questioning.

Ms. LUJAN GRISHAM. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. And welcome, Chief Tidwell.

I really want to just continue and, to the highest degree of maybe having some more specificity, that the Chairman has initiated with you.

So we know that we have an insufficient budget, even if we weren't borrowing.

The CHAIRMAN. Thanks to you too.

Ms. LUJAN GRISHAM. You are very welcome.

So we know that if you weren't borrowing, we have an insufficient budget, because you mentioned that we have an incredible increased cost to deal with the fire suppression issues. So a stagnant budget isn't going to get us there. That, while we have an opportunity to have a resource-driven environment by taking fuel out of the forests, marketing those products, we have limitations with the current economy, our ability to engage in a global economy, that we don't have the infrastructure for in many places. Given the economic conditions in my state, we have lost workers that we would have to have investments to even replace those, which I would really encourage you to think about getting done in my state.

So what are some specific approaches to front-loading the budget, having reliability and predictability about that budget, about spending enough time and energy to both reduce costs by knowing how you might do that more effectively, and control those costs, and then to create opportunities for a resource-driven investment right back into forest management and wildfire suppression? Can you give me some more specifics about how we might create an agenda that this Committee could launch in this Congress?

Chief TIDWELL. Well, it goes back to my opening comments about fixing our budget situation with fire suppression. I appreciate the recognition and support to stop the transfer, that very disruptive practice that, almost every year now, impacts our operations in August and September. And I cannot thank you enough for the $700 million in the continuing resolution, the additional money to pay back. But we lose a big part of the field season, and we have lost that forever. And so, yes, we will be able to continue to bring those projects back on-line, but we lost a field season. There are a lot of inefficiencies. The——

Ms. LUJAN GRISHAM. In fact, we spend more money in addition to the increased cost for fire suppression because of this sort of revolving borrowing environment that we——

Chief TIDWELL. We do. It not only slows down the work, but just imagine the disruption that occurs when we have to contact all of our offices to find out, okay, which projects can we postpone, which things are available, get them to stop their regular work and be able to work on just gathering up all this information and send it back to Washington, we make the choices about—and I tell you, we go to great lengths to minimize the impacts of having to transfer money, but there is no question there are significant impacts. So that is part of it.

The second part of it, when it comes to the way that we budget for annual suppression is using the 10 year rolling average. And as I mentioned before, since 2003 it has gone up $740 million. Between 2015 and 2017, it will go up another $239 million. And so under a constrained budget, all that—that money has to come from all the other programs, and many of those are the programs that we use to restore our forests, to provide the services that the public demands. So we need——

Ms. LUJAN GRISHAM. To mitigate fires.

Chief TIDWELL. Yes. So we need an approach that does both; stops the transfer, and then finds a way that we don't have to erode our programs. And that is one of the things why we were supportive of this idea of taking one or two percent of these very large fires, the ones that threaten our communities, and funding those like we fund a natural disaster. And so that the 98 percent, 99 percent of all fires would still be covered under the Forest Service's budget, but it is that one to maybe two percent that, I will tell you from my personal view, when I look at these fires, when I see the pictures, when I talk to our firefighters, they are a natural disaster in every sense of the word. When I look at the devastation from tornadoes and hurricanes, and I see what happens with these few wildfires, they just need to be considered a natural disaster. And then if those could be funded under the proposed or under a cap adjustment, the way we fund other natural disasters, that would eliminate this growth of our 10 year average, allow us to continue to budget for 98, 99 percent of the fires, and then the other key part of it is that free-up about $300 million in our budget constraint. And that would give the flexibility for us to be proactive, to do more timber harvest, to do more hazardous fuels, to restore more watersheds, and we can actually get ahead of this. But we are making very good progress, and I am very proud of what our folks are doing, what they are accomplishing with all the challenges that they have. But we need to accelerate this. We need to be in a different place so that 10 years from now that we can look back and say, because of the decisions we made this year, we made a change. Ten years from now, we can change the fire regimes, we can reduce the threat, but it is going to take increasing our pace and scale. So we need to fix the budget.

The second part of it, the toolkit that we have that was expanded with the 2014 Farm Bill, the good neighbor authority, to be able to use the Healthy Forest Restoration Act authorities on our large projects, the additional CE, the way it was constructed, very help-

ful tools that our folks are going to work with it. Our collaboratives find those very supportive. They want to expand on that. But I need to really stress, when we are talking about using categorical exclusions, it is a good tool for small projects, but we have to be thinking much larger: 3,000 acres of the farm bill, great CE, but we need to be looking at hundreds of thousands of acres at a time. The work that we have done in Arizona, the work that we have done up in the Black Hills in South Dakota, the work that we're doing in eastern Oregon, eastern Washington, I can go on and on. We need to be looking at areas like 100,000, 200,000 acres at a time, and that is the work that needs to be done. So the CE authorities are very helpful. It gives us that opportunity to do that short-term very, very, most urgent work, and at the same time for us to be able to look at these larger landscapes.

Ms. LUJAN GRISHAM. Thank you. I am way over time. I am very grateful for that thoughtful answer, and for the Chairman's support. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentlelady's time has expired.

The gentleman from Illinois, Mr. Bost.

Mr. BOST. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. And thank you, Chief.

I have a couple of quick questions, if I can. And all politics, I guess, is local, but this is a national issue, but I live right on the edge of one of our smallest forests, the Shawnee.

Chief TIDWELL. Yes.

Mr. BOST. And I have some specific concerns there to find out what is being done as far as fire suppression. I know that the Shawnee is one of the few forests that we don't allow recreational off-road vehicle use, for whatever reason. Does that stop the ability, when a fire breaks out, the ability to access our—when we look at the other forests around the nation, I am a little worried because we haven't had a forest fire in Shawnee for some time, but if something does break out, would that——

Chief TIDWELL. No, it would not.

Mr. BOST. Okay.

Chief TIDWELL. When we have a fire breakout, we take whatever steps are necessary to deal with that, and if that means that is using off-road vehicles to be able to get firefighters to that, if it means bringing in bulldozers, helicopters, whatever it takes, we will do that.

Mr. BOST. I know that the——

Chief TIDWELL. It is one of the——

Mr. BOST.—the argument is——

Chief TIDWELL.—things that——

Mr. BOST.—many people in the community believe that we should have that access, for hunting and everything else. I was just wondering as far as trails and things like that whether it would be—I know you would want—you would get there, I understand that——

Chief TIDWELL. Yes, we are—and on that issue, that is something that needs working through the local communities to be able to find the right mix of uses out there. And there is a lot of competition for—especially on your forest, people want to get out there for the recreation, and to be able to find that right mix. I also know there is a lot of equestrian activity, which is great country for folks

to be able to go out and ride and stuff. And so those are issues that the local forest, working with the communities, they need to come to agreement to find that right balance of those uses. But when it comes to fire suppression, we are going to do what we need to do, and that is one of the reasons why we have such a high success rate.

Mr. BOST. That is going to lead me to my other question when you start talking about locals, because being born and raised there all my life, and I have watched certain things occur, and I trust you and the Forest Service to be very wise in properly managing the forest; one, to protect it from fire, and two, to use it in the best possible way. I know that we have had our local community, some that were pass-through of our community, that have protested any time that you have tried to do select or clear-cutting to make the forest more viable, make it safer. Are you still dealing with that type of problem, or do you have that problem everywhere else in the United States, or is it just locally that we have that great problem?

Chief TIDWELL. That used to be a major problem for us across the country years ago, but that has changed——

Mr. BOST. Okay.

Chief TIDWELL.—because we have been able to bring the science to the communities to be able to show the work that we are proposing to do on the National Forests is what is necessary to maintain the forest health, the forest resiliency, and that is what drives our work. It is driven by what the land needs, to be able to provide that full mix of benefits.

When the public understands that, it is a lot easier for them to come together and to say, "Okay, we understand why you need to do this, now let's talk about how and where and the timing of it." That is a lot easier discussion to have. But we have made great headway. I mean today, you think about it, we have many conservation groups and environmental groups that work with us on our collaboratives, that even stand up with us when we get sued in front of a judge, saying that, "Yes, this project needs to go forward, this timber sale needs to go forward." That is how things have changed because of our collaborative work, and helping folks to understand we are doing what the land needs to be able to maintain the forest health, and yes, biomass needs to be removed. And if we can do it as saw timber and help cover the cost, that is a better way for all of us. The public benefits, everyone benefits. It also creates a tremendous number of jobs. And we need the industry. We need the jobs; we need the folks that do the work. So they have to make money, we want them to make money, and we want to be able to do more of it so we can expand those jobs.

Mr. BOST. Thank you. And, Mr. Chairman, I yield back.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman yields back.

I am pleased to recognize the gentlelady from Washington State, Ms. DelBene, for 5 minutes.

Ms. DELBENE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. And, Chief Tidwell, thank you so much for being here. I am very, very pleased that the Subcommittee called this hearing. It is long overdue. This is the first hearing solely on wildfires that the Agriculture Committee has held since 2003, and as it happens, I was working on a bipartisan

letter with broad support, requesting a hearing on this very issue, when eventually we heard that a hearing was being called.

This is one of the most crucial issues for my district, for my state, the State of Washington, and for many others. In fact, our region, as you know, has been severely impacted, and dedicated firefighters lost their lives. So it deserves our utmost attention.

I spoke to folks at the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest, and I wanted to give you an idea of some of the local impacts that fire funding has had. Dollars taken from non-fire programs put in jeopardy the very programs that reduce the threat of catastrophic fires, protect communities, and deliver a multitude of other benefits. This includes such initiatives as restoration work that would help prevent catastrophic fires, protecting watersheds and cultural resources, and providing the infrastructure and programming that supports thousands of recreation jobs and economic growth in rural communities.

The largest initial transfers of funds to fire operations will come from the restoration fire salvage operations, grants to states, and upkeep of recreation facilities. The Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest has been impacted by fire borrowing, funds scheduled to support forest road maintenance, aquatic organism passages for fish and other species, as well as recreation issues such as trail maintenance and sanitization projects, have been delayed or deferred.

And so when we hear that feedback right in our region, I was wondering, Chief Tidwell, are you seeing those same impacts across the country with wildfire funding draining other accounts across the Forest Service?

Chief TIDWELL. Yes, and last year we put out a report on the fire impacts from Fiscal Year 2012 and Fiscal Year 2013. We will be pulling together that information again from the impacts of this fire season. And the thing that is so important to understand is, once again, we do go to great lengths to minimize the impact as much as we possibly can. However, just think about the roadwork. When we are not able to do the road maintenance that is needed, like when we are late in the field season, that is when we get impacts to the roads because, when it does rain, we do get snow, we get run-off, then we have impacts to those roads, and so it is a much greater cost because we weren't able to get out there and clear out the culverts before the wintertime.

This is just one example of how disruptive this practice is, and no one is to blame. I am not putting any blame on anyone, it is just the system that we have had in place for budgeting, it doesn't work anymore. And so these are the things that—the accumulation of these impacts is incredible. When I think about having to move $700 million *versus* how much work we can get done with $700 million, it is tremendously significant, and we will be pulling together a list of more of the impacts to help folks really understand. But once again, with the proposal that came out of the last year's Congress with the Wildfire Disaster Funding Act, the Congressional Budget Office score is neutral. It doesn't create any more costs, it just stops this disruptive practice, and at the same time it provides less of an impact to the 10 year average on the rest of our programs.

So there are some options there for us to be able to move forward and address this, but it is going to take both to stop the transfer, and we have to find a way to stop the erosion of the rest of the programs. Those are the things that we want to continue to work with this Committee to be able to find those solutions.

Ms. DELBENE. And I also want to point out that outdoor recreation as an industry is a huge economic driver in our state, and making sure access roads are available has a huge impact on many businesses and jobs in our region as well.

You mentioned the Wildfire Disaster Funding Act, does the Administration support that——

Chief TIDWELL. Yes.

Ms. DELBENE.—and, if so, why?

Chief TIDWELL. The Administration supports it because it addresses both parts of the fire suppression issue; the transfer and then it slows down the growth of the 10 year average, and it also provides $300 million, or $400—excuse me, $400 million of flexibility under budget constraint for us to be able then to request additional funds to be proactive on these issues.

Ms. DELBENE. Thank you. Mr. Chairman, my time has expired, but I wanted to ask for unanimous consent to submit to the record the USDA report, *The Rising Cost of Fire Operations: Effects on the Forest Service's Non-Fire Work*.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection.

[The information referred to is located on p. 73.]

Ms. DELBENE. Thank you so much——

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Ms. DELBENE.—and I yield back. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. I am pleased to recognize Mr. Benishek, from Michigan, for 5 minutes of questioning.

Mr. BENISHEK. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Hi, good to have you here, Chief Tidwell.

A couple of things that came up earlier, and I hope I didn't miss some questions on this, but you talked about the no-bid issue——

Chief TIDWELL. Yes.

Mr. BENISHEK.—and from talking to the people that I talked to about harvesting in the forest, it is not about the market so much, it is about the procedure for getting a bid done in the Forest Service, and it is difficult for loggers to bid in the Federal forests because of the way the rules are. I mean the size of the cut——

Chief TIDWELL. Yes.

Mr. BENISHEK.—the lengthy process, the lawsuits, that is the issue, not so much the market. You made it sound like it was the market. Well, believe me, we have a lot of mills in my district that need timber, but they have kind of given up on going to the Forest Service to get wood because it is too onerous.

I understand the funding issue. We need to fix this fire-funding issue.

Chief TIDWELL. Yes.

Mr. BENISHEK. I mean that is going to be our responsibility to do that. I will get into that a little bit more later, but, the procedures—and this is one of the reasons why we have had this problem over the past 20 years. It has been more and more difficult to harvest out of the forest, and that is why we are in the situation

we are now with the fires. So what can you do to streamline—what should we do to streamline the process of getting the timber out of the forests?

Chief TIDWELL. Well, you are fortunate in your part of the country there is still a fairly strong market. And we didn't have any—I don't think we had any no-bids from your part of the country. It came from other parts of the country. But we are constantly looking at how to improve our processes. That is one of the reasons we have been able to reduce our unit costs on our timber sales by 26 percent over the last few years.

The other thing that we are looking at is making it easier for folks to not only bid, and to make sure that we are putting out offers of what they need. Part of the problem we had this time was some of the projects were too large, and our contractors and our purchasers, they weren't interested in that so we had to repackage it. So we have to do a better job to make sure that we are in sync with not only the market, but also what the purchasers——

Mr. BENISHEK. What——

Chief TIDWELL.—need as far as the size of the——

Mr. BENISHEK. What percentage of——

Chief TIDWELL.—sale.

Mr. BENISHEK.—the sales are stopped by lawsuits?

Chief TIDWELL. Well, this year, out of 311, there were 16 projects that were litigated this year and slowed down this year, and so that will have an impact on——

Mr. BENISHEK. You are saying only 16 projects——

Chief TIDWELL.—on the——

Mr. BENISHEK.—through the country were shut down by——

Chief TIDWELL. Sixteen out of the 311. These are projects for timber sales, stewardship, contracting projects.

Mr. BENISHEK. All right, let me ask another question about this disaster harvesting.

Chief TIDWELL. Yes.

Mr. BENISHEK. After Katrina, apparently, the Forest Service was able, in 60 days, to get the necessary permitting done to get the timber that was damaged by the hurricane ready to go. But now, apparently, that is not possible with a fire disaster. My information says, like over a year even to get that consideration, and then it is to the point where the wood is no good. So what can be done there to make an easier process to at least salvage some of the money that is laying on the ground, or potentially, to help you out? What can we do there?

Chief TIDWELL. Well, the reasons we were so successful with Katrina was a couple of things. We did salvage close to 300 million board feet over a very large area; several states, and we were able to use our categorical exclusions to be able to cover those projects. I think it took a little bit longer than what you said, but we were very quick to be able to move that. The reason we were able to do that was, first of all, there was the public trust because it was very clear we needed to do this for public safety and for forest health, to be able to prevent——

Mr. BENISHEK. Doesn't that same statement——

Chief TIDWELL.—a large——

Mr. BENISHEK.—hold true in a fire situation?

Chief TIDWELL. Well, we have it in many places. The other thing we did in Katrina, we didn't spend a lot of time arguing about getting every single stick, every log out of there. Quickly, we said this is what we are going after. The areas of concern, like in riparian areas, we are just leaving that alone. Everybody was okay with that. So we didn't spend all those days having those discussions. And then the other thing that is so important, we had the staff. Katrina was 10 years ago? We had a lot more people, we had a lot more foresters out there. Today, we have 49 percent fewer foresters today than what we had in 2000. So we had the people that could quickly move.

Now, if you look at what we did last year in California, or the year before, following the Rim Fire, we went after 300 million acres——

Mr. BENISHEK. Well, why——

Chief TIDWELL.—on one fire.

Mr. BENISHEK.—why can't you use the categorical exclusion for fires?

Chief TIDWELL. Well, with the Rim Fire, we looked at treating a much larger area. So instead of removing 300 million board feet over several states, over multiple forests, we went for 300 million off of one forest, off of that one fire. We were able to move the roadside salvage rather quickly, and then we did the larger project that also included the restoration work, and we were able to get it done in a year, and then we struggled to be able to get anybody to take the material. And the reason for that is that the mills in that vicinity, they have a lot of private timberland. It burned too, and so there was just no market. They needed to remove their saw timber, which they did, but then there is all this additional saw timber. And if we were able to have moved that to a different part of the country, somehow had a transportation subsidy, or somehow to be able to move it to a different mill, we would have been able to sell more of it. But that has been the struggle. And so you get these big fires in one location, it just saturates the market. And we don't have the ability to be able to move that material to different parts, even to the West, and we would have been able to find a buyer for the rest of it. We are still working to try to get more of it done.

But the difference is that, on these large-scale projects, when you are looking at 100,000, 200,000 acre restoration project, you need to take the time to involve the community, local officials, to be able to determine what needs to be done. And yes, it takes some time, but we were able to get that project done in a year, to be able to complete the EIS, but at the same time, without a stronger market, it is difficult for us, in that case, very difficult to be able to move the material.

Mr. BENISHEK. So is there a minimum price you have to ask for the timber?

Chief TIDWELL. There is. There is a minimum price, and part of what we are looking at—we also have a system where we appraise the material. And so that is——

Mr. BENISHEK. Okay, well, that doesn't seem to——

Chief TIDWELL. You base——

Mr. BENISHEK.—you have to understand it is a fire sale. You are not going to get the same price going in the woods after a fire than you are going to get out of raw timber. I mean, come on.

Chief TIDWELL. Yes.

Mr. BENISHEK. I mean it is a lot more work, it is more dangerous there is a lot of stuff going on.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman's time has expired.

Mr. BENISHEK. I am sorry.

The CHAIRMAN. That is all right. Good questions. Good discussion.

I am pleased to recognize for 5 minutes of questioning the gentlelady from Arizona, Mrs. Kirkpatrick.

Mrs. KIRKPATRICK. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Ranking Member, and my colleague from Washington, for having this hearing.

Chief Tidwell, I also want to thank you and your office for being so responsive and accessible to me about these forest issues. And I want to thank the Secretary and you for your support of the Four Forest Restoration project, which is a very collaborative, innovative forest health timber industry type of model that we believe can be used nationwide. But as you know from our discussions, I am very practical. I grew up in a timber community. We lost a generation of loggers and lumber mills and all of that knowledge, and trying to bring it back has been a little more difficult than we expected it to be because we just lost that knowledge. And I have always wanted to see those logging trucks back on the highway, and I saw them this summer. Not as many as I wish.

I want to talk with you. I have been back in the forests on those roads and I have really seen a disintegration of the roads. And that is harming some of the logging companies to be able to get back into that forest and harvest those logs. And so do you have a budget specifically for roads? I am just trying to get an idea of what it would take from a very practical standpoint to bring those roads up to a standard where our trucks can get in there and harvest the wood.

Chief TIDWELL. We do have a budget line item for road maintenance. It is another one of the budget line items that has been significantly impacted over the years because of the cost of fires. And in the past, years, decades ago when the saw timber had a much higher value than it does today, it was able to cover a lot of the maintenance costs on those roads. But with the saw timber and the biomass that needs to be removed today, it is a part of the problem we have with our appraisal system. The market isn't strong enough to be able to cover the costs of that road maintenance work, plus to remove the timber. So it is one of the things we have had to look at to take out those costs to maintain the road. The problem with that is, after you put the log trucks across the road, they are going to impact those gravel roads, and if we aren't maintaining it, the next year, the public can't get in there either. Short-term it works for a year or 2, but long-term, we have to find a system so that we can maintain the road system for the public access, but at the same time to be able to access it for logging and biomass removal. So that is a good example of what has happened over time to our budget, is the loss of our road funding that has occurred, to be able to stay up with the maintenance to provide access for everyone.

Mrs. KIRKPATRICK. I really appreciate your thoughts on that, and I just want you to know that is a top priority of mine. I am also on the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and roads are so important to this whole idea of healthy forest management and fire prevention that I think we sometimes forget.

The other thing, I really appreciated your comment about expanding the market for wood products. And I would like your thought about what kind of incentives we could put in place to actually help expand the market.

Chief TIDWELL. Well, we had the incentive in the farm bill that would subsidize the transportation of biomass that we were able to very effectively use in places to be able to really get that industry started. And there is some benefit to be able to have incentives when you are trying to create new industry, and so they can figure out the economics and stuff they need some assistance over, ideally, over the few years. That is one benefit that we have seen.

I think another way is with our long-term stewardship contracts where we guarantee that there is going to be X amount of work for the next 10 years. The purchasers then can take that to the bank. They can borrow money on that contract, they can invest in equipment, the can invest in personnel, create more jobs, because they are guaranteed either they will have the work to do or we will then pay them. So either way, the banker is happy with it. That is another area we need to continue to be able to expand.

The other is with our collaboratives. Like what you did with the farm bill, with the CE, where you required the collaborative effort, that is a tremendous incentive to bring people together to be able to use this new tool, to be more efficient, more effective, and be able to get some more projects moving forward.

Also, when we look at the use of wood in this country, and it kind of got a bad name for years because people were so worried about why we were doing the work, and today, with the understanding that we need to use wood to be able to restore our forests, it is like it is a good thing to do; to use it for furniture in our buildings. And the more than we can find ways to help folks to understand that it saves energy, it is a green building material, and by doing that, it provides the economic activity so that we can restore our forests, reduce the hazards.

So those are some of the things that we want to continue to work on.

Mrs. KIRKPATRICK. Thank you. My time has expired, but I look forward to working with you more about this, and again, I appreciate your testimony here today.

I yield back.

The CHAIRMAN. I am pleased to recognize the gentleman from Georgia, Mr. Allen, for 5 minutes.

Mr. ALLEN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Did I turn it off? There we go. Sorry.

As a small business owner and in the construction business, we elected to not do work with the Federal Government because of things like, for example, Davis-Bacon and other things——

Chief TIDWELL. Yes.

Mr. ALLEN.—like that. Are you under the same requirements, Federal contracting, for loggers in the Forest Service as we are in

the, say, with the General Services Administration and folks like that, like Davis-Bacon, are you required to implement Davis-Bacon?

Chief TIDWELL. When we are doing a service contract under the Federal acquisition regulations, we follow Davis-Bacon.

Mr. ALLEN. Okay.

Chief TIDWELL. Under a timber sale, contract, we have some different flexibilities.

Mr. ALLEN. Right. Right. Well, I guess what you probably should do is talk with some of these folks who are great contractors out there and maybe see what you can do to make that process a little more attractive; because, frankly, it is a lot easier to do work in the private-sector than it is for the government.

Chief TIDWELL. Yes.

Mr. ALLEN. Going back to the collaboration effort, we are going to hear testimony from some of our ranchers here lately about their issues as far as being good neighbors. And I don't think the government has been a very good neighbor. We have created some real problems for our private landowners because we have not done some things—I mean we deal with the pine bark beetles down South. Can you tell me what can you do to collaborate with our neighbors and be more neighborly, and what restrains you from doing what they are doing—we have a 40 percent sustainable rate in Georgia. We grow 40 percent more trees than we cut.

Chief TIDWELL. Yes.

Mr. ALLEN. I mean we are doing a lot of really good things. Can you learn from them? Can you collaborate and say, hey, let's be good neighbors and we want to do some of the same, what is restraining you from doing that?

Chief TIDWELL. Yes, it goes back to our funding issue and the lack of staff. But the things we are doing is we are looking at large landscapes that include not only the private land, but also the public land to be able to look at what we can be doing by working together. Working with NRCS and using their authorities. We are doing these pilot projects, what we call our Two Chiefs Projects, where we bring NRCS authorities and their funding, along with the Forest Service's authorities, and work with the private landowner to be able to do work on their land and on the National Forest at the same time. It produces efficiencies with contracts, it allows us to address the issues over a much larger scale, whether it is something to deal with the Southern Bark Beetle, whether it is to deal with invasive, about improving overall watershed conditions, improving forage conditions. So it is an example that we want to continue to expand on. We want to be a better neighbor. With the good neighbor authority that we have with the 2014 Farm Bill, it expands our ability to be able to work across lines so that, when it comes to forest pest issues, they don't have a border, they don't stop when they hit a boundary on private ground or on National Forest.

Mr. ALLEN. Well, so you say your only restraint is funding?

Chief TIDWELL. Well, there is no question that if we had the staffing that we had 15 years ago where we would have 40 percent more employees out there, we could be doing a better job to be a good neighbor, to be able to be working with our adjacent land-

owners. There is no question about that. But that being the case, these are the other things we are working on.

Mr. ALLEN. Well, obviously, the forestland belongs to the people——

Chief TIDWELL. Yes.

Mr. ALLEN.—of this country, and we all have an interest in protecting that forestland. And public-private partnerships are working well everywhere because, like I said, we can get things done a lot faster and a lot quicker on the private side than, say, you are capable of doing. So I would ask you to investigate ways that we can manage our forests so that we don't have these problems.

Obviously, the fires are a problem, and I am just about out of time, but what is the biggest thing that is keeping you from preventing forest fires, other than money?

Chief TIDWELL. It is the climate. Having hotter, dryer fire seasons that are now 78 days longer, on average, that when we get, say, 300, 500 lightning starts in one day, one night we will get 98, 99 percent of them, but there will be that one that gets away. And with the conditions that we have, how dry the fields are, when we are dealing with places like in southern California, where you have 4 years of extensive drought, that is the problem.

So it is going to take a combination of continuing our suppression resources, our suppression efforts, but we also need to be able to expand thinning out these forests so that when we do get that start, it is a lot easier for the firefighters to be able to suppress that fire and reduce the threat to our communities. So it is kind of a twofold problem. We need the resources, we need to fix the budget, and then we need to expand the work that we are doing on the landscape.

The work that we have done in the South, it is an example for the rest of the country about how people came together years ago, figured out what needed to be done on the landscape, and make the difference.

Mr. ALLEN. Well, we want to work with you. My time is up and I yield back.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman yields back.

I am pleased to recognize the gentlelady from New Hampshire for 5 minutes of questioning.

Ms. KUSTER. Thank you very much, and thank you to our Chairman and Vice Chairman, and to Chief Tidwell for being with us today.

I am going to start with just a very brief personal story because I come from New Hampshire, and I want to get into questions about how fighting fires in the West are reducing resources in the Northeast, but I had a personal experience this summer. We all went out to my niece's wedding in Washington State, beautiful cascades, 22 of us, had a wonderful time, really beautiful area. My brother moved out there 40 years ago as a logger, and now he builds second homes for Dot.com millionaires, it is a really nice area. But the week after we came home, his town, not only the town but the road and the neighborhood where sadly, the three firefighters died in Twisp, Washington, and when I reached him on the phone that night and I said, "Are you okay," he said, "No, we have all been evacuated, my pregnant niece, my nephew, and it

was a very harrowing few days." And I just want to thank you and all of the firefighters out there. It was a sheer miracle. He went back up to the house that he had left some sprinklers, and at midnight, 20 guys on a crew showed up and two tanker trucks and saved his home. And I am just incredibly grateful. And I want to go out to all the firefighters across the country, and I am so sorry for the family that lost their 21 year old son, headed back to college, and the three folks who died.

So I want to start with that, that this is an issue that is impacting all of us across the country, but just to return to the impact on your budget and what this means for the rest of us, and I just want to weigh-in. I think my colleagues on both sides of the aisle want to solve this budgetary problem. I am interested in your approach of pulling off one or two percent of these very large catastrophic fires. And having been out there for a week, I can certainly say that all through the West, the dryness, the drought, and whole communities being lost. Our colleague, Mike Thompson, talks about the loss of homes, middle-class families that cannot afford to rebuild.

So could you just comment, if you will, on the impact on lost timber sales, and you have gotten at it a little bit, but if we could go back to that, lost timber sales for us back east, and I am concerned if we run into a drought, we are going to be facing wildfires on both sides of the country. If you could get to that.

Chief TIDWELL. Well, one specific example of that on the Colville National Forest in eastern Washington, we had two or three of our collaborative forest landscape scale projects that were teed-up to get started on, and all three of those projects—all three of them were timber sales, all three of them did burn.

Ms. KUSTER. Geez.

Chief TIDWELL. So we lost the investment of all the planning to do the work. We will be able to get in there and do salvage and recovery on some of the material and stuff, and be able to accomplish many of the objectives, but, that is one specific example, on the other hand, I give our folks credit. They had planned the projects in the right place to make a difference——

Ms. KUSTER. Right.

Chief TIDWELL.—they were just a year—they needed one more year to get the work done. But we do lose every year. We lose some of our—actually, timber sales that are prepped, ready to go. In fact, they had fires that burned through active timber sales this year. We tried to get the folks back in there as quick as we can to be able to remove that material and stuff. But you have to remember that our timber sales are focused on improving the forest health, reducing hazardous fuels, because we do a lot of hazardous fuels reduction with our timber sales. Almost every single one of them provides that benefit, along with improving the forest health. So it has an impact on both. It also has an impact on our purchasers, our loggers, that we just have to be able to keep them in work so that they are around to be able to do the work. And so that is another consequence that I am also worried about is to being able to—we need to increase the work that we are doing on a sustainable basis so folks can make the investments, expand their businesses to be able to do more of this work.

Ms. KUSTER. Well, on behalf of the rest of the country, I really want to emphasize that testimony and make sure that our colleagues on both sides of the aisle can work together. This is such a rare issue, can I say, where we have a solution. Many of our issues in Congress we don't have a solution, and we clearly have a solution in front of us, and I hope we can work together.

And then just in closing, Mr. Chairman, if I could put in a shameless plug for our new biomass caucus, Bruce Westerman, Republican from Arkansas' 4th District, and I have just started a biomass caucus, and I want to invite my colleagues on both sides of the aisle because it is a wonderful solution to some of those timber products that aren't going to go into board feet. But thank you very much.

The CHAIRMAN. No objection to shameless plugs.

The gentlemen from California, Mr. Costa and Mr. Aguilar, are not Members of the Subcommittee but have joined us today, and pursuant to Committee Rule XI(e), I have consulted with the Ranking Member and we are pleased to welcome them to the questioning of witnesses. I am pleased to recognize, at this time, Mr. Costa, from California, for 5 minutes of questioning.

Mr. COSTA. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, and the Ranking Member for holding this important Subcommittee hearing. It is timely, and I hope that, on a bipartisan basis, we will come up with some efforts to try to deal with what is becoming not just a western states problem, but a national problem because of the impacts on the budget.

I too support H.R. 167, and I have a number of questions, so I am going to get to the heart of the matter and I will submit the rest when time runs out.

I think it is a misnomer now though to say the fire season, because it is no longer a season. With these drought conditions, we are really talking about, in places like California and certain areas, 365 days a year when you look at the impact. So let me just give you some quick examples. January 1 through September 26, which was a couple of weeks ago, we had 5,496 fires on California lands that burned 305,000 acres. On Federal land, we had 1,869 fires that burned over 501,000 acres. Combined, these fires, in a 9 month period, a total of 7,365 fires that have burned over 806,000 acres, and the year is not over. And obviously, a week ago we had 26 fires going on concurrently in California, thousands and thousands of people—and, of course, my heart also goes out to those firefighters and those that have lost their lives, and their families. The average last year was, to give you a comparison, we had 3,818 fires last year, for 190,000 acres. So it has become exponentially a real problem.

Let me get to the questions quickly because of my time. As you said, Chief Tidwell, and we thank you for your service and your team, the budget that was authorized to be appropriated of a little over $1 billion. You are now up to $1.7 billion in expenditures. In that situation, what impact do you see these programs having on their funding being reappropriated?

Chief TIDWELL. Well, with the $700 million that we received in the CR to repay this, we will be able to go back and be able to implement a lot of that work this coming year. The thing that we

have lost though is that field season, that 3 or 4, 5 weeks that, even with the money now coming, to get the crews back out there, to do the road maintenance work, to do the sale prep for the next projects, to do the inventory and monitoring work that is so essential that—because without that data, we are not——

Mr. COSTA. Now, are we——

Chief TIDWELL.—able to——

Mr. COSTA. We have conversations——

Chief TIDWELL.—be able to move forward.

Mr. COSTA.—with the California Fire Chief, Ken Pimlott, who you work with, and he talked about the reductions of Federal expenditures and how it has serious impacts on local operations, and without a proper funding mechanism, it further complicates the efforts for the men and the women who are on the ground fighting the fires, both at the state and local levels. What can be done to provide the maximum amount of assistance to boots on the ground for our firefighters?

Chief TIDWELL. Well, stop the transfer, stop the erosion of our proactive programs so that we can create a safer environment for our firefighters so they are at less risk, to be able to protect communities and be able to suppress these fires.

Mr. COSTA. Right, and that is an important point, and the other Members and I concur with the comments that they have made previously. Because we are not able to do proper forest management and these fires, what we have now are fire behaviors that have changed. They previously burned with less intensity. Today, they are burning with more intensity, and they are staying under the tops of the trees. And in many cases being good forest restoration, we are seeing fires burning hotter and more extensive because we have more biomass out there. And then for California in drought conditions, it is further compounded because the water that normally would recharge into our aquifer is going to support this additional biomass that normally we would clean and move out of there. So it further complicates the efforts.

Do you think, Chief Tidwell, we would be able to better manage the budget situation if we had a 10 year average cost of wildfire firefighting management budgeted?

Chief TIDWELL. If if we can budget for and cover the full cost of our fire season is—we have to find some solution. The problem with the 10 year average is the——

Mr. COSTA. But the change in the climate, we don't know what 10 year averages are anymore.

Chief TIDWELL. We can't——

Mr. COSTA. I get it.

Chief TIDWELL. Exactly, sir. We just——

Mr. COSTA. What can be better done to manage the forests in order to reduce the size and the intensity of these fires?

Chief TIDWELL. A combination of two things. Get out there and increase the acres that we are thinning, increase the forest resiliency through removal of biomass, and then also the use of prescribed fire in the back country. It is going to take all of the tools available to make a change in the fire regime.

Mr. COSTA. Well, my time has expired. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the work of this Subcommittee, and I commit to working with

all of you. You know that old definition of *insanity* is: "Doing things the way you have always done them and expect different results," and this applies here and we need to come up and figure out a way to do it better.

The CHAIRMAN. I thank the gentleman for joining us today.

I am pleased to recognize the other gentleman from California, Mr. Aguilar, for 5 minutes.

Mr. AGUILAR. Thanks so much, Mr. Chairman. I appreciate the opportunity and the invitation to be here and to share some of the concerns and the questions that I have as well.

Chief Tidwell, I represent San Bernardino County, which is just adjacent and includes the San Bernardino Mountains that are just north, and have caused considerable wildfire issues locally as well. Earlier this year, there was a fire that started June 17, and reached 90 percent containment on the 4th of July: 31,000 acres were burned and nearly $40 million in damages. And it is speculated, as you have discussed, that the prolonged amount of time that it burned was as a result of dead vegetation and other issues that had not been managed.

If you could continue to kind of walk me through that piece. What role timber sales and controlled burns play in the prevention of fires, and how your budget continues to be crowded out because of the catastrophic fires in that top one percent. And specifically, what programs continue to be affected by that budgetary crowding out.

Chief TIDWELL. Well, first of all, we need to recognize that the conditions we face today are a result of the climate change that we are experiencing where, with these hotter, drier, longer fire seasons, we need to remove more of the biomass off of the landscape through a combination of mechanical treatments, timber sales, and also using prescribed fire to reduce the amount of biomass. The second part of it is that, when you look at these one percent of these large fires, there is no question they should be a—they are a natural disaster, and we ought to find a way to budget for it appropriately, and then free-up our ability to be proactive on the work.

What has been impacting our programs that affect our ability is that, if you look at over time how much capacity we have lost with 39 percent fewer employees that are outside of our fire organization, they are the folks that would do the veg. work, vegetation management, the watershed improvement work, they are the folks that would be dealing with improving the roads, doing the road maintenance. They are also the folks that put the planning together so that we know what we need to do to be able to work with the communities. So it has had an overall impact on our ability to manage. And it is not just one program. By maintaining funding, say, in our forest management program, that in itself is not enough. The way that we work, everything is interrelated, and it is the way we go about our mission. And if you just have one program that you are able to maintain the funding at, you are still going to be impacting our ability to get all the work done. And that is the thing that folks need to understand. When it comes to forest health, it is not only forest products, it is not only haz fields funding, it is also our using salvage sale funding and choosing our KV

funding, it is also using our road funding. It takes all of that to be able to manage these forests for the public.

Mr. AGUILAR. And it affects every other line item that you have within your budget, and that is clear——

Chief TIDWELL. It does.

Mr. AGUILAR.—as well as the fires in the West, as Mr. Costa mentioned, affecting some of the work that needs to be done out in the East as well.

The definition of the *top one percent of catastrophic fires,* I understand from a budgetary standpoint that we would want to be cautious with that. How would you define that? Would it be by acreage, by damage, by manpower, what would rise to that level of that top one percent of catastrophic fires?

Chief TIDWELL. Well, there are several proposals out there, even going back to the language, it was in the FLAME Act that we are currently working under, and also in the Wildfire Disaster Funding Act, but really what they are are the fires that, because of the size, the complexity, and the threat. So if you look at just the top ten fires in Fiscal Year 2015 so far this year, those are the ones that CNN has covered, all the other networks, the news covers, just those top ten fires, $280 million. That is just ten, and that is not even a fraction of—I mean it is a fraction of one percent of all the fires that we deal with. Those are the type of fires that we believe should be considered a natural disaster. Those large-scale fires, the ones that burn for weeks, the ones that burn through the communities, those are the ones that we would look at—and we want to work with the Committee to be able to come up with the criteria and have a way to say, "Yes, these are the fires that we want to fund this way."

Mr. AGUILAR. In order to have that flexibility, I know that you need that flexibility in order to protect our communities, and it is something that we need to do.

I appreciate your time. And thank you so much again, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman yields back.

Chief, thank you so much for being here and for your testimony and for your leadership. It is very much appreciated.

With that, I am pleased to call our next panel to the table. On the second panel we will have Mr. Rod Haeberle, owner of Haeberle Ranch in Okanagan, Washington. Hopefully I got that close, Rod. Okay. I am also pleased to welcome to the second panel Dr. Christopher Topik, Director of Restoring America's Forests at The Nature Conservancy. I would yield to the Ranking Member for introduction of the next two witnesses.

Mr. LUJAN GRISHAM. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

We have two New Mexicans here, and I am delighted that you are here to share your experiences. As you have heard in testimony by my colleagues and by myself, we all have personal experiences, unfortunately, with severe wildfires.

And so, Mr. Chairman, I would like to welcome Chief Erik Litzenberg, and he is the Fire Chief for the Santa Fe Fire Department, and he is testifying today on behalf of the International Association of Fire Chiefs. So welcome, Chief. And I also want to welcome Colonel Ronald Priddy. He is the Director of Government Af-

fairs for 10 Tanker Air Carrier from Albuquerque, which is, of course, the heart of my district. I want to thank you both for making the trip. And, Mr. Chairman, thank you for yielding to me.

The CHAIRMAN. I thank the gentlelady. Welcome to the hearing. And we will get started.

Sir, Mr. Haeberle, if you would go ahead and proceed with your 5 minutes of testimony.

STATEMENT OF ROD HAEBERLE, OWNER, HAEBERLE RANCH, OKANOGAN, WA

Mr. HAEBERLE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for allowing me to speak today.

Log it, graze it, or watch it burn is the subject of my testimony to you today. In 1975, while I was working for Crown Zellerback lumber company, the Spotted Owl endangered species controversy began. Shortly thereafter, with no bonding or scientific proof, a 37¢ stamp on a letter of protest for each timber sale was enough to begin voiding the timber industry where I worked. The result was no logging, no resource to the mill, and the eventual closure and dismantling of the mill for scrap. Along with that, loggers and millworkers lost their jobs, merchants lost business in town, and the domino effect led to a tremendous downturn in the local economy.

Since that time, logging has nearly diminished in the Okanogan Wenatchee National Forest in Washington State. The unintended consequences of the environmental movement that began 40 years ago in our forest is an ecosystem that has become densely overgrown. The canopy has completely closed in most places and underlying forage has been diminished by high volumes of underbrush and debris. These forest conditions have resulted in unhealthy forests that are prone to disease and wildfire.

As a result, firefighting has become big business. The 2015 fires in Okanogan County have scorched 509,739 acres and is still growing. It has cost an estimated $100 million.

Firefighting practices over the last 40 years have also changed. Initial attack by smokejumpers, bulldozer hot-lining, and aircraft drops of water or retardant onto fires immediately, immediately after they are reported is a concept of days gone by. Today, hours and hours, sometimes days, pass before the fire is attacked properly. Too much time is wasted determining who has authority over the fire. Then resource division is notified and the priority authority orders the determined resources after they have gone through all of the channels. In the meantime, the fire gets away from them. One Blackhawk helicopter loaded with water should be available for immediate initial attack. Backed up by other resources as necessary, this could potentially extinguish nearly every fire before ever reaching any significant magnitude.

Recently, back-burns have been used more extensively. The frequency and magnitude of their use has become the subject of a lot of controversy with local firefighters. This year, many of them were failures, resulting in huge economic losses of timber and grazing land.

Fire briefings for firefighters and contractors are mandatory each morning at 6:00 a.m. They inform expected weather including humidity, temperature, wind, and dryness of fuels. Safety, radio chan-

nels, aerial programs, human resources, updates, sports updates, and fire-updated maps are provided. Division supervisors with their assigned personnel are included in these briefings. The break of daylight is the lowest temperature, highest humidity part of the day. Consequently, the early morning hours of the day will yield the most production on ground and aerial results. Again, these are opportunities that are wasted on a daily basis.

Local personnel should be used in selecting dozer lines rather than out-of-area people. This year's fire had a large amount of out-of-state division supervisors who did not know old logging roads or areas where dozers could have been less jeopardized, and saved many more structures and acres from burning.

Noxious weeds, after a fire, will germinate very prolifically with spring moisture, and do. If they are eradicated before going to seed, they will be eliminated or reduced significantly. If they are ignored and left to go to seed, they will take over large tracts of ground and eventually crowd out desired forage for wildlife and livestock. Noxious weed management should be a continued and ongoing effort.

Fire in well-managed property can be used as a valuable tool in cleaning up low-lying ground fuels and stimulate forage growth without destroying valuable timber. These forests are a savings account for future generations, both in economic value and the health of our planet. Selective timber harvest, prescribed burning, reseeding, noxious weed control, and flexible grazing programs are key to reducing the fuel load that drive the magnitudes of these fires. Immediate initial response to wildfires by aggressive air attacks would come at an overall price savings.

In my opinion, the continued neglect of our forests that leads to their eventual destruction and the loss of enormous savings of economic wealth and environmental stability should be a crime punishable by law. Let's make the commitment to spend a fraction of what we have spent fighting the fire, and spend it instead on proactive measures to sustain healthy forests. Hire people to selectively log appropriate densities of the trees, thinning underbrush and debris, and using low-intensity fires in late fall and winter to clean the forest floor. Doing so will create an abundance of vegetation for wildlife and livestock grazing, which converts into edible protein and vitamins for humans.

Log it, graze it, or watch it burn, and watch it burn we have. Let's pay it forward to the future generations by renewing our forests and rebuilding our economy in a partnership that honors best practices in the management of our natural resources.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Haeberle follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF ROD HAEBERLE, OWNER, HAEBERLE RANCH, OKANOGAN, WA

Okanogan Complex Fires Black Canyon and Squaw Creek Fires. 8–16–15.

"Log it, graze it, or watch it burn" is the subject of my testimony to you today. In 1975, while working for Crown Zellerback lumber company, the Spotted Owl endangered species controversy began. Shortly thereafter, with no bonding or scientific proof, a 37 cent stamp on a letter of protest for each timber sale was enough to begin voiding the timber industry. The result was no logging, no resource to the mill and the eventual closure and dismantling of the mill for scrap prices. Along with that, loggers and mill workers lost their jobs. The merchants in town lost business. The domino effect led to a tremendous downturn in the local economy. Since that time, logging has nearly diminished on the Okanogan Wenatchee National Forest in Washington State. The unintended consequences of the environmental movement that began 40 years ago in our forest is an ecosystem that has become densely overgrown. The canopy has completely closed in most places and underlying forage has been diminished by high volumes of underbrush and debris. These forest conditions have resulted in unhealthy forests that are prone to disease and wildfire.

As a result, fire fighting has become big business. The 2015 fires of Okanogan County have scorched 509,739 acres and is still growing. It has cost an estimated $100 million. Fire fighting practices over the last forty years have also changed. Initial attack by smoke jumpers, bulldozer hotlining and aircraft drops of water or retardant onto fires immediately after they are reported is a concept of days gone by. Today hours and hours, sometimes days pass before the fire is attacked properly. Too much time is wasted determining who has authority of the fire. Then resource division is notified and the priority authority orders the determined resources after they have gone through all of the channels. In the meantime the fire gets away from them. One Blackhawk helicopter loaded with water should be available for immediate initial attack. Backed up by other resources as necessary this could potentially extinguish nearly every fire before ever reaching any significant magnitude.

Recently, backburns have been used more extensively. The frequency and magnitude of their use has become the subject of a lot of controversy with local firefighters. This year many of them were failures resulting in huge economic losses of timber and grazing land.

Fire briefings for fire fighters and contractors are mandatory each morning at 6 o'clock a.m. They inform expected weather including humidity, temperature, wind

and dryness of fuels. Safety, radio channels, aerial programs, human resources, updates, sports updates, and fire updated maps are provided. Division supervisors with their assigned personnel are included in the briefings. The break of daylight is the lowest temperature, highest humidity part of the day. Consequently the early morning hours of the day will yield the most productive on ground and aerial results. Again, these are opportunities that are wasted on a daily basis.

Local personnel should be used in the selecting dozer lines rather than out of area people. This years fire had a large amount of out of state division supervisors who did not know old logging road or areas where dozers could have been less jeopardized and saved many more structures and acres from burning.

Noxious weeds, after a fire will germinate very prolifically with spring moisture. If they are eradicated before going to seed they will be eliminated or reduced significantly. If they are ignored and left go to seed they will take over large tracts of ground and eventually crowd out desired forage for wildlife and livestock. Noxious weed management should be a continued ongoing program.

Fire in well managed property can be used as a valuable tool in cleaning up low lying ground fuels and stimulate forage growth without destroying valuable timber. These forests are a savings account for future generations both in economic value and the health of our planet.

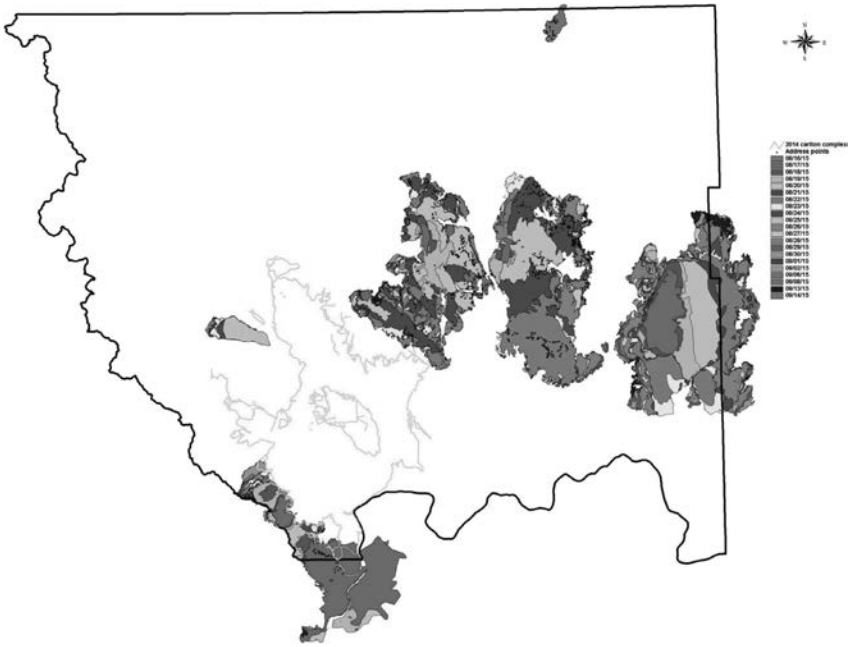
Selective timber harvest, prescribed burning, reseeding, noxious weed control, and flexible grazing programs are key to reducing the fuel load that drive the magnitudes of these fires. Immediate initial response to wildfires by aggressive air attacks would come at an overall price savings.

In my opinion, the continued neglect of our forests that leads to their eventual destruction and the loss of enormous savings of economic wealth and environmental stability should be a crime punishable by law. Let's make the commitment to spend a fraction of what we have spent fighting the fire and spend it instead on proactive measures to sustain healthy forests. Hire people to selectively log appropriate densities of trees, thinning underbrush and debris, and using low intensity fires in late fall and winter to clean the forest floor. Doing so will create an abundance of vegetation for wildlife and livestock grazing which converts into edible protein and vitamins for humans.

"Log it, graze it, or watch it burn!" and watch it burn we have. Let's pay it forward to future generations by renewing our forests and rebuilding our economy in a partnership that honors best practices in the management of our natural resources.

EXHIBIT A

Okanogan County Complex Fire Daily Progression



Light teal = carlton complex 2014—256,108 acres
332 homes destroyed and 149 other structures
Cost $60 million
Lives lost = 2 (heart attack protecting home, complications from fall fighting fire to protect home)
Okanogan, tunk block and North Star Complex 2015—509,739 acres
96 homes destroyed, 95 cabins and 38 other structures
Cost estimated $100 million (fires still burning on north star)
Lives lost = 3 (Twisp River Fire all fire fighters)

EXHIBIT B

Okanogan Wenatchee National Forest unmanaged and waiting for a high intensity burn.
Picture taken 10/01/2015.

Okanogan Wenatchee National Forest unmanaged and waiting for a high intensity burn.
Picture taken 8/24/2015.

EXHIBIT C

Okanogan Wenatchee National Forest unmanaged and high intensity burn.
Picture taken 8/24/2015.

EXHIBIT D

Washington State Department of Natural Resource Land that was logged, thinned, prescriptively burned, and grazed by cattle.
Picture taken 10/01/2015.

EXHIBIT E

Tripod Fire 2006 burned approximately 240,000 acres.
Picture taken 10/01/2015.

EXHIBIT F

Cattle lead away from the fires.

Cattle that were unable to escape.

EXHIBIT G

Noxious weeds after the fires—regrowth after Carlton Complex fires of 2014.

EXHIBIT H

To Whom it may concern,

I am writing this letter to bring some light to the events that have led to the largest wildfire that our beloved Washington State has ever experienced.

There has been decades of mismanagement brought forth by special interest groups, whether or not anyone wants to acknowledge the fact that lobbyist control more of the government than the people that vote. Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife, USFS, Dept. of Natural Resources, and BLM have historically shown a disregard for what an actual healthy forest or range consists of. It does not take more than a mile or 2 of driving, riding, or hiking through any of these agencies areas of responsibilities to see that we, as a nation, are in direct threat at any given moment of another devastating event, similar to the one that just passed. Whether it is an endangered bird, a threatened species of fish, or the newest addition, the re-introduction of the grey wolf, our governing agencies time and time again, have not, do not, nor have they shown, any equality when it comes to decision make about the health of our public lands. What better people to engage in the process of management than the people whose livelihood depends the very health and longevity of these lands. For everything that has been addressed in recent history, our voices have fallen on deaf ears. Only now, after the most devastating wildfire in states history, do we hold your attention?

With that being said, there are some major issues regarding how catastrophes like this could be avoided. Time and time again throughout this incident, decisions were made miles from the actual fire line that had a direct deficit to the act of engaging the fire correctly and completion of that task. Miles of dozer line placed in locations where anyone with minimal fire behavior knowledge would have known better. Through treed thickets, when there was greatly more desirable ground that would be faster, more efficient, and have a greater impact on the control of this incident. Being treated like "local idiots" by agency officials only to be asked for information and direction after it was out of hand. To have multiple strike teams, engine crews, hand crews drive by active fire, threatening homes, farms, and ranches, manned by local people and have "resource management" personnel direct and effort worth the raising of the pyramids, drive past to a location to protect a group of "homes", when in reality the structures are all recreational and to no one's surprise, located on or near National Forest. Every owner of these "homes" has a roof over their head somewhere else, not so for the those that were passed by for 6 days. These are just a few of the things that I take issue with not only as a landowner, but as a former Washington State DNR firefighter.

Time and time again, local ranchers, farmers, contractors and average people, pulled together to gain the upper hand. Only to be told "You're not doing it right", or "we don't do structure protection". It is a testament to the hardiness of the residents of this county, to stand up and ignore the ignorance of the agencies involved and continue to help their neighbor. There needs to be an end to the arrogance of the controlling powers and some humbleness injected into the system that allows the desecration of land "WE THE PEOPLE" have built.

Local resources need to be utilized, period. Too many times, locals engaged in initial attack, many on their own property, were told to pull off, go to the command center, and get "checked in". There are hundreds of combined years of wildfire knowledge imbedded within the residents of this county and to have that ignored is an atrocity. There needs to be a system in place that our local agency, without question, can call upon resources that are in the immediate area instead of out of state. The timeline for response MUST be drastically reduced. The phrase "there just aren't any resources" is an excuse, not the answer. There is too much "technology" involved in this process. A simple list of local loggers, construction contractors, farmers, and ranchers with equipment capable of aiding any effort, should be maintained by, and carried with, agency fire officials in their home area. A list in Wenatchee, 90 miles away, does no good to the forester that happens by a lightning strike near Conconully. Time is of the essence.

Peter Goldmark, Commissioner of Public Lands, requested and received, millions of dollars to add to the firefighting readiness of our state. I now ask, where was that spent? After last year's Carlton Complex, promises were made, and broke less than 10 months later. "Fire managers" is a term not to be used in one of the worst drought years in history. August is not the time of year to "manage" a fire, but to engage and stop. Policies and practices of letting fire run it's natural course is not a viable choice. It would be, if there were acts to actively reduce the "Fuel loading" in our forests. Grazing, logging, and thinning are just a few of the methods to be utilized.

As I end this letter, I look out the window, to the land our family homesteaded before the 1900's, to realize that my son, will not live long enough, to see the scars of this tragedy, be healed and view this land as his ancestors once did. And that, brings true sorrow my soul.

Sincerely,

CHAD STANSBURY,
Riverside, WA.

EXHIBIT I

October 3, 2015

United States House of Representatives,
Committee on Agriculture.

We are a family of third, fourth and fifth generation cattle ranchers in the Okanogan Valley, having lived in the Scotch Creek area since 1945. The lightning strike Lime Belt fire started 10 miles northwest of our ranch and followed an almost direct path to our doorstep. The result was a major impact on our ranch and the ability to make a living.

This fire started on United States Forest Service (USFS) ground but quickly spread to the 8,694 acre Scotch Creek Wildlife Area. It is owned by Washington Department Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) and was purchased in 1991 as a sharp-tail grouse habitat. Prior to the purchase, this land was a working cattle ranch and was largely grazed and cultivated. Wildlife thrived in that environment but, as a result of the programs introduced by the WDFW, they have been forced to find feed elsewhere due to much of the land being allowed to lie fallow. The lack of disturbance to the soils from practices such as grazing and farming allowed massive amounts of fire fuels to be added to this land which borders our 980 acre ranch both to the north and west. When the fire reached this land there was little fighting that could be done safely as it moved rapidly and with intense heat. If this property had been more aggressively managed and a fuels reduction program in use, this fire could have been possibly contained before it reached adjoining areas.

Immediate and aggressive action on the part of the USFS and Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to control this fire would have produced a different outcome and losses most likely been negligible. It is rumored that DNR firefighters had to watch it burn as they had not been authorized to enter USFS lands. The time wasted waiting for the approval to fight the fire only helped fuel the ensuing firestorm. USFS, DNR, WDFW and local rural fire districts all worked hard to stop this fire but with little success as it rapidly reached the Scotch Creek Wildlife Area. These lands were a tinderbox waiting for the match and once lit, could not be contained.

The fire went around or lightly scorched cultivated areas and burned hot through the undisturbed land and fence lines which border our property. The few areas WDFW had plowed and had allowed new weeds to grow were spared. The small portion of a dry land alfalfa field that, for the first time in many years had irrigation was not touched while the rest of the field had minor scorching. The majority of the Scotch Creek Wildlife area has been severely damaged. When the fire reached our ranch which has been grazed consistently, the fire still spread but without the intensity which was seen on WDFW lands.

Our cattle were on a grazing permit we have with the USFS at the time of the fire. We lost almost 100% of our fall and spring grazing due to the fire. The majority of this is a 900 acre lease we have with the DNR. Their normal policy following a fire does not allow grazing to return for about 3 years. The remaining available land was scorched by the fire and at this time will provide no feed when cattle are shipped home from the mountains. We will have to begin supplementing with processed feed (baled alfalfa mostly) in mid to late October through June when they return to the permit in the mountains.

Normally, the cattle would graze until the snow flies which is sometime between November and December. They are fed daily throughout the winter until the grass has grown enough to provide enough feed to allow grazing. This has created a burden of having to purchase extra feed to sustain the healthy condition of our animals. A ball park estimate of feed costs would be about $30,000 which breaks down to 150 ton at $200.00 a ton. This is to feed 125 cow/calf pairs, six bulls and three horses for the additional 4 to 5 months that they would normally graze on the ranch.

Not included in this is the feed that the many deer and other wildlife that have come to live in our alfalfa fields consume daily. In a normal year we often have up

to ten deer in our alfalfa almost every night. That number is now more like 100 head. What the predators eat leaves less for the cattle.

The number of predators has also increased. The burned skull and front quarters of a cougar has appeared in our yard and at least two cougars have attacked dogs just outside their owner's homes. One cougar approached a neighbor in her yard, and luckily she was able to get quickly into her home and shut the door. She has pictures of the cougar with its front feet on her door peering in. Predator and wildlife control should become a major part of any fire restoration program.

Besides pasture loss, there is approximately 25 miles of fencing that will need to be repaired or replaced. Fifty-four tons of hay was burned as well, but we were luckier than many as it was insured. Our ranch will also need to look at reducing our cattle numbers to match available resources. Of concern with this possibility is the need to meet the quota set by the USFS for maintaining our permit. Many ranchers may be faced with this same issue and it would be advantageous to all concerned if the USFS could provide a temporary program to assist with these changing needs. Such as allowing earlier access to our permit and longer grazing periods if range readiness is met or a temporary reduction in the number of cattle needed to fill the permits.

We are not alone in this disaster and other ranchers in our area are faced with these same issues as well as others such as loss of animals. Cattle is the second largest crop produced locally in the largest county in our state. The economic impact of this fire is devastating to ranchers and we need your assistance to get back up and going again.

Sincerely,

WADE and KEVIN CUNNINGHAM.
JAKE and KELSIE CUNNINGHAM.

EXHIBIT J

October 2, 2015

RE: Okanogan Complex Fires, Okanogan, WA 2015

To Whom it may concern,

I write this letter having just returned from a 60 mile drive through our region in north central Washington. Plumes of smoke still rise from the hillsides, many of which are ready to slough if and when the rains come, homes and property destroyed and black for as far as the eye can see.

I think it is important to hear from individuals who choose to live in this area due to the beauty and wonderful outdoor opportunities, along with those who make a living working with and on the land.

It is heartbreaking to see the devastation that has been caused by this summers wildland fires.

I first want to commend the line troops who spent countless hours protecting land and property. The firefighters were courageous and dedicated to their mission.

I was home when the lightning struck north of our home which was soon thereafter to become the Blue Lake/Limebelt Fire. The trees immediately smoldered and attempts were made by local ranchers to contain the fire.

Over the next 4 days, the fire grew and broke several containment attempts, eventually consuming all of the Limebelt south to the north City limits of Omak.

While forest/land management strategies can be discussed endlessly, there are a few strategies we believe will make a significant difference in future responses.

1. Pre-stage state and Federal Firefighting resources in areas of high drought with the ability to promptly move resources as the need arises with the intent that the fight is prompt and intended to put the fire out as soon as possible when near populated areas.
2. Remove any financial incentive to let fires grow.
3. Listen to and incorporate local fire departments as soon as practicable. The local departments in this area are all volunteer. The folks fighting the fire are fighting for their livelihood and are knowledgeable as to local resources, access routes and prompt strategies to address the fire.
4. Remove the disincentive to *put the fire out* at the earliest possible moment.
5. Work in the off season to address the communication and training deficits. It is amazing to me that there are so many facets of a fire response with very little in the way of common goals and leadership. As a career law enforcement professional, I cannot imagine nor should the community be satisfied with officers handling a fast moving violent riot with a variety of responders who

cannot talk with each other and do not have the same goals and mission. It is inexcusable that in this day and age that communication and command and control in a fast moving and potentially deadly wildland fire remains a significant challenge.

6. Coordinate and fund land management strategies. The Blue Lake/Limebelt Fire quickly became out of control as it traveled through the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife Scotch Creek Wildlife Area. The Wildlife area had acre after acre of tall, dry grass and sage, allowing the fire to explode once it reached the area. This area was reserved for Sharped Tail Grouse, which at this point will be lucky to survive after the fire.
7. Develop a proactive strategy to anticipate the legal attacks against active forest and land management. I cannot believe the U.S. Court system is not nimble enough to allow safe and realistic forest management strategies. It will take creative lawyering and persistence that if not undertaken will result in no forests and immeasurable loss. It is not an acceptable strategy to wait until the cause of action is filed before trying to implement a strategy. Forward thinking and strong leadership is needed if we are to be successful in addressing the quagmire currently in place.

The loss to this area has yet to be fully appreciated. The drive today demonstrated we have significant issues in front of us as the years progress. Between the environmental challenges, housing challenges and continued economic viability of the region, there is much work ahead.

I appreciate the opportunity to express my concerns and hope the information shared from this region is able to positively impact decisions and strategies important to all.

Sincerely,

LINDA PIERCE,
Okanogan, WA.

EXHIBIT K

To: House Agriculture Committee
Re: H.R. 167—Wildfire Disaster Funding Act
Date: October 1, 2015

Recent wildfires have devastated almost ⅓ of Okanogan County, including Federal, Tribal, state and private lands. The fires have burned through vast acreages of farmland, forestlands and shrub steppe habitats without regard to landownership or usage. Just as fires know no boundaries, noxious weeds do not respect fence lines or ownership, freely spreading to new areas, replacing desired crops, invading rangelands, and pristine wildlife habitats.

Funding of noxious weed control programs within Federal agencies is already insufficient given the scope of landownership. The current funding mechanism for catastrophic wildfire suppression further decreases the already inadequate funding levels, when the remaining funds are pulled from noxious weed control programs to fund fire suppression efforts.

Many noxious weeds, such as cheat grass, intensify fire activity and cycles, making those fires extreme and difficult to control. The more difficult the fire, the more funding pulled from controlling noxious weeds, increasing infestations of cheat grass and other weeds, and the process escalates.

The Okanogan County Noxious Weed Control Board supports H.R. 167, the Wildfire Disaster Funding Act. This Act will make paying for fire suppression activities the same as other natural disasters and end the ineffective practice of "fire borrowing".

H.R 167 will allow Federal noxious weed programs the ability to do what they were intended to do, namely control noxious weeds and provide the stewardship necessary of good Federal land managers.

ANNA LYON,
Manager,
Okanogan County Noxious Weed Control Board

EXHIBIT L

September 9, 2015

Hon. HAL ROGERS, *Chairman,* Hon. NITA LOWEY, *Ranking Minority Member,* House Appropriations Committee;

Hon THAD COCHRAN, *Chairman,* Hon. BARBARA MIKULSKI, *Ranking Minority Member,* Senate Appropriations Committee;

Hon. KEN CALVERT, *Chairman,* Hon. BETTY MCCOLLUM, *Ranking Minority Member,* House Interior Appropriations Subcommittee;

Hon. LISA MURKOWSKI, *Chairwoman,* Hon. TOM UDALL, *Ranking Minority Member,* Senate Interior Appropriations Subcommittee.

Dear Chairman Rogers, Chairman Cochran, Chairman Calvert, Chairman Murkowski, Ranking Minority Member Lowey, Ranking Minority Member Mikulski, Ranking Minority Member McCollum, and Ranking Minority Member Udall:

The catastrophic wildfires engulfing western states this summer are further proof of the need for Congress to support the management of our nation's forestlands in a collaborative effort of Federal agencies, industry and the local residents most directly affected by these fires.

The National Association of Conservation Districts (NACD) represents the nation's 3,000 conservation districts and their governing boards. Established under state law, conservation districts are local units of government charged with carrying out natural resource management programs created or adjusted based on local needs. Conservation districts are directly connected to local populations and landowners.

Conservation districts work with Federal, state, Tribal and other local agencies to provide technical assistance to landowners and other partners to address natural resource issues. With respect to forests and grasslands, conservation districts are involved in a wide range of activities, including non-industrial private forest management, wildfire prevention and fuels reduction, biomass production and utilization, forest pest management, wildlife habitat management and urban forestry.

Recently, the Okanogan Conservation District proved to be an invaluable resource for assisting FEMA and state and Federal land management agencies for rapid emergency response during the 2014 Carlton Complex Fire in Washington. The district assisted with the identification and evaluation of priority areas in need of immediate recovery, and provided conservation for both private and public lands. The 2015 fires far surpass the area burned in 2014 and conservation districts are already formulating plans to deal with the aftermath. The Emergency Watershed Protection Program (EWP) will be a crucial part of those plans and funding limitations must not stand in the way of program delivery.

It is critical that Federal policies support the uninhibited flow of vital information between agencies and partners that will allow natural resource concerns to be addressed, private and public property protected and all life, especially human, fully cared for.

Along with dozens of other forestry and conservation organizations, NACD has offered its support of the Wildfire Disaster Funding Act (H.R. 167, S. 235, S. 1645), which aims to limit the impact wildfire spending can have on the funding of agency programs designed to improve forest health conditions. NACD fully supports increased funding for wildfire prevention, management and restoration of our public forests and rangelands; legislation that expedites analysis required by the National Environmental Policy Act; policies and budgets that allow conducting effective prescribed fire, pre-suppression activity and silvicultural treatments; and increased pre- and post-fire grazing on at-risk public lands.

We ask for passage and full funding of the Wildfire Disaster Funding Act in addition to increased funding for programs that can be used to reduce fuels such as the Chiefs Joint Landscape Restoration Partnership, the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) and the EWP. These programs are critical to providing the necessary resources to bring about significant change on a landscape level.

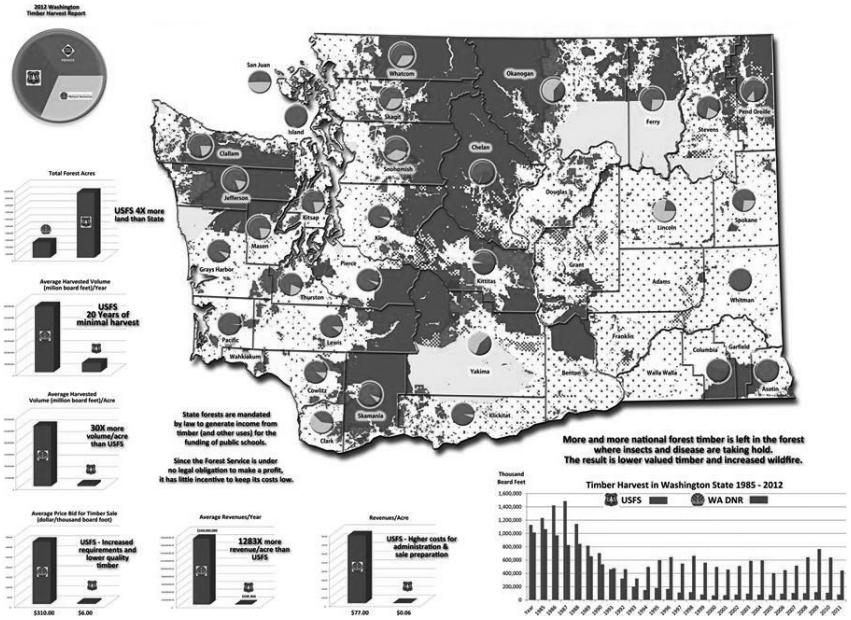
Sincerely,

Lee D. McDaniel

LEE MCDANIEL,
President,
National Association of Conservation Districts.

SUPPLEMENTAL

Washington Forest Management: Success *Versus* Federal Failure



The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, sir.

I am pleased to recognize Dr. Topik, for 5 minutes.

STATEMENT OF CHRISTOPHER TOPIK, PH.D., DIRECTOR, RESTORING AMERICA'S FORESTS, NORTH AMERICA REGION, THE NATURE CONSERVANCY, ARLINGTON, VA

Dr. TOPIK. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, and Ranking Member. I greatly appreciate you having the hearing.

The Nature Conservancy has a long and extensive history of working with both good and bad fire. We focus on science-based conservation action with many collaborators, to help make communities safer and fire-resilient.

I believe that working together, we can turn around the current negative fire trends that put our communities, our infrastructure, lifelines, our clean water, our wildlife, and our great outdoors all at risk. It won't be easy and it won't be fast.

I am going to talk about three things today. First, we need to fix the wildfire funding. Second, we need to expand opportunities for communities to become fire-adapted. We haven't talked about that enough. And we need to implement the National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy.

So first, we need to fix the way Federal firefighting is funded. This should be done like other major disasters; not out of the operating accounts that we need to care for our lands and waters. And this can be done now with the Wildfire Disaster Funding Act, and it shouldn't be tied to other issues. Without success here, everything else is at risk. The Wildfire Disaster Funding Act is the one

proposal that can access the disaster funding cap, it minimizes impacts from fire borrowing, and it addresses the increasing cost of emergency firefighting over time that the Chief talked so much about.

The current Federal budgeting system is broken. It prevents decent business practices at our agencies. The uncertainty of funding and amounts, timing, and fund withdrawals has large impacts. The emergency fire funding shortfalls also harm key projects. Not to pander, but for instance, in the East about 56 million board feet of timber was impacted by loss of marking contracts and agreements in Fiscal Year 2013. In Pennsylvania, road repair, invasive species treatment, timber stand improvement, wetland restoration, erosion control projects were canceled or delayed. And I just learned that on the Allegheny National Forest, certain specific Hemlock Woolly Adelgid protection projects were canceled, and some vital research on decline of black cherry was halted due to emergency fires sucking up the Federal resources. In New Mexico, we know that hazardous fuels management, road decommissioning, oil and gas trails, and land acquisition projects have all been canceled.

Well, second, the most cost-effective and undervalued solution to harmful fire is structured engagement within and among the communities that are at risk. It is essential to help develop local skills and visions for communities to protect themselves and their surroundings. Different places will have different needs, and different cultures will generate different solutions. Very modest investment by Federal, states, Tribes, industries will yield much more fire-resilient communities. Community mitigation and homecare actions can have huge benefits. For example, the analysis of the Waldo Canyon fire in Colorado by the Insurance Institute for Business and Home Safety.

I especially want to do a shout out for the relatively new but immensely promising Fire Adapted Communities Learning Network. In just 2 years, it is helping 17 places, ranging from small communities to huge cities like Austin. It helps local people figure out what they need to do to deal with fire, and its national network brings best practices and lessons learned to a wider application faster. Soon, this network will expand, and I hope it does a lot more.

And finally, way too much discussion on the Hill is focused on timber harvest as the solution to the fire problem. We know that many of the most damaging fires have been in woodlands, brush chaparral, and areas that are not even suitable for commercial timber. For instance, the Valley fire destroyed 1,958 structures in California last month, and cost close to $60 million to suppress. And many of the most deadly and impactful fires have been in southern California, chaparral and woodlands, where forestry is not relevant, but defensible space creation is essential.

And forest thinning is certainly important in needed areas where it can reduce fire danger, especially when followed by controlled burns, but it is one of many solutions. There is a good plan that we should implement; that is, we all need to get the governments at all levels in the U.S., with industry and private sectors, to fund and implement the three legs of the Cohesive Strategy. First, that

includes resilient landscapes, fire-adapted communities, and safe and effective fire response. But right now, fire response in America commands nearly all the available resources. As a nation, we don't seem to hesitate to respond in massive fashion during immediate emergencies, but we are not good at funding preparedness and mitigation that we all know has a great return on investment. I do, however, want to commend the U.S. Fire Administration and DHS for some exciting recent progress. But, however, the imbalance that we see prevents us from taking the community-based steps that are needed, and it doesn't allow us to properly manage forests, shrub lands, grasslands with good fire and good forestry. We need Federal investments in collaborative forest landscape restoration and other proactive land management projects, as well as investments in science to yield faster and more effective treatments.

Greater Federal involvement in cost-share projects with states and Tribes, as well as county and local governments will yield greater results, and the shared decision-making reduces conflict.

I hope this Committee will work with other Committees of jurisdiction to establish new ways of increasing community capacity to engage in this new collaborative stewardship.

Again, please, three things. Pass the Wildfire Disaster Funding Act, implement and fund our National Cohesive Strategy that is 4 years in the making, and expand opportunities for our communities to be better adapted and durable to fire. We at the Conservancy are happy to work with the Committee and any others to help formulate new ways to incentivize partner investments for healthy forests and watersheds.

Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Dr. Topik follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF CHRISTOPHER TOPIK, PH.D., DIRECTOR, RESTORING AMERICA'S FORESTS, NORTH AMERICA REGION, THE NATURE CONSERVANCY, ARLINGTON, VA

Using Natural Solutions and Community Engagement To Reduce Damaging Impacts of Wildfire in the United States

I am pleased to be here today to discuss the current fire season, and more importantly, what actions citizens and the Congress need to take to change the current outlook of damaging long-term trends. I want to thank Chairman Thompson and Ranking Member Lujan Grisham for inviting The Nature Conservancy (TNC) to participate in this hearing.

Personal Background: My name is Christopher Topik; I am the Director of The Nature Conservancy's *Restoring America's Forests Program.* The Nature Conservancy is an international, nonprofit conservation organization working around the world to protect important lands and waters for people and nature. Our mission is to conserve the lands and waters upon which all life depends. I have been working on forest ecology, management and policy full time since 1980 and since 1995 I have been deeply involved at the national level on fire management policy and funding issues. A key feature of my work on the Hill for 15 years involved fire issues, including efforts to enhance the hazardous fuels reduction, devise and implement the National Fire plan in 2001, the FLAME Act of 2009, the Joint Fire Science Program, and numerous oversight hearings and foster independent investigations on fire policy and practice.

For the past 4 years I have had the honor and great experience of working for The Nature Conservancy throughout the United States. My specific project features thirteen large scale forest restoration partnership efforts with the USDA Forest Service and many others that touch down in 23 states. I have had the opportunity to visit all of these sites and to examine in some detail how collaborative methods can foster community engagement that provides the basis for forest restoration and accomplishments on the ground, benefiting people, water and wildlife. I also work

closely with the Fire Learning Network, a 12 year partnership led by The Nature Conservancy but including hundreds of partners, and the recent offspring, the Fire Adapted Communities Learning Network. Also of note to this hearing, for the past 3 years I have served on the USDA Federal Advisory Committee (FACA) for Implementation of the National Forest System Land Management Planning Rule as a conservation or watershed organization representative. I also have been involved with and deeply committed to the National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy, which I believe offers the greatest hope to get all levels of government to work together for a balanced, science driven cohesive effort to deal with good and destructive fire in the U.S.

Introduction: No doubt others at today's hearing will discuss the damaging aspects of the current fire season and the projections for continued fire stresses in the future. We are already experiencing longer fire seasons, more frequent drought and extreme weather, heavy fuel loadings due to past over-zealous fire suppression, and the suburbanization of our wildlands putting more people and infrastructure at risk.

I want to use my short time here today to discuss steps that can help turn around the current negative trends we are seeing that affect budgeting, community safety and the continued provision of clean water, wildlife and our outdoor open space. In short, I believe that citizens, society, and governments can foster greater use of natural solutions to learn to live with fire and to reduce catastrophic fire. But this takes commitment, including funding at all levels of government and industry, to perform strategic actions that make our communities and fire-prone lands fire resilient. I also am concerned that much of the previous discussion on the Hill has focused too much on timber harvest as the solution to the fire problem when we know that the tremendously damaging fires experienced have been largely in woodland, brush, and areas that are not suitable for commercial tree harvest, such as the Valley fire which destroyed 1,958 structures in California last month and cost close to $60 million to suppress.

- Today I will begin by urging Congress to reform the way that fire suppression is currently funded; absent that fix, other actions will continue to be more challenging and less likely to succeed.
- Then I will discuss the need to fund and implement the National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy by all governmental levels, and the opportunities to engage more sectors to devise innovative projects and support.
- Finally, I will discuss administrative techniques to enhance the efficiency and scale of fire risk reduction projects and the need for the use of more "good" fire to reduce mega-fire risk. This includes community engagement and investment in proven techniques to network fire adapted communities.

I. Need for Fire Suppression Funding Fix

Fire response is the only kind of natural disaster that consumes regular Federal agency appropriations thereby limiting operations on our vast Federal public lands. The current fire suppression funding model and cycle of transfers and repayments has negatively impacted the ability of Federal and state agencies to implement conservation activities. If we don't fix the current inadequate system for funding fire suppression, we will continue to have many barriers to the cooperative and cohesive work that is needed to make communities and lands safer and fire resilient.

The USDA Forest Service (USFS) and Department of the Interior (DOI) are the two entities responsible for Federal fire suppression. Fire suppression funding levels are currently based on the previous 10 year average of suppression costs. The 10 year average includes early years when suppression levels were lower and recent years when suppression costs have been very high. For example, in Fiscal Year (FY) 2004, $597 million was allocated to suppression by these two departments, and in FY 2015, $1.6 billion was allocated, but the Forest Service required an additional $700 million to cover emergency needs. State fire suppression expenditures doubled from 1998 to 2014 to $1.6 billion. And this does not include the additional $1.4 billion these Departments spent in FY 2015 in the preparedness accounts to support the fire staff and apparatus. The result is that (with ground conditions worsening, climate change, and increased populations moving closer to forests) the Federal 10 year average does not provide the levels necessary for actual emergency suppression needs. However, when suppression money runs out, both the USFS and DOI have authority to transfer funds (also known as 'fire borrowing') from within their budgets to make up for the shortfalls, impacting non-suppression programs. Unfortunately, the cost of suppression has significantly increased, leading to transfers on an almost annual basis. The transfers lead to canceled and delayed projects impacting overall agency budgets and programs, including many conservation programs important to society and TNC. And even the common, seasonal threat that fire bor-

rowing will occur impacts the efficiency of government actions and can halt partnering and shared fire risk reduction projects from happening during the small windows of time available.

I do not advocate that we stop fire suppression activities. The values of nature and people deserve and require that we take appropriate fire suppression actions during fire emergencies. Certainly care needs to be exercised regarding fire suppression costs, but protecting life and property are the key requirement of government. I do think there is an unrealized opportunity to manage fire incidents so where safe, benefits of wildfire can accrue. This may or may not save immediate money on the suppression end, but it certainly will reduce costs of fuel treatments and also reduce future fire risk.

Currently, the USFS and DOI are impacted in two ways, at the front end *and* back end of the fiscal year. As suppression costs continue to rise, USFS and DOI budgets remain relatively flat. Therefore as more funding is allocated to the 10 year average for suppression, less is allocated to all other areas of the USFS and DOI budgets. Programs are short-changed at the beginning of the budget process as more is allocated to suppression and less to the programs. As an example, the 10 year average at the USFS increased $115 million from FY15 to FY16. That added funding comes out of the hides of other programs in the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations budget. In 10 years, suppression is projected to increase another $700 million per year.

And yet, as the 10 year average for suppression consumes more of the USFS and DOI budgets, it remains insufficient to fund suppression through the end of the fiscal year. As the USFS and DOI flex their transfer authorities, programs are hit again when their budgets are transferred from to make-up for the suppression shortfall. In many cases, even the threat of transfer has impacts—when the agency is directed to stop spending—can halt important agency activities. There are dozens and dozens of examples of the negative impacts of these fire transfers, for example:

- In the East, approximately 56 million board feet of timber was impacted by loss of marking contracts and agreements in FY 2013.
- In Pennsylvania, roads repair, invasive species treatment, timber stand improvement, wetland restoration, and erosion control projects were canceled or delayed, and visitor requests and needs were not met due to the delayed hiring of recreation positions resulting in postponed planned recreation programs and projects in FY 2012.
- In New Mexico, hazardous fuels management, road decommissioning, and land acquisition projects were canceled in FY 2012. In FY 2013, oil and gas, Continental Divide trails, and land acquisition projects were delayed or canceled.

In most years, transfers are repaid through an emergency supplemental. However, oftentimes this does not translate into projects "picking up where they left off," and the repayments are often redirected to other projects. This past year the Forest Service had to transfer $700 million from non-suppression programs. I do thank the Congress for the recently enacted short-term Continuing Resolution for FY 2016 that includes an emergency supplemental repayment for those transfers.

Emergency supplementals are not always used to repay transfers. Over $1 billion of transfers from FY 2012 and FY 2013, combined, came off the top of the following Fiscal Years' (FY 2013 and FY 2014) Interior appropriation bills, leaving less for the remaining agencies and programs funded by the Interior appropriations bill. What was a strain only to DOI and USFS became a strain on all agencies and programs funded through the Interior appropriations bill.

This cycle of ineffective fire suppression funding is inefficient and unsustainable. I urge the Congress to pass the bipartisan Wildfire Disaster Funding Act (H.R. 167, S. 235, WDFA) to break this cycle and guarantee up-front funding for firefighters while reducing the need to transfer funds from non-suppression accounts.

The solution to fire funding must be three-fold and include:

1. access disaster funding,
2. minimize impacts from transfers, and
3. address the increasing costs of suppression over time.

The purpose of disaster funding is to provide assistance for "expected" disasters, like hurricanes, floods, and tornados. Like for these types of disasters, there is an expectation for fire funding needs. The argument can therefore be made that fire response be funded similarly to other natural disasters in order to reduce inefficiencies within agency budgets. On a yearly basis, the USFS and DOI plan for a wildfire season that will require suppression funding. Unfortunately, there has not been room in their budgets to fully account for suppression because of the significant im-

pacts to other agency programs, including the very ones—like restoration and hazardous fuels reduction—that would reduce the risk and cost of fire activities.

The Wildfire Disaster Funding Act (WDFA) was introduced in the 113th Congress and reintroduced at the very beginning of the new 114th Congress. It is the most bipartisan piece of legislation offered so far in this entire Congressional session and now has well over 100 cosponsors in the House. WDFA aims to improve the fiscal planning for expected disasters by funding a portion of Federal firefighting through a budget cap adjustment to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended by the Budget Control Act of 2011. This would relieve the USDA Forest Service (USFS) and Department of the Interior (DOI) from the increasing costs of suppression and the impacts that result from transfers when suppression funding is exhausted before the end of the fiscal year. WDFA provides the three-fold solution necessary to solve fire funding: (1) access disaster funding, (2) minimize impacts from transfers, and (3) address the increasing costs of suppression over time.

II. Need for Balanced Implementation of the Three Legs of the Cohesive Strategy

The National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy (Cohesive Strategy) is the most meaningful way to get all layers of government, finally, working together: including cities, counties, states, Tribes and our Federal Departments of Agriculture, Interior, Defense and Homeland Security. This is vital because impacts of fire affect most aspects of life in our country, including our water supplies, the air we breathe, the recreational open space that we cherish, our wildlife and fish, and vital wood products that are needed by society. The Nature Conservancy is deeply engaged in these issues at the national policy level. We are also engaged in many projects at the state and local levels that help get work done on the ground, and help train communities and broaden the constituency for conservation action.

The Cohesive Strategy action plan was the result of an intense 4 year, multi-government level collaboration that produced an action plan in April of 2014. All levels of government, especially Congress, need to provide resources and engagement to make this work. If implemented and supported, disaster cost will be reduced, while enhancing many other benefits to society and nature.

The Cohesive Strategy has three goals:

- resilient landscapes,
- fire-adapted communities, and
- safe and effective fire response.

Currently, most governmental resources and attention go to fire response in the form of fire suppression. This work is vital to protect people and resources. Yet, as discussed above, these emergency actions have largely over-shadowed the need for the other two legs of the Cohesive Strategy stool. I fear the United States now has a very unstable programmatic 'stool', with one very long leg for fire suppression and two very short legs for the vital work to make communities and landscapes more fire resilient and safer. Congress, the states, Tribes, counties and cities, working with citizens and using science, need to increase funding and attention to implement a more balanced approach to fire management in America.

The work to restore and maintain resilient landscapes is at the heart and soul of The Nature Conservancy's activities. We've been performing controlled burns for more than 50 years on our properties. We have tremendous experience in this arena. Since 1988 The Conservancy has burned over 2 million acres safely. The Conservancy values fire as a conservation tool and as a means to reduce the risk of damaging fires and reduce the incidence of mega-fires. The Conservancy for over 12 years has run the Fire Learning Network in cooperation with the Forest Service and the Department of the Interior (*http://www.conservationgateway.org/fln*). The Fire Learning Network is a terrific program that helps bring together science and stakeholder engagement skills to create enabling conditions for the restoration of fire adapted ecosystems. Also, my project, "Restoring America's Forests" includes 13 major forest demonstration sites that touch down in parts of 23 states. We are working with local partners including the Forest Service and the Interior Bureaus to tackle, solve, and share methods on some of the prickliest issues in forest management. We also work hard on the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program, a key effort to implement new methods of forest and fire management with citizen involvement.

The second part of the Cohesive Strategy, enhancing fire adapted communities, is also a vital area where we help withstand fire losses and help communities learn to live with fire. The stated goal of members of the Fire Adapted Communities

Learning Network (*http://facnetwork.org*) is "to help society live safely with wildfire." This program is discussed in greater depth below.

The third part of the Cohesive Strategy, fire response, means more than just better firefighting; it also means enhanced ability to manage wildfire to get beneficial result from events while protecting key infrastructure. It's also important for fire response that we and many others work with communities *before* emergencies, so they know what to expect when fire emergencies happen. This is a key part of community engagement. It's vital we all, including NGOs like TNC, stay engaged and help communities and help all the myriad layers of government work together. All taken together, this is what's needed for us to help accomplish common, locally based visions that will help protect communities, enhance our environment and habitats, and our watersheds to continue to provide natures bounties of water, air, wildlife, open space, and various products.

III. Innovative Funding at State and Local Levels for Risk Reduction Projects

The fire problem is an issue that needs much more than a Federal response. There are many opportunities for states, Tribes, counties, cities and the private sectors to increase their collaborative work to enhance both the wildlands that surround them as well as enhance community fire resistance and forest resilience. TNC is committed to partner and collaborate across the country to help build coalitions needed to create new state and local sustainable revenue streams to improve forest health and protect water supplies in order to meet society's growing demands for water. I believe the Wildland Fire Leadership Council, a formal body that includes all levels of government, has the ability to encourage and foster greater action that invests in projects, local building and community guidelines or codes, and pooled resources to reduce fire danger in the long term.

Many industries are negatively impacted by fires and they should consider increasing their roles in risk reduction. For instance, just last week I participated in a disaster forum here in the House, sponsored by the Property Casualty Insurers Association. The insurance industry has a long history of successful involvement in various risk reduction actions. So it is encouraging that they are looking to increase their engagement in the wildfire issue. Similarly, there are great opportunities for tourism and recreation, and all industries and agriculture that require healthy, sustainable sources of fresh water. Banking and electric utilities are also threatened, let alone the 44 million people at risk that live in wildland/urban interface and intermix. Currently, fire trends are a major stressor to water, especially in the arid regions of the West where water sources are in the forested mountains that are at risk of catastrophic fires.

The Rio Grande Water Fund, discussed by our TNC staffer Laura McCarthy at this Committee's hearing on April 29, 2015, is another excellent way of creating partnerships to generate innovative solutions to prioritize work and deliver additional funding for fire risk reduction, forest improvement, and water security efforts.

IV. Efficient Forest and Fire Management

There is a lot that can and must be done to increase efficiency at all levels of government action despite the shortage of funding and resources required to do fire risk reduction and community safety projects. I think we need careful analysis to see where forestry projects and other actions are needed and will have a greater return in investment to reduce fire risk. I believe that there are many areas where forest conditions are unhealthy, especially in the fire driven, lower elevation pine forests of the West, South and Southeast. The model of extensive forest thinning to reduce fire risk is appropriate in some places, but there are more areas, at higher risk of fire, where it is not applicable. We should not get too distracted from the need to provide defensible space and community safety as the best way to deal with fire in many areas, especially many highly populated ones.

The Agricultural Act of 2014 included a provision to provide enhanced authorities for the Forest Service in areas where insects and disease may be a concern. I very much would like to see how that authority, and others, can foster larger scale and scope projects before we remove the public input and science based analysis currently required for forestry projects under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

I also see a lot of opportunities to use existing authorities with much more intensity to foster more large, cross boundary projects. There may also be legislative opportunities to increase the use of large scale NEPA projects that provide the analysis and clearances for many projects over wide areas. This could act similar to programmatic NEPA in many areas where forest thinning, followed by controlled fire, is the necessary treatment. Similarly, I think that the categorical exclusion from de-

tailed environmental analysis provision of the NEPA can be used more broadly where the landscape and impacts are well understood and previous and ongoing monitoring demonstrate the efficacy of the treatments. Categorical exclusions should not be given just for the good intent of project proponents; there needs to be clear and transparent triggers, including public involvement and sound science, before fast tracking projects. I think investment in monitoring would also lead to better future projects, informed by previous results, and this then can be used to foster faster, bigger and more effective work in the future, including the use of programmatic scale and categorical exclusion for routine work.

My work on the USDA Federal Advisory Committee (FACA) sanctioned National Advisory Committee for Implementation of the National Forest System Land Management Planning Rule has shown me how the new forest planning regulation for the Forest Service can lead to better integration of projects and community needs for fire resistance. Forest plans guide all activities for at least 15 years, so they offer a direct way to involve the public in ascertaining where and when work needs to get done on the ground with the greatest impact to the broader landscape, including towns and watersheds. We need to encourage local governments, especially counties and Tribes, to engage in the forest planning process and use it to reduce fire risk to nature and communities.

Climate change is exacerbating the fire problem as our forests are becoming warmer, drier and subject to both more extreme weather events and longer fire seasons. The Forest Service itself expects severe fires to double by 2050, according to the U.S. Global Change Research Program. The third biggest fire year since 1960 was in 2012, with 9.3 million acres burned—the Forest Service is estimating 20 million acres to burn annually by 2050. This year so far over 9 million acres have burned and October historically has featured devastating fires in California. We are already seeing these impacts: the Four Corners region of the Southwest has documented temperature increases of 1.5–2° Fahrenheit over the last 60 years.

The recent comprehensive climate science synthesis for the U.S. Forest Sector suggests that, whereas currently forests sequester fully thirteen percent of the nation's fossil fuel carbon emissions, trends in forest cover loss due to fire, urbanization and other impacts will make forests a net emitter of carbon by the end of the century. This is another major reason why society should invest in keeping forests as forest. Besides all the historical and substantial benefits of forests mentioned above, maintaining forest cover is probably one of the most cost effective ways our nation has to mitigate climate change simply by helping forests adapt and become more resilient.

V. Learning To Live With Fire: Need for Better and More Use of Safe Fire

It is clear from most of the fire science and social science literature that fire is a key part of nature, and will continue to be such despite human efforts to stop it. Much of North America includes natural ecosystems where fire plays a necessary and normal role so species and the environment are fire adapted. As we occupy and alter more and more of the landscape, we also must learn to live with natural processes and use them for our benefits. Different ecosystems need different types of fire to remain healthy. Likewise, the human-created infrastructure in these varying types of wildlands require different strategies if they are to continue to coexist with nature.

In those areas where the cultural use of fire was not lost or where it has been reestablished we have a much greater chance of minimizing destructive mega-fire: this includes some southern areas dominated by longleaf pine and increasingly, areas of shortleaf pine in places like Arkansas. Other pyrogenic landscapes, such as the chaparral or brush of extensive areas in California and surrounding states will most certainly burn at some time. And they can burn *explosively.* So defensible space, sufficient ingress/egress routes and burning during windows of safety are essential.

There are also millions of acres of dry forests, especially in the western pine zone, where our previous over-zealous and successful fire suppression has led to extensive areas of overstocked forests that can burn explosively. Many of these areas would benefit from strategic forest thinning, followed by careful burning, to return them to the frequent, low intensity fire regimes that dominated for thousands of years before the 20th century and fire suppression. The Forest Service estimates that there are about 11 million acres in the National Forest System that are not in reserved areas or municipal watersheds that would benefit from strategic thinning and burning. I encourage those here today to focus on these areas that are a known priority rather than pursue more general demands to increase timber harvest everywhere, unless it is needed for other social or ecological needs.

I also encourage the Committee to look at examples of successful programs that are teaching people how to live with fire while increasing community understanding and cohesion. The Fire Leaning Network (*http://www.conservationgateway.org/fln*) fosters collaboration for restoration and integrated fire management (with an emphasis on controlled burning) in landscapes across the country. This modest program helps stakeholders learn how to work with each other, while also benefiting from being in a national network that increases knowledge-sharing and generates new ways of doing business.

Much of the discussion on the Hill lately has focused on big ticket ways to fight fire better, such as more airtankers, or on enhancing extensive forest treatments by decreasing or eliminating environmental or legal review. I firmly believe that greater investment and encouragement of these programs that enhance human interaction and understanding are much more cost-effective. This summer the Forest Service alone spent a record $243 million in a single week during the massive fire build up. This is probably 50 times the total annual investment made for social science guided efforts that help communities protect themselves. I suggest a more balanced portfolio would be cost effective and result in both healthier ecosystems and communities.

Another well-understood need is the need for more controlled burns in fire-prone ecosystems. Almost everyone agrees that more healthy fire on the landscape, from grasslands, to brush lands, and to forests would be beneficial. There have been substantial increases in recent years, yet we are having a hard time making dramatic increases in acres treated. The scale of treatment is not even close to being commensurate with the need for restoration and maintenance. Besides the clear need for more controlled burns on all ownerships of fire-prone lands, we also need to be more aggressive about using wildfire events, where safe, to increase acres treated. Fire use is not without risks, but if leaders and society better understood the benefits, we could implement much more healthy and low impact burning. I am encouraged by the desire of the Wildland Fire Leadership Council to take on the issue of smoke management so that we can better understand the trade-offs between suffering from smoke during controlled conditions *versus* during catastrophic and enduring fire events.

VI. Need for Community Engagement

The most cost effective and under-valued solution to harmful fire is structured engagement of communities at risk. It is essential to develop local skills and local visions for how communities should take action to protect themselves and their surrounding wildlands. Different places will have different needs and differing cultures will, and should, generate different solutions. As a nation we don't hesitate to respond in massive fashion during immediate emergencies, but we are not so good at funding the preparedness that we all know has a great return on investment. It is encouraging that the U.S. Fire Administration is taking a more holistic view of fire preparedness and hazard mitigation; other governmental bodies and industries should do the same.

A relatively new example of a cost effective program is the Fire Adapted Communities Learning Network (*http://facnetwork.org*). This program is just 2 years old but it already involves 17 geographic sites, ranging from small communities in the wildland matrix to huge cities, like Austin, Texas. The purpose of the network is to significantly accelerate the spread and adoption of concepts and actions that will help communities help themselves become better adapted to fire.

The values of the Fire Adapted Communities Learning Network are:

- Adaptation is critical to a positive future.
- Collaboration and partnerships are keys to successful adaptation.
- Investment in local-level capacity, partnerships and responsibility yields the best outcomes.
- Supporting the coordinating function within communities is essential to leveraging the range of resources, institutions and individuals necessary to build fire adapted communities.
- Investing in learning across communities and geographies is a strategy that works at multiple scales, including:
  - Facilitating the adoption of best practices and innovations;
  - Building a community-of-practice to fuel inspiration and innovation;
  - Aggregating lessons learned to advise the design of programs and policies in support of fire adapted communities; and

- Leveraging lessons learned to inform policy and resource allocation, as appropriate.

VII. Conclusion

I want to first thank the Agriculture Committee for holding this hearing. This Committee serves as a model for how bipartisan, calm and rational discussion can lead to better legislation and results for Americans. I also want to call on this Committee to pass the Wildfire Disaster Funding Act. It is not useful to hold up passing this key budgetary solution because of the desire of some to link it to reductions in environmental review. I hope that Congress can enact the fire suppression budget fix that is widely supported (WDFA) and then figure out how to make communities more engaged and also facilitate bigger and better projects on the ground.

There has been so much good work by multiple levels of government on the National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy that it is a shame that we don't figure out how to make its implementation more balanced. We know that the preparedness actions of making landscapes more fire resilient and helping make communities more fire adapted are cost effective and cheaper than the devastation of uncharacteristic wildfires. Direct engagement of communities, with assistance, will make the greatest difference.

Our top three priorities for the Congress to reduce wildfire threats to nature and people:

1. The Wildfire Disaster Funding Act. (H.R. 167)

The current system of funding fire preparedness and suppression at the expense of hazardous fuels and other key programs threatens to undermine—and eventually overtake—the vital management and conservation purposes for which the USDA Forest Service and Department of the Interior bureaus were established.

The current wildfire suppression funding model and cycle of transfers and repayments has negatively impacted the ability to implement forest management activities. The agencies and first responders need a predictable, stable, and efficient budget structure to deliver their Congressionally directed land management missions.

The Conservancy supports the bipartisan Wildfire Disaster Funding Act (H.R. 167), which would provide the Forest Service and the Department of the Interior with a funding structure similar to that used by other agencies that respond to natural disasters, through a disaster cap adjustment. This important change would free the agencies to reinvest in core activities which have been reduced in recent years due to a continued shift of limited resources to fund wildfire suppression, including the very programs that would help to decrease wildfire costs over time. Further, this change would significantly reduce the highly disruptive process of canceling and/or significantly delaying ongoing project work, most often at the time such work is being executed on the ground.

2. Investments in Forest and Watershed Risk Reduction

It is essential that the Congress and the Administration increase Federal investments to reduce fire risk in a manner that makes forests more resilient and resistant to fire and other stressors. Strategic, proactive hazardous fuels treatments have proven to be a safe and cost-effective way to reduce risks to communities and forests by removing overgrown brush and trees, leaving forests in a more natural condition resilient to wildfires. Similarly, investments in Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration and associated proactive Federal land management programs, as well as investments in science will yield faster and more effective landscape forestry treatments. Strategic mechanical fuels reduction in wildlands, combined with controlled burning to reduce fuels across large areas, can significantly reduce the chance that mega-fires will adversely impact the water supply, utility infrastructure, recreational areas and rural economic opportunities on which communities depend.

3. State and Community Assistance and Incentives for Shared Work

All levels of government need to work together with citizens and industries to achieve the kind of forest conditions that benefit all Americans. Greater Federal involvement in cost-share efforts with the states and Tribes, as well as with county and local government will yield much greater results than the sum of the parts and the shared decision making will reduce conflict and litigious delays. This Committee should work with the other Committees of jurisdiction to establish new ways of increasing community capacity to engage in this new, collaborative forestry. We would be happy to work with the Committee on formulating new, better ways of incentivizing partner investments in healthy forests and watersheds.

The CHAIRMAN. I thank the gentleman.

I am pleased now to recognize Chief Litzenberg for 5 minutes of your testimony. Please go ahead and proceed, Chief.

STATEMENT OF ERIK J. LITZENBERG, FIRE CHIEF, SANTA FE FIRE DEPARTMENT, SANTA FE, NM; ON BEHALF OF INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FIRE CHIEFS

Mr. LITZENBERG. Well, good morning, Chairman Thompson, Ranking Member Lujan Grisham, I bring my regards from New Mexico, and Members of the Subcommittee.

Today, I am testifying on behalf of the International Association of Fire Chiefs, where I serve as the Chairman of the Wildland Fire Policy Committee. And I thank you for the opportunity to discuss the 2015 fire season, and the needs of America's fire departments.

We have heard some statistics, which I won't recount, but I will bring some new ones to the table, and that is that local fire departments respond to almost all wildland fire incidents. For fires on Federal lands, they cooperate with the U.S. Department of the Interior and the U.S. Department of Agriculture's U.S. Forest Service. Local fire departments provide the initial attack for nearly 80 percent of all wildland fires. This assistance by local governments totals more than $36 billion per year, according to the U.S. Forest Service. On non-Federal property, local fire departments are the first to respond, and often the last to leave the incident.

The IAFC has been a strong supporter of the Cohesive Strategy, which brought together local, tribal, state, Federal, and non-governmental partners, many of whom are in this room, to address the wildland fire problem. Through a multiyear, three-stage process, the Cohesive Strategy outlined a plan to tackle wildland fire through fire suppression, community preparedness, and land management. Similarly, the IAFC has several recommendations for Congress in these same areas. First, Congress must support the fire suppression efforts through effective funding and equipment procurement policies. The IAFC is greatly concerned about the practice known as fire borrowing, in which DOI and U.S. Forest Service are forced to shift funds from non-suppression accounts to suppression accounts, after expending their annual wildland fire suppression funding. This dangerous practice only serves to worsen the fire problem by limiting important prevention and mitigation projects. Congress must address this problem by developing a funding reform proposal that prohibits fire borrowing, and funds 100 percent of the 10 year average of suppression costs. Any costs above 100 percent of the 10 year average should be funded through an adjustment to the disaster relief cap. Additionally, any savings must be directly reinvested in wildland fire prevention and community preparedness programs.

In addition to funding reform for the USDA and DOI, Congress must also address declining Federal support for local wildland fire operations. Since Fiscal Year 2010, Congress has reduced funding for the Volunteer Fire Assistance Grant Program by nearly 20 percent, from $16 million in 2010, to $13 million in 2015. Additionally, in Fiscal Year 2010, Congress eliminated the Rural Fire Assistance Grant Program which further helped budget-strapped fire departments obtain the equipment they need. In July, the House unanimously adopted an amendment to increase VFA grant funding to

$14 million in Fiscal Year 2016. We encourage Congress to include this funding increase in any Fiscal Year 2016 appropriations bill.

The IAFC also encourages Congress to support fire department preparedness by ensuring that we have the tools and equipment that we may need. The U.S. Department of Defense and USDA jointly run two programs which allow fire departments to utilize and, in many cases, purchase access vehicles and other equipment from the DOD. These programs were suspended by the DOD, and then restarted in 2014 over concerns about emission regulations. The IAFC strongly encourages Congress to protect these commonsense programs by passing H.R. 177, the Firefighter Equipment Protection Act.

Number two, to assist in developing fire-adapted communities, the IAFC urges Congress to support outreach and education efforts. Since 2011, the IAFC has developed and expanded the Ready, Set, Go Program, which educates communities on a way to be *ready* for fires, *set* if the need for an evacuation arises, and *go* when it is time to evacuate. Ready, Set, Go has been implemented by more than 1,500 fire departments across the nation, and provides a strong platform for fire departments to engage with their communities to ensure they are prepared and knowledgeable about the dangers of wildland fires. Other organizations also are involved in actively implementing community preparedness and education programs, and we encourage Congress to support Ready, Set, Go, and other programs, to address this important aspect of wildland fire prevention and mitigation.

And last, Congress must address land management issues as a long-term solution to the wildland fire problem. The dangerously dry conditions through the West and the Southwest states, prime wildland areas for fires, underscores the need to complete hazardous fuels removal projects and other land management programs. By improving the health of our lands, we can address some of the larger wildland fire factors. Congress also must pay particular attention to the watersheds where wildland fires can cause especially dangerous consequences for drinking water and surrounding communities as a whole. It is certainly something we recognize in all of the West.

In addition to these land management policies, Congress also should pass H.R. 1009, the Wildfire Prevention Act of 2015, which would permit recipients of fire management assistance grants to use up to 15 percent of the grant amount for post-wildland fire mitigation projects to prevent flooding, landslides, and other dangerous conditions caused by wildland fires.

Thank you again for your continued attention to this important issue, and the opportunity to attend this hearing. Thanks again.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Litzenberg follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF ERIK J. LITZENBERG, FIRE CHIEF, SANTA FE FIRE DEPARTMENT, SANTA FE, NM; ON BEHALF OF INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FIRE CHIEFS

Good morning, Chairman Thompson, Ranking Member Lujan Grisham, and Members of the Subcommittee. I am Erik Litzenberg, Fire Chief for the Santa Fe, New Mexico, Fire Department. Today, I am testifying on behalf of the International Association of Fire Chiefs where I serve as chair of their Wildland Fire Policy Com-

mittee. Thank you for the opportunity to discuss the 2015 wildland fire season and the needs of America's fire departments.

In 2014, wildland fires impacted every state in the nation. There were more than 63,000 wildland fires in the United States. They burned roughly 3.6 million acres. These fires cost the Federal Government over $3.9 billion to extinguish in Fiscal Year (FY) 2014.

Local fire departments respond to all wildland fire incidents. For fires on Federal lands, they cooperate with the U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI) and the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) U.S. Forest Service (USFS). Local fire departments provide the initial attack for nearly 80% of all wildland fires. The USFS estimates that local fire departments provide more than $36 billion per year in wildland fire suppression assistance. On non-Federal property, local fire departments are the first to respond and the last to leave the scene.

The IAFC has been a strong supporter of the National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy since it was first initiated several years ago. The Cohesive Strategy brings together all relevant local, state, Tribal, Federal, and non-government entities. These partners have worked together to release recommendations on addressing the wildland fire problem through three areas of focus: supporting fire suppression, developing fire-adapted communities, and establishing effective land management policies.

Today I would like to discuss these focus areas from the perspective of a local fire department:

(1) **Federal Fire Suppression Funding:** The growing cost of wildland fire suppression is an important issue which Congress and the Administration must address. As you are likely well aware, almost every year, the cost of wildland fire suppression exceeds the appropriated amounts in the USDA's and DOI's wildland fire management accounts. In 1995, fire suppression made up 16% of the USFS' budget. In 2015 however, fire suppression has made up more than 50% of the USFS' budget. The USFS estimates that if no action is taken, fire suppression will make up more than 67% of its budget in 2025.[1]

As a result, the USDA and DOI are forced to undertake a practice known as "fire borrowing," where funds are transferred from non-suppression accounts to fire suppression accounts. The IAFC is greatly concerned that this is a dangerous practice. Fire borrowing is a short-term solution with severe long-term consequences. Mitigation projects such as hazardous fuels removal could help address the wildland fire problem; however, these are often the first to be cut when funds need to be transferred.

The IAFC encourages Congress to develop a bipartisan funding reform proposal which will prohibit fire borrowing and fund the USDA's and DOI's wildland fire suppression accounts at 100% of the 10 year average cost of wildland fire suppression. Any suppression activities above the 10 year average should be funded from an adjustment to the disaster relief cap. Additionally, Congress must ensure than any savings generated by this reform are directly re-invested into wildland fire prevention and community preparedness programs. We believe that these principles will ensure that there is adequate funding for increases in fire suppression operations in the future while not cannibalizing funding from hazardous fuels removal and other programs that will mitigate the risk of wildland fires.

(2) **Declining Federal Support for Local Wildland Fire Operations:** While local fire departments play a major role in responding to wildland fires, they must address the challenge of responding to this growing threat with reduced resources. For example, the National Fire Protection Association released their most recent needs assessment of the United States' fire service in 2011. This study found that 68% of fire departments that are responsible for wildland firefighting have not formally trained all their personnel involved in wildland firefighting.

Currently, the Federal Government operates just one grant program to maintain training and equipment for all local fire departments which respond to wildland fires. The VFA program is administered by the USFS and provides funds through the individual state foresters to organize, train, and equip fire departments in rural communities with a population of 10,000 or less. Fire departments receiving a grant must pay for at least 50 percent of the project being funded. The VFA also increases the opportunity for rural

[1] U.S. Forest Service. *The Rising Cost of Wildfire Operations.* 2015. *http://www.fs.fed.us/sites/default/files/2015-Fire-Budget-Report.pdf.*

fire departments to acquire equipment through the Federal Excess Personal Property (FEPP) program. The VFA grants are usually limited to a few thousand dollars per recipient in order to assist the maximum number of fire departments.

Congress has reduced funding for the VFA grant program by nearly 20% from a high of $16 million in FY 2010 to $13 million in FY 2015. In July, the House unanimously adopted an amendment to the FY 2016 Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (H.R. 2822) to increase VFA funding to $14 million. While the IAFC urges Congress to ultimately return VFA to its FY 2010 funding level of $16 million, the IAFC encourages Congress to include this amendment into any Interior or omnibus appropriations bills for FY 2016.

Previously, the DOI operated another grant program known as the Rural Fire Assistance (RFA) program. These grants provided volunteer fire departments with grants of up to $20,000 for training, equipment purchase, and prevention activities. Fire departments receiving RFA grants would have had to serve a community of less than 10,000 people near Federal land; pay for at least ten percent of the project being funded; and have had a mutual aid agreement with the local DOI agency or with the state. The RFA grants generally were funded at approximately $10 million per year, until Congress eliminated the RFA grants in FY 2010. The elimination of these grants placed a significant burden on fire departments around the nation, because it eliminated a major source of funding.

(3) **Excess Equipment for Fire Departments:** The U.S. Departments of Defense (DOD), in cooperation with the USDA, operates two programs which allow local fire departments to obtain and utilize vehicles and equipment which the DOD deems to be in excess. The FEPP program allows fire departments to purchase a wide range of excess vehicles and equipment from the DOD. Similarly, the Firefighter Property (FFP) program allows fire departments to borrow a wide range of vehicles and equipment to supplement their own resources. These successful programs were suspended in 2014 due to concern that the DOD exemption from vehicle emission standards did not cover vehicles in the FEPP and FFP programs. These programs were resumed several months later when it was clarified that the vehicles maintain their exemption when utilized under the FEPP and FFP programs. The IAFC urges Congress to support the Firefighter Equipment Protection Act (H.R. 177) which codifies the determination that FEPP and FFP vehicles continue to be exempt from vehicle emissions regulations.

The IAFC also encourages Congress to protect the FEPP and FFP programs while reviewing the various DOD programs which place excess property with localities across the United States. Vehicles and equipment sourced through the FEPP and FFP programs can be found in fire departments in every state.

(4) **Supporting Fire-Adapted Communities:** As more communities grow and develop into the wildland urban interface (WUI), it becomes all the more important that these communities are knowledgeable and prepared for wildland fires. Since 2011, the IAFC has developed and expanded the Ready, Set, Go (RSG) program to teach communities how to be "ready" for wildland fires, "set" if the need to evacuate arises, and to know how to "go" when it is time to evacuate. RSG has been implemented in more than 1,500 fire departments across the United States and provides a strong platform for fire departments to engage with their communities on the topic of wildland fire preparedness.

While RSG has been particularly effective, it is important to note that other organizations also are involved in community preparedness and education programs of their own. Congress must continue to support these efforts to create fire-adapted communities across the United States. Preparing and educating communities will continue to be an important aspect when addressing the larger wildland fire problem.

(5) **Developing Efficient Land Management Policies:** Healthy lands are much less susceptible to burning than overgrown lands with hazardous fuels. If we do not develop and implement effective solutions today, then the problem will become even larger in the future. Forest health and dry land conditions are two of the strongest contributing factors to the growth of wildland fires. Congress must continue supporting hazardous fuels removal and other forest health projects. The continued drought and extreme heat throughout the western and southwestern states further compounds this problem and primes lands for wildland fires. The extremely dry conditions underscore the

importance of taking pre-emptive actions where possible to ensure properly maintained lands.

Special attention also must be given to address the importance of implementing efficient land management policies in watershed areas. Many watershed areas are at risk of wildland fires which could present significant negative impacts to the drinking water for surrounding communities as well as placing those communities at risk of flooding and other serious post-wildland fire emergencies.

Congress also can strengthen communities by developing policies to protect them from the dangers of post-wildland fire emergencies. Following a wildland fire, the remaining soil is left highly-susceptible to erosion, landslides, flooding, and other natural hazards. The Federal Government currently provides little funding to support community efforts to protect against these hazards. The Federal Emergency Management Agency's Fire Management Assistance Grant (FMAG) program allows funding to support wildland fire response. However, these funds are only available for controlling and extinguishing fires.

The IAFC supports modifying the FMAG program to support post-wildland fire mitigation efforts such as re-planting trees and vegetation, installing flood barriers, and other projects to mitigate dangerous post-wildland fire land conditions. To accomplish these reforms, Congress should pass the Wildfire Prevention Act of 2015 (H.R. 1009) which would permit FMAG recipients to receive up to 15% of the FMAG amount for post-wildland fire mitigation projects. This language also was included in the FEMA Disaster Assistance Reform Act of 2015 (H.R. 1471).

Thank you again for the opportunity to attend this hearing and for your continued attention to this important issue. It is important to recognize that we have a national cohesive strategy for addressing the wildland fire problem, due to Congressional leadership. As part of that strategy, local fire departments continue to play an important role in our nation's response to wildland fire incidents. However, we need Congress to continue defending important programs that help fire departments obtain the funding and equipment to protect their communities. Congressional support for expanding community preparedness programs such as RSG and establishing land management policies also are important components to addressing the wildland fire problem. The IAFC looks forward to continuing to work with this Subcommittee on this critical issue.

The CHAIRMAN. Chief, thank you so much for your testimony.

Colonel Priddy, we are honored to have you here, and go ahead and proceed with your 5 minutes of testimony.

STATEMENT OF COL RONALD N. PRIDDY, (RET.), DIRECTOR OF GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS, 10 TANKER AIR CARRIER, ALBUQUERQUE, NM

Mr. PRIDDY. Thank you, Chairman, Ranking Member Lujan Grisham, and Members of the Committee.

Let me personally start with thanks to Fire Chief Tidwell. The company, from its very thoughts of protecting the nation, if you will, from wildfires has worked with the Forest Service as partners, yes, we are contractors, but we are also partners, and partners with the troops on the ground as well.

Thus far, in the 2015 fire season, 10 Tanker has flown more than 400 missions, delivering approximately 4½ million gallons of suppressant, sometimes called retardant, specifically where our ground commander requested, and also, as demonstrated by lead airplanes, for the most part we fly behind lead airplanes. We have flown on more than 80 wildfires.

As has been discussed, the statistics are fairly well known and presented, by the way, *nifc.gov* as far as number of fires and things like that. But the impact on the nation goes far beyond that. Qual-

ity of air, water, homes destroyed, businesses destroyed, *et cetera, et cetera.*

So while this research is ongoing, and it absolutely has to be well-funded, then we feel that our professional firefighters on the ground already know what works best in a given situation for the foreseeable future. For air tanker operation, that experience calls for suppressant and sufficient quantity, at the right place as directed, and at the time to support our ground troops, our firefighters, if you will.

Now, as far as the future is concerned, we feel like suppression from fixed-wing aircraft is where improvement of equipment can occur. And I would point out, I agree, Forest Service needs many tools, helicopters were mentioned earlier on, but again, we are stressing fixed-wing and specifically large air tankers, such as the proposed newly manufactured C–130J, but also the very large air tankers. And that is what we are designated because we fly four times as much suppressant in one mission as anyone else. And we have a designation by the Forest Service, and we are the only very large tanker out there.

The Forest Service has funding and has put out an RFP for a newly manufactured air tanker, and because of the details in that, we are certain it will be a Lockheed C–130. I flew C–5s and 141s. I have great respect for Lockheed.

Now, that concept will be government-owned, contractor-operated. So what we have done recently is we have told our partners at Forest Service we believe that concept should be expanded to the C–130 because, while it is not a newly manufactured airplane, a thoroughly overhauled DC–10 air tanker can be delivered to the Forest Service very efficiently and in a timely manner, and be serviceable for decades to come, and at approximately ⅓ the cost. Each will provide 3½, four times as much as a C–130J or any other tanker that is likely to come about in the future.

More, sooner, safer, cheaper, that is what we bring to the defense of the nation, and we are very proud to do so.

Thank you very much for letting us testify.

[The prepared statement of COL Priddy follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF COL RONALD N. PRIDDY, (RET.), DIRECTOR OF GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS, 10 TANKER AIR CARRIER, ALBUQUERQUE, NM

1. Background

a. 10 Tanker Air Carrier Brief History

In 2001, the founders of 10 Tanker Air Carrier (the Company) organized to explore the government's need to modernize the aerial wildfire fixed wing airtanker fleet. Over the 5 years that followed, the Company worked with the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) and the other agencies of the National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC) and commercial industry participants to both define and develop a better airtanker tool. Being private investors who had decades of experience in air carrier operations and aircraft modifications, the Company listened to the fire professionals and integrated that knowledge base into what was to become a model of fixed wing "Next Gen" specifications.

Much of the discussions with USFS and others were focused on how to upgrade and improve aircraft known as Large Air Tankers (LATs) that could carry loads of up to 3,000 gallons of fire suppressant. It became clear that load capacity, aircraft performance, safety margins, and delivery consistency were paramount metrics.

Why the DC–10? In exploring the issues with agencies of the NIFC, including the USFS and the Department of Interior (DOI), and others, the Company determined that under basic wildfire suppression concepts the need is for a more effective initial

airtanker attack on small fires to preclude expansion into a large wildfire that threatens the nation's public and private lands. Of prime importance, there is a need to preclude large fires in the urban interface where private homes will be destroyed. Most fire agencies believe sufficient resources to gain early control is both effective and cost effective. That means *more* suppressant, and the *sooner* the better. The DC–10 fuselage is high enough above the ground to permit external tanks with an 11,600 gallon capacity—3.5–10 times the drop capacity of any other airtanker operating. The tanks deliver any liquid suppressant, including water, if retardant is not readily available or is not desired. With the drop tanks full of suppressant and the fuel tanks filled to permit 3 hours of airborne operations, the DC–10's superior power-to-weight ratio permits operations at all altitudes and in all terrain. The DC–10's performance assures *safer* flight operations, while its capacity requires fewer flights, further enhancing safety. Operating from established or temporary tanker bases, the 10 Tanker team can land, reload and get airborne for additional drops within 20 minutes, which coupled with jet speed is *sooner* to the fire with more suppressant to gain early control of the fire. Finally, once any smaller LAT on contract today or is likely to operate in the future is ordered to "load and return", meaning a second flight by that smaller airtanker, the single flight of the 10 Tanker DC–10 with three-or-more times the capacity is far *cheaper,* thus less of a burden on the state and Federal budgets.

As the *italicized* words above indicate, the Company developed the DC–10 airtankers to provide a wildfire response that is "More, Sooner, Safer and Cheaper" than any other large airtanker operating today or any that is likely to operate in the foreseeable future. After investing tens-of-millions of dollar of private capital on design, engineering, and aircraft modification, the Company received a Normal Category (not Restricted Category) supplemental type certificate (STC) from the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and also earned a FAA operating certificate under 14 CFR Part 137 in 2006. Subsequently, the Company demonstrated acceptable suppressant drop coverage for the USFS Laboratory in 2006. Upon receiving Interagency Air Tanker Board (IAB) approval the DC–10 was deemed by the USFS to be a capable airtanker and was labeled as a Very Large Air Tanker (VLAT).

b. 10 Tanker Air Carrier 2015 Operations

Thus far in the 2015 fire season, 10 Tanker has operated more than 400 missions on 80 or more fires in western states. It would have required approximately 1,500–2,000 missions by other LATs. In ten fire seasons, 10 Tanker has operated more than 1,700 missions on more than 300 active wildfires. Thus, fire commanders are now well aware of our superior capabilities and are now specifically calling for the DC–10 more often for its significant effectiveness.

c. 10 Tanker's Current Fleet

10 Tanker currently operates three FAA and Forest Service certified DC–10–30 airtankers. In the first Next Generation Airtanker contract (NextGen 1.0) awarded in 2013, 10 Tanker was awarded a long-term "exclusive use" contract for one DC–10 airtanker and was the first of the companies awarded to begin active suppression operations that year. In Sept. 2015, 10 Tanker was awarded a contract for an additional DC–10 under the "NextGen 2.0" contract.

2. 10 Tanker Air Carrier Position on the 2015 Fire Season and Long-Term Trends

a. The 2015 Fire Season

In 10 Tanker's view, fire seasons are becoming longer, hotter and more dangerous than ever before. As the drought in western states continues, the deteriorating conditions of the trees and other plants are providing ideal fuels for large wildfires. Thus, the time to respond is growing shorter and shorter before an uncontrolled fire becomes a large or mega-wildfire. Fires are now out of control for weeks, not just days. Given even a moderate wind, even a spark on the grass may end up being a large wildfire out of control within just a few hours. That leaves very little time for local residents and government agencies to respond.

As a result of these conditions, through September 25, almost 49,000 wildfires have scorched more than 9 million acres. At this time in a fire season that is not over, the number of fires is the most since 2011. The acreage burned is the most since 2006. More than 2 million acres were burned in August 2015 alone, the third worst destruction for that month in history. As noted above, 10 Tanker has flown more than 400 missions on more than 80 wildfires this season, whereas in a similar period in 2014 we flew only 234 missions on 59 fires. Additionally, as a result of the current continuing spread of wildfires, 10 Tanker and other contracted airtanker operators are being kept on duty through the month of October.

b. Current and Future Wildfire Requirements

Research is always a factor in looking towards the future. However, while there has been significant research in the past 10 years, much of the research that appears valid fails to be vetted with industry and is unlikely to be implemented. The Company is aware that the USFS has an on-going research effort to determine which aerial firefighting aircraft available now and in the foreseeable future is the most effective. The Company has asked USFS to share its findings with it and others as soon as possible.

As numerous studies have seemingly failed to produce useable models, 10 Tanker believes that experience trumps quantification due to the many variables involved in controlling a large fire. Thus, the Company's position is that (1) detection, (2) command and control, and (3) suppression and containment are three distinct elements, each of which deserves the best training and equipment.

On the suppression front the "First Strike" practice of bringing **More** resources **Sooner** to **All** fires to catch them **Before** they emerge should be rigorously adopted and enforced. When large fires are burning out of control, fire managers still need to provide tactical support to "point" protection efforts. The quantity of retardant carried by the DC–10, and the quality of the line it produces, makes this a particularly good asset for **All** wildfires and for multiple drops on different corners of the fire on the same mission.

Note: These assets *require preemptive funding, not catch-up budgeting.*

10 Tanker agrees that the USFS and agencies of the NIFC need multiple tools. This should include helicopters, single engine air tankers (SEATs), large air tankers (LATs) and proven VLATs. Due to the worsening wildfire forecast, the **More, Sooner, Safer, Cheaper** concepts described above are the keys to supporting our ground forces in managing wildfires better in the future.

The puzzle that the Federal Government partners have been struggling with is how to meet those essential concepts in a manner that is most effective, thus in the greatest public interest. At a meeting in February 2012, the USFS informed industry partners that they intended to contract or acquire approximately 30 next generation airtankers. Of those, the USFS clearly stated their intent to acquire 7–10 newly manufactured aircraft to meet those needs. Subsequently, USFS has awarded two contracts to industry partners for 14 of the next generation air tankers and has issued a Request for Proposals (RFP) for a newly manufactured airtanker.

Concerning the newly manufactured airtanker, in the FY 2015 appropriation, the Forest Service requested funding for a newly manufactured airplane to be used in the aerial firefighting mission. Congress provided that, "of the funds provided, **$65,000,000** shall be available for the purpose of acquiring aircraft for the next-generation airtanker fleet to enhance firefighting mobility, effectiveness, efficiency, and safety, **and such aircraft shall be suitable for contractor operation** over the terrain and forested-ecosystems characteristic of National Forest System lands, as determined by the Chief of the Forest Service." Thus, the Forest Service issued an RFP for a newly manufactured aircraft that could meet the wildfire suppression capabilities for the future and to also meet a requirement to provide air mobility of cargo and/or passengers. The RFP also specifies a government owned, contractor operated (known as GOCO) concept. The USFS subsequently held an Industry Day meeting on August 26, 2015, to explain the details of the RFP to interested companies; to clarify that the future contract would provide capability to increase the numbers of those new aircraft as evaluations and budgets permit; and they hosted individual company sessions to permit companies to comment.

While 10 Tanker Air Carrier and other attendees do not represent the capability to produce a newly manufactured aircraft, the Company did receive an individual company session. While not objecting to the details of the RFP that would eliminate all others except the Lockheed C–130J, the Company did recommend to the USFS that newly manufactured Government-Owned, Contractor Operated (GOCO) aircraft should only be **Part** of the mix of future airtanker assets. For example, additional, thoroughly overhauled **More, Sooner, Safer, Cheaper** *DC–10 airtankers,* while not newly manufactured aircraft, could be delivered to USFS in a very efficient manner. More specifically, the costs incurred to acquire six (6) DC–10s modernized to complement the needs of future airtanker operations are approximately equal to that of two new 130Js. Each DC–10 will bring more than three times the suppressant capability of a C–130J, and each of the six DC–10 airtankers can be delivered in 6 month intervals. Production and delivery of these DC–10 airtankers can be via the GOCO concept. Thus, the Company believes that the needs of firefighters on the ground would be much better served by adding some highly effective DC–10's to get the **Primary Mission** (suppression) better accomplished. In so doing, the cost will

be about ⅓ that of any given number of newly manufactured airtankers, with an effectiveness that is 3.5 times or better.

Of the four criteria stated in the RFP for the aircraft to be acquired—suppression, logistics, personnel transport, and use by other government agencies, the DC–10 would offer payload and range advantages to complement the new aircraft and provide a fleet of significantly greater value to the government and the public.

Thank you for this opportunity to testify.

RONALD N. PRIDDY,
Director, Government Affairs,
10 Tanker Air Carrier.

The CHAIRMAN. Colonel, thank you so much for your service and thank you for your testimony.

Thanks to all the panelists for testifying. We are going to proceed with 5 minutes of questioning. And I am going to reserve my time, and so I would recognize Mr. Benishek, from Michigan, for 5 minutes.

Mr. BENISHEK. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I have a few questions. Let me start with the Fire Chief. Chief, how is the coordination between the Forest Service and the local fire people, I mean how does that work? Are you familiar with that?

Mr. LITZENBERG. If you are asking for an anecdotal answer, I will tell you that the fire service as a whole feels like the U.S. Forest Service is a good partner and that the coordination is relatively effective. Our mutual partnership comes from the fact that all of us have the same mission, which is the protection of our communities. And certainly, on a local level in Santa Fe and in New Mexico, I

feel like we have a good relationship with our U.S. Forest Service partners, and, therefore, the communication is quite solid.

Mr. BENISHEK. Okay, thanks.

Dr. Topik, Mr. Haeberle talked about the Spotted Owl problem and the way it has changed the whole situation out West. Does the Endangered Species Act need to be revised, it seems to me that some of the things that he mentioned has led to overall degradation of the habitat. I don't know, there is a lot of controversy about that whole thing, but can you give us your perspective on this and what this one species has done to a bunch of other species?

Can you kind of weigh-in on that for me because I am kind of curious?

Dr. TOPIK. Yes, I will try. Sort of the curse of an ecologist, I was trained as a forest ecologist, is that you want to understand the specific ecology of the habitats, and when you are dealing with the Cascade Mountains, and I worked in the Cascades for many, many years, you have tremendous variation in climates, going from very, very dry areas to rainforests, sometimes in just 10 miles. And so that is something you have to remember. You are going from climates like from Canada to Mexico in just a small area.

So the Northern Spotted Owl becomes a particular challenge on the fire issue when you get onto the eastside forests that Mr. Haeberle was talking about, on the Wenatchee side, where you do have areas that are very dense forests that used to be more sparse. They used to have the——

Mr. BENISHEK. Yes.

Dr. TOPIK.—fire model that we have heard about was more common. So there is a real challenge, what I see sort of as the short answer that could go into long, wonky answers, the short answer is that we need to balance the positive aspects of fire risk reduction from doing the kind of thinning that Mr. Haeberle talked about, *versus* the potential maybe short-term impact on a particular nest site. And so that is something that is real important that when we interact with these laws, that we balance the plus and the minuses.

Mr. BENISHEK. I don't think it works quite that way though.

Dr. TOPIK. I think there are more and more opportunities for that. And so that is what I would look for in guidance; to be able to suggest, for instance, if these things do get to courts, that we balance——

Mr. BENISHEK. Okay. Well, let me go on to another question here. What could the Federal Government or the Forest Service do to help motivate more groups to partner and collaborate with the Forest Service on some of these stewardship issues?

Dr. TOPIK. Well, there are a bunch of things, but one thing specifically. I believe that the ability of small amounts of money from the Forest Service, but also from industries and others, to help get community organizers and facilitators to figure out what is needed locally, the kind of stuff that our Fire Adapted Communities Learning Network is doing. You would see tremendous benefits because then that can be a way of bringing in resources and interests from lots of different people. I mean some of these areas where we have studied, for instance, in the Northern Sierras, the benefits of very guided thinning can have tremendous benefits to downstream

water users, and have a big impact on agriculture, positive impact, and a big impact on——

Mr. BENISHEK. One of the things that we talk about in Congress is making the local community more of a part of the Forest Service decision-making process. Would you be in favor of——

Dr. TOPIK. Yes. I——

Mr. BENISHEK.—something like that?

Dr. TOPIK. That is what we believe in. And our group, The Nature Conservancy, is definitely engaged in that. And having the collaborative kind of model where the local community works together, and you have to remember that there are going to be downstream users that——

Mr. BENISHEK. Right. Right.

Dr. TOPIK.—in the Northwest, maybe water users 200 miles away, they can't be forgotten, and the recreation industries, places like the Northwest, huge recreation industries, those are important players too. But that is a key part; to have more people helping guide the actual projects, definitely.

Mr. BENISHEK. And people from the area that the project is actually taking place in.

Dr. TOPIK. Yes, the people from the area have to be key players, but it also, as a national resource, needs to take——

Mr. BENISHEK. Does that occur now to some degree?

Dr. TOPIK. Absolutely. The specific example mentioned is the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program, which has separate legislation, separate money; $40 million a year, I wish it was more, for 23 spots. And some of those are some pretty neat projects. We don't have any, unfortunately, in Michigan. We have some wonderful ones in Arkansas. It would be great if you could ever see those.

Mr. BENISHEK. All right, I am out of time, sorry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman's time has expired.

I am pleased to recognize the Ranking Member for 5 minutes.

Ms. LUJAN GRISHAM. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I am going to go to Colonel Priddy. And I appreciate very much your description that we want all the tools, it is not one kind of fire suppression system over another, but recognizing that our fires are hotter and last longer, we are really dealing with mega-fires, mega-wildfires. And in that context, really being clear that we want every opportunity, and that has been the theme of every one of our expert witnesses, that we have to have a multimodel management aspect that moves us away from fire borrowing, and gives us the opportunity to manage at the front end and the back end.

Can you elaborate just a little more about the benefits as part of the tools and resources, these large tanker opportunities, so that you can address these mega-fires?

Mr. PRIDDY. Thank you. First of all, we would hope that initial attack works. And by the way, we have done initial attack a number of times. We can make multiple drops on the same mission, so we have literally surrounded four, five drops and taken care of the initial attack.

We are most often called because of the process. We are most often called after a fire has expanded well beyond that. And I don't want to say large fire, because that is defined as 100,000 acres or

more, and we get called, obviously, before that. But the best way we can help after that is downwind and/or uphill from the fire, have the ground commander place us in a retardant line, block the fire, not put it out, block the fire. We produce more than 50′ wide, ¾ of a mile long. That is about four bulldozer's width, or something like that. And then that gives the ground forces the opportunity to bring those bulldozers or their other tools in there and expand that blockage, such that——

Ms. LUJAN GRISHAM. And——

Mr. PRIDDY.—we now control——

Ms. LUJAN GRISHAM. And potentially put us in a position not only to manage those fires, but protect the men and women who are fighting those fires on the ground to a much higher degree.

Mr. PRIDDY. Absolutely. That is our passion.

Ms. LUJAN GRISHAM. Thank you. I am going to my second question which is for Chris Topik. We have been talking a lot about the fire borrowing problem and the fact that, given the increased cost of fighting these fires, which are increasing in nature for a whole variety of reasons that we have discussed today, we can't keep up there, but it is not really an accurate reflection of the true cost of wildfires because we aren't really talking about the recovery aspect. And given your collaborative work, I would like this Committee to be really clear that in terms of protecting the watersheds and restoring these communities, and dealing with utilities and private property issues, that it is hundreds of millions of dollars across the country, and trying to do post-recovery work, but we don't really have a funding system to deal with that post-recovery work.

Can you talk a little bit about that and what some of your ideas are to make sure that we are addressing that as well?

Dr. TOPIK. Yes, thank you very much, Congresswoman.

Yes, a lot of the conversation often has dealt with the cost of fire suppression, which is very large, but we know that the actual impacts are huge. I was present at the fires in San Diego County in 2003. Very nice graphics presented there that show that the fire suppression costs for that fire are about four percent of the total negative impact, which was about $700 million.

Similarly, Ecological Restoration Institute in northern Arizona has done some very good work showing impacts across the board, losses of water, timber. And in New Mexico particularly, what we are very hopeful, and as you know, we had one of our staffers, Laura McCarthy, got to talk to this Committee——

Ms. LUJAN GRISHAM. Who, I will do a shout-out, is incredible in our state. We thank you.

Dr. TOPIK. She is fabulous. But that work is something that The Nature Conservancy and 40 other collaborators, I mean this is including all kinds of industries, the states, the counties, and this is what we need. And so you have so much need to get the restoration work done, and so what they are doing is working across all these boundaries; Federal, state, the pueblos are so important in New Mexico, to figure out how we can merge pools of money, because we know it is going to have benefits, we know the incredible harm that was done to Albuquerque's water system, the place where people and money reside in New Mexico, and there is a lot that can

be done to reduce those kind of impacts. And so they are working on a structured governance ability to have different parties, whether you are in the pueblo or the state or the county, or you are in an industry down in Albuquerque, to have an input to figure out where there is going to be return on investment, which kind of projects will have the biggest benefit.

Ms. LUJAN GRISHAM. I am out of time, and I am going to ask for the Committee's forgiveness. Could you follow up, not in your testimony but in writing to this Committee, about not only the productive impacts of the collaborations, which we all understand, but what some of those funding mechanism might be, including to maybe erode without creating other unforeseen consequences, the ability to move money in places, no more borrowing, but leverage it across departments who are part of these collaborations? I would be very interested in how we can leverage some of the resources we currently have to deal with these unrecovered costs. Thank you.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. I thank the gentlelady.

I now recognize the gentleman from Georgia, Congressman Allen, for 5 minutes.

Mr. ALLEN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. There we go. Got it. Thank you. This is a different room.

Thank you all for being here today. And, of course, what I hear from my constituents is the horrible mismanagement of our forests and the contributing factor to not only disease, but also to forest fires.

And I was interested on this Spotted Owl incident. Obviously, there was a lawsuit filed to stop the management of that forest area. Was it an injunction? Did the judge serve an injunction to stop management of the forest, or did the government quit managing it because there was a lawsuit? Does anybody know the answer to that question?

Dr. TOPIK. Well, I used to live in Oregon so I was right in the middle of this overgrown issue in the 1980s. And so just in brief, and it is so involved it takes many pages to dictate all the different——

Mr. ALLEN. Well, I don't have much——

Dr. TOPIK.—combinations so——

Mr. ALLEN.—time, so——

Dr. TOPIK. No, you don't have that kind of time. So there were all kinds of different sorts of legal ramifications before the Northern Spotted Owl was listed, and in July of 1990 it was federally listed, and so then there were more activities after that that had both legal and administrative ramifications. So it is a very complicated history.

Mr. ALLEN. Yes. Well, I was just wondering if you went ahead and managed the forest or were you actually breaking the law.

And, Mr. Haeberle, I want to apologize to you for the destruction that you have had to deal with. And can you elaborate on that? In other words, why we couldn't continue on with the management of the forests? Has this thing been worked out in the court system? Yes, sir, Mr. Haeberle.

Mr. HAEBERLE. I can't necessarily answer that question, but I would like to address the first part of your question.

Mr. ALLEN. Okay.

Mr. HAEBERLE. I was an accountant at Biles and Coleman Lumber Company when that issue first came up, and our mills consisted of three different sawmills that were highly dependent on National Forest Service timber, and there was an extremely good market for that timber, and had been for years and years and years. The Spotted Owl controversy reared its head, and those timber sales were addressed by environmentalists, if I could use that word, with 37¢ stamps on an envelope that just challenged that timber sale, and they were voided. They no longer put those out for the mill to even come and bid on. It instantly was over.

Now, whether it was in a court action, I don't think so, but I think——

Mr. ALLEN. It was a decision——

Mr. HAEBERLE.—the Forest——

Mr. ALLEN.—by the Forest Service not to—okay.

Mr. HAEBERLE. That is what I believe.

Mr. ALLEN. Okay. Well, that——

Mr. HAEBERLE. Now, somebody else here may know way more than that, and I would like to research that——

Mr. ALLEN. Right.

Mr. HAEBERLE.—more to you——

Mr. ALLEN. Yes, I think that is——

Mr. HAEBERLE.—but that is——

Mr. ALLEN.—that—I mean breaking the law is one thing, but doing the right thing despite the fact that you have somebody that doesn't agree with what you are doing is a whole other matter. And that is what we need to get to the bottom of here.

Mr. HAEBERLE. Well, the point I am trying to make is the impact to the industry was immediate.

Mr. ALLEN. Yes, right. Well, that is this top-down government approach. It is a problem for private industry.

I was also interested that you lease—you do lease some Federal land?

Mr. HAEBERLE. Yes.

Mr. ALLEN. Is that working for you, are you able to manage that land without all these interferences, and is that maybe an answer to some of the collaboration we need to deal with as far as actually with the Forest Service not having the resources, should we lease more forestland?

Mr. HAEBERLE. In my particular case, and I can speak for most of the lessees in Okanogan County, Forest Service leases are a very good thing. The only bad thing about them is the forest not being logged, not being thinned, not being cleaned for 40 years now has led to a canopy closure of the forest, reducing grass——

Mr. ALLEN. I saw that.

Mr. HAEBERLE.—and increasing fire fuels. And——

Mr. ALLEN. So you are not able to manage the forests, although you are leasing the forests?

Mr. HAEBERLE. Correct.

Mr. ALLEN. Okay. Why would you sign a contract like that?

Mr. HAEBERLE. Because I want to lease the forage that is on the forest.

Mr. ALLEN. I got you.

Mr. HAEBERLE. And through the years, that forage volume has disappeared because of the increase in the brush and the debris.

Mr. ALLEN. Yes. So going back to collaboration, it would be good if we could have a meeting of the minds of those folks who lease the property on how properly to manage that forestland.

Mr. HAEBERLE. Absolutely.

Mr. ALLEN. That would be yes.

Mr. HAEBERLE. Absolutely.

Mr. ALLEN. That would be a solution?

Mr. HAEBERLE. And I know I am prejudiced, but to me, grazing those lands is as critical as reducing the timber on those lands——

Mr. ALLEN. Exactly.

Mr. HAEBERLE.—because they both reduce combustible fuels.

Mr. ALLEN. Well, you folks know how to do it. And like I say, we have a 40 percent sustainable rate in our forests, and I am proud of the job you all are doing. Thank you.

Mr. HAEBERLE. Thank you.

Mr. ALLEN. Hang in there.

Mr. HAEBERLE. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman yields back.

The gentleman from Washington, Mr. Newhouse, is not a Member of the Subcommittee but has joined us today. Pursuant to Committee Rule XI(e), I have consulted with the Ranking Member, and we are pleased to welcome him to join in the questioning of witnesses. Mr. Newhouse, you are recognized for 5 minutes for questioning.

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Well, thank you, Mr. Chairman, and Madam Ranking Member. I appreciate having the opportunity to sit here with you. I am a Member of the Agriculture Committee as well as the Natural Resources Committee, and as you can imagine, this very topic has been a big part of our discussions since January, and I am so happy to be here to learn more about what we can do to help the health of our forests.

I did want to take a second, and I will submit some questions for the record, but just take a second to thank Chief Tidwell for visiting the State of Washington during the fire season, also for participating and being in attendance at the memorial in Wenatchee for the three firefighters that lost their lives. We as a state are still mourning their loss, and we appreciated your attendance there.

I particularly wanted to welcome my constituent, Mr. Haeberle, for coming here this morning and enlightening us with your insight, your perspective, your experience of being part of a fifth generation ranch family in Okanogan County is invaluable for people here to listen to and to understand. I appreciate your doing that, taking the time with some of your colleagues of being here this morning.

I would like to, in relation to that, Mr. Chairman, ask unanimous consent to submit for the record a letter I have from 12 counties in the State of Washington that are part of what is called the Evergreen Forest County Group. In this, it includes solutions from their perspective on how to improve Federal forest management policy for——

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection.

[The information referred to is located on p. 87.]

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Thank you.

So in the short time that we have, I would like to, Mr. Haeberle, ask you to expound a little bit on your testimony if you could. I lived through the Spotted Owl thing as well. I had family that lived on the Olympic Peninsula and saw the impact to many communities around the state. I think in your testimony—I did not know this, but we had over 90 sawmills in the State of Washington, now today we have about 30. You were involved in the forest industry at that time, so could you discuss a little bit, and you touched on it with Mr. Allen, some of the efforts to protect the Spotted Owl, the impact that that had on not only timber production but forest health, and in your estimation, how is current forest health compared to what it was 40 years ago?

Mr. HAEBERLE. Well, in my opinion, most all of what we are talking about here today, as far as our concerns and trying to find cures, are the result of 40 years that I have watched of overreaction to a spotted owl, overreaction to repairing in areas, overreaction to what we call wetlands and defining as such today. Because if you look at the impact the Spotted Owl had, part of the reason I heard today that we haven't gotten a good sale for our National Forest timber is because we have lost 60 mills in the State of Washington that used to buy that timber. I will also say, with my experience with a fairly substantial size mill in Washington State at that time, we have to be concerned as we go down the road in the future that we don't over-harvest a renewable resource, which timber is. It is a crop, it is a plant, it grows. If we don't harvest it, it is going to overgrow, and it is going to do what we have seen, because we haven't harvested in Washington for 40 years.

If we over-harvest it, we are going to create a problem just as big on the other side. And for stability in the timber industry, for us to be able to sell our National Forest timber, and one of the spokespeople here today said it, we have to create an environment for that sawmill that is stable, steady, reliable, they can count on it. They have to have that volume on a steady basis. It can't come and go. It can't come and go every time somebody decides there is another endangered species. And to me, that is the real, real big problem with the Endangered Species Act. All somebody has to do is wave their hand, something else is endangered, and then we overreact to it for 50 years. And we have done that with the Spotted Owl, without any question in my mind at all. Look at what it has destroyed. Everything we are talking about here today is what the results of that are.

Have I answered your question?

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Yes. I appreciate that. Thank you.

I see my time has already quickly expired, but I appreciate you being here. And it is my goal that we can actually accomplish something in this Congress that will help for the long run the health of our forests, so thank you very much.

And thank you, Mr. Chairman. I yield back.

The CHAIRMAN. I thank the gentleman for joining us today, and I appreciate his service on the Agriculture Committee.

I am going to take the last 5 minutes.

Mr. Haeberle, I appreciated the opportunity to read your testimony, to talk with you yesterday, we were able to meet briefly, and

to hear about the wildfires you experienced firsthand, living with that situation over the past 40 years. And it was striking to me—I appreciate within your testimony which every Member has, we have a couple of pictures. Talk about compare and contrast.

As we know, we are not going to stop fires, lightning strikes, the question is what burns and how quickly those fires are controlled. And we are not here to say we are going to stop wildfires; we just want to reduce the impact and make it something we can live with and we can afford.

So my first question is for you, and given that wildfires are a reoccurring national crisis, it was striking that you had relayed to me anecdotal facts about a bulldozer or a CAT driver who was functioning either on state or private lands, and very successfully reduced the threat of the fire, but was stopped by Forest Service personnel because supposedly that person didn't have some certificate. And which brings to mind, are there tools that we need to be able to provide the Chief and the Service that would provide more of a safe harbor so that we can use these collaborations, these tools? Is our role for state primacy as well in terms of, when it is a national crisis, in terms of what rules get implemented, basically to eliminate any barriers that the Forest Service has during those times, that would be helpful?

Mr. HAEBERLE. Last year, the Washington State Legislature, in reaction to having dealt with the previous year's largest fire in Washington State history, did pass a law that private contractors on state or private land can use their equipment without being held in harm. And that has been practiced this year, and it is a very successful program. I hope it expands.

But one of the problems that we have in Washington State is that the U.S. Forest Service, if you are a contractor, and I am going to use a bulldozer as an example, but you could throw in a whole host of other equipment, but if you contract with the U.S. Forest Service with a bulldozer, you have to get on a computer, you have to go through a lot of hoops and jumps, and bulldozer operators that have logged in the forest and have been timber people don't necessarily connect with computers real well. So—and they are some of your most talented and very best firefighter people. So there is a little bit of a problem there. That is probably "overcomeable". But if you want to do a U.S. Forest Service contract, that is one thing. If you want to work for the Department of Natural Resources of the state, whole other computer program and another contract. The two do not coincide.

So when we get these fires, they don't have any idea—a fire has no idea whether this is Federal land, state land, private land, Indian Reservation, they don't know. But as that fire moves, if it is National Forest, the National Forest wants you to have that contract. If it is state land, they want you to have that contract. Real problem there. And in Omak, Okanogan, and these complex fires the last couple of years, D–8 bulldozers have gone out and successfully stopped this fire, have been held-up by National Forests when they hit their ground, and that is a big problem.

We need to figure out how to marry all of these different contracts with different ownerships of land. The objective is to fight the fire not each other, and——

The CHAIRMAN. Right.

Mr. HAEBERLE.—and that needs to be solved.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, having spent a lot of time with the employees within the Forest Service, who are good folks who really care and take seriously the responsibility, I could imagine just how frustrated they felt when they had to enforce this bureaucracy when they could see the benefits that were occurring on other adjoining lands, and yet because we haven't provided them the right tools, they couldn't let that CAT or bulldozer proceed. That is something we need to look at. I appreciate it.

Dr. Topik, in your testimony, you mentioned that recent discussion on a solution for catastrophic wildfires has focused too much on timber harvest. Granted that a significant number of acreage is not forest, and noting that many damaging fires occurred in woodland brush and areas not suitable for commercial tree harvest. To me, these areas sound like great areas to graze livestock. Would that not have helped clear at least some of that hazardous fuels?

Dr. TOPIK. Yes. I certainly agree that appropriate grazing is a good use of the landscape. I support what Mr. Haeberle said about that. It really depends on where you are at though. That is what I was trying to get at, that in terms of the fire problem itself, there is so much that is happening in and around communities, there is so much the communities can do. And as Mr. Haeberle said, the preparatory work, we know these fires are going to come, and so if we can have the communities be fire-adapted, and work together to figure out those kind of contracting snafus ahead of time, that is something we have seen in parts of California with the California Fire Safe Council, for instance, being able to serve as a clearinghouse to get people prepared. So that work at the community level, to make sure you have it in place, is vital. And in particular, in terms of the big damage, a lot of the worst fires this year have been right around towns and low elevation. Even in Washington State, many of the horrible, horrible fires have been down in the towns. And so there is a lot that needs to be done right there also. I mean that is a key part.

The CHAIRMAN. My time has expired, not that I couldn't ask questions on this topic all day long, but we have a primary election we need to get to in terms of leadership. Or maybe they will have it figured out until we get there, Mr. Newhouse.

With that said, I just want to thank all the panelists——

Ms. LUJAN GRISHAM. Mr. Chairman, do you need my help?

The CHAIRMAN. This is one occasion I am not going to yield to the Ranking Member. But I will yield for any closing statements or remarks you might like to make.

Ms. LUJAN GRISHAM. I just want to sincerely thank you for holding this hearing. I want you to know that the Chairman and I, early in planning the year, talked about the opportunity, if we had them, to do field hearings. It is an area that the Chairman has gone above and beyond to make sure that the Committee has the right leadership, to think about ways to balance our investments, to add flexibility so that we are doing everything that we can, not only to protect the interests of the community, so thank you, Mr. Haeberle, but also looking at ways that affect directly firefighting. And I am very grateful for our two New Mexico experts. And I will

tell you that the Fire Chief really does work diligently across incredible jurisdictional issues to make sure that we have enough men and women on the ground. And I am worried about those budgets as well. So there is plenty for us to do. And we appreciate your time and attention here today. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentlelady yields back.

I want to take the opportunity to thank the panelists for your expertise. I think in a little over 2 hours, we have just gotten a tremendous amount of great information. They were very thorough for looking at—we have worked hard to try to provide some tools, whether it was through the continuing resolution, some of the other proposals that are out there, certainly H.R. 2647 which really emphasizes collaboratives. I heard that word over and over again. And I want to thank Chief Tidwell. We frequently get folks in on the first panel who are representatives of the Administration, and they normally leave right after their testimony. Chief Tidwell has not. He cares. And I am not saying the others don't, but he demonstrates it by being here to listen to the testimony. And, Chief, that is always greatly appreciated.

I heard a lot of good ideas here—comprehensive ideas. I would put them into five different categories. And I may have missed something because this was a pretty quick analysis of what we talked about today, but I heard about increasing markets. Obviously, getting the value up for our timber of all sides, from saw logs to that brush, finding markets for it, increasing value for it. Heard about, obviously, the funding needs. We get that. Heard about collaboratives and the role that that plays. Also heard about the impact of litigation, there are 16 forests that are more vulnerable today because of litigation, and we have to ask ourselves why is that occurring, is it unnecessary, is it abusive, but that is one of those things. I heard a lot about resources and tools, from the size of air tankers to tools to be able to compensate for the 49 percent reduction in foresters. These are the people with the expertise in terms of making sure we can get the job done. Of the tools that we have identified, there are certainly some we need to look at. It is inexcusable that we would place on our Forest Service personnel an obligation to turn effective help away when it is at the boundary of the forest. And much more. And much more within this testimony. And it is just greatly appreciated.

I want to thank everybody. I want to thank the staff for their expertise and their leadership in helping us on both sides of the aisle of bringing this together.

Under the rules of the Committee, the record of today's hearing will remain open for 10 calendar days to receive additional material, and supplementary written responses from witnesses to any questions posed by a Member.

This Subcommittee on Conservation and Forestry hearing is now adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 12:18 p.m., the Subcommittee was adjourned.]

[Material submitted for inclusion in the record follows:]

SUBMITTED REPORT BY HON. SUZAN K. DELBENE, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM WASHINGTON

The Rising Cost of Fire Operations: Effects on the Forest Service's Non-Fire Work

U.S. Department of Agriculture, U.S. Forest Service

August 4, 2015

Overview

Over 100 years ago, President Theodore Roosevelt established the U.S. Forest Service to manage America's 193 million acre National Forests and Grasslands for the benefit of all Americans. Today, that mission is being consumed by the ever-increasing costs of fighting fires.

This report documents the growth over the past 20 years of the portion of the Forest Service's budget that is dedicated to fire, and the debilitating impact those rising costs are having on the recreation, restoration, planning, and other activities of the Forest Service.

In 1995, fire made up 16 percent of the Forest Service's annual appropriated budget—this year, for the first time, more than 50 percent of the Forest Service's annual budget will be dedicated to wildfire.[1] Along with this shift in resources, there has also been a corresponding shift in staff, with a 39 percent reduction in all non-fire personnel. Left unchecked, the share of the budget devoted to fire in 2025 could exceed 67 percent, equating to reductions of nearly $700 million from non-fire programs compared to today's funding levels. That means that in just 10 years, $2 out of every $3 the Forest Service gets from Congress as part of its appropriated budget will be spent on fire programs.

As more and more of the agency's resources are spent each year to provide the firefighters, aircraft, and other assets necessary to protect lives, property, and natural resources from catastrophic wildfires, fewer and fewer funds and resources are available to support other agency work—including the very programs and restoration projects that reduce the fire threat.

The depletion of non-fire programs to pay for the ever-increasing costs of fire has real implications, not only for the Forest Service's restoration work that would help prevent catastrophic fires, but also for the protection of watersheds and cultural resources, upkeep of programs and infrastructure that support thousands of recreation jobs and billions of dollars of economic growth in rural communities, and support for the range of multiple uses, benefits and ecosystem services, as well as research, technical assistance, and other programs that deliver value to the American public.

The Forest Service has continually worked to do more with less, seeking to provide for the forests' multiple uses with fewer resources and staff. The Forest Service has also worked to appropriately allocate firefighting resources and improve risk management to use those resources safely and efficiently.

However, the agency is at a tipping point.

Climate change has led to fire seasons that are now on average 78 days longer than in 1970. The U.S. burns twice as many acres as 3 decades ago and Forest Service scientists believe the acreage burned may double again by mid-century. Increasing development in fire-prone areas also puts more stress on the Forest Service's suppression efforts.

While the Forest Service and its firefighting partners are able to suppress or manage 98 percent of fires, catastrophic mega-fires burn through the agencies resources: 1–2 percent of fires consume 30 percent or more of annual costs. Last year, the Forest Service's ten largest fires cost more than $320 million dollars. The cost of fire suppression is predicted to increase to nearly $1.8 billion by 2025. This trend of rising fire suppression costs is predicted to continue as long as the 10 year average serves as the funding model and presents a significant threat to the viability of all other services that support our National Forests.

This unsustainable problem is made worse because in many years, fighting fires costs more than was planned for that year, requiring mid-season transfers of additional dollars from already depleted accounts to pay for firefighting: a practice referred to as "fire transfer." In some cases, the agency is forced to divert money away from the same forest restoration projects that prevent or lessen the impacts of future wildfire. While Congress typically provides supplemental resources to replenish the Forest Service budget after fire transfers, transfers remain extremely problematic as they disrupt seasonal work, frustrate partners, and delay vital work.

[1] Preparedness, Suppression, FLAME, and related programs.

The Escalating Cost of Fire Suppression

Wildland fire suppression activities are currently funded entirely within the U.S. Forest Service budget, based on a 10 year rolling average. Using this model, the agency must average firefighting costs from the past 10 years to predict and request costs for the next year. When the average was stable, the agency was able to use this model to budget consistently for the annual costs associated with wildland fire suppression. Over the last few decades, however, wildland fire suppression costs have increased as fire seasons have grown longer and the frequency, size, and severity of wildland fires has increased.

Changing climatic conditions across regions of the United States are driving increased temperatures—particularly in regions where fire has not been historically prominent. This change is causing variations and unpredictability in precipitation and is amplifying the effects and costs of wildfire. Related impacts are likely to continue to emerge in several key areas: limited water availability for fire suppression, accumulation at unprecedented levels of vegetative fuels that enable and sustain fires, changes in vegetation community composition that make them more fire prone, and an extension of the fire season to as many as 300 days in many parts of the country.

These factors result in fires that increasingly exhibit extreme behavior and are more costly to manage. The six worst fire seasons since 1960 have all occurred since 2000. Moreover, since 2000, many western states have experienced the largest wildfires in their state's history.

In addition, more and more development is taking place near forests—an area referred to as the Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI). Increasing densities of people and infrastructure in the WUI makes management more complex and requires more firefighting assets to ensure an appropriate, safe, and effective response that protects lives and property.

Funding for non-fire programs has not kept pace with the increased cost of fighting fire. The growth in fire suppression costs has steadily consumed an ever-increasing portion of the agency's appropriated budget. Between last fiscal year and this year, for example, the suppression budget grew by $115 million and non-fire programs were reduced by that amount, requiring the agency to forego opportunities to complete vital restoration work and meet public expectations for services. Those non-fire activities are often those that improve the health and resilience of our forested landscapes and mitigate the potential for wildland fire in future years.

Over the last few decades, wildfire costs have increased as a percent of the Forest Service's budget as fire seasons have grown longer and more costly. The projected continued growth in the 10 year average cost of fire suppression through 2025 is rising to nearly $1.8 billion. This amounts to a nearly $700 million decrease in non-fire program funding in the next 10 years.

Figure 1: The Cost of Wildland Fire (Preparedness, Suppression, FLAME, and Related Programs) as a Percentage of the Forest Service's Annual Budget

Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow Wildland Fire Cost Consumes Forest Service Budget

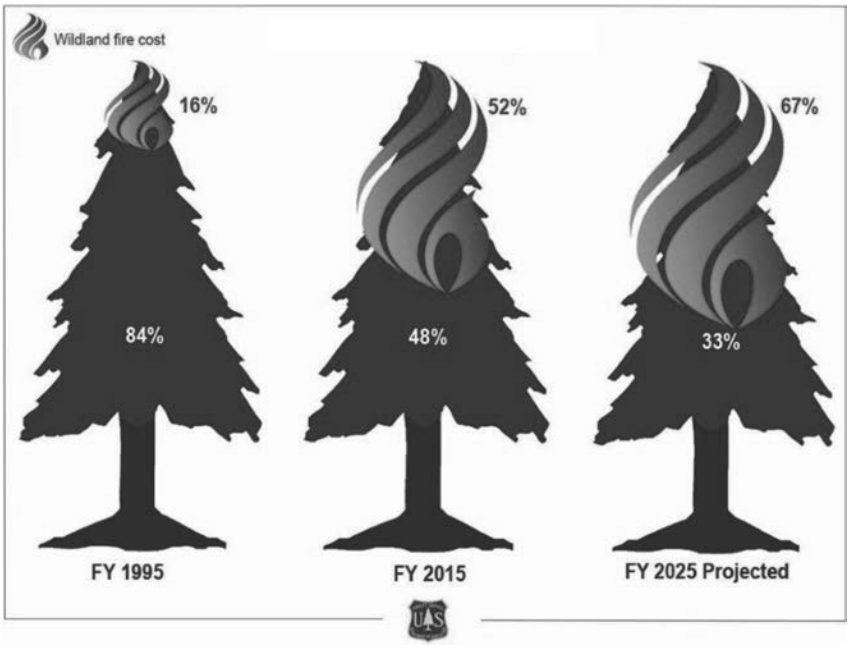
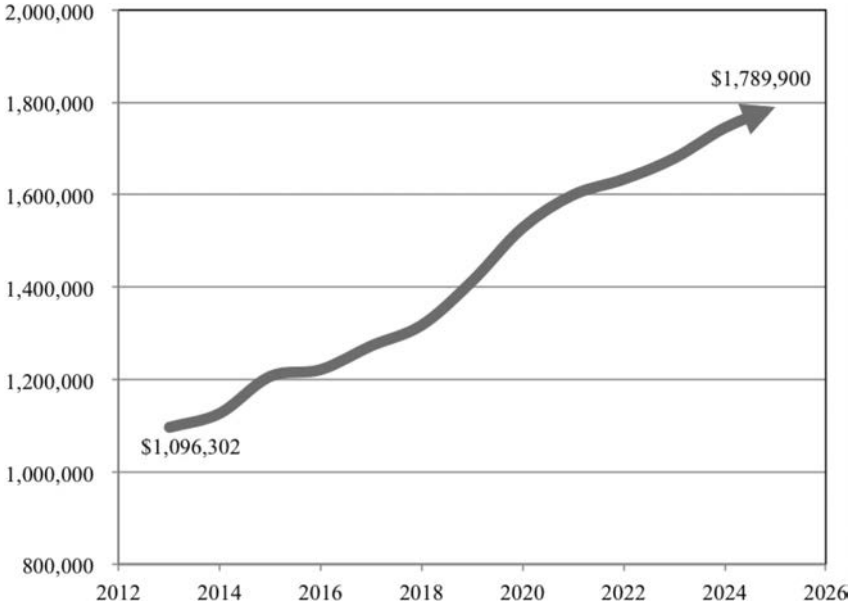


Figure 2: Projected Growth of the 10 Year Average Cost of Fire Suppression (in $1,000s) Through 2025 [2]



Impacts to Forest Service Program Areas and Staff

The following charts show that from 1995 to 2015, the Wildland Fire Management appropriation Preparedness, Suppression, FLAME, and related programs) has more than tripled in its portion of the Forest Service budget from 16 percent to 52 percent, reducing National Forest System funding by nearly $475 million in 2015 dollars (32 percent reduction in real dollars), and also impacting other program areas.

[2] This projection was developed by Forest Service researchers and is based on similar methodologies currently used for suppression cost expenditures that are required within FLAME Act provisions.

Figure 3: Forest Service FY 1995 Appropriations by Fund

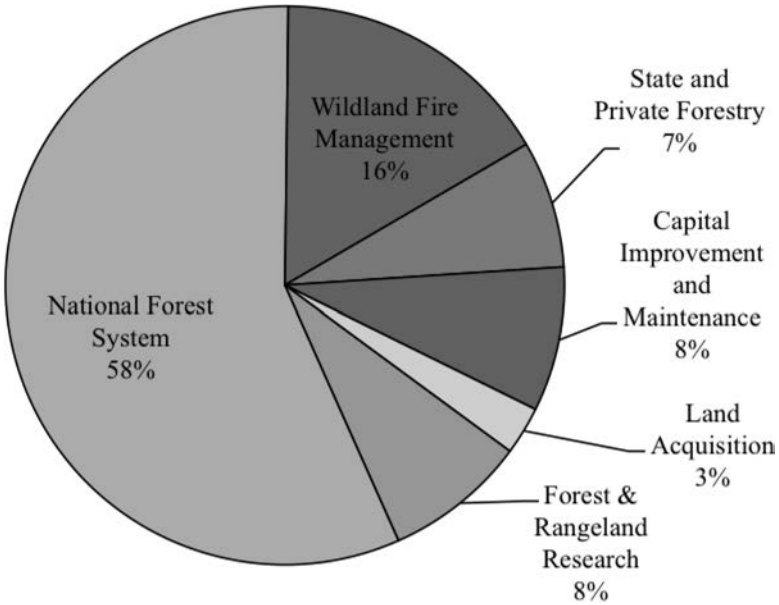
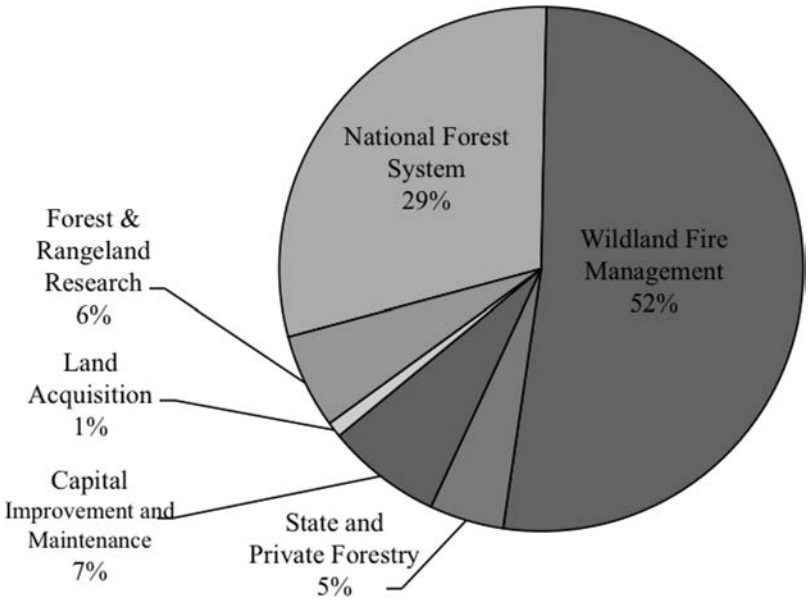


Figure 4: Forest Service FY 2015 Appropriations by Fund



At the same time, increasing the portion of the budget dedicated to fire has reduced the Forest Service's ability to sustain staffing in vital non-fire program areas, which negatively impacts the Forest Service's ability to deliver work on the ground, including forest restoration and management, recreation, research, watershed protection, land conservation, and other activities.

Since 1998, fire staffing within the Forest Service has increased 114 percent, from around 5,700 employees in 1998 to over 12,000 in 2015. Over the same period, staffing levels for those dedicated to managing National Forest System lands has decreased by 39 percent—from approximately 18,000 in 1998 to fewer than 11,000 in 2015.

Figure 5: Forest Service Staffing 1998 to 2015

Shifts in Forest Service Staffing Levels 1998–2015

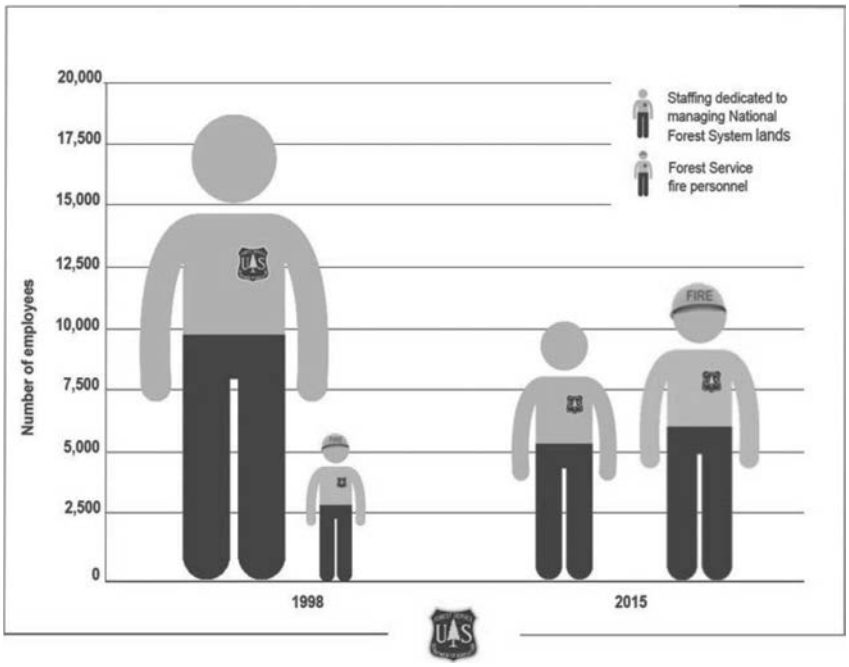


Image uses figures representing fire staff and all other Forest Service staff to show changes in staffing from 1998 to 2015. Fire staffing has increased from 5,700 to 12,000 employees while other staffing has decreased from 18,000 to 11,000.*

Impacts on Individual Programs

Funding trends for the past 15 years for individual programs used to manage the National Forest System are shown below.[3] This section illustrates the significant declines in these programs and describes the resulting impacts as a result of the shift of financial and human resources away from management of the National Forest Systems and to the Wildland Fire Management accounts, within the agency's constrained annual budget.[4]

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* **Editor's note:** the text inset under the graphic was set as a comment field in the original pdf.

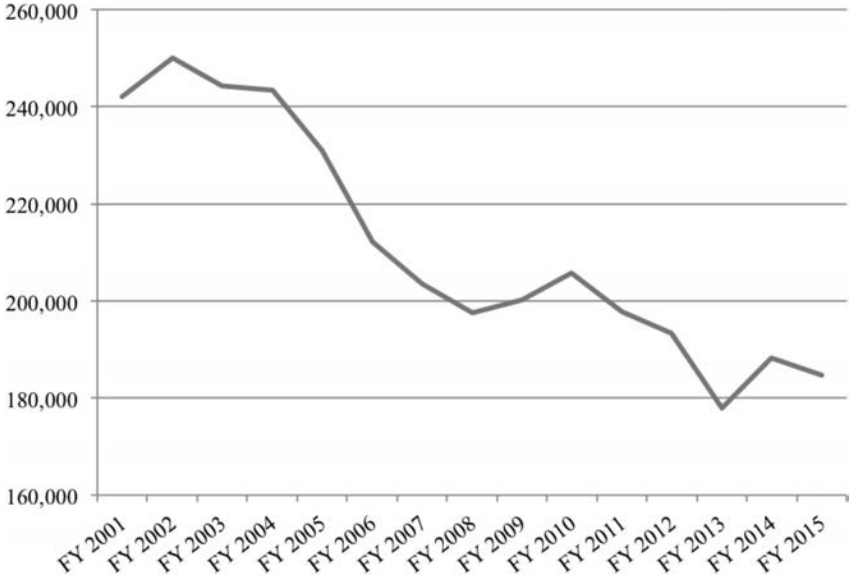
[3] These charts start at 2001 rather than 1995 because many of the programs (BLIs) have changed over the years, and FY 2001 to FY 20015 represents a time period over which the following programs remained consistent and therefore provide for an analogous comparison year over year.

[4] Appropriation numbers were adjusted for inflation to constant FY 2015 dollars. The deflators are from the *Office of Budget and Management Fiscal Year 2015 Historical Tables, Table 10.1* (*http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/budget/fy2015/assets/hist.pdf*).

Vegetation & Watershed Management—24% Reduction

Vegetation & Watershed Mgmt

Enacted Amounts in Inflation Adjusted 2015 Dollars. Dollars in Thousands.



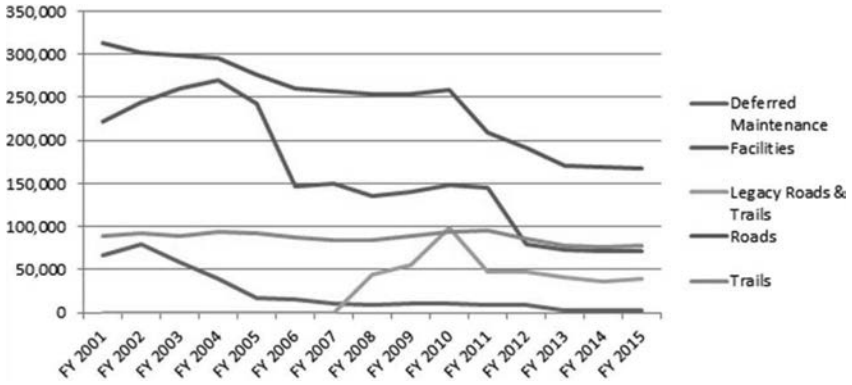
The Vegetation and Watershed Management Program is the cornerstone for forest, rangeland, soil and water restoration and enhancement activities on National Forest System (NFS) lands and plays a key role in post-fire restoration. These programs are necessary for the agency to effectively support resource restoration projects that achieve multiple values, develop external partnerships to sustain healthy watersheds and ecological communities, and provide an array of benefits for current and future generations.

Benefits include: improved water quality and quantity, healthy forests and rangelands that provide a variety of products, a reduction of risks associated with wildfires, and greater resistance to establishment and spread of invasive species.

Reduced funding since 2001 has decreased the rate of restoration that the agency could have achieved across all NFS landscapes had funding levels been maintained. The agency has been less able to engage in watershed improvement activities as well as overall restoration activities occurring within priority watersheds. The reductions have limited the agency's ability to prevent and limit the spread of invasive species; to decrease the backlog of deforestation and young stand management needs; and to lessen the severity and extent of insect, disease, and fire-prone forest stands.

Capital Improvement and Maintenance

Enacted Amounts in Inflation Adjusted 2015 Dollars. Dollars in Thousands.



Facilities—68% Reduction

The facilities program supports maintenance and capital improvement on approximately 21,600 recreation sites and 23,100 research and other administrative buildings. More than ½ of all administrative facilities need improvement, with approximately 41 percent in poor condition needing major repairs or renovation, approximately 12 percent in fair condition needing some minor repair, and 47 percent of the facilities in good condition.

Due to the significant decrease in facilities funding, the agency has had to scale down or defer most decommissioning and disposal projects that would reduce our square footage. Projects that implement sustainability best practices to conserve energy and water have been deferred. Reduced funding has jeopardized the agency's ability to address basic facility operational and maintenance needs and many of our safety issues such as those associated with water and septic systems. The overall effect is an increase in public health and safety concerns, and liability for the Federal Government. The only action National Forests can take to reduce the government liability is to close recreation facilities, thereby impacting the outdoor recreation opportunities that drive many rural tourism economies.

Because of a lack of funding, the Forest Service has lost opportunities for new office construction to replace administrative facilities at the end of their design life, resulting in office closure and moves into leased facilities. Deferred maintenance has increased resulting in more expensive future repairs or possible loss of facility investments. Projects to decommission buildings and reduce the square feet have been deferred. Projects that would have helped the agency make its buildings more sustainable and reduce the costs of maintaining recreation facilities have also been deferred.

Concurrently, additional fire facilities have been added to meet increased suppression needs. This has required a shift in spending from capital improvements for national priority projects to projects critical for fire readiness. For example, Air Tanker Bases need pavement improvements to handle the newer aircraft which are being added to the fleet, these projects will be phased in over several years, increasing costs.

Roads—46% Reduction

The National Forest Road System is an integral part of the rural transportation network. It provides access for recreational, administrative, resource management, and commercial purposes. It also provides access to and between rural and gateway communities, contributing to community vitality and economic development. Maintaining this system is necessary to continue to provide this access, to meet Highway Safety Act requirements, emergency response, and to protect the quality of critical water supplies provided by National Forest System lands to communities.

As our transportation infrastructure ages or is damaged by natural events, some roads and bridges have become unsafe for public travel. The Forest Service has had to restrict traffic on or close those roads and bridges until funds are available for maintenance and repairs. Thirteen percent of our bridges are currently structurally deficient and the average age of all bridges is 50 years old. Without needed replace-

ment or repairs, structurally deficient bridges would first be load-restricted and ultimately closed as deficiencies progress.

Road restoration and decommissioning efforts, a critical component of watershed restoration, has progressed but not at the accelerated pace necessary to achieve watershed protection and other management objectives. Action to replace road and stream crossings for aquatic organism passage and to improve aquatic habitat and resilience to catastrophic natural disasters has also suffered. Reducing these activities increases the severity and frequency of environmental impacts like catastrophic failure from natural disasters, adverse effects to water quality, and deterioration of aquatic and terrestrial habitat. Our ability to support accelerated watershed restoration continues to be severely affected.

As a lack of funds forces the Forest Service to delay needed maintenance and improvements on many roads and bridges, access will become more restricted, environmental impacts will increase rapidly, and vulnerability to catastrophic failure from natural disasters will greatly increase. It will become more difficult for the public to access communities reached only by traveling through NFS lands, as well as recreational areas, and other natural resource areas. Firefighting ability could also decline significantly as road access restrictions increase, putting our resources and the public at risk.

Deferred Maintenance—95% Reduction

The Deferred Maintenance and Infrastructure Improvement program addresses serious public health and safety concerns associated with the agency's backlog in maintenance needs. This program funds high-priority national projects, focusing on areas that are heavily used by the public and agency employees. These projects include critical maintenance and repairs to dams; correcting health and safety deficiencies in buildings, campgrounds, and water and wastewater systems; and renovating recreation structures.

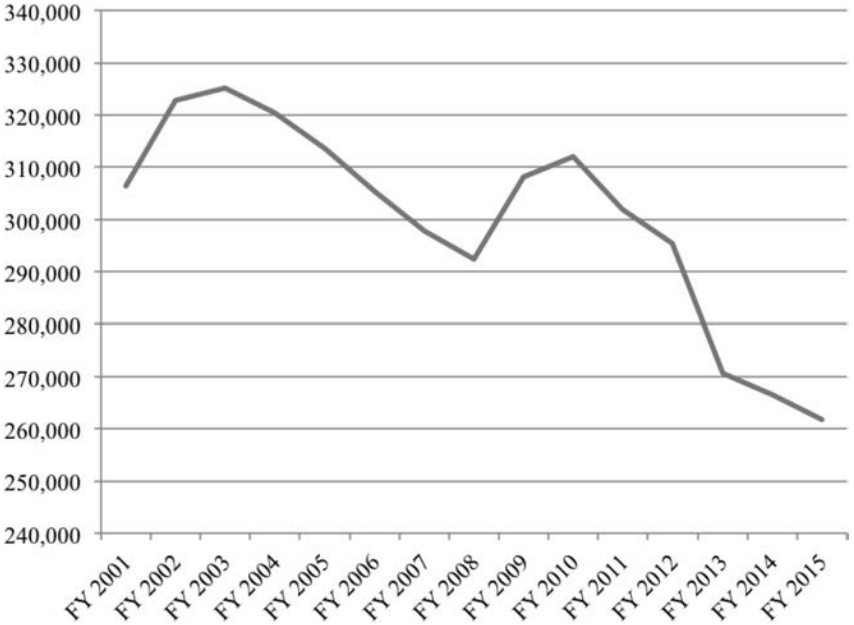
In FY 2001, the Deferred Maintenance funding supported approximately 400 major projects. In FY 2014 the funding supported three major projects. In FY 2013 and FY 2014, 21 projects were deferred to future years, including sewer system repairs, water system improvements, dam repairs, and wastewater system rehabilitation.

Forest Service assets currently have a deferred maintenance backlog of over $5.1 billion and many are 30 to 50 years old or more. The near elimination of funding for this program has prevented the Forest Service from making a dent in this backlog and has forced the agency to shift more of the deferred maintenance work to other capital improvement programs, further reducing our ability to improve the long-term sustainability of our facilities, roads, and trails.

Recreation, Heritage and Wilderness—15% Reduction

Recreation, Heritage & Wilderness

Enacted Amounts in Inflation Adjusted 2015 Dollars. Dollars in Thousands.



The Recreation, Heritage and Wilderness programs offer a diverse range of recreational opportunities across NFS lands, connecting people with nature in an unmatched variety of settings and activities. The decrease in funding resulting from increased fire costs has limited the agency's ability to provide vital recreational opportunities on NFS lands, which jeopardizes the thousands of jobs that are part of a growing recreational economy.

The agency has been unable to more fully implement sustainable Recreation, Heritage, Volunteer Services and Wilderness and Wild & Scenic Rivers programs to provide consistent, quality recreation opportunities to the public. Reductions in recreation funding have a direct impact on local economies supported by these activities, including many small outfitter and guide businesses that depend on recreation sites and programs on NFS lands. Additionally, the Forest Service's ability to leverage funds and implement projects with partners and volunteers is constrained by the reductions in funding and staff, substantially affecting services.

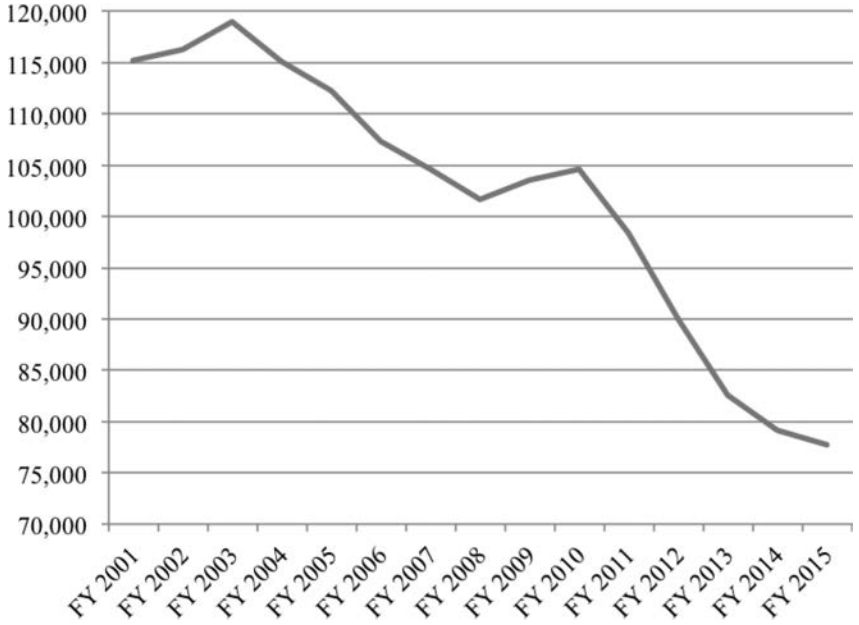
The reductions in funding have also affected the Forest Service's capacity to manage the permits needed for outfitters and guides and other recreation-focused small businesses to use the public land. This impacts the presence and stability of permittees and small business in nearby tourism-oriented communities.

Services to youth have also suffered. A higher sustained level of funding would increase the capability of the Forest Service to engage youth in the outdoors and support increased employment opportunities for youth and veterans through programs such as the 21st Century Conservation Service Corps.

Landownership Management—33% Reduction

Landownership Management

Enacted Amounts in Inflation Adjusted 2015 Dollars. Dollars in Thousands.



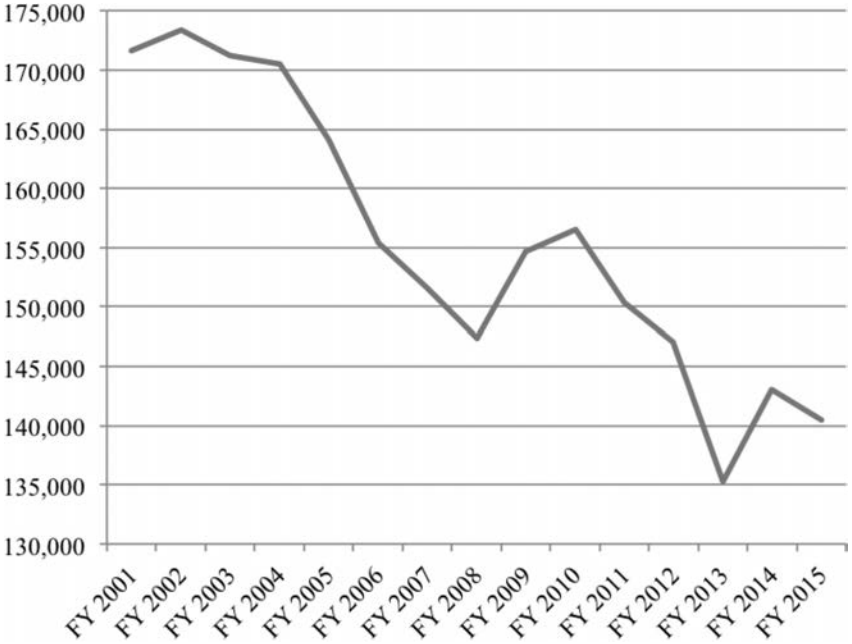
A 33 percent decrease in funding to Landownership Management has impaired the agency's ability to respond to demands that are growing in number and complexity in the lands special use permits program, which supports critical projects involving energy pipelines, geothermal, electric transmission, hydropower, telecommunication infrastructure, including cellular towers and traditional line service and broadband facilities.

These special use projects provide community development and growth that directly supports job creation. Reductions in funding have limited the agency's ability to keep up with title claims and encroachments, each of which can cost the agency thousands of dollars to investigate and resolve, or can lead to even more costly lawsuits.

Wildlife & Fisheries Habitat Management—18% Reduction

Wildlife & Fisheries Habitat Mgmt

Enacted Amounts in Inflation Adjusted 2015 Dollars. Dollars in Thousands.



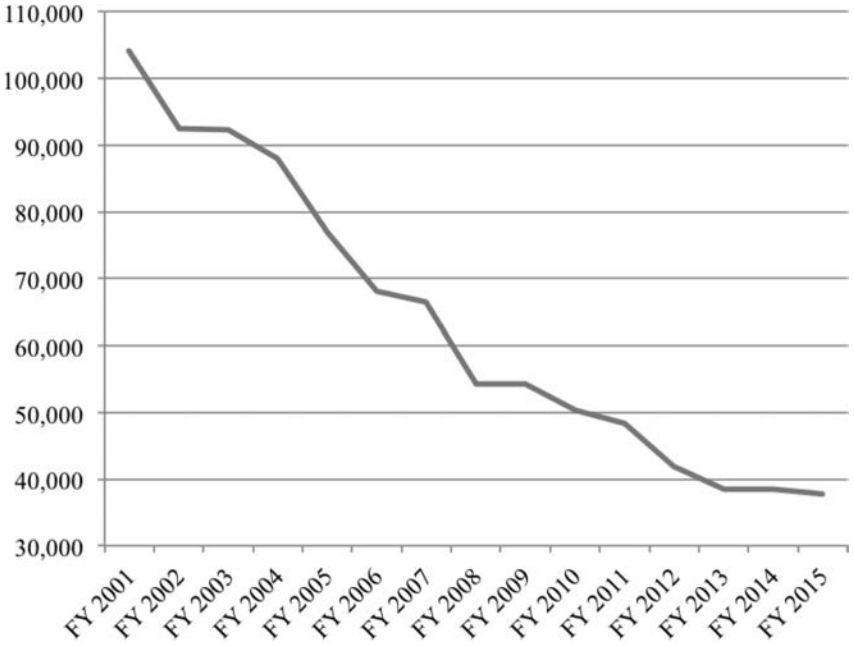
The reduction in funding to Wildlife and Fisheries compromises, for example, recovery efforts for threatened and endangered species (TES). The Forest Service has been unable to fulfill all of the required monitoring associated with previous Endangered Species Act (ESA) consultation commitments, reducing the agency's ability to implement projects in the future and jeopardizing current projects because ESA consultation requirements cannot be met. The agency has had to forego many projects critical to TES recovery and conservation efforts and offsetting the impacts of climate change.

The reduction in operating funds has limited the agency's ability to support existing partnerships. These partnerships often bring in as much as four-to-one return in partner contributions. This has resulted in the loss of significant dollars that could have been leveraged and has further reduced the agency's impact on key restoration objectives.

Land Management Planning—64% Reduction

Land Management Planning

Enacted Amounts in Inflation Adjusted 2015 Dollars. Dollars in Thousands.



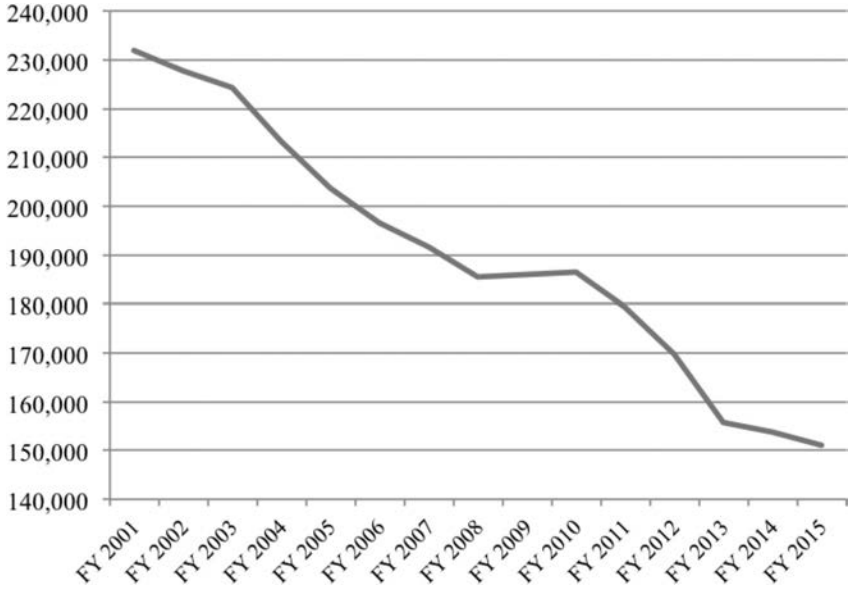
Reductions in Land Management Planning have had a significant impact on the Forest Service's ability to reduce the backlog of forest plans requiring revision. The National Forest Management Act requires that each unit of the NFS have a Land Management Plan (LMP) that is formally revised every 10 to 15 years to address changing conditions and new information related to natural resources, management goals, and public use. The agency has only been able to meet this revision requirement on about 46 percent of its 125 LMPs.

The updated LMPs are essential for providing current, broad guidance for identifying, prioritizing, and implementing the programs and projects that move an NFS unit towards achieving desired conditions and achieving agency objectives. Reduced funding has had a significant effect on our ability to engage with the public and partners to address management issues and opportunities that have emerged since the original plans were developed. These efforts are essential for garnering public support and reducing appeals and litigations, which impacts our ability to implement key restoration efforts and increases implementation *costs.*

Inventory & Monitoring—35% Reduction

Inventory and Monitoring

Enacted Amounts in Inflation Adjusted 2015 Dollars. Dollars in Thousands.



Reductions in Inventory and Monitoring have reduced the agency's ability to collect essential inventory and monitoring information, which has further delayed our ability to revise forest management plans. This reduced funding has hampered the Forest Service's ability to plan and execute projects for adapting and mitigating the effects of changing climate conditions, including completing watershed condition assessments, developing strategies for addressing needs for specific wildlife species and roadless area evaluations, as well as ensuring abundant clean water, providing recreation opportunities, restoring and maintaining forest and rangeland ecosystems, and improving priority watersheds across larger landscapes. Without current and adequate planning and monitoring, our ability to effectively deliver restoration treatments, recreation and special use permitting, and other economic activities on NFS lands has been adversely affected.

Conclusion

As documented in this report, the rising cost of fire suppression coupled with the current budgeting model is significantly impacting all non-fire program and staff areas.

The dramatic underlying shift of funding and human capacity from non-fire programs to support fire programs has real implications on the ground, including for restoration work that would help prevent catastrophic fires, protect watersheds that provide clean drinking water to tens of millions of people, protect irreplaceable cultural resources, and provide the infrastructure and programming that supports the $646 billion outdoor recreation economy and jobs and economic growth in hundreds of rural communities.

To solve this problem, we must change the way we pay for wildfire. Instead of treating catastrophic wildfires as a normal agency expense, we must treat them more like other natural disasters, such as tornadoes or hurricanes. And any solution must confront both parts of the funding quandary: it must limit or reverse the runaway growth of firefighting costs, and it must address the compounding disruption of fire transfers.

Bipartisan legislation that offers a more rational approach to funding wildfire, the Wildfire Disaster Funding Act, has already been introduced in the House and Senate. It is mirrored by a similar option in the President's 2016 Budget. This proposal provides a fiscally responsible mechanism to treat wildfires more like other natural

disasters, end transfers, and partially replenish agency capacity to restore resilient forests and protect against future fire outbreaks.

USDA and the Forest Service look forward to working with Congress to take action to address the growth of fire costs that is crippling the agency's ability to conserve the nation's forests and grasslands and to provide the multiple uses and values for which the agency was created.

SUBMITTED LETTER BY HON. DAN NEWHOUSE, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM WASHINGTON

Evergreen Forest County Group

Washington's National Forest Counties

October 5, 2015

Hon. DAN NEWHOUSE,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Representative Newhouse:

Washington State has just experienced another record, devastating fire season that has witnessed the loss of three firefighters, hundreds of homes and businesses in these fires, besides the loss of renewable natural resources, watersheds, and wildlife habitat. With this reality comes a once in a generation opportunity to put in place solutions that will prevent such devastation from recurring on such a large scale. As you consider proposals to improve Federal forest policies, we respectfully urge you to pass legislation that both:

1. Improves wildfire preparedness, response, and suppression funding policies; and
2. Meaningfully reduces the risk of future fires by thinning forests and restoring forest diversity and resiliency on Federal forestlands across Washington State.

The Federal Government controls nearly ½ of Washington State's total forestland. The Forest Service is the largest land manager with over 8 million acres, or 37 percent of Washington's forestland. Over the last 2 decades, Federal regulations, lawsuits, and the resulting "analysis paralysis" have caused a rapid decline in Federal forest management activities. Many Federal and Tribal forests have become unnaturally dense, overstocked and more vulnerable to insects, disease, and immense catastrophic wildfires.

Harvest levels from National Forests are currently 14 percent of annual growth in eastern Washington and two percent of annual growth in western Washington. Today 97 percent of Washington State timber harvests come from non-Federal land, while only three percent comes from Federal forestlands. While this year's wildfires impacted both Federal and non-Federal lands, there is widespread recognition that we must increase the pace and scale of needed forest management to restore the health and resiliency of our forests and reduce the risk of future catastrophic fires on overstocked Federal lands.

Restoring active management on Federal forests would not only create additional jobs in the forest products sector, it would also generate revenues for local counties, benefit the state's outdoors industry, hunting opportunities, and other sectors that depend on healthy, vibrant forests and watersheds. Reducing the future risk of catastrophic wildfires is also critically important to maintaining and growing the tourism economy in our rural communities where unemployment rates are typically 2–3 times King County's unemployment rate.

The yearly summer trend of "fire budget borrowing," lives lost to firefighting, and immense catastrophic fires will not end until Congress takes swift action on solutions that restore the health of our Federal forests and reform our approach to funding wildfire suppression. The House of Representatives recently passed comprehensive wildfire funding and forest management reform legislation that builds on bipartisan reforms included in the 2014 Farm Bill. It earned the support of over 170 organizations, including conservation, sportsmen, outdoor, counties and forestry groups that recognize the benefits of these reforms. There is also growing bipartisan support in the Senate for improving wildfire and forest management policies.

Active forest management and restoration is one of the few effective, long-term solutions for improving the health of our forests and rural communities. The primary factor limiting active forest restoration on Federal lands is the time and cost required for the Forest Service to satisfy exhaustive analytic requirements driven

by conflicting regulations and litigation. The Forest Service currently expends over $350 million annually on environmental reviews, limiting the money available for on-the-ground projects. Those reviews also take an average of 19–37 months to complete, delaying needed projects to restore forests or get ahead of the growing threat. Fortunately, it is possible to streamline the environmental review process to improve the pace and scale of projects without sacrificing conservation values.

Thank you for your concern and interest in resolving this critical issue. We urge you to work together on a bipartisan basis to support the forest health reforms we need to effectively fight wildfires, rehabilitate burned forests, and actively manage our Federal forests to reduce the size and severity of future wildfires.

Sincerely Washington's National Forest Counties,

Chelan County: DOUG ENGLAND, KEITH GOEHNER, RON WALTER;
Ferry County: MIKE BLANKENSHIP, BRAD MILLER, NATHAN DAVIS;
Grays Harbor County: WES CORMIER, FRANK GORDON, VICKIE RAINES;
Kittitas County: GARY BERNDT, PAUL JEWELL, OBIE OBRIEN;
Lewis County: EDNA FUND, BILL SCHULTE, GARY STAMPER;
Okanogan County: RAY CAMPBELL, JIM DETRO, SHEILAH KENNEDY;
Pend Oreille County: STEVE KISS, MIKE MANUS, KAREN SKOOG;
Skagit County: KEN DAHLSTEDT, LISA JANICKI, RON WESEN;
Skamania County: CHRIS BRONG, BOB HAMLIN, DOUG MCKINZIE;
Snohomish County: KEN KLEIN;
Stevens County: DON DASHIELL, WES MCCART, STEVE PARKER;
Whatcom County: JACK LOUWS, COUNTY EXECUTIVE.

CC:

The Honorable PATTY MURRAY,
The Honorable SUZAN K. DELBENE,
The Honorable RICK LARSEN,
The Honorable JAIME HERRERA BEUTLER,
The Honorable CATHY MCMORRIS RODGERS,
The Honorable MARIA CANTWELL,
The Honorable DEREK KILMER,
The Honorable JIM MCDERMOTT,
The Honorable DAVE REICHERT,
The Honorable ADAM SMITH,
The Honorable DENNY HECK.

SUBMITTED QUESTIONS

Response from Thomas L. Tidwell, Chief, U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture

Questions Submitted by Hon. Glenn Thompson, a Representative in Congress from Pennsylvania

Question 1. How many Forest Service timberland acres have burned over the last 10 years? How many of those acres have been salvaged? How does this compare to the 1990s?

Answer.

Nearly 15 million acres of National Forests and Grasslands burned in the last 10 years (2006–2015), according FIRESTAT, the agency's wildfire reporting application. The Forest Service national data reporting systems do not permit us to identify or summarize how many of those acres have been salvaged nationally.

However, the agency reported in "Harvest Trends on National Forest System Lands 1984–2015 on National Forest System Lands," that nearly 400,000 acres of sanitation or salvage harvest was completed to capture imminent mortality or recover forest products from fire, insect, disease, wind, competition, or other causes from 2006–2015.

In comparison, more than 5 million acres burned from 1990–1999 and nearly 1.7 million acres of sanitation or salvage harvest was completed for the same causes described previously. However, timber harvest on National Forest System lands hit a peak in 1990 and declined rapidly during that decade, including salvage. The average total acres harvested from 2006–2015 are less than 25% of the 1990 peak. See accompanying tables.

Table 1. Salvage acres, total harvest acres, and wildfire acres 1990–1999

	All Salvage Acres	Total Harvest Acres	Wildfire Acres
1990	207,794	902,647	319,015
1991	177,698	795,745	151,861
1992	172,499	755,638	505,385
1993	241,481	732,463	225,208
1994	179,882	623,458	1,375,556
1995	126,528	478,902	256,641
1996	152,563	473,127	1,101,052
1997	154,517	457,848	164,002
1998	183,287	525,755	226,622
1999	96,447	448,746	744,262
10 yr. avg.	**169,270**	**619,433**	**506,960**

Table 2. Salvage acres, total harvest acres, and wildfire acres 2006–2015

	All Salvage Acres	Total Harvest Acres	Wildfire Acres
2006	158,936	374,602	1,809,795
2007	31,396	232,705	2,820,105
2008	21,438	205,321	1,502,242
2009	32,147	204,077	686,318
2010	19,519	177,816	306,504
2011	21,186	195,481	1,634,815
2012	30,538	208,641	2,817,333
2013	32,045	209,289	1,228,086
2014	26,522	192,564	649,260
2015	22,562	204,763	1,382,855
10 yr. avg.	**39,629**	**220,526**	**1,483,731**

Question 2. Following the devastating 2015 fire season, how many acres do you anticipate will be salvaged? How many acres will be restored or reforested?

Answer. The staffs on many National Forests are still assessing the impacts of the wildfires to identify the potential acres for salvage treatments. Even when completed, that information is only available at the project level for each National Forest and is not summarized nationally. Priorities, funding, and operational capacity would determine how many of the potential acres are salvaged. As the figures in response to your first question illustrate, a relatively small proportion of burned acres are likely to be salvaged. From the 2015 fire season we expect approximately 334,000 total acres will need to be reforested, of which approximately 194,000 acres are estimated to need planting and approximately 140,000 acres are expected to come back through natural regeneration but may need some site preparation and monitoring to ensure that they are re-establishing naturally. These are initial estimates and will be refined with additional analysis. Funding and operational capacity will determine how many of those needed acres will be reforested.

Question 3. Fire transfers are obviously not a new problem, and they cause long-term consequences. When did we start to see more and more fire transfers happening? At that time, how much board feet of timber were we cutting? How much hazardous fuel were we removing from the forests?

Answer. The Forest Service has been using the 10 year rolling average as a basis for suppression budgeting since the early 1990s. Because the cost of fire suppression continues to increase as fire seasons grow longer and hotter and because of the dramatic increase of development in the wildland urban interface, in most years, the 10 year average no longer accurately reflects the current total cost of fire suppression. This reality is reflected in the fact that since FY 2000, the Forest Service's fire suppression costs have exceeded amounts provided in annual appropriations in all but 2 years: FY 2001 and FY 2010. The Forest Service is the only Federal agency that is required to pay for national disasters out of its regular constrained budget. Fully funding the ever-increasing 10 year average in a constrained budget results in the long-term erosion of funds from other Forest Service programs in the budget formulation process, often from the same programs that pre-emptively reduce risk and help improve the condition of the National Forest System before the next fires strike. In FY 2015 alone, fire suppression accounted for over ½ of the budget, with $115 million allocated away from non-fire programs such as restoration, recreation and watershed health programs. End-of-season transfers to cover suppression costs that exceed appropriated amounts compound the problem and create instability and

uncertainty for both the agency and the public. In 2015, the Forest Service borrowed $700 million to cover suppression expenses.

The Forest Service is at a tipping point. While the Forest Service has been able to meet its timber targets due to innovation, efficiencies, an increase in collaborative support, and a remarkable workforce, without a fix to the fire budget, additional gains will be increasingly difficult. In FY 2000, the Forest Service sold 1.7 billion board feet, compared with 2.9 billion board feet in FY 2015. We do not have an estimate of how much material removed from the National Forests was hazardous fuels, but approximately 4.6 million acres were treated using commercial thinning, prescribed burns and other treatments (see table in response to *Question 12* below.

Question 4. How can the Forest Service utilize more local expertise when responding to forest fires?

Answer. The Forest Service works extensively with our state and local partners to support wildland fire management operations. These cooperators are essential to ensuring that every wildfire receives an appropriate, risk informed, and effective response regardless of the jurisdiction. For any response, the concept of nearest available asset is implemented. Depending on the situation, nearest available assets may be state and or local assets. Implementing these assets enables a more efficient and timely response than transporting a Forest Service-owned asset from further distances.

The Forest Service relies on states and other cooperators, and in turn, those cooperators rely on the Forest Service to meet their operational objectives. It is neither financially prudent nor operationally optimal for all entities to maintain exclusive and duplicative resources. Every fire season is unique. In some seasons the majority of fire activity occurs on Forest Service lands, in other seasons it occurs on state and local or private lands. Sometimes we are equally burdened. Across multiple years the costs of leveraging each other's assets is more financially and operationally effective than maintaining exclusive assets.

In 2014, the Wildland Fire Leadership Council launched the National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy, which focuses on fire adapted communities, response to wildland fire, and restoring and maintaining landscapes. The Strategy is being implemented through various Federal, local, and Tribal efforts.

Question 5. Wildfire suppression costs have skyrocketed. Obviously a large part of this is due to bigger, more catastrophic fires, but what other factors have further exacerbated the cost? Are there ways to reduce these costs?

Answer. Over the last 20 years the increasing complexity and severity of wildfires is due to climate change, fuels buildup and the increased presence of homes in the wildland urban interface which has caused the cost of fire suppression to soar. These are the most significant factors contributing to increased suppression costs.

The Forest Service uses a cost-effective approach to wildland firefighting. All wildfires receive an appropriate, risk informed and effective response. Using improved decision support tools, fire managers make risk-based assessments to decide when and where to suppress a fire—and when and where to use fire to achieve management goals for long-term ecosystem health and resilience. Our top priority is to ensure the safety of our firefighters and public while protecting homes and communities and other high value resources. We strive to deploy the right resources in the right place at the right time ensuring that the magnitude of our response is commensurate with the values at risk. Other less significant factors that do contribute to increased costs include increased fuel prices and increased human capital salary costs due to inflation; increased human capital benefits costs due to new policies affecting firefighters; and the need to update/modernize equipment and materials used on the fire line to keep pace with today's technology requirements. Most of these kinds of costs cannot be easily reduced, but the Forest Service makes every effort to be most effective and efficient in obtaining equipment and positioning assets as appropriate.

Question 6. In response to questions for the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee, Under Secretary Bonnie stated that the Forest Service currently is taking increasing lengths of time for planning and environmental analysis of forest management projects. Specifically, the Forest Service is taking 6.2 months for a project that is categorically excluded from NEPA, 19.1 months for a project utilizing an environmental assessment, and 37.2 months for a project requiring an environmental impact statement. While we all agree that we need to address the fire borrowing issue, doesn't this lengthy process time seem to be at least as equally concerning in addressing our pressing need for more forestry management?

Answer. The average timeframes for projects with these NEPA documents are based on the lapsed time from when the project is proposed to when it is decided. The timeframes are a result of many factors and do not represent the amount of

time actually spent on a particular project and do not represent total time spent on NEPA compliance. A dominating factor is the reduced staff (including the experts needed to conduct NEPA analyses) and budget available for project planning as a result of the increasing share of the Agency's budget being devoted to fire suppression. It is very simple; fewer staff devoted to project development and implementation, generally results in longer time horizons.

Question 7. In the Chief's written testimony, he cited the Administration's support for fire borrowing legislation that would only require funding 70% of the 10 year average in part because it would free $855 million for the agency.

Can you explain how this number was determined?

Answer. The proposal calls for funding 70 percent of the rolling 10 year average, which for FY16 would be $788.4 million. The Administration proposes funding 70 percent of the 10 year average within the agency's discretionary funding because that amount provides for suppression of 98 percent of fires (non-catastrophic fires). Analysis has shown that 30 percent of the suppression costs come from just two percent of fires (catastrophic fires). The remainder of the funding needed to suppress wildfires would come from a newly-created "sub cap" within the disaster cap adjustment in the Budget Control Act. The amount available from the disaster cap adjustment is calculated by using an out-year suppression forecasting model that predicts, within a 90 percent Confidence Interval, the lower, median, and upper forecasted spending amounts in future years. We use the upper forecasted amount to fully account for what may be needed from the disaster cap adjustment. In FY 2016 the upper forecasted amount that may be needed for fire suppression is $1.643 billion. So 70% of the rolling 10 year average would be allocated within the Forest Service's constrained, discretionary budget ($788.4 million for FY 2016), while the additional 30% of the rolling 10 year average, plus the amount above 100% of the rolling 10 year average that would otherwise need to be transferred mid-season from non-fire accounts, would come from the sub cap ($855 million is the upper forecast for this combined amount in FY 2016).

The proposal would allow for approximately $300 million—the cost of the top 2% of fires that account for 30% of suppression costs—to be reallocated back to the other vital land management programs from which those dollars have been transferred over time because of the growth in the 10 year average. Partially restoring some of those eroded funds would allow us to stabilize the pace and scale of our investments in restoring forested landscapes, helping forests adapt to the growing effects of climate change, and better prepare communities in the wildland/urban interface for future wildfires.

In addition the proposal would prevent the potential need for fire transfer later this season of up to $555 million, the scenario described above as the upper forecast for needed suppression dollars in FY 2016, with those dollars coming from the cap adjustment rather than being cannibalized from the authorized dollars for other programs. Importantly, this is not "additional" funding for the agency; it is the prevention of mid-season transfer from other accounts to pay for fire suppression.

Question 7a. Is this number over a 10 year timeframe?

Answer. The formula would be applied each fiscal year and the difference between 70 percent and the full amount of the rolling 10 year average would change annually, as would the upper forecasted suppression amount (which typically exceeds 100% of the rolling 10 year average. Therefore, the amount requested from the cap adjustment funding would change each fiscal year.

Question 7b. What safeguards are there to assure that this amount of funding would go to hazardous fuels reduction?

Answer. Under the budget proposal for FY 2016, the Forest Service would maintain the substantial increase in funding for Hazardous Fuels provided by Congress in FY 2015. This increase would be largely due to the "1% of fires" funds—approximately $300 million, or 30% of the 10 year average—that would be restored to non-fire accounts as part of this proposal. The agency also proposed an increase in funding for other key restoration programs like Landscape Scale Restoration, Integrated Resource Restoration and Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration. This increased funding will not only maintain the momentum in the hazardous fuel reduction program, but also leverage the available funds to stabilize the pace and scale of our investments in restoring forested landscapes, help forests adapt to the growing effects of climate change, and better prepare communities in the wildland/urban interface for future wildfires. The rest of the potential funds that could come from the cap adjustment if implemented in FY 2016 would avoid the transfer of funds from non-fire accounts as allocated by Congress for Forest Service work during FY 2016. They would not be "new" dollars, rather, would allow the Forest Service to

implement Congress's budgetary direction without major mid-year and end-of-year program disruption from fire transfers.

Question 7c. What assurances do you have that Congress would appropriate this funding for hazardous fuels reductions?

Answer. The Forest Service cannot guarantee funding for any programs but will continue to request necessary funding through the Presidential Budget process. It is the responsibility of House and Senate Appropriators to appropriate funds.

Question 7d. Can you be certain that the Appropriators would distribute this funding to the Forest Service?

Answer. The Forest Service cannot guarantee funding for any programs but will continue to request necessary funding through the Presidential Budget process It is the prerogative of House and Senate Appropriators to appropriate funds as they see fit.

Question 7e. If the additional funding made its way to the Forest Service, what assurances can you provide us that this funding would be used to reduce future fire risk rather than for other agency priorities?

Answer. The agency's FY 2016 Budget proposal requested substantial funding in the hazardous fuels program, as well as increased funding in restoration programs like Landscape Scale Restoration, Integrated Resource Restoration and Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration. Again—these proposed increases would not increase the overall Forest Service budget—but would reinvest dollars within the budget in programs other than fire suppression. Mitigating wildfire risk, restoring fire adapted ecosystems and building fire adapted communities are core principles within the Forest Service's 2016–2020 Strategic Plan. We will continue to prioritize all efforts that achieve these principles including hazardous fuels treatment, Integrated Resource Restoration and other landscape restoration programs.

Question 8. The approach taken by H.R. 2647 to fix fire-borrowing would allow the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior to access the Disaster Relief Fund under FEMA and allow the worst wildfires to be treated like other natural disasters. Can you explain the Administration's opposition to the House approach?

Answer. The Administration's fire funding proposal provides the necessary resources for the Forest Service and Department of the Interior to address wildland fire suppression and rehabilitation needs without resorting to detrimental shifts from other critical forest land landscape resilience priorities—preventing episodic transfers, and mitigating the impact of the annual growth in the rolling 10 year average. As described in the response to *Question 7,* the proposal also would "free up" an amount equal to 30% of the 10 year average for these critical priorities. While H.R. 2647 eliminates the need to transfer funds from non-fire programs when available suppression funds are exhausted, the requirement in H.R. 2647 to fully fund the rolling 10 year average for wildland fire suppression would mean that significantly less funding is available each year in the agency's budget for other important programs, as the rolling 10 year average continues to grow while the Forest Service's budget remains constrained. As noted above, the chronic problem of fire programs increasingly crowding out non-fire programs is real; in FY 2015 alone, because of the rising 10 year average, more than $115 million that was available for other work in FY 2014 was permanently diverted to fire programs. That pattern repeats itself every year, and has resulted in the untenable growth of fire programs from consuming 16% of the Forest Service's budget to more than 52%—not counting mid-season transfers.

Question 9. What are some areas where the Forest Service would benefit from having Categorical Exclusion authority to more quickly reduce the threat of catastrophic wildfire?

Answer. The Forest Service is interested in further discussion about legislation that would authorize the categorical exclusion of certain types of forest management activities that are developed through a collaborative process, namely, those activities for which the primary purpose is the reduction of hazardous fuels in the wildland urban interface or in areas to protect municipal water supplies and other critical infrastructure.

Consistent with the requirements of Section 8205 of the 2014 Farm Bill, we would not support Categorical Exclusions that contain harvest units that exceed 3,000 acres. Any new CE must be consistent with objectives found in the land and resource management plans, be based on best available science, protect old growth, prohibit permanent roads, and comply with other applicable laws, such as the Endangered Species Act, the National Historic Preservation Act, and the Clean Water Act.

Question 10. You imply that fire has grown as a proportion of the Forest Service's budget, and it has crowded out funding for non-fire programs. Certainly, fire borrowing is disruptive and has to stop. However, to understand the impact of the problem, we need a better picture on the structure of the Forest Service budget and personnel make up. Please provide the Committee with the following:

In inflation adjusted terms, the total discretionary spending for the last decade for non-fire accounts, including preparedness and suppression.

Answer. Please see enclosed spreadsheet[s] with discretionary spending for the last decade, [see *Attachment 1*].

Question 11. Please provide us with a chart summarizing non-fire FTE's at the Forest Service for the last decade. Also, please provide a chart showing the number of FTE's associated with the Forest Service Washington Office, including detached units, and the Albuquerque Service Center.

Answer. Since 1998, fire staffing within the Forest Service has increased 114 percent, from around 5,700 employees in 1998 to over 12,000 in 2015. Over the same period, staffing levels for those dedicated to managing National Forest System lands has decreased by 39 percent—from approximately 18,000 in 1998 to fewer than 11,000 in 2015 (see graphic below). The enclosed report, "The Rising Cost of Wildfire Operations"* shows the impact of rising suppression costs—separate from the problem of "fire borrowing" or transfer—on the agency's non-fire work.

Shifts in Forest Service Staffing Levels 1998–2015

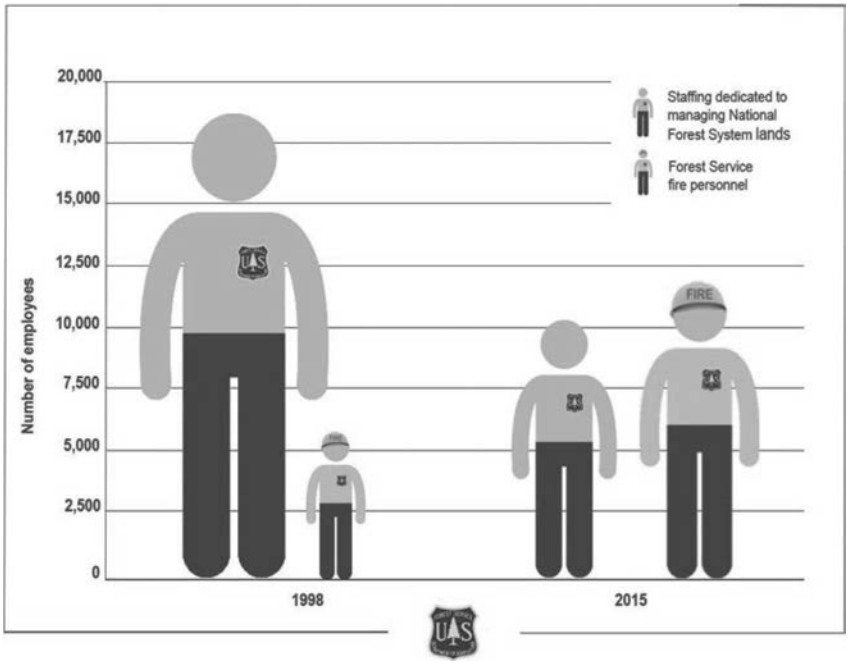


Image uses figures representing fire staff and all other Forest Service staff to show changes in staffing from 1998 to 2015. Fire staffing has increased from 5,700 to 12,000 employees while other staffing has decreased from 18,000 to 11,000.*

The Forest Service structure is different from many other large Federal agencies in that it has a relatively small Washington, D.C. presence. At the end of Calendar Year 2015, approximately 660 Forest Service employees had Washington, D.C. duty

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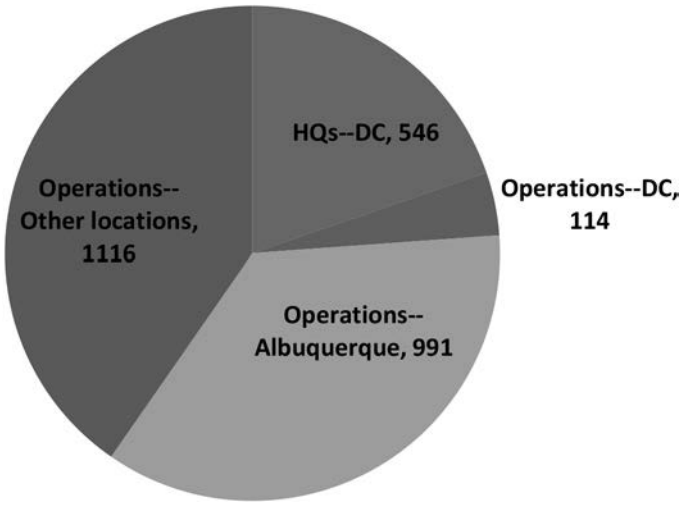
Editor's note: the report entitled, *The Rising Cost of Wildfire Operations,* was also submitted for the record by Hon. Suzan K. DelBene, a Representative in Congress from Washington and is located on p. 73.

*__Editor's note:__ the text inset under the graphic was set as a comment field in the original pdf.

stations. Of these approximately 660 positions, 546 employees are dedicated to headquarters leadership roles (such as policy, oversight, and direction) and delivery of Forest Service programs. The remaining 114 positions were assigned to traditional operational support functions (*e.g.,* Acquisitions, Information Technology, Human Resources, and Budget and Finance) and are part of Forest Service's centralized services model implemented over the last decade to increase efficiency and streamline processes. Although associated with the Washington Office organizationally, the centralized services units are comprised of 2,221 employees located throughout the nation, including 991 located in Albuquerque.

Employee Data

(as of the end of CY 2015)



Question 12. Written testimony at the hearing noted the Forest Service "treated" 4.6 million acres in Fiscal Year 2014. For that year and for Fiscal Year 2015 (when available), please provide the Committee with a summary of acres treated by the following categories:

- Acres treated through the use of prescribed fires
- Prescribed fires that took place in the context of wildfire suppression actions, including back burns and jackpot burns.
- Wildfires allowed to burn within prescription or to meet resource objectives
- Acres treated by mechanical means, including a total figure and the following categories:
  - Commercial thinning.
  - Non-commercial or pre-commercial thinning.
  - Mowing, dragging, mastication, or other means.
  - Hand thinning without the removal of biomass.
- Acres treated with herbicides to reduce noxious weeds
- Other noxious weed control activities.

Please do not include "lake acres treated."

Answer. Please see the trailing table regarding the treatments in Fiscal Year 2014 and Fiscal Year 2015. Please note the acres reported in the table are a subset of the 4.6 million acres treated in FY 14. Treatments not included are: terrestrial acres treated, soil and water accomplishments, acres of range vegetation improved, portions of hazardous fuel accomplishments in and out of the Wildland Urban Interface, as well as other measures that make up total restoration accomplishments.

	2014	2015
Acres treated through the use of prescribed fires	1,357,791	1,131,388
Prescribed fires that took place in the context of wildfire suppression actions, including back burns and jackpot burns	N/A	N/A
Wildfires allowed to burn within prescription or to meet resource objectives	246,018	436,090
Acres of forestlands treated using timber sales (**commercial thinning**)	192,563	204,420
Acres of forestland vegetation improved (**non-commercial or pre-commercial**)	123,266	98,937
Mowing, dragging, mastication, or other means	N/A	N/A
Hand thinning without the removal of biomass	N/A	N/A
Acres treated for noxious weeds/invasive plants on NFS lands (**incorporates herbicides and other**)	229,587	229,482

Question 13. The Forest Service has said they are using the Categorical Exclusion provided for Insect & Disease Treatment Areas under the farm bill for 20 projects. Please provide the Committee with a list of those projects by Region and Forest, and the number of acres expected to be treated under each.

Answer. See table below.

Table: Projects Using Insect and Disease Categorical Exclusion

	State	Region	National Forest	Project Name	Brief Description
1	Alabama	8	Alabama	Bank Head 2016 Forest Health project	Pine Thinning
2	Arkansas	8	Ouachita	PCS FY16 Farm Bill Thinning	1,689 acres of thinning, including Shortleaf Pine
3	Arkansas	8	Ouachita	Mena Oden Farm Bill Thinning	Thin approximately 810 acres
4	California	5	Shasta-Trinity	Pilgrim Plantation	Treat 555 acres by thinning from below, prescribed burn, and apply borax fungicide and site prep and plant as needed.
5	Colorado	2	Grand Mesa/ Uncompahgre	Grand Mesa Resort	890 acres salvage
6	Colorado	2	Medicine Bow-Routt	Morrison II	Timber salvage
7	Georgia	8	Chattahoochee	Oconee	Divide Forest Health Thinning135 acres Loblolly salvage.
8	Idaho	4	Boise	Williams Creek	This project proposes 1,457 acres commercial and 128 acres non-commercial thinning and fuel reduction activities to improve forest resiliency.
9	Idaho	1	Idaho Panhandle	Jasper Mountain	Commercial harvest 1,961 acres and prescribed burn 72 acres
10	Idaho	1	Idaho Panhandle	Halfway Malin	480 acres prescribed burn, 885 acres commercial harvest, 2 culvert replacement, logjam removal and road decommissioning.
11	Idaho	1	Idaho Panhandle	Bottom Canyon	2,293 acres commercial timber harvest, 115 miles road decommissioning, 64 miles road storage, improve 11 culverts and 57 stream crossings, 134 acres prescribed burn, 112 acres mastication/planting.
12	Idaho	1	Nez Perce Clearwater	Lowell	330 acres of timber harvest.
13	Idaho	4	Salmon-Challis	Big Hill Insect and Disease	600 acres thinning, 75 acres of Sagebrush improvement, 600 acres prescribed Burn.
14	Idaho	4	Sawtooth	Redfish Road #210 Fuels Reduction	3,000 acres prescribed burn, hand cut 592 acres
15	Montana	1	Beaverhead-Deerlodge	Boulder Lowlands	1,913 acres of timber sales and biomass removal
16	Montana	1	Flathead	Radnor Resource	2,000 acres of timber sales and prescribed burn
17	Montana	1	Kootenai	Helwick	635 acres of timber sales.
18	Montana	1	Lolo	Little Eddy	131 acre timber sale
19	Montana	1	Bitterroot	Westside	Commercial timber harvest and thinning on about 2,300 acres. Project includes prescribed burning, forest regeneration, permanent and temporary road construction, and bridge installation.
20	Montana	1	Lewis and Clark	Upper Sheep Creek Veg.	Treat 1,914 acres with commercial, non-commercial harvesting and prescribed burning.
21	New York	9	Green Mountain/Finger lakes	Hemlock Wooly Adelgid	2,971 acres of soil treatment and basal spray
22	North Carolina	8	NF in NC	Shortleaf Pine	Under development
23	Oklahoma	8	Ouachita	Tiak	1,000 acres thinning
24	Oregon	6	Deschutes NF	Shield I&D	Under Development
25	Utah	4	Uinta-Wasatch Cache	Western Smiths Fork Restoration # 48074	1,872 acres of Mountain Pine Beetle treatment
26	Utah	4	Dixie	Upper Mammoth Creek	
27	Wyoming	2	Medicine Bow-Routt	North Savery	5,500 acres of Lodge pole salvage and 1,000 acres of pre-commercial thinning.

Question 13a. Also, please provide any notices of intent to sue or lawsuits filed against any project being conducted under the Insect & Disease Treatment Areas authority, including CE's and other NEPA documents.

Answer. The FS has no formal process by which it tracks Notices of Intent. The Agency is not aware of any such projects that have "Notices of Intent" to sue or lawsuits filed.

Question 14. Written testimony at the hearing noted the Forest Service is "interested in ideas that will help us pursue treatment at the landscape scale quickly, efficiently, and in a reasonable time to address problems before they can worsen. As a general matter, the Forest Service welcomes legislation that incentivizes collaboration and expands the toolset we can use to complete critical work on our nation's forests, without overriding environmental laws, mandating harvest levels, or requiring new layers of zoning on the NFS."

H.R. 2647, which was approved by this Committee:

- Incentivizes collaboration by providing streamlined NEPA tools and protection from frivolous lawsuits for projects developed by collaborative groups.
- Expands the toolset the FS can use to complete critical work by providing a series of targeted Categorical Exclusions for certain projects.
- Does not override environmental laws or mandate harvest levels, and requires no new layers of zoning on the NFS.

Without discussing fire borrowing, please provide the Committee with a list of specific provisions in H.R. 2647 which the Forest Service find objectionable.

Answer. H.R. 2647 includes several provisions that will undermine collaborative, landscape-scale forest restoration by undermining public trust in forest management projects and by limiting public participation in decision-making. The Administration has substantial concerns with the design and scale of the categorical exclusions, provisions related to post-fire salvage and restoration (including unrealistic timelines for environmental assessments), and unrealistic targets for reforestation given current budgetary resources.

The Administration has serious concerns with provisions in the bill related to the Resource Advisory Committees (RACs). The Administration opposes provisions that limit the discretion of RACs by requiring 50 percent of Secure Rural Schools Act Title II funding be spent on timber management projects. H.R. 2647 also assumes RACs can fulfill the role of local forest collaboratives in designing forest restoration projects, though the RACs were not specially set up do this and in many cases may not have the breadth of stakeholder interest and expertise to do so effectively. Additionally, the Administration opposes restrictions in the bill on the membership of RACs.

Furthermore, the Administration opposes provisions in the bill that require litigants to post a bond when challenging forest restoration projects. As the Forest Service has demonstrated, the best way to address concerns about litigation is to develop restoration projects in partnership with broad stakeholder interests through a transparent process informed by the best available science. Lastly, the bill should include stronger protections for ecologically sensitive areas, tribal sacred sites, and other important lands.

Question 14a. Are their pieces of this legislation that the Forest Service would find helpful to prevent and suppress wildfires? If so, please provide that list.

Answer. The Administration appreciates that there is bipartisan agreement that wildland fire management funding needs a legislative fix. We look forward to working with the committee to find an agreeable solution that addresses the rising 10 year average of suppression costs and stops the practice of transferring funds from non-fire accounts to pay for fire suppression.

Question 15. During the hearing, Chief Tidwell said only 16 percent of projects receive any kind of administrative objection or are litigated. However, the Committee is aware that in 2014, in Region 1, 74 percent of projects covered by either CE's or EIS, and fully 90 percent of projects covered by EIS's, were either litigated or objected to. These objections and lawsuits covered more than ½ of the acres the Forest Service proposed to manage. Can you provide, for the fiscal year just ended, a list of all CEs and EIS's completed, and whether the project received an administrative objection, notice of intent to sue, or an actual lawsuit?

Answer. Direct year-to-year comparisons are difficult to make due to a number of variables, including budgetary concerns, decision timing, and local or regional conditions and events.

Table 2 (below) shows data for FY 2015. In FY 2015, 36 lawsuits were filed against the Agency on land management decisions. Of these 36 lawsuits, only 13 (36%) challenged project NEPA decisions made in FY 2015. The remaining 23 law-

suits (64%) were either challenging project decisions from previous fiscal years (2009–2014), alleged violations of law, policy and regulation on non-NEPA decisions or plaintiffs simply claimed the Agency "failed to act" under the APA. Those 23 lawsuits that do not involve NEPA or were related to previous-year project decisions are not included in *Table 2*.

Table 2 also shows the number of NEPA decisions for each administrative unit by Decision Memo, Decision Notice, and Record of Decision. These projects are summarized on the enclosed documents (*2015DM—ByAdministrativeUnit.pdf* [*Attachment 2*]; *2015DN—ByAdministrativeUnit.pdf* [*Attachment 3*]; *2015ROD—ByAdministrativeUnit.pdf* [*Attachment 4*]—Litigated projects are highlighted). Last, *Table 2* summarizes the number of objections filed in FY 2015 (Total of 100). Approximately 30% of all decisions receive objections. A summary of those projects is also enclosed (*20160108—USFSProjectsWithObjections—FY2015.xls* [*Attachment 5*]). The Forest Service does not track "Notices of Intent" to sue.

Table 2: Summary of Litigation/Objections Filed on Forest Service Land Management Decisions in Fiscal Year (FY) 2015

Administrative Unit (USFS Region)	Litigation									Objections		
	Decision Memos		Decision Notices		Record of Decision		Total Completed Decisions [vi]	Total Projects Affected [vii]	% of Affected Projects Litigated	Total Completed Decisions [viii]	Objections Filed	% Objected To
	Completed Decisions	Litigation Cases Filed [ii]	Completed Decisions	Litigation Cases Filed [iii]	Completed Decisions [iv]	Litigation Cases Filed [v]						
1	170	0	23	0	10	3	203	4	1.9	33	25	75.8
2	222	0	34	0	13	1	269	4	1.5	47	14	29.8
3	94	0	15	0	4	1	113	1	0.9	19	8	42.1
4	105	1	31	0	8	0	144	4	2.8	39	7	17.9
5	179	0	38	2	6	1	223	3	1.3	44	7	15.9
6	174	0	48	0	6	0	228	0	0.0	54	25	46.3
8	208	0	41	0	2	0	251	0	0.0	43	6	13.9
9	290	1	33	0	0	0	323	0	0.0	33	3	9.1
10	51	0	16	1	2	0	69	1	1.4	18	5	27.8
Other [xi]	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	100.0	0	0	0.0
Multiple [x]	0	0	0	0	0	2						
Totals	**1,494**	**2**	**279**	**3**	**51**	**8**	**1,824**	**18**	**1.0%**	**330**	**100**	**30.3%**

[i] Data from Planning, Appeals and Litigation (PALs) and CARA. Management decisions analyzed through the NEPA process using a categorical exclusion, environmental assessment or environmental impact statement.

[ii] Not all filed cases result in court decisions. Plaintiffs may drop the case after filing and/or the Forest Service may settle through negotiations.

[iii] Not all filed cases result in court decisions. Plaintiffs may drop the case after filing and/or the Forest Service may settle through negotiations.

[iv] The ROD's include 2 Forest Plan Revisions in R1, 1 in R2, 2 in R3, 1 in R8.

[v] Not all filed cases result in court decisions. Plaintiffs may drop the case after filing and/or the Forest Service may settle through negotiations.

[vi] Total of all signed decisions documented by a Decision Memo, Decision Notice and Record of Decision.

[vii] Total number of documented projects in the PALs database affected by litigation filed in FY 2015. Data adjusted to reflect sage grouse lawsuits (Refer to *endnote x*).

[viii] Total number of projects eligible for objections—Only includes Decision Notices and Records of Decision (Categorical exclusions are excluded from the objection process as they have, by definition, non-significant environmental effects).

[ix] Decisions made by the Washington Office, Wood Products Lab and Research Stations.

[x] Litigation directly naming multiple projects across multiple administrative units (*i.e.,* 2 lawsuits filed on Sage Grouse that impact one (1) project in R1, three (3) projects in R2, and four (4) projects in R4).

Questions Submitted by Hon. Dan Newhouse, a Representative in Congress from Washington

Question 1. Before I start I want to thank Chief Tidwell for visiting Washington State during this fire season. I also want to give my condolences to the Forest Service. The Forest Service and all the State of Washington continues to mourn Andrew, Rick, Tom, who we lost in the line of duty.

Chief Tidwell, there are severe forest management deficiencies plaguing our Federal lands. What else is being done to promote resiliency and fire prevention in our National Forests? What other tools do you need?

Answer. The Forest Service has increased the impact and rate of restoration nationally. In 2014, the agency accomplished treatments on 4.6 million acres to restore watershed function on NFS land and to reduce the threat of fire in the wildland-urban interface on NFS and State and private lands. This represents an increase of nearly 400,000 acres (9 percent) compared to 2011 despite mounting challenges such as record droughts, longer and drier wildfire seasons, a reduction in non-fire personnel to support the agency's mission, and a rapidly increasing percentage of the budget being spent on wildland fire management.

The number one factor influencing our ability to promote resiliency and health of our forests and grasslands is capacity, and the primary driver of capacity is the impact of fire costs on the agency budget. We appreciate the tools Congress provided such as the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program, Stewardship Contracting, and the 2014 Farm Bill reforms such as Good Neighbor Authority, and Insect and Disease priority designations and as noted above, are implementing them as aggressively as capacity permits.

Question 2. Chief Tidwell—one of the concerns raised by these 12 counties composing the Evergreen Forest County Group—a letter from which was submitted for the record—is that of the state's timber sales, only 3% of timber comes from Federal lands and this overstocked Federal land is contributing to catastrophic fires. Do you agree with this assessment? If so what do steps will you take to reverse this trend?

Answer. Overstocked forest conditions are common across all land jurisdictions, including federal lands and those conditions are one factor contributing to the size and severity of wildfires, especially in the West. The Forest Service is working to restore the structure and function of forest lands which will reduce the threat of uncharacteristically severe wildfires and provide forest products. We are doing this through the use of new initiatives and authorities, such as the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program, Stewardship Contracting, and the 2014 Farm Bill reforms such as Good Neighbor Authority, and Insect and Disease priority designations that allow us to plan and implement at landscape scales and increase our efficiency through strategic partnerships or streamlined planning processes. In FY 2016, our goal is to increase timber volume sold by 10 percent over last year.

Question 3. How has litigation affected the Forest Service's active forest management?

Answer. When it occurs, litigation directly affects the Agency's program of work in several ways. First, litigation is costly to the Agency in terms of time and dollars spent in defending the case. The funding and personnel utilized on defending the case are not available to implement other projects. Second, once litigation is filed, it usually takes more than one year before a case is resolved, and projects are occasionally placed on hold under court order. At times, these delays can prevent implementation, where the value of the project is time sensitive (*e.g.,* salvageable timber can only be sold if it maintains its value). Third, when litigation is on a rule, rather than projects or plans, it can throw a cloud of uncertainty over any plans or projects developed under the rules' direction, and an adverse decision can have broad impacts. Last, the threat of litigation can contribute to an increased workload by the amount of data collected and analyzed in order to lessen a perceived legal vulnerability.

However, only a small percentage of projects are litigated, as detailed above: the vast majority of the agency's NEPA decisions do not draw litigation. The Forest Service strongly supports transparency in decision-making and does not support restricting public access to the courts. The Forest Service has placed an emphasis on collaboration over the last decade that has served us well. We have a number of collaborative projects and programs underway across the National Forest System that exemplify the success that can be achieved when diverse groups come together with a common cause of a healthy landscape. Through an emphasis on collaboration, the Forest Service has consistently increased both the number of acres treated annually to improve watershed resilience and timber production—increasing timber harvest by 18 percent since 2008. The pre-decision objection process is also helping to resolve differences prior to a decision being finalized.

Question 4. A map of Washington State, submitted for the record,* was provided to me by the long-term fire recovery group in my district. This graphic that shows the success state and tribal forest management has had, compared with Federal land in the State of Washington. How can the Forest Service utilize more local expertise when responding to forest fires? Or employ similar management techniques that have shown to be successful in the state?

Answer. The Forest Service works extensively with our state and local partners to support wildland fire management operations. These cooperators are essential to ensuring that every wildfire receives an appropriate, risk informed, and effective response regardless of the jurisdiction. For any response, the concept of nearest available asset is implemented. Depending on the situation, nearest available assets may be state and or local assets. Implementing these assets enables a more efficient and timely response than transporting a Forest Service-owned asset from further distances.

The Forest Service relies on states and other cooperators, and in turn, those cooperators rely on the Forest Service to meet their operational objectives. It is neither financially prudent nor operationally optimal for all entities to maintain exclusive and duplicative resources. Every fire season is unique. In some seasons the majority of fire activity occurs on Forest Service lands, in other seasons it occurs on state and local lands. Sometimes we are equally burdened. Across multiple years the costs of leveraging each other's assets is more financially and operationally effective than maintaining exclusive assets.

The Forest Service is continually working to increase productivity and efficiency in forest management. The Good Neighbor Authority provided in the 2014 Farm Bill establishes a framework for increasing cooperation with states. Agreements with several states have already been executed and more are being developed. These agreements allow state management processes to be applied on Federal land when they meet Federal requirements. While we are excited about the potential of this authority, we will continue to look for and try new ideas to improve forest management on Forest Service lands.

Question 5. Does the Forest Service need more authority from Congress to employ any new techniques demonstrated successful in Washington or other states?

Answer. As mentioned in response to *Question 1,* more than new tools, the Forest Service requires a comprehensive fix to the fire budget that both ends fire transfer and addresses the chronic drain on non-fire programs.

[ATTACHMENT 1]

Fire *vs.* Non-Fire Bar Data

Values	Fire	Non-Fire	Grand Total		
FY 1991	297,934	2,017,955	2,315,889	13%	87%
FY 1992	298,000	2,051,934	2,349,934	13%	87%
FY 1993	374,574	1,984,541	2,359,115	16%	84%
FY 1994	564,290	2,008,609	2,572,899	22%	78%
FY 1995	385,638	1,972,026	2,357,664	16%	84%
FY 1996	485,485	1,906,031	2,391,516		
FY 1997	830,016	1,830,497	2,660,513		
FY 1998	584,559	2,131,309	2,715,868		
FY 1999	560,176	2,088,541	2,648,717		
FY 2000	617,956	2,192,977	2,810,933		
FY 2001	1,376,370	2,507,400	3,883,770		
FY 2002	1,214,349	2,570,067	3,784,416		
FY 2003	1,370,968	2,604,609	3,975,577		
FY 2004	1,622,963	2,569,203	4,192,166		
FY 2005	1,703,016	2,535,104	4,238,120		
FY 2006	1,746,091	2,454,881	4,200,972		
FY 2007	1,823,603	2,504,193	4,327,796		
FY 2008	1,943,477	2,543,751	4,487,228		
FY 2009	2,131,630	2,630,936	4,762,566		
FY 2010	2,591,737	2,797,375	5,389,112		
FY 2011	2,458,460	2,638,286	5,096,746		
FT 2012	2,289,848	2,556,028	4,845,876		
FY 2013	2,167,762	2,384,707	4,552,469		

*__Editor's note:__ *See,* Supplemental graphic submitted by Rod Haeberle, Owner, Haeberle Ranch on page 44.

Fire *vs.* Non-Fire Bar Data—Continued

Values	Fire	Non-Fire	Grand Total		
FY 2014	2,477,302	2,419,309	4,896,611	51%	49%
FY 2015	2,636,358	2,436,888	5,073,246	52%	48%

All WFM *vs.* All other mainheads.

Fire *vs.* Non-Fire Bar Data (2)

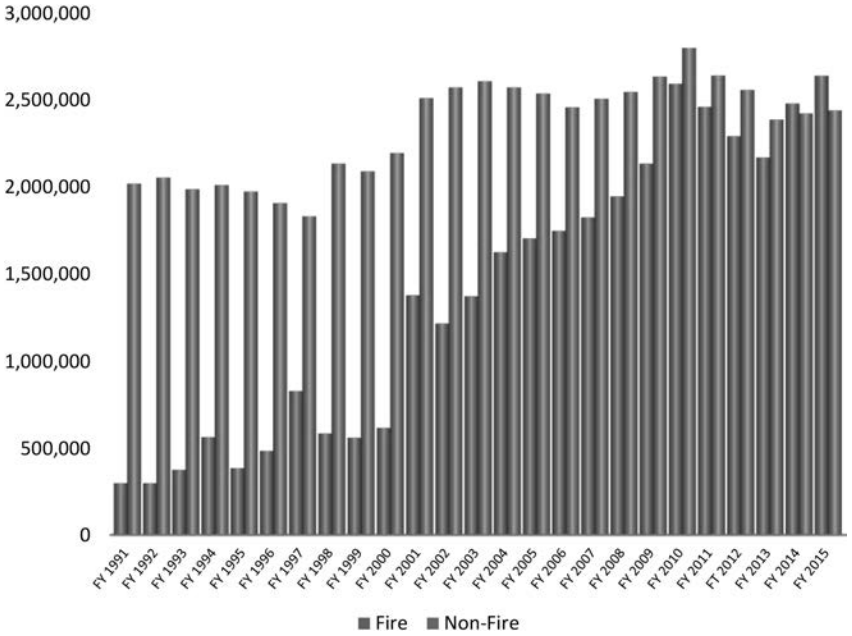
Values	Fire	Non-Fire	Grand Total
FY 1995	385,638	1,972,026	2,357,664
FY 1996	485,485	1,906,031	2,391,516
FY 1997	830,016	1,830,497	2,660,513
FY 1998	584,559	2,131,309	2,715,868
FY 1999	560,176	2,088,541	2,648,717
FY 2000	617,956	2,192,977	2,810,933
FY 2001	1,376,370	2,507,400	3,883,770
FY 2002	1,214,349	2,570,067	3,784,416
FY 2003	1,370,968	2,604,609	3,975,577
FY 2004	1,622,963	2,569,203	4,192,166
FY 2005	1,703,016	2,535,104	4,238,120
FY 2006	1,746,091	2,454,881	4,200,972
FY 2007	1,823,603	2,504,193	4,327,796
FY 2008	1,943,477	2,543,751	4,487,228
FY 2009	2,131,630	2,630,936	4,762,566
FY 2010	2,591,737	2,797,375	5,389,112
FY 2011	2,458,460	2,638,286	5,096,746
FT 2012	2,289,848	2,556,028	4,845,876
FY 2013	2,167,762	2,384,707	4,552,469
FY 2014	2,477,302	2,419,309	4,896,611
FY 2015	2,636,358	2,436,888	5,073,246

Fire *vs.* Non-Fire Bar Data (3)

Values	1	2	Grand Total		
FY 1991	289,527	2,026,362	2,315,889	13%	87%
FY 1992	290,281	2,059,653	2,349,934	12%	88%
FY 1993	362,379	1,996,736	2,359,115	15%	85%
FY 1994	551,594	2,021,305	2,572,899	21%	79%
FY 1995	369,232	1,988,432	2,357,664	16%	84%
FY 1996	485,485	1,906,031	2,391,516		
FY 1997	830,016	1,830,497	2,660,513		
FY 1998	584,559	2,131,309	2,715,868		
FY 1999	560,176	2,088,541	2,648,717		
FY 2000	617,656	2,193,277	2,810,933		
FY 2001	930,467	2,953,303	3,883,770		
FY 2002	877,939	2,906,477	3,784,416		
FY 2003	1,029,960	2,945,617	3,975,577		
FY 2004	1,268,751	2,923,415	4,192,166		
FY 2005	1,325,329	2,912,791	4,238,120		
FY 2006	1,350,891	2,850,081	4,200,972		
FY 2007	1,406,859	2,920,937	4,327,796		
FY 2008	1,511,439	2,975,789	4,487,228		
FY 2009	1,668,947	3,093,619	4,762,566		
FY 2010	2,085,505	3,303,607	5,389,112		
FY 2011	1,959,579	3,137,167	5,096,746		
[FY] 2012	1,857,681	2,988,195	4,845,876		
FY 2013	1,757,430	2,795,039	4,552,469		
FY 2014	2,053,068	2,843,543	4,896,611	42%	58%
FY 2015	2,156,900	2,916,346	5,073,246	43%	57%

[1] Means Suppression, Preparedness, FLAME.
[2] Means all other BLIs.

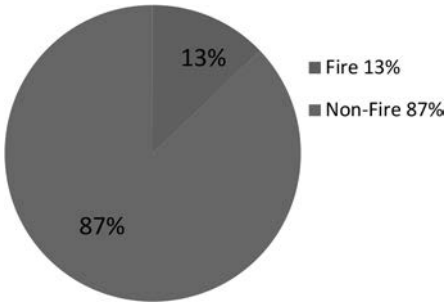
Forest Service Approprations: Fire *vs.* Non-Fire



Sum of FY 1999 Enacted

Fire 13%	13%
Non-Fire 87%	87%
Grand Total	**100%**

FY 1999 Forest Service Appropriations: Fire *vs.* Non-Fire



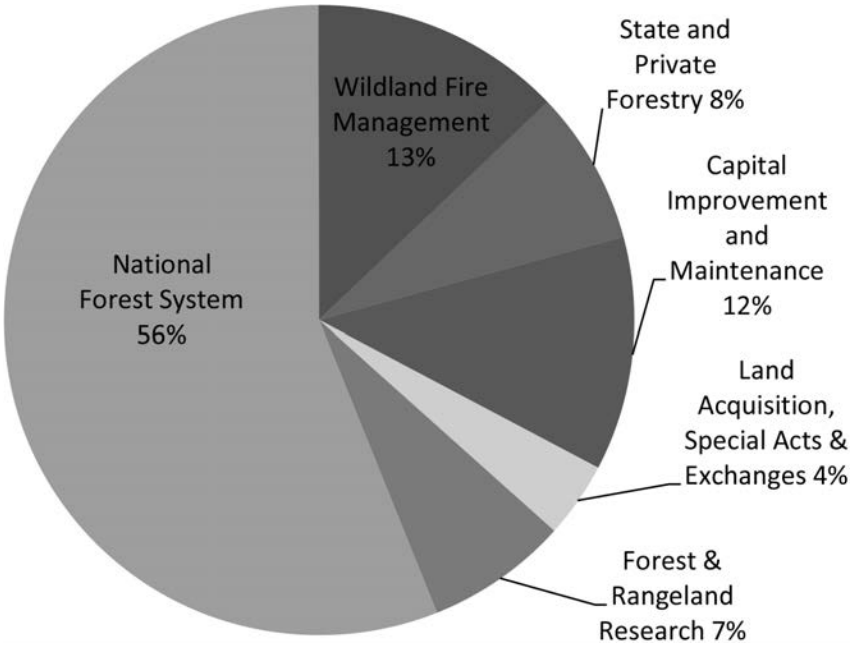
FY 1999

National Forest System	56%
Wildland Fire Management	13%
State and Private Forestry	8%
Capital Improvement and Maintenance	12%
Land Acquisition, Special Acts & Exchanges	4%

FY 1999—Continued

Forest & Rangeland Research	7%
Grand Total	**100%**

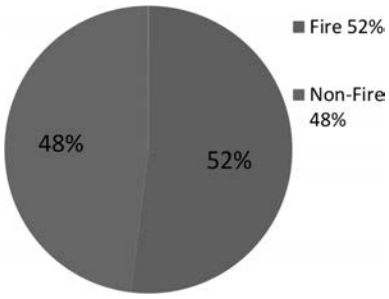
Forest Service FY 1991 Appropriations by Fund



Sum of FY 2015 Enacted

Fire 52% Non-Fire 48%	52% 48%
Grand Total	**100%**

FY 2015 Forest Service Appropriations: Fire *vs.* Non-Fire



FY 2015

National Forest System	29%
Wildland Fire Management	52%
State and Private Forestry	5%
Capital Improvement and Maintenance	7%
Land Acquisition, Special Acts & Exchanges	1%
Forest & Rangeland Research	6%
Grand Total	**100%**

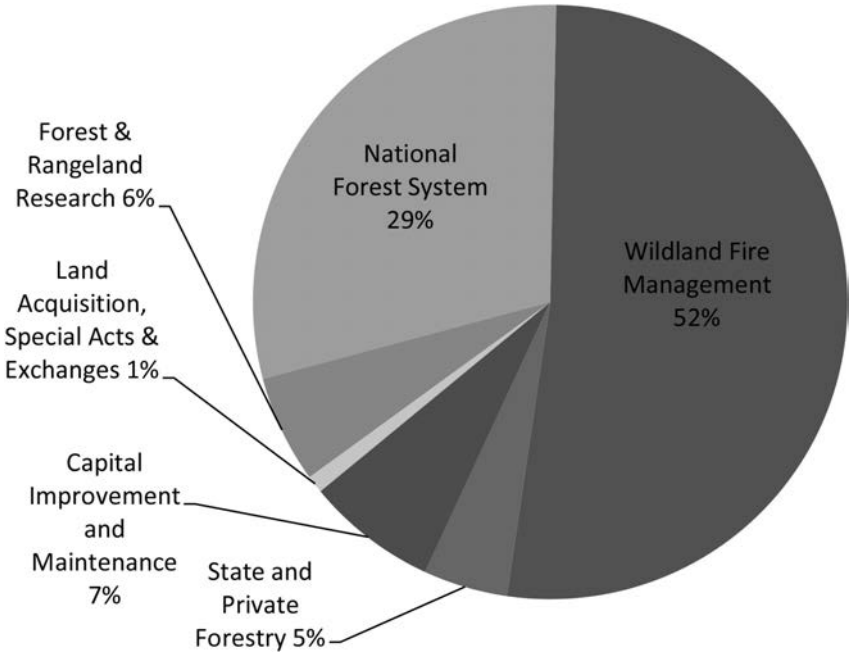
Forest Service Enacted Appropriations Fire *vs.* Non-Fire Real (Inflation Adjusted) to FY 2015 Dollars

	Fire	Non-Fire
1990	968,987	2,993,817
1991	499,875	3,385,734
1992	478,015	3,291,459
1993	581,187	3,079,202
1994	859,682	3,060,068
1995	571,047	2,920,146
1996	704,884	2,767,398
1997	1,180,252	2,602,899
1998	826,561	3,013,651
1999	783,696	2,921,904
2000	844,203	2,995,872
2001	1,835,105	3,343,100
2002	1,597,017	3,379,952
2003	1,765,537	3,354,224
2004	2,039,409	3,228,450
2005	2,074,692	3,088,380
2006	2,060,220	2,896,525
2007	2,098,789	2,882,081
2008	2,163,166	2,831,294
2009	2,365,470	2,919,550
2010	2,836,342	3,061,388
2011	2,636,151	2,828,975
2012	2,404,926	2,684,483
2013	2,240,236	2,464,434
2014	2,523,696	2,464,617
2015	2,636,358	2,436,888

Inflators/Deflators: *http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/budget/fy2015/assets/hist.pdf*. Table 10.1.

Excludes Supplemental and Emergency Funding, Fire Transfers and Repayments, and Recissions (except FY 2012 the Recission was already included in the enacted appropriation.

Forest Service FY 2015 Appropriations by Fund



FY 1990 to [FY] 2015 FS Funding

	FY 1990 Enacted	FY 1991 Enacted	FY 1992 Enacted	FY 1993 Enacted	FY 1994 Enacted	FY 1995 Enacted	FY 1996 Enacted	FY 1997 Enacted	FY 1998 Enacted	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Enacted	FY 2001 Enacted	FY 2002 Enacted
Forest & Rangeland Research													
Forest & Rangeland Research	150,925	167,627	180,509	182,715	193,083	193,509	177,854	179,786	187,796	197,444	217,694	230,511	241,304
Forest and Rangeland Research Total	**150,925**	**167,627**	**180,509**	**182,715**	**193,083**	**193,509**	**177,854**	**179,786**	**187,796**	**197,444**	**217,694**	**230,511**	**241,304**
State and Private Forestry													
Landscape Scale Restoration													
Forest Health Management—Federal Lands						27,097	25,165	33,165	37,032	37,325	40,303	41,292	43,304
Forest Health Management—Cooperative Lands					109,626	7,805	7,806	15,000	27,966	17,200	21,772	22,511	25,000
Forest Health Management—Cooperative Lands Fire Mgt						13,689	17,001	18,001	20,137				
Forest Health Management—Emergency Pest Mgt												12,472	
Forest Management and Utilization	25,321	74,206	68,116	77,582	55,689								
State Fire Assistance										21,510	23,929	24,945	25,310
Volunteer Fire Assistance										2,000	3,240	4,989	5,053
Fire Protection	17,078	15,749	16,618	16,885									
Forest Stewardship						25,908	23,378	23,378	32,303	28,830	29,833	32,782	33,171
Forest Legacy Program							3,000	2,000	4,000	7,012	29,933	59,868	65,000
Community Forest & Open Space Conservation													
Urban and Community Forestry						28,310	25,454	25,505	40,929	30,540	30,896	35,642	36,000
Economic Action Programs					16,020	14,517	17,150	11,465	17,305	20,198	41,538	35,680	
Forest Resources Info & Analysis												4,989	5,015
International Forestry					6,996	4,987						4,989	5,263
Emergency Pest Suppression Fund				14,671	12,253	14,415	16,661						
Forest Pest Management	47,586	60,150	57,205	40,605									
Stewardship Incentives Program						18,283	4,500	4,500	16,240				3,000
Pacific Northwest Assistance Prog						17,066	16,012	16,762	14,985	9,000	7,856	9,579	9,425
Special Projects	19,663	32,309	20,848	21,155									
State and Private Forestry Total	109,648	182,414	162,787	170,898	184,564	173,580	153,494	155,461	205,057	170,722	207,960	295,596	291,221
National Forest System													
IRR													
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration													
Restoration Partnerships													

FY 1990 to [FY] 2015 FS Funding

[Continued]

	FY 2003 Enacted	FY 2004 Enacted	FY 2005 Enacted	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Enacted	FY 2008 Enacted	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted w/ Recission	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Enacted
Forest & Rangeland Research													
Forest & Rangeland Research	250,049	266,387	276,384	277,711	280,488	285,926	296,380	312,012	306,637	295,300	279,854	292,805	296,000
Forest and Rangeland Research Total	**250,049**	**266,387**	**276,384**	**277,711**	**280,488**	**285,926**	**296,380**	**312,012**	**306,637**	**295,300**	**279,854**	**292,805**	**296,000**
State and Private Forestry													
Landscape Scale Restoration												14,000	14,000
Forest Health Management—Federal Lands	50,047	53,829	54,236	53,163	53,963	54,110	54,110	57,282	56,737	47,425	44,944	58,922	58,922
Forest Health Management—Cooperative Lands	30,836	44,741	47,629	46,904	47,104	44,542	46,292	48,573	48,821	39,999	36,894	45,655	45,655
Forest Health Management—Cooperative Lands Fire Mgt													
Forest Health Management—Emergency Pest Mgt													
Forest Management and Utilization													
State Fire Assistance	45,486	33,384	32,920	32,895	32,895	32,605	35,000	39,147	32,358	30,488	25,759		
Volunteer Fire Assistance	5,007	5,037	5,917	5,912	5,912	5,906	6,000	7,000	6,680	6,669	6,320		
Fire Protection													
Forest Stewardship	32,012	31,884	32,320	34,144	41,947	29,532	27,000	29,369	32,548	28,814	30,441	22,398	23,036
Forest Legacy Program	68,380	64,134	57,134	56,524	56,536	52,317	49,445	76,460	52,894	53,303	50,515	50,965	53,000
Community Forest & Open Space Conservation									1,000	1,997	1,892	2,000	2,000
Urban and Community Forestry	35,999	34,864	31,950	28,413	30,130	27,691	29,541	30,377	32,040	31,327	30,701	28,040	28,040
Economic Action Programs	26,268	25,606	19,032	9,537		4,206	4,973	5,000					
Forest Resources Info & Analysis	4,964	4,939	4,958	4,588	4,588	4,516	5,000	5,035	5,026	4,917	4,660		
International Forestry	5,713	5,926	6,410	6,886	6,886	7,383	8,500	9,818	9,492	7,987	7,570	8,000	8,000
Emergency Pest Suppression Fund													
Forest Pest Management													
Stewardship Incentives Program													
Pacific Northwest Assistance Prog													
Special Projects													
State and Private Forestry Total	304,712	304,344	292,506	278,966	279,961	262,808	265,861	308,061	277,596	252,926	239,696	229,980	232,653
National Forest System													
IRR													0
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration									14,970	39,936	37,885	40,000	40,000
Restoration Partnerships												2,000	

FY 1990 to [FY] 2015 FS Funding—Cont.

	FY 1990 Enacted	FY 1991 Enacted	FY 1992 Enacted	FY 1993 Enacted	FY 1994 Enacted	FY 1995 Enacted	FY 1996 Enacted	FY 1997 Enacted	FY 1998 Enacted	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Enacted	FY 2001 Enacted	FY 2002 Enacted
Land Management Planning, Assessment & Monitoring					147,846	149,732	130,088	130,088					
Land Management Planning									36,174	40,000	50,167	78,134	70,358
Inventory and Monitoring									91,931	80,714	138,326	174,069	173,316
Recreation, Heritage & Wilderness											203,864	229,763	245,500
Wildlife & Fisheries Habitat Mgmt	82,559	106,625	112,500	116,364	83,736	93,182	85,561	85,811	96,768	100,376		128,744	131,847
Wildlife Habitat Management											36,097		
Inland Fisheries Habitat Mgmt											23,343		
Anadromous Fisheries Hab Mgmt											25,416		
TE&S Species Mgmg											30,001		
Grazing Management											32,831	33,782	34,775
Forest Products											237,891	255,281	266,340
Timber Sales Admin. and Mgmt.	251,796	263,133	263,745	219,033									
Vegetation & Watershed Mgmt											166,002	181,634	190,113
Reforestation and Stand Improvement	68,346	71,959	66,521	62,213									
Minerals & Geology Management	28,414	30,380	34,332	34,812	38,025	38,932	35,017	35,767	36,000	37,050	46,172	47,840	48,956
Landownership Management					61,384	61,566	57,053	57,053	61,987	61,139	82,565	86,418	88,434
Real Estate Management	25,973	31,192	35,430	36,024									
Law Enforcement Operations				15,479	55,130	63,516	59,637	59,637	63,967	66,288	69,911	74,194	79,000
Cooperative Law Enforcement	11,082	8,546	8,377										
Drug Enforcement		6,992	7,073										
Valles Caldera National Preserve												988	2,800
Recreation Use	153,613	198,817	216,396	229,742	213,817	220,136	211,151	211,151	218,260	187,587			
Rangeland Management	32,966	39,473	43,153	44,443	16,367	18,473	27,012	38,012	45,314	57,050			
Forestland Management					251,538	237,174	240,409	251,768	274,580	285,200			
Soil, Water & Air Management	61,612	72,153	76,243	72,325	36,250	48,282	42,014	42,114	51,196	56,097			
Centennial of Service Challenge													
Infrastructure Management					105,656	110,088	104,027	104,027	109,218	70,669			
Maintenance of Facilities	21,142	24,866	26,283	26,495									
Forest Road Maintenance	96,384	91,303	85,891	82,198									
Forest Trail Maintenance	24,459	28,228	30,549	31,332									
Land Line Location	30,710	29,844	32,251	30,873									
Quincy Library Group Implementation												1,996	
Tongass NF Timber Pipeline												4,989	
General Administration	272,154	292,333	303,786	305,941	298,174	296,982	263,698	259,353	261,888	255,264			
Land Between the Lakes NRA											5,365		
National Forest System Total	[a] **1,161,210**	[b] **1,295,844**	[c] **1,342,530**	**1,307,274**	**1,307,923**	**1,338,063**	**1,255,667**	**1,274,781**	**1,347,283**	**1,297,434**	**1,147,951**	**1,297,832**	**1,331,439**
Capital Improvement and Maintenance													
Facilities	40,593	82,578	81,056	87,440	103,147	65,904	48,529	59,974	50,656	69,905	153,648	165,930	185,447
Roads	164,356	173,072	168,988	140,586	149,655	98,185	94,942	93,000	88,064	98,009	219,634	235,029	229,666
Trails	18,611	21,479	21,667		27,233	32,448	20,009	22,000	27,295	29,554	62,361	66,578	70,075
Deferred Maintenance												49,890	61,000
Legacy Roads & Trails													

FY 1990 to [FY] 2015 FS Funding—Cont.

[Continued]

	FY 2003 Enacted	FY 2004 Enacted	FY 2005 Enacted	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Enacted	FY 2008 Enacted	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted w/ Recission	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Enacted
Land Management Planning, Assessment & Monitoring													
Land Management Planning	71,726	69,995	63,167	57,675	57,675	48,833	48,833	45,917	45,033	39,936	37,203	37,754	37,754
Inventory and Monitoring	174,216	169,659	167,302	166,638	166,638	166,580	167,580	170,502	167,219	161,721	150,652	151,019	151,019
Recreation, Heritage & Wilderness	252,542	255,050	257,343	258,797	258,797	262,635	277,635	285,117	281,627	281,176	261,932	261,719	261,719
Wildlife & Fisheries Habitat Mgmt	132,936	135,683	134,749	131,734	131,734	132,385	139,385	143,014	140,260	140,036	130,887	140,466	140,466
Wildlife Habitat Management													
Inland Fisheries Habitat Mgmt													
Anadromous Fisheries Hab Mgmt													
TE&S Species Mgmg													
Grazing Management	40,584	45,899	48,034	47,826	47,826	48,163	50,000	50,714	49,738	55,356	51,568	55,356	55,356
Forest Products	263,628	265,013	273,247	277,583	319,614	322,503	332,666	336,722	336,049	335,511	318,280	339,130	339,130
Timber Sales Admin. and Mgmt.													
Vegetation & Watershed Mgmt	189,703	193,689	189,614	179,852	176,849	177,437	180,437	187,960	184,341	184,046	172,173	184,716	184,716
Reforestation and Stand Improvement													
Minerals & Geology Management	52,293	53,399	55,747	84,164	84,164	84,143	85,470	87,240	83,560	83,426	77,716	76,423	76,423
Landownership Management	92,411	91,550	92,129	90,932	90,932	91,299	93,299	95,606	91,765	85,738	79,869	77,730	77,730
Real Estate Management													
Law Enforcement Operations	80,275	82,828	86,014	110,937	115,000	131,910	135,500	145,047	144,254	143,829	133,984	126,653	126,653
Cooperative Law Enforcement													
Drug Enforcement													
Valles Caldera National Preserve	3,130	3,112	3,599	5,074	3,500	3,691	4,000	3,500	3,432	3,426	3,192	3,364	3,364
Recreation Use													
Rangeland Management													
Forestland Management													
Soil, Water & Air Management													
Centennial of Service Challenge			9,861	4,434									
Maintenance of Facilities													
Forest Road Maintenance													
Forest Trail Maintenance													
Land Line Location													
Quincy Library Group Implementation													
Tongass NF Timber Pipeline													
General Administration													
Land Between the Lakes NRA													
National Forest System Total	**1,353,444**	**1,365,877**	**1,380,806**	**1,415,646**	**1,452,729**	**1,469,579**	**1,514,805**	**1,551,339**	**1,542,248**	**1,554,137**	**1,455,341**	**1,496,330**	**1,494,330**
Capital Improvement and Maintenance													
Facilities	202,312	214,366	198,769	123,698	130,140	121,755	126,453	135,010	135,000	75,664	70,572	71,000	71,600
Roads	231,344	234,538	226,396	220,688	223,798	227,924	228,825	236,521	195,195	182,525	165,959	166,000	168,094
Trails	69,226	74,718	75,707	74,205	73,362	76,365	81,015	85,381	88,381	81,851	74,999	75,000	77,530
Deferred Maintenance	45,568	31,605	13,829	12,743	9,100	8,958	9,100	9,141	9,158	9,121	2,986	3,000	3,150
Legacy Roads & Trails						39,766	50,000	90,000	44,910	44,928	39,814	35,000	40,000

FY 1990 to [FY] 2015 FS Funding—Cont.

	FY 1990 Enacted	FY 1991 Enacted	FY 1992 Enacted	FY 1993 Enacted	FY 1994 Enacted	FY 1995 Enacted	FY 1996 Enacted	FY 1997 Enacted	FY 1998 Enacted	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Enacted	FY 2001 Enacted	FY 2002 Enacted
Road Maintenance & Decommission										99,884			
Land Between the Lakes NRA											1,200		
Capital Improvement and Maintenance Total	**223,560**	**277,129**	[d] **271,711**	**255,259**	**252,802**	**196,537**	**163,480**	**174,974**	**166,015**	**297,352**	**436,843**	**517,427**	**546,188**
Land Acquisition, Special Acts & Exchanges													
Land Acquisition	63,433	88,695	88,306	62,412	64,250	63,873	39,392	40,575	219,976	117,918	155,835	150,872	149,742
Land Acq, NF Special Acts	1,054	1,097	1,134	1,180	1,212	1,247	1,069	1,048	1,069	1,069	1,068	1,067	1,069
Complete Land Exchanges	13	105	154	151	212	794	341	364	210	210	234	233	234
Land Acquisition, Special Acts & Exchanges Total	**64,500**	**89,897**	**89,594**	**63,743**	**65,674**	**65,914**	**40,802**	**41,987**	**221,255**	**119,197**	**157,137**	**152,172**	**151,045**
Other Appropriations													
Range Betterment Fund	4,915	4,546	4,795	4,647	4,545	4,419	4,647	3,453	3,811	3,300	3,300	3,293	3,290
Gifts, Donations, and Bequests	3	1	8	5	18	4	87	55	92	92	92	92	92
Subsistence Management—Alaska										3,000		5,488	5,488
SE Alaska Economic Assistance							110,000				22,000	4,989	
Early Winters Land Exchange		497											
Other Appropriations Total	**4,918**	**5,044**	**4,803**	**4,652**	**4,563**	**4,423**	**114,734**	**3,508**	**3,903**	**6,392**	**25,392**	**13,862**	**8,870**
Subtotal Non-Fire Discretionary	**1,714,761**	**2,017,955**	**2,051,934**	**1,984,541**	**2,008,609**	**1,972,026**	**1,906,031**	**1,830,497**	**2,131,309**	**2,088,541**	**2,192,977**	**2,507,400**	**2,570,067**
Wildland Fire Management													
Preparedness	[e] 167,355	171,492	179,692	176,968	173,372	143,604	295,315	319,315	319,167	324,876	408,768	611,143	622,618
Suppression	[f] 378,812	118,035	[g] 110,589	185,411	378,222	225,628	190,170	510,701	265,392	235,300	208,888	319,324	255,321
Hazardous Fuels					12,696							205,158	209,010
Rehabilitation and Restoration												141,687	3,668
Fire Research and Development												15,965	22,265
Joint Fire Sciences Program													8,000
National Fire Plan—Forest Health Management—Federal Lands												11,974	6,982
NFP—Forest Health Management—Cooperative Lands													4,992
NFP—State Fire Assistance												50,383	50,383
NFP—Volunteer Fire Assistance												8,262	8,262
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund													
NFP—Economic Action Programs												12,474	12,472

FY 1990 to [FY] 2015 FS Funding—Cont.

[Continued]

	FY 2003 Enacted	FY 2004 Enacted	FY 2005 Enacted	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Enacted	FY 2008 Enacted	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted w/ Recission	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Enacted
Road Maintenance & Decommission													
Land Between the Lakes NRA													
Capital Improvement and Maintenance Total	**548,450**	**555,227**	**514,701**	**431,334**	**436,400**	**474,768**	**495,393**	**556,053**	**472,644**	**394,089**	**354,330**	**350,000**	**360,374**
Land Acquisition, Special Acts & Exchanges													
Land Acquisition	132,945	66,363	61,007	41,772	41,936	41,827	49,775	63,522	32,934	52,521	49,762	43,525	47,500
Land Acq, NF Special Acts	1,062	1,056	1,054	1,053	1,053	1,037	1,050	1,050	1,048	953	903	912	950
Complete Land Exchanges	4,970	2,286	231	231	3,678	221	41	116		227		217	216
Land Acquisition, Special Acts & Exchanges Total	**138,977**	**69,705**	**62,292**	**43,056**	**46,667**	**43,085**	**50,866**	**64,688**	**33,982**	**53,701**	**50,665**	**44,654**	**48,666**
Other Appropriations													
Range Betterment Fund	3,380	2,106	2,472	3,130	2,876	2,556	2,581	2,590	2,552	3,257	2,338	3,000	2,320
Gifts, Donations, and Bequests	91	90	64	63	63	55	50	50	50	45	45	40	45
Subsistence Management—Alaska	5,506	5,467	5,879	4,975	5,009	4,974	5,000	2,582	2,577	2,573	2,438	2,500	2,500
SE Alaska Economic Assistance													
Early Winters Land Exchange													
Other Appropriations Total	**8,977**	**7,663**	**8,415**	**8,168**	**7,948**	**7,585**	**7,631**	**5,222**	**5,179**	**5,875**	**4,821**	**5,540**	**4,865**
Subtotal Non-Fire Discretionary	**2,604,609**	**2,569,203**	**2,535,104**	**2,454,881**	**2,504,193**	**2,543,751**	**2,630,936**	**2,797,375**	**2,638,286**	**2,556,028**	**2,384,707**	**2,419,309**	**2,436,888**
Wildland Fire Management													
Preparedness	611,996	671,621	676,470	660,705	665,382	665,819	675,000	675,000	673,650	1,004,442	948,651	1,057,580	1,145,840
Suppression	417,964	597,130	648,859	690,186	741,477	845,620	993,947	997,505	995,511	537,858	509,812	680,488	708,000
Hazardous Fuels	226,626	233,479	262,539	280,119	301,258	310,086	328,086	350,285	339,604	317,076	301,056	306,500	361,749
Rehabilitation and Restoration	7,078	6,914	12,819	6,189	6,189	10,828	11,500	11,600	11,477				
Fire Research and Development	21,288	22,025	21,719	22,789	22,789	23,519	23,917	23,917	23,869	21,699	20,603	19,795	19,795
Joint Fire Sciences Program	7,948	7,901	7,889	7,882	7,882	7,875	8,000	8,000	7,984	7,250	6,884	6,914	6,914
National Fire Plan—Forest Health Management—Federal Lands	6,910	14,815	14,792	14,779	14,779	14,030	17,252	20,752	20,710	15,958	15,151		
NFP—Forest Health Management—Cooperative Lands	9,914	9,877	9,861	9,853	9,853	9,858	9,928	11,428	11,405	8,353	7,931		
NFP—State Fire Assistance	46,252	51,063	40,179	45,816	46,221	47,967	55,000	71,250	64,870	55,475	52,672	78,000	78,000
NFP—Volunteer Fire Assistance	8,186	8,138	7,889	7,773	7,773	7,875	9,000	9,000	8,982	6,356	6,035	13,025	13,000
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund									9,980				
NFP—Economic Action Programs	4,968												

FY 1990 to [FY] 2015 FS Funding—Cont.

	FY 1990 Enacted	FY 1991 Enacted	FY 1992 Enacted	FY 1993 Enacted	FY 1994 Enacted	FY 1995 Enacted	FY 1996 Enacted	FY 1997 Enacted	FY 1998 Enacted	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Enacted	FY 2001 Enacted	FY 2002 Enacted
Fire Facilities													10,376
Land Between the Lakes NRA											300		
Fuels Management	8,837	8,407	7,719	12,195		16,406							
Wildland Fire Management Total	[h] **555,004**	**297,934**	**298,000**	**374,574**	**564,290**	**385,638**	**485,485**	**830,016**	**584,559**	**560,176**	**617,956**	**1,376,370**	**1,214,349**
FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund													
Subtotal Fire + FLAME	**555,004**	**297,934**	**298,000**	**374,574**	**564,290**	**385,638**	**485,485**	**830,016**	**584,559**	**560,176**	**617,956**	**1,376,370**	**1,214,349**
Total Discretionary	**2,269,765**	**2,315,889**	**2,349,934**	**2,359,115**	**2,572,899**	**2,357,664**	**2,391,516**	**2,660,513**	**2,715,868**	**2,648,717**	**2,810,933**	**3,883,770**	**3,784,416**
Suppression Cap Adjustment													
Note: Discretionary funding only. Does not include fire borrowing or fire transfer repayment.							2,478,916 −2,391,516 87,400 −87,400 0	2,736,480 −2,660,513 75,967 −75,967 0					

[a] Does not include: FY89 Fire repayment 22,962; Reappropriation of unobligate balances 15,243; FY 89 Hugo transfer to fire protection 1,000.
[b] Does not include: Reappropration of unobligatde balances 5,351; Transfer from timber salvage sales 3,884.
[c] Does not include: Reappropriation of unobligated balances 104,528; Los Angeles Riots 4,640; 5 percent bonus 715; CFO transfer to USDA −98; Exxon Valdez Oil Spill 2,739.
[d] Does not include: Los Angeles Riots 2,750; 5 percent bonus 56.
[e] Was really called "Fire Presuppression."
[f] Was called "Fighting Forest Fires."
[g] Does not include: Transfer from Forest Service Fire Protection 7,000.
[h] Does not include: Hurricane Hugo 900; Firefighting Supplemental 256,700; Repayment to FY89 NFS −22,962.

FY 1990 to [FY] 2015 FS Funding—Cont.

[Continued]

	FY 2003 Enacted	FY 2004 Enacted	FY 2005 Enacted	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Enacted	FY 2008 Enacted	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted w/ Recission	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Enacted
Fire Facilities	1,838												
Land Between the Lakes NRA													
Fuels Management													
Wildland Fire Management Total	**1,370,968**	**1,622,963**	**1,703,016**	**1,746,091**	**1,823,603**	**1,943,477**	**2,131,630**	**2,178,737**	**2,168,042**	**1,974,467**	**1,868,795**	**2,162,302**	**2,333,298**
FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund								413,000	290,418	315,381	298,967	315,000	303,060
Subtotal Fire + FLAME	**1,370,968**	**1,622,963**	**1,703,016**	**1,746,091**	**1,823,603**	**1,943,477**	**2,131,630**	**2,591,737**	**2,458,460**	**2,289,848**	**2,167,762**	**2,477,302**	**2,636,358**
Total Discretionary	**3,975,577**	**4,192,166**	**4,238,120**	**4,200,972**	**4,327,796**	**4,487,228**	**4,762,566**	**5,389,112**	**5,096,746**	**4,845,876**	**4,552,469**	**4,896,611**	**5,073,246**

FY 1990 to 2015 FS for Pivot

1/2	Approp.	Agency	Fund	Program	FY 1990 Enact.	FY 1991 Enact.	FY 1992 Enact.	FY 1993 Enact.	FY 1994 Enact.	FY 1995 Enact.	FY 1996 Enact.	FY 1997 Enact.	FY 1998 Enact.
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	Forest & Rangeland Research	Forest & Rangeland Research	150,925	167,627	180,509	182,715	193,083	193,509	177,854	179,786	187,796
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Landscape Scale Restoration									
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Forest Health Management—Federal Lands						27,097	25,165	33,165	37,032
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Forest Health Management—Cooperative Lands					109,626	7,805	7,806	15,000	27,966
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Forest Health Management—Cooperative Lands Fire Mgt						13,689	17,001	18,001	20,137
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Forest Health Management—Emergency Pest Mgt									
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Forest Management and Utilization	25,321	74,206	68,116	77,582	55,689				
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	State Fire Assistance									
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Volunteer Fire Assistance									
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Fire Protection	17,078	15,749	16,618	16,885					
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Forest Stewardship						25,908	23,378	23,378	32,303
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Forest Legacy Program							3,000	2,000	4,000
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Community Forest & Open Space Conservation									
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Urban and Community Forestry						28,310	25,454	25,505	40,929
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Economic Action Programs						16,020	14,517	17,150	11,465
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Forest Resources Info & Analysis									
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	International Forestry					6,996	4,987			
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Emergency Pest Suppression Fund				14,671	12,253	14,415	16,661		
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Forest Pest Management	47,586	60,150	57,205	40,605					
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Stewardship Incentives Program						18,283	4,500	4,500	16,240
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Pacific Northwest Assistance Prog						17,066	16,012	16,762	14,985
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Special Projects	19,663	32,309	20,848	21,155					
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	IRR									
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration									
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Restoration Partnerships									
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Land Management Planning, Assessment & Monitoring					147,846	149,732	130,088	130,088	
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Land Management Planning									36,174
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Inventory and Monitoring									91,931
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Recreation, Heritage & Wilderness									
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Wildlife & Fisheries Habitat Mgmt	82,559	106,625	112,500	116,364	83,736	93,182	85,561	85,811	96,768
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Wildlife Habitat Management									
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Inland Fisheries Habitat Mgmt									
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Anadromous Fisheries Hab Mgmt									
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	TE&S Species Mgmg									
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Grazing Management									
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Forest Products									
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Timber Sales Admin. and Mgmt.	251,796	263,133	263,745	219,033					
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Vegetation & Watershed Mgmt									

FY 1990 to 2015 FS for Pivot

[Continued 1]

1/2	Approp.	Agency	Fund	Program	FY 1999 Enact.	FY 2000 Enact.	FY 2001 Enact.	FY 2002 Enact.	FY 2003 Enact.	FY 2004 Enact.	FY 2005 Enact.	FY 2006 Enact.	FY 2007 Enact.
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	Forest & Rangeland Research	Forest & Rangeland Research	197,444	217,694	230,511	241,304	250,049	266,387	276,384	277,711	280,488
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Landscape Scale Restoration									
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Forest Health Management—Federal Lands	37,325	40,303	41,292	43,304	50,047	53,829	54,236	53,163	53,963
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Forest Health Management—Cooperative Lands	17,200	21,772	22,511	25,000	30,836	44,741	47,629	46,904	47,104
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Forest Health Management—Cooperative Lands Fire Mgt									
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Forest Health Management—Emergency Pest Mgt			12,472						
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Forest Management and Utilization									
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	State Fire Assistance	21,510	23,929	24,945	25,310	45,486	33,384	32,920	32,895	32,895
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Volunteer Fire Assistance	2,000	3,240	4,989	5,053	5,007	5,037	5,917	5,912	5,912
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Fire Protection									
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Forest Stewardship	28,830	29,833	32,782	33,171	32,012	31,884	32,320	34,144	41,947
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Forest Legacy Program	7,012	29,933	59,868	65,000	68,380	64,134	57,134	56,524	56,536
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Community Forest & Open Space Conservation									
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Urban and Community Forestry	30,540	30,896	35,642	36,000	35,999	34,864	31,950	28,413	30,130
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Economic Action Programs	17,305	20,198	41,538	35,680	26,268	25,606	19,032	9,537	
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Forest Resources Info & Analysis				4,989	5,015	4,964	4,939	4,958	4,588
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	International Forestry			4,989	5,263	5,713	5,926	6,410	6,886	6,886
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Emergency Pest Suppression Fund									
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Forest Pest Management									
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Stewardship Incentives Program				3,000					
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Pacific Northwest Assistance Prog	9,000	7,856	9,579	9,425					
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Special Projects									
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	IRR									
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration									
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Restoration Partnerships									
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Land Management Planning, Assessment & Monitoring									
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Land Management Planning	40,000	50,167	78,134	70,358	71,726	69,995	63,167	57,675	57,675
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Inventory and Monitoring	80,714	138,326	174,069	173,316	174,216	169,659	167,302	166,638	166,638
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Recreation, Heritage & Wilderness		203,864	229,763	245,500	252,542	255,050	257,343	258,797	258,797
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Wildlife & Fisheries Habitat Mgmt	100,376		128,744	131,847	132,936	135,683	134,749	131,734	131,734
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Wildlife Habitat Management		36,097							
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Inland Fisheries Habitat Mgmt		23,343							
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Anadromous Fisheries Hab Mgmt		25,416							
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	TE&S Species Mgmg		30,001							
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Grazing Management		32,831	33,782	34,775	40,584	45,899	48,034	47,826	47,826
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Forest Products		237,891	255,281	266,340	263,628	265,013	273,247	277,583	319,614
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Timber Sales Admin. and Mgmt.									
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Vegetation & Watershed Mgmt		166,002	181,634	190,113	189,703	193,689	189,614	179,852	176,849

FY 1990 to 2015 FS for Pivot—Cont.

[Continued 2]

1/2	Approp.	Agency	Fund	Program	FY 2008 Enact.	FY 2009 Enact.	FY 2010 Enact.	FY 2011 Enact.	FY 2012 Enact. w/ Recission	FY 2013 Enact.	FY 2014 Enact.	FY 2015 Enact.	FY 2016 Enact.
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	Forest & Rangeland Research	Forest & Rangeland Research	285,926	296,380	312,012	306,637	295,300	279,854	292,805	296,000	291,000
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Landscape Scale Restoration							14,000	14,000	14,000
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Forest Health Management—Federal Lands	54,110	54,110	57,282	56,737	47,425	44,944	58,922	58,922	58,922
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Forest Health Management—Cooperative Lands	44,542	46,292	48,573	48,821	39,999	36,894	45,655	40,678	40,678
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Forest Health Management—Cooperative Lands Fire Mgt									
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Forest Health Management—Emergency Pest Mgt									
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Forest Management and Utilization									
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	State Fire Assistance	32,605	35,000	39,147	32,358	30,488	25,759			
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Volunteer Fire Assistance	5,906	6,000	7,000	6,680	6,669	6,320			
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Fire Protection									
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Forest Stewardship	29,532	27,000	29,369	32,548	28,814	30,441	22,398	23,036	23,036
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Forest Legacy Program	52,317	49,445	76,460	52,894	53,303	50,515	50,965	53,000	62,347
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Community Forest & Open Space Conservation				1,000	1,997	1,892	2,000	2,000	2,000
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Urban and Community Forestry	27,691	29,541	30,377	32,040	31,327	30,701	28,040	28,040	28,040
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Economic Action Programs	4,206	4,973	5,000						
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Forest Resources Info & Analysis	4,588	4,516	5,000	5,035	5,026	4,917	4,660		
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	International Forestry	7,383	8,500	9,818	9,492	7,987	7,570	8,000	8,000	8,000
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Emergency Pest Suppression Fund									
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Forest Pest Management									
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Stewardship Incentives Program									
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Pacific Northwest Assistance Prog									
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Special Projects									
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	IRR								0	
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration				14,970	39,936	37,885	40,000	40,000	40,000
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Restoration Partnerships							2,000		
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Land Management Planning, Assessment & Monitoring									
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Land Management Planning	48,833	48,833	45,917	45,033	39,936	37,203	37,754	37,754	36,998
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Inventory and Monitoring	166,580	167,580	170,502	167,219	161,721	150,652	151,019	151,019	147,998
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Recreation, Heritage & Wilderness	262,635	277,635	285,117	281,627	281,176	261,932	261,719	261,719	261,719
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Wildlife & Fisheries Habitat Mgmt	132,385	139,385	143,014	140,260	140,036	130,887	140,466	140,466	140,466
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Wildlife Habitat Management									
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Inland Fisheries Habitat Mgmt									
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Anadromous Fisheries Hab Mgmt									
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	TE&S Species Mgmg									
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Grazing Management	48,163	50,000	50,714	49,738	55,356	51,568	55,356	55,356	56,856
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Forest Products	322,503	332,666	336,722	336,049	335,511	318,280	339,130	339,130	359,805
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Timber Sales Admin. and Mgmt.									
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Vegetation & Watershed Mgmt	177,437	180,437	187,960	184,341	184,046	172,173	184,716	184,716	184,716

FY 1990 to 2015 FS for Pivot—Cont.

1/2	Approp.	Agency	Fund	Program	FY 1990 Enact.	FY 1991 Enact.	FY 1992 Enact.	FY 1993 Enact.	FY 1994 Enact.	FY 1995 Enact.	FY 1996 Enact.	FY 1997 Enact.	FY 1998 Enact.
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Reforestation and Stand Improvement	68,346	71,959	66,521	62,213					
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Minerals & Geology Management	28,414	30,380	34,332	34,812	38,025	38,932	35,017	35,767	36,000
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Landownership Management					61,384	61,566	57,053	57,053	61,987
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Real Estate Management	25,973	31,192	35,430	36,024					
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Law Enforcement Operations				15,479	55,130	63,516	59,637	59,637	63,967
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Cooperative Law Enforcement	11,082	8,546	8,377						
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Drug Enforcement		6,992	7,073						
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Valles Caldera National Preserve									
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Recreation Use	153,613	198,817	216,396	229,742	213,817	220,136	211,151	211,151	218,260
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Rangeland Management	32,966	39,473	43,153	44,443	16,367	18,473	27,012	38,012	45,314
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Forestland Management					251,538	237,174	240,409	251,768	274,580
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Soil, Water & Air Management	61,612	72,153	76,243	72,325	36,250	48,282	42,014	42,114	51,196
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Centennial of Service Challenge									
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Infrastructure Management					105,656	110,088	104,027	104,027	109,218
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Maintenance of Facilities	21,142	24,866	26,283	26,495					
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Forest Road Maintenance	96,384	91,303	85,891	82,198					
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Forest Trail Maintenance	24,459	28,228	30,549	31,332					
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Land Line Location	30,710	29,844	32,251	30,873					
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Quincy Library Group Implementation									
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Tongass NF Timber Pipeline									
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	General Administration	272,154	292,333	303,786	305,941	298,174	296,982	263,698	259,353	261,888
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Land Between the Lakes NRA									
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	Capital Improvement and Maintenance	Facilities	40,593	82,578	81,056	87,440	103,147	65,904	48,529	59,974	50,656
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	Capital Improvement and Maintenance	Roads	164,356	173,072	168,988	140,586	149,655	98,185	94,942	93,000	88,064
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	Capital Improvement and Maintenance	Trails	18,611	21,479	21,667	27,233		32,448	20,009	22,000	27,295
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	Capital Improvement and Maintenance	Deferred Maintenance									
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	Capital Improvement and Maintenance	Legacy Roads & Trails									
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	Capital Improvement and Maintenance	Road Maintenance & Decommission									
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	Capital Improvement and Maintenance	Land Between the Lakes NRA									
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	Land Acquisition, Special Acts & Exchanges	Land Acquisition	63,433	88,695	88,306	62,412	64,250	63,873	39,392	40,575	219,976
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	Land Acquisition, Special Acts & Exchanges	Land Acq., NF Special Acts	1,054	1,097	1,134	1,180	1,212	1,247	1,069	1,048	1,069
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	Land Acquisition, Special Acts & Exchanges	Complete Land Exchanges	13	105	154	151	212	794	341	364	210
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	Other Appropriations	Range Betterment Fund	4,915	4,546	4,795	4,647	4,545	4,419	4,647	3,453	3,811

FY 1990 to 2015 FS for Pivot—Cont.

[Continued 1]

1/2	Approp.	Agency	Fund	Program	FY 1999 Enact.	FY 2000 Enact.	FY 2001 Enact.	FY 2002 Enact.	FY 2003 Enact.	FY 2004 Enact.	FY 2005 Enact.	FY 2006 Enact.	FY 2007 Enact.
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Reforestation and Stand Improvement									
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Minerals & Geology Management	37,050	46,172	47,840	48,956	52,293	53,399	55,747	84,164	84,164
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Landownership Management	61,139	82,565	86,418	88,434	92,411	91,550	92,129	90,932	90,932
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Real Estate Management									
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Law Enforcement Operations	66,288	69,911	74,194	79,000	80,275	82,828	86,014	110,937	115,000
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Cooperative Law Enforcement									
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Drug Enforcement									
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Valles Caldera National Preserve			988	2,800	3,130	3,112	3,599	5,074	3,500
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Recreation Use	187,587								
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Rangeland Management	57,050								
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Forestland Management	285,200								
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Soil, Water & Air Management	56,097								
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Centennial of Service Challenge							9,861	4,434	
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Infrastructure Management	70,669								
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Maintenance of Facilities									
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Forest Road Maintenance									
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Forest Trail Maintenance									
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Land Line Location									
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Quincy Library Group Implementation			1,996						
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Tongass NF Timber Pipeline			4,989						
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	General Administration	255,264								
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Land Between the Lakes NRA		5,365							
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	Capital Improvement and Maintenance	Facilities	69,905	153,648	165,930	185,447	202,312	214,366	198,769	123,698	130,140
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	Capital Improvement and Maintenance	Roads	98,009	219,634	235,029	229,666	231,344	234,538	226,396	220,688	223,798
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	Capital Improvement and Maintenance	Trails	29,554	62,361	66,578	70,075	69,226	74,718	75,707	74,205	73,362
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	Capital Improvement and Maintenance	Deferred Maintenance			49,890	61,000	45,568	31,605	13,829	12,743	9,100
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	Capital Improvement and Maintenance	Legacy Roads & Trails									
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	Capital Improvement and Maintenance	Road Maintenance & Decommission	99,884								
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	Capital Improvement and Maintenance	Land Between the Lakes NRA		1,200							
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	Land Acquisition, Special Acts & Exchanges	Land Acquisition	117,918	155,835	150,872	149,742	132,945	66,363	61,007	41,772	41,936
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	Land Acquisition, Special Acts & Exchanges	Land Acq., NF Special Acts	1,069	1,068	1,067	1,069	1,062	1,056	1,054	1,053	1,053
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	Land Acquisition, Special Acts & Exchanges	Complete Land Exchanges	210	234	233	234	4,970	2,286	231	231	3,678
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	Other Appropriations	Range Betterment Fund	3,300	3,300	3,293	3,290	3,380	2,106	2,472	3,130	2,876

FY 1990 to 2015 FS for Pivot—Cont.

[Continued 2]

1/2	Approp.	Agency	Fund	Program	FY 2008 Enact.	FY 2009 Enact.	FY 2010 Enact.	FY 2011 Enact.	FY 2012 Enact. w/ Recission	FY 2013 Enact.	FY 2014 Enact.	FY 2015 Enact.	FY 2016 Enact.
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Reforestation and Stand Improvement									
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Minerals & Geology Management	84,143	85,470	87,240	83,560	83,426	77,716	76,423	76,423	76,423
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Landownership Management	91,299	93,299	95,606	91,765	85,738	79,869	77,730	77,730	77,730
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Real Estate Management									
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Law Enforcement Operations	131,910	135,500	145,047	144,254	143,829	133,984	126,653	126,653	126,653
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Cooperative Law Enforcement									
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Drug Enforcement									
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Valles Caldera National Preserve	3,691	4,000	3,500	3,432	3,426	3,192	3,364	3,364	
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Recreation Use									
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Rangeland Management									
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Forestland Management									
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Soil, Water & Air Management									
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Centennial of Service Challenge									
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Infrastructure Management									
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Maintenance of Facilities									
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Forest Road Maintenance									
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Forest Trail Maintenance									
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Land Line Location									
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Quincy Library Group Implementation									
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Tongass NF Timber Pipeline									
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	General Administration									
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Land Between the Lakes NRA									
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	Capital Improvement and Maintenance	Facilities	121,755	126,453	135,010	135,000	75,664	70,572	71,000	71,600	71,390
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	Capital Improvement and Maintenance	Roads	227,924	228,825	236,521	195,195	182,525	165,959	166,000	168,094	172,094
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	Capital Improvement and Maintenance	Trails	76,365	81,015	85,381	88,381	81,851	74,999	75,000	77,530	77,530
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	Capital Improvement and Maintenance	Deferred Maintenance	8,958	9,100	9,141	9,158	9,121	2,986	3,000	3,150	3,150
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	Capital Improvement and Maintenance	Legacy Roads & Trails	39,766	50,000	90,000	44,910	44,928	39,814	35,000	40,000	40,000
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	Capital Improvement and Maintenance	Road Maintenance & Decommission									
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	Capital Improvement and Maintenance	Land Between the Lakes NRA									
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	Land Acquisition, Special Acts & Exchanges	Land Acquisition	41,827	49,775	63,522	32,934	52,521	49,762	43,525	47,500	63,435
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	Land Acquisition, Special Acts & Exchanges	Land Acq., NF Special Acts	1,037	1,050	1,050	1,048	953	903	912	950	950
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	Land Acquisition, Special Acts & Exchanges	Complete Land Exchanges	221	41		116	227	217	216	216	
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	Other Appropriations	Range Betterment Fund	2,556	2,581	2,590	2,552	3,257	2,338	3,000	2,320	2,320

FY 1990 to 2015 FS for Pivot—Cont.

1/2	Approp.	Agency	Fund	Program	FY 1990 Enact.	FY 1991 Enact.	FY 1992 Enact.	FY 1993 Enact.	FY 1994 Enact.	FY 1995 Enact.	FY 1996 Enact.	FY 1997 Enact.	FY 1998 Enact.
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	Other Appropriations	Gifts, Donations, and Bequests	3	1	8	5	18	4	87	55	92
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	Other Appropriations	Subsistence Management—Alaska									
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	Other Appropriations	SE Alaska Economic Assistance							110,000		
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	Other Appropriations	Early Winters Land Exchange		497							
1	Fire	Forest Service	Wildland Fire Management	Preparedness	[a] 167,355	171,492	179,692	176,968	173,372	143,604	295,315	319,315	319,167
1	Fire	Forest Service	Wildland Fire Management	Suppression	[b] 378,812	118,035	[c] 110,589	185,411	378,222	225,628	190,170	510,701	265,392
2	Fire	Forest Service	Wildland Fire Management	Hazardous Fuels					12,696				
2	Fire	Forest Service	Wildland Fire Management	Rehabilitation and Restoration									
2	Fire	Forest Service	Wildland Fire Management	Fire Research and Development									
2	Fire	Forest Service	Wildland Fire Management	Joint Fire Sciences Program									
2	Fire	Forest Service	Wildland Fire Management	National Fire Plan—Forest Health Management—Federal Lands									
2	Fire	Forest Service	Wildland Fire Management	NFP—Forest Health Management—Cooperative Lands									
2	Fire	Forest Service	Wildland Fire Management	NFP—State Fire Assistance									
2	Fire	Forest Service	Wildland Fire Management	NFP—Volunteer Fire Assistance									
2	Fire	Forest Service	Wildland Fire Management	Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund									
2	Fire	Forest Service	Wildland Fire Management	NFP—Economic Action Programs									
2	Fire	Forest Service	Wildland Fire Management	Fire Facilities									
2	Fire	Forest Service	Wildland Fire Management	Land Between the Lakes NRA									
2	Fire	Forest Service	Wildland Fire Management	Fuels Management	8,837	8,407	7,719	12,195		16,406			
1	Fire	Forest Service	Wildland Fire Management	FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund									
	Fire	NPS								30,932	32,424	40,666	40,666
	Non-Fire	NPS								1,336,505	1,328,335	1,375,892	1,616,622
	Total	NPS								1,367,437	1,360,759	1,416,558	1,657,288
	Fire	BLM								126,000	135,513	144,890	151,503
	Non-Fire	BLM								874,000	678,020	689,012	699,930
	Total	BLM								1,000,000			

NPS Fire data 1995, 1996, 1997 are estimates from e-mail from Jeffrey Scott July 22, 2015.
BLM Fire and Total data 1995 from e-mail from Randall Eardley July 21, 2015.
NPS Total data 2007 to 2015 are from 10 year budget data posted on DOI public website.
BLM Total data 2007 to 2015 are from 10 year budget data posted on DOI public website.
NPS Fire data 1998 to 2015 from excel file received July 21, 2015 from Kimberly Salwasser. BLM and NPS Allocation Information. *1998–2015 YTD.xlsx.*
BLM Fire data 1998 to 2015 from excel file received July 21, 2015 from Kimberly Salwasser. BLM and NPS Allocation Information. *1998–2015 YTD.xlsx.*
Rows marked x in column A are data from Grant Beebe July 24 e-mail. He said they were a combination of appropriated and expended data. The other three rows compare the numbers with the other BLM numbers we have as described above.
BLM Total data 1996 to 2006 are data from Grant Beebe July 24.
[a] Was really called "Fire Presuppression."
[b] Was called "Fighting Forest Fires."
[c] Does not include: Transfer from Forest Service Fire Protection 7,000.

FY 1990 to 2015 FS for Pivot—Cont.

[Continued 1]

1/2	Approp.	Agency	Fund	Program	FY 1999 Enact.	FY 2000 Enact.	FY 2001 Enact.	FY 2002 Enact.	FY 2003 Enact.	FY 2004 Enact.	FY 2005 Enact.	FY 2006 Enact.	FY 2007 Enact.
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	Other Appropriations	Gifts, Donations, and Bequests	92	92	92	92	91	90	64	63	63
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	Other Appropriations	Subsistence Management—Alaska	3,000		5,488	5,488	5,506	5,467	5,879	4,975	5,009
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	Other Appropriations	SE Alaska Economic Assistance		22,000	4,989						
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	Other Appropriations	Early Winters Land Exchange									
1	Fire	Forest Service	Wildland Fire Management	Preparedness	324,876	408,768	611,143	622,618	611,996	671,621	676,470	660,705	665,382
1	Fire	Forest Service	Wildland Fire Management	Suppression	235,300	208,888	319,324	255,321	417,964	597,130	648,859	690,186	741,477
2	Fire	Forest Service	Wildland Fire Management	Hazardous Fuels			205,158	209,010	226,626	233,479	262,539	280,119	301,258
2	Fire	Forest Service	Wildland Fire Management	Rehabilitation and Restoration			141,687	3,668	7,078	6,914	12,819	6,189	6,189
2	Fire	Forest Service	Wildland Fire Management	Fire Research and Development			15,965	22,265	21,288	22,025	21,719	22,789	22,789
2	Fire	Forest Service	Wildland Fire Management	Joint Fire Sciences Program				8,000	7,948	7,901	7,889	7,882	7,882
2	Fire	Forest Service	Wildland Fire Management	National Fire Plan—Forest Health Management—Federal Lands			11,974	6,982	6,910	14,815	14,792	14,779	14,779
2	Fire	Forest Service	Wildland Fire Management	NFP—Forest Health Management—Cooperative Lands				4,992	9,914	9,877	9,861	9,853	9,853
2	Fire	Forest Service	Wildland Fire Management	NFP—State Fire Assistance			50,383	50,383	46,252	51,063	40,179	45,816	46,221
2	Fire	Forest Service	Wildland Fire Management	NFP—Volunteer Fire Assistance			8,262	8,262	8,186	8,138	7,889	7,773	7,773
2	Fire	Forest Service	Wildland Fire Management	Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund									
2	Fire	Forest Service	Wildland Fire Management	NFP—Economic Action Programs			12,474	12,472	4,968				
2	Fire	Forest Service	Wildland Fire Management	Fire Facilities				10,376	1,838				
2	Fire	Forest Service	Wildland Fire Management	Land Between the Lakes NRA		300							
2	Fire	Forest Service	Wildland Fire Management	Fuels Management									
1	Fire	Forest Service	Wildland Fire Management	FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund									
	Fire	NPS			42,359	56,178	101,759	94,038	78,742	98,805	108,663	99,512	101,009
	Non-Fire	NPS			1,433,293	1,716,328	2,125,105	2,071,717	2,190,503	2,233,473	2,206,218	2,097,255	2,186,404
	Total	NPS			1,475,652	1,772,506	2,226,864	2,165,755	2,269,245	2,332,278	2,314,881	2,196,767	2,287,413
	Fire	BLM			151,907	271,777	459,315	363,865	352,096	371,795	386,730	455,241	449,408
	Non-Fire	BLM			737,345	776,868	856,783	880,797	918,623	945,201	944,323	956,083	556,879
	Total	BLM											1,006,287

FY 1990 to 2015 FS for Pivot—Cont.

[Continued 2]

1/2	Approp.	Agency	Fund	Program	FY 2008 Enact.	FY 2009 Enact.	FY 2010 Enact.	FY 2011 Enact.	FY 2012 Enact. w/ Recission	FY 2013 Enact.	FY 2014 Enact.	FY 2015 Enact.	FY 2016 Enact.
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	Other Appropriations	Gifts, Donations, and Bequests	55	50	50	50	45	45	40	45	45
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	Other Appropriations	Subsistence Management—Alaska	4,974	5,000	2,582	2,577	2,573	2,438	2,500	2,500	2,500
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	Other Appropriations	SE Alaska Economic Assistance									
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	Other Appropriations	Early Winters Land Exchange									
1	Fire	Forest Service	Wildland Fire Management	Preparedness	665,819	675,000	675,000	673,650	1,004,442	948,651	1,057,580	1,145,840	1,082,620
1	Fire	Forest Service	Wildland Fire Management	Suppression	845,620	993,947	997,505	995,511	537,858	509,812	680,488	708,000	811,000
2	Fire	Forest Service	Wildland Fire Management	Hazardous Fuels	310,086	328,086	350,285	339,604	317,076	301,056	306,500	361,749	375,000
2	Fire	Forest Service	Wildland Fire Management	Rehabilitation and Restoration	10,828	11,500	11,600	11,477					
2	Fire	Forest Service	Wildland Fire Management	Fire Research and Development	23,519	23,917	23,917	23,869	21,699	20,603	19,795	19,795	19,795
2	Fire	Forest Service	Wildland Fire Management	Joint Fire Sciences Program	7,875	8,000	8,000	7,984	7,250	6,884	6,914	6,914	6,914
2	Fire	Forest Service	Wildland Fire Management	National Fire Plan—Forest Health Management—Federal Lands	14,030	17,252	20,752	20,710	15,958	15,151			
2	Fire	Forest Service	Wildland Fire Management	NFP—Forest Health Management—Cooperative Lands	9,858	9,928	11,428	11,405	8,353	7,931			
2	Fire	Forest Service	Wildland Fire Management	NFP—State Fire Assistance	47,967	55,000	71,250	64,870	55,475	52,672	78,000	78,000	78,000
2	Fire	Forest Service	Wildland Fire Management	NFP—Volunteer Fire Assistance	7,875	9,000	9,000	8,982	6,356	6,035	13,025	13,000	13,000
2	Fire	Forest Service	Wildland Fire Management	Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund				9,980					
2	Fire	Forest Service	Wildland Fire Management	NFP—Economic Action Programs									
2	Fire	Forest Service	Wildland Fire Management	Fire Facilities									
2	Fire	Forest Service	Wildland Fire Management	Land Between the Lakes NRA									
2	Fire	Forest Service	Wildland Fire Management	Fuels Management									
1	Fire	Forest Service	Wildland Fire Management	FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund			413,000	290,418	315,381	298,967	315,000	303,060	823,000
	Fire	NPS			94,799	103,006	93,615	119,606	70,181	92,111	120,902	86,878	
	Non-Fire	NPS			2,356,710	2,422,599	2,655,715	2,491,536	2,493,939	2,300,013	2,455,977	2,527,911	
	Total	NPS			2,451,509	2,525,605	2,749,330	2,611,142	2,564,120	2,392,124	2,576,879	2,614,789	
	Fire	BLM			503,842	477,087	395,668	468,321	371,901	483,062	462,137	402,883	
	Non-Fire	BLM			483,925	541,379	722,736	641,365	736,238	631,798	637,948	690,159	
	Total	BLM			987,767	1,018,466	1,118,404	1,109,686	1,108,139	1,114,860	1,100,085	1,093,042	

FY 1990 to 2015 FS Real FY 2015 Dollars

[Note: Discretionary funding only]

1/2	Approp.	Agency	Fund	Program	FY 2005 Enact.	FY 2006 Enact.	FY 2007 Enact.	FY 2008 Enact.	FY 2009 Enact.	FY 2010 Enact.
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	Forest & Rangeland Research	Forest & Rangeland Research	340,893	331,789	327,008	322,316	333,131	345,825
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Landscape Scale Restoration						
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Forest Health Management—Federal Lands	66,895	63,515	62,913	60,997	60,820	63,490
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Forest Health Management—Cooperative Lands	58,746	56,038	54,916	50,211	52,032	53,837
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Forest Health Management—Cooperative Lands Fire Mgt						
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Forest Health Management—Emergency Pest Mgt						
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Forest Management and Utilization						
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	State Fire Assistance	40,604	39,301	38,351	36,755	39,340	43,389
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Volunteer Fire Assistance	7,298	7,063	6,893	6,658	6,744	7,759
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Fire Protection						
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Forest Stewardship	39,864	40,793	48,904	33,291	30,348	32,552
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Forest Legacy Program	70,469	67,531	65,913	58,975	55,576	84,746
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Community Forest & Open Space Conservation						
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Urban and Community Forestry	39,407	33,946	35,127	31,215	33,204	33,669
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Economic Action Programs	23,474	11,394		4,741	5,590	5,542
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Forest Resources Info & Analysis	6,115	5,481	5,349	5,091	5,620	5,581
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	International Forestry	7,906	8,227	8,028	8,323	9,554	10,882
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Emergency Pest Suppression Fund						
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Forest Pest Management						
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Stewardship Incentives Program						
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Pacific Northwest Assistance Prog						
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Special Projects						
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	IRR						
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration						
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Restoration Partnerships						
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Land Management Planning, Assessment & Monitoring						
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Land Management Planning	77,910	68,906	67,241	55,048	54,888	50,893

FY 1990 to 2015 FS Real FY 2015 Dollars

[Continued]

[Note: Discretionary funding only]

1/2	Approp.	Agency	Fund	Program	FY 2011 Enact.	FY 2012 Enact. w/ Recission	FY 2013 Enact.	FY 2014 Enact.	FY 2015 Enact.	FY 2016 Enact.
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	Forest & Rangeland Research	Forest & Rangeland Research	332,973	314,107	293,156	302,132	301,581	291,000
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Landscape Scale Restoration				14,446	14,264	14,000
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Forest Health Management—Federal Lands	61,610	50,445	47,080	60,799	60,033	58,922
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Forest Health Management—Cooperative Lands	53,014	42,546	38,648	47,109	41,445	40,678
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Forest Health Management—Cooperative Lands Fire Mgt						
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Forest Health Management—Emergency Pest Mgt						
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Forest Management and Utilization						
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	State Fire Assistance	35,137	32,430	26,983			
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Volunteer Fire Assistance	7,254	7,094	6,620			
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Fire Protection						
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Forest Stewardship	35,343	30,649	31,888	23,111	23,470	23,036
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Forest Legacy Program	57,437	56,698	52,916	52,589	53,999	62,347
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Community Forest & Open Space Conservation	1,086	2,124	1,982	2,064	2,038	2,000
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Urban and Community Forestry	34,792	33,322	32,160	28,933	28,569	28,040
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Economic Action Programs						
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Forest Resources Info & Analysis	5,458	5,230	4,881			
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	International Forestry	10,307	8,496	7,930	8,255	8,151	8,000
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Emergency Pest Suppression Fund						
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Forest Pest Management						
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Stewardship Incentives Program						
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Pacific Northwest Assistance Prog						
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	Special Projects						
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	IRR					0	
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration	16,256	42,479	39,686	41,274	40,754	40,000
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Restoration Partnerships				2,064		
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Land Management Planning, Assessment & Monitoring						
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Land Management Planning	48,901	42,479	38,971	38,957	38,466	36,998

FY 1990 to 2015 FS Real FY 2015 Dollars—Cont.

[Note: Discretionary funding only]

1/2	Approp.	Agency	Fund	Program	FY 2005 Enact.	FY 2006 Enact.	FY 2007 Enact.	FY 2008 Enact.	FY 2009 Enact.	FY 2010 Enact.
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Inventory and Monitoring	206,351	199,087	194,276	187,780	188,360	188,980
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Recreation, Heritage & Wilderness	317,408	309,192	301,720	296,060	312,062	316,016
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Wildlife & Fisheries Habitat Mgmt	166,200	157,386	153,583	149,234	156,669	158,513
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Wildlife Habitat Management						
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Inland Fisheries Habitat Mgmt						
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Anadromous Fisheries Hab Mgmt						
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	TE&S Species Mgmg						
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Grazing Management	59,245	57,139	55,758	54,293	56,200	56,210
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Forest Products	337,024	331,636	372,623	363,548	373,917	373,213
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Timber Sales Admin. and Mgmt.						
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Vegetation & Watershed Mgmt	233,870	214,874	206,180	200,019	202,811	208,330
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Reforestation and Stand Improvement						
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Minerals & Geology Management	68,759	100,553	98,123	94,852	96,068	96,694
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Landownership Management	113,632	108,639	106,013	102,919	104,868	105,967
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Real Estate Management						
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Law Enforcement Operations	106,090	132,540	134,073	148,698	152,302	160,766
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Cooperative Law Enforcement						
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Drug Enforcement						
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Valles Caldera National Preserve	4,439	6,062	4,080	4,161	4,496	3,879
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Recreation Use						
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Rangeland Management						
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Forestland Management						
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Soil, Water & Air Management						
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Centennial of Service Challenge	12,163	5,297				
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Infrastructure Management						
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Maintenance of Facilities						
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Forest Road Maintenance						
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Forest Trail Maintenance						
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Land Line Location						
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Quincy Library Group Implementation						
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Tongass NF Timber Pipeline						
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	General Administration						

FY 1990 to 2015 FS Real FY 2015 Dollars—Cont.

[Continued]

[Note: Discretionary funding only]

1/2	Approp.	Agency	Fund	Program	FY 2011 Enact.	FY 2012 Enact. w/ Recission	FY 2013 Enact.	FY 2014 Enact.	FY 2015 Enact.	FY 2016 Enact.
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Inventory and Monitoring	181,581	172,021	157,813	155,830	153,866	147,998
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Recreation, Heritage & Wilderness	305,815	299,084	274,382	270,056	266,654	261,719
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Wildlife & Fisheries Habitat Mgmt	152,306	148,955	137,108	144,941	143,114	140,466
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Wildlife Habitat Management						
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Inland Fisheries Habitat Mgmt						
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Anadromous Fisheries Hab Mgmt						
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	TE&S Species Mgmg						
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Grazing Management	54,010	58,882	54,019	57,119	56,400	56,856
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Forest Products	364,911	356,879	333,408	349,933	345,524	359,805
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Timber Sales Admin. and Mgmt.						
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Vegetation & Watershed Mgmt	200,173	195,768	180,356	190,600	188,199	184,716
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Reforestation and Stand Improvement						
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Minerals & Geology Management	90,737	88,739	81,410	78,857	77,864	76,423
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Landownership Management	99,646	91,199	83,665	80,206	79,196	77,730
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Real Estate Management						
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Law Enforcement Operations	156,643	152,989	140,352	130,688	129,041	126,653
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Cooperative Law Enforcement						
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Drug Enforcement						
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Valles Caldera National Preserve	3,727	3,644	3,344	3,471	3,427	
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Recreation Use						
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Rangeland Management						
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Forestland Management						
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Soil, Water & Air Management						
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Centennial of Service Challenge						
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Infrastructure Management						
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Maintenance of Facilities						
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Forest Road Maintenance						
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Forest Trail Maintenance						
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Land Line Location						
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Quincy Library Group Implementation						
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Tongass NF Timber Pipeline						
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	General Administration						

FY 1990 to 2015 FS Real FY 2015 Dollars—Cont.

[Note: Discretionary funding only]

1/2	Approp.	Agency	Fund	Program	FY 2005 Enact.	FY 2006 Enact.	FY 2007 Enact.	FY 2008 Enact.	FY 2009 Enact.	FY 2010 Enact.
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Land Between the Lakes NRA						
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	Capital Improvement and Maintenance	Facilities	245,162	147,785	151,724	137,251	142,133	149,641
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	Capital Improvement and Maintenance	Roads	279,237	263,662	260,916	256,932	257,199	262,153
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	Capital Improvement and Maintenance	Trails	93,377	88,655	85,529	86,084	91,061	94,634
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	Capital Improvement and Maintenance	Deferred Maintenance	17,057	15,224	10,609	10,098	10,228	10,132
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	Capital Improvement and Maintenance	Legacy Roads & Trails				44,827	56,200	99,753
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	Capital Improvement and Maintenance	Road Maintenance & Decommission						
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	Capital Improvement and Maintenance	Land Between the Lakes NRA						
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	Land Acquisition, Special Acts & Exchanges	Land Acquisition	75,246	49,906	48,891	47,150	55,947	70,406
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	Land Acquisition, Special Acts & Exchanges	Land Acq., NF Special Acts	1,300	1,258	1,228	1,169	1,180	1,164
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	Land Acquisition, Special Acts & Exchanges	Complete Land Exchanges	285	276	4,288	249	46	129
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	Other Appropriations	Range Betterment Fund	3,049	3,739	3,353	2,881	2,901	2,871
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	Other Appropriations	Gifts, Donations, and Bequests	79	75	73	62	56	55
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	Other Appropriations	Subsistence Management—Alaska	7,251	5,944	5,840	5,607	5,620	2,862
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	Other Appropriations	SE Alaska Economic Assistance						
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	Other Appropriations	Early Winters Land Exchange						
1	Fire	Forest Service	Wildland Fire Management	Preparedness	834,360	789,363	775,738	750,557	758,700	748,151
1	Fire	Forest Service	Wildland Fire Management	Suppression	800,305	824,584	864,454	953,241	1,117,196	1,105,607
2	Fire	Forest Service	Wildland Fire Management	Hazardous Fuels	323,816	334,666	351,223	349,550	368,769	388,246
2	Fire	Forest Service	Wildland Fire Management	Rehabilitation and Restoration	15,811	7,394	7,215	12,206	12,926	12,857
2	Fire	Forest Service	Wildland Fire Management	Fire Research and Development	26,788	27,227	26,569	26,512	26,883	26,509
2	Fire	Forest Service	Wildland Fire Management	Joint Fire Sciences Program	9,730	9,417	9,189	8,877	8,992	8,867
2	Fire	Forest Service	Wildland Fire Management	National Fire Plan—Forest Health Management—Federal Lands	18,244	17,657	17,230	15,816	19,391	23,001

FY 1990 to 2015 FS Real FY 2015 Dollars—Cont.

[Continued]

[Note: Discretionary funding only]

1/2	Approp.	Agency	Fund	Program	FY 2011 Enact.	FY 2012 Enact. w/ Recission	FY 2013 Enact.	FY 2014 Enact.	FY 2015 Enact.	FY 2016 Enact.
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	National Forest System	Land Between the Lakes NRA						
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	Capital Improvement and Maintenance	Facilities	146,595	80,483	73,926	73,262	72,950	71,390
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	Capital Improvement and Maintenance	Roads	211,959	194,150	173,847	171,288	171,263	172,094
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	Capital Improvement and Maintenance	Trails	95,972	87,064	78,564	77,389	78,992	77,530
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	Capital Improvement and Maintenance	Deferred Maintenance	9,945	9,702	3,128	3,096	3,209	3,150
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	Capital Improvement and Maintenance	Legacy Roads & Trails	48,767	47,789	41,706	36,115	40,754	40,000
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	Capital Improvement and Maintenance	Road Maintenance & Decommission						
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	Capital Improvement and Maintenance	Land Between the Lakes NRA						
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	Land Acquisition, Special Acts & Exchanges	Land Acquisition	35,763	55,866	52,127	44,912	48,396	63,435
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	Land Acquisition, Special Acts & Exchanges	Land Acq., NF Special Acts	1,138	1,014	946	941	968	950
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	Land Acquisition, Special Acts & Exchanges	Complete Land Exchanges		241		224	220	216
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	Other Appropriations	Range Betterment Fund	2,771	3,464	2,449	3,096	2,364	2,320
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	Other Appropriations	Gifts, Donations, and Bequests	54	48	47	41	46	45
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	Other Appropriations	Subsistence Management—Alaska	2,798	2,737	2,554	2,580	2,547	2,500
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	Other Appropriations	SE Alaska Economic Assistance						
2	Non-Fire	Forest Service	Other Appropriations	Early Winters Land Exchange						
1	Fire	Forest Service	Wildland Fire Management	Preparedness	731,507	1,068,414	993,741	1,091,270	1,167,444	1,082,620
1	Fire	Forest Service	Wildland Fire Management	Suppression	1,081,011	572,114	534,044	702,165	721,349	811,000
2	Fire	Forest Service	Wildland Fire Management	Hazardous Fuels	368,771	337,270	315,365	316,264	368,570	375,000
2	Fire	Forest Service	Wildland Fire Management	Rehabilitation and Restoration	12,463					
2	Fire	Forest Service	Wildland Fire Management	Fire Research and Development	25,919	23,081	21,582	20,426	20,168	19,795
2	Fire	Forest Service	Wildland Fire Management	Joint Fire Sciences Program	8,670	7,712	7,211	7,134	7,044	6,914
2	Fire	Forest Service	Wildland Fire Management	National Fire Plan—Forest Health Management—Federal Lands	22,489	16,974	15,871			

FY 1990 to 2015 FS Real FY 2015 Dollars—Cont.

[Note: Discretionary funding only]

1/2	Approp.	Agency	Fund	Program	FY 2005 Enact.	FY 2006 Enact.	FY 2007 Enact.	FY 2008 Enact.	FY 2009 Enact.	FY 2010 Enact.
2	Fire	Forest Service	Wildland Fire Management	NFP—Forest Health Management—Cooperative Lands	12,163	11,772	11,487	11,113	11,159	12,666
2	Fire	Forest Service	Wildland Fire Management	NFP—State Fire Assistance	49,557	54,738	53,887	54,072	61,820	78,972
2	Fire	Forest Service	Wildland Fire Management	NFP—Volunteer Fire Assistance	9,730	9,287	9,062	8,877	10,116	9,975
2	Fire	Forest Service	Wildland Fire Management	Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund						
2	Fire	Forest Service	Wildland Fire Management	NFP—Economic Action Programs						
2	Fire	Forest Service	Wildland Fire Management	Fire Facilities						
2	Fire	Forest Service	Wildland Fire Management	Land Between the Lakes NRA						
2	Fire	Forest Service	Wildland Fire Management	Fuels Management						
1	Fire	Forest Service	Wildland Fire Management	FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund						457,758
	Fire	NPS			134,025	118,890	117,762	106,864	115,779	103,760
	Non-Fire	NPS			2,721,156	2,505,649	2,549,028	2,656,646	2,723,001	2,943,520
	Total	NPS			2,855,181	2,624,539	2,666,790	2,763,510	2,838,780	3,047,280
	Fire	BLM			476,994	543,889	523,944	567,966	536,246	438,547
	Non-Fire	BLM			1,164,731	1,142,259	649,240	545,514	608,510	801,060
	Total	BLM					1,173,184	1,113,479	1,144,756	1,239,608

NPS Fire data 1995, 1996, 1997 are estimates from e-mail from Jeffrey Scott July 22, 2015.

BLM Fire and Total data 1995 from e-mail from Randall Eardley July 21, 2015.

NPS Total data 2007 to 2015 are from 10 year budget data posted on DOI public website.

BLM Total data 2007 to 2015 are from 10 year budget data posted on DOI public website.

NPS Fire data 1998 to 2015 from excel file received July 21, 2015 from Kimberly Salwasser. BLM and NPS Allocation Information. *1998–2015 YTD.xlsx*.

BLM Fire data 1998 to 2015 from excel file received July 21, 2015 from Kimberly Salwasser. BLM and NPS Allocation Information. *1998–2015 YTD.xlsx*.

Rows marked x in column A are data from Grant Beebe July 24 e-mail. He said they were a combination of appropriated and expended data.

BLM Total data 1996 to 2006 I used data from Grant Beebe July 24.

FY 1990 to 2015 FS Real FY 2015 Dollars—Cont.

[Continued]

[Note: Discretionary funding only]

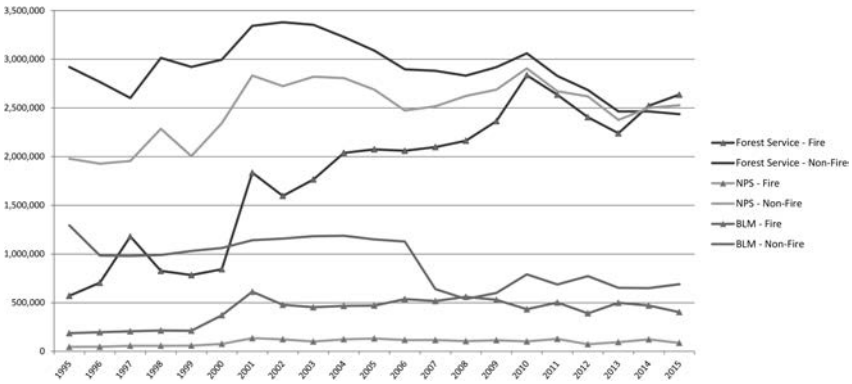
1/2	Approp.	Agency	Fund	Program	FY 2011 Enact.	FY 2012 Enact. w/ Recission	FY 2013 Enact.	FY 2014 Enact.	FY 2015 Enact.	FY 2016 Enact.
2	Fire	Forest Service	Wildland Fire Management	NFP—Forest Health Management—Cooperative Lands	12,385	8,885	8,308			
2	Fire	Forest Service	Wildland Fire Management	NFP—State Fire Assistance	70,441	59,008	55,176	80,485	79,471	78,000
2	Fire	Forest Service	Wildland Fire Management	NFP—Volunteer Fire Assistance	9,753	6,761	6,322	13,440	13,245	13,000
2	Fire	Forest Service	Wildland Fire Management	Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund	10,837					
2	Fire	Forest Service	Wildland Fire Management	NFP—Economic Action Programs						
2	Fire	Forest Service	Wildland Fire Management	Fire Facilities						
2	Fire	Forest Service	Wildland Fire Management	Land Between the Lakes NRA						
2	Fire	Forest Service	Wildland Fire Management	Fuels Management						
1	Fire	Forest Service	Wildland Fire Management	FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund	315,361	335,467	313,177	325,034	308,774	823,000
	Fire	NPS			129,878	74,651	96,489	124,753	88,516	
	Non-Fire	NPS			2,705,523	2,652,775	2,409,333	2,534,213	2,575,573	
	Total	NPS			2,835,401	2,727,426	2,505,822	2,658,966	2,664,089	
	Fire	BLM			508,543	395,587	506,022	476,859	410,479	
	Non-Fire	BLM			696,449	783,128	661,828	658,270	703,171	
	Total	BLM			1,204,992	1,178,715	1,167,850	1,135,129	1,113,650	

Line Graph Master w FS BLM NPS

Values	Forest Service		NPS		BLM	
	Fire	Non-Fire	Fire	Non-Fire	Fire	Non-Fire
1995	571,047	2,920,146	45,804	1,979,076	186,579	1,294,206
1996	704,884	2,767,398	47,077	1,928,632	196,754	984,429
1997	1,180,252	2,602,899	57,826	1,956,468	206,028	979,750
1998	826,561	3,013,651	57,501	2,285,889	214,224	989,695
1999	783,696	2,921,904	59,261	2,005,201	212,520	1,031,558
2000	844,203	2,995,872	76,746	2,344,712	371,280	1,061,296
2001	1,835,105	3,343,100	135,675	2,833,388	612,402	1,142,343
2002	1,597,017	3,379,952	123,671	2,724,561	478,527	1,158,356
2003	1,765,537	3,354,224	101,404	2,820,937	453,430	1,183,006
2004	2,039,409	3,228,450	124,158	2,806,573	467,196	1,187,736
2005	2,074,692	3,088,380	132,378	2,687,716	471,132	1,150,417
2006	2,060,220	2,896,525	117,415	2,474,560	537,141	1,128,086
2007	2,098,789	2,882,081	116,251	2,516,337	517,225	640,913
2008	2,163,166	2,831,294	105,515	2,623,110	560,796	538,627
2009	2,365,470	2,919,550	114,306	2,688,358	529,423	600,768
2010	2,836,342	3,061,388	102,450	2,906,358	433,011	790,947
2011	2,636,151	2,828,975	128,251	2,671,618	502,170	687,721
2012	2,404,926	2,684,483	73,708	2,619,273	390,591	773,238
2013	2,240,236	2,464,434	95,191	2,376,909	499,212	652,921
2014	2,523,696	2,464,617	123,166	2,501,972	470,792	649,895
2015	2,636,358	2,436,888	86,878	2,527,911	402,883	690,159

Fire *vs.* Non-Fire

Forest Service, National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management



Enacted amounts in inflation adjusted 2015 dollars. Dollars in thousands.

NPS BLM

Values	BLM			Forest Service		NPS			BLM Fire	BLM non-fire	BLM Total
	Fire	Non-Fire	Total	Fire	Non-Fire	Fire	Non-Fire	Total			
1990	0	0	0	968,987	2,993,817	0	0	0			
1991	0	0	0	499,875	3,385,734	0	0	0			
1992	0	0	0	478,015	3,291,459	0	0	0			
1993	0	0	0	581,187	3,079,202	0	0	0			
1994	0	0	0	859,682	3,060,068	0	0	0			
1995	186,579	1,294,206	1,480,785	571,047	2,920,146	45,804	102,275	148,078	187,131	1,068,423	1,255,554
1996	0	984,429	0	704,884	2,767,398	47,077	0	0	196,754	984,429	1,181,182
1997	0	979,750	0	1,180,252	2,602,899	57,826	0	0	206,028	979,750	1,185,778
1998	214,224	989,695	0	826,561	3,013,651	57,501	0	0	213,931	989,695	1,203,626
1999	212,520	1,031,558	0	783,696	2,921,904	59,261	0	0	241,640	1,031,558	1,273,197
2000	371,280	1,061,296	0	844,203	2,995,872	76,746	0	0	387,866	1,061,296	1,449,162
2001	612,402	1,142,343	0	1,835,105	3,343,100	135,675	0	0	684,493	1,142,343	1,826,836
2002	478,527	1,158,356	0	1,597,017	3,379,952	123,671	0	0	661,906	1,158,356	1,820,262
2003	453,430	1,183,006	0	1,765,537	3,354,224	101,404	0	0	552,192	1,183,006	1,735,198
2004	467,196	1,187,736	0	2,039,409	3,228,450	124,158	0	0	552,664	1,187,736	1,740,399
2005	471,132	1,150,417	0	2,074,692	3,088,380	132,378	0	0	554,242	1,150,417	1,704,660
2006	537,141	1,128,086	0	2,060,220	2,896,525	117,415	0	0	648,283	1,128,086	1,776,370
2007	517,225	640,913	1,158,138	2,098,789	2,882,081	116,251	2,553,795	2,670,046	660,298	1,123,168	1,783,466
2008	560,796	538,627	1,099,423	2,163,166	2,831,294	105,515	2,588,583	2,694,098	538,097	1,071,248	1,609,344
2009	529,423	600,768	1,130,192	2,365,470	2,919,550	114,306	2,721,652	2,835,958	442,766	1,109,859	1,552,625
2010	433,011	790,947	1,223,958	2,836,342	3,061,388	102,450	2,940,503	3,042,953	481,408	1,172,220	1,653,628
2011	502,170	687,721	1,189,891	2,636,151	2,828,975	128,251	2,703,786	2,832,037	477,324	1,165,978	1,643,303
2012	390,591	773,238	1,163,829	2,404,926	2,684,483	73,708	2,667,060	2,740,768	593,636	1,126,110	1,719,746
2013	499,212	652,921	1,152,133	2,240,236	2,464,434	95,191	3,045,530	3,140,721	515,337	1,040,273	1,555,610
2014	470,792	649,895	1,120,687	2,523,696	2,464,617	123,166	2,514,848	2,638,015	471,607	1,091,406	1,563,012
2015	402,883	690,159	1,093,042	2,636,358	2,436,888	86,878	2,557,721	2,644,599	465,555	1,083,793	1,549,348

Inflators/Deflators

Year	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
GDP Inflator [2009=1.00]	0.6372	0.6630	0.6938	0.7172	0.7301	0.7512	0.7654	0.7818	0.7861	0.7944	0.8134	0.8334	0.8448	0.8632
GDP Deflator [2015=1.00]	*0.5669	0.5899	0.6173	0.6381	0.6496	0.6683	0.6810	0.6956	0.6994	0.7068	0.7237	0.7415	0.7516	0.7680

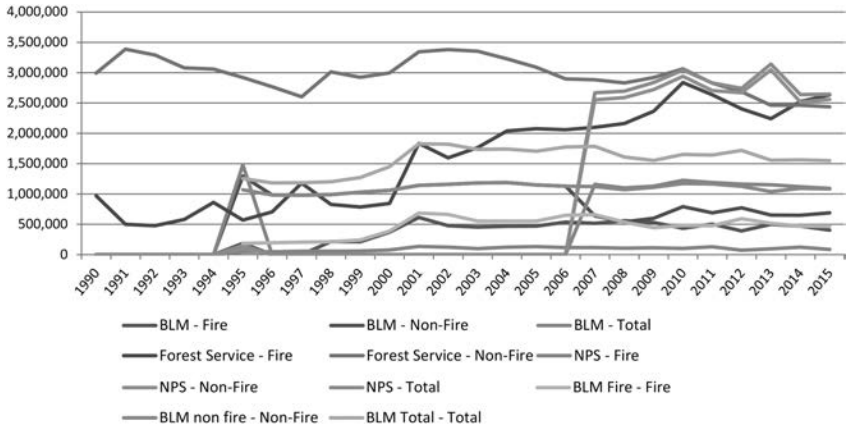
http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/budget/fy2015/assets/hist.pdf. Table 10.1.
* **Editor's note:** the formula to calculate the GDP Deflator: (*ex.* 1990 = 0.5899 ÷ 0.6630 × 0.6372).

Inflators/Deflators

[Continued]

Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
GDP Inflator [2009=1.00]	0.8838	0.9113	0.9408	0.9641	0.9971	1.0000	1.0141	1.0351	1.0567	1.0730	1.0893	1.1032	1.1240
GDP Deflator [2015=1.00]	0.7863	0.8108	0.8370	0.8577	0.8871	0.8897	0.9022	0.9209	0.9401	0.9546	0.9691	0.9815	1

Program Name [BLM/FS/NPS]



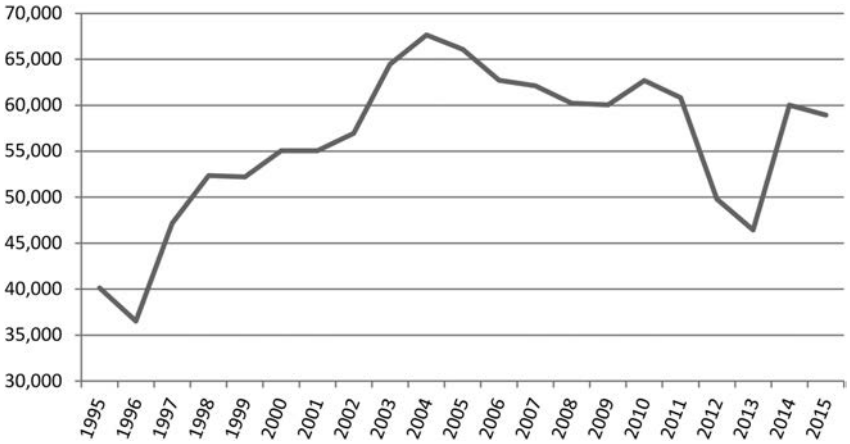
Enacted amounts in inflation adjusted 2015 dollars. Dollars in thousands.

[Forest Health Management—Federal Lands]

	Forest Health Management—Federal Lands	National Fire Plan—Forest Health Management—Federal Lands	Grand Total S&PF + NFP
1995	40,125	0	40,125
1996	36,537	0	36,537
1997	47,159	0	47,159
1998	52,363	0	52,363
1999	52,218	0	52,218
2000	55,059	0	55,059
2001	55,054	15,965	71,019
2002	56,950	9,182	66,132
2003	64,451	8,899	73,349
2004	67,641	18,616	86,258
2005	66,073	18,020	84,093
2006	62,727	17,438	80,165
2007	62,106	17,009	79,115
2008	60,227	15,616	75,842
2009	60,046	19,145	79,190
2010	62,688	22,711	85,399
2011	60,838	22,207	83,045
2012	49,808	16,760	66,568
2013	46,447	15,658	62,104
2014	60,025	0	60,025
2015	58,922	0	58,922

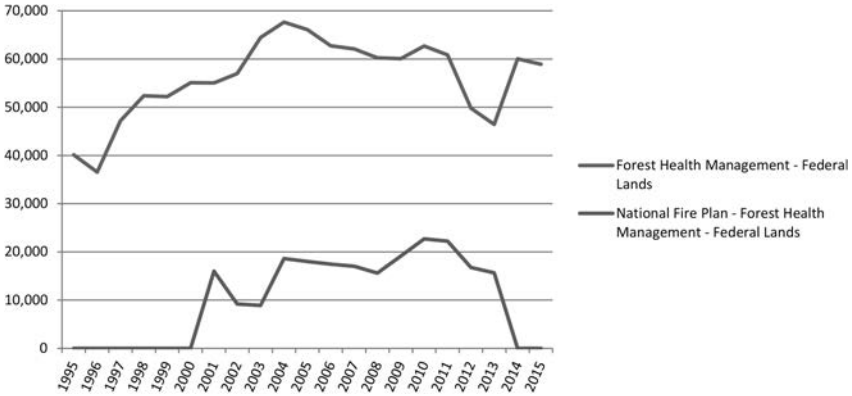
Editor's note: this table is composed of three separate tables that included duplicative information.

Forest Health Management—Federal Lands



Enacted amounts in inflation adjusted 2015 dollars. Dollars in thousands.

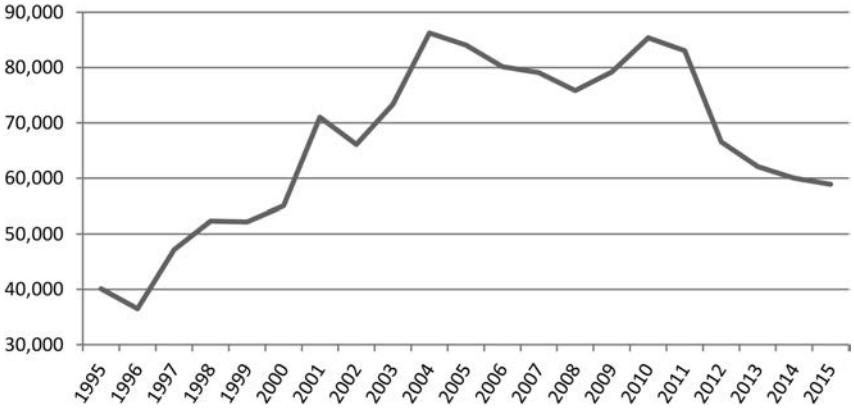
[Forest Health Management *vs.* National Fire Plan]



Enacted amounts in inflation adjusted 2015 dollars. Dollars in thousands.

Forest Health Mgmt—Fed Lands

Total S&PF + NFP

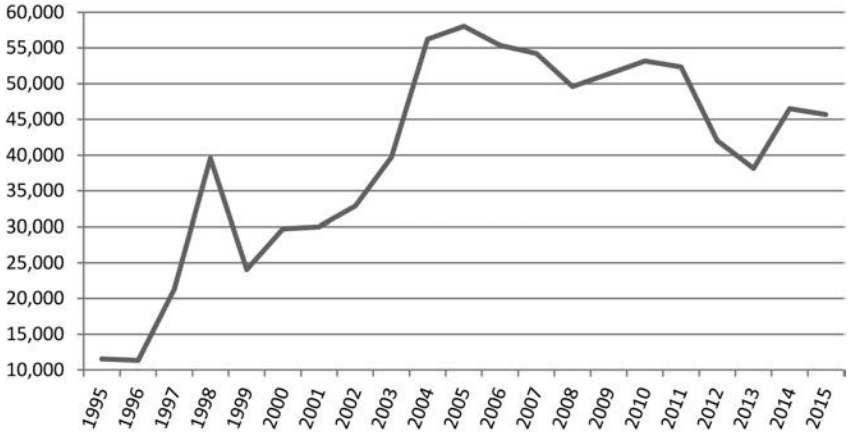


Enacted amounts in inflation adjusted 2015 dollars. Dollars in thousands.

[Forest Health Management—Cooperative Lands]

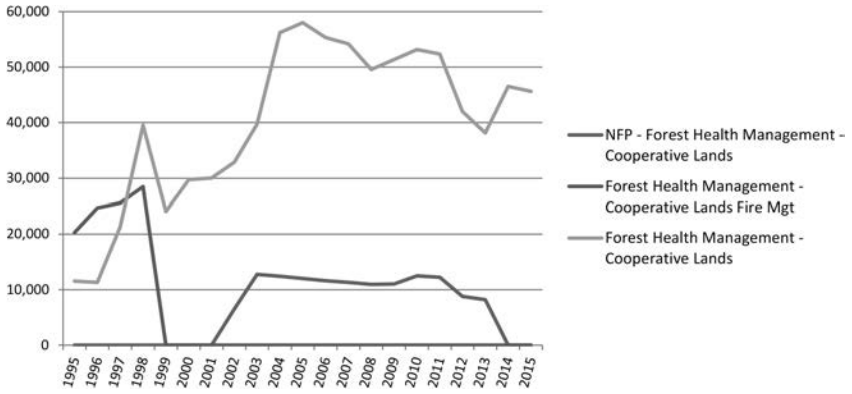
	NFP—Forest Health Management—Cooperative Lands	Forest Health Management—Cooperative Lands Fire Mgt	Forest Health Management—Cooperative Lands	Grand Total
1995	0	20,270	11,558	31,828
1996	0	24,684	11,334	36,018
1997	0	25,597	21,329	46,926
1998	0	28,474	39,544	68,017
1999	0	0	24,063	24,063
2000	0	0	29,743	29,743
2001	0	0	30,014	30,014
2002	6,565	0	32,878	39,443
2003	12,767	0	39,711	52,478
2004	12,411	0	56,221	68,633
2005	12,013	0	58,024	70,037
2006	11,626	0	55,342	66,968
2007	11,340	0	54,212	65,552
2008	10,972	0	49,577	60,549
2009	11,017	0	51,370	62,387
2010	12,507	0	53,157	65,664
2011	12,229	0	52,350	64,579
2012	8,773	0	42,009	50,782
2013	8,196	0	38,127	46,324
2014	0	0	46,510	46,510
2015	0	0	45,655	45,655

Forest Health Management—Cooperative Lands



Enacted amounts in inflation adjusted 2015 dollars. Dollars in thousands.

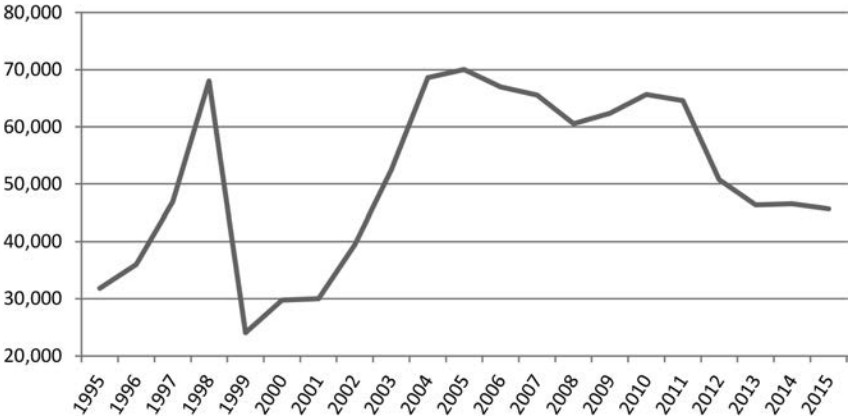
[NPF Cooperative Lands *vs.* Cooperative Lands *vs.* Cooperative Lands Fire Mgt]



Enacted amounts in inflation adjusted 2015 dollars. Dollars in thousands.

Forest Health Mgmt—Co-op Lands

Total S&PF + NFP + Fire Mgmt

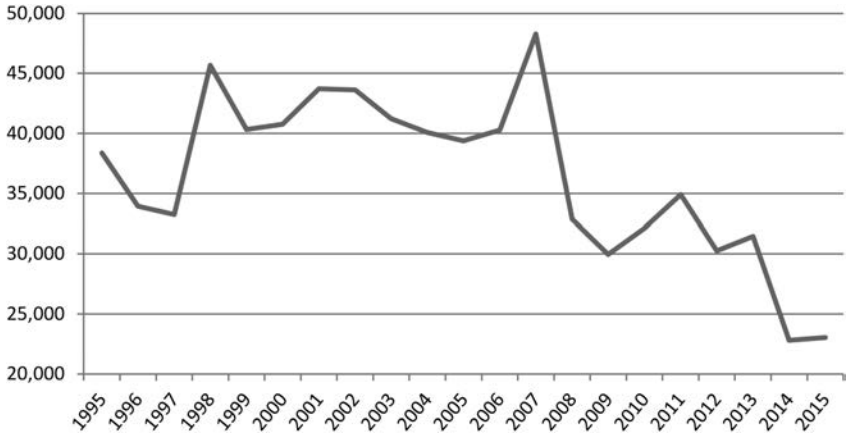


Enacted amounts in inflation adjusted 2015 dollars. Dollars in thousands.

[Forest Stewardship]

Values	Forest Stewardship
1995	38,364
1996	33,943
1997	33,243
1998	45,676
1999	40,334
2000	40,755
2001	43,708
2002	43,624
2003	41,225
2004	40,065
2005	39,374
2006	40,287
2007	48,277
2008	32,870
2009	29,962
2010	32,141
2011	34,900
2012	30,262
2013	31,459
2014	22,817
2015	23,036

Forest Stewardship

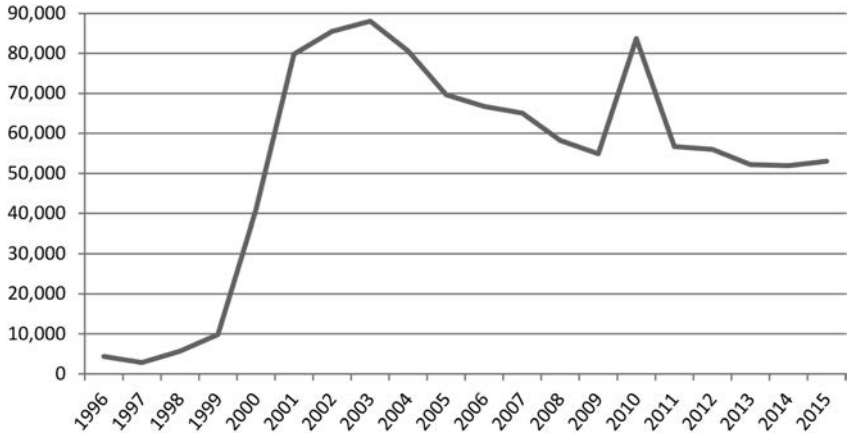


Enacted amounts in inflation adjusted 2015 dollars. Dollars in thousands.

[Forest Legacy Program]

Values	Forest Legacy Program
1996	4,356
1997	2,844
1998	5,656
1999	9,810
2000	40,892
2001	79,822
2002	85,483
2003	88,060
2004	80,591
2005	69,603
2006	66,693
2007	65,067
2008	58,231
2009	54,869
2010	83,676
2011	56,717
2012	55,982
2013	52,204
2014	51,919
2015	53,000

Forest Legacy Program

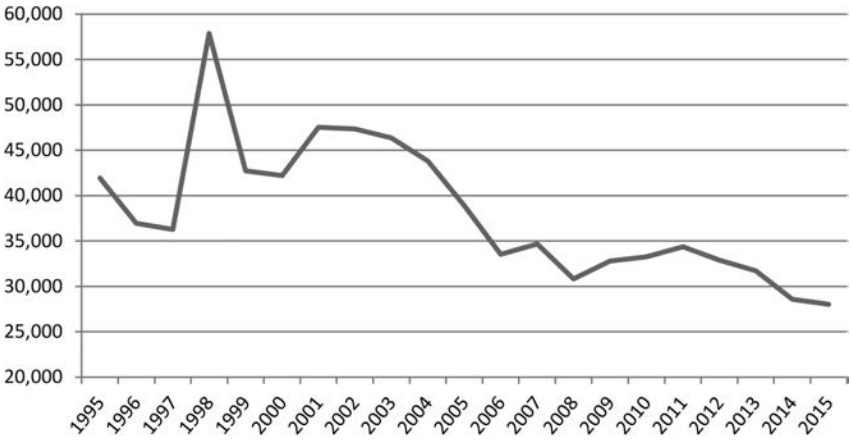


Enacted amounts in inflation adjusted 2015 dollars. Dollars in thousands.

[Urban and Community Forestry]

Values	Urban and Community Forestry
1995	41,921
1996	36,957
1997	36,267
1998	57,873
1999	42,726
2000	42,208
2001	47,521
2002	47,344
2003	46,360
2004	43,810
2005	38,923
2006	33,525
2007	34,677
2008	30,821
2009	32,782
2010	33,244
2011	34,356
2012	32,901
2013	31,727
2014	28,565
2015	28,040

Urban and Community Forestry

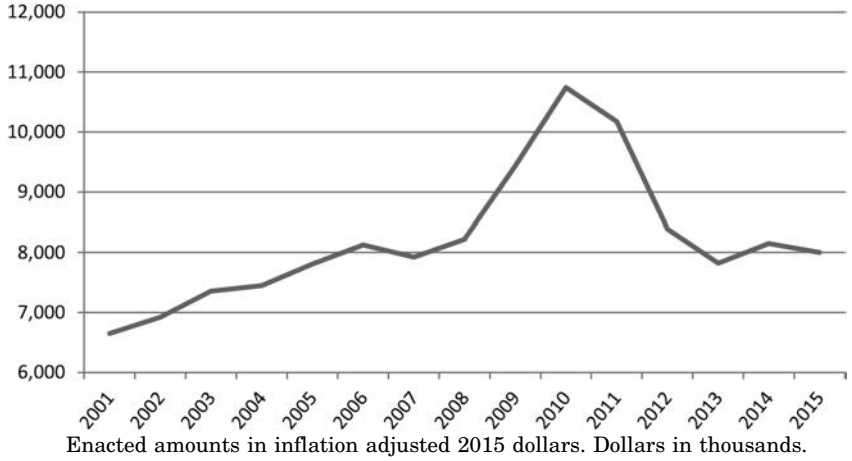


Enacted amounts in inflation adjusted 2015 dollars. Dollars in thousands.

[International Forestry]

Values	International Forestry
2001	6,652
2002	6,921
2003	7,357
2004	7,447
2005	7,809
2006	8,125
2007	7,925
2008	8,218
2009	9,432
2010	10,745
2011	10,178
2012	8,388
2013	7,823
2014	8,150
2015	8,000

International Forestry

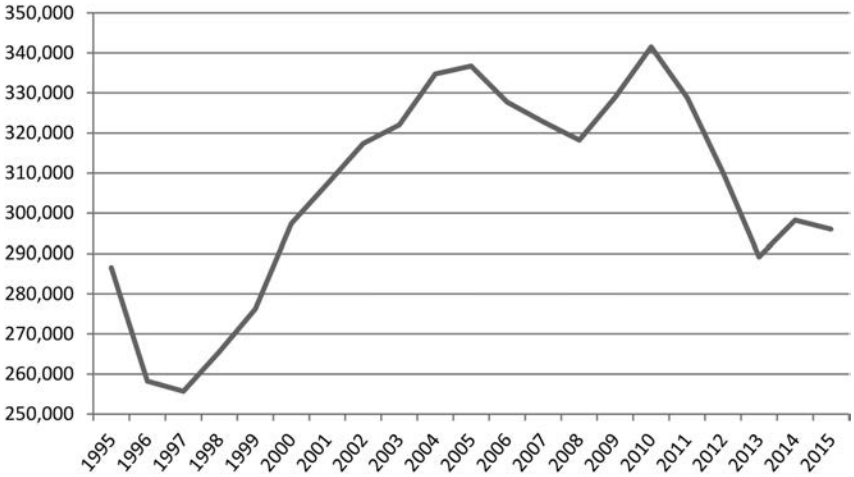


Enacted amounts in inflation adjusted 2015 dollars. Dollars in thousands.

[Forest & Rangeland Research]

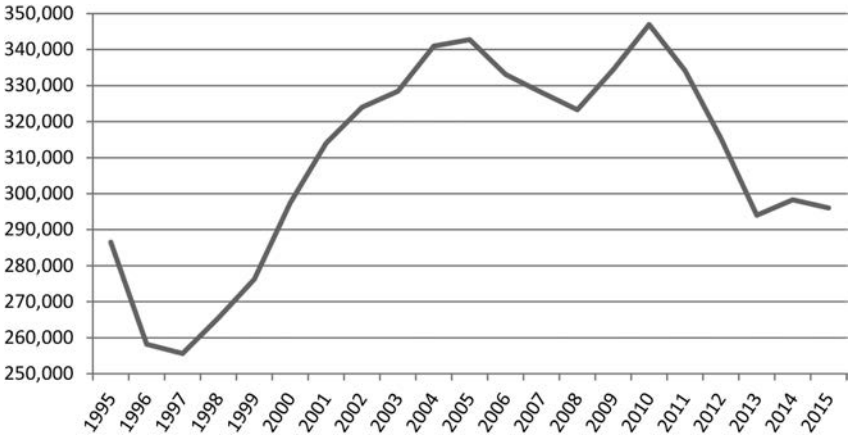
Values	Forest & Rangeland Research	Grand Total
1995	286,545	286,545
1996	258,229	258,229
1997	255,649	255,649
1998	265,542	265,542
1999	276,227	276,227
2000	297,396	297,396
2001	307,339	307,339
2002	317,344	317,344
2003	322,014	322,014
2004	334,741	334,741
2005	336,704	336,704
2006	327,672	327,672
2007	322,814	322,814
2008	318,247	318,247
2009	328,893	328,893
2010	341,459	341,459
2011	328,800	328,800
2012	310,140	310,140
2013	289,210	289,210
2014	298,289	298,289
2015	296,000	296,000

Forest & Rangeland Research



Enacted amounts in inflation adjusted 2015 dollars. Dollars in thousands.

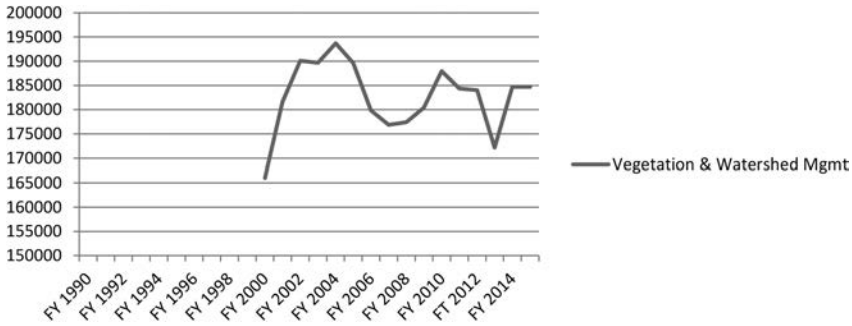
Forest & Rangeland Research plus Forest Resources Info & Analysis



Enacted amounts in inflation adjusted 2015 dollars. Dollars in thousands.

Values	Vegetation & Watershed Mgmt	Grand Total
FY 1990		
FY 1991		
FY 1992		
FY 1993		
FY 1994		
FY 1995		
FY 1996		
FY 1997		
FY 1998		
FY 1999		
FY 2000	166,002	166,002
FY 2001	181,634	181,634
FY 2002	190,113	190,113
FY 2003	189,703	189,703
FY 2004	193,689	193,689
FY 2005	189,614	189,614
FY 2006	179,852	179,852
FY 2007	176,849	176,849
FY 2008	177,437	177,437
FY 2009	180,437	180,437
FY 2010	187,960	187,960
FY 2011	184,341	184,341
FT 2012	184,046	184,046
FY 2013	172,173	172,173
FY 2014	184,716	184,716
FY 2015	184,716	184,716

Vegetation & Watershed Mgmt



[Master Table]

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Anadromous Fisheries Hab Mgmt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34,721	0	0
Centennial of Service Challenge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Community Forest & Open Space Conservation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Complete Land Exchanges	23	176	247	234	323	1,176	495	518	297	294	320	311	308
Cooperative Law Enforcement	19,348	14,339	13,437	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deferred Maintenance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66,518	80,222
Drug Enforcement	0	11,731	11,346	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Early Winters Land Exchange	0	834	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Economic Action Programs	0	0	0	0	0	23,722	21,077	24,387	16,211	24,210	27,593	55,382	46,924
Emergency Pest Suppression Fund	0	0	0	22,763	18,667	21,346	24,190	0	0	0	0	0	0
Facilities	70,872	138,550	130,020	135,671	157,142	97,590	70,460	85,281	71,627	97,798	209,902	221,233	243,885
Fire Facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,646
Fire Protection	29,817	26,424	26,657	26,199	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fire Research and Development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21,286	29,281
FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest & Rangeland Research	263,501	281,245	289,550	283,499	294,157	286,545	258,229	255,649	265,542	276,227	297,396	307,339	317,344
Forest Health Management—Cooperative Lands	0	0	0	0	167,013	11,558	11,334	21,329	39,544	24,063	29,743	30,014	32,878
Forest Health Management—Cooperative Lands Fire Mgt	0	0	0	0	0	20,270	24,684	25,597	28,474	0	0	0	0
Forest Health Management—Emergency Pest Mgt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,629	0
Forest Health Management—Federal Lands	0	0	0	0	0	40,125	36,537	47,159	52,363	52,218	55,059	55,054	56,950
Forest Legacy Program	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,356	2,844	5,656	9,810	40,892	79,822	85,483
Forest Management and Utilization	44,208	124,503	109,263	120,376	84,841	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Pest Management	83,081	100,920	91,761	63,002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	324,988	340,364	350,270
Forest Resources Info & Analysis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,652	6,595
Forest Road Maintenance	168,278	153,189	137,776	127,538	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Stewardship	0	0	0	0	0	38,364	33,943	33,243	45,676	40,334	40,755	43,708	43,624
Forest Trail Maintenance	42,703	47,361	49,003	48,615	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forestland Management	0	0	0	0	383,212	351,204	349,054	358,005	388,254	399,000	0	0	0
Fuels Management	15,429	14,105	12,382	18,922	0	24,294	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
General Administration	475,156	490,478	487,296	474,696	454,261	439,766	382,868	368,790	370,307	357,119	0	0	0
Gifts, Donations, and Bequests	5	2	13	8	27	6	126	78	130	129	126	123	121
Grazing Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44,851	45,041	45,733
Hazardous Fuels	0	0	0	0	19,342	0	0	0	0	0	0	273,536	274,874
Infrastructure Management	0	0	0	0	160,964	163,017	151,039	147,923	154,433	98,867	0	0	0
Inland Fisheries Habitat Mgmt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31,889	0	0
International Forestry	0	0	0	0	10,658	7,385	0	0	0	0	0	6,652	6,921
Inventory and Monitoring	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	129,990	112,920	188,970	232,085	227,932
IRR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Joint Fire Sciences Program	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,521
Land Acq, NF Special Acts	1,840	1,841	1,819	1,831	1,846	1,847	1,552	1,490	1,512	1,496	1,459	1,423	1,406
Land Acquisition	110,748	148,813	141,650	96,838	97,883	94,582	57,194	57,696	311,044	164,969	212,889	201,157	196,929
Land Between the Lakes NRA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,378	0	0
Land Line Location	53,617	50,072	51,733	47,902	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Management Planning	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51,150	55,961	68,534	104,176	92,529

[Master Table]

[Continued]

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Anadromous Fisheries Hab Mgmt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centennial of Service Challenge	0	0	12,013	5,232	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,052	41,943	39,152	40,749	40,000
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,701	0	0	0	0
Community Forest & Open Space Conservation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,072	2,097	1,955	2,037	2,000
Complete Land Exchanges	6,400	2,873	281	273	4,233	246	45	127	0	238	0	221	216
Cooperative Law Enforcement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deferred Maintenance	58,683	39,715	16,847	15,036	10,473	9,971	10,098	10,004	9,820	9,579	3,086	3,056	3,150
Drug Enforcement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Early Winters Land Exchange	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Economic Action Programs	33,828	32,176	23,186	11,253	0	4,681	5,519	5,472	0	0	0	0	0
Emergency Pest Suppression Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Facilities	260,538	269,371	242,149	145,952	149,778	135,518	140,325	147,752	144,757	79,467	72,931	72,330	71,600
Fire Facilities	2,367	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fire Protection	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fire Research and Development	27,415	27,677	26,459	26,889	26,228	26,178	26,541	26,174	25,594	22,789	21,292	20,166	19,795
FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	451,978	311,409	331,231	308,962	320,899	303,060
Forest & Rangeland Research	322,014	334,741	336,704	327,672	322,814	318,247	328,893	341,459	328,800	310,140	289,210	298,289	296,000
Forest Health Management—Cooperative Lands	39,711	56,221	58,024	55,342	54,212	49,577	51,370	53,157	52,350	42,009	38,127	46,510	45,655
Forest Health Management—Cooperative Lands Fire Mgt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Health Management—Emergency Pest Mgt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Health Management—Federal Lands	64,451	67,641	66,073	62,727	62,106	60,227	60,046	62,688	60,838	49,808	46,447	60,025	58,922
Forest Legacy Program	88,060	80,591	69,603	66,693	65,067	58,231	54,869	83,676	56,717	55,982	52,204	51,919	53,000
Forest Management and Utilization	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Pest Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Products	339,501	333,014	332,882	327,521	367,844	358,958	369,159	368,501	360,338	352,372	328,921	345,481	339,130
Forest Resources Info & Analysis	6,393	6,206	6,040	5,413	5,280	5,026	5,549	5,510	5,389	5,164	4,816	0	0
Forest Road Maintenance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Stewardship	41,225	40,065	39,374	40,287	48,277	32,870	29,962	32,141	34,900	30,262	31,459	22,817	23,036
Forest Trail Maintenance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forestland Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fuels Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
General Administration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gifts, Donations, and Bequests	117	113	78	74	73	61	55	55	54	47	47	41	45
Grazing Management	52,264	57,677	58,517	56,430	55,043	53,607	55,485	55,500	53,333	58,138	53,292	56,393	55,356
Hazardous Fuels	291,850	293,389	319,837	330,514	346,719	345,138	364,077	383,344	364,150	333,011	311,121	312,240	361,749
Infrastructure Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inland Fisheries Habitat Mgmt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
International Forestry	7,357	7,447	7,809	8,125	7,925	8,218	9,432	10,745	10,178	8,388	7,823	8,150	8,000
Inventory and Monitoring	224,356	213,193	203,815	196,617	191,784	185,410	185,964	186,594	179,305	169,848	155,689	153,847	151,019
IRR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Joint Fire Sciences Program	10,235	9,928	9,611	9,300	9,071	8,765	8,878	8,755	8,561	7,614	7,114	7,043	6,914
Land Acq, NF Special Acts	1,368	1,327	1,284	1,242	1,212	1,154	1,165	1,149	1,124	1,001	933	929	950
Land Acquisition	171,207	83,391	74,322	49,287	48,264	46,555	55,235	69,517	35,314	55,160	51,426	44,340	47,500
Land Between the Lakes NRA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Line Location	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Management Planning	92,369	87,955	76,953	68,051	66,378	54,353	54,190	50,251	48,288	41,943	38,447	38,461	37,754

[Master Table—Cont.]

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Land Management Planning, Assessment & Monitoring	0	0	0	0	225,240	221,721	188,877	184,980	0	0	0	0	0
Landownership Management	0	0	0	0	93,517	91,166	82,836	81,127	87,649	85,534	112,794	115,221	116,302
Landscape Scale Restoration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Law Enforcement Operations	0	0	0	24,017	83,989	94,054	86,588	84,802	90,449	92,738	95,507	98,922	103,895
Legacy Roads & Trails	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maintenance of Facilities	36,912	41,720	42,160	41,109	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minerals & Geology Management	49,608	50,972	55,071	54,014	57,930	57,650	50,842	50,859	50,904	51,834	63,077	63,785	64,383
National Fire Plan—Forest Health Management—Federal Lands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,965	9,182
NFP—Economic Action Programs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,632	16,402
NFP—Forest Health Management—Cooperative Lands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,565
NFP—State Fire Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	67,175	66,260
NFP—Volunteer Fire Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,016	10,866
Pacific Northwest Assistance Prog	0	0	0	0	0	25,271	23,248	23,835	21,189	12,591	10,732	12,772	12,395
Preparedness	292,187	287,730	288,240	274,582	264,128	212,647	428,773	454,054	451,299	454,507	558,427	814,833	818,819
Quincy Library Group Implementation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,661	0
Range Betterment Fund	8,581	7,627	7,692	7,210	6,924	6,544	6,747	4,910	5,389	4,617	4,508	4,391	4,327
Rangeland Management	57,556	66,228	69,221	68,957	24,935	27,355	39,219	54,052	64,074	79,814	0	0	0
Real Estate Management	45,347	52,334	56,832	55,895	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Recreation Use	268,194	333,576	347,116	356,466	325,745	325,974	306,574	300,249	308,618	262,437	0	0	0
Recreation, Heritage & Wilderness	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	278,503	306,341	322,862
Reforestation and Stand Improvement	119,326	120,733	106,705	96,529	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rehabilitation and Restoration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	188,910	4,824
Restoration Partnerships	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Road Maintenance & Decommission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	139,739	0	0	0
Roads	286,951	290,381	271,070	218,132	227,996	145,391	137,848	132,243	124,522	137,116	300,047	313,363	302,039
SE Alaska Economic Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	0	159,711	0	0	0	30,055	6,652	0
Soil, Water & Air Management	107,569	121,059	122,300	112,219	55,226	71,495	61,001	59,885	72,391	78,481	0	0	0
Special Projects	34,330	54,208	33,442	32,824	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State Fire Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30,093	32,690	33,259	33,286
Stewardship Incentives Program	0	0	0	0	0	27,073	6,534	6,399	22,963	0	0	0	3,945
Subsistence Management—Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,197	0	7,317	7,217
Suppression	661,371	198,040	177,393	287,683	576,212	334,106	276,111	726,198	375,262	329,189	285,366	425,753	335,778
TE&S Species Mgmg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40,985	0	0
Timber Sales Admin. and Mgmt	439,613	441,486	423,067	339,850	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tongass NF Timber Pipeline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,652	0
Trails	32,493	36,038	34,756	42,255	0	48,048	29,051	31,283	38,595	41,347	85,193	88,768	92,157
Urban and Community Forestry	0	0	0	0	0	41,921	36,957	36,267	57,873	42,726	42,208	47,521	47,344
Valles Caldera National Preserve	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,317	3,682
Vegetation & Watershed Mgmt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	226,779	242,171	250,022
Volunteer Fire Assistance0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,798	4,426	6,652	6,645	6,448
Wildlife & Fisheries Habitat Mgmt	144,141	178,896	180,459	180,550	127,570	137,982	124,227	122,020	136,829	140,428	0	171,654	173,395
Wildlife Habitat Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49,313	0	0

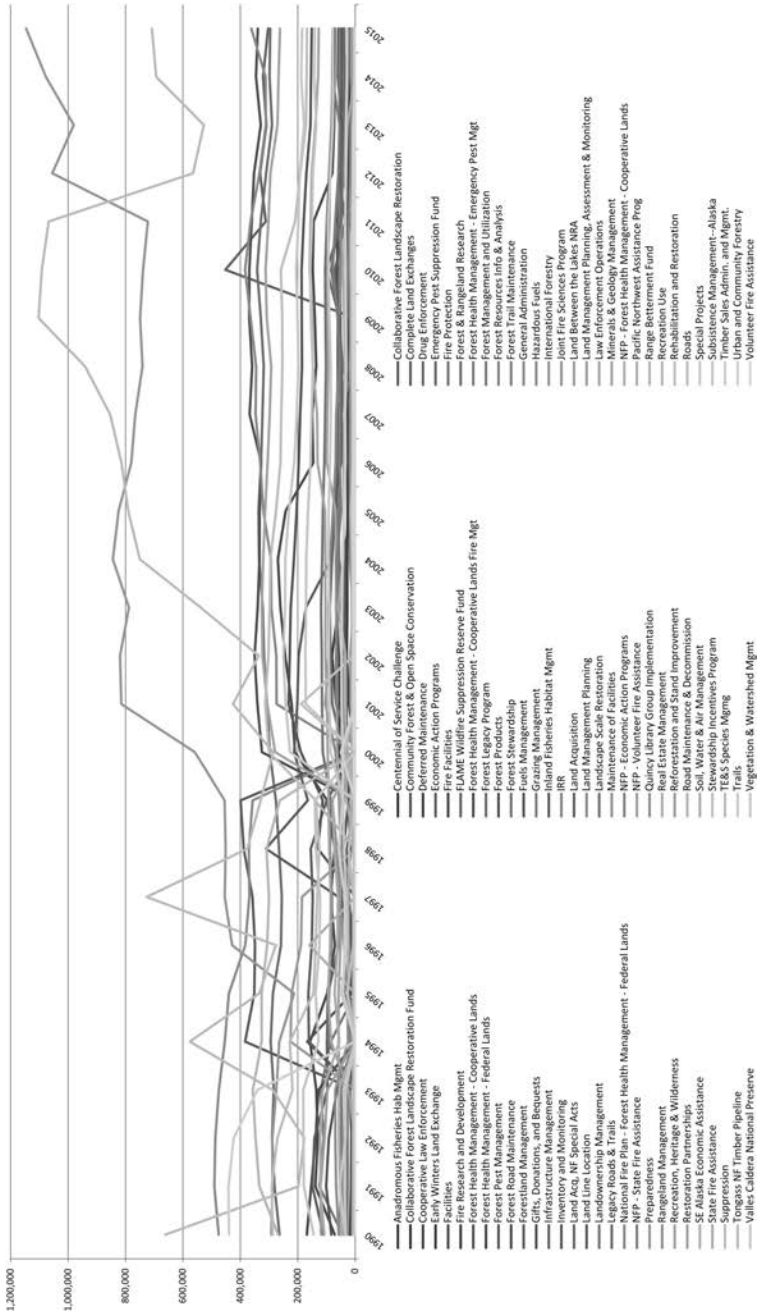
Editor's note: the format of this table has been altered to accommodate publishing in the hearing, no data was altered.

[Master Table—Cont.]

[Continued]

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Land Management Planning, Assessment & Monitoring	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Landownership Management	119,007	115,041	112,236	107,291	104,654	101,619	103,534	104,629	98,398	90,047	82,539	79,186	77,730
Landscape Scale Restoration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,262	14,000
Law Enforcement Operations	103,378	104,081	104,786	130,895	132,354	146,821	150,364	158,736	154,680	151,057	138,463	129,025	126,653
Legacy Roads & Trails	0	0	0	0	0	44,261	55,485	98,494	48,156	47,186	41,145	35,655	40,000
Maintenance of Facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minerals & Geology Management	67,343	67,101	67,914	99,305	96,865	93,654	94,846	95,474	89,600	87,619	80,314	77,854	76,423
National Fire Plan—Forest Health Management—Federal Lands	8,899	18,616	18,020	17,438	17,009	15,616	19,145	22,711	22,207	16,760	15,658	0	0
NFP—Economic Action Programs	6,398	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NFP—Forest Health Management—Cooperative Lands	12,767	12,411	12,013	11,626	11,340	10,972	11,017	12,507	12,229	8,773	8,196	0	0
NFP—State Fire Assistance	59,563	64,166	48,948	54,058	53,196	53,389	61,034	77,974	69,559	58,263	54,433	79,461	78,000
NFP—Volunteer Fire Assistance	10,542	10,226	9,611	9,171	8,946	8,765	9,987	9,849	9,631	6,675	6,237	13,269	13,000
Pacific Northwest Assistance Prog	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Preparedness	788,130	843,956	824,107	779,569	765,790	741,083	749,048	738,706	722,340	1,054,921	980,367	1,077,386	1,145,840
Quincy Library Group Implementation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Range Betterment Fund	4,353	2,646	3,012	3,693	3,310	2,845	2,864	2,834	2,736	3,421	2,416	3,056	2,320
Rangeland Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Real Estate Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Recreation Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Recreation, Heritage & Wilderness	325,224	320,495	313,507	305,356	297,850	292,323	308,092	312,026	301,982	295,307	270,689	266,620	261,719
Reforestation and Stand Improvement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rehabilitation and Restoration	9,115	8,688	15,617	7,302	7,123	12,052	12,762	12,695	12,307	0	0	0	0
Restoration Partnerships	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,037	0
Road Maintenance & Decommission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Roads	297,926	294,720	275,806	260,391	257,570	253,688	253,927	258,844	209,303	191,698	171,507	169,109	168,094
SE Alaska Economic Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Soil, Water & Air Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Projects	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State Fire Assistance	58,577	41,950	40,105	38,813	37,859	36,291	38,840	42,842	34,697	32,020	26,620	0	0
Stewardship Incentives Program	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subsistence Management—Alaska	7,091	6,870	7,162	5,870	5,765	5,536	5,549	2,826	2,763	2,702	2,520	2,547	2,500
Suppression	538,255	750,351	790,470	814,353	853,368	941,208	1,102,983	1,091,648	1,067,464	564,888	526,856	693,232	708,000
TE&S Species Mgmg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Timber Sales Admin. and Mgmt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tongass NF Timber Pipeline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trails	89,149	93,890	92,230	87,555	84,432	84,997	89,902	93,439	94,769	85,964	77,506	76,405	77,530
Urban and Community Forestry	46,360	43,810	38,923	33,525	34,677	30,821	32,782	33,244	34,356	32,901	31,727	28,565	28,040
Valles Caldera National Preserve	4,031	3,911	4,384	5,987	4,028	4,108	4,439	3,830	3,680	3,598	3,299	3,427	3,364
Vegetation & Watershed Mgmt	244,300	243,389	230,996	212,208	203,536	197,494	200,231	205,699	197,665	193,295	177,929	188,175	184,716
Volunteer Fire Assistance0	6,329	7,208	6,976	6,804	6,574	6,658	7,661	7,163	7,004	6,531	0	0	
Wildlife & Fisheries Habitat Mgmt	171,195	170,499	164,157	155,434	151,613	147,350	154,676	156,511	150,398	147,074	135,263	143,097	140,466
Wildlife Habitat Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

[Master Table] Program Name



Enacted amounts in inflation adjusted 2015 dollars. Dollars in thousands.

Editor's note: the format of the chart has been altered to accommodate publishing in the hearing, no data was altered.

[ATTACHMENT 2]

Project Search Constraints

(This report contains the best available information at the time the data was published.)

Region: R1—Northern Region (1101)
Decision Doc Type: DM
NEPA Decision Signed Date Range: 10/01/2014 through 09/30/2015
Project Simple Format
Projects Found: 170

Project No.	Project Name	Lead Management Unit	Overall NEPA Process Status
46205	2014 Libby District Special Use Renewals	Kootenai National Forest All Units (11011400)	Completed
47752	3 Rivers Communication Showdown Fiber Optic	Belt Creek Ranger District (11011503)	Completed
46828	4th of July Park (Final Phase) SUP	Red River Ranger District (11011705)	Completed
45594	Abayance Bay Marina and Campground Improvements	Rexford Ranger District (11011401)	Completed
46105	Adams Creek AOP Culvert	Salmon River Ranger District (11011701)	Completed
45381	Adamson Private Access Road Special Use Permit	Sandpoint Ranger District (11010406)	Completed
45131	Alkire Culvert Replacement	Lochsa/Powell Ranger District (11011755)	Completed
45780	Allotment 066 Replacement Range Water Developments	Medora Ranger District (11011807)	Completed
47571	Allotment 271 Replacement Range Water Developments	Medora Ranger District (11011807)	Completed
43998	Anna Creek Cabin Rental Project	Hungry Horse Ranger District (11011006)	Completed
46477	Atkerson Private Road Special Use Permit	Butte Ranger District (11010204)	Completed
32804	Authorization of Frontier Communication's Existing Telephone and Fiber Optic Lines	Priest Lake Ranger District (11010408)	Completed
46395	Avista Lakeview 343 Overhead to Underground Project	Sandpoint Ranger District (11010406)	Completed
42910	Beartooth Recreational Trails Assoc. Winter Trail Grooming	Beartooth Ranger District (11010802)	Completed
46661	Beartooth Recreational Trails Association 2015 Special Use Permit for Grooming West Fork Road #2071	Beartooth Ranger District (11010802)	Completed
46008	Belle Fourche Pipeline	Medora Ranger District (11011807)	Completed
45730	Big Creek Trail 44 Reroute	St. Maries Ranger District (11010404)	Completed
46366	Big M Outfitter & Guide Special Use Permit	Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest All Units (11010200)	Completed
44753	Big Mountain Communications Site Plan Amendment Project	Tally Lake Ranger District (11011008)	Completed
46427	Big Mountain Summit Project	Tally Lake Ranger District (11011008)	Completed
46368	Black Pine Ridge BLM Repeater	Pintler Ranger District (11010208)	Completed
47414	Blacktail County Road 719 Repair	Medora Ranger District (11011807)	Completed
45691	Blacktail Headwaters Project	Butte Ranger District (11010204)	Completed
45857	Blacktail Wild Bill ORV Special Use Permit Proposal	Swan Lake Ranger District (11011001)	Completed
44592	Bonner County Dock Permits	Idaho Panhandle National Forest All Units (11010400)	Completed
46351	Bridger Pipeline Special-use Application	Medora Ranger District (11011807)	Completed
46464	Britton Amateur Radio Repeater	Jefferson Ranger District (11010207)	Completed
46761	Broschat Engineering Road Reclamation	Medora Ranger District (11011807)	Completed
43970	Browns Canyon Allotment Water Improvements	Dillon Ranger District (11010201)	Completed
46220	Butte Lookout Project	Lolo National Forest All Units (11011600)	Completed
44428	Calvert Mine Exploration Project	Wise River Ranger District (11010202)	Completed
46952	Camp Rotary Cabin Replacement	Belt Creek Ranger District (11011503)	Completed
46312	Cataract Creek—Mountain Meadow Plan of Operations	Madison Ranger District (11010206)	Completed
46182	Cedar Creek Road/Stream Interface Project	Superior Ranger District (11011607)	Completed
47754	Charter Communication SUP Re-Issue	Judith Ranger District (11011504)	Completed
45785	Clarke Mountain OHV Trail	North Fork Ranger District (11011753)	Completed
44198	Clear Ridge Non-system Road Decommissioning Project	Nez Perce-Clearwater National Forest All Units (11011700)	Completed
46160	Cochran and Nolan Special Use Road Permits	Belt Creek Ranger District (11011503)	Completed
39465	Crazy M Ranch Irrigation Ditch	Musselshell Ranger District (11011506)	Completed
38222	Croff Reciprocal Access Exchange	Lewis And Clark National Forest All Units (11011500)	Completed
44642	Dahlman Pipeline and Tank Project	Townsend Ranger District (11011201)	Completed
45744	Dalrymple Access	Helena National Forest All Units (11011200)	Completed
46089	Deception OHV Trail Relocation	North Fork Ranger District (11011753)	Completed
41131	Deep Rock Ecosystem Maintenance Burning	Superior Ranger District (11011607)	Completed
46928	Diorite Stock Tank	Townsend Ranger District (11011201)	Completed
46479	Ditch Saddle Trail #4143 Maintenance and Construction Project	Butte Ranger District (11010204)	Completed
45960	Down South Blowdown Salvage	Three Rivers Ranger District (11011404)	Completed
46250	Dry Pole ATV Trail Construction	Judith Ranger District (11011504)	Completed
44648	Dry Range Pipeline Extension	Townsend Ranger District (11011201)	Completed
44425	Edwards Special Use Permit	Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest All Units (11010200)	Completed
46164	Elk and Montgomery Site Reclamation 2015	Lewis And Clark National Forest All Units (11011500)	Completed
41604	Elkins Resort Permit Renewal	Idaho Panhandle National Forest All Units (11010400)	Completed
46315	Eureka Fire Whitebark Pine Planting Project	Madison Ranger District (11010206)	Completed
46183	Fat Bike Winter Trails	Custer Gallatin National Forest All Units (11011100)	Completed

Project Search Constraints—Continued

(This report contains the best available information at the time the data was published.)

Project No.	Project Name	Lead Management Unit	Overall NEPA Process Status
45732	Firecracker Annie	Superior Ranger District (11011607)	Completed
45183	Fryxell Private Land Access SUP Request	Plains/Thompson Falls Ranger District (11011605)	Completed
44417	Fun For a Day	Idaho Panhandle National Forest All Units (11010400)	Completed
46783	Game Range Prescribed Burning	Plains/Thompson Falls Ranger District (11011605)	Completed
46792	Goat Events	Sandpoint Ranger District (11010406)	Completed
47083	Golden Anchor Bridge Replacement	Helena Ranger District (11011202)	Completed
46827	Golden Jubilee Drilling Exploration Project	Pintler Ranger District (11010208)	Completed
39408	Goldenwest Electric Lines Bell Lake Area	Medora Ranger District (11011807)	Completed
47504	Granite Butte CDNST Trail Reroute	Lincoln Ranger District (11011204)	Completed
45856	Grouse Creek Large Wood Replenishment Project	Idaho Panhandle National Forest All Units (11010400)	Completed
45623	Hall Lake Trail and Trailhead Construction Project	Swan Lake Ranger District (11011001)	Completed
45876	Harbor Marina Partners Road Relocation at Garfield Bay	Sandpoint Ranger District (11010406)	Completed
44975	Hellgate Amateur Radio Club Special Use Permit	Superior Ranger District (11011607)	Completed
44537	Hill Reservoir Dam Breeching Project	Madison Ranger District (11010206)	Completed
44615	Hughes Creek Firewood Sale	West Fork Ranger District (11010304)	Completed
45218	Idaho Department of Fish and Game Fish Creek Weir Special Use Permit Renewal	Lochsa/Powell Ranger District (11011755)	Completed
46796	IDT Maintenance Site Additions SUP	Lochsa/Powell Ranger District (11011755)	Completed
39275	Illi Allen Peak Access	Kootenai National Forest All Units (11011400)	Completed
44593	Inland Empire Sled Dog Association Race	Idaho Panhandle National Forest All Units (11010400)	Completed
45020	Jasper Mountain	Priest Lake Ranger District (11010408)	Completed
46946	Jefferson Chamberlain Road Obliteration	Belt Creek Ranger District (11011503)	Completed
47005	Jefferson Creek Unauthorized Trail Obliteration	Belt Creek Ranger District (11011503)	Completed
46135	JM-(BAR)Outfitters 10 Year Special Use Permit for Outfitting & Guiding Re-issuance	Missoula Ranger District (11011603)	Completed
39467	John Fletcher Suber Special Use Road Permit	Judith Ranger District (11011504)	Completed
43523	Johnson-Slowey Aspen Enhancement	Superior Ranger District (11011607)	Completed
46831	Lemhi Bar Waterline SUP Renewal	Salmon River Ranger District (11011701)	Completed
45135	Little Boulder Post and Pole	Palouse Ranger District (11010502)	Completed
45604	Little Eddy	Plains/Thompson Falls Ranger District (11011605)	Completed
44534	Lower Branham Lake Dam Removal	Madison Ranger District (11010206)	Completed
45743	Mac Pass Beacon Permit Re-issuance	Helena National Forest All Units (11011200)	Completed
46314	Madison Ranger District Road Decommissioning as Identified in the Madison MVUM Decision	Madison Ranger District (11010206)	Completed
46666	Main Boulder Station Volunteer Host Sites	Custer Gallatin National Forest All Units (11011100)	Completed
45731	Marble Creek Trail 261 Reroute	St. Maries Ranger District (11010404)	Completed
47305	Midstate Telephone Company Fiber Optic Lines	Medora Ranger District (11011807)	Completed
47368	Mikes Creek Road Repair and County Easement Issuance	Medora Ranger District (11011807)	Completed
38978	Miller Bingham Project	White Sulphur Springs Ranger District (11011507)	Completed
45000	Missoula Electric Co-op Line Burial Project	Swan Lake Ranger District (11011001)	Completed
42329	Monitor Project	Idaho Panhandle National Forest All Units (11010400)	Completed
46986	Montgomery Lode AML	Belt Creek Ranger District (11011503)	Completed
43610	Murfitt Radio Special Use Permit Reissuance	Helena Ranger District (11011202)	Completed
46326	Mustang Fire Tree Planting	West Fork Ranger District (11010304)	Completed
46204	Nez Daly Railroad Riparian Restoration Project	Bitterroot National Forest All Units (11010300)	Completed
45119	NFS Road 100 Slides	Lochsa/Powell Ranger District (11011755)	Completed
46554	North Zone Aquatic Organism Passage Improvement Project	Bonners Ferry Ranger District (11010407)	Completed
43828	Northern Lights, Inc. Power Line Special Use Permit Reissuance	Idaho Panhandle National Forest All Units (11010400)	Completed
47051	Northwest Energy Master Special Use Permit	Helena National Forest All Units (11011200)	Completed
41681	Nut Pine Lode LLC Road Access	Pintler Ranger District (11010208)	Completed
46159	October 14 SUP reissuance	Lewis And Clark National Forest All Units (11011500)	Completed
47062	Olsen Livestock Area Special Use Permit Reauthorization	Wisdom Ranger District (11010203)	Completed
47164	Oneok Gas Pipeline Reroute at Franks Creek	Medora Ranger District (11011807)	Completed
42036	Orogrande 2013	Red River Ranger District (11011705)	Completed
45875	Outlet Bay Water Association Well/Road Addition and Permit Reissuance	Priest Lake Ranger District (11010408)	Completed
44475	Palouse Divide Ski Trails Maintenance	Palouse Ranger District (11010502)	Completed
45710	Permit Authorization for Niemier Water Diversion and Conveyance System	Cabinet Ranger District (11011407)	Completed
24923	Permit Reissuance for 6 Pastures and 1 Fenceline—Castle, Crazy, and Big Snowies	Musselshell Ranger District (11011506)	Completed
25423	Permit Reissuance for 8 pastures & new issues for 1 pasture, Little Belt Mtns	Musselshell Ranger District (11011506)	Completed
46929	Phoenix Project	Ashland Ranger District (11011184)	Completed
45001	Piper 2 Pit Development Project	Swan Lake Ranger District (11011001)	Completed

Project Search Constraints—Continued

(This report contains the best available information at the time the data was published.)

Project No.	Project Name	Lead Management Unit	Overall NEPA Process Status
44608	Placid Lake Cost Share Supplement	Lolo National Forest All Units (11011600)	Completed
46091	Pocket Gopher Baiting	Palouse Ranger District (11011752)	Completed
38899	Power-line Access Road Project (formerly identified as the Pryor Mountain Access Road project)	Beartooth Ranger District (11011182)	Completed
46793	Prater Mountain Endurance Equestrian Ride	Priest Lake Ranger District (11010408)	Completed
46082	Pre-Commercial Thinning—2015	Nez Perce-Clearwater National Forest All Units (11011700)	Completed
46193	Prescribed Burning in the Proposed Great Burn Wilderness and Clearwater Crossing	Ninemile Ranger District (11011604)	Completed
46794	Priest Lake Multisports	Priest Lake Ranger District (11010408)	Completed
44499	Priest Lake Translator District Backup Generator and Fuel Storage	Priest Lake Ranger District (11010408)	Completed
39677	Prospecting Duke	Fernan Ranger District (11010403)	Completed
45133	Race Creek Culverts	Moose Creek Ranger District (11011706)	Completed
47941	Rambo Right-of-Way Clearing	Kootenai National Forest All Units (11011400)	Completed
46011	Rebel Claims Exploration Project	Pintler Ranger District (11010208)	Completed
42016	Relocation on Divide North Trail #16	West Fork Ranger District (11010304)	Completed
42011	Reroute on Hell's Half Mountain Trail #8	West Fork Ranger District (11010304)	Completed
42019	Reroute on the Saint Joe Trail #392	West Fork Ranger District (11010304)	Completed
42013	Reroutes on Shoup-Elk City Trail #19	West Fork Ranger District (11010304)Completed	
43648	Road 108 Re-Alignment and Woody Debris Project (two stages)	Lochsa/Powell Ranger District (11011755)	Completed
46720	Roadside Hazard Tree Removal #8	Dillon Ranger District (11010201)	Completed
47178	Roughrider Electric Installation of Electric Lines to two Williston Exploration Oil Wells	Medora Ranger District (11011807)	Completed
46367	Royal Tine Outfitter & Guide Permit Renewal	Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest All Units (11010200)	Completed
45145	Salmon River Rural Fire Department Permit Renewal	Salmon River Ranger District (11011701)	Completed
43649	Sauerkraut Creek Restoration	Lincoln Ranger District (11011204)	Completed
46766	Sheep Creek Culvert Replacement	West Fork Ranger District (11010304)	Completed
46103	Sheep Creek Trail Reroute	Red River Ranger District (11011705)	Completed
45508	Shields River Fish Barrier	Yellowstone Ranger District (11011104)	Completed
47007	Showdown Communication Lease	White Sulphur Springs Ranger District (11011507)	Completed
46664	Sioux Ranger District Outfitter/Guide Permit Renewals	Custer Gallatin National Forest All Units (11011100)	Completed
46316	Smith Lake Fish Screen Project	Madison Ranger District (11010206)	Completed
43642	Snowbowl Zipline Project	Missoula Ranger District (11011603)	Completed
44702	St. Joe Outfitter and Guide Permit Renewals	Avery Ranger District (11010402)	Completed
43651	Stonewall Creek Restoration	Lincoln Ranger District (11011204)	Completed
44550	Stony Creek Diversion Reconstruction and Fish Screen Project	Pintler Ranger District (11010208)	Completed
43747	Telecommunications Cable Projects	Grand River Ranger District (11011806)	Completed
46229	Tenmile and Priest Pass Restoration Project	Helena National Forest All Units (11011200)	Completed
47627	Theodore Roosevelt Medora Foundation Reissuance of Existing Master Private Road Special Use Permit	Medora Ranger District (11011807)	Completed
47528	Thompson Falls Water Line Replacement	Plains/Thompson Falls Ranger District (11011605)	Completed
44974	Trawick Amateur Radio Repeater Special Use Permit	Plains/Thompson Falls Ranger District (11011605)	Completed
46336	TSI 2015	St. Maries Ranger District (11010404)	Completed
46916	Upper Landers Trail Restoration	Lincoln Ranger District (11011204)	Completed
45684	Upper Missouri G&T Cooperative Access Road	Medora Ranger District (11011807)	Completed
44146	Upper Wilson Creek Stream Restoration and Water Developement	Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest All Units (11010200)	Completed
45380	US Border Patrol Communication Facility Additions	Bonners Ferry Ranger District (11010407)	Completed
44488	Van Houten Lake Fish Barrier Project	Wisdom Ranger District (11010203)	Completed
44324	Vigilante Electric Cooperative Special Use Permit	Helena Ranger District (11011202)	Completed
46930	Warm Springs Ponderosa Pine Planting	Helena Ranger District (11011202)	Completed
43113	West Fork Corral Creek Meadow Restoration	Palouse Ranger District (11011752)	Completed
46052	Westslope Cutthroat Trout Barrier Blasting Projects (Beaver and Tepee Creeks)	Hebgen Lake Ranger District (11011107)	Completed
47755	White Sulphur Springs City Water Access SUP District (11011507)	White Sulphur Springs Ranger	Completed
44770	Wild and Scenic River Outfitter and Guide Permit Reissuance	Hungry Horse Ranger District (11011006)	Completed
46051	Wildhorse Creek Westslope Cutthroat Trout Barrier Blasting Projects	Bozeman Ranger District (11011106)	Completed
47748	Wilkinson-McKee Special Use Roads	Musselshell Ranger District (11011506)	Completed
46488	Wisdom and Wise River Communication Sites Project	Wise River Ranger District (11010202)Completed	
45990	Yaak Highside Blowdown Salvage	Three Rivers Ranger District (11011404)	Completed
45992	Yaak River Campground Blowdown Salvage	Three Rivers Ranger District (11011404)	Completed
46931	York Gulch Tiddy Property Restoration Project	Helena National Forest All Units (11011200)	Completed
45185	Young Creek Non-Cost Share Road Project	Plains/Thompson Falls Ranger District (11011605)	Completed
46206	Young Pipe Creek access	Kootenai National Forest All Units (11011400)	Completed
45233	Yurt Ski Outfitter and Guide Permit Re-issue	Seeley Lake Ranger District (11011606)	Completed

Project Search Constraints—Continued

(This report contains the best available information at the time the data was published.)

Region: R2—Rocky Mountain Region (1102)
Decision Doc Type: DM
NEPA Decision Signed Date Range: 10/01/2014 through 09/30/2015
Project Simple Format
Projects Found: 222

Project No.	Project Name	Lead Management Unit	Overall NEPA Process Status
46033	"10 Year Outfitter Guide permit re-issuance J.C. Trujillo"	Yampa Ranger District (11020601)	Completed
45552	2 Bars 7 Ranch Special Use Authorization	Canyon Lakes Ranger District (11021005)	Completed
46838	2015 Bicycle Tours of Colorado	White River National Forest All Units (11021500)	Completed
46927	2015 Outfitter and Guide Special Use Permit Renewal	Mystic Ranger District (11020306)	Completed
46853	2015 Xcel Vegetation Mgmt—Line Clearing	Leadville Ranger District (11021201)	Completed
45279	Access to the Tailor Lode	East Zone/Dillon Ranger District (11021510)	Completed
46263	Amazonite Plan of Operations	Pike and San Isabel National Forests and Cimarron and Comanche National Grasslands All Units (11021200)	Completed
45722	Arkansas River Placer Property Permit/Easement	Leadville Ranger District (11021201)	Completed
45885	Ballard Petroleum Road Use Permit for NFSR910C	Douglas and Thunder Basin Ranger District (11020609)	Completed
44812	Barr Water Development SUP Reissuance	Gunnison Ranger District (11020407)	Completed
43680	Bates Creek Aspen Restoration Project	Douglas and Thunder Basin Ranger District (11020609)	Completed
45362	Beacon Landing Marina Sale	Sulphur Ranger District (11021008)	Completed
41956	Berenergy Corp. Road Reconstruction	Douglas and Thunder Basin Ranger District (11020609)	Completed
47157	Black Thunder Mine SUP Consolidation (DGL401) and Acreage Adjustment	Douglas and Thunder Basin Ranger District (11020609)	Completed
43626	Blanco Ranger District Outfitter/Guide Permit Reissuances	West Zone/Blanco Ranger District (11021502)	Completed
45349	Blue Creek Bighorn Sheep Habitat Improvement Project	Clear Creek Ranger District (11021007)	Completed
46852	Bonsai Tree Collection	Douglas and Thunder Basin Ranger District (11020609)	Completed
46168	Boy Scouts of America Recreation Event—5 Year	Grand Mesa Uncompahgre and Gunnison National Forest All Units (11020400)	Completed
46519	Calamity Basin Pine restoration and mastication	Grand Valley Ranger District (11020402)	Completed
46875	Cannon USA, Inc. Fall color photography Outfitter & Guide Permit Issuance	Grand Valley Ranger District (11020402)	Completed
44454	Cayton Ranger Station Outhouse Repalcement	White River National Forest All Units (11021500)	Completed
45303	CBMR Mountain Bike Trail Additions	Gunnison Ranger District (11020407)	Completed
45348	CDOT Avalanche Mitigation System, 7 Sisters Avalanche Paths Special Use Permit	Clear Creek Ranger District (11021007)	Completed
45660	Cedar Mountain Cell Tower Co-Location	Wapiti Ranger District (11021404)	Completed
46584	Centennial Trail Reroute	Northern Hills Ranger District (11020308)	Completed
44434	Charger Resources, LLC—Special Use Permit.	Douglas and Thunder Basin Ranger District (11020609)	Completed
31098	Cheley Camps Special Use Authorization	Canyon Lakes Ranger District (11021005)	Completed
45558	Cherokee Park Ranch Special Use Authorization	Canyon Lakes Ranger District (11021005)	Completed
45841	CIM99 Linn Operating Inc. (3.14 mile saltwater pipeline)	R2—Rocky Mt. Region All Units (11020000)	In Progress
42898	Clover Mist Hazardous Fuel Reduction and Planting Project	Clarks Fork Ranger District (11021401)	Completed
45199	Colorado Interstate Gas Co.—CIM58 Amend#2	R2—Rocky Mt. Region All Units (11020000)	Completed
45201	Colorado Interstate Gas Co—CIM58 Amend#3	R2—Rocky Mt. Region All Units (11020000)	Completed
44873	Colorado Outward Bound School Special Use Permit Reissuance	White River National Forest All Units (11021500)	Completed
45398	Colorado State University (COM 100)	Comanche Ranger District (11021206)	Completed
47736	COM 111—Colorado Partners in Amphibians & Reptile Conservation SUP	Comanche Ranger District (11021206)	Completed
45557	Comanche Wilderness Outfitters Special Use Authorization	Canyon Lakes Ranger District (11021005)	Completed
46364	Coon Creek and Upper East Fork Encampment River Weir Removal	Brush Creek/Hayden Ranger District (11020602)	Completed
44814	Cranor, Hillerton Ranch, Special Use Permit Reissuance	Gunnison Ranger District (11020407)	Completed
44277	Creekside Resort Permit Issuance	Wapiti Ranger District (11021404)	Completed
47530	Crystal River Broadband LLC—Town of Marble Fiber optics Line	West Zone/Sopris Ranger District (11021503)	Completed
45762	Custer County and South Dakota State DOT Hazard Tree Removal Project	Black Hills National Forest All Units (11020300)	Completed
46757	Dayton Gulch Outfitters Special Use Permit Proposal	Tongue Ranger District (11020206)	Completed
46922	Designated Dispersed Camping and Parking	South Platte Ranger District (11021211)	Completed
46152	Devon Energy Sor Kraken 3D Seismic Survey	Douglas and Thunder Basin Ranger District (11020609)	Completed
45657	Dickey Ranch Water Improvements	Shoshone National Forest All Units (11021400)	Completed
46988	Dodd—Private Road Easement	White River National Forest All Units (11021500)	Completed

Project Search Constraints—Continued

(This report contains the best available information at the time the data was published.)

Project No.	Project Name	Lead Management Unit	Overall NEPA Process Status
46544	Downy Gentian Pine Encroachment—North	Mystic Ranger District (11020306)	Completed
46545	Downy Gentian Pine Encroachment—South	Mystic Ranger District (11020306)	Completed
47374	DP204 Crude Oil Pipeline Project	Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests All Units (11021000)	Completed
44921	Dunton FLPMA Private Road Permit	Pikes Peak Ranger District (11021209)	Completed
45737	Dyers Creek Integrated Vegetation Project	Divide Ranger District (11020904)	Completed
41503	Eagle Lake Camp Communication Restoration Project	Pikes Peak Ranger District (11021209)	Completed
45564	Eagle-Holy Cross transitional priority special use reclassification	White River National Forest All Units (11021500)	Completed
44721	EagleGarfield AML Safety Closures	White River National Forest All Units (11021500)	Completed
39311	Echo-Beaver Fuels Treatment Project	South Park Ranger District (11021210)	Completed
46642	Estes Valley Land Trust access request	Boulder Ranger District (11021001)	Completed
45070	Finley Ditches #1 & #4 Special Use Permit	West Zone/Sopris Ranger District (11021503)	Completed
46585	Flat Top Mountain Riparian Restoration—Gunnison Sage-Grouse Habitat Improvement	Gunnison Ranger District (11020407)	Completed
46523	Forest Health—Boggy Draw Pre-commercial Thinning Project	Mancos/Dolores Ranger District (11021305)	Completed
44108	Forest Health—Laughlin Jackson project	Pagosa Ranger District (11021306)	Completed
44793	Forest Health—Vallecito Reforestation	Columbine Ranger District (11021308)	Completed
48289	Forest Road Permit—Yellow Brick Road Access To Friday Lode Claim (MS 17668)	East Zone/Dillon Ranger District (11021510)	Completed
44305	Friends University FLPMA Private Road Permit	Pikes Peak Ranger District (11021209)	Completed
46973	Fuels—634I Fuels Reduction Project	Pagosa Ranger District (11021306)	Completed
46972	Fuels—Dunagan Canyon and Brockover Mesa Fuels Reduction Project	Pagosa Ranger District (11021306)	Completed
44848	Funks Floodwater Ditch	Gunnison Ranger District (11020407)	Completed
47054	Gold Creek Allotment NEPA Sufficiency Review and Finding	Gunnison Ranger District (11020407)	Completed
45767	Gold Rush Gravel Grinder Amendment	Northern Hills Ranger District (11020308)	Completed
45373	Grand Adventures Permit Reissuance	Sulphur Ranger District (11021008)	Completed
41650	Grand County Sheriff's Department Communications Equipment	Sulphur Ranger District (11021008)	Completed
45385	Grand Lake Winter Trail System—Grooming; Outfitter/Guide and Snowmobile Testing Uses	Sulphur Ranger District (11021008)	Completed
46882	Grand Mesa Adventures, INC., Summer Outfitter Guide Permit Issuance	Grand Valley Ranger District (11020402)	Completed
46879	Grand Mesa Bowmen—Recreation Event Permit Reissuance	Grand Valley Ranger District (11020402)	Completed
46859	Grand Mesa Resort Project	Grand Valley Ranger District (11020402)	Completed
47183	Granite Creek/Route No. 301116 Stream Crossing Removal	Bighorn National Forest All Units (11020200)	Completed
45822	Gray Head Communications Site Permit Reissuance	Grand Mesa Uncompahgre and Gunnison National Forest All Units (11020400)	Completed
45709	Green Mountain Repeater Site	South Platte Ranger District (11021211)	Completed
10666	Harris Park Land Exchange	Douglas and Thunder Basin Ranger District (11020609)	Completed
47426	Heede Pasture Water Improvement Project	White River National Forest All Units (11021500)	Completed
47159	Hiland Crude Road Use Permit NFSR 1501	Douglas and Thunder Basin Ranger District (11020609)	Completed
45664	Hillside of Telluride HOA Permit Renewal	Grand Mesa Uncompahgre and Gunnison National Forest All Units (11020400)	Completed
46620	Holy Cross Energy—Ski Sunlight—New Underground Powerline	West Zone/Sopris Ranger District (11021503)	Completed
45702	Holy Cross Energy King Cabin—Obermeyer—Powerline Authorization Amendment to Master Permit ASP55	West Zone/Sopris Ranger District (11021503)	Completed
45898	Holy Cross Energy renewal of expired permit powerline in Castle Creek.	West Zone/Sopris Ranger District (11021503)	Completed
47082	Hoot Owl Camp Building Replacement	White River National Forest All Units (11021500)	Completed
47218	Hot Springs Trail Reconstruction	Medicine Bow-Routt National Forest All Units (11020600)	Completed
45285	HPBE MVUM Changes Black Mountain Road and Other Minor Changes	Hahns Peak/Bears Ears Ranger District (11020603)	Completed
42977	Hy Brook Thinning Project	Pikes Peak Ranger District (11021209)	Completed
46586	Implementation of the 2010 Gunnison Basin Federal Lands Travel Management Plan on the Gunnison RD	Gunnison Ranger District (11020407)	Completed
45671	Independence Pass Winter Gate Project	West Zone/Sopris Ranger District (11021503)	Completed
47651	Installation of propane tank adjacent to Broome Hut	Sulphur Ranger District (11021008)	Completed
45017	IREA Buffalo Creek to Foxton Road Powerline Rebuild	South Platte Ranger District (11021211)	Completed
45676	IREA Cheesman Reservoir to Lost Valley Ranch Powerline Rebuild	South Platte Ranger District (11021211)	Completed
37410	IREA Powerline Permit Renewal	Pikes Peak Ranger District (11021209)	Completed
44269	IREA West Creek to Trout Creek Ranch 7.2 kV Powerline Rebuild	Pikes Peak Ranger District (11021209)	Completed
46898	Issuance of 10 Year Priority Recreation Special Use Permits on Sulphur Ranger District	Sulphur Ranger District (11021008)	Completed

Project Search Constraints—Continued

(This report contains the best available information at the time the data was published.)

Project No.	Project Name	Lead Management Unit	Overall NEPA Process Status
46483	Johnson County Search and Rescue Special Use Permit for communications equipment at Hunter Mesa	Bighorn National Forest All Units (11020200)	Completed
42776	Kelly Land Exchange	Nebraska National Forest All Units (11020700)	Completed
42919	Kenosha Pass Communication Site Lease	South Platte Ranger District (11021211)	Completed
46123	Keystone Stables 10 Year Permit Reissuance	East Zone/Dillon Ranger District (11021510)	Completed
44787	Krauss Spring Development Reissue	Yampa Ranger District (11020601)	Completed
40875	Laramie Precommercial Thinning Analysis 2013	Laramie Ranger District (11020605)	Completed
45556	Laramie River Guest Ranch Special Use Authorization	Canyon Lakes Ranger District (11021005)	Completed
46334	Larson Outfitter/Guide Permit	Northern Hills Ranger District (11020308)	Completed
47377	Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory Groundwater Research Special Use Permit	Gunnison Ranger District (11020407)	Completed
45080	Lincoln Mountain Easement Access HOA	Clear Creek Ranger District (11021007)	Completed
45405	Little Spearfish Trail Crossing Installation	Northern Hills Ranger District (11020308)	Completed
46582	Little Spearfish Trail Reroute	Northern Hills Ranger District (11020308)	Completed
46861	Litzel Ranch LLC Stock Water Pipeline Special Use Permit Modification	Fall River Ranger District (11020705)	Completed
47595	Long Draw Changed Condition Analysis	Gunnison Ranger District (11020407)	Completed
46200	Lovell Gulch Trailhead Relocation Project	Pikes Peak Ranger District (11021209)	Completed
46264	Macanite Plan of Operations	Pike and San Isabel National Forests and Cimarron and Comanche National Grasslands All Units (11021200)	Completed
44604	Manhattan Project	Canyon Lakes Ranger District (11021005)	Completed
45792	Matterhorn and Trout Lake Nordic Parking Projects	Norwood Ranger District (11020405)	Completed
46935	Matterhorn and Trout Lake Nordic Ski Trail Proposal	Norwood Ranger District (11020405)	Completed
46810	Mayo Snowmobile Parking Special Use Permit	Norwood Ranger District (11020405)	Completed
45211	Merit Energy—Electrical Cable replacement SERU 9–6 & SERU 9–2	R2—Rocky Mt. Region All Units (11020000)	Completed
43912	Mesa Point Fuels Reduction	Grand Valley Ranger District (11020402)	Completed
13526	Mika Ag FLPMA Private Road Special Use Permit	Grand Valley Ranger District (11020402)	Completed
38658	Moore Forest Road Authorization	Canyon Lakes Ranger District (11021005)	Completed
45277	Mountain Bike Trail at Copper Mountain	East Zone/Dillon Ranger District (11021510)	Completed
45367	Mtn. Parks Elec., Inc. Replace Granby Dam Powerline & Provide Service to Hydroelectric Facility	Sulphur Ranger District (11021008)	Completed
44813	Murdie Homeowners Association Spring Development and Waterline	Gunnison Ranger District (11020407)	Completed
43540	MWPR Ranger District outfitter and guide permit issuances, modifications, and re-issuance.	Medicine Wheel Ranger District (11020203)	Completed
46616	National Forest System Road 909 Special Use Permit	Douglas and Thunder Basin Ranger District (11020609)	Completed
41760	National Outdoor Leadership Sschool (NOLS) Permit Reissuance EA	Washakie Ranger District (11021403)	Completed
34879	Naturita Fuels Management Project	Norwood Ranger District (11020405)	Completed
46873	North American Trail Ride Conference (NATRC)—Recreation Event Permit Reissuance	Grand Valley Ranger District (11020402)	Completed
47141	North Bill Disposal Powerline	Douglas and Thunder Basin Ranger District (11020609)	Completed
45554	Northern Colorado Rocketry Special Use Authorization	Pawnee Ranger District (11021006)	Completed
45419	NRCS SNOTEL Sites Permit Renewal	Shoshone National Forest All Units (11021400)	Completed
44076	NWCC—Sheridan College Outfitter Guide Permit Proposal	Tongue Ranger District (11020206)	Completed
46485	Paradise Ranch Company Special Use Permit Reissuance	Bighorn National Forest All Units (11020200)	Completed
44844	Partch Water Development Special Use Permit Reissuance	Gunnison Ranger District (11020407)	Completed
25720	Pikes Peak RD 10 Year Priority Outfitter & Guide Permits	Pikes Peak Ranger District (11021209)	Completed
46343	Piney Race Start Building, Ski Cooper	Leadville Ranger District (11021201)	Completed
43212	Pole Hill Re-route on Long Canyon Trail #621	Grand Valley Ranger District (11020402)	Completed
43621	Poughkeepsie inactive mine safety closure project.	Ouray Ranger District (11020406)	Completed
44647	Powder River Ranger District Outfitter and Guide Permit Conversion to 10 Year Term	Powder River Ranger District (11020201)	Completed
46765	Quail Habitat Improvement 2015	R2—Rocky Mt. Region All Units (11020000)	Completed
46265	Quist Mining Plan of Operations	Pike and San Isabel National Forests and Cimarron and Comanche National Grasslands All Units (11021200)	Completed
38640	Qwest (CenturyLink) Communication Site Lease	Clear Creek Ranger District (11021007)	Completed
45365	Rampart Reservoir Mastication Project	Pikes Peak Ranger District (11021209)	Completed
45278	Range—East Creek Corral	Columbine Ranger District (11021308)	Completed
46749	Range—Hershey On-Off Permit	Pagosa Ranger District (11021306)	Completed
46750	Range—Schutz On-Off Permit	Pagosa Ranger District (11021306)	Completed
46013	Recreation—2015 Outfitter and Guide Permit Reissuance on Pagosa District (Fish Creek Outfitters)	Pagosa Ranger District (11021306)	Completed
46812	Recreation—2015 Outfitter Guide Permit Reissuance on Pagosa Disrict (3rd Generation Outfitters)	Pagosa Ranger District (11021306)	Completed

Project Search Constraints—Continued

(This report contains the best available information at the time the data was published.)

Project No.	Project Name	Lead Management Unit	Overall NEPA Process Status
47644	Recreation—2015 Outfitter Guide Permit Reissuance on Pagosa District (Bugle 'em Up Outfitting)	Pagosa Ranger District (11021306)	Completed
46815	Recreation—2015 Outfitter Guide Permit Reissuance on Pagosa District (Highlands Unlimited)	Pagosa Ranger District (11021306)	Completed
45458	Recreation—Logchutes Loops Trail	Columbine Ranger District (11021308)	Completed
45103	Recreation—Outfitter Guide Permit Reissuance (guided snowmobile tours)	Pagosa Ranger District (11021306)	Completed
46791	Recreation—Outfitter Guide Permit Reissuance (Wilderness Adventures Inc.)	Pagosa Ranger District (11021306)	Completed
46297	Recreation—Outfitter Guide Permit Reissuance on Pagosa Ranger District (Step Outdoors)	Pagosa Ranger District (11021306)	Completed
47409	Recreation Special Uses—Transition to Priority Permits	South Park Ranger District (11021210)	Completed
44815	Reissue Brush Creek SUP for a livestock area	Gunnison Ranger District (11020407)	Completed
46299	Reissue five expiring priority use O/G Permits on the Eagle-Holy Cross District	East Zone/Holy Cross Ranger District (11021507)	Completed
37040	Reynolds FLPMA Private Road Easement	Mystic Ranger District (11020306)	Completed
46625	RMBL Special Use Permit Reissuance	Gunnison Ranger District (11020407)	Completed
46687	Roberts Creek Water Conveyance System	Grand Mesa Uncompahgre and Gunnison National Forest All Units (11020400)	Completed
42771	Rochford Road Meadow Enhancement	Northern Hills Ranger District (11020308)	Completed
45819	Rock Creek Native Cutthroat Trout Reintroduction	South Park Ranger District (11021210)	Completed
46825	Rocky Mountain Biological Laboratory (RMBL) Permit Renewal and Combination	Grand Mesa Uncompahgre and Gunnison National Forest All Units (11020400)	Completed
46167	Rocky Mountain Sled Dog Recreation Event—5 Years	Grand Valley Ranger District (11020402)	Completed
45253	Samson and Finley Road Reconstruction off Jenney Trail	Douglas and Thunder Basin Ranger District (11020609)	Completed
43504	Samson Powerline	Douglas and Thunder Basin Ranger District (11020609)	Completed
43833	Sand Creek Russian Olive Project	Pine Ridge Ranger District (11020702)	Completed
47458	Sawmill Gulch Non system route closure	Leadville Ranger District (11021201)	Completed
47394	Sheep Salvage Timber Sale	White River National Forest All Units (11021500)	Completed
47286	Sheridan College Weather Tower	Bighorn National Forest All Units (11020200)	Completed
46260	Silent Hill Mining Plan of Operations	Pike and San Isabel National Forests and Cimarron and Comanche National Grasslands All Units (11021200)	Completed
46422	Silver Pick Winter Route	Grand Mesa Uncompahgre and Gunnison National Forest All Units (11020400)	Completed
43631	Slate Creek Quarry	Black Hills National Forest All Units (11020300)	Completed
45307	Snowmobile Grooming Permit—Flattoppers and Rifle Snowmobile Clubs	West Zone/Rifle Ranger District (11021508)	Completed
44971	Snowy Range Ski Area 2014 Projects	Laramie Ranger District (11020605)	Completed
46754	Soda Butte Creek Yellowstone Cutthroat Trout Restoration Project	Clarks Fork Ranger District (11021401)	Completed
46876	Solihull Society—Land Rover Rally	Grand Valley Ranger District (11020402)	Completed
45849	Southwest Colorado Television Translator Assoc. Permit Reissuance	Grand Mesa Uncompahgre and Gunnison National Forest All Units (11020400)	Completed
45729	Special Use Permit for Mountain Sucker Research	Black Hills National Forest All Units (11020300)	Completed
45116	Special Use Permit Reissuance for Fifteen Outfitter/Guide Priority Use Permits.	White River National Forest All Units (11021500)	Completed
44871	Special Use Permit Reissuance for Seven Transitional Priority Use Permits.	West Zone/Sopris Ranger District (11021503)	Completed
46255	Special Uses—2014/2015 Outfitter/Guide Permit Renewals	Mancos/Dolores Ranger District (11021305)	Completed
45924	Special Uses—Ditch Bill Easement, Steward No. 3 Ditch to Mark Condiotti	Columbine Ranger District (11021308)	Completed
45481	Special Uses—Leche Creek Road Access	Pagosa Ranger District (11021306)	Completed
44509	Special Uses—PAWSD (Pagosa Area Water & San.)Permit Reissuance for all water lines on Pagosa Dist.	Pagosa Ranger District (11021306)	Completed
46370	Special Uses—Smith Treasure Hunting Permit	Pagosa Ranger District (11021306)	Completed
46371	Special Uses—Three Meadows Ranch Sign	Pagosa Ranger District (11021306)	Completed
47552	State of Colorado—2013 Sunlight Peak Communication Site Tower Rebuild and Lease Renewal	West Zone/Sopris Ranger District (11021503)	Completed
46358	Sturgis BAM Amendment	Northern Hills Ranger District (11020308)	Completed
45788	Summer Construction Projects at Breckenridge	East Zone/Dillon Ranger District (11021510)	Completed
46737	Summer Construction projects at Keystone	East Zone/Dillon Ranger District (11021510)	Completed
46262	The Bank Plan of Operations	Pike and San Isabel National Forests and Cimarron and Comanche National Grasslands All Units (11021200)	Completed
46881	Thunder Mountain Lodge Resort Permit Reissuance	Grand Valley Ranger District (11020402)	Completed
45614	Tie City Multi-use Trail Development	Laramie Ranger District (11020605)	Completed
45674	Toe Gulch #2 Placer Mining	Hell Canyon Ranger District (11020303)	Completed
42085	Tomaha Ridge Sanitary District PAH537	Black Hills National Forest All Units (11020300)	Completed
46359	Touch the Sky Rockclimbing	Northern Hills Ranger District (11020308)	Completed
46622	Town of Crested Butte Special Use Permit Reissuance	Gunnison Ranger District (11020407)	Completed

Project Search Constraints—Continued

(This report contains the best available information at the time the data was published.)

Project No.	Project Name	Lead Management Unit	Overall NEPA Process Status
45319	Town of Telluride Water Storage and Treatment Facilities	Norwood Ranger District (11020405)	Completed
44792	Town of Yampa Water Pipeline Installation.	Yampa Ranger District (11020601)	Completed
44538	TSG Ski & Golf Fen Monitoring Sites	Grand Mesa Uncompahgre and Gunnison National Forest All Units (11020400)	Completed
44758	Tunnel Water Company Maintenance Site	Canyon Lakes Ranger District (11021005)	Completed
36326	Tuscarora Road Association	Boulder Ranger District (11021001)	Completed
46210	Vail and Beaver Creek Summer Construction CE	White River National Forest All Units (11021500)	Completed
43712	Wall Prescribe Burn Complex	Wall Ranger District (11020706)	Completed
47660	Washington Carver LLC and Jason Gregg—Land Access Permits on Richmond Ridge	West Zone/Aspen Ranger District (11021501)	Completed
45341	Washington Gulch Winter Recreation Management	Gunnison Ranger District (11020407)	Completed
46322	Watershed—Redburn Ditch Riparian Project	Mancos/Dolores Ranger District (11021305)	Completed
44843	Watson Forest Road SUP Renewal	Gunnison Ranger District (11020407)	Completed
45081	West Ash Fire Reforestation Project	Pine Ridge Ranger District (11020702)	Completed
46564	West Carter Allotment Water Development Repair/Relocation	Parks Ranger District (11020604)	Completed
47664	West Fork Fire Complex Tree Planting	Divide Ranger District (11020904)	Completed
46143	West Hell Reforestation Project	Hell Canyon Ranger District (11020303)	Completed
43795	West Pinos Salvage	Divide Ranger District (11020904)	Completed
43520	Williams Private Road Easement	Grand Mesa Uncompahgre and Gunnison National Forest All Units (11020400)	Completed
46954	Willow Creek Bridge #1 and #2 Replacements	Gunnison Ranger District (11020407)	Completed
47112	Wolf Creek Hazard Tree Removal for Site Protection	West Zone/Sopris Ranger District (11021503)	Completed
46458	Wood River Outhouse	Greybull Ranger District (11021402)	Completed
45801	Wyoming Department of Transportation Burgess Junction Maintenance Camp Special Use Permit Reissuance	Bighorn National Forest All Units (11020200)	Completed
47302	Wyoming Department of Transportation Waterline	Bighorn National Forest All Units (11020200)	Completed
45712	Wyoming Game and Fish Commission Snow Lake Cabin	Tongue Ranger District (11020206)	Completed
47259	Young Life Hiking Permit	Sulphur Ranger District (11021008)	Completed

Region: R3—Southwestern Region (1103)
Decision Doc Type: DM
NEPA Decision Signed Date Range: 10/01/2014 through 09/30/2015
Project Simple Format
Projects Found: 94

47357	2 Year Permit Issuance for Sabino Canyon Tours	Santa Catalina Ranger District (11030505)	Completed
45894	2015 Green Fuelwood Areas	Camino Real Ranger District (11030204)	Completed
47107	Anita Allotment Fence Modification Project	Tusayan Ranger District (11030704)	Completed
45113	Apache Unit 71 Triple Well	Black Kettle National Grassland (11030306)	Completed
47115	APS Mt. Elden Distribution Line Reconstruction Project	Flagstaff Ranger District (11030408)	Completed
40888	Arizona Balloon Works, Inc. Special Use Permit Reissue	Verde Ranger District (11030905)	Completed
46688	Arizona Trail Gate Improvement Project	Mogollon Rim Ranger District (11030407)	Completed
46781	Arnold Mesa Wildlife Water Development	Verde Ranger District (11030905)	Completed
48092	ATV Tours Outfitter Guide Priority SUP	Verde Ranger District (11030905)	Completed
44976	Aven Associates, LLC Plan of Operations July 2014	Gila National Forest All Units (11030600)	Completed
46319	Baker Butte Coconino County Sheriff's Communication Lease	Mogollon Rim Ranger District (11030407)	Completed
46888	Bar X Tanks	Pleasant Valley Ranger District (11031205)	Completed
45251	Bartlett Lake Marina Permit Reissuance	Cave Creek Ranger District (11031201)	Completed
45981	Bear Canyon Bark Beetle Sanitation Project	Santa Catalina Ranger District (11030505)	Completed
42403	Big Horn Mountain / Stateline	Tres Piedras Ranger District (11030206)	Completed
46226	Board Tree Saddle Mineral Material Source	Pleasant Valley Ranger District (11031205)	Completed
46546	Bradshaw Ranch Climate Change Experimental Garden Array Research Permit	Coconino National Forest All Units (11030400)	Completed
46207	Bulldog Canyon Area Unauthorized Uninventoried Route Obliteration Project	Tonto National Forest All Units (11031200)	Completed
46782	Carlota Copper Company Solar Photo Voltaic Permit Application	Tonto National Forest All Units (11031200)	Completed
45574	Cave Creek Flooding Emergency Response	Douglas Ranger District (11030501)	Completed
46313	Chambers Road Association Proposal	Tres Piedras Ranger District (11030206)	Completed
44157	Cloudriders Snowmobile Club Shelter	Sacramento Ranger District (11030802)	Completed
45054	Collection of Baseline Geotechnical Data along the Gila River for Potential Project Feasibility	Gila National Forest All Units (11030600)	Completed
45577	Columbus Electric Co-op Cave Creek Line Repair, Phase One, Non 404 Permit Repairs	Coronado National Forest All Units (11030500)	Completed
45045	Communication Site Use Reissues on Towers Mtn. and Mt. Frances	Bradshaw Ranger District (11030903)	Completed
46227	Connor Canyon Mineral Material Source	Pleasant Valley Ranger District (11031205)	Completed
45051	Construction of the Verizon Wireless Cellular Communications Facility on San Francisco Divide Mtn.	Gila National Forest All Units (11030600)	Completed

Project Search Constraints—Continued

(This report contains the best available information at the time the data was published.)

Project No.	Project Name	Lead Management Unit	Overall NEPA Process Status
46976	Copper Falls Trail and OHV Reroutes	Verde Ranger District (11030905)	Completed
48401	Copper Falls Trail and OHV Trail Reroutes	Verde Ranger District (11030905)	Completed
24903	Dahl FLPMA Private Road Special Use Permit	Flagstaff Ranger District (11030408)	Completed
45902	Deer Creek Complex Allotment Drift Fence	Questa Ranger District (11030207)	Completed
45665	El Paso Natural Gas Company Standby Generator Installation	Flagstaff Ranger District (11030408)	Completed
47024	Firescape Barboot Canyon Watershed Restoration	Douglas Ranger District (11030501)	Completed
47044	Firescape Tex Canyon Watershed Restoration	Douglas Ranger District (11030501)	Completed
44706	Fish Barrier Maintenance	Wilderness Ranger District (11030605)	Completed
46184	Fish Creek Mineral Material Borrow Source	Mesa Ranger District (11031203)	Completed
45075	Flagstaff Ranger District 2014 Special Use Permit Reissuances	Flagstaff Ranger District (11030408)	Completed
45423	Forest-wide Filming and Photography Permit Reissuances	Tonto National Forest All Units (11031200)	Completed
47378	Forest-wide Wildflower Planting for Pollinators and Traditional Uses	Glenwood Ranger District (11030604)	Completed
45640	Forestwide planting for traditional uses and pollinators on the Coronado National Forest	Coronado National Forest All Units (11030500)	Completed
45202	Forestwide PNF Big Chino Guide Outifter/Guide Special Use Permit	Prescott National Forest All Units (11030900)	Completed
45205	Forestwide PNF Starr Guide Service Outfitter/Guide Special Use Permit	Prescott National Forest All Units (11030900)	Completed
47608	GovNet Porter Mountain Telecommunication Facility Project	Lakeside Ranger District (11030107)	Completed
46389	Greater Prescott Trails #1—Short Term Projects	Bradshaw Ranger District (11030903)	Completed
44263	Greaterville Abandoned Mine Lands (AML) Safety Remediation	Nogales Ranger District (11030502)	Completed
46774	Gust Spring & Reservoir Protection Project	Springerville Ranger District (11030106)	Completed
46340	House Pond Liner Installation	Sierra Vista Ranger District (11030503)	Completed
46918	Install Buck Trick Tank	Lincoln National Forest All Units (11030800)	Completed
46021	Kit Carson Electric Cooperative Palo Flechado Pass Fiber Optic Installation	Camino Real Ranger District (11030204)	Completed
46109	Lynx Lake Fish Habitat Improvement Project	Bradshaw Ranger District (11030903)	Completed
46129	Maintenance of 260 Trail	Mesa Ranger District (11031203)	Completed
46128	McDougal Flat Grassland Restoration Project	Williams Ranger District (11030701)	Completed
47034	Mingus Mtn. Wildlife Water Developments	Verde Ranger District (11030905)	Completed
46197	Miss Cindy Pasture Fence Realignment	Red Rock Ranger District (11030406)	Completed
42984	Mogollon Rim Christmas Tree Cutting Project, Wildcat Springs Area	Mogollon Rim Ranger District (11030407)	Completed
46126	Mogollon Rim Ranger District 2015 Special Use Permit Reauthorizations	Mogollon Rim Ranger District (11030407)	Completed
44899	Mt. Hopkins Re-Entry Thinning Project	Nogales Ranger District (11030502)	Completed
46634	National Park Service and Other Federal Users At Mt. Elden Communication Site	Flagstaff Ranger District (11030408)	Completed
46889	New Dutchman Well	Pleasant Valley Ranger District (11031205)	Completed
46890	New Soldier Camp Tanks	Pleasant Valley Ranger District (11031205)	Completed
46223	Newtown Avenue Trailhead	Bradshaw Ranger District (11030903)	Completed
44234	NKRD Eastside Wildlife Water Development and Redevelopment Project	North Kaibab Ranger District (11030703)	Completed
45324	Parallel Prescribed Burn	Pleasant Valley Ranger District (11031205)	Completed
45347	Permit Reissue for Archaeology Investigating Companies	Coronado National Forest All Units (11030500)	Completed
46650	Placitas & Piedra Lisa Trail Project	Sandia Ranger District (11030305)	Completed
36219	Plan of Operation, Sunnyside Minerals Exploration in Humboldt Canyon	Sierra Vista Ranger District (11030503)	Completed
45156	Pronghorn Fence Modification Project—Phase II	Flagstaff Ranger District (11030408)	Completed
46867	PS and Grandfather Allotment New Mexico Meadow Jumping Mouse Fence Exclosures Project	Alpine Ranger District (11030101)	Completed
41793	Red Rock RD 2013 Permit Reauthorizations	Coconino National Forest All Units (11030400)	Completed
43876	Red Rock Trails Phase IV	Red Rock Ranger District (11030406)	Completed
38557	Reissuance of Outfitter/Guide Use in Broken Arrow	Red Rock Ranger District (11030406)	Completed
47003	Rio Verde Fuels Reduction Project	Cave Creek Ranger District (11031201)	Completed
45700	Road Permit for El Capitan Precious Metals, Inc.	Lincoln National Forest All Units (11030800)	Completed
45250	Saguaro Lake Marina Permit Reissuance	Mesa Ranger District (11031203)	Completed
46940	Silver Creek #7—Plan of Operation	Black Range Ranger District (11030602)	Completed
46775	Sipapu Ski & Summer Resort 2015 Trail Improvement Projects	Camino Real Ranger District (11030204)	Completed
45783	Ski Santa Fe Improvement Project Water Tank	Espanola Ranger District (11031006)	Completed
46338	Smuggler Cove Weather Station	Douglas Ranger District (11030501)	Completed
45393	Special Use Permit Outfitter Guide Renewals	Coronado National Forest All Units (11030500)	Completed
45641	SRP/Maricopa County Humboldt Mountain Communication Site Rebuild	Tonto National Forest All Units (11031200)	Completed
47242	Sunset Crater National Monument Waterline Replacement	Flagstaff Ranger District (11030408)	Completed
44652	Sunset Crater Volcano National Monument Trails	Flagstaff Ranger District (11030408)	Completed
35136	Superior Wildlife Water Catchments	Globe Ranger District (11031202)	Completed
47213	Taos Ski Valley Sutton Place Utility Installation and Culvert Replacement	Questa Ranger District (11030207)	Completed

Project Search Constraints—Continued

(This report contains the best available information at the time the data was published.)

Project No.	Project Name	Lead Management Unit	Overall NEPA Process Status
45219	TDS Telecom Mormon Mountain Communication Site Buried Fiber Optic Cable	Flagstaff Ranger District (11030408)	Completed
47215	Telecommunications Site Renewals	Mount Taylor Ranger District (11030302)	Completed
43194	Three Mile Lake and Horse Lake Fencing Project	Williams Ranger District (11030701)	Completed
44233	Trailside Rest Area on the Meadow Trail	Apache-Sitgreaves National Forests All Units (11030100)	Completed
46066	Upper Rio San Antonio	Tres Piedras Ranger District (11030206)	Completed
46177	Vigil Springs Wetland Restoration and Riparian Habitat Improvement Project	Glenwood Ranger District (11030604)	Completed
47220	Weather Stations Project	Cibola National Forest All Units (11030300)	Completed
47058	Wildlife Water Catchments	Cave Creek Ranger District (11031201)	Completed
44429	Wildlife Water Improvement Projects—Galiuro Mountains	Safford Ranger District (11030504)	Completed
35304	Zirkle & Darnell Special Use Road Access	Gila National Forest All Units (11030600)	Completed

Region: R4—Intermountain Region (1104)
Decision Doc Type: DM
NEPA Decision Signed Date Range: 10/01/2014 through 09/30/2015
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Projects Found: 105

42107	2015 Radio System Improvements	Minidoka Ranger District (11041401)	Completed
46925	2015 Range Improvements	New Meadows Ranger District (11041203)	Completed
42507	Allred Adventures special use permit renewal	Lowman Ranger District (11040205)	Completed
46459	Alta 2015 Summer Projects	Salt Lake Ranger District (11041901)	Completed
44931	Alta Ski Area Avalanche Mitigation Permit	Salt Lake Ranger District (11041901)	Completed
46499	ATC Communications Juniper to Holbrook Fiber Optic Line	Westside Ranger District (11041557)	Completed
46559	Bald Mountain Repeater Site	Mountain Home Ranger District (11040201)	Completed
45627	Bear River Project GeoExplore	Logan Ranger District (11041907)	Completed
45647	Beef Pasture Pipeline	Heber-Kamas Ranger District (11041903)	Completed
43411	Big Springs Gold Exploration Project	Mountain City Ranger District (11041706)	Completed
46251	Butterfly Lake Trail	Heber-Kamas Ranger District (11041903)	Completed
41500	C and W Placer Exploration	Idaho City Ranger District (11040203)	Completed
46355	Canyon Creek Stream Restoration Project	Leadore Ranger District (11041308)	Completed
44080	Challis Municipal Fuels Reduction Thinning Project	Challis-Yankee Fork Ranger District (11041302)	Completed
45198	Citizens Telecom. Co. of Idaho dba Frontier Communications Alpine Meadows Burried Copper Phone Line	New Meadows Ranger District (11041203)	Completed
45188	Citizens Telecomunications Co. of Idaho dba Frontier Communications Ecks Flat Fiber Optic Line SUP.	New Meadows Ranger District (11041203)	Completed
43615	Climbing Areas Stabilization projects	Salt Lake Ranger District (11041901)	Completed
38901	Cold Springs Watershed and Stream Habitat Restoration Phase II	Santa Rosa Ranger District (11041710)	Completed
47098	Cottonwood Lake Dam Spillway	Greys River Ranger District (11040303)	Completed
41502	Daltons Delight Placer Exploration	Idaho City Ranger District (11040203)	Completed
46494	Darby Church Camp Improvements	Teton Basin Ranger District (11041556)	Completed
47223	Deadline Ridge Lot 9 Cabin Improvements	Minidoka Ranger District (11041401)	Completed
44422	Dry Wash Wildlife Project	Ferron Ranger District (11041002)	Completed
46508	East Boulder Placer Exploration Project	Salmon-Cobalt Ranger District (11041301)	Completed
43370	Elk Post-Fire Restoration Reforestation Project	Mountain Home Ranger District (11040201)	Completed
46574	Etca White—reauthorization of 3 permits	Jackson Ranger District (11040304)	Completed
45760	Expansion of Winter Parking in Alpine	Greys River Ranger District (11040303)	Completed
40245	FAA Shed Fuel Reduction	Cascade Ranger District (11040204)	Completed
47280	Fall River Electric Special Use Amendment Boot Jack Buried Powerline	Ashton/Island Park (11041552)	Completed
44465	Feather River Post-Fire Restoration Reforestation Project	Mountain Home Ranger District (11040201)	Completed
44171	Fish Creek Watershed Improvement Project	Palisades Ranger District (11041554)	Completed
45181	Forgy Water System Special Use Authorization Reissuance	New Meadows Ranger District (11041203)	Completed
34851	Greater Snow King Area Trails (formerly Skyline Trail/Putt Putt Extension)	Jackson Ranger District (11040304)	Completed
44507	Greendale Water Company Facility Upgrade Project	Flaming Gorge Ranger District (11040101)	Completed
47167	Hades Creek Bridge Replacement Project	Duchesne Ranger District (11040104)	Completed
45668	Harmening Road right-of-way reauthorization	Jackson Ranger District (11040304)	Completed
45296	Hawkeye Gulch Exploration Trenching Project	Salmon-Cobalt Ranger District (11041301)	Completed
45999	Hazard Tree Removal Project	Spring Mountains National Recreation Area (11041705)	Completed
46872	Hoback Campground Host Site—installation of electrical cabling	Jackson Ranger District (11040304)	Completed
45265	Hope Valley Restoration	Carson Ranger District (11041701)	Completed
44895	Idaho Department of Fish and Game Administrative Site Special Use Permit	Sawtooth National Recreation Area (11041404)	Completed
47222	Idaho Military Division Improvements	Minidoka Ranger District (11041401)	Completed
45186	Idaho Power Company McCall-New Meadows 138kV Transmission Line Special Use Permit	New Meadows Ranger District (11041203)	Completed
44431	Idaho Power SUA Reissue—Evergreen Distribution Line	Council Ranger District (11041201)	Completed
46532	Idaho Pride Plan of Operations	Idaho City Ranger District (11040203)	Completed

Project Search Constraints—Continued

(This report contains the best available information at the time the data was published.)

Project No.	Project Name	Lead Management Unit	Overall NEPA Process Status
46919	Indianhead Bowhunters Recreation Event Special Use Permit Reissue	Weiser Ranger District (11041202)	Completed
39513	Issuing New Permits for Expired Outfitter & Guide Permits	Salmon-Challis National Forest All Units (11041300)	Completed
43602	Jackson Creek Trail (#116) Re-route Project	McCall Ranger District (11041204)	Completed
42074	Keegan Driveway Access	Bridgeport Ranger District (11041702)	Completed
46902	Kenya's Quest Exploratory Drilling	Duchesne Ranger District (11040104)	Completed
44317	Kingston Vegetation Restoration Project	Austin Ranger District (11041703)	Completed
45648	Lagoon Pipeline	Heber-Kamas Ranger District (11041903)	Completed
44017	Lake Creek Riparian and Stream Enhancement Project	Ketchum Ranger District (11041403)	Completed
44933	LDS Brighton Girls Camp Building Upgrades	Salt Lake Ranger District (11041901)	Completed
46174	Little Res II	Beaver Ranger District (11040803)	Completed
45679	Logan Ranger District Office Acquisition	Logan Ranger District (11041907)	Completed
46563	Mammoth Creek Fish Barriers	Dixie National Forest All Units (11040700)	Completed
41533	McFarland Canyon Fence Project	Spring Mountains National Recreation Area (11041705)	Completed
45088	Monitor Valley-Little Fishlake, Pasco and Toiyabe Bench Pinyon—Juniper Removal Project	Austin Ranger District (11041703)	Completed
45649	Mud Creek Pipeline	Heber-Kamas Ranger District (11041903)	Completed
46323	Mustang Ridge Wildlife Water Guzzler	Ashley National Forest All Units (11040100)	Completed
47515	Navajo Cinder Pit Reclamation Project	Dixie National Forest All Units (11040700)	Completed
40851	Old China Placer Exploration	Idaho City Ranger District (11040203)	Completed
45757	Pahsimeroi Allotment Spring Rehabilitation	Challis-Yankee Fork Ranger District (11041302)	Completed
44180	Pebble Creek Diversion Project	Westside Ranger District (11041557)	Completed
44950	Pelican Beach Parking Expansion	Ogden Ranger District (11041906)	Completed
44437	Pine Telephone Fiber Optic Cable SUA Reissue—Hells Canyon	Council Ranger District (11041201)	Completed
42920	Pine Valley Eastside Trails Enhancement	Pine Valley Ranger District (11040701)	Completed
45927	Provo Warehouse Conveyance	Pleasant Grove Ranger District (11041902)	Completed
45093	Quantum Jarbidge Exploration Project	Jarbidge Ranger District (11041708)	Completed
45157	Rainbow Canyon Diversion Structure	Spring Mountains National Recreation Area (11041705)	Completed
45469	Redfish—Road #210 Post-Insect Outbreak Fuels Project	Sawtooth National Recreation Area (11041404)	Completed
45659	Rocky Mountain Power Structure Install, Replacement, Phase Raising	Ogden Ranger District (11041906)	Completed
44854	Royal Vacation Homes Water Association Special Use Permit Reissuance	Palisades Ranger District (11041554)	Completed
43897	Santaquin WUI	Spanish Fork Ranger District (11041908)	Completed
43106	Silver Lake Boardwalk replacement	Salt Lake Ranger District (11041901)	Completed
45798	Snow King Mountain Rafferty Lift Replacement and Ski Trail Construction	Jackson Ranger District (11040304)	Completed
44958	Snowbasin Resort Water Impoundment	Ogden Ranger District (11041906)	Completed
46707	Snowbird Mineral Basin Howitzer mount	Uinta-Wasatch-Cache All Units (11041900)	Completed
46704	Snowbird Path to Paradise ski run modification	Uinta-Wasatch-Cache All Units (11041900)	Completed
44285	SnowKing Mountain Aerial Adventure Course	Jackson Ranger District (11040304)	Completed
44930	Solitude Summit Lift Upgrade/Relocation	Salt Lake Ranger District (11041901)	Completed
46253	South Fork Fish Weir SUP Project	Cascade Ranger District (11040204)	Completed
45941	South Grove Creek Trail (237) Reroute	Teton Basin Ranger District (11041556)	Completed
45651	South Streeper Corral Pipeline	Heber-Kamas Ranger District (11041903)	Completed
45777	Spring Gulch Grazing Allotment Fencing Project	Challis-Yankee Fork Ranger District (11041302)	Completed
46101	Stanley Cemetery Special Use Permit	Sawtooth National Recreation Area (11041404)	Completed
33117	Star Valley Front Vegetation Management	Greys River Ranger District (11040303)	Completed
45079	Strawberry Marina Outfitter and Guide Permit Reissuance, Operations	Heber-Kamas Ranger District (11041903)	Completed
45078	Strawberry Marina Outfitter and Guide Permit Reissuance, Property	Heber-Kamas Ranger District (11041903)	Completed
46421	Sun Valley Super Enduro & Cross-Country Mountain Bike Race SUP	Ketchum Ranger District (11041403)	Completed
46504	Table Mountain Outfitters Special Use Permit Renewal	Lowman Ranger District (11040205)	Completed
46146	Temple Fork Juniper Treatment Project	Logan Ranger District (11041907)	Completed
45697	Teton Village Water & Sewer—reauthorization of sewer transmission line	Jackson Ranger District (11040304)	Completed
45645	Tibble Fork Communications	Pleasant Grove Ranger District (11041902)	Completed
45704	Trail Construction/Reconstruction near Star Valley Ranch	Greys River Ranger District (11040303)	Completed
47279	University of Utah Special Use Permit Moose Creek Seismograph Station	Ashton/Island Park (11041552)	Completed
43282	Vantage 2014 Oil and Gas Project	Ashley National Forest All Units (11040100)	Completed
42899	Warren Meadow Placer	McCall Ranger District (11041204)	Completed
45823	Warren Water Systems	Payette National Forest All Units (11041200)	Completed
46145	Water Transmission Line Authorization—Awve	Jackson Ranger District (11040304)	Completed
45989	West Fork Confluence Stream Restoration Project	Challis-Yankee Fork Ranger District (11041302)	Completed
41751	West Pine Creek Stream Restoration	Palisades Ranger District (11041554)	Completed
45705	Williams Creek Project	Emmett Ranger District (11040206)	Completed

Project Search Constraints—Continued

(This report contains the best available information at the time the data was published.)

Project No.	Project Name	Lead Management Unit	Overall NEPA Process Status
25665	Williams Restoration	Salmon-Cobalt Ranger District (11041301)	Completed

Region: R5—Pacific Southwest Region (1105)
Decision Doc Type: DM
NEPA Decision Signed Date Range: 10/01/2014 through 09/30/2015
Project Simple Format
Projects Found: 179

45847	Beasore Rd (5S07)/Cold Springs Summit parking OSV Winter Mtnce	Bass Lake Ranger District (11051551)	Completed
44777	5 Year Enduro	Grindstone Ranger District (11050853)	Completed
47281	Alder Creek Commemorative Overland Emigrant Trail Project	Truckee Ranger District (11051757)	Completed
44776	Alder Springs Valley View Conservation Camp Special Use Permit	Grindstone Ranger District (11050853)	Completed
45427	Alta Sierra Mutual Water Company Special Use Permit Renewal	Kern River Ranger District (11051354)	Completed
46214	Antelope Plains Sage Steppe Restoration	Devils Garden Ranger District (11050955)	Completed
43629	Barry Point South 2015 Reforestation	Devils Garden Ranger District (11050955)	Completed
45158	Big Creek community Fuel Break	High Sierra Ranger District (11051552)	Completed
44574	Big Grizzly Creek Rehabilitation Project (Prop50)	Beckwourth Ranger District (11051101)	Completed
45726	Big Pine Fire Department Westgard Communication Tower	Mount Whitney Ranger District (11050454)	Completed
46739	Blodgett Forest Sign Special Use Permit	Eldorado National Forest All Units (11050300)	Completed
45227	Bogard Well	Eagle Lake Ranger District (11050658)	Completed
45854	Bucks Lake Phone Line Project	Mt. Hough Ranger District (11051102)	Completed
46759	Bud's Alley Widening	Eldorado National Forest All Units (11050300)	Completed
46738	Bunker Hill Road Use Permit	Eldorado National Forest All Units (11050300)	Completed
47346	Cal Trans Chips Creek Mineral Materials Permit	Mt. Hough Ranger District (11051102)	Completed
45883	Cal-Trans Highway 89 Hazard Tree Removal	Hat Creek Ranger District (11050653)	Completed
44825	Camp Richardson Corral Permit Reissuance	Lake Tahoe Basin Mgt Unit (11051900)	Completed
46760	Chair 11 Slope Stabilization	Eldorado National Forest All Units (11050300)	Completed
47247	Challenge Substation Salvage	Feather River Ranger District (11051103)	Completed
44113	Childs Meadow Fence Project	Almanor Ranger District (11050651)	Completed
46236	City of Portola Water Line Replacement	Beckwourth Ranger District (11051101)	Completed
36594	Cow Creek Permanent Fence Exclosure (Prop50)	Beckwourth Ranger District (11051101)	Completed
37988	Cowbell Enduro Special Use Permit	Upper Lake Ranger District (11050854)	Completed
41540	Coyote Meadow Restoration	Summit Ranger District (11051653)	Completed
47097	Crest Forest Fire Station #30 Expired Permit Reissuance	Arrowhead Ranger District (11051251)	Completed
45498	Day Fire Salvage	Big Valley Ranger District (11050954)	Completed
45445	Deer Crossing Camp Permit Re-issue	Pacific Ranger District (11050355)	Completed
37895	Desert Water Agency Permit Renewal	San Jacinto Ranger District (11051255)	Completed
42979	Dinkey Creek Inn Permit Renewal	High Sierra Ranger District (11051552)	Completed
44897	Duff Creek Aquatic Organism Passage (AOP) Project	Sierra National Forest All Units (11051500)	Completed
46474	Eagle Lake Recreation Area Windthrow and Hazard Removal	Eagle Lake Ranger District (11050658)	Completed
45335	Elliot Meadow Restoration	American River Ranger District (11051754)	Completed
45388	Etsel Water Tank Relocation	Mendocino National Forest All Units (11050800)	Completed
46887	Fallon Naval Sea Cadets Land Navigation Course	Beckwourth Ranger District (11051101)	Completed
46698	Feather River Canyon Services District SUP Amendment—Tobin	R5—Pacific Southwest Region All Units (11050000)	Completed
46151	Ferretti OHV Restoration	Groveland Ranger District (11051654)	Completed
46542	Finley Lake Turtle Structures	Almanor Ranger District (11050651)	Completed
43919	Fort Goff Cemetery Special Use Permit	Happy Camp Ranger District (11050552)	Completed
46712	Foster Apiary Special Use Permit Renewal	Mendocino National Forest All Units (11050800)	Completed
46209	Fun Factory	Modoc National Forest All Units (11050900)	Completed
46746	Gantry and Live Sign Installation	Eldorado National Forest All Units (11050300)	Completed
46763	Georgetown Recreational Facility Fire Recovery Project	Eldorado National Forest All Units (11050300)	Completed
40142	Glass Mountain Escarpment Sage-Grouse Habitat Enhancement	Mono Ranger District (11050451)	Completed
45846	Gobbler Fire Reforestation	Cajon Ranger District (11051253)	Completed
40860	Goff Fire Fuels Reduction	Happy Camp Ranger District (11050552)	Completed
45466	Gold Arrow Camp Leach Field Expansion	High Sierra Ranger District (11051552)	Completed
44691	Goosenest Ranger District Over Snow Vehicle Trail and Trailhead Maintenance	Goosenest Ranger District (11050557)	Completed
46230	Gray Eagle Lodge Well and Leach Field	Beckwourth Ranger District (11051101)	Completed
45696	Haiwee Creek and Division Creek Flood Damage Reconstruction	Inyo National Forest All Units (11050400)	Completed
43301	Hall Water Transmission Pipeline Special Use Permit Renewal	Happy Camp Ranger District (11050552)	Completed
46114	Hammerhorn Lake Improvements	Mendocino National Forest All Units (11050800)	Completed

Project Search Constraints—Continued

(This report contains the best available information at the time the data was published.)

Project No.	Project Name	Lead Management Unit	Overall NEPA Process Status
46745	Happiness Is Installation	Eldorado National Forest All Units (11050300)	Completed
44355	Happy Valley Aspen and Meadow Restoration Project	Beckwourth Ranger District (11051101)	Completed
46478	Hat Creek Blowdown and Hazard Tree Removal	Hat Creek Ranger District (11050653)	Completed
45695	Hat Creek Work Center Fire Hazard Reduction Project	Hat Creek Ranger District (11050653)	Completed
46454	High Sierra Ranger District OHV Special Use Events of 2015	High Sierra Ranger District (11051552)	Completed
46475	Highway 44 Windthrow and Hazard Tree Removal	Eagle Lake Ranger District (11050658)	Completed
42021	Homewood Mountain Resort 20 Year Ski Slope Permit Reissuance	Lake Tahoe Basin Mgt Unit (11051900)	Completed
45685	Homewood Mountain Resort Snowcat Tours	Lake Tahoe Basin Mgt Unit (11051900)	Completed
47613	Hughes Pond California Red-Legged Frog (CRLF) Critical Habitat Restoration Project	Feather River Ranger District (11051103)	Completed
45874	Huntington Heliport Hazard Abatement Project	High Sierra Ranger District (11051552)	Completed
45305	Huntington Lake Resort Permit Reissue to New Owners	High Sierra Ranger District (11051552)	Completed
45970	Indian Valley Outpost SUP Reissue	Yuba River Ranger District (11051753)	Completed
47388	Ingalls Underburn	Beckwourth Ranger District (11051101)	Completed
45587	Installation of three dust monitoring cameras at Laws, Santa Rita, and Olancha/Sage Flat.	White Mountain Ranger District (11050453)	Completed
44123	Issue Special Use Permit to PCWA for Passive Repeater	American River Ranger District (11051754)	Completed
43917	Judith Blind Road Right of Way Special Use Permit Renewal	Happy Camp Ranger District (11050552)	Completed
33149	Kern River Valley Gun Association	Kern River Ranger District (11051354)	Completed
46762	King Fire Plantation Re-establishment	Eldorado National Forest All Units (11050300)	Completed
44826	Kingsbury Stinger Trail Reconstruction and BMP Upgrade Project	Lake Tahoe Basin Mgt Unit (11051900)	Completed
41579	Kral Orchard SUP	Yuba River Ranger District (11051753)	Completed
46233	Lake Davis Trail Phase 2 Reroute	Beckwourth Ranger District (11051101)	Completed
45541	Lakes Basin Paved Path—Lake George Connector	Mammoth Ranger District (11050452)	Completed
46000	Lassen Day Fire Salvage	Hat Creek Ranger District (11050653)	Completed
44378	Lava Spring Aspen and Spring Enhancement Project	Beckwourth Ranger District (11051101)	Completed
44965	Lloyd Meadow Road Hazard Tree Felling	Western Divide Ranger District (11051352)	Completed
40757	Long Valley OHV Restoration	Summit Ranger District (11051653)	Completed
47168	Lorenzen—Haskins Creek Water Association Amendment	Mt. Hough Ranger District (11051102)	Completed
45724	Los Angeles Department of Water & Power Stream Measuring Stations	Mount Whitney Ranger District (11050454)	Completed
43021	M6 Maintenance and Stream Crossing Upgrades	Upper Lake Ranger District (11050854)	Completed
45920	Madrone Wetland Co-op Mitigation Project	Yuba River Ranger District (11051753)	Completed
44660	Mammoth Abondoned Mine Lands Project	Mammoth Ranger District (11050452)	Completed
41756	Mammoth Creek Road Reroute and Stream Stabilization	Mammoth Ranger District (11050452)	Completed
42414	MCCT Segment—Mosquito Lake to Pacific Valley	Calaveras Ranger District (11051652)	Completed
46115	McIssac Road Use Permit	Mendocino National Forest All Units (11050800)	Completed
41430	Mi-Wok OHV Restoration	Mi-Wok Ranger District (11051651)	Completed
45294	Mile High Roadside Hazard Salvage Project	Sierra National Forest All Units (11051500)	Completed
47273	Mill Creek Watershed Roads Shaded Fuel Break	Scott River Ranger District (11050555)	Completed
44944	Miller Water Development Special Use Permit	Mendocino National Forest All Units (11050800)	Completed
45493	Mills Placer Exploration Project	Beckwourth Ranger District (11051101)	Completed
47033	Misery Hill Trail Project	Weaverville Ranger District (11051456)	Completed
43293	Moffatt Water Transmission Pipeline Special Use Permit Renewal	Happy Camp Ranger District (11050552)	Completed
43012	Mollie Clayton Cabin Removal Project	Bass Lake Ranger District (11051551)	Completed
43854	Monterey Trails—On-Going Level 1 and Level 2 Maintenance	Monterey Ranger District (11050751)	Completed
45338	Moody Ridge Fuel Reduction Project	American River Ranger District (11051754)	Completed
47132	"Moonlight Fire Restoration, Non-Motorized Trail Maintenance (RECM52) Peters Creek"	Mt. Hough Ranger District (11051102)	Completed
46506	Mosquito Allotment 2015 Range Improvements	American River Ranger District (11051754)	Completed
43430	Mountain Fire Reforestation Project	San Jacinto Ranger District (11051255)	Completed
46820	Mud Lake Baker Cypress Restoration Project	Mt. Hough Ranger District (11051102)	Completed
47127	NCPA Telecommunications Link	Stanislaus National Forest All Units (11051600)	Completed
38098	NEON Flux Tower at Lower Teakettle	High Sierra Ranger District (11051552)	Completed
38096	NEON Flux Tower at Soaproot Saddle	High Sierra Ranger District (11051552)	Completed
40830	North District Motorized Trails	Mi-Wok Ranger District (11051651)	Completed
46595	North Fork Salmon River Telephone Line Replacement	Salmon River Ranger District (11050554)	Completed
45417	Oak Creek Mudflow Oak Tree Restoration Study	Mount Whitney Ranger District (11050454)	Completed
45443	Oregon Fire Salvage and Reforestation	Shasta Trinity National Forest All Units (11051400)	Completed
33026	Osa Meadow Restoration Project	Kern River Ranger District (11051354)	Completed
46906	Outfitting and Guiding Special Use Permit Renewal	Beckwourth Ranger District (11051101)	Completed
44603	Pacific Bell (AT&T) Master Special Use Permit Reissuance	Tahoe National Forest All Units (11051700)	Completed

Project Search Constraints—Continued

(This report contains the best available information at the time the data was published.)

Project No.	Project Name	Lead Management Unit	Overall NEPA Process Status
45055	Pacific Power & Light Company Water Transmission Pipeline Special Use Permit Renewal	Goosenest Ranger District (11050557)	Completed
44859	Patton Mill Fuel Break	Grindstone Ranger District (11050853)	Completed
43298	Pavan Water Transmission Pipeline Special Use Permit Renewal	Happy Camp Ranger District (11050552)	Completed
46555	Pendola Fire Restoration Project	Feather River Ranger District (11051103)	Completed
45316	Pilgrim Plantations Insect and Disease Project	McCloud Ranger District (11051461)	Completed
26697	Pine Cove Fuelbreak Maintenance	San Jacinto Ranger District (11051255)	Completed
45290	Ponderosa Telephone—High Sierra Ranger Station New Service	High Sierra Ranger District (11051552)	Completed
45288	Ponderosa Telephone—Verizon Service at Huntington Condos	High Sierra Ranger District (11051552)	Completed
47216	Ponderosa Telephone Co. conduit space lease and new fiber optic cable to Goat Mountain	Sierra National Forest All Units (11051500)	Completed
46363	Ponderosa Telephone New Electronic Cabinet at Camp Sierra	High Sierra Ranger District (11051552)	Completed
46258	Ponderosa Telephone New Service to Camp Sierra Lot 16	High Sierra Ranger District (11051552)	Completed
45332	Ponderosa Telephone New Service to Camp Sierra Lot 41	High Sierra Ranger District (11051552)	Completed
47274	Red Bank Off-channel Habitat Ground Water Monitoring	Salmon River Ranger District (11050554)	Completed
47225	Reece Water Transmission Pipeline	Happy Camp Ranger District (11050552)	Completed
46908	Reissue Special Use Permit to Lakeshore Resort	Sierra National Forest All Units (11051500)	Completed
8979	Renew Pacific Bell's expired phone line easements and special-use permits—CE	Yuba River Ranger District (11051753)	Completed
47125	Research Permit, Dr. Jill Mateo	Inyo National Forest All Units (11050400)	Completed
45422	Revised Shirley Fire Salvage And Forest Restoration Project	Sequoia National Forest All Units (11051300)	Completed
46138	Reynolds OHV Development	Groveland Ranger District (11051654)	Completed
45802	Rich Fire Spotted Owl and Goshawk Protected Activity Center Restoration Project	Mt. Hough Ranger District (11051102)	Completed
47483	Rim 2016 Volunteer Planting	Groveland Ranger District (11051654)	Completed
45860	Rim Fire Habitat Improvement	Stanislaus National Forest All Units (11051600)	Completed
45861	Rim Fire Rehabilitation	Stanislaus National Forest All Units (11051600)	Completed
36614	Riverside County Pinyon Pines Transfer Station Permit Renewal	San Jacinto Ranger District (11051255)	Completed
44771	Salt Creek Conservation Camp Special Use Permit	Grindstone Ranger District (11050853)	Completed
44364	Santa Anita Dam Spillway Modification and Facility Maintenance Project	Los Angeles River (11050151)	Completed
45282	SCE China Peak 12kV Project	High Sierra Ranger District (11051552)	Completed
45811	SCE Microwave Tree Removal Project	Kern River Ranger District (11051354)	Completed
47272	Scott Bar Mountain Ridgeline Shaded Fuel Break	Scott River Ranger District (11050555)	Completed
43911	Scott Bar Mountain Underburn and Habitat Improvement Project	Scott River Ranger District (11050555)	Completed
46180	Seneca weeper dams maintenance project	Ojai Ranger District (11050755)	Completed
45315	Shasta-McCloud Management Unit Over Snow Vehicle Trail Grooming and Snowmobile Facility Maintenance	McCloud Ranger District (11051461)	Completed
45404	Shepherd Pass Trail Repair and Reconstruction	Mount Whitney Ranger District (11050454)	Completed
45718	Sierra Bella Mutual Water Company Special Use Permit Renewal	Kern River Ranger District (11051354)	Completed
46083	Sierra Institute Special Use Permit	Mendocino National Forest All Units (11050800)	Completed
46155	Sierra Tel Business Systems communications use lease	Sierra National Forest All Units (11051500)	Completed
47163	Sierra Telephone Company Fiber Optic Cable Installation to Emerald Cove Camp	Bass Lake Ranger District (11051551)	Completed
47297	Sierra Telephone Company Inc. telephone line replacement at the Forest Service Jerseydale Workcenter	Bass Lake Ranger District (11051551)	Completed
47422	Sierra Telephone Westfall Station Carrier Site and Fiber Optic Cable	Bass Lake Ranger District (11051551)	Completed
46161	Silver Peak Communications Tower Reconstruction, Lease Reissuance and Communication Site Designation	Inyo National Forest All Units (11050400)	Completed
45703	SMUD Hazard Tree Removal Project	Eldorado National Forest All Units (11050300)	Completed
44759	Snowmobile Trail Grooming on the Inyo National Forest	Mammoth Ranger District (11050452)	Completed
46116	Solar System at Soda Creek	Mendocino National Forest All Units (11050800)	Completed
45453	Sourdough Hill Communication Site Authorization Re-issue	Eldorado National Forest All Units (11050300)	Completed
47234	South Alma Salvage	Mt. Hough Ranger District (11051102)	Completed
32323	South Fork Rubicon Area Resortation Project	Pacific Ranger District (11050355)	Completed
46310	Southern California Gas Company's Line 8109 Pipeline Exposure Repair Project—Phase 2	Los Padres National Forest All Units (11050700)	Completed
44111	Special Use Authorization Issuance for Expired Outfitter and Guide Permits	Truckee Ranger District (11051757)	Completed

Project Search Constraints—Continued

(This report contains the best available information at the time the data was published.)

Project No.	Project Name	Lead Management Unit	Overall NEPA Process Status
46259	Spring Creek Tract Well	High Sierra Ranger District (11051552)	Completed
44778	Squirrel Creek Mine Exploration Project	Beckwourth Ranger District (11051101)	Completed
47688	Storrie Fire Restoration Upper North Fork Road Improvement (HYDS72)	Mt. Hough Ranger District (11051102)	Completed
45938	Swift Creek Watershed Trails Re-Route Project	Weaverville Ranger District (11051456)	Completed
45293	Term Extensions District Ranger Authority	High Sierra Ranger District (11051552)	Completed
45292	Term Extensions Forest Supervisor Authority	High Sierra Ranger District (11051552)	Completed
46722	Trail 1 Restoration	Mendocino National Forest All Units (11050800)	Completed
44239	Tsasdi Resort Dock, Road & Waterline Permits Transfer	Shasta Lake Ranger District (11051458)	Completed
40318	Twombly Road Special Use Permit Renewal	Kern River Ranger District (11051354)	Completed
45291	UC Merced New Repeater	High Sierra Ranger District (11051552)	Completed
46610	UCR Deep Canyon Research Station Permit Reissuance in Pinyon Crest Sect 26	San Jacinto Ranger District (11051255)	Completed
46843	Upgrade of Telecommunication Lines at Jack L Boyd Organization Camp	Bass Lake Ranger District (11051551)	Completed
45658	Verizon Fiber Optic Cable Placement and Permit Amendment	White Mountain Ranger District (11050453)	Completed
45448	Volcano Telephone Company Special Use Permit Amendment	Amador Ranger District (11050351)	Completed
44029	Warner Mountain Obsidian Management Project	Modoc National Forest All Units (11050900)	Completed
44229	Wetland Weed Treatment	Devils Garden Ranger District (11050955)	Completed
47126	Willow Beetle Research Permit—Dr. Elizabth Dahlhoff	White Mountain Ranger District (11050453)	Completed
47501	Wisseman Mine Restoration Project	Bass Lake Ranger District (11051551)	Completed
43297	Yeager Water Transmission Pipeline Special Use Permit Renewal	Happy Camp Ranger District (11050552)	Completed
46943	Yosemite Outfitters Permit Issuance	Sierra National Forest All Units (11051500)	Completed
19616	Yosemite Sugar Pine Railroad Permit Reissue	Bass Lake Ranger District (11051551)	Completed

Region: R6—Pacific Northwest Region (1106)
Decision Doc Type: DM
NEPA Decision Signed Date Range: 10/01/2014 through 09/30/2015
Project Simple Format
Projects Found: 174

43995	Chiwawa PUD Hatchery Building Improvements CE	Wenatchee River Ranger District (11061707)	Completed
42931	2013 Special Use Authorization Projects (reissue 9 authorizations)	Central Coast Ranger District/Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area (11061208)	Completed
44539	2014 Corvallis-to-the-Sea Trail Authorization	Central Coast Ranger District/Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area (11061208)	Completed
44767	2014 Recreation Residence CE—Second Batch	Crescent Ranger District (11060102)	Completed
44520	2014 Sweet Home White Oak Enhancement Project	Sweet Home Ranger District (11061803)	Completed
47046	2015 Recreation Residence Projects—Odell Lake	Crescent Ranger District (11060102)	In Progress
47038	2015 Recreation Residences Projects—Crescent Lake	Crescent Ranger District (11060102)	Completed
47066	53 Road Pre-Commercial Thinning Project	North Fork John Day Ranger District (11061405)	Completed
36205	7422' Peak Radio Repeater	Methow Valley Ranger District (11061704)	Completed
46283	Air Thin Project	McKenzie River Ranger District (11061801)	Completed
47649	Alsea Guard Station	Central Coast Ranger District/Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area (11061208)	Completed
45326	Annie Creek Snowcat Grooming Shelter	Klamath Ranger District (11060213)	Completed
46744	Antelope 2015 Fire Lookout Viewing Area Maintenance	Prairie City Ranger District (11060404)	Completed
44360	Aquatic Invasive Species order to prevent the spread or introduction of aquatic invasive species	R6—Pacific Northwest Region All Units (11060000)	Completed
46648	Aquatic Resource Protection Project	Mt. Baker Ranger District (11060501)	Completed
45688	Asotin Telephone Company dba TDS Telecom Special Use Permit	Wallowa Valley Ranger District (11061602)	Completed
47741	Backcountry Restoration Treasured Landscapes	Methow Valley Ranger District (11061704)	Completed
43948	Bayview Campground Redevelopment and Expansion	Mt. Baker Ranger District (11060501)	Completed
45044	Beaver-friendly Culvert Management	Hebo Ranger District (11061201)	Completed
45889	Bingham Fire Dozer Line Rehabilitation	Detroit Ranger District (11061804)	Completed
39132	Bird Track TSI and Maintenance Burn	La Grande Ranger District (11061606)	Completed
44356	Bitter Lick Creek Instream Restoration Project	High Cascades Ranger District (11061024)	Completed
45797	Bridge 99 Fire Personal Use Firewood Project	Sisters Ranger District (11060105)	Completed
45603	Brimstone Salvage	Methow Valley Ranger District (11061704)	Completed
47081	Brown Mtn Western Spruce Budworm control spraying	Republic Ranger District (11062104)	Completed
45334	Brown's Cr. and Arnold Ice Cave Post Fire Restoration	Bend/Fort Rock Ranger District (11060101)	Completed
41206	Bull Run Subwatershed Restoration Project Phase I	Whitman Ranger District (11061631)	Completed
46961	CEC Suttle-Sherman Line Replacement Project	Sisters Ranger District (11060105)	Completed
46530	Century Link Wagon Wheel Road Fiber Installation	Sisters Ranger District (11060105)	Completed
47387	Chelan County Public Utility District (CCPUD) Pole Access and Maintenance CE	Wenatchee River Ranger District (11061707)	Completed

Project Search Constraints—Continued

(This report contains the best available information at the time the data was published.)

Project No.	Project Name	Lead Management Unit	Overall NEPA Process Status
46689	Chetco River Permit Re-issuance	Gold Beach Ranger District (11061026)	Completed
46965	Cispus River Adult Fish Release Structure	Cowlitz Ranger District (11060305)	Completed
44442	Cispus Side Channel Restoration	Cowlitz Ranger District (11060305)	Completed
47094	City of Detroit Root Rot Timber Sale	Detroit Ranger District (11061804)	Completed
45242	Clackamas County Waterline Installation	Zigzag Ranger District (11060609)	Completed
46403	Colville National Forest Whitebark Pine Enhancement Project	Colville National Forest All Units (11062100)	Completed
47389	Cooks Meadow Trail Relocation Project	Mt. Hood National Forest All Units (11060600)	Completed
46191	Cottage Grove Deception Fire Planting	Cottage Grove Ranger District (11061501)	Completed
44719	Cove Water Pipeline Replacement Project	La Grande Ranger District (11061606)	Completed
43947	Cub Thin Project	McKenzie River Ranger District (11061801)	Completed
42418	Cultus Lake and Lava Lake Resort Special Use Permit	Bend/Fort Rock Ranger District (11060101)	Completed
46406	Culvert Removal in an Unnamed Salmon River Tributary	Hebo Ranger District (11061201)	Completed
43237	CWU Geologic Monitoring Station	Cle Elum Ranger District (11061703)	Completed
47106	Deception Fire Reforestation	Middle Fork Ranger District (11061810)	Completed
47002	Delta A Cabin Expansion	McKenzie River Ranger District (11061801)	Completed
46317	Delta A Cabin Improvements	McKenzie River Ranger District (11061801)	Completed
47494	Delta A Septic Repair (#4)	McKenzie River Ranger District (11061801)	Completed
44992	Deschutes Valley Water District—Opal Springs Special Use Permit	Crooked River Natl Grassland (11060705)	Completed
46846	Developed Campground Hazard Tree Removal	Emigrant Creek Ranger District (11060402)	Completed
39481	Disposal of Felled Hazard Trees in Developed Recreation Sites (2012 through 2016)	Cle Elum Ranger District (11061703)	On Hold
45903	Dog Field Trials Project	Ochoco National Forest All Units (11060700)	Completed
47129	Dosewallips: Forest Road 2610–012 Repair and Forest Road 2610–010 Maintenance Level Reduction	Hood Canal Ranger District (11060901)	Completed
44645	Dumars Spring	Whitman Ranger District (11061631)	Completed
44764	Early-Seral Open Wildlife Habitat Enhancements	Olympic National Forest All Units (11060900)	Completed
43692	East Sheep FS Road 5184 Project	La Grande Ranger District (11061606)	Completed
44087	Edwards Waterline Special Use Permit Renewal	Walla Walla Ranger District (11061406)	Completed
47406	Fall Mountain Communication Site New Lease Term	Blue Mountain Ranger District (11060401)	Completed
46788	Fender Mill Infiltration Gallery SUP	Methow Valley Ranger District (11061704)	Completed
45982	Five Mile Fire Salvage Project	Hells Canyon NRA (11061604)	Completed
41258	Five Points Creek Large Woody Debris and Planting Project	La Grande Ranger District (11061606)	Completed
39842	Forest Plan Amendment for Unique and Mosaic Habitats	Umpqua National Forest All Units (11061500)	Completed
46201	Fourth of July Creek Restoration	Newport Ranger District (11062103)	Completed
45058	*Fritillaria gentneri* Reintroduction and Augmentation	Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest All Units (11061000)	Completed
46009	FS RD 250 Berm Replacement	Three Rivers Ranger District (11062112)	Completed
46108	FS Rd. 2050110 (O Brien Creek Road) Reciprocal Rights-of-Way Exchanges	Republic Ranger District (11062104)	Completed
46911	Goat Creek Restoration Project	Methow Valley Ranger District (11061704)	Completed
44148	Granite Culvert Replacement	Whitman Ranger District (11061631)	Completed
46643	Hard Creek Bridge Replacement	Mt. Baker Ranger District (11060501)	Completed
46425	Hat Point Road Thinning Project	Hells Canyon NRA (11061604)	Completed
46410	Hebo 2015 Non-Key Road Maintenance Tree Removal	Hebo Ranger District (11061201)	Completed
47405	Hebo Pre-commercial Thin Project	Hebo Ranger District (11061201)	Completed
41362	Herren Commercial Thin	Heppner Ranger District (11061402)	Completed
47453	Humbug Flats Trail #3336 Reroute	Detroit Ranger District (11061804)	Completed
44131	Instream Log Placement on Lewis River and Little Creek	Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Monument (11060301)	Completed
45270	Issuance of Priority Use Outfitter and Guiding Special Use Permits	Willamette National Forest All Units (11061800)	Completed
46655	Karamip Rd Plowing Permit	Republic Ranger District (11062104)	Completed
46054	Knapp Water Diversion Restoration: Indian Ford Creek	Sisters Ranger District (11060105)	Completed
41834	Knecht FLPMA Forest Road Specia Use Permit	Sullivan Lake Ranger District (11062105)	Completed
41833	Knecht Water System Special Use Permit	Sullivan Lake Ranger District (11062105)	Completed
41262	Ladd Canyon TSI and RMEF Elk Habitat Enhancement Project	La Grande Ranger District (11061606)	Completed
45932	Lady Creek Water System Replacement	Zigzag Ranger District (11060609)	Completed
45327	Lake of the Woods ODOT Highway Maintenance Station	Klamath Ranger District (11060213)	Completed
46537	Lake Sutherland Water District Permit Reissuance	Pacific Ranger District South (11060903)	Completed
46010	Lambert Creek Restoration	Republic Ranger District (11062104)	Completed
44055	Langdon Lake Water Cooperative Permit Renewal	Walla Walla Ranger District (11061406)	Completed
47108	Legendary Mining Plan of Operations	Emigrant Creek Ranger District (11060402)	Completed
45524	Liberty Mountain Owner's Association Road Use Permit	Cle Elum Ranger District (11061703)	Completed
44926	Lost Driveway Hazard Fuels Reduction	Methow Valley Ranger District (11061704)	Completed
45633	McKay Creek Floodplain Habitat Improvement Project	Ochoco National Forest All Units (11060700)	Completed

Project Search Constraints—Continued

(This report contains the best available information at the time the data was published.)

Project No.	Project Name	Lead Management Unit	Overall NEPA Process Status
40864	Meadow Enhancement	Detroit Ranger District (11061804)	Completed
46780	Meadow Lakes Western White Pine Blister Rust Pruning	Sisters Ranger District (11060105)	Completed
46747	Meissner Nordic Trail Reroute	Bend/Fort Rock Ranger District (11060101)	Completed
46560	Metolius Windigo Trail Reconstruction	Sisters Ranger District (11060105)	Completed
46079	Microwave Project	Naches Ranger District (11061708)	Completed
46199	Middle Fork Trail Improvements Project	Middle Fork Ranger District (11061810)	Completed
46175	Midstate Finley Butte Road Project	Bend/Fort Rock Ranger District (11060101)	Completed
46292	Moose Creek and Quartzville Dispersed Sites Project	Sweet Home Ranger District (11061803)	Completed
46752	Mountain Top PCT and Research Project	Bend/Fort Rock Ranger District (11060101)	Completed
46751	Mrazek Trail Reroute (Post Two Bulls)	Bend/Fort Rock Ranger District (11060101)	Completed
44476	MRRS Thin Project	McKenzie River Ranger District (11061801)	Completed
44996	Mt. Bachelor Mountain Bike Trails	Bend/Fort Rock Ranger District (11060101)	Completed
46419	Mt. Bachelor Power Line Special Use Permit Reissuance	Bend/Fort Rock Ranger District (11060101)	Completed
47146	Mt. Bachelor Small Projects	Bend/Fort Rock Ranger District (11060101)	Completed
43950	Muskee Thin	McKenzie River Ranger District (11061801)	Completed
43994	Natapoc Communication Site Improvements CE	Wenatchee River Ranger District (11061707)	Completed
46528	Odell Butte Communication Site Lease Renewals	Deschutes National Forest All Units (11060100)	Completed
46165	Odell Lake Resort Permit Renewal	Crescent Ranger District (11060102)	Completed
47015	OHV Trail 46 Reroute	McKenzie River Ranger District (11061801)	Completed
43685	Okanogan PUD Underground Powerline Extension	Methow Valley Ranger District (11061704)	Completed
47049	Onion Mountain Fire Salvage	Wild Rivers Ranger District (11061022)	Completed
44091	Oregon Department of Transportation Storage Area Permit Renewal	Walla Walla Ranger District (11061406)	Completed
46921	Oregon Department of Transportation Temporary De-Icer Containment Area	Prairie City Ranger District (11060404)	Completed
45772	"Oregon Water Resources Department Stream Gauge Decommissioning and Relocation Project"	Bend/Fort Rock Ranger District (11060101)	Completed
47496	OTEC Special Use Permit Amendment, Buried Power Line Installation	Whitman Ranger District (11061631)	Completed
46600	OTEC Starkey Powerline Relocation Special Use Permit	La Grande Ranger District (11061606)	Completed
42575	PacifiCorp Gold Hill Repeater	Naches Ranger District (11061708)	Completed
45049	PacifiCorp Power Line Special Use Re-Authorization	Siskiyou Mountains Ranger District (11061020)	Completed
46851	Peggy Creek Disposal Site Expansion	Willamette National Forest All Units (11061800)	Completed
46390	Peshastin Creek Culvert Replacement Project	Wenatchee River Ranger District (11061707)	Completed
47334	Pine Telephone System Water Gulch Fiber Optic line	Whitman Ranger District (11061631)	Completed
44078	Pinical Vegetation Management Project	Walla Walla Ranger District (11061406)	Completed
42351	Pioneer Bridle Trail CE	Zigzag Ranger District (11060609)	Completed
46307	Ponderosa Mountain Men, Kokanee Power of Oregon, and Sporthill Special Use Permit Renewals	Deschutes National Forest All Units (11060100)	Completed
47133	Portland General Electric (PGE) Buried Line Replacement near Summit Ski Area CE	Zigzag Ranger District (11060609)	Completed
47135	Portland General Electric (PGE) Regulator Replacement at Mt. Hood Meadows Ski Area CE	Mt. Hood National Forest All Units (11060600)	Completed
46645	Private Driveway Easement	Mt. Baker Ranger District (11060501)	Completed
46905	Qwest dba CenturyLink Foundation Repair—Antelope Communications Site	Bend/Fort Rock Ranger District (11060101)	Completed
45738	Qwest dba CenturyLink QC Wampus Butte Fiber Optic Line	Bend/Fort Rock Ranger District (11060101)	Completed
46428	Re-route of Road 2041	Sweet Home Ranger District (11061803)	Completed
43855	Recreation Special Use Permits Reissuances 2014	Bend/Fort Rock Ranger District (11060101)	Completed
45746	Revised L Street Conveyance	Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest All Units (11061000)	Completed
42410	Sandy River Trail Reconstruction	Mt. Hood National Forest All Units (11060600)	Completed
47110	Sawtooth Wheel Track Restoration	Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Monument (11060301)	Completed
46189	Scott Creek Cabin Septic Repair	McKenzie River Ranger District (11061801)	Completed
44887	Seattle City Light PIT Project	Newport Ranger District (11062103)	Completed
46590	Shelter Cove Resort Permit Renewal	Crescent Ranger District (11060102)	Completed
46777	Shuttle permits—Rogue and Chetco Rivers	Gold Beach Ranger District (11061026)	Completed
46854	Skibowl Mountain Bike Trail Addition	Zigzag Ranger District (11060609)	Completed
46947	Skookum Campground Bridges	Middle Fork Ranger District (11061810)	Completed
45238	Special Use Authorization Renewal 2014	Hebo Ranger District (11061201)	Completed
41544	Str8 Thinning Restoration	Detroit Ranger District (11061804)	Completed
42123	Sulphur Creek Campground Restoration	Darrington Ranger District (11060502)	Completed

Project Search Constraints—Continued

(This report contains the best available information at the time the data was published.)

Project No.	Project Name	Lead Management Unit	Overall NEPA Process Status
46903	Summit Prairie Pre-Commercial Thinning	Prairie City Ranger District (11060404)	Completed
48224	Sunflower Planting	Umatilla National Forest All Units (11061400)	Completed
47522	Swakane Canyon Fault Investigation	Entiat Ranger District (11061705)	Completed
46926	Table Mountain Tree Planting	Cle Elum Ranger District (11061703)	Completed
46802	TDS Fiber Optic Line Installation VZW	Bend/Fort Rock Ranger District (11060101)	Completed
46959	Three Fingers Lookout Maintenance	Darrington Ranger District (11060502)	Completed
43862	Threemile Creek Bull Trout Restoration	Klamath Ranger District (11060213)	Completed
46653	Tilly Jane Hazardous Fuels Reduction	Hood River Ranger District (11060606)	Completed
46531	Tollgate Fiber Optic Line Replacement	Sisters Ranger District (11060105)	Completed
46198	Tombstone Commercial Thinning Project	North Fork John Day Ranger District (11061405)	Completed
45456	TWC Corp. Temporary Access Routes	Lakeview Ranger District (11060202)	Completed
44627	Twenty-Five Mile Project	Chelan Ranger District (11061702)	Completed
44398	Twentyeight Mile Creek Steelhead Acclimation Pond Special Use Permit	White River Ranger District (11060507)	Completed
46333	Two Bulls Fire Reforestation	Bend/Fort Rock Ranger District (11060101)	Completed
45107	Two Bulls Timber Salvage Project	Bend/Fort Rock Ranger District (11060101)	Completed
46515	University of Washington Rain Gauge Permit	Olympic National Forest All Units (11060900)	Completed
45683	Upper Deschutes Riparian Restoration	Bend/Fort Rock Ranger District (11060101)	Completed
46337	USFWS Cabin—Septic and Restroom Addition	Klamath Ranger District (11060213)	Completed
47004	Verbenone Beetle Anti-Aggregant Application	Malheur National Forest All Units (11060400)	Completed
44553	Verizon Lease Renewal Antelope Communication Site	Bend/Fort Rock Ranger District (11060101)	Completed
44552	Verizon Lease Renewal Improvements at Spring River Communications Site	Bend/Fort Rock Ranger District (11060101)	Completed
47048	Vista Towers Communications Facility at Sugar Pine Butte	Bend/Fort Rock Ranger District (11060101)	Completed
46527	Walker Mountain Communication Site Communication Use Lease Renewals	Deschutes National Forest All Units (11060100)	Completed
43988	Wallowa Mountains Mechanical Fuels Piling Project	Wallowa Valley Ranger District (11061602)	Completed
37259	Weden Creek Trail Flood Repairs	Darrington Ranger District (11060502)	Completed
44837	Wenatchee-Chiwawa Irrigation Ditch Weir Replacement CE	Wenatchee River Ranger District (11061707)	Completed
46938	Westfir Water Intake Project	Middle Fork Ranger District (11061810)	Completed
47077	Weyco Skyko-Foss Road Easement	Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest All Units (11060500)	Completed
31043	White Chuck Bench Trail Repair and Reconstruction	Darrington Ranger District (11060502)	Completed
43200	Whitman Range Improvement Project	Wallowa-Whitman National Forest All Units (11061600)	Completed
46384	Wildlife Habitat Enhancement and Restoration Projects 2015	McKenzie River Ranger District (11061801)	Completed
45333	ZZZ Reforestation Project	Bend/Fort Rock Ranger District (11060101)	Completed

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Decision Doc Type: DM
NEPA Decision Signed Date Range: 10/01/2014 through 09/30/2015
Project Simple Format
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45631	2014 Forest Wide Red-Cockaded Woodpecker Habitat Improvement Project	National Forests In Florida All Units (11080500)	Completed
45774	2014 Lake Dorr Watershed Restoration	Seminole Ranger District (11080505)	Completed
47669	2015 Buncombe Horse Trail and Enoree Passage of the Palmetto Trail Relocation Work.	Enoree Ranger District (11081201)	Completed
46785	2015 Gravel Pit Illegal Trail Reclamation C122 & C125	Calcasieu Ranger District (11080602)	Completed
46860	2015 Mena Oden Farm Bill Thinning	Mena Ranger District (11080907)	Completed
45829	2015 Shoal Creek Ranger District Midstory Removal	Shoal Creek Ranger District (11080105)	Completed
45848	2015 Siviculture Activities	Mena Ranger District (11080907)	Completed
46456	2015 WHI Midstory	Jessieville Ranger District (11080905)	Completed
47037	Alpine Unauthorized OHV Trail Closure Project	Stearns Ranger District (11080216)	Completed
45525	Alta Mesa Raven Forest #4 Well	Sam Houston Ranger District (11081304)	Completed
46924	Amendment of Recreation Residence Permit STF0065	St. Francis Ranger District (11081007)	Completed
45586	Amendment to Recreation Residence Permit STF0124	St. Francis Ranger District (11081007)	Completed
46029	Amendment to Singing River Power Ass. Special Use Permit	Chickasawhay Ranger District (11080705)	Completed
47076	American Competitive Trail Horse Assoc. Event	Conasauga Ranger District (11080301)	Completed
45901	AP Fiscal Year 2015 Controlled Burning	Andrew Pickens Ranger District (11081202)	Completed
45489	Appalachian Trail Relocation at Swim Bald	Cheoah Ranger District (11081102)	Completed
47461	Arkansas Forestry Commission—Amend existing Permit	Jessieville Ranger District (11080905)	Completed
47472	Arkansas Game & Fish Permit Renewal for Communication Site	Jessieville Ranger District (11080905)	Completed
47478	Arkansas State Police Communication Site Permit Renewal	Jessieville Ranger District (11080905)	Completed

Project Search Constraints—Continued

(This report contains the best available information at the time the data was published.)

Project No.	Project Name	Lead Management Unit	Overall NEPA Process Status
45655	Arkansas Traveler 100 Mile Run	Jessieville Ranger District (11080905)	Completed
45492	Aska Trail Improvements	Blueridge Ranger District (11080304)	Completed
46923	Atlantic Coast Pipeline Alternate Routes Survey Permit	George Washington and Jefferson National Forest All Units (11080800)	Completed
46038	Atlantic Coast Pipeline, LLC Surveys Permit	George Washington and Jefferson National Forest All Units (11080800)	Completed
47258	Avery Access Request	Homochitto Ranger District (11080704)	Completed
45509	Bankhead Compartment 30 Midstory Removal Project	Bankhead Ranger District (11080101)	Completed
43990	Bay Springs Telephone Company	Bienville Ranger District (11080701)	Completed
46415	BDR Family Partnership Ltd. Private Road Special Use Permit	Angelina Ranger District (11081301)	Completed
46153	Berkeley Electric Co-op Permit Re-issuance	Francis Marion Ranger District (11081205)	Completed
45299	Berrytown Road Relocation	Homochitto Ranger District (11080704)	Completed
47117	Big Ivy Trail Maintenance	Appalachian Ranger District (11081108)	Completed
42311	Big Ridge Prescribed Burn	Tellico Ranger District (11080404)	Completed
44875	Black Jack Oil HOM0026 permit renewal	Homochitto Ranger District (11080704)	Completed
47497	Bonnerdale Burn CE	Womble Ranger District (11080910)	Completed
45628	Broad River Riparian Wetland Restoration Project	Francis Marion and Sumter National Forest All Units (11081200)	Completed
45624	Broad River Riparian Wetlands Project	Francis Marion and Sumter National Forest All Units (11081200)	Completed
45817	Brushy Mountain, Compartment 645, Middle North Fork, and Potato Hill Prescribed Burns	Jessieville Ranger District (11080905)	Completed
45482	Buck Creek Watershed Improvement Project	Tusquittee Ranger District (11081109)	Completed
46222	Caseyville Road Bridge Replacement	Homochitto Ranger District (11080704)	Completed
47510	Cat35 Amendment #9 AT&T Fiber Optic Upgrade to CCA	Winn Ranger District (11080604)	Completed
47063	Catahoula Ranger District TSI by Hand Tools FY 2015	Kisatchie National Forest All Units (11080600)	Completed
36081	Catawba Falls Phase II: Trail Improvements & Dam Removal	Grandfather Ranger District (11081105)	Completed
46656	Cedar Creek Timber Stand Improvement	Glenwood and Pedlar Ranger Districts (11080813)	Completed
45192	Cherokee Mountain (midstory)	Watauga Ranger District (11080406)	Completed
44170	Chestnut Run Vegetation Project	Glenwood and Pedlar Ranger Districts (11080813)	Completed
46298	China Creek Trail Relocation	National Forests In North Carolina All Units (11081100)	Completed
45890	Citico Realty Company Special Use Authorization Renewal	Stearns Ranger District (11080216)	Completed
45162	City of Havelock, Water Well Pad Expansion	Croatan Ranger District (11081103)	Completed
42853	Coast EPA—Hwy. 15 Tie-Line	De Soto Ranger District (11080702)	Completed
41020	Columbia Gas Pipeline Replacement—Little Cedar Creek	Glenwood and Pedlar Ranger Districts (11080813)	Completed
45693	Commercial Filming/Wallis Visuals LLC (Michael Walters) FY2014	Talladega Ranger District (11080106)	Completed
45216	Communications Site Hazardous Fuels Reduction.	Conasauga Ranger District (11080301)	Completed
45122	Compartment 30 Wildlife Habitat Improvement Project	Sam Houston Ranger District (11081304)	Completed
46117	Currahee Mountain Communications Site	Chattooga River Ranger District (11080306)	Completed
46133	Currahee Mountain Communications Site SUP	Chattooga River Ranger District (11080306)	Completed
46460	Delaney Flat	Boston Mountain Ranger District (11081005)	Completed
46325	Delta Tract Grassland Prescribed Burning Project on the Enoree Ranger District	Enoree Ranger District (11081201)	Completed
46892	Dicks Creek Dispersed Camping Improvements	Blueridge Ranger District (11080304)	Completed
35036	Disposal of the Toccoa Work Center Complex in Blue Ridge, GA	Blueridge Ranger District (11080304)	Completed
45922	District-wide Trail Maintenance	Chattooga River Ranger District (11080306)	Completed
47445	Ditch Bay Habitat Improvement Project	Wakulla Ranger District (11080506)	Completed
44957	Divide Forest Health Thinning Project.	Conasauga Ranger District (11080301)	Completed
47479	Driveway Authorization—E Crumpton	Jessieville Ranger District (11080905)	Completed
45958	Dry Run Stream Restoration	Mount Rogers National Recreation Area (11080814)	Completed
47393	Duke Energy Amendment 6, Pole Replacements on CPS and JA Lines.	Wakulla Ranger District (11080506)	Completed
45555	Duke Energy JA Line pole replacements and culvert repairs	Wakulla Ranger District (11080506)	Completed
45433	Dwight Collett Special Use Authorization	Redbird Ranger District (11080217)	Completed
45784	Eagle Nest Electric Power line Installation	Calcasieu Ranger District (11080602)	Completed
45686	East Fork Burn Block	Cold Springs Ranger District (11080903)	Completed
45519	Eastex Telephone Co-Op Inc. SUP Amendment: Butch Arthur Rd. & FM 945	Sam Houston Ranger District (11081304)	Completed
47412	Elkins Lake Wildland Urban Interface Project	Sam Houston Ranger District (11081304)	Completed
46495	Emerald Ash Borer Research	Cherokee National Forest All Units (11080400)	Completed
47382	Entergy Powerline Special Use Permit Amendment1	Magazine Mountain Ranger District (11081006)	Completed
47391	Erosion Control Project	Womble Ranger District (11080910)	Completed
47553	Fall 2015 Recreation Events.	Blueridge Ranger District (11080304)	Completed

Project Search Constraints—Continued

(This report contains the best available information at the time the data was published.)

Project No.	Project Name	Lead Management Unit	Overall NEPA Process Status
45825	Farnor Land Exchange	Unaka Ranger District (11080405)	Completed
42164	Fishers Chapel Project	Conasauga Ranger District (11080301)	Completed
46773	Fitness Trail	Enoree Ranger District (11081201)	Completed
46907	FL Gas Ground Bed Project	Wakulla Ranger District (11080506)	Completed
27391	Flat Mountain Road, SR 1544, NCDOT Project	Nantahala Ranger District (11081111)	Completed
44197	Flatwoods Job Corps Conservation Center Municipal Sewer Line	George Washington and Jefferson National Forest All Units (11080800)	Completed
47217	Flintlock Power line Installation	Uwharrie Ranger District (11081110)	Completed
45477	Franklin Amateur Radio Tower at Cowee Bald	National Forests In North Carolina All Units (11081100)	Completed
46779	Full Moon 25K and 50K Run Event	Winona Ranger District (11080911)	Completed
47278	FY 2015 Road Stream Crossing Improvement Projects	Blueridge Ranger District (11080304)	Completed
45494	FY14 Trail Re-routes	Blueridge Ranger District (11080304)	Completed
45267	FY15 Dormant Season Prescribed Burn Planning Project	Blueridge Ranger District (11080304)	Completed
44937	FY15 Prescribed Burning Project	Conasauga Ranger District (11080301)	Completed
45929	FY15 Uwharrie Prescribed Burn Project	Uwharrie Ranger District (11081110)	Completed
45997	FY15 Womble Trail Relocation	Womble Ranger District (11080910)	Completed
45441	FY 2015–2016 Oak Enhancement and Pre-commercial thinning treatment Project	Eastern Divide Ranger District (11080811)	Completed
45968	Georgia aster mastication project	Enoree Ranger District (11081201)	Completed
45115	GM Water Supply Corp. Water Pipeline Right-of-Way Special Use Permit Reissuance	Sabine Ranger District (11081307)	Completed
42287	Granville Freeman Access	Bienville Ranger District (11080701)	Completed
43932	Green Mountain Project	Watauga Ranger District (11080406)	Completed
46606	Hartford Waterline SUP	Unaka Ranger District (11080405)	Completed
47353	Hayworth 4x4 Tours Special Use Permit	Unaka Ranger District (11080405)	Completed
45692	High Noon Entertainment Special Use Permit	Talladega Ranger District (11080106)	Completed
45584	Highland Telephone Cooperative Special Use Authorization	Stearns Ranger District (11080216)	Completed
44664	Huff Hollow, Glade Mountain, and Crawfish Prescribed Burns	Mount Rogers National Recreation Area (11080814)	Completed
45630	Hughes and Coxs Creek Gully Restoration Project	Francis Marion and Sumter National Forest All Units (11081200)	Completed
45900	Jake Bull New Trail Construction	Blueridge Ranger District (11080304)	Completed
45077	Johnson Tract Proposed Research Thinning C–58	Calcasieu Ranger District (11080602)	Completed
45653	Junior Murders Special Use Reauthorization	Jessieville Ranger District (11080905)	Completed
46742	Justin Hatton Private Road Special Use Permit	Angelina Ranger District (11081301)	Completed
46339	Katy Branch Rx (Admin Change)	Cherokee National Forest All Units (11080400)	Completed
47734	Kentucky Utilities Permit Activity—Mt. Victory Power Transmission Tower Replacement	London Ranger District (11080214)	Completed
44962	Keown Falls Trail Reroute	Conasauga Ranger District (11080301)	Completed
47188	Kyle Welch Access	Bienville Ranger District (11080701)	Completed
46018	Lake Resort Special Use	Womble Ranger District (11080910)	Completed
46418	Lanelle Johnsey Private Road Special Use Permit project	Sabine Ranger District (11081307)	Completed
46154	Laura Lynn and Herbert Tyler Orvin Easement	Francis Marion Ranger District (11081205)	Completed
44786	Lee Forest Stand Improvement	Lee Ranger District (11080804)	Completed
46968	Linda Burnett Private Road and Powerline Project	Angelina Ranger District (11081301)	Completed
45196	Lower Higgin's Creek Access/Trailhead Parking	Watauga Ranger District (11080406)	Completed
47035	Manual and Mechanical Vegetation Treatments in the Indian Creek Project Area	Enoree Ranger District (11081201)	Completed
42014	Marie Ybarra Private Road Special Use Permit	Sabine Ranger District (11081307)	Completed
45248	Massanutten, Tuscarora—Bear Wallow Trails	Lee Ranger District (11080804)	Completed
45699	Maumelle River Prescribed Burn	Jessieville Ranger District (11080905)	Completed
46252	McDowell Private Road Special Use Permit	Womble Ranger District (11080910)	Completed
45592	MCWA— White Oak Prescribe Burn	Kiamichi Ranger District (11080906)	Completed
45496	Morganton Point Electric Expansion	Blueridge Ranger District (11080304)	Completed
46573	Morton 3D Seismic Proposal	Bienville Ranger District (11080701)	Completed
46185	Mountain Valley Pipeline, LLC Surveys Permit	George Washington and Jefferson National Forest All Units (11080800)	Completed
47017	National Environmental Observatory Network (NEON) Special Use Permit—Amendment #1	Oakmulgee Ranger District (11080104)	Completed
47400	National Modular Airborne Fire Fighting System (MAFFS) Training Exercise	Chattooga River Ranger District (11080306)	Completed
47211	Native Species Restoration	Uwharrie Ranger District (11081110)	Completed
46981	NATRC Trail Ride	Kisatchie Ranger District (11080603)	Completed
40284	NCDOT Bridge #237/SR 1362	Grandfather Ranger District (11081105)	Completed
40287	NCDOT Bridge #84/SR1349	Appalachian Ranger District (11081108)	Completed
44999	Network USA Fiber Optic Cable Permit	Winn Ranger District (11080604)	Completed
45125	NFSR 601 Culvert	Talladega Ranger District (11080106)	Completed
46195	North New Road Run Prescribed Burn	George Washington and Jefferson National Forest All Units (11080800)	Completed
46216	North Zone Reforestation—Marshall Run and Slate Rock	George Washington and Jefferson National Forest All Units (11080800)	Completed
45191	Otherside Forest Health Project	Watauga Ranger District (11080406)	Completed
45189	Otherside Rx Burn	Watauga Ranger District (11080406)	Completed
46017	Ouachita Outfitter Inc. Special Use Permit	Womble Ranger District (11080910)	Completed
38211	Owl Creek Trail System—Re-route	Bankhead Ranger District (11080101)	Completed
21434	Pilot Ridge Road, SR 1515, NCDOT Project	Grandfather Ranger District (11081105)	Completed
45667	Polk County Communications Tower	Ocoee Ranger District (11080403)	Completed
47118	Poplar Boat Launch Improvements	Appalachian Ranger District (11081108)	Completed

Project Search Constraints—Continued

(This report contains the best available information at the time the data was published.)

Project No.	Project Name	Lead Management Unit	Overall NEPA Process Status
46281	Porter Creek Prescribed Burning	Fourche Ranger District (11080904)	Completed
47091	Proposed Changes on Oconee Ranger District Motor Vehicle Use Map.	Oconee Ranger District (11080308)	Completed
45272	PRTC Fiber Optic Line Replacement 2014	London Ranger District (11080214)	Completed
46756	Pruet Production Oil Wells	Conecuh Ranger District (11080103)	Completed
40698	Ratcliff Lake Dam repair	Davy Crockett Ranger District (11081303)	Completed
44602	Rebecca and Page Cline Special Use Authorization	Stearns Ranger District (11080216)	Completed
47601	Reissuance of Special Use Permit to Gulf South Pipeline Co.	De Soto Ranger District (11080702)	Completed
44785	Relocation of North Mtn Trail	Lee Ranger District (11080804)	Completed
47056	Renewal of Matthew Rhea Weir Special Use Permit	National Forests In North Carolina All Units (11081100)	Completed
45197	Rich Mountain	Watauga Ranger District (11080406)	Completed
45193	Rock Creek Camp Store	Unaka Ranger District (11080405)	Completed
46461	Ruby Project	Boston Mountain Ranger District (11081005)	Completed
47214	Rudolph Abandoned Mine Closure	Uwharrie Ranger District (11081110)	Completed
46019	Singleton Easement	Womble Ranger District (11080910)	Completed
43378	Slope Stabilization on I–40, NCDOT Project	National Forests In North Carolina All Units (11081100)	Completed
47354	Smokey Mountain Adventures 4x4 Tours Special Use Project	Unaka Ranger District (11080405)	Completed
45399	Soil and Water Watershed Restoration Projects—Charlie's Creek/Midway Road	Chattooga River Ranger District (11080306)	Completed
46944	Soldier Bay Fuel Reduction Project	National Forests In Florida All Units (11080500)	Completed
45016	Southwestern Bell Telephone Company Special Use Permit Reissuance	Angelina Ranger District (11081301)	Completed
47359	Southwestern Bell Telephone Company Special Use Permit Reissuance	Sabine Ranger District (11081307)	Completed
44682	Special Use Amendment for AT&T inground fiber optic cable	Chickasawhay Ranger District (11080705)	Completed
44667	Special Use Authorization Renewal for Existing Hayfields on the Mount Rogers NRA	Mount Rogers National Recreation Area (11080814)	Completed
44680	Special Use Road (Breland)	Chickasawhay Ranger District (11080705)	Completed
43345	Special Use Road (McCardle)	Chickasawhay Ranger District (11080705)	Completed
43346	Special Use Road (Nicholson)	Chickasawhay Ranger District (11080705)	Completed
47180	Special Use Road (Palmer)	Chickasawhay Ranger District (11080705)	Completed
44022	Special Use Road (Perry)	Chickasawhay Ranger District (11080705)	Completed
46190	Spring/Summer BRRD Recreation Events	Blueridge Ranger District (11080304)	Completed
46917	Stroud Petroleum (Barlow-USA 25–3 #1, Graves-USA 25–12 #1)	Homochitto Ranger District (11080704)	Completed
46094	Stroud Petroleum 25–3 #3	Homochitto Ranger District (11080704)	Completed
46694	Stuart Lake Fish Habitat Enhancement	Catahoula Ranger District (11080601)	Completed
46331	Sullivan Co Communication Tower	Watauga Ranger District (11080406)	Completed
46840	Summer Recreation Events CE	Blueridge Ranger District (11080304)	Completed
46601	Swamp Chestnut Oak Orchard Mastication	Francis Marion Ranger District (11081205)	Completed
46122	Talquin Electric Cooperative, INC. State road 20 power-line realignment and upgrade.	Apalachicola Ranger District (11080501)	Completed
45553	Talquin Electric Cooperative, INC. Springhill New Underground Line Amendment #17 WAK25	Wakulla Ranger District (11080506)	Completed
46863	TASS (Tellico Area Service System) water lines	Tellico Ranger District (11080404)	In Progress
44821	Telepak Networks Fiber Optic Cable Along Hwy. 49 North	De Soto Ranger District (11080702)	Completed
45893	Thunder Rock 100	Ocoee Ranger District (11080403)	Completed
45353	Tiak Plantation Thinnings Project (HFRA)	Kiamichi Ranger District (11080906)	Completed
43178	Todd Lake Dam Rehabilitation	North River Ranger District (11080802)	Completed
41411	Towee Falls Baptist Church Land Exchange	Tellico Ranger District (11080404)	Completed
45896	Tributary to South Toe River Stream Restoration Project	National Forests In North Carolina All Units (11081100)	Completed
45247	Tuscarora-Hawk Trail	Lee Ranger District (11080804)	Completed
46140	Tuskegee NF Rxburning	Tuskegee Ranger District (11080107)	Completed
45105	Unauthorized Road Obliteration	Long Cane Ranger District (11081203)	Completed
46036	Upper Passage Stream Habitat Enhancement	George Washington and Jefferson National Forest All Units (11080800)	Completed
46740	Upper West Armuchee Creek Watershed—Soil and Water Improvement Project—CE	Conasauga Ranger District (11080301)	Completed
46984	US Army Corp of Engineers soil sample	Kisatchie Ranger District (11080603)	Completed
46985	Vietnam Tactical Reenactment	Kisatchie Ranger District (11080603)	Completed
45818	West Bear Den, Vanderslice South, and Compartment 612	Jessieville Ranger District (11080905)	Completed
46717	Western Carolina Rural Telephone Cooperative	Francis Marion and Sumter National Forest All Units (11081200)	Completed
42320	Wildcat Prescribed Burn	Tellico Ranger District (11080404)	Completed
45071	Wildlife Habitat Improvement Prescribed Burning in Compartments 11, 12, 30, and 36.	Sam Houston Ranger District (11081304)	Completed
45043	Wildlife Habitat Improvement Prescribed Burning in Compartments 18, 19, and 20.	Sam Houston Ranger District (11081304)	Completed
44998	Wildlife Habitat Improvement Prescribed Burning in Compartments 38, 44, 54, and 104	Sam Houston Ranger District (11081304)	Completed
45880	Wildlife Management Activities	Long Cane Ranger District (11081203)	Completed
46239	Wildlife Management Activities II	Long Cane Ranger District (11081203)	Completed
45194	William's Mine	Unaka Ranger District (11080405)	Completed
45656	Williams Junction VFD Communication Site	Jessieville Ranger District (11080905)	Completed

Project Search Constraints—Continued

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Project No.	Project Name	Lead Management Unit	Overall NEPA Process Status
47456	Windstream permit amendment	Jessieville Ranger District (11080905)	Completed
46743	Wolf Laurel AT Relo Project	Cherokee National Forest All Units (11080400)	Completed
45536	XTO Energy Inc.—Loa #1HB Gas Pipeline Special Use Permit Amendment	Sabine Ranger District (11081307)	Completed
46899	XTO Energy Inc. Hawks Gas Pipeline Special Use Permit Amendment	Angelina Ranger District (11081301)	Completed
47498	XTO Energy Inc. Maranon #H1 and Orinoco #B1 Gas Wells	Sabine Ranger District (11081307)	Completed
45560	XTO Energy Inc. Ob #H1 Access Road and Gas Pipeline Special Use Permit	Sabine Ranger District (11081307)	Completed
44471	XTO Energy, Inc.—La Plata #1H Gas Well, Pipeline, and Access Road	Sabine Ranger District (11081307)	Completed
43983	XTO Energy, Inc.—Tiber #1H Gas Well, Pipeline, and Access Road	Sabine Ranger District (11081307)	Completed

Region: R9—Eastern Region (1109)
Decision Doc Type: DM
NEPA Decision Signed Date Range: 10/01/2014 through 09/30/2015
Project Simple Format
Projects Found: 290

46110	05—Chamberlain Forest Service Road Use	Mio Ranger District (11090405)	Completed
46111	05 Rec Event—Oscoda County Riverfest Event	Mio Ranger District (11090405)	Completed
47386	06 Recreation Event—Black Bear Bicycle Tour	Huron Shores Ranger District (11090406)	Completed
47503	10 Year Bear Guide Permit, Huotari	Blackduck Ranger District (11090301)	Completed
43548	2014 Bergland and Ontonagon Special Use Reissues	Ottawa National Forest All Units (11090700)	Completed
45944	2014 Great Divide Access Requests	Great Divide Ranger District (11091302)	Completed
44006	2014 LaCroix Reissues	LaCroix Ranger District (11090906)	Completed
43634	2014 North Zone Special Use Permits	Ottawa National Forest All Units (11090700)	Completed
45538	2014 Red Pine Salvage	Chequamegon/Nicolet National Forest All Units (11091300)	Completed
45257	2014 Reissuance of Special use permits: Eagle River-Florence	Eagle River-Florence Ranger District (11091303)	Completed
45256	2014 Reissuance of Special Use Permits: Lakewood-Laona	Lakewood-Laona Ranger District (11091304)	Completed
47429	2015 Lakewood-Laona Snowmobile Trail Widening Project	Lakewood-Laona Ranger District (11091304)	Completed
46369	2015 Pine River Bank Stabilization Project	Huron Shores Ranger District (11090406)	Completed
44808	2015 Pipeline Rehabilitation Erosion Control Site 2	Lakewood-Laona Ranger District (11091304)	Completed
45935	2015 Road-Stream Crossing Repair and Maintenance	Great Divide Ranger District (11091302)	Completed
46834	2015 Strecok	Lakewood-Laona Ranger District (11091304)	Completed
47045	2015 WPS Electric Utility Project—Knapp Road and WI 70.	Eagle River-Florence Ranger District (11091303)	Completed
47154	2015 WPS Electric Utility Project—Pine Lake Road/Sawyer Lake Road, WI 52	Lakewood-Laona Ranger District (11091304)	Completed
46072	9 Day Trail Ride Recreation Event	Hidden Springs Ranger District (11090804)	Completed
44106	Air Force—PFOA/PFOS Remediation Project	Huron Shores Ranger District (11090406)	Completed
46571	Alcona Canoe Livery Special Use Authorization Renewal for Storage Yard Permit	Huron Shores Ranger District (11090406)	Completed
44879	Alger Delta Cable Installation	Hiawatha National Forest All Units (11091000)	Completed
47492	Allotment Establishment for E11 Tract	Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie All Units (11091500)	Completed
46131	Alvwood II Woodcock Habitat Improvement Project	Blackduck Ranger District (11090301)	Completed
45807	Ameritech/SBC Global Permit Renewal	Hoosier National Forest All Units (11091200)	Completed
47560	AND–TRO Water, Inc.	Hoosier National Forest All Units (11091200)	Completed
41627	Androscoggin Ranger District Education and Wellness Trail	Androscoggin Ranger District (11092202)	Completed
46194	Atlantic Broadband (PENN) Telephone and Fiber Optic Special Use Permit	Cheat Ranger District (11092101)	Completed
47198	Atlantic Coast Pipeline Alternative Route Site Survey Testing Special Use Permit GBR205003 Amend3	Monongahela National Forest All Units (11092100)	Completed
45864	Atlantic Coast Pipeline Site Survey Testing Special Use Permit	Monongahela National Forest All Units (11092100)	Completed
45171	Au Train Lake Lot 8 Well Replacement	Munising Ranger District (11091003)	Completed
46975	Au Train Township Ballfield Special Use Permit Renewal	Munising Ranger District (11091003)	Completed
45311	B.S. Road Permit	Shawnee National Forest All Units (11090800)	Completed
47610	Balancing Rock Horse Trail Reroute	Ironton Ranger District (11091403)	Completed
46697	Barry Conservation Camp Improvements	Androscoggin Ranger District (11092202)	Completed
46225	Basswood Drive ORV Damage Restoration Project	Baldwin/White Cloud Ranger District (11090401)	Completed
46433	Bayfield Electric Co-op Power Line Removal	Washburn Ranger District (11091305)	Completed
45707	Becker Special Use Road Access	Ava/Cassville/Willow Springs Ranger District (11090521)	Completed

Project Search Constraints—Continued

(This report contains the best available information at the time the data was published.)

Project No.	Project Name	Lead Management Unit	Overall NEPA Process Status
45897	Bena Bike Trail	Blackduck Ranger District (11090301)	Completed
45094	Big 4 Wetland Enhancement	Wayne National Forest All Units (11091400)	Completed
47539	Black River North Country Trail Project	Bessemer Ranger District (11090702)	Completed
46786	Blythefield Hills Baptist Church Youth Group Trip (Special Use Permit)	Munising Ranger District (11091003)	Completed
47323	Bodette and Cannon Road Access Special Use Permits Project	Rochester Ranger District (11092005)	Completed
44163	Bog Pond Snowmobile Trail Relocation	Pemigewasset Ranger District (11092204)	Completed
46394	Bower Trout Portage	Gunflint Ranger District (11090902)	Completed
45076	Bradford FY14 Special Use Renewals	Bradford Ranger District (11091903)	Completed
46978	Brayton Creek/Cleveland Road stream crossing	Baldwin/White Cloud Ranger District (11090401)	Completed
45805	Brian and Patricia Martin Road Permit	Hoosier National Forest All Units (11091200)	Completed
43395	Brickey Slab Crossing Replacement	Potosi/Fredericktown Ranger District (11090505)	Completed
46305	Brushy Hollow Water Assoc. Reissue Special Use Permit (POT204001)	Potomac Ranger District (11092105)	Completed
43924	Buchanan Private Road Permit	Cadillac/Manistee Ranger District (11090403)	Completed
46028	Buck Club Road Assn FR3368 Permit	Deer River Ranger District (11090303)	Completed
44383	Buffalo Pike	Hoosier National Forest All Units (11091200)	Completed
47196	BV Waterline	Hidden Springs Ranger District (11090804)	Completed
46665	Carr Private Road Permit	Baldwin/White Cloud Ranger District (11090401)	Completed
47064	Cedar Lake Shoreline Stabilization	Shawnee National Forest All Units (11090800)	Completed
45249	Central Crossings Fire Department Special Use Permit	Ava/Cassville/Willow Springs Ranger District (11090521)	Completed
46695	Century Link Telephone Line	Blackduck Ranger District (11090301)	Completed
45978	Charles and Gaetane Watson Private Road Permit	Huron Shores Ranger District (11090406)	Completed
46302	Cheat-Potomac Ranger District Multiple Recreation Facilities & Related Granger-Thye Concessions SUP	Potomac Ranger District (11092105)	Completed
46380	Chequamegon Communications Cooperative Inc. Ino Tower generator project	Washburn Ranger District (11091305)	Completed
46308	Chesapeake Media 1, LLC	Huron-Manistee National Forest All Units (11090400)	Completed
43546	Chik-Wauk Proposal	Gunflint Ranger District (11090902)	Completed
43670	Christensen Forest Road Special Use Permit	Ottawa National Forest All Units (11090700)	Completed
45957	Cisco Lake and Nymphia Lake Road Maintenance: Culverts	Washburn Ranger District (11091305)	Completed
45940	Cold-water Streams Riparian Restoration	Great Divide Ranger District (11091302)	Completed
45243	Consumer's Energy Private Road Permit Reissuance	Baldwin/White Cloud Ranger District (11090401)	Completed
44986	Cottle Road ROW Special Use Permit (GAU206003).	Gauley Ranger District (11092102)	Completed
45500	Cranberry Mtn Nature Center and Summit Lake Improvements	Gauley Ranger District (11092102)	Completed
45936	Crystal Lake Fish Habitat Improvement	Great Divide Ranger District (11091302)	Completed
46272	Cystic Fibrosis Foundation Extreme Hike	Cadillac/Manistee Ranger District (11090403)	Completed
46296	Deer Creek Dam Permit	Hoosier National Forest All Units (11091200)	Completed
46977	Delta County EMS Radio Repeater Install on FS Tower	Hiawatha National Forest All Units (11091000)	Completed
46074	Dennison Hollow Burn Expansion	Hidden Springs Ranger District (11090804)	Completed
45295	Doubtfire Salvage	Lakewood-Laona Ranger District (11091304)	Completed
46335	Douglas Phelps Private Road Permit	Houston/Rolla/Cedar Creek Ranger District (11090503)	Completed
40375	Dukes Snowmobile Trail	Munising Ranger District (11091003)	Completed
47000	E Lake Road Association Road Permit	Blackduck Ranger District (11090301)	Completed
45836	Eagle Nest Lodge Replace Cabins 4 and 6	Deer River Ranger District (11090303)	Completed
46388	Earth Treks Inc. and Wild Guyde Adventures LLC. Special Use Permits Reauthorization	Potomac Ranger District (11092105)	Completed
45796	Eddington Creek Head-cut Repair	Cadillac/Manistee Ranger District (11090403)	Completed
47001	Edgren Shed & Porch Project	Blackduck Ranger District (11090301)	Completed
44866	Enbridge 1359 Site and Road Construction	Hiawatha National Forest All Units (11091000)	Completed
44870	Enbridge 1373 Test Wells Installation	Hiawatha National Forest All Units (11091000)	Completed
44213	Enbridge Integrity Dig MP 1369.9115	Rapid River Ranger District (11091001)	Completed
47434	Enervest Permit: Gum Sump, Elkins, and Bradley Pipelines	Wayne National Forest All Units (11091400)	Completed
45159	Everett and Linda Anderson Special Use Permit	Houston/Rolla/Cedar Creek Ranger District (11090503)	Completed
44204	Finger Lakes Runners Club Special Use Authorization	Hector Ranger District (11092003)	Completed

Project Search Constraints—Continued

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Project No.	Project Name	Lead Management Unit	Overall NEPA Process Status
44678	Flambeau and Dead Horse Motorized Trail Reconstruction	Chequamegon/Nicolet National Forest All Units (11091300)	Completed
45937	Forest Lodge Cow Pasture Prescribed Burn	Great Divide Ranger District (11091302)	Completed
42616	Forest Plan Amendment for Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive Species	Mark Twain National Forest All Units (11090500)	Completed
46068	Forest-wide Driveway Permit Reissuance	White Mountain National Forest All Units (11092200)	Completed
46181	Four 10 Year Bear Guide Permits	Blackduck Ranger District (11090301)	Completed
46413	Froehlich Priority Use Outfitter Guide Permit	Hoosier National Forest All Units (11091200)	Completed
46549	Fun Promotions 10K & 15K Running Event	Cadillac/Manistee Ranger District (11090403)	Completed
46895	FY15 Allegheny Reservoir Fish Habitat Improvement Project	Allegheny National Forest All Units (11091900)	Completed
45669	Gary Purple Private Road Permit	Houston/Rolla/Cedar Creek Ranger District (11090503)	Completed
45670	Gary Purple Private Road Permit	Houston/Rolla/Cedar Creek Ranger District (11090503)	Completed
44622	Gunflint Mixed Trail/Road Recreation Use Project	Gunflint Ranger District (11090902)	Completed
41798	Hamburg Hill Trail of Tears Enhancements	Shawnee National Forest All Units (11090800)	Completed
46039	Hapgood Nature Trail Improvements	Manchester Ranger District (11092002)	Completed
45309	Hardin County Main Street: Ozark Tour	Hidden Springs Ranger District (11090804)	Completed
47673	Harrisville Administrative Site Conveyance	Huron Shores Ranger District (11090406)	Completed
46891	Hecla Water Transmission Amendment #6	Ironton Ranger District (11091403)	Completed
45582	Hemlock Wooly Adelgid Suppression Project	Hector Ranger District (11092003)	Completed
44878	Hiawatha Telephone Company Cable Installation	Hiawatha National Forest All Units (11091000)	Completed
37612	High Bridge North Country Trail Reroute	Cadillac/Manistee Ranger District (11090403)	Completed
46030	Highway 150 Road Widening Permit	Hoosier National Forest All Units (11091200)	Completed
41620	Hoff Road Ditch Maintenance Project	Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie All Units (11091500)	Completed
45835	Holt FR2308 Road Permit	Deer River Ranger District (11090303)	Completed
47016	Holt Road/Thrasher Road Temporary Reroute	Eagle River-Florence Ranger District (11091303)	Completed
45471	Hoosier Energy Temporary Permit	Hoosier National Forest All Units (11091200)	Completed
46538	Horseback Riding Recreation Events—Mio, Harrisville and Tawas Ranger Districts	Huron Shores Ranger District (11090406)	Completed
46301	Horseshoe Recreation Area Facilities and Related Granger-Thye Concessions Special Use Permit	Cheat Ranger District (11092101)	Completed
45210	Howell County PWSD3 Special Use Permit	Ava/Cassville/Willow Springs Ranger District (11090521)	Completed
46457	Hwy 63 CWPP Project	Washburn Ranger District (11091305)	Completed
45245	Indian Kitchen Lodge Outfitter/Guide Special-Use Permit	Hidden Springs Ranger District (11090804)	Completed
45172	Intercounty Electric Cooperative Association Special Use Permit	Houston/Rolla/Cedar Creek Ranger District (11090503)	Completed
45100	IUOA 5 year Priority Use Outfitter/Guide Permit	Hoosier National Forest All Units (11091200)	Completed
45152	J. Zabotrtsky Special Use Permit	Kawishiwi Ranger District (11090905)	Completed
46894	Joel D. King Private Road Special Use Permit	Huron Shores Ranger District (11090406)	Completed
46031	John Ingles Special Uses Right-of-Way Road Permit	Ironton Ranger District (11091403)	Completed
44306	Jon Nichols Number 2 Special Use Road	Ava/Cassville/Willow Springs Ranger District (11090521) Completed	
45949	Jump River Electric Rebuild	Great Divide Ranger District (11091302)	Completed
42006	Kenyon Hollow Haying Allotment, Prescribed Burn, and Cedar Control Project	Ava/Cassville/Willow Springs Ranger District (11090521)	Completed
37657	Kevin Woodward Access Proposal	Gunflint Ranger District (11090902)	Completed
45745	KGM Contractors Access	LaCroix Ranger District (11090906)	Completed
44208	Killington Bike Trails	Rochester Ranger District (11092005)	Completed
44446	Kinderhook Horse Trail Expansion	Athens Ranger District (11091401)	Completed
47071	Kinkaid Lake Shoreline Stabilization 2	Mississippi Bluffs Ranger District (11090802)	Completed
46671	Koralewsi Private Road Authorization	Mio Ranger District (11090405)	Completed
45190	Lake County LAU1126–09	Laurentian Ranger District (11090901)	Completed
45475	Lake Sherwood Boat Rental Concession	White Sulphur Ranger District (11092106)	Completed
46431	Lakewood Southeast Additional Burn Unit	Chequamegon/Nicolet National Forest All Units (11091300)	Completed
47373	Lakewood-Laona Programmatic Salvage	Chequamegon/Nicolet National Forest All Units (11091300)	Completed
41111	Lewis Hay Cultivation Permit	Ironton Ranger District (11091403)	Completed
46349	Little Seeker ASL Trail Realignment	Marienville Ranger District (11091902)	Completed
46767	Little Willow Access Roads Permit	Medford-Park Falls Ranger District (11091301)	Completed
46534	Loda Lake Wildflower Sanctuary Boardwalk Removal and Replacement Project	Baldwin/White Cloud Ranger District (11090401)	Completed
44008	Lookout Mountain Single Track Mountain Bike Trails	Laurentian Ranger District (11090901)	Completed
46550	Lujenida Portage Reroute	Tofte Ranger District (11090907)	Completed
47355	Lydick West TFPA Project	Blackduck Ranger District (11090301)	Completed

Project Search Constraints—Continued

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Project No.	Project Name	Lead Management Unit	Overall NEPA Process Status
45308	M.M. Road Permit	Mississippi Bluffs Ranger District (11090802)	Completed
46709	Marciniak Private Road Special Use Permit	Baldwin/White Cloud Ranger District (11090401)	Completed
41982	Marienville Wildlife Habitat Enhancement Project	Marienville Ranger District (11091902)	Completed
44985	Mays Road Right-Of-Way Special Use Permit (GAU206002)	Gauley Ranger District (11092102)	Completed
45776	McKean County Bat Cave Gate	Bradford Ranger District (11091903)	Completed
46636	Mentor Partners Hungerford Generator Installation	Baldwin/White Cloud Ranger District (11090401)	Completed
45833	Meyer FR 2153 Permit	Deer River Ranger District (11090303)	Completed
43328	Michael D. Rose Private Road Special Use Permit	Huron Shores Ranger District (11090406)	Completed
45470	Mill Brook Connector Snowmobile Trail Relocation	Pemigewasset Ranger District (11092204)	Completed
45806	Minard Run Oil Co. Special Use Stickney Pipeline	Bradford Ranger District (11091903)	Completed
47263	Mingus Cemetery Special Use Permit	Hoosier National Forest All Units (11091200)	Completed
43529	MNDNR LAC1076–53	LaCroix Ranger District (11090906)	Completed
43530	MNDNR LAU1070–27	Laurentian Ranger District (11090901)	Completed
44649	MNDNR LAU1070–30	Laurentian Ranger District (11090901)	Completed
43531	MNDNR LAU1071–49 reroute	Laurentian Ranger District (11090901)	Completed
46979	Moccasin Lake Lot 2 Septic Replacement	Hiawatha National Forest All Units (11091000)	Completed
44745	Mondeaux Avenue Electric Line Rebuild	Chequamegon/Nicolet National Forest All Units (11091300)	Completed
46693	Monongahela Power Electrical Powerline Reissue Special Use Permit (GBR205002)	Monongahela National Forest All Units (11092100)	Completed
45892	Mosquito Creek Crossings	Lakewood-Laona Ranger District (11091304)	Completed
46304	Mountain Water Assoc. Reissue Special Use Permit (POT205004)	Potomac Ranger District (11092105)	Completed
43279	Mower Tract Trail Construction	Greenbrier Ranger District (11092103)	Completed
44752	Mt. Tecumseh Communication Site Special Use Permit	Pemigewasset Ranger District (11092204)	Completed
46696	Mt. Washington Invasive Dandelion Removal	Androscoggin Ranger District (11092202)	Completed
47036	Multi-year Fish Habitat Management Project	Washburn Ranger District (11091305)	Completed
46920	Nixon Guided Hunting 5 Year Permit	Cadillac/Manistee Ranger District (11090403)	Completed
47320	Norske Trail Relocation	Middlebury Ranger District (11092001)	Completed
45963	North Country Trail Bridge Project	Ottawa National Forest All Units (11090700)	Completed
46795	North Itasca Powerline amendment	Deer River Ranger District (11090303)	Completed
44984	North Zone Green Mountain Power Special Use Permit	Middlebury Ranger District (11092001)	Completed
45933	Northern Great Lakes Visitor Center Restoration Projects	Northern Great Lakes Visitor Center (11091318)	Completed
42971	Northern New Hampshire Bird Dog Club Special Use Permit Renewal	Androscoggin Ranger District (11092202)	Completed
45939	Northland Education and Research SUP	Great Divide Ranger District (11091302)	Completed
46657	Nummerdor Driveway Construction	Cadillac/Manistee Ranger District (11090403)	Completed
45165	Ohio Power Company Amendments	Ironton Ranger District (11091403)	Completed
44069	Old Runway Red Pine and Alder CE	Mio Ranger District (11090405)	Completed
46789	Olson Private Driveway Permit	Blackduck Ranger District (11090301)	Completed
46865	Onion Creek Unauthorized Road Decommission	Kenton Ranger District (11090704)	Completed
45085	Outfitter/Guide Special Use Authorizations Issuance/Reissuance	Huron-Manistee National Forest All Units (11090400)	Completed
43365	Overstory Removal	Sault Ste. Marie Ranger District (11091004)	Completed
46501	Oyster Private Road Permit	Deer River Ranger District (11090303)	Completed
45741	Palmquist Special Use, Slate River Access	Bessemer Ranger District (11090702)	Completed
47462	Petersen Stair Project	Deer River Ranger District (11090303)	Completed
47252	Pine Grove Lodge Residence	Deer River Ranger District (11090303)	Completed
46835	Pine Lake Association Dock SUP	Lakewood-Laona Ranger District (11091304)	Completed
45403	Pine River KW Opening Maintenance Project	Huron Shores Ranger District (11090406)	Completed
45789	Plum Creek Special Use, Ponozzo Road	Iron River Ranger District (11090703)	Completed
45781	Polar Bear Plunge (CYAC) Recreation Event Special Use Permit	White Sulphur Ranger District (11092106)	Completed
45597	Potlatch FR2710 and 2710A Road Permit	Deer River Ranger District (11090303)	Completed
45601	Private Road 8491 Road User Association Private Road Permit	Houston/Rolla/Cedar Creek Ranger District (11090503)	Completed
43452	Private Road Special Use Permit Amendment SAL15502–1	Salem Ranger District (11090507)	Completed
47536	Private Road Special Use Permit FRT106	Potosi/Fredericktown Ranger District (11090505)	Completed
47585	Private Road Special Use Permit POT15102	Potosi/Fredericktown Ranger District (11090505)	Completed
45264	Private Road Special Use Permit POT339–1	Potosi/Fredericktown Ranger District (11090505)	Completed
46862	Private Road Special Use Permit POT360	Potosi/Fredericktown Ranger District (11090505)	Completed
47581	Private Road Special Use Permit POT365	Potosi/Fredericktown Ranger District (11090505)	Completed
47175	Private Road Special Use Permit POT370	Potosi/Fredericktown Ranger District (11090505)	Completed

Project Search Constraints—Continued

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Project No.	Project Name	Lead Management Unit	Overall NEPA Process Status
45260	Private Road Special Use Permit SAL232	Salem Ranger District (11090507)	Completed
47590	Private Road Special Use Permit SAL236	Salem Ranger District (11090507)	Completed
47148	Rainbow Springs SUP	Ava/Cassville/Willow Springs Ranger District (11090521)	Completed
45102	Ransburg Scout Reservation Private Road/Trail SU Permit	Hoosier National Forest All Units (11091200)	Completed
45266	Recreation Special Use Permit POT23502	Potosi/Fredericktown Ranger District (11090505)	Completed
47708	Recreation Special Use Permit POT24602	Potosi/Fredericktown Ranger District (11090505)	Completed
47583	Recreation Special Use Permit POT366	Potosi/Fredericktown Ranger District (11090505)	Completed
47707	Recreation Special Use Permit POT368	Potosi/Fredericktown Ranger District (11090505)	Completed
47709	Recreation Special Use Permit POT373	Potosi/Fredericktown Ranger District (11090505)	Completed
47587	Recreation Special Use Permit POT374	Potosi/Fredericktown Ranger District (11090505)	Completed
47535	Recreation Special Use Permit Renewal POT369	Potosi/Fredericktown Ranger District (11090505)	Completed
44981	Reid 20 Year Private Road Permit	Baldwin/White Cloud Ranger District (11090401)	Completed
40331	Reissuance of the Enbridge Energy, Limited Partnership Special Use Authorization	Mio Ranger District (11090405)	Completed
42377	Reissuance Special Use Permits that Expire on 12/31/2014	Kawishiwi Ranger District (11090905)	Completed
46432	Revised Lake Habitat Restoration Project	Eagle River-Florence Ranger District (11091303)	Completed
46663	Rich Private Road Permit	Deer River Ranger District (11090303)	Completed
47030	Richey Private & Forest Road Permit	Deer River Ranger District (11090303)	Completed
46993	Rothstein; MSU; Biomass Research	Mio Ranger District (11090405)	Completed
45991	Sawdust Lake Stewardship Project	Washburn Ranger District (11091305)	Completed
46303	Secondary Access Butcher #1–A Well	Wayne National Forest All Units (11091400)	Completed
46619	Seely Private Road Special Use Permit	Baldwin/White Cloud Ranger District (11090401)	Completed
46387	Seneca High Adventure Christian Camp Special Use Permit Reauthorization	Potomac Ranger District (11092105)	Completed
43396	Silver Mines Recreation Area Hazard Mitigations	Potosi/Fredericktown Ranger District (11090505)	Completed
44468	SIP Permit Consolidation	Hoosier National Forest All Units (11091200)	Completed
45747	SIP/PSCI-Larry Wilson Permit	Hoosier National Forest All Units (11091200)	Completed
41852	Snow Valley C7 Snowmobile Trail Relocation	Manchester Ranger District (11092002)	Completed
46681	Snowmobile Trail 70 Re-route	Great Divide Ranger District (11091302)	Completed
43196	Soo Line Trail FSR 3036 Reroute Project	Walker Ranger District (11090305)	Completed
42967	South Pond Road Association Special Use Permit Renewal	Androscoggin Ranger District (11092202)	Completed
44117	South Pond Road Association Special Use Permit Renewal	Androscoggin Ranger District (11092202)	Completed
46864	Special Use Permit POT119	Potosi/Fredericktown Ranger District (11090505)	Completed
46386	Special Use Permit POT14502	Potosi/Fredericktown Ranger District (11090505)	Completed
46870	Special Use Permit POT26101	Potosi/Fredericktown Ranger District (11090505)	Completed
44857	Springer Spaniel Field Trial Special Use	Hector Ranger District (11092003)	Completed
46342	Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks Telephone & Fiber Optic Reissue Special Use Permit (POT205006 & POT205007)	Potomac Ranger District (11092105)	Completed
44021	St. Louis County LAC1601–55	LaCroix Ranger District (11090906)	Completed
42953	St. Louis County LAU1002–48	Laurentian Ranger District (11090901)	Completed
43697	St. Louis County LAU1002–56	Laurentian Ranger District (11090901)	Completed
44650	St. Louis County LAU1002–57	Laurentian Ranger District (11090901)	Completed
45831	Stephen Ballard Private Property Access Road	Cadillac/Manistee Ranger District (11090403)	Completed
47425	Stout Red Pine Salvage and Reforestation Project	Huron Shores Ranger District (11090406)	Completed
45120	Strecok Private Land Access SUP	Lakewood-Laona Ranger District (11091304)	Completed
44982	Switzer 20 Year Private Road Permit	Baldwin/White Cloud Ranger District (11090401)	Completed
36436	Tarsi Special Use Proposal, Net River	Iron River Ranger District (11090703)	Completed
45994	Taylor Electric Cooperative Red Pine Road Line Installation	Medford-Park Falls Ranger District (11091301)	Completed
45480	Tea Creek Phase II	Marlinton Ranger District (11092104)	Completed
46382	Temporary Road Special Use Permit POT357	Potosi/Fredericktown Ranger District (11090505)	Completed
47537	Temporary Road Special Use Permit POT363	Potosi/Fredericktown Ranger District (11090505)	Completed
47032	Temporary Road Special Use Permit POT364	Potosi/Fredericktown Ranger District (11090505)	Completed
47176	Temporary Road Special Use Permit SAL238	Salem Ranger District (11090507)	Completed

Project Search Constraints—Continued

(This report contains the best available information at the time the data was published.)

Project No.	Project Name	Lead Management Unit	Overall NEPA Process Status
46607	The Iosco County Stockpile Permit Special Use Authorization Renewal	Huron Shores Ranger District (11090406)	Completed
45306	The Southern Illinois Fat Tire Festival	Shawnee National Forest All Units (11090800)	Completed
45570	Timber Ridge Outpost and Cabins Outfitter Guide Permit	Hidden Springs Ranger District (11090804)	Completed
46099	TK Ranch Campground	Hidden Springs Ranger District (11090804)	Completed
44623	Tofte Mixed Trail/Road Recreation Use Project	Tofte Ranger District (11090907)	Completed
47047	Top Notch Triathlon	Pemigewasset Ranger District (11092204)	Completed
46350	Tour de Lumberjack Bike Event	Huron Shores Ranger District (11090406)	Completed
47227	U.S. Fast Track Special Use Road Access	Ava/Cassville/Willow Springs Ranger District (11090521)	Completed
45179	Union Baptist Church Road Permit	Ironton Ranger District (11091403)	Completed
47546	Union Chapel Church Road ROW/CHT205003	Cheat Ranger District (11092101)	Completed
44872	Upper Peninsula Power Company Underground Electric Cable Installation	Hiawatha National Forest All Units (11091000)	Completed
43933	Upper River Road Trailhead for the North Country Trail	Cadillac/Manistee Ranger District (11090403)	Completed
45512	US Geological Service Stream Gauge Permit Reissuance	Baldwin/White Cloud Ranger District (11090401)	Completed
46224	USA Merrill 1–18A Production Facility Construction	Baldwin/White Cloud Ranger District (11090401)	Completed
40592	Utilities District of Western Indiana Buried Power Line Permit Renewal	Brownstown Ranger District (11091202)	Completed
46377	Utility Special Use Permit Amendment POT400405–2	Potosi/Fredericktown Ranger District (11090505)	Completed
47573	Utility Special Use Permit Amendment POT400405–4	Potosi/Fredericktown Ranger District (11090505)	Completed
46603	Vavala SUA Road ROW	Allegheny National Forest All Units (11091900)	Completed
45838	Voyageurs Classic Sled Dog Race	Deer River Ranger District (11090303)	Completed
45314	W. Timber Haul	Hidden Springs Ranger District (11090804)	Completed
43477	Waiska River Road (FS 3352) Spile Dams Removal	St. Ignace Ranger District (11091005)	Completed
45012	Ward Chittendon Special Use Permit	Kawishiwi Ranger District (11090905)	Completed
46638	Washburn Challenge Special Use Permit	Pemigewasset Ranger District (11092204)	Completed
30149	West Fork Bottomland Restoration Project	Salem Ranger District (11090507)	Completed
44891	West Side Road Permit Renewals 2014	Chequamegon/Nicolet National Forest All Units (11091300)	Completed
46883	Westphal Special Use Forest Road Permit	Cadillac/Manistee Ranger District (11090403)	Completed
46073	Westside Openlands Burn Expansion	Mississippi Bluffs Ranger District (11090802)	Completed
40737	Wheatlake/DeYoung	Baldwin/White Cloud Ranger District (11090401)	Completed
46637	White Mountain Triathlon Special Use Permit	Pemigewasset Ranger District (11092204)	Completed
44090	Wilbur Creek Trail Bridge Replacement	Huron Shores Ranger District (11090406)	Completed
43261	Wild River Valley Trail Repairs	Androscoggin Ranger District (11092202)	Completed
45128	William Makela Special Use Permit	Kawishiwi Ranger District (11090905)	Completed
45839	Williams Narrows Resort Permit	Deer River Ranger District (11090303)	Completed
43675	Wisconsin Central Railroad Special Use Reissue	Ottawa National Forest All Units (11090700)	Completed
45580	Woodford SnoBusters Groomer Access Trail Special Use Re-issue	Manchester Ranger District (11092002)	Completed
45581	Woodford SnoBusters Hot Dog Roast and Special People Ride Recreation Event Special Use Re-issue	Manchester Ranger District (11092002)	Completed
46667	Wright Private Road Permit	Baldwin/White Cloud Ranger District (11090401)	Completed
45862	WV DOH Bartow Road Stabilization S.P. 38–220–3.30 Special Use Permit	Monongahela National Forest All Units (11092100)	Completed
47143	WV DOH Cass Rockfall Relocate Road GBR202004	Monongahela National Forest All Units (11092100)	Completed
45549	WVDOH Fishing Hawk Bridge S.P. 42–22–13.19 special use permit (GBR202001)	Greenbrier Ranger District (11092103)	Completed
44855	Youth Pioneer Event Special Use	Hector Ranger District (11092003)	Completed
46816	Zito Media Fiber Optic Line Special Use	Bradford Ranger District (11091903)	Completed

Region: R10—Alaska Region (1110)
Decision Doc Type: DM
NEPA Decision Signed Date Range: 10/01/2014 through 09/30/2015
Project Simple Format
Projects Found: 51

44598	2014 Special Use Permit Renewals	Cordova Ranger District (11100420)	Completed
48215	2015 Capitol Christmas Tree	Seward Ranger District (11100430)	Completed
45370	2015 Hecla Greens Creek Mining Company Surface Exploration Annual Work Plan	Admiralty National Monument (11100534)	Completed
45778	2015 Herbert Gold Project	Juneau Ranger District (11100533)	Completed
46150	ADF&G (Fisheries) Unuk River Work Camp Amendment 2	Tongass National Forest All Units (11100500)	Completed
44103	ADFG Tent Platform CE	Wrangell Ranger District (11100522)	Completed
45615	AEL&P Snettisham Powerline Weather Monitoring Station	Juneau Ranger District (11100533)	Completed

Project Search Constraints—Continued

(This report contains the best available information at the time the data was published.)

Project No.	Project Name	Lead Management Unit	Overall NEPA Process Status
45761	Alaska Alpine Adventures Ski Touring in Summit Lake Area	Seward Ranger District (11100430)	Completed
48065	Alyeska Pipelines Service Company Hinchinbrook Island Communications Site Reissue	Cordova Ranger District (11100420)	Completed
46799	Anan Creek Partial Barrier Falls Modification	Wrangell Ranger District (11100522)	Completed
41008	Anan Trail Maintenance (gravel)	Wrangell Ranger District (11100522)	Completed
45770	ANM JRD Isolated or Pre-ANILCA Cabin Permit Renewals 2015	Admiralty National Monument (11100534)	Completed
30073	Auk Village Rec Area Parking Improvement	Juneau Ranger District (11100533)	Completed
45028	CAC Gravina Exploration Project	Cordova Ranger District (11100420)	Completed
45252	City of Cordova Sewer Line Reissue	Cordova Ranger District (11100420)	Completed
45821	Claude Point Isolated Cabin SUA Renewal	Tongass National Forest All Units (11100500)	Completed
47602	Daycare Association Special Use Permit	Thorne Bay Ranger District (11100554)	Completed
47020	Egg Island Wetland Enhancement Project	Cordova Ranger District (11100420)	Completed
47507	GCI Fiber-optic Cable Installation within Existing Utility Corridor	Cordova Ranger District (11100420)	Completed
46269	Granite Creek Campground Streambank Stabilization and Fisheries Enhancement Project	Glacier Ranger District (11100410)	Completed
46041	Green Power Development LLC—Permit extension for stream gauging station	Juneau Ranger District (11100533)	Completed
45067	He'en Latinee Meteorological Development	Juneau Ranger District (11100533)	Completed
46992	Hope Highway Non-System Road Project	Seward Ranger District (11100430)	Completed
45687	Italio River Adventures O/G Camp move	Yakutat Ranger District (11100535)	Completed
46453	Jackpot Lakes Habitat Enhancement	Glacier Ranger District (11100410)	Completed
46284	Jerome Lake Trickle-dam Removal	Seward Ranger District (11100430)	Completed
46215	Kensington 2015 Annual Exploration Plan	Juneau Ranger District (11100533)	Completed
45617	Ketchikan Snowmobile Club Cabin SUA Renewal	Tongass National Forest All Units (11100500)	Completed
45110	Knowles Head Restoration Thinning	Cordova Ranger District (11100420)	Completed
45331	Lonesome Dove Outfitters Assigned Site	Cordova Ranger District (11100420)	Completed
45637	Lower Tawah Access Trail	Yakutat Ranger District (11100535)	Completed
46309	Mitkof Island Deer Habitat Enhancement	Petersburg Ranger District (11100521)	Completed
45727	Naukati Boat Launch Access Area	Thorne Bay Ranger District (11100554)	Completed
43253	Oyster Farms Permit Renewal 2015–2019	Wrangell Ranger District (11100522)	Completed
45343	Petersburg Ranger District Riparian Thinning	Petersburg Ranger District (11100521)	Completed
44690	Portage Valley Waterfowl and Fish Habitat Improvement Project	Glacier Ranger District (11100410)	Completed
44835	Reissue Four Special Use Authorizations on the Petersburg Ranger District	Petersburg Ranger District (11100521)	Completed
45803	Reissue Special Use Authorization for USCG Differential GPS facility at Level Island	Tongass National Forest All Units (11100500)	Completed
46166	Russian River Firearm Restriction—Forest Order	Seward Ranger District (11100430)	Completed
47010	San Juan Creek Habitat Improvement	Cordova Ranger District (11100420)	Completed
45625	Saw Ridge FAA Communication Site SUA	Ketchikan—Misty Ranger District (11100552)	Completed
35861	Scott Shelly Private Road Special Use Permit Renewal	Glacier Ranger District (11100410)	Completed
45748	Slippery Fishpass Modification	Petersburg Ranger District (11100521)	Completed
45168	Southern Prince of Wales Pre-commercial Thinning	Craig Ranger District (11100551)	Completed
45018	TelAlaska Telephone and Fiberoptic Special Use Permit Reissue	Seward Ranger District (11100430)	Completed
45879	Tenakee Peril Strait Thinning Project	Sitka Ranger District (11100531)	Completed
46237	Thorne Bay Sort Yard Mineral Material Sale—Phase 1	Thorne Bay Ranger District (11100554)	Completed
42914	Two temporary sawmills at False Island and Corner Bay.	Sitka Ranger District (11100531)	Completed
47509	Weise and Wolfe Isolated Cabin Reissue	Cordova Ranger District (11100420)	Completed
45877	Wrangell District Thinning	Wrangell Ranger District (11100522)	Completed
46569	Zarembo Minerals Investigation 2015–2016	Wrangell Ranger District (11100522)	Completed

Region: Forest Products Lab (1111); International Institute of Tropical Forestry (1112); Rocky Mountain Research Station (1122); Northern Research Station (1124); Pacific Northwest Research Station (1126); Pacific Southwest Research Station (1127); Southern Research Station (1133); Northeastern Area—State and Private Forestry (1142)

Decision Doc Type: DM

NEPA Decision Signed Date Range: 10/01/2014 through 09/30/2015

Project Simple Format

Projects Found: 1

39236	NEON Flux Tower at San Joaquin Experimental Range	San Joaquin ER All Units (11271000)	Completed

[ATTACHMENT 3]

Project Search Constraints

(This report contains the best available information at the time the data was published.)

Project No.	Project Name	Lead Management Unit	Overall NEPA Process Status
Region: R1—Northern Region (1101) **Decision Doc Type:** DN **NEPA Decision Signed Date Range:** 10/01/2014 through 09/30/2015 *Project Simple Format* **Projects Found:** 23			
38515	Barnyard South Sheep	North Fork Ranger District (11011753)	Completed
42483	Bottom Canyon Project	Fernan Ranger District (11010403)	Completed
37993	Burnt Fork, Hogan Crk On/Off, Rock Crk, Sage Crk and Proposed Red Butte Allotments Rangeland Project	Beartooth Ranger District (11010802)	Completed
39057	Colette Mine Stream Restoration Project	Lochsa/Powell Ranger District (11011755)	Completed
36615	Darby Lumber Lands Watershed Improvement and Travel Management Project	Darby Ranger District (11010302)	Completed
47237	East Yellowstone Trail NFSR 7901 Road Improvements	Medora Ranger District (11011807)	Completed
37369	Elkhorn Gravel Pit	Medora Ranger District (11011807)	Completed
40785	Hellroaring	Bonners Ferry Ranger District (11010407)	Completed
33676	Highwood Mountains Range	Judith Ranger District (11011504)	Completed
44559	International Western Company water pumping facility and associated utilities	Dakota Prairie Grasslands All Units (11011800)	Completed
42170	Little Belt Mountains Hazard Tree Removal	Lewis And Clark National Forest All Units (11011500)	Completed
33857	Little Snowy Mountains Restoration	Musselshell Ranger District (11011506)	Completed
43096	Lolo First 50 Road Decommissioning Project	Nez Perce-Clearwater National Forest All Units (11011700)	Completed
38754	Martin Creek Resource Management Project	Tally Lake Ranger District (11011008)	Completed
43633	Nelson Bike Shuttle Special Use Permit Request	Superior Ranger District (11011607)	Completed
42542	O'Keefe Grazing Allotment Management Plan Revision	Missoula Ranger District (11011603)	Completed
40176	Selway Bank Stabilization	Nez Perce-Clearwater National Forest All Units (11011700)	Completed
45224	Stillwater Mining Company's Benbow Exploration Portal & Support Facilities Plan of Operations	Custer Gallatin National Forest All Units (11011100)	Completed
38517	Strychnine Pine	Palouse Ranger District (11011752)	Completed
41100	Sweet Grass Integrated Resource Resiliency and Restoration	Yellowstone Ranger District (11011104)	Completed
30894	Trapper Creek Vegetation Management	Wise River Ranger District (11010202)	Completed
42843	Treasured Landscapes Recreation Projects	Sandpoint Ranger District (11010406)	Completed
44946	True Oil Red Wing Creek Master Development Plan	Mckenzie Ranger District (11011808)	Completed
Region: R2—Rocky Mountain Region (1102) **Decision Doc Type:** DN **NEPA Decision Signed Date Range:** 10/01/2014 through 09/30/2015 *Project Simple Format* **Projects Found:** 34			
41619	Basalt to Gypsum Motorized Singletrack	West Zone/Sopris Ranger District (11021503)	Completed
45800	Beaver Park Reservoir Special Use Permit	Divide Ranger District (11020904)	Completed
44493	Billy Creek Timber Sale	Powder River Ranger District (11020201)	Completed
39610	Cain Creek Land Exchange	Nebraska National Forest All Units (11020700)	Completed
40222	Carbon Power and Light Powerline Clearing along Highway 130	Laramie Ranger District (11020605)	Completed
24022	CDOT Highway 133 Debris Dump Site and Placita Roadside Landscaping	West Zone/Sopris Ranger District (11021503)	Completed
41474	Cherokee Park Project	Canyon Lakes Ranger District (11021005)	Completed
42510	Coulton Floyd II Timber & Fuels Management Analysis	Hahns Peak/Bears Ears Ranger District (11020603)	Completed
44272	Crossons-Longview Environmental Assessment Forest Restoration Project	South Platte Ranger District (11021211)	In Progress
38671	Dillon Ranger District Outfitter Guides Additional Use	East Zone/Dillon Ranger District (11021510)	Completed
32444	East Aspen Metro District Mosquito Control	West Zone/Aspen Ranger District (11021501)	Completed
40959	Forest Health—Burnt Ridge Aspen Management Project	Mancos/Dolores Ranger District (11021305)	Completed
43000	Forest Health—Fosset Gulch/Northern HDs Ecosystem Restoration Project	Columbine Ranger District (11021308)	Completed
40708	Jewel Cave Withdrawal	Hell Canyon Ranger District (11020303)	Completed
45401	Lazy Beaver Claim—Placer Mining Plan of Operations	Northern Hills Ranger District (11020308)	Completed
46127	Long Creek Project	Wind River Ranger District (11021405)	Completed
41420	Long Park AMP	Yampa Ranger District (11020601)	Completed
25720	Pikes Peak RD 10 Year Priority Outfitter & Guide Permits	Pikes Peak Ranger District (11021209)	Completed
44517	Pine Ridge Landscape Restoration Project	Nebraska National Forest All Units (11020700)	Completed
38657	Piney 2012 Project	East Zone/Holy Cross Ranger District (11021507)	Completed

Project Search Constraints—Continued

(This report contains the best available information at the time the data was published.)

Project No.	Project Name	Lead Management Unit	Overall NEPA Process Status
45735	Poage Lake Spruce Beetle Salvage Project	Divide Ranger District (11020904)	Completed
40812	Rangeland Management in the Whiskey Creek Analysis Area (formerly the Dudley Analysis Area).	Hahns Peak/Bears Ears Ranger District (11020603)	Completed
45736	Roads—Chub Draw and Gordon Creek Gravel Pit Reentry and Expansion	Pagosa Ranger District (11021306)	Completed
43903	Roaring Fork Stream Restoration Project	Rio Grande National Forest All Units (11020900)	Completed
45402	Robey #1 Claim—Placer Mining Plan of Operations	Northern Hills Ranger District (11020308)	Completed
44643	Snowmass Ski Trail Enhancements and High Alpine Chairlift Replacement	White River National Forest All Units (11021500)	Completed
36896	Summit Huts—New Hut Construction and Associated Access Trail and Parking Lot	East Zone/Dillon Ranger District (11021510)	Completed
30294	Tennessee Creek Vegetation Management Project	Leadville Ranger District (11021201)	Completed
45161	Town of Mountain Village Waterline Extension Project	Norwood Ranger District (11020405)	Completed
40865	Upper Colorado Forest Health and Fuels Reduction Project	Sulphur Ranger District (11021008)	Completed
45513	Willett Creek, Forest Service Road (FSR) 226 Reroute Project	Bighorn National Forest All Units (11020200)	Cancelled
47194	Willett Creek, Forest Service Road 226 Reroute Project	Bighorn National Forest All Units (11020200)	Completed
41481	Willow Creek Analysis Project	Parks Ranger District (11020604)	Completed
43154	Wilson Peak Land Exchange	Grand Mesa Uncompahgre and Gunnison National Forest All Units (11020400)	Completed

Region: R3—Southwestern Region (1103)
Decision Doc Type: DN
NEPA Decision Signed Date Range: 10/01/2014 through 09/30/2015
Project Simple Format
Projects Found: 15

41041	APS NO1 Youngs to Mormon Lake 69kV Power Line	Flagstaff Ranger District (11030408)	Completed
184	Burro Forest Restoration Project	Reserve Ranger District (11030606)	Completed
46027	Chino Small Grazing Allotments	Chino Valley Ranger District (11030901)	Completed
43268	Dragoon Allotment Livestock Water Pipeline Project	Douglas Ranger District (11030501)	Completed
36969	El Rito Canyon Landscape Restoration Project	El Rito Ranger District (11030202)	Completed
44934	Energen Resources Corporation Oil and Gas Production Facility Special Use Authorization	Jicarilla Ranger District (11030203)	Completed
26496	Grazing Permit Reauthorization, Lake Allotment	Nogales Ranger District (11030502)	Completed
42876	Larson Forest Restoration Project	Black Mesa Ranger District (11030102)	Completed
34153	Magdalena Travel Management Project	Magdalena Ranger District (11030303)	Completed
41543	Plan of Operations for Imerys Perlite Mine	Globe Ranger District (11031202)	Completed
43312	Restoration of Rio Grande Cutthroat Trout in the Animas Creek Watershed	Black Range Ranger District (11030602)	Completed
36849	Santa Fe Municipal Watershed Pecos Wilderness Prescribed Burn	Espanola Ranger District (11031006)	Completed
42214	Spring Creek (Oak Creek Aquatic Species Protection)	Red Rock Ranger District (11030406)	Completed
39533	Springerville/Alpine Trailhead Environmental Assessment	Springerville Ranger District (11030106)	Completed
42814	Walnut Creek Center for Education and Research and Southwest Experimental Garden Array	Chino Valley Ranger District (11030901)	Completed

Region: R4—Intermountain Region (1104)
Decision Doc Type: DN
NEPA Decision Signed Date Range: 10/01/2014 through 09/30/2015
Project Simple Format
Projects Found: 31

44545	Atwood Dam Repair Project	Ashley National Forest All Units (11040100)	Completed
38011	Ballpark Road Re-Location	Lost River Ranger District (11041304)	Completed
43169	Black Canyon CDT (Continental Divide Trail)	Ashton/Island Park (11041552)	Completed
41469	Cart Creek Watershed Roads Improvement Project	Vernal Ranger District (11040102)	Completed
42438	Centennial—Seligman Mine Plan	Ely Ranger District (11041709)	Completed
21302	Cumo Exploration Project (previously listed as Cumo 2007 Project)	Idaho City Ranger District (11040203)	Completed
44874	Dry Ridge Exploration	Montpelier Ranger District (11041553)	Completed
41401	East Walker Landscape Habitat Improvement Project	Bridgeport Ranger District (11041702)	Completed
40233	East Zone Minerals Source Sites	Escalante Ranger District (11040704)	Completed
38334	Ely Ranger District Wilderness Management Plan	Ely Ranger District (11041709)	Completed
44115	Green Springs Exploration Project	Ely Ranger District (11041709)	Completed
45873	Jackson Hole Mountain Resort Suite of Projects	Jackson Ranger District (11040304)	Completed
41247	Kilgore, North Area	Dubois Ranger District (11041551)	Completed
41873	Mill Creek Dam Removal and Restoration Project	Salt Lake Ranger District (11041901)	Completed
40164	Moon Lake Boat Ramp	Roosevelt Ranger District (11040103)	Completed
45605	Multi-use Visitor Path	Powell Ranger District (11040703)	Completed
40313	North Elk Ridge Forest Health Project	Monticello Ranger District (11041005)	Completed
45097	North Heber Salvage Project	Heber-Kamas Ranger District (11041903)	Completed
34413	North Island Park WUI	Ashton/Island Park (11041552)	Completed
37616	Old Mill WUI Hazardous Fuels Treatment	Spring Mountains National Recreation Area (11041705)	Completed
36593	Overland Pass Habitat Improvement Project	Ruby Mountains Ranger District (11041707)	Completed
37386	Sawyer Point Vegetation Treatment	Cedar City Ranger District (11040702)	Completed

Project Search Constraints—Continued

(This report contains the best available information at the time the data was published.)

Project No.	Project Name	Lead Management Unit	Overall NEPA Process Status
46245	South Central Utah Telephone Association Special Use Project	Powell Ranger District (11040703)	Completed
42811	Stoddard Creek Recreation Plan	Dubois Ranger District (11041551)	Completed
35803	Teeple Springs Vegetation Management Project	Fremont River Ranger District (11040802)	Completed
42807	Thomas Draw Road 637 Bypass	Dubois Ranger District (11041551)	Completed
46148	Toms Creek Powerline	Ashton/Island Park (11041552)	Completed
44514	Town of Manila Land Conveyance—Manila Landfill	Flaming Gorge Ranger District (11040101)	Completed
41548	Upper Provo Watershed Restoration Project.	Heber-Kamas Ranger District (11041903)	Completed
36586	Ward Mt. Interagency Landscape Restoration and Fuels Reduction Project	Ely Ranger District (11041709)	Completed
40734	West Slope Wildland-Urban Interface Hazardous Fuels Reduction Project	Moab Ranger District (11041004)	Completed

Region: R5—Pacific Southwest Region (1105)
Decision Doc Type: DN
NEPA Decision Signed Date Range: 10/01/2014 through 09/30/2015
Project Simple Format
Projects Found: 38

42834	29 Milestone Residence Removal	Eldorado National Forest All Units (11050300)	Completed
45965	Bald Fire Salvage and Restoration	Lassen National Forest All Units (11050600)	Completed
39344	Bald Mountain Project	High Sierra Ranger District (11051552)	Completed
35610	Baron Ranch Trail Connector	Santa Barbara Ranger District (11050754)	Completed
40396	Bloody Run Sub-Watershed Forest Health Improvement Project	Yuba River Ranger District (11051753)	Completed
39216	Cabin Removal and Restoration	Ojai Ranger District (11050755)	Completed
33698	Carr-Tucker Allotments Water Development Projects	Doublehead Ranger District (11050956)	Completed
45698	Cedar Creek Falls Visitor Use Permit System Modification	Palomar Ranger District (11050253)	Completed
41607	Cleveland National Forest Invasive Weed Management Plan	Cleveland National Forest All Units (11050200)	Completed
40398	Coleman Thinning Project	Yuba River Ranger District (11051753)	Completed
40981	Discovery Placer Exploration Project	Beckwourth Ranger District (11051101)	Completed
41631	Dry Creek Project	Truckee Ranger District (11051757)	Completed
41661	Eagle Bird Mine Claim Group Project	Yuba River Ranger District (11051753)	Completed
45962	Eiler Fire Salvage and Restoration	Lassen National Forest All Units (11050600)	Completed
38566	Feather River Allotment Livestock Grazing Management Project—Name Change	Almanor Ranger District (11050651)	Completed
45636	French Fire Recovery and Reforestation Project	Bass Lake Ranger District (11051551)	Completed
39787	Geraldine Mining Plan of Operations	Feather River Ranger District (11051103)	Completed
32113	Gordon Hill Vegetation Management Project	Gasquet Ranger District/Smith River NRA (11051051)	Completed
40385	Hayden Project	Beckwourth Ranger District (11051101)	Completed
34802	Historic Facilities BMP Retrofit	Lake Tahoe Basin Mgt Unit (11051900)	Completed
37551	Incline Lake Dam Project	Lake Tahoe Basin Mgt Unit (11051900)	Completed
38745	Laguna Water System Improvement	Descanso Ranger District (11050254)	Completed
38743	Lake Morena Community Defense Project	Descanso Ranger District (11050254)	Completed
46674	Liberty Utilities 619 Power Line Maintenance Project	Beckwourth Ranger District (11051101)	Completed
45313	Little Deer Project	Goosenest Ranger District (11050557)	Completed
38544	Little Truckee Fish Habitat Improvement Project	Truckee Ranger District (11051757)	Completed
41939	McKesick Peak and Ferris Fields Allotments Project	Beckwourth Ranger District (11051101)	Completed
40910	Neilsen Grazing Allotment Management Plan	Placerville Ranger District (11050356)	Completed
42264	Parks-Eddy Watershed Restoration	Mt. Shasta Ranger District (11051459)	Completed
44035	Perez Pipeline Extension	Doublehead Ranger District (11050956)	Completed
35104	PG&E Herbicide Vegetation Management Program	Plumas National Forest All Units (11051100)	Completed
44112	Pioneer Invasive Plant Treatment Project	Eagle Lake Ranger District (11050658)	Completed
42877	Sierra Front OHV Restoration	White Mountain Ranger District (11050453)	Completed
44911	TCRCD Hazardous Fuels Reduction	Almanor Ranger District (11050651)	Completed
45961	Upper Pine Creek Boundary Fence	Eagle Lake Ranger District (11050658)	Completed
41757	Watershed Restoration Near Pagge Creek and the Sugar Pine Staging Area	American River Ranger District (11051754)	Completed
40832	West Calaveras Thin Plantation Health Improvement	Calaveras Ranger District (11051652)	Completed
25380	Westside Plantation Project	Shasta Trinity National Forest All Units (11051400)	Completed

Region: R6—Pacific Northwest Region (1106)
Decision Doc Type: DN
NEPA Decision Signed Date Range: 10/01/2014 through 09/30/2015
Project Simple Format
Projects Found: 48

44960	1136 Spur Road Project	Hebo Ranger District (11061201)	Completed
40719	Accessible Fishing Docks Project	Tonasket Ranger District (11061709)	Completed
43087	Annie Restoration (AR) Project	Tonasket Ranger District (11061709)	Completed
45739	Bailey Butte Fire Project	Lookout Mountain Ranger District (11060701)	Completed
41022	Big Mosquito	Blue Mountain Ranger District (11060401)	Completed
38013	Bluejay Vegetation Restoration Project	Chiloquin Ranger District (11060212)	Completed
44624	Bonaparte Lake and Lost Lake Campground Projects	Tonasket Ranger District (11061709)	Completed

Project Search Constraints—Continued

(This report contains the best available information at the time the data was published.)

Project No.	Project Name	Lead Management Unit	Overall NEPA Process Status
38487	Buck Tule	Detroit Ranger District (11061804)	Completed
41511	Cascadia Day Use Forest Plan Amendment and Site Development	Sweet Home Ranger District (11061803)	Completed
42821	Central Malheur Allotment	Emigrant Creek Ranger District (11060402)	Completed
46234	Central Oregon Interagency Dispatch Center Building Lease	Redmond Air Center (11060106)	Completed
43726	Chewuch River Restoration RM 13–15.5	Methow Valley Ranger District (11061704)	Completed
43264	Cool Soda	Sweet Home Ranger District (11061803)	Completed
43484	Crooked Mud Honey	Lakeview Ranger District (11060202)	Completed
42153	Deer Jasper Restoration Project	Three Rivers Ranger District (11062112)	Completed
43646	Dry Restoration	Naches Ranger District (11061708)	Completed
32129	Elk 16	Prairie City Ranger District (11060404)	Completed
37320	Grove Thin	Clackamas River Ranger District (11060605)	Completed
44548	Hansen Creek Vegetation Project	North Bend Ranger District (11060505)	Completed
43733	Indian Ford Creek Restoration Project	Sisters Ranger District (11060105)	Completed
44567	Izee Allotment Management Plan	Emigrant Creek Ranger District (11060402)	Completed
32816	Junction Vegetation Management Project	Bend/Fort Rock Ranger District (11060101)	Completed
40686	Lava Restoration	Hood River Ranger District (11060606)	Completed
21280	Little Dean Fuels Vegetation Management	Whitman Ranger District (11061631)	Completed
45715	Mt. Baker Ranger District Geothermal Consent to Lease Project	Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest All Units (11060500)	Completed
30232	Newberry Geothermal Consent to Lease Project	Bend/Fort Rock Ranger District (11060101)	Completed
43665	North Fork Mill Creek Revised	Hood River Ranger District (11060606)	Completed
46300	North Pine Creek Channel Restoration	Hells Canyon NRA (11061604)	Completed
41044	Queets Vegetation Management	Pacific Ranger District South (11060903)	Completed
42639	Red Butte Cinder Pit Expansion	Bend/Fort Rock Ranger District (11060101)	Completed
41515	Renshaw Vegetation Management Project EA	Sullivan Lake Ranger District (11062105)	Completed
28900	Research Natural Area Establishment—Headwaters of the Cultus River	Bend/Fort Rock Ranger District (11060101)	Completed
28899	Research Natural Area Establishment—Katsuk Butte	Bend/Fort Rock Ranger District (11060101)	Completed
28897	Research Natural Area Establishment—Many Lakes	Bend/Fort Rock Ranger District (11060101)	Completed
28898	Research Natural Area Establishment—Wechee Butte	Bend/Fort Rock Ranger District (11060101)	Completed
42022	Riparian Weed Treatment Project	Willamette National Forest All Units (11061800)	Completed
42664	Science and Learning Center at Coldwater Camp	Gifford Pinchot National Forest All Units (11060300)	Completed
39933	South Nestucca Restoration Project	Hebo Ranger District (11061201)	Completed
46112	South Summit Forest and Fuels II	Methow Valley Ranger District (11061704)	Completed
42769	Stevens Pass Phase 3	Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest All Units (11060500)	Completed
33407	Sucker Creek Legacy Roads and Trails Project	Wild Rivers Ranger District (11061022)	Completed
46147	Trout habitat Restoration Program Fish Habitat Improvements Programmatic EA	Newport Ranger District (11062103)	Completed
25671	Umpqua National Forest Travel Management Plan	Umpqua National Forest All Units (11061500)	Completed
40801	Wenaha Wild and Scenic River Comprehensive River Management Plan	Pomeroy Ranger District (11061404)	Completed
45021	West Branch LeClerc Creek Watershed Restoration	Sullivan Lake Ranger District (11062105)	Completed
45208	White King/Lucky Lass Mines Withdrawal Extension	Lakeview Ranger District (11060202)	Completed
40194	Willow Sump Invasive Plant Project	North Umpqua Ranger District (11061506)	Completed
42301	Wolf Project	Emigrant Creek Ranger District (11060402)	Completed

Region: R8—Southern Region (1108)
Decision Doc Type: DN
NEPA Decision Signed Date Range: 10/01/2014 through 09/30/2015
Project Simple Format
Projects Found: 41

45473	2015 Gypsy Moth Slow the Spread Project	George Washington and Jefferson National Forest All Units (11080800)	Completed
44473	Amaranthine Environmental Assessment	Talladega Ranger District (11080106)	Completed
45300	Amendment to the Original Environmental Assessment for the Louisiana Purchase Baseline Trail	St. Francis Ranger District (11081007)	Completed
46170	Bee Ridge	Pleasant Hill Ranger District (11081004)	Completed
43056	Big Brushy Campground	Mena Ranger District (11080907)	Completed
42157	BNF Rush Creek/NFSR 263 Culvert Replacement Project	Bankhead Ranger District (11080101)	Completed
38850	C63 Project	Angelina Ranger District (11081301)	Completed
30460	Camp Livingston Ecosystem Management Project	Catahoula Ranger District (11080601)	Completed
38856	Cane Pole Multiple Resource Management Project	Nantahala Ranger District (11081111)	Completed
42106	Caney Shortleaf Restoration Project	Caney Ranger District (11080606)	Completed
43592	Christopher Mountain Restoration Project	Womble Ranger District (11080910)	Completed
43233	Columbia Co. and Plum Creek Land Exchange	National Forests In Florida All Units (11080500)	Completed

Project Search Constraints—Continued

(This report contains the best available information at the time the data was published.)

Project No.	Project Name	Lead Management Unit	Overall NEPA Process Status
44038	Compartment 112 Longleaf Pine Restoration Project	Sam Houston Ranger District (11081304)	Completed
44637	Fariview Campground Decommission Project	R8—Southern Region All Units (11080000)	Completed
45239	Forest Health EA	Seminole Ranger District (11080505)	Completed
46077	Forest Supervisor's Closure Orders	Daniel Boone National Forest All Units (11080200)	Completed
41944	Georgia Aster and Shortleaf Pine Management	Enoree Ranger District (11081201)	Completed
43526	Giant Cane Restoration Project on the Enoree Ranger District	Enoree Ranger District (11081201)	Completed
40077	Grandfather District Restoration Burns	Grandfather Ranger District (11081105)	Completed
42468	Greater Collier Watershed Forest Health and Restoration Project	Bankhead Ranger District (11080101)	Completed
42473	Horn Mountain Communication Tower	Talladega Ranger District (11080106)	Completed
45629	Howard Creek Restoration Project	Francis Marion and Sumter National Forest All Units (11081200)	Completed
43611	Locust Gap	Pleasant Hill Ranger District (11081004)	Completed
40207	London Fuels Treatment	London Ranger District (11080214)	Completed
42570	Mount Ida Watershed Restoration Management Project	Womble Ranger District (11080910)	Completed
39772	NFsAL Indiana Bat Forest Plan Amendment	National Forests in Alabama All Units (11080100)	Completed
42090	Nickleson Branch	Oden Ranger District (11080908)	Completed
41436	Oconee Range Allotment	Oconee Ranger District (11080308)	Completed
45858	Pipeline Northwest Restoration Plan	Oakmulgee Ranger District (11080104)	Completed
43274	Pleasant Hill Wildlife Habitat Improvement	Pleasant Hill Ranger District (11081004)	Completed
40286	Potato Hill Mountain	Fourche Ranger District (11080904)	Completed
43562	Road/trail decommissioning and trail seasonal closures	Conasauga Ranger District (11080301)	Completed
44925	Shoal Creek Road Access	Shoal Creek Ranger District (11080105)	Completed
46503	Southern Creek Ouachita River	Mena Ranger District (11080907)	Completed
40305	Spirits Project	Boston Mountain Ranger District (11081005)	Completed
40500	Suppression of Southern Pine Beetle Infestations in Wildernesses in the National Forests in Texas.	National Forests In Texas All Units (11081300)	Completed
41170	Three Knob Project	Bayou Ranger District (11081003)	Completed
43553	Upper Kisatchie Bayou Sub Watershed Project	Kisatchie Ranger District (11080603)	Completed
44143	US 17, NCDOT Project	National Forests In North Carolina All Units (11081100)	Completed
44366	Watson Hill LLC Vegetation Management and Timber Sale Project	Long Cane Ranger District (11081203)	Completed
33235	Wolf Pen Gap 2011 Project	Mena Ranger District (11080907)	Completed

Region: R9—Eastern Region (1109)
Decision Doc Type: DN
NEPA Decision Signed Date Range: 10/01/2014 through 09/30/2015
Project Simple Format
Projects Found: 33

46076	2015 Gypsy Moth Slow the Spread Project	Athens Ranger District (11091401)	Completed
43438	Administrative Radio Repeater Improvement Project	White Mountain National Forest All Units (11092200)	Completed
41796	Ameren Powerline Reconstruction Project	Shawnee National Forest All Units (11090800)	Completed
44135	Bigelow-Newaygo Project	Baldwin/White Cloud Ranger District (11090401)	Completed
41621	Bison Introduction and Grazing	Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie All Units (11091500)	Completed
43807	Black Locust Fuelwood EA	Cadillac/Manistee Ranger District (11090403)	Completed
41633	Boyden Brook Road Decommission, Watershed Restoration and Trail Relocation Project	Rochester Ranger District (11092005)	Completed
43303	Briggs and Bridge KW and Hazardous Fuels Project	Mio Ranger District (11090405)	Completed
45414	Chequamegon Salvage and Restoration	Chequamegon/Nicolet National Forest All Units (11091300)	Completed
40660	Cook County Land Exchange	Superior National Forest All Units (11090900)	Completed
42959	Eureka Gravel Source Development Project	Washburn Ranger District (11091305)	Completed
39955	Fremont-Pineknot East Restoration Project	Doniphan/Eleven Point Ranger District (11090523)	Completed
42945	Gardner Land-for-Land Exchange	Mio Ranger District (11090405)	Completed
41839	Gilmore Aspen Management Project	Middlebury Ranger District (11092001)	Completed
33106	Glen Ellis Falls Day Use Area Site Improvement Project	Androscoggin Ranger District (11092202)	Completed
44672	Hunters Creek Road Right-of-Way Conveyance	Hoosier National Forest All Units (11091200)	Completed
40494	Jakes Rocks Epic Mountain Bike Trail	Bradford Ranger District (11091903)	Completed
39573	Knutson Dam Improvement Project	Blackduck Ranger District (11090301)	Completed
43639	Laurentian Vegetation Managment Project	Deer River Ranger District (11090303)	Completed
44286	Morgan Lake Campground ATV Designation	Eagle River-Florence Ranger District (11091303)	Completed
45310	North Fork Access	Ava/Cassville/Willow Springs Ranger District (11090521)	Completed
40841	Pearl Project	Kawishiwi Ranger District (11090905)	Completed
37233	Phragmites Eradication	Shawnee National Forest All Units (11090800)	Completed

Project Search Constraints—Continued

(This report contains the best available information at the time the data was published.)

Project No.	Project Name	Lead Management Unit	Overall NEPA Process Status
43270	Ramsey Branch Hardwood Restoration	Hidden Springs Ranger District (11090804)	Completed
42975	Red Pine Thinning Project	Ottawa National Forest All Units (11090700)	Completed
44674	Sell Special Use Permit	Hoosier National Forest All Units (11091200)	Completed
42197	SEMO Grazing Allotments Project	Doniphan/Eleven Point Ranger District (11090523)	Completed
44591	Shingobee Vegetation Management Project	Walker Ranger District (11090305)	Completed
45228	Smithers RAPRA Special Use Permit Reissuance	Hiawatha National Forest All Units (11091000)	Completed
45814	Supplement to the Green Peak Expansion and Trail Construction at Waterville Valley Ski Resort	Pemigewasset Ranger District (11092204)	Completed
45339	Sweetwater Non-Motorized Winter Trail	Baldwin/White Cloud Ranger District (11090401)	Completed
28198	Upper Greenbrier North	Greenbrier Ranger District (11092103)	Completed
41909	Windy Project	Tofte Ranger District (11090907)	Completed
Region: R10—Alaska Region (1110) **Decision Doc Type:** DN **NEPA Decision Signed Date Range:** 10/01/2014 through 09/30/2015 *Project Simple Format* **Projects Found:** 16			
45109	Anan Floating Dock	Wrangell Ranger District (11100522)	Completed
45851	Baranof Island Brewing Company Special Forest Products Permit for the Harvest of Spruce Tips	Sitka Ranger District (11100531)	Completed
43521	Davidson Creek Falls Fish Passage	Juneau Ranger District (11100533)	Completed
45795	Hard Labor Mining Plan of Operations	Seward Ranger District (11100430)	Completed
47104	Ice Box Mining Plan of Operations	Seward Ranger District (11100430)	Completed
41219	Kruzof Island Outfitter Guide EA	Sitka Ranger District (11100531)	Completed
43699	Lena Beach Recreation Area Renovation	Juneau Ranger District (11100533)	Completed
45010	Margaret Wildlife Observation Enhancements	Ketchikan—Misty Ranger District (11100552)	Completed
37050	Mendenhall Glacier Recreation Area Planning	Juneau Ranger District (11100533)	Completed
29099	Mitkof Island	Petersburg Ranger District (11100521)	Completed
43147	Sand Trail Parking Area Construction Project	Cordova Ranger District (11100420)	Completed
47105	Three D mining plan of operations	Seward Ranger District (11100430)	Completed
45794	Timberline & Stormy Mining Plan of Operations	Seward Ranger District (11100430)	Completed
43698	West Glacier Spur Road Area Enhancements	Juneau Ranger District (11100533)	Completed
45887	White Rock Mining Plan of Operations	Seward Ranger District (11100430)	Completed
45711	Wood Bison Project—Supplemental EA	Glacier Ranger District (11100410)	Completed

[ATTACHMENT 4]

Project Search Constraints

(This report contains the best available information at the time the data was published.)

Project No.	Project Name	Lead Management Unit	Overall NEPA Process Status
Region: R1—Northern Region (1101) **Decision Doc Type:** ROD **NEPA Decision Signed Date Range:** 10/01/2014 through 09/30/2015 *Project Simple Format* **Projects Found:** 10			
29614	Cedar-Thom	Superior Ranger District (11011607)	Completed
33829	Como Forest Health Project (FHP)	Darby Ranger District (11010302)	Completed
40648	Crooked River Valley Rehabilitation Project	Nez Perce-Clearwater National Forest All Units (11011700)	Completed
25807	East Deer Lodge Valley Landscape Restoration Management	Pintler Ranger District (11010208)	Completed
34594	East Reservoir	Libby Ranger District (11011405)	Completed
9850	Forest Plan Revision	Kootenai National Forest All Units (11011400)	Completed
41368	Greater Red Lodge Vegetation and Habitat Management Project	Beartooth Ranger District (11010802)	Completed
38916	Greater Sage-grouse Management Direction—Beaverhead—Deerlodge National Forest	Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest All Units (11010200)	Completed
894	Idaho Panhandle and Kootenai National Forest, Forest Plan Revision	Idaho Panhandle National Forest All Units (11010400)	Completed
45758	Lower Orogrande	Nez Perce-Clearwater National Forest All Units (11011700)	Completed

Project Search Constraints—Continued

(This report contains the best available information at the time the data was published.)

Project No.	Project Name	Lead Management Unit	Overall NEPA Process Status
Region: R2—Rocky Mountain Region (1102) **Decision Doc Type:** ROD **NEPA Decision Signed Date Range:** 10/01/2014 through 09/30/2015 *Project Simple Format* **Projects Found:** 13			
46080	Greater Sage-grouse Management Direction—Medicine Bow NF and Thunder Basin National Grassland	Medicine Bow-Routt National Forest All Units (11020600)	Completed
43846	WRNF Wild and Scenic River Suitability Study	White River National Forest All Units (11021500)	Completed
30774	Black Hills National Forest and Thunder Basin National Grasslands Power 230 Kv Line	Black Hills National Forest All Units (11020300)	Completed
34685	Cumbres Vegetation Management Project	Conejos Peak Ranger District (11020903)	Completed
38944	Gore Creek Restoration	Yampa Ranger District (11020601)	Completed
38134	Greater Sage-grouse Conservation Measures—Thunder Basin NG Plan Amendment	Douglas and Thunder Basin Ranger District (11020609)	Completed
38913	Greater Sage-grouse Management Direction—Routt NF	Medicine Bow-Routt National Forest All Units (11020600)	Completed
19692	Invasive Plant Management EIS for the Medicine Bow—Routt NFs and Thunder Basin NG	Medicine Bow-Routt National Forest All Units (11020600)	Completed
37026	Middle Bald Mountain Area Communication Site	Canyon Lakes Ranger District (11021005)	Completed
41812	Pawnee National Grassland Oil and Gas Leasing Analysis	Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests All Units (11021000)	Completed
6719	Shoshone Forest Plan Revision	Shoshone National Forest All Units (11021400)	Completed
40682	Vail Mountain Recreation Enhancements	East Zone/Holy Cross Ranger District (11021507)	Completed
35945	Village at Wolf Creek Access Project	Rio Grande National Forest All Units (11020900)	Completed
Region: R3—Southwestern Region (1103) **Decision Doc Type:** ROD **NEPA Decision Signed Date Range:** 10/01/2014 through 09/30/2015 *Project Simple Format* **Projects Found:** 4			
27239	Apache-Sitgreaves NFs Revised Land & Resource Management Plan	Apache-Sitgreaves National Forests All Units (11030100)	Completed
34857	Four-Forest Restoration Initiative EIS: Kaibab and Coconino	Coconino National Forest All Units (11030400)	Completed
31102	Prescott National Forest Revision of Land and Resource Management Plan	Prescott National Forest All Units (11030900)	Completed
10919	Special-Use Permits for Occupancy of Recreation Residences at Old Columbine and Turkey Flat, Safford	Safford Ranger District (11030504)	Completed
Region: R4—Intermountain Region (1104) **Decision Doc Type:** ROD **NEPA Decision Signed Date Range:** 10/01/2014 through 09/30/2015 *Project Simple Format* **Projects Found:** 8			
27442	Golden Hand #1 and #2 Lode Mining Claims Plan of Operations [81]	Payette National Forest All Units (11041200)	Completed
38914	Greater Sage-grouse Management Direction—Bridger-Teton National Forest	Bridger-Teton National Forest All Units (11040300)	Completed
38918	Greater Sage-grouse Management Direction—Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest	Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest All Units (11041700)	Completed
38922	Greater Sage-grouse Management Direction—Idaho	R4—Intermountain Region All Units (11040000)	Completed
38915	Greater Sage-grouse Management Direction—Utah	R4—Intermountain Region All Units (11040000)	Completed
17068	Hooper Springs Transmission Line	Soda Springs Ranger District (11041555)	Completed
42401	Panels F and G Lease and Mine Plan Modification Project at Smoky Canyon Mine	Soda Springs Ranger District (11041555)	Completed
33793	Upper North Fork HFRA Ecosystem Restoration Project	North Fork Ranger District (11041307)	Completed
Region: R5—Pacific Southwest Region (1105) **Decision Doc Type:** ROD **NEPA Decision Signed Date Range:** 10/01/2014 through 09/30/2015 *Project Simple Format* **Projects Found:** 6			
28599	California Pacific Electricity Company 625 and 650 Electrical Line Upgrade Project	Lake Tahoe Basin Mgt Unit (11051900)	Completed
30324	Harris Vegetation Management	McCloud Ranger District (11051461)	Completed
43163	Heavenly Epic Discovery Project	Lake Tahoe Basin Mgt Unit (11051900)	Completed
45952	King Fire Restoration	Eldorado National Forest All Units (11050300)	Completed
35130	Southern California National Forests Land Management Plan Amendment	Cleveland National Forest All Units (11050200)	Completed
15504	Tule River Reservation Protection Project	Western Divide Ranger District (11051352)	Completed

Project Search Constraints—Continued

(This report contains the best available information at the time the data was published.)

Project No.	Project Name	Lead Management Unit	Overall NEPA Process Status
Region: R6—Pacific Northwest Region (1106) **Decision Doc Type:** ROD **NEPA Decision Signed Date Range:** 10/01/2014 through 09/30/2015 *Project Simple Format* **Projects Found:** 6			
34220	10C Designated Routes Project	Siuslaw National Forest All Units (11061200)	Completed
38873	Bannon,Aeneas,Revis and Tunk—revised grazing allotment plan for 4 allotments.	Tonasket Ranger District (11061709)	Completed
22404	D-Bug Hazard Reduction Timber Sale Project	Diamond Lake Ranger District (11061503)	Completed
34208	Invasive Plant Management	Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest All Units (11060500)	Completed
30717	Lower Imnaha Rangeland Analysis	Hells Canyon NRA (11061604)	Completed
35614	Malheur National Forest Site-Specific Invasive Plants Treatment	Malheur National Forest All Units (11060400)	Completed
Region: R8—Southern Region (1108) **Decision Doc Type:** ROD **NEPA Decision Signed Date Range:** 10/01/2014 through 09/30/2015 *Project Simple Format* **Projects Found:** 2			
44310	Chester County Stream and Riparian Restoration/Enhancement Project	Francis Marion and Sumter National Forest All Units (11081200)	Completed
31884	Revised Land and Resource Management Plan for the George Washington National Forest	George Washington and Jefferson National Forest All Units (11080800)	Completed
Region: R10—Alaska Region (1110) **Decision Doc Type:** ROD **NEPA Decision Signed Date Range:** 10/01/2014 through 09/30/2015 *Project Simple Format* **Projects Found:** 2			
14556	Navy Timber Sale	Wrangell Ranger District (11100522)	Completed
23483	Resurrection Creek Restoration Phase II	Seward Ranger District (11100430)	Completed

[ATTACHMENT 5]

1/8/2016: Based on data available in PALS and CARA

This report shows all USFS Projects in FY 2015 that received at least one objection letter and a draft or a final decision exists (total 100).

Project No.	Project Name	Region	LMU	Decision Name	Decision Signed Date	Decis. Type
33238	Flint Foothills Vegetation Management Project	1	Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest All Units (11010200)			
30894	Trapper Creek Vegetation Management	1	Wise River Ranger District (11010202)	Trapper Creek Vegetation Management Project	12/01/2014	DN
35069	Butte Highland Mine Haul Road	1	Butte Ranger District (11010204)	Butte Highland Mine Haul Road	10/09/2015	DN
25807	East Deer Lodge Valley Landscape Restoration Management	1	Pintler Ranger District (11010208)	East Deerlodge Valley Landscape Restoration Management Project	03/30/2015	ROD
21183	Bitterroot National Forest Travel Management Planning	1	Bitterroot National Forest All Units (11010300)			
36615	Darby Lumber Lands Watershed Improvement and Travel Management Project	1	Darby Ranger District (11010302)	Darby Lumber Lands Watershed Imp.and Travel Mgt. Project Decision Memo	07/02/2015	DN
33829	Como Forest Health Project (FHP)	1	Darby Ranger District (11010302)	Como Forest Health Project Record of Decision	07/14/2015	ROD
42483	Bottom Canyon Project	1	Fernan Ranger District (11010403)	Bottom Canyon Project	08/11/2015	DN
40785	Hellroaring	1	Bonners Ferry Ranger District (11010407)	Decision Notice and FONSI for the Hellroaring Project	08/04/2015	DN
41368	Greater Red Lodge Vegetation and Habitat Management Project	1	Beartooth Ranger District (11010802)	Greater Red Lodge Vegetation and Habitat Management Project	05/19/2015	ROD
38754	Martin Creek Resource Management Project	1	Tally Lake Ranger District (11011008)	Martin Creek Resource Management Project Decision Notice	06/29/2015	DN
27201	Gallatin Forest Plan Amendment to Remove or Replace Outdated Management Direction (Clean Up Amendmen	1	Custer Gallatin National Forest All Units (11011100)	Gallatin Forest Plan Amendment to Remove or Replace Outdated Management Direction (Clean Up Amendmen	11/02/2015	DN

Project No.	Project Name	Region	LMU	Decision Name	Decision Signed Date	Decis. Type
41100	Sweet Grass Integrated Resource Resiliency and Restoration	1	Yellowstone Ranger District (11011104)	Sweetgrass Restoration and Resiliency Project	05/21/2015	DN
24091	Divide Travel Plan	1	Helena Ranger District (11011202)			
30355	Stonewall Vegetation Project	1	Lincoln Ranger District (11011204)			
11743	Montanore Project	1	Kootenai National Forest All Units (11011400)			
33676	Highwood Mountains Range	1	Judith Ranger District (11011504)	Arrowhead Allotment DN	09/25/2015	DN
33676	Highwood Mountains Range	1	Judith Ranger District (11011504)	Highwood Allotment DN,	09/25/2015	DN
33676	Highwood Mountains Range	1	Judith Ranger District (11011504)	Little Belt Cr.,Martin Cr.,Shed Cr.,Thomas Corner & Yendrick Allotments DN	09/25/2015	DN
29614	Cedar-Thom	1	Superior Ranger District (11011607)	Cedar-Thom	02/25/2015	ROD
38021	Clear Creek Integrated Restoration Project	1	Nez Perce-Clearwater National Forest All Units (11011700)	Clear Creek Integrated Restoration Project	12/17/2015	ROD
40648	Crooked River Valley Rehabilitation Project	1	Nez Perce-Clearwater National Forest All Units (11011700)	Crooked River Valley Rehabilitation—Final Record of Decision	07/21/2015	ROD
45758	Lower Orogrande	1	Nez Perce-Clearwater National Forest All Units (11011700)	Lower Orogrande Record of Decision	04/24/2015	ROD
38517	Strychnine Pine	1	Palouse Ranger District (11011752)	Decision Notice and Finding of No Significant Impact—Strychnine Pine	04/13/2015	DN
38515	Barnyard South Sheep	1	North Fork Ranger District (11011753)	Barnyard South Sheep	07/08/2015	DN
30774	Black Hills National Forest and Thunder Basin National Grasslands Power 230 Kv Line	2	Black Hills National Forest All Units (11020300)	Teckla-Osage-Rapid City 230 kV Transmission Line Project	05/18/2015	ROD
43154	Wilson Peak Land Exchange	2	Grand Mesa Uncompahgre and Gunnison National Forest All Units (11020400)	Wilson Peak Land Exchange	09/03/2015	DN
30090	Steamboat Front	2	Hahns Peak/Bears Ears Ranger District (11020603)	Steamboat Front Hazardous Fuels Reduction Project	10/01/2015	DN
40812	Rangeland Management in the Whiskey Creek Analysis Area (formerly the Dudley Analysis Area).	2	Hahns Peak/Bears Ears Ranger District (11020603)	Rangeland Management in the Whiskey Creek analysis area	07/30/2015	DN
39610	Cain Creek Land Exchange	2	Nebraska National Forest All Units (11020700)	Cain Creek Land Exchange	07/02/2015	DN
35945	Village at Wolf Creek Access Project	2	Rio Grande National Forest All Units (11020900)	Final Record of Decision Village at Wolf Creek Access Project	05/21/2015	ROD
41812	Pawnee National Grassland Oil and Gas Leasing Analysis	2	Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests All Units (11021000)	Decision for the Pawnee National Grassland Oil and Gas Leasing Analysis	02/09/2015	ROD
42285	Eldora Mountain Resort Ski Area Projects	2	Boulder Ranger District (11021001)	Eldora Mountain Resort Ski Area Projects	10/01/2015	ROD
18244	Colorado State Highway 7 Recreation Improvements Plan	2	Boulder Ranger District (11021001)			
41474	Cherokee Park Project	2	Canyon Lakes Ranger District (11021005)	Decision Notice and Finding of No Significant Impact: Cherokee Park Project	05/26/2015	DN
37026	Middle Bald Mountain Area Communication Site	2	Canyon Lakes Ranger District (11021005)	Middle Bald Mountain Area Communication Site Record of Decision	12/17/2014	ROD
43000	Forest Health—Fosset Gulch/Northern HDs Ecosystem Restoration Project	2	Columbine Ranger District (11021308)	Fosset Gulch/Northern HD's Ecosystem Restoration Project	01/05/2015	DN
29938	White River National Forest Oil and Gas Leasing Environmental Impact Statement	2	White River National Forest All Units (11021500)	White River National Forest Oil and Gas Leasing Environmental Impact Statement	12/03/2015	ROD
42876	Larson Forest Restoration Project	2	Black Mesa Ranger District (11030102)	Larson Forest Restoration Project	08/13/2015	DN
34153	Magdalena Travel Management Project	3	Magdalena Ranger District (11030303)	Magdalena Travel Management Project	09/30/2015	DN
34857	Four-Forest Restoration Initiative EIS: Kaibab and Coconino	3	Coconino National Forest All Units (11030400)	Record of Decision for the Four-Forest Restoration Initiative	04/17/2015	ROD

Project No.	Project Name	Region	LMU	Decision Name	Decision Signed Date	Decis. Type
43534	Angell Grazing Alltoment	3	Flagstaff Ranger District (11030408)	Angell Allotment Finding of No Significant Impact and Decision Notice	11/20/2015	DN
46027	Chino Small Grazing Allotments	3	Chino Valley Ranger District (11030901)	Hitt Wash Grazing Allotment Management	09/29/2015	DN
46027	Chino Small Grazing Allotments	3	Chino Valley Ranger District (11030901)	Old Camp Grazing Allotment Management	09/29/2015	DN
46027	Chino Small Grazing Allotments	3	Chino Valley Ranger District (11030901)	Quartz Wash Grazing Allotment Management	09/29/2015	DN
46027	Chino Small Grazing Allotments	3	Chino Valley Ranger District (11030901)	Yolo South Grazing Allotment Management	09/29/2015	DN
44049	Bighorn Sheep Population Management Project	3	Tonto National Forest All Units (11031200)			
33162	Labarge Vegetation Restoration	4	Kemmerer Ranger District (11040301)	LaBarge Vegetation Restoration Project	12/14/2015	DN
40734	West Slope Wildland-Urban Interface Hazardous Fuels Reduction Project	4	Moab Ranger District (11041004)	West Slope Wildland Urban Interface Hazardous Fuels Reduction Project	05/08/2015	DN
40313	North Elk Ridge Forest Health Project	4	Monticello Ranger District (11041005)	North Elk Ridge Forest Health Project	11/18/2014	DN
34565	La Sal Mines Complex	4	Monticello Ranger District (11041005)			
29417	Thompson Creek Modified Plan of Operations for Mine Expansion	4	Challis-Yankee Fork Ranger District (11041302)			
46552	Hughes Creek #2 Placer Testing	4	North Fork Ranger District (11041307)	Hughes Creek Placer Project #2	11/04/2015	DN
40683	Greater Sage Grouse Bi-State Distinct Population Segment Forest Plan Amendment	4	Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest All Units (11041700)			
38743	Lake Morena Community Defense Project	5	Descanso Ranger District (11050254)	Lake Morena Community Defense	01/09/2015	DN
31457	Lava Hazardous Fuels Reduction Project	5	Big Valley Ranger District (11050954)			
25380	Westside Plantation Project	5	Shasta Trinity National Forest All Units (11051400)	Westside Plantation Project Decision Notice	02/19/2015	DN
42264	Parks-Eddy Watershed Restoration	5	Mt. Shasta Ranger District (11051459)	Decision Notice Parks Eddy Watershed Restoration Project	12/19/2014	DN
30324	Harris Vegetation Management	5	McCloud Ranger District (11051461)	Harris Vegetation Management Project	11/13/2014	ROD
37551	Incline Lake Dam Project	5	Lake Tahoe Basin Mgt Unit (11051900)	Incline Lake Dam Project	01/02/2015	DN
28599	California Pacific Electricity Company 625 and 650 Electrical Line Upgrade Project	5	Lake Tahoe Basin Mgt Unit (11051900)	California Pacific Electricity Company 625 and 650 Electrical Line Upgrade Project	07/22/2015	ROD
30232	Newberry Geothermal Consent to Lease Project	6	Bend/Fort Rock Ranger District (11060101)	Newberry Geothermal Consent to Lease Project	10/09/2014	DN
30232	Newberry Geothermal Consent to Lease Project	6	Bend/Fort Rock Ranger District (11060101)	Newberry Geothermal Consent to Lease Project Decision Notice	10/10/2014	DN
32816	Junction Vegetation Management Project	6	Bend/Fort Rock Ranger District (11060101)	Junction Vegetation Management Decision Notice	06/30/2015	DN
38724	Sisters Community Trails	6	Sisters Ranger District (11060105)			
43246	Antelope Grazing Allotments AMP	6	Chemult Ranger District (11060211)	Sagebrush Draw Drift Fence Jamison Meadow Range Fence and N Moffat Fence	05/23/2014	DM
38013	Bluejay Vegetation Restoration Project	6	Chiloquin Ranger District (11060212)	Bluejay Vegetation Management Project	05/20/2015	DN
31895	Yamsi Grazing Allotment	6	Chiloquin Ranger District (11060212)			
35614	Malheur National Forest Site-Specific Invasive Plants Treatment	6	Malheur National Forest All Units (11060400)	Malheur National Forest Site-Specific Invasive Plants Treatment	09/11/2015	ROD
41022	Big Mosquito	6	Blue Mountain Ranger District (11060401)	Big Mosquito Project Decision Notice and Finding of No Significant Impact	DN	
42301	Wolf Project	6	Emigrant Creek Ranger District (11060402)	Decision Notice for Wolf Vegetation Management Project EA	07/23/2015	DN
32129	Elk 16	6	Prairie City Ranger District (11060404)	Final Decision Notice and Finding of No Significant Impact	09/14/2015	DN
37320	Grove Thin	6	Clackamas River Ranger District (11060605)	Grove Thinning	10/20/2014	DN
40686	Lava Restoration	6	Hood River Ranger District (11060606)	Lava Restoration Final Decision Notice and Finding of No Significant Impact	04/29/2015	DN
43665	North Fork Mill Creek Revised	6	Hood River Ranger District (11060606)	North Fork Mill Creek Revised Decision Notice	01/16/2015	DN

Project No.	Project Name	Region	LMU	Decision Name	Decision Signed Date	Decis. Type
41044	Queets Vegetation Management	6	Pacific Ranger District South (11060903)	Queets Vegetation Management	09/18/2015	DN
34220	10C Designated Routes Project	6	Siuslaw National Forest All Units (11061200)	Oregon Dunes NRA Designated Routes Record of Decision	01/29/2015	ROD
40473	Millwright Beaver Landscape Management Project	6	Central Coast Ranger District/Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area (11061208)	Millwright-Beaver Landscape Management Project—Covered by ARBO II	08/29/2014	DN
40473	Millwright Beaver Landscape Management Project	6	Central Coast Ranger District/Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area (11061208)	Millwright-Beaver Landscape Management Project—No Effect on Coho Salmon	08/29/2014	DN
36365	Loafer Timber Sale Project	6	Diamond Lake Ranger District (11061503)	Decision Notice and FONSI for the Loafer Timber Sale Project EA	05/08/2013	DN
30717	Lower Imnaha Rangeland Analysis	6	Hells Canyon NRA (11061604)	Lower Imnaha Rangeland Analysis	09/03/2015	ROD
43087	Annie Restoration (AR) Project	6	Tonasket Ranger District (11061709)	Annie Restoration Project	07/30/2015	DN
43264	Cool Soda	6	Sweet Home Ranger District (11061803)	Cool Soda	05/15/2015	DN
38487	Buck Tule	6	Detroit Ranger District (11061804)	Final Decision Notice/Finding of No Significant Impact Buck Tule Project	07/31/2015	DN
41515	Renshaw Vegetation Management Project EA	6	Sullivan Lake Ranger District (11062105)	Renshaw Vegetation Management Project	04/14/2015	DN
42153	Deer Jasper Restoration Project	6	Three Rivers Ranger District (11062112)	Deer Jasper Restoration Project Environmental Assessment	11/06/2014	DN
43562	Road/trail decommissioning and trail seasonal closures	8	Conasauga Ranger District (11080301)	Road/Trail Decommissioning and Seasonal Closure Project	06/12/2015	DN
30460	Camp Livingston Ecosystem Management Project	8	Catahoula Ranger District (11080601)	Camp Livingston Ecosystem Management Project	08/04/2015	DN
42925	Gilmore Hollow Vegetation Project	8	Glenwood and Pedlar Ranger Districts (11080813)	Gilmore Hollow Vegetation Project	11/16/2015	DN
41170	Three Knob Project	8	Bayou Ranger District (11081003)	Three Knob Project	01/06/2015	DN
44803	Laurel Creek Property Owners Association Access Across National Forest System Lands	8	National Forests In North Carolina All Units (11081100)			
44038	Compartment 112 Longleaf Pine Restoration Project	8	Sam Houston Ranger District (11081304)	DN/FONSI Compartment 112 Longleaf Pine Restoration Project	06/23/2015	DN
42945	Gardner Land-for-Land Exchange	9	Mio Ranger District (11090405)	Decision Notice & FONSI for Gardner Land-for-Land Exchange	07/12/2015	DN
42975	Red Pine Thinning Project	9	Ottawa National Forest All Units (11090700)	Red Pine Thinning Project Decision Notice	12/05/2014	DN
41909	Windy Project	9	Tofte Ranger District (11090907)	Windy Project Decision Notice and Finding of No Significant Impact	03/20/2015	DN
45711	Wood Bison Project—Supplemental EA	10	Glacier Ranger District (11100410)	Wood Bison Project Supplemental EA	04/10/2015	DN
23483	Resurrection Creek Restoration Phase II	10	Seward Ranger District (11100430)	Resurrection Creek Phase II:Stream Restoration & Hope Mining Co Plan of Ops	07/30/2015	ROD
45109	Anan Floating Dock	10	Wrangell Ranger District (11100522)	Anan Wildlife Observatory Floating Dock and Trail Safety Improvements	05/08/2015	DN
14556	Navy Timber Sale	10	Wrangell Ranger District (11100522)	Navy Timber Sale Record Of Decision	08/11/2015	ROD
37050	Mendenhall Glacier Recreation Area Planning	10	Juneau Ranger District (11100533)	Final DN and FONSI MGRA Plan Revision for Commercial Services	07/06/2015	DN

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