

## **Appropriations Issue Paper: FY 2008 Community-based Restoration Funding Package**

Twenty-first century land management goals should focus on restoring ecological integrity to public lands, creating economic benefit and opportunity for rural towns, and providing technical and financial resources to protect communities from the negative impacts of catastrophic wildland fire. These goals should be accomplished using a collaborative approach and include explicit mechanisms for fiscal and managerial accountability of government programs. The federal land management agencies lack an integrated vision and workable strategy for how they develop and allocate their budgets to accomplish these goals; the current approach has yet to get beyond “putting out fires” to achieve long term progress toward restoration goals.

The ‘*Community-based Restoration Funding Package*’ proposes an integrated investment vision and strategy to accomplish the interdependent goals of restoring ecological integrity and rural economic development in public land communities across the West. The Rural Voices for Conservation Coalition (RVCC) believes there are three core principles that should guide the investment of federal dollars in the restoration of public lands and economic development of adjacent rural communities. These are: 1) improved forest and watershed conditions, 2) financial, managerial, and technical support to ensure collaboration between diverse stakeholders and land management agencies, and 3) increased physical, human, social and cultural, and financial capital to support rural businesses and workers that perform work on public lands.

RVCC believes that an allocation and prioritization process focused on integrated, long-term outcomes will: 1) reduce wildfire impacts on our lands and surrounding communities, 2) decrease suppression costs, alleviating agency budget pressures, 3) increase economic vitality in rural communities, and 4) contribute to ecosystem service values, such as sequestering carbon dioxide to mitigate the effects of climate change.

### **Funding Package Highlights**

1. Community Capacity Building (EAP and National Fire Plan EAP) [\$52.6M]
2. Collaboration & Multiparty Monitoring (new line item) [\$20M]
3. Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat [\$146.2M]
4. Vegetation and Watershed Management [\$199.4M]
5. Secure Rural Schools (Payments to States) [Permanent Authorization]

The recommendations herein highlight investment priorities for the land management agencies and advocate specific changes to funding allocation processes within the USDA Forest Service. We focus on programs that foster public-private cooperation and leverage scarce public dollars to achieve integrated forest restoration and rural economic development. In this fiscally-tight time, effective integrated restoration requires collaboration and partnerships between agencies and communities. Rural leaders and workers are well-positioned to effectively help implement forest restoration projects, utilize woody biomass removed from these activities, and bring non-federal matching dollars and sweat equity to the table. To achieve this, we need a strategic, integrated investment portfolio; this *Community-based Restoration Funding Package* offers such an approach.

### **Priority Recommendations**

1. **Invest in Capacity Building for Public Lands-Based Rural Communities.** The agencies need programs that deliver technical assistance, business and entrepreneurial training, and grants to build restoration-based businesses (in the watershed and the woodshop). Federal support and grants are needed to support non-governmental involvement in participatory planning, community collaboration and monitoring. The Forest Service’s Economic Action Programs (EAP) provided this assistance, served as leverage

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for additional private dollars, and was one of a few federal funding sources for Community Wildfire Protection Plans. Elimination of EAP, without a replacement, is having a devastating impact on stimulating innovation and business development in small public lands-based communities across the country. RVCC supports the biomass grants program developed under the Hazardous Fuels line item and recognizes that it provides some opportunity to offset the loss of EAP, however funds are limited (only \$5 million nationwide) and focused more on building physical capital for biomass energy and not capacity building.

2. ***Create a Collaboration and Multi-party Monitoring Line Item.*** The current capacity and funding available for agencies to engage in collaboration as required under the Executive Order on Cooperative Conservation and accompanying memorandum, and called for under the Healthy Forests Restoration Act and Stewardship Contracting – is non-existent. This proposed line item would provide needed direction to the Forest Service and critical funding currently absent from the agency’s budget. This line item also anticipates the new planning rule requirements for monitoring for adaptive management.
3. ***Invest in Wildlife and Fisheries Management, Vegetation and Watershed Management and Rehabilitation and Restoration Line Items.*** Developing an integrated program of work around restoration requires funding availability for project planning, staff resources, and implementation. Rather than reductions, investments in Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management, Vegetation and Watershed Management and Rehabilitation and Restoration line items are crucial.
4. ***Restore, Maintain, and Decommission Roads. The transportation system on our National Forests is neither ecologically nor economically sustainable.*** Suffering from decades of neglect, needed roads are in disrepair and unneeded roads are deteriorating and environmentally degenerating. Chronic under-investment in transportation planning, and in road improvement, maintenance, and decommissioning is exacerbating this already expensive problem.
5. ***Increase Support for Federal Agencies to Work with State and Local Governments, Homeowners, Landowners, and Communities.*** Funding reductions to Forest Service

## **Specific Concerns with the President’s Proposed FY2008 Budget**

The President’s Budget lacks a comprehensive and integrated vision for restoring and maintaining the health and function of our nation’s public lands.

1. Eliminates funding for community capacity and workforce training programs essential to making forest restoration a viable component of rural economies. A missing or weak local forest restoration business sector severely handicaps the agencies as they try to achieve restoration goals. This year, the Forest Service Economic Action Programs are slated for elimination, again. Last year, the Jobs-in-the-Woods program was eliminated. The President’s justification for eliminating EAP is misguided, citing duplication with three existing USDA Rural Development programs which do not and can not provide the same type of assistance provided under EAP.
2. Funding for on the ground restoration work has been reduced by over 45%, (over 200 million dollars) since 2001. This includes reductions to Wildlife and Fisheries Management, Vegetation and Watershed Management, and Rehabilitation and Restoration. More, not less, attention and resources should be directed to restoring functioning forest ecosystems. Investing funds and staff time “up front” would foster a more integrated approach to accomplishing restoration goals, thus increasing the effectiveness and efficiency of funding over time.

and BLM programs that support collaborative efforts for forest health and landowner assistance will debilitate the restoration of our public and private lands. We need investment in programs such as the Forest Service’s Forest Health Management programs and Forest Stewardship. Title II of the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act (Payments to States) has also been an important driver for collaborative restoration projects on federal forests and should be fully funded.

## **USFS Budget Allocations Needed**

The current USDA Forest Service budget allocation process is hampering effective agency action toward integrated forest restoration goals. The current process 1) lacks a transparent decision-making structure, 2) needs criteria to guide allocation decisions, and 3) is guided by an out-dated target model that

focuses too much on outputs, such as board feet, and not enough on outcomes, like reduced fire risk or improved water quality.

Once Congress appropriates funding to the agency's budget line items, it becomes difficult to track where the money goes, what type of activities it funds, and what accomplishments it helps achieve; the process lacks both quantitative and qualitative accountability at the national and regional levels. In fact, throughout the entire budget allocation system it is difficult to find visible linkages to the agency's own strategic goals or performance beyond timber targets and acres treated; these outdated and input-oriented measurements fail to provide substantive information about agency accomplishments or real public interest concerns.

Agency leadership recognizes these concerns and is working to change some of their business practices to address some of these issues, which RVCC applauds. Additionally, the President's FY 2008 budget attempts to integrate new performance measures and link them to budget allocations and strategic goals. We appreciate these efforts, believe that the effort to improve business practices offers promise of more changes to come, and hope to work in collaboration with the agency to encourage the more extensive reforms that are necessary for the allocation process.

While we are pleased that some progress has been made this year in developing and adopting various performance measures, there remain many questions which need focused attention, including: 1) how the use of performance measures is integrated into the national and regional allocation process, if at all; 2) why, the agencies are still disproportionately focused on reporting outputs rather than outcomes, despite an apparent focus on outcomes through the PART process being implemented by the Office of Management and Budget; and, 3) why the source of data used

*We support a long-term solution and permanent authorization for the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act (Payments to States). The payments under this successful program support rural schools and roads, collaborative restoration, and currently serve as one of the only sources of federal funds for Community Wildfire Protection Plans.*

to obtain percentages reported for many of the performance measures and outputs is not cited nor publicly accessible.

Congressional guidance and oversight are needed to ensure that Forest Service allocation processes support integrated restoration. Specifically, RVCC recommends:

1. Establishing consistent allocation criteria at the national and regional levels to guide funding decisions and ensure that those decisions are maximizing agency performance toward restoration goals;
2. Establishing, measuring and reporting outcome-oriented measures consistent with the allocation criteria; and
3. Maintaining reliable, publicly accessible datasets to support these measurements. Specific guidance regarding the funding to be used for allocation system improvements may be needed to ensure that money is not diverted from ground level projects.

RVCC suggests that the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management adopt the following national and regional allocation criteria to support and encourage integrated restoration in agency programs and activities.

## **Allocation Criteria for National Allocation Process**

Agency funding allocation decisions should be guided by the degree to which programs and projects demonstrate:

1. Working collaboratively with rural communities, interest groups, tribes, and local and state government;
2. Providing technical and financial assistance to rural communities to participate in forest restoration activities and utilize the material removed during restoration treatments for value-added processing;
3. Accomplishing improvements in and maintaining healthy watershed conditions and ecosystem services values for public lands;
4. Monitoring the ecological impacts and economic benefits of forest restoration projects over time and ensuring that this monitoring contributes to adaptive management approaches; and
5. Ensuring that technical assistance, grants, and management activities are prioritized for low income and/or low capacity communities, in which the negative effects of wildfire, job loss, and forest degradation are magnified.

## Regional Allocation Process<sup>1</sup>

Further, agency allocations from the Regional Office to individual Forests and Districts should reward and provide incentives for:

1. Collaborative forest restoration projects underway;
2. Outreach conducted to minimum resource (or low capacity) communities and low-income or underserved members in these and other rural communities;
3. Projects tiered to Community Wildfire Protection Plans or other collaborative forest or watershed restoration plans; and
4. Projects with matching funds or in-kind resources available from local communities and/or non-federal partners.

It is important that the agencies' budgets be prioritized and linked to outcome-oriented performance measures that are tracked and reported on an annual basis and evaluated for multi-year accomplishments. Appendix 2 of this document proposes ways to link expenditures under existing budget line items to accomplishments that further the goals of integrated restoration: promoting collaboration, community capacity building, improved forest and watershed condition, and reducing the risk of wildfire.

### For More Information

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<sup>1</sup> Community capacity is the collective ability of residents to respond to stresses, create and take advantage of opportunities, and meet the needs of the community by drawing on as much local capital as possible. (See RVCC Issue Paper on Community Capacity Building for detailed recommendations related to capacity building.)

## Coalition Partners

### *Arizona*

Future Forest, LLC

### *California*

Alliance for Forest Workers and Harvesters  
Alliance for Sustainable Jobs and the Environment  
ForEverGreen Forestry  
Watershed Research and Training Center

### *Colorado*

Forest Energy Corporation

### *Idaho*

Framing Our Community

### *Montana*

Northwest Connections  
Swan Ecosystem Center  
Wildlands CPR

### *New Mexico*

Center for Biological Diversity  
Forest Guild  
Gila WoodNet  
Restoration Technologies, LLC  
Santa Clara Woodworks  
SBS Wood Shavings  
The Village of Ruidoso, New Mexico, Forestry Department

### *Oregon*

Central Oregon Intergovernmental Council  
Ecosystem Workforce Program  
Hells Canyon Preservation Council  
Institute for Culture and Ecology  
Lake County Resources Initiative  
Lomakatsi Restoration Project  
Oregon Trout  
Resource Innovations  
Sustainable Northwest  
Wallowa Resources

### *Washington*

Gifford Pinchot Task Force  
Mt. Adams Resource Stewards  
Okanogan Communities Development Council  
Pinchot Partners

### *Washington DC*

American Forests  
Pinchot Institute for Conservation  
Wilderness Society

## Explanation of FY 2008 Community-based Restoration Line Items

### U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOREST SERVICE

#### State and Private Forestry

The Forest Service *State and Private Forestry* programs are central to Community-Based Forestry and this Restoration Funding Package. These programs provide coordinated management, protection, conservation education and resource use that facilitate stewardship across lands of all ownerships. They also build community capacity to care for our public resources, while strengthening rural economies.

The *Forest Health Management* program maintains healthy, productive forest ecosystems by preventing and suppressing harmful insect, disease, and plant outbreaks. The program develops and applies new and improved technologies for use in surveys, monitoring, technical assistance, prevention, and suppression activities. [Federal Lands](#) and [Cooperative Lands](#) activities ensure that this work take place across land ownerships.

*Cooperative Fire Protection* contributes important funds to build local wildland firefighting capacity through the [State Fire Assistance](#) and [Volunteer Fire Assistance](#) activities. Building local capacity to fight wildfire is critical to saving lives, private and federal property, and federal wildfire fighting dollars.

*Cooperative Forestry* administers a critical set of programs and works in partnership with States, tribal governments, communities and private landowners to improve the management, protection, and use of forest-based goods and services. The [Forest Stewardship Program](#) provides private landowners with technical assistance in developing forest management plans and with reforestation and hazardous fuels reduction resources. [Economic Action Programs](#) build capacity within natural resource-dependent rural communities to strengthen their economies and to work in collaboration with federal agencies on federal lands restoration/maintenance. The [Forest Resources Information and Analysis](#) program provides cost-share financial assistance to States to perform important nationwide forest inventory and analysis for public and private forested resources.

We also recommend the creation of a *Collaboration and Multi-party Monitoring* line item to provide the funding necessary to build agency capacity to work in partnership with communities. Included in these funds is financial support for collaborative monitoring efforts on hazardous fuels reduction

projects, called for under the Healthy Forests Restoration Act (HFRA). Currently, there is no discrete line item in the Forest Service budget to fund this type of project level monitoring (see explanation of Inventory and Monitoring Line Item below). Ideally, with the collaborative monitoring emphasis contained in the Healthy Forests Restoration Act, Congress will address this budget level problem with a clear and simple solution by creating a line item with dedicated funds to implement the legislative mandates contained in HFRA.

#### National Forest System

*Inventory and Monitoring* funds inventory, monitoring, assessment and resource mapping activities in the Forest Service. These functions are an important component to measuring success toward agency goals and establishing the baseline data from which management decisions are made. Activities under this line item are restricted to large-scale assessments, such as landscape level ecosystem inventories. None of the funds allocated to this line item are currently authorized for project level work, making them ineligible for the collaborative monitoring called for under HFRA.

*Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management* provides funding for national forests and grasslands to manage habitats necessary to maintain the diversity, viability, and productivity of plant and animal communities.

The *Vegetation and Watershed Management* program focuses on restoration, enhancement, and management of watershed conditions including soil, air, water, and forest and rangeland vegetation. This program includes reforestation and timber stand improvements, which are important activities for restoring structure and function on lands affected by wildfires. This is the key planning resource watershed restoration projects and for road decommissioning and closure.

#### Wildland Fire Management

The Wildland Fire Management budget funds activities to protect life, property, and natural resources on National Forest Lands, as well as adjacent State and private lands. Along with the necessary fire operation budget line items, there are a number of line items in this budget area that fund a holistic approach to restoring our national forest lands.

The *Hazardous Fuels Reduction* budget line item

funds hazardous fuel reduction treatments in the wildland urban interface (WUI) and on other FS lands in order to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildfire. Funds are provided to plan, implement and otherwise support fuel management activities including inventorying and mapping hazardous fuels, prioritizing areas for treatment, analyzing treatment alternatives, determining and applying fuel treatments, and monitoring and evaluating fuel treatment accomplishments. Within this line item, there may also be an opportunity to fund both the Commercial and Improved Biomass Use Grants Programs, authorized by the Energy Policy Act of 2005. The Commercial Use program would enhance utilization of woody biomass removed during fuels treatments by improving the economic efficiencies of transporting this material to production facilities. The Improved Use program would promote research and development of new and innovative uses for woody biomass.

The *Rehabilitation and Restoration* program restores landscapes and protects communities from post-fire damage. This covers both short and long-term efforts to improve lands unlikely to recover naturally from fire damage, or to repair or replace minor facilities damaged by fire.

Several important programs are funded through the State and Private Forestry account specifically for activities under the National Fire Plan. The *Forest Health Management – Federal Lands* line item provides funding for technical assistance to help manage and control invasive insects and diseases, and to evaluate forest and tree health in areas of high fire risk and in previous burn areas. The program targets federal lands close to cooperative lands to control damaging pest populations that have the potential to affect neighboring lands, including rural communities. The *Forest Health Management – Cooperative Lands* program provides technical and financial assistance to States to control damaging pest populations on forestland owned by states, local governments, private organizations and individuals that is in high-risk fire areas or previously burned areas. *Economic Action Programs* provides funding to local communities to identify, develop and expand economic activities related to material removed during hazardous fuels reduction treatments. This program also funds projects that allow communities to conduct wildfire risk assessments, defensible space planning and Community Wildfire Protection Plans. *State Fire Assistance and Volunteer Fire Assistance*

provide funds in preparedness and hazardous mitigation to States and local fire fighters. Resources are also provided for local communities to implement fire protection activities such as hazardous fuels treatments, education campaigns, personnel training, and to make equipment and personnel available for fire fighting. This program is the primary contributor to the national FIREWISE program that supports states and local communities in reducing hazardous fuels in and around communities, and in strengthening voluntary rural fire departments.

### **Capital Improvement and Maintenance**

The *Roads* budget line item funds maintenance, improvements and decommissioning on the 386,000 miles of NFS system roads. Funding is currently only at 20 percent necessary to fully maintain Forest Service roads to safety, service, and environmental standards. While roads in disrepair cause damage to streams, fisheries and water supplies, which cost taxpayers more money to fix, road maintenance and decommissioning provide high wage jobs to rural communities while protecting our natural heritage.

### **Mandatory Appropriations**

*Payments to States – County Projects* are authorized under the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000, under Title II and Title III, which allow counties to utilize 15-20 percent of their payment amounts for forest restoration, maintenance, stewardship, or county projects under the auspices of a Resource Advisory Committee. The program is collaborative in nature, and the funds, if a county elects to utilize them, are for project-oriented work. Communities across the country are now successfully utilizing these funds to develop Community Wildfire Protection Plans and implement priority restoration projects on federal and non-federal land.

## **U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NATURAL RESOURCE CONSERVATION SERVICE**

The Natural Resource Conservation Service administers two key programs that assist private landowners with stewardship activities.

The *Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP)* provides cost-share payments and other incentives to address soil, water and other management issues on non-industrial private lands.

The *Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (WHIP)* provides private landowners with cost-share payments and technical assistance to develop wildlife habitat.

## **U.S. DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT**

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has been a pioneer in cooperative stewardship and collaboration with rural communities. Unfortunately, funding for basic BLM land management activities has been reduced in recent years. Given that the BLM works with communities on forest restoration, fisheries enhancement, hazardous fuels reduction, timber stand improvement, and road decommissioning, we recommend maintaining base funding for BLM land management programs while increasing funding for collaboration-focused programs.

Funding for BLM land management activities are divided by focus area, and local BLM offices submit project proposals to the state and national offices on a project-by-project basis. Projects that demonstrate local collaboration are an integral component to the following programs. *Riparian Management* funds are used to enhance creek side areas through livestock fencing improvements, tree planting, and erosion control. The *Wildlife and Fisheries* programs work to restore habitat in forest and rangelands habitats. The *Fisheries Program* has played a significant role in watershed restoration efforts to improve salmon and trout habitat. The *Resource Management and Planning* program inventories and monitors BLM-managed resources, including timber, rangeland, fisheries, recreation and water quality. To further encourage collaboration between the BLM and local communities, we recommend funding for the *Challenge Cost Share Program*, which is specifically designed for projects undertaken by local communities on public lands. This program is used for a diversity of activities including road maintenance, land management planning, fisheries restoration and timber stand improvement.

### **WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT**

The *Hazardous Fuels Reduction* line item funds fuels reduction projects on both the BLM Wildland/Urban Interface (WUI) and non-WUI lands. The Rural Fire Assistance program funds capacity building for local fire fighting efforts. Burned Area Rehabilitation funds restoration activities on lands damaged by wildfire, including monies to monitor and evaluate treatments. There may also be an opportunity to fund both the Commercial and Improved Biomass Use Grants Programs, authorized by the Energy Policy Act of 2005, through this line item.

The *Jobs-in-the-Woods* program funds restoration work on BLM lands in Oregon and California while retraining displaced rural workers.

*Resource Management and Planning* supports BLM's efforts to expand and improve its monitoring systems to support management decisions and to assess the impacts of restoration activities.

## **U.S. DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE**

The US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) oversees

the National Wildlife Refuge System. As a participant in the National Fire Plan, the USFWS engages communities in hazardous fuels reduction on and around Refuges through the *Hazardous Fuels Reduction* line item. In addition, the USFWS works extensively with private landowners to promote voluntary conservation work. Programs such as the *Landowner Incentive Program* and the *Private Stewardship Program* have been used by community groups to achieve forest restoration goals on private lands and within mixed ownerships. These programs place an emphasis on habitat restoration for threatened and endangered species. The voluntary approach can reduce conflict by promoting consensus-driven projects that emphasize recovery.

The *Landowner Incentive Program* provides grants to states and tribes to, in turn, offer technical and financial assistance to private landowners for protecting and restoring imperiled species and their habitat. The Private Stewardship Program provides grants to individuals and groups engaged in local, private and voluntary conservation efforts that benefit listed, proposed, candidate, or other at-risk species.

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# Appendix 1: Appropriations Recommendations Summary Table

(millions of dollars)

Budget Area	Expanded Budget Line Item	FY05 Enacted <sup>1</sup>	FY06 Enacted <sup>2</sup>	FY08 President's Budget	FY08 CBF REQUEST <sup>3</sup>
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - FOREST SERVICE					
State and Private Forestry (Forest Health Management)	Federal Lands	\$54.3	\$53.4	\$53	\$58.7 (+5.7)
	Cooperative Lands	\$49.6	\$46.9	\$38.1	\$51.6 (+13.5)
State and Private Forestry (Cooperative Fire Protection)	State Fire Assistance	\$48.9	\$32.9	\$33.1	\$36.2 (+3.1)
	Volunteer Fire Assistance	\$9.9	\$5.9	\$9	\$9 (=)
State and Private Forestry (Cooperative Forestry)	Forest Stewardship	\$52.3	\$34.2	\$20	\$37.6 (+17.6)
	Economic Action Programs	\$19	\$9.5	0	\$40 (+40)
	Collaboration and Multiparty Monitoring <sup>4</sup>	--			\$20 (+20)
	Inventory & Monitoring	\$167.5	\$167.7	\$146.5	\$167.7 (+21.2)
National Forest System	Wildlife & Fisheries Habitat Mgt.	\$135.8	\$132.9	\$117.6	\$146.2 (+28.6)
	Vegetation & Watershed Mgt.	\$195.7	\$181.3	\$154.3	\$199.4 (+45.1)
	Hazardous Fuels	\$292.8	\$281.8	\$291.5	\$310 (+18.5)
Wildland Fire Management	Rehabilitation & Restoration	\$12.8	\$6.2	\$0	\$6.8 (+6.8)
	Forest Health Mgt – Federal Lands	\$14.8	\$14.8	\$14.3	\$16.3 (+2)
Wildland Fire Management (State & Private Forestry)	Forest Health Mgt – Coop Lands	\$9.9	\$9.9	\$10	\$10.9 (+0.9)
	State Fire Assistance	\$40.2	\$45.8	\$35	\$50.4 (+15.4)
	Volunteer Fire Assistance	\$7.9	\$7.8	\$8	\$8.6 (+0.6)
Capital Improvement & Maintenance	Roads	\$281.9	\$222.2	\$227.4	\$244.4 (+17)
Permanent Appropriations	SCS Payments to States	\$401.1	\$404.9	\$?	\$404.9

Budget Area	Expanded Budget Line Item	FY05 Enacted <sup>1</sup>	FY06 Enacted <sup>2</sup>	FY08 President's Budget	FY08 CBF REQUEST <sup>3</sup>
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE					
Farm Bill	Environ. Quality Incentives Program	\$950	\$992	\$1000	\$1091 (+91)
	Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program	\$46	\$43	\$ <sup>5</sup>	\$55 (?)
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR - BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT					
Wildland Fire Management	Hazardous Fuels Reduction	\$201.4	\$208.1	\$202.8	\$228.9 (+26.1)
	Rural Fire Assistance	\$9.9	\$9.9	\$0	\$10.9 (+10.9)
	Burned Area Rehabilitation	\$23.9	\$24.1	\$24.6	\$26.5 (+1.9)
	Riparian Management	\$21.2	\$22.1	\$22.2	\$24.3 (+2.1)
	Wildlife Management	\$25.0	\$28.2	\$28.4	\$31 (+2.6)
	Fisheries Management	\$11.9	\$12.3	\$12.7	\$13.5 (+1.1)
	Resource Management & Planning	\$48.9	\$49.5	\$47.1	\$54.5 (+5.4)
Healthy Lands Initiative	Challenge Cost Share Program	\$7.4	\$9.4	\$9.4	\$10.3 (+0.9)
	Jobs in the Woods	\$0	\$0	\$15	\$15 (=)
OR & CA Grant Lands		\$5.7	\$0	\$0	\$5.7 (+5.7)
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR - FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE					
Resource Management	Fish & Wildlife Management Program <sup>6</sup>	57.6	\$59.3	\$53.5	\$65.2 (+11.7)
Landowner Incentive Prgm.		\$21.7	\$21.7	\$0	\$26.8 (+26.8)
Private Stewardship Prgm.		\$6.9	\$7.3	\$0	\$7.6 (+7.6)
State & Tribal Wildlife Grants		\$69	\$67.5	\$69.5	\$74.3 (+4.8)

<sup>1</sup> Actuals include Emergency Supplemental Funds in FY 2005.

<sup>2</sup> Due to extenuating circumstances in the '07 budget process, we have used FY06 actuals for comparison purposes.

<sup>3</sup> This column lists the appropriations recommendations of western community forestry practitioners, with changes from the President's FY08 budget in parentheses.

<sup>4</sup> New (Proposed) Budget Line Item

<sup>5</sup> Conservation activities that were in the 2002 Farm Bill, which expires at the end of fiscal year 2007, are subject to re-authorization in the 2007 Farm Bill. The 2008 budget includes \$157 million as a placeholder for these activities in the new Farm Bill. No amount specified for this line item.

<sup>6</sup> In the President's 2008 budget this line item is restructured into various activities in the new Fisheries & Aquatic Resource Conservation Line Item. The total included here is from the budget restructuring cross-walk table included in the 2008 FWS budget justification (page. 199).

## Appendix 2: Linking Restoration Funding and Performance Measures

Goal	Forest Service Program	Line Item	% Change in FY08 Budget <sup>7</sup>	Performance Measure <sup>8</sup>
<p><b>Goal 1.</b>  <b>Increase collaboration among public land communities and federal agencies.</b>  <i>Objective:</i> Increase working relationships and accomplishments between agencies and public lands communities through effective collaboration so that both can actively participate in restoring and/or maintaining forest and watershed condition across ownership boundaries.</p>				<p>Number of restoration projects (on Federal and adjacent non-federal lands) implemented annually by the Forest Service and BLM based on the priorities in a community-based collaborative plan as compared to the total number of projects implemented by the forest or district.</p> <p>Number of community based plans and restoration projects completed and percent completed through a collaborative process.</p> <p>Percent of community based wildfire and restoration plans that result in funding for implementation or projects implemented on federal and adjacent non-federal lands.</p> <p>Amount of federal and non-federal funds and in-kind contributions used to implement collaborative restoration or wildfire protection projects contained in community-based plans.</p> <p>Number and percent of commendations for agency personnel working collaboratively with communities.</p> <p>Percentage of agency personnel involved in collaborative/partnership work who are promoted in place.</p> <p>Percentage of procurement, stewardship contracts, and timber sales that evaluate best value by weighting past performance, technical approach, and benefit to local communities equal to or greater than price.</p> <p>Percentage of contracts awarded to low-income communities and dollar amount as compared to the whole agency budget.</p>
<p><b>Goal 2.</b>  <b>Build and maintain capacity in public lands communities.</b>  <i>Objective:</i> Build and maintain healthy economies in public lands communities, including strong, local natural resource-based businesses with a reliable/consistent supply of work and forest goods/services.</p>	<p>State and Private Forestry</p>	<p>Economic Action Programs</p>	<p>100% ▼</p>	<p>Percent increase in the number of local contracts awarded and the number of high-skill, high wage jobs created and retained.</p> <p>Percent of NFS/SPF budget spent on financial and technical assistance to public lands communities, percent of those communities that are low capacity.</p> <p>Number and amount of business or community support grants awarded; percent of those communities that are low capacity.</p> <p>Number and percent of projects that included structured training of workers.</p>
	<p>Wildland Fire Management</p>	<p>Hazardous Fuels – Biomass language</p>	<p>= (\$5 million)</p>	<p>Amount of small diameter material, including biomass, and value-added products processed locally (as percent of total amount), including biomass.</p> <p>Dollars invested (infrastructure investments, technical assistance, grants, etc.) in public lands communities for development of biomass utilization and local energy projects.</p> <p>Number of processing facilities utilizing wood products.</p> <p>Number of jobs/businesses created or supported utilizing non-timber forest products.</p>

<sup>7</sup> Compared to FY06 Final.

<sup>8</sup> For details on these performance measures see the RVCC Performance Measures Issue Paper.

Goal	Forest Service Program	Line Item	% Change in FY08 Budget	Performance Measure
<p><b>Goal 3. Improve forest and watershed condition.</b></p> <p><i>Objective:</i> Restore and maintain forests and watersheds to fully functioning conditions across ownership boundaries. Restoration and maintenance of public lands is a primary goal of the federal land management agencies.</p>	National Forest System	Vegetation & Watershed Management	21.5% ▼	Percent of budget expended on projects that improve watershed condition
		Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat	22.6% ▼	Number of projects that cross land tenure (public/private)
		Forest Health Mgt – Fed Lands	=	Percent of stewardship contracts that include inventory and treatment of invasive species
	State and Private Forestry	Forest Health Mgt – Coop Lands	26.2% ▼	Percent of budget expended on road maintenance, upgrades and decommissioning projects
		Coop Forestry – Forest Stewardship	18.8% ▼	Percent of stewardship contracts that include road decommissioning and number of miles included
	Capital Improvements Maintenance	Roads	2.3 % ▲	Acres or stream miles restored through road decommissioning
		Hazardous Fuels	3.4% ▲	Percent of fuels reduction work that is conducted using stewardship contracting.
	Wildland Fire Management	Rehab. & Restoration	100% ▼	Number and percent of acres treated, using a scientifically credible baseline that incorporates local knowledge, which are moved toward or maintained in a desired fire adapted condition. (A “scientifically credible baseline” may be established using methods such as Fire Regime Condition Class, through collaborative agreement of scientists and stakeholders at the local level, or through other scientific efforts to establish reference conditions identified in applicable land or resource management plans.)
		Forest Health Mgt – Fed Lands	3.4% ▼	Number of jobs created for local businesses and workers
	State and Private Forestry	Forest Health Mgt – Coop Lands	=	Dollar value of contracts awarded to local businesses and workers
<p><b>Goal 4. Reduce risk from catastrophic wildfire.</b></p> <p><i>Objective:</i> Increase opportunities for agencies and public lands communities, including low capacity communities, to work together in reducing hazardous fuels. Ensure that public lands communities receive fire protection and preparedness assistance, especially those communities at highest risk.</p>		State Fire Assistance	23.6% ▼	Number and percent of projects involving hazardous fuels reduction prioritized in a collaborative planning process as defined in the WGA 10-year implementation strategy
		Volunteer Fire Assistance	=	Percent of national, state, regional, and local wildfire risk assessments that identify low capacity communities
				Percent and total dollars of wildland fire landowner assistance provided in low capacity communities
				Percent and total dollars of volunteer and state fire assistance provided to low income communities