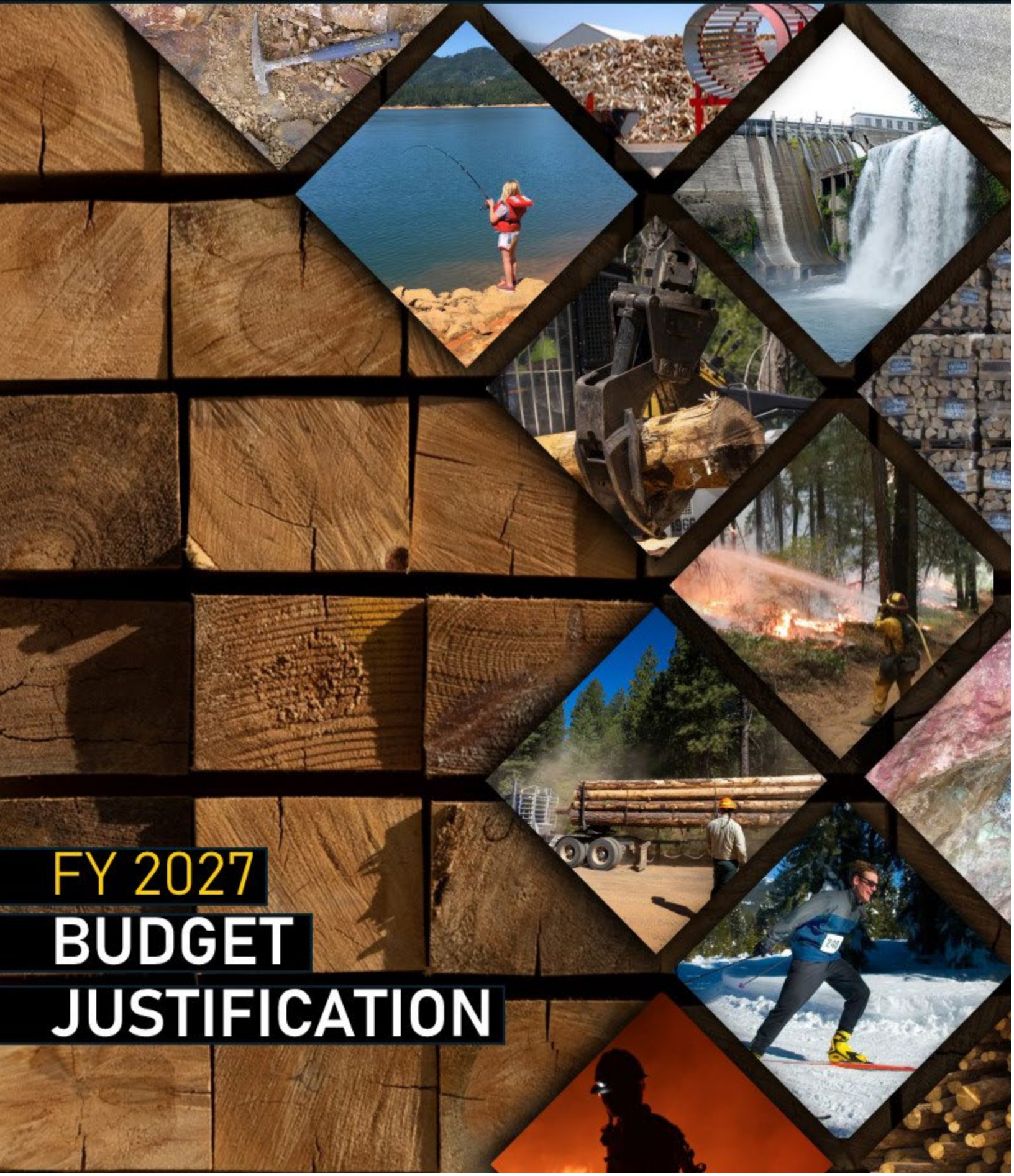




April 2026



FY 2027

BUDGET

JUSTIFICATION

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COVER PHOTOS FROM LEFT TO RIGHT, TOP TO BOTTOM.

At the Walatowa Timber Industries mill, the Santa Fe National Forest and the Pueblo of Jemez have worked together to utilize the timbers harvested from USDA Forest Service restoration work. USDA Forest Service photo.

Porphyritic rhyolite is found across the road from Windy Point Vista, AZ. USDA Forest Service photo.

Fisheries and recreation employees from the Shasta Lake Ranger District and firefighters from Engine 52 took local third graders out to Shasta Lake for Kids Fishing Day, May 2018. USDA Forest Service photo.

Firewood is processed at the Neal Creek Forest Products facility in Oregon. USDA Forest Service photo by Preston Keres.

The Condit Hydroelectric Project is located on the White Salmon River, WA. USDA Forest Service photo.

Limestone metamorphoses into marble, as shown here. USDA Forest Service photo.

USDA Forest Service Chief Tom Schultz visits the Alaska Peak Timber Sale on the Tahoe National Forest, May 2025. USDA Forest Service photo by Preston Keres.

Dead Englemann spruce is converted to firewood at a facility in Sanpete County, UT. USDA Forest Service photo.

A hotshot crew sprays water on the Delta Fire near Redding, CA. Photo courtesy of Jim Bartlett Team Rubicon/BLM for USDA Forest Service.

USDA Forest Service Chief Tom Schultz visits the Alaska Peak Timber Sale on the Tahoe National Forest, May 2025. USDA Forest Service photo by Preston Keres.

Blue minerals can be seen from outside a mine entrance. USDA Forest Service photo.

A Nordic skier enjoys cross-country ski trails at Mt. Shasta, CA. USDA Forest Service photo

The Boise Hotshots work a burn on the Boise River on the Boise National Forest during the Trinity Fire. USDA Forest Service photo.

Dead Englemann spruce is converted to firewood at a facility in Sanpete County, UT. USDA Forest Service photo.

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PREFACE

Throughout this publication, the “2018 Farm Bill” is used to refer to the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018. The budgetary tables throughout this document show actual amounts for Fiscal Year (FY) 2024 and FY 2025, enacted levels for FY 2026, and the President’s Budget request for FY 2027.

Pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, sequestration is included in the numbers for mandatory programs in FYs 2024, 2025, 2026, and 2027.

In tables throughout this document, amounts equal to zero (0) are displayed as dashes (-). Amounts less than 0.5 and greater than zero are rounded and shown as a zero (0). This display treatment is used to prevent the masking of non-zero amounts that do not round up to one (1).

AGENCY-WIDE

PURPOSE STATEMENT

The United States Forest Service is an agency within the Department of Agriculture established in 1905, pursuant to the Transfer Act of 1905 (33 Stat. 628) and the Agricultural Appropriation Act of 1906 (33 Stat. 872). The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, (43 U.S.C. 1701), directs the Forest Service to manage National Forest System (NFS) lands on the basis of multiple use, in a manner that “recognizes the Nation’s need for domestic sources of minerals, food, timber, and fiber from the public lands” and that will “protect the quality of historical resources, and archeological values.” The Forest Service administers 154 national forests and 20 national grasslands that cover more than 193 million acres of public land.

Mission

The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Forest Service’s mission is to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the Nation’s forests and grasslands to meet the needs of present and future generations. The Forest Service is committed to fulfilling its responsibilities to the American people by maintaining public trust and safety with an emphasis on the interconnection between people and forests and grasslands. The Forest Service fulfills its priorities and its commitment by improving the current and future needs of people and nature by:

- *Supporting local rural economies through timber production and livestock grazing.*
- *Providing access to essential resources and recreational experiences for the public.*
- *Contributing to the domestic production of critical minerals for a stable supply of energy.*
- *Fulfilling the fiduciary responsibility to the American public through the wise and efficient use of taxpayer dollars.*

Budget Overview

The FY 2027 Forest Service Budget request for discretionary appropriations is \$2.14 billion. The Budget request eliminates funding for the Forest and Rangeland Research and State, Private, and Tribal Forestry accounts. In addition, the FY 2027 request continues the FY 2026 proposal to transfer the Forest Service’s Wildland Fire Management appropriations and activities to the Department of the Interior (DOI) as part of a fully unified U.S. Wildland Fire Service to improve efficiency, increase effectiveness, and streamline coordination in Federal wildland fire response.

Forest Service Policy Priorities

The FY 2027 Budget request focuses on crucial investments that will ensure American’s are getting the maximum return in the management of the Nations forests and grasslands. It will support local economies through jobs, timber production, recreation access, energy development, and livestock grazing.

The production of timber, lumber, paper, bioenergy, and other wood products is vital for the country’s well-being. Executive Order (E.O.) 14225, *Immediate Expansion of American Timber Production*, and P.L. 119-21, *Working Families Tax Cut Act*, emphasize the importance of timber production and active forest management to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildfire and protect American lives and communities. The FY 2027 Budget is centered around these priorities. To ensure adequate funding for the transportation infrastructure critical for timber harvest from NFS lands, the FY 2027 request includes the

retainment of mandatory receipts made available to the Roads and Trails Fund for road maintenance and reconstruction to facilitate timber production from NFS lands where product values will not support the minimum-required road and bridge design standards.

The Forest Service will continue to work together with DOI's Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to manage leasable minerals on NFS lands to ensure domestic production of critical minerals and stable supply of energy for current and future generations. The FY 2027 Budget continues to support the Forest Service Minerals and Geology Management program. The FY 2027 Budget represents sustaining support of the Forest Service Minerals and Geology Management program.

Livestock grazing on federal lands is crucial for ranchers across the United States, especially in the West. This practice has been part of land management for generations, providing food for the American public, preserving working landscapes, conserving natural resources, and supporting the producers that depend on them. The FY 2027 Budget supports the USDA-DOI Grazing Action Plan which positions grazing as a central element of federal land management by expanding access, reducing barriers, modernizing processes, and elevating producer voices. The FY 2027 Budget ensures that livestock grazing continues to meet the Forest Service's multiple-use mission.

The Nation's rangelands are an important part of America's natural and economic landscape, but rangeland health is threatened by disjointed Federal management, increasing and unsustainable wild horse and burro populations, invasive species, and other factors. In order to improve Rangeland Health and the value of grazing allotments for cattle and other livestock, the FY 2027 Budget supports an interagency Rangeland Health Initiative (RHI). Through the RHI, Forest Service will collaborate with the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) and the DOI BLM to harness competition and drive innovative, coordinated solutions to rangeland health challenges. These efforts will improve the environmental and economic value of Federally managed and private rangelands, including through improving livestock production and resilience to wildland fire.

The FY 2027 Budget proposes to reauthorize the Great American Outdoors Act (GAOA) Legacy Restoration Fund (LRF) to continue the important work of addressing the deferred maintenance backlog at the Forest Service. President Trump signed the GAOA LRF into law during his first Administration and the Administration looks forward to again working with Congress on this important issue.

Statutory Program Authorization

Forest Service Operations

Forest Service Operations was authorized in the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (P.L. 116-94), Division D, Title IV, Section 435(a) (16 U.S.C 579e(a)). The account includes base salary and expenses of employees in the Chief's Office, the Work Environment and Performance Office, the Business Operations Deputy Area, and the Chief Financial Officer's (CFO) Office. Forest Service Operations also funds the costs of facility maintenance, repairs, and leases for buildings and sites where these administrative, general management and other Forest Service support functions take place; the costs of all utility and telecommunication expenses, business services, and IT, including cybersecurity requirements; and other administrative support function expenses necessary for the operation of the Forest Service.

National Forest System

NFS was authorized in part by the Organic Administration Act of 1897 (16 U.S.C. 551), the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.), the National Forest Management Act of 1976 (16 U.S.C. 472a), and the Multiple-Use Sustained-Yield Act (16 U.S.C. 528-531). NFS administers more than 193 million acres of national forests and grassland and implements a variety of programs. This includes planning, coordination, implementation, and monitoring of programs, projects, and activities that provide a variety of ecosystem services, including water-quality protection, public recreation opportunities, energy for the Nation, timber and non-convertible forest products, maintenance of open space, and wildlife habitat and habitat connectivity. NFS also supports heritage, minerals, geology, and law enforcement programs that enable natural resources protection.

Capital Improvement and Maintenance

Capital Improvement and Maintenance (CIM) was authorized in part by the Forest Roads and Trails Act (16 U.S.C. 532-538) and 23 U.S.C. 101 et seq. CIM constructs, maintains, and improves administrative facilities, and sites, roads, and trails on NFS lands, and enables the Forest Service to meet critical natural resource needs while providing safe access to public lands.

Land Acquisition

Land Acquisition was authorized in part by the Weeks Act (16 U.S.C. 515) and the General Exchange Act of 1922 (16 U.S.C. 485, 486). Land Acquisition purchases, exchanges, and accept donations of lands to achieve a desired national forest landownership pattern, protect critical resource areas, and provide increased public recreation opportunities on NFS lands.

Other Appropriations

Other Appropriations include Range Betterment Fund; Management of National Forest Lands for Subsistence Uses; and Communications Site Administration.

Range Betterment Fund is authorized by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1751). Range Betterment Fund provides for the rehabilitation, protection, and improvements of rangelands on NFS lands maintain healthy, resilient rangeland ecosystems.

Management of National Forest Lands for Subsistence Uses is authorized by the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980 (P.L. 96-487), Title VIII (16 U.S.C. 3111-3126). This account provides funding for habitat management projects that support subsistence harvesting activities on NFS lands in Alaska.

Communications Site Administration was authorized by the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018, section 8705. This account allows for the collection and retention of fees for communications site use authorizations to cover program administrative costs.

Geographic Dispersion of Employees

The Forest Service Headquarters is located in Washington, D.C. The Forest Service is organized under nine Regions, and field activities are managed through 154 administrative units. Northern Region (01) is in Missoula, Montana. Rocky Mountain Region (02) is in Lakewood, Colorado. Southwestern Region (03) is in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Intermountain Region (04) is in Ogden, Utah. Pacific Southwest Region (05) is in Vallejo, California. Pacific Northwest Region (06) is in Portland, Oregon. Southern Region (08) is in Atlanta, Georgia. Eastern Region (09) is in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Alaska Region (10) is in Juneau, Alaska.

Of the 33,680 permanent full-time employees that were employed by the Forest Service during FY 2025, 29,874 permanent full-time employees remained as of October 1, 2025. There are 290 employees working within the Washington D.C. Yates headquarters office, and 29,584 employees are located across the country in field offices.

Strategic Alignment

Forest Service activities contribute to the success of USDA’s overall mission to provide leadership on food, agriculture, natural resources, rural development, nutrition, and related issues based on public policy, the best available science, and effective management. USDA is currently developing the FY 2026 – 2030 Strategic Plan.

Office of Inspector General and Government Accountability Office Reports

The tables below provide a list of Office of Inspector General (OIG) and Government Accountability Office (GAO) reports that were completed during FY 2025 and not previously reported.

Table FS-1. FY 2025 Completed OIG Reports

ID	Date *	Title	Results
08601-0007-31	6/30/2025	IIJA Legacy Road and Trail Remediation Program Capping Report on Implementation by Regions 3 and 6	Closed – Implemented
08801-0004-41	6/24/2025	Assessment of FS's Pre-Season Procurement Awards	Closed – Implemented
08601-0006-31	3/6/2025	IIJA - Capital Improvement and Maintenance - Legacy Road & Trail Remediation Program - Region 6 visit	Closed – Implemented
08601-0005-31	1/23/2025	IIJA - Capital Improvement and Maintenance - Legacy Road & Trail Remediation Program - Region 3 visit	Closed - Implemented
50801-0009-12(1)	1/23/2025	Fiscal Year 2023 Quarter 3 Security Evaluation Interim Report (Inspection)	Closed – Implemented
08801-0001-21	10/8/2024	IIJA - Hazardous Fuels Management	Closed – Implemented

* Reports closed with implemented corrective action reflect the date of closure by OIG after accepting the last open recommendation implemented.

ID	Date *	Title	Results
08801-0002-24	4/25/2025	IIJA - Community Wildfire Defense Grant Program for At-Risk Communities	Closed – Implemented

Table FS-2. FY 2025 Completed GAO Reports

ID	Date †	Title	Results
GAO-24-106157	09/10/2025	Broadband Deployment: Agencies Should Take Steps to Better Meet Deadline for Processing Permits	Closed - Implemented
GAO-24-106444	09/10/2025	Oil and Gas Pipelines: Agencies Should Improve Oversight of Decommissioning	Closed - Implemented

Subscriptions

Base funds will allow USDA’s Office of Budget and Program Analysis to continue to provide analyses and information to the Secretary and other senior policy officials to support informed data driven decision-making regarding the Department’s programs and policies, and budget actions. In accordance with administration policy announced in the Budget, Forest Service will follow new government-wide grants guidance prohibiting the use of Federal funds to pay for subscriptions to academic journals, as well as for the publication of research results that are not specifically required by Federal statute or approved in advance by a federal agency. This policy preserves funds to support actual research by ensuring that the American taxpayer does not pay for the research, publication, and access to that research, essentially triple charging the public for the same product.

†Reports closed with implemented corrective action reflects the date of closure by GAO after accepting the last open recommendation implemented.

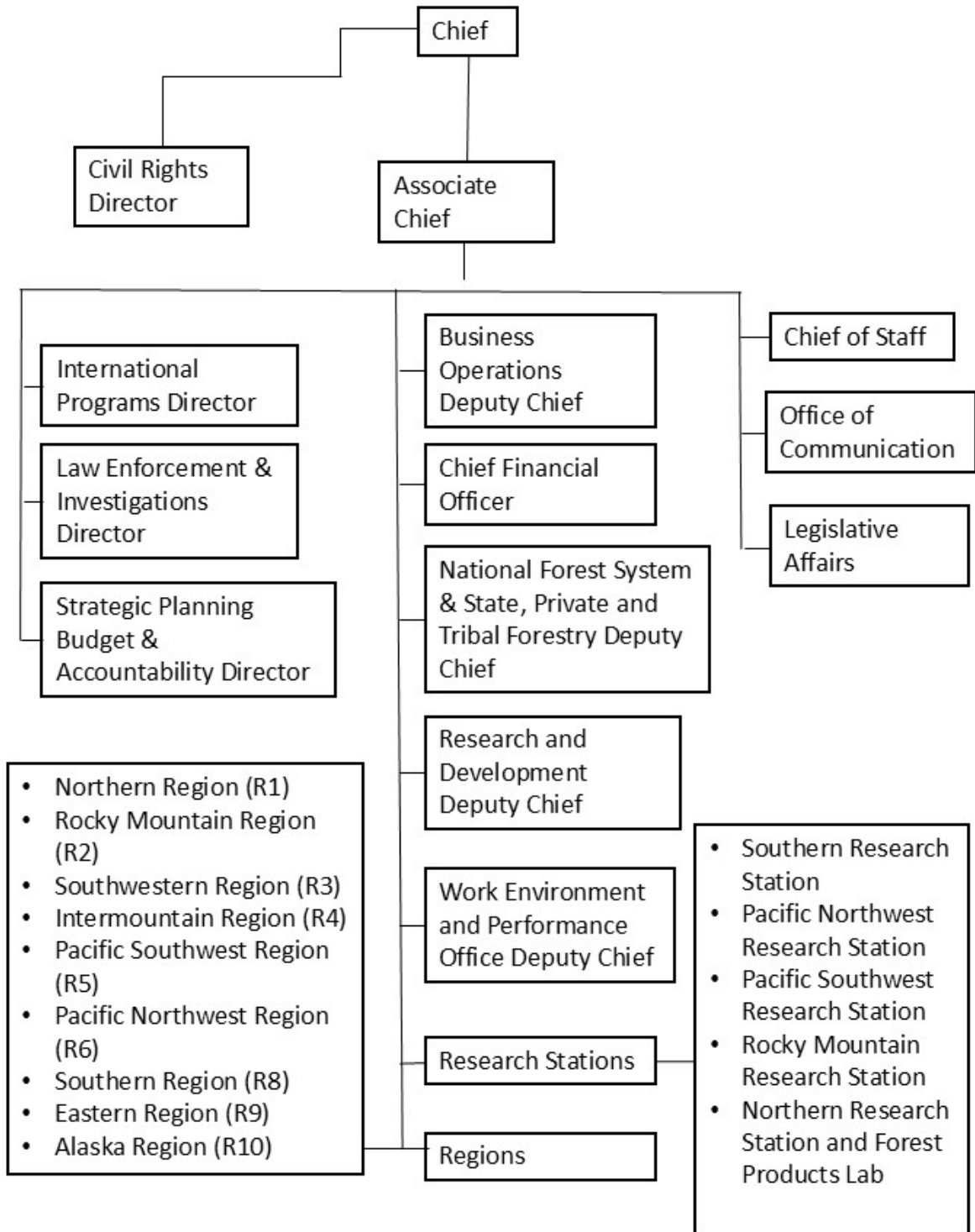
LEAD-OFF TABULAR STATEMENTS

Table FS-3. Lead-Off Tabular Statement (In Dollars)

Forest Service Operations	
2026 Enacted.....	\$1,090,600,000
2027 Request, Including Proposed Legislation ^{a/}	611,435,000
<hr/>	
Forest and Rangeland Research	
2026 Enacted.....	\$308,697,000
2027 Request, Including Proposed Legislation	0
<hr/>	
State, Private, and Tribal Forestry	
2026 Enacted	\$310,594,000
2027 Request, Including Proposed Legislation	0
<hr/>	
National Forest System	
2026 Enacted	\$1,857,843,000
2027 Request, Including Proposed Legislation ^{b/}	1,419,505,000
<hr/>	
Capital Improvement and Maintenance	
2026 Enacted	\$153,250,000
2027 Request, Including Proposed Legislation ^{c/}	99,000,000
<hr/>	
Land Acquisition (Discretionary)	
2026 Enacted	\$814,000
2027 Request, Including Proposed Legislation	550,000
<hr/>	
Other Appropriations	
2026 Enacted	\$2,863,000
2027 Request, Including Proposed Legislation	6,428,000
<hr/>	
Wildland Fire Management	
2026 Enacted	\$2,426,111,000
2027 Request, Including Proposed Legislation ^{d/}	0
<hr/>	
Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund	
2026 Enacted	\$2,480,000,000
2027 Request, Including Proposed Legislation ^{e/}	0
<hr/>	

a/ A portion of Forest Service Operations funding will be requested by DOI as part of the U.S. Wildland Fire Service.
 b/ Hazardous Fuels and National Forest System Salaries and Expenses funding will be requested by DOI as part of the U.S. Wildland Fire Service.
 c/ A portion of Capital Improvement and Maintenance Facilities funding will be requested by DOI as part of the U.S. Wildland Fire Service.
 d/ The funding previously part of the Wildland Fire Management appropriation will be requested by DOI as part of the U.S. Wildland Fire Service.
 e/ DOI will request this authority from the Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund as part of the U.S. Wildland Fire Service.

ORGANIZATION CHART AS OF FY 2026



AVAILABLE FUNDS

Table FS-4. Available Funds (thousands of dollars)

Item	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Enacted	2027 Request
Forest Service Operations:				
Discretionary Appropriations ^{a/}	\$1,152,744	\$1,150,000	\$1,090,600	\$611,435
Supplemental Appropriations	-	68,100	-	-
Forest and Rangeland Research:				
Discretionary Appropriations	307,273	300,000	308,697	-
Supplemental Appropriations	2,000	28,000	2,000	-
Offsetting Collections				
State, Private, and Tribal Forestry:				
Discretionary Appropriations	303,306	283,500	310,594	-
Mandatory Appropriations	92,255	94,256	88,116	92,255
Supplemental Appropriations	305,360	513,360	306,360	-
National Forest System:				
Discretionary Appropriations ^{b/}	1,974,388	1,863,557	1,857,843	1,419,505
Supplemental Appropriations	529,800	3,007,443	529,800	-
Offsetting Collections.....	948	1,066	983	-
Capital Improvement and Maintenance:				
Discretionary Appropriations ^{c/}	156,130	151,000	153,250	99,000
Supplemental Appropriations.....	72,000	3,597,000	72,000	-
Land Acquisition:				
Discretionary Appropriations.....	814	814	814	550
Mandatory Appropriations	125,885	126,029	149,709	123,885
Other Appropriations:				
Discretionary Appropriations.....	2,863	2,863	2,863	6,428
Wildland Fire Management ^{d/} :				
Discretionary Appropriations.....	2,312,654	2,426,111	2,426,111	-
Supplemental Appropriations.....	36,000	36,000	36,000	-
Offsetting Collections.....	41,895	18,254	44,132	-
Wildfire Suppression Operations ^{e/} :				
Discretionary Appropriations.....	2,300,000	2,390,000	2,480,000	-
Total Discretionary Appropriations.....	8,510,172	8,567,845	8,630,772	2,136,918
Total Mandatory Appropriations.....	218,140	220,285	237,825	216,140
Total Supplemental Appropriations	945,160	7,249,903	946,160	-
Total Offsetting Collections	42,843	19,320	45,115	-
Total Appropriations	9,716,315	16,057,153	9,859,872	2,353,058
Total Recoveries.....	315,147	404,657	477,797	238,546
Total Transfers In.....	3,249,031	4,544,092	3,712,509	322,000
Total Transfers Out.....	-263,362	-520,922	-20,000	-852,000
Total Sequestrations.....	-5,308	58	1,015	1,235
Total Balance Available, SOY	6,392,849	4,046,525	8,711,495	6,163,191
Total Lapsing Balances.....	-1,472	-750	-882	-593
Total Available	19,403,200	24,531,013	22,741,806	8,225,437
Total Balance Available, EOY.....	-4,046,525	-8,748,672	-6,161,292	-2,587,380
Total Obligations	15,356,675	15,782,341	16,579,569	5,638,057

a/ A portion of Forest Service Operations funding will be requested by DOI as part of the U.S. Wildland Fire Service.

b/ Hazardous Fuels and National Forest System Salaries and Expenses funding will be requested by DOI as part of the U.S. Wildland Fire Service.

c/ A portion of Capital Improvement and Maintenance Facilities funding will be requested by DOI as part of the U.S. Wildland Fire Service.

d/ The funding previously part of the Wildland Fire Management appropriation will be requested by DOI as part of the U.S. Wildland Fire Service.

e/ DOI will request this authority from the Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund as part of the U.S. Wildland Fire Service.

PERMANENT POSITIONS BY GRADE AND FTEs

Table FS-5. Permanent Positions by Grade and FTEs ^{a/}

Item	2024 Actual			2025 Actual			2026 Estimated			2027 Estimated		Total
	HQ	Field	Total	HQ	Field	Total	HQ	Field	Total	HQ	Field	
SES	31	36	67	33	26	59	30	23	53	12	9	21
SL		1	1			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GS-15.....	78	398	476	63	350	413	57	314	370	22	122	144
GS-14.....	124	712	836	106	620	726	95	556	651	37	217	254
GS-13.....	111	2,933	3,044	92	2,742	2,834	83	2,459	2,542	32	960	992
GS-12.....	59	4,299	4,358	48	4,041	4,089	43	3,625	3,668	17	1,414	1,431
GS-11.....	44	5,432	5,476	35	5,413	5,448	31	4,855	4,887	12	1,894	1,906
GS-10.....		613	613		677	677	-	607	607	-	237	237
GS-9	33	5,365	5,398	23	5,216	5,239	21	4,679	4,699	8	1,826	1,834
GS-8	2	1,926	1,928	3	1,923	1,926	3	1,725	1,728	1	673	674
GS-7	13	4,449	4,462	8	4,495	4,503	7	4,032	4,039	3	1,573	1,576
GS-6	2	2,554	2,556	1	2,588	2,589	1	2,321	2,322	0	906	906
GS-5	4	3,823	3,827	5	3,152	3,157	4	2,827	2,832	2	1,103	1,105
GS-4	3	2,045	2,048		1,777	1,777	-	1,594	1,594	-	622	622
GS-3		454	454		235	235	-	211	211	-	82	82
GS-2		9	9		8	8	-	7	7	-	3	3
Total												
Permanent	505	35,048	35,553	417	33,263	33,680	375	29,835	30,210	146	11,641	11,787
Total Perm. FT												
EOY	505	35,048	35,553	417	33,263	33,680	375	29,835	30,210	146	11,641	11,787

a/ Funding for Other FTEs is provided through reimbursable funds and the allocation of funds from other agencies. The discrepancy between the project statement and Max schedule X is reimbursable funding.

MOTOR VEHICLE FLEET

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

The Forest Service has approximately 15,407 fleet vehicles that support permanent full-time and seasonal employees. An additional 1,883 vehicles are retained beyond their minimum replacement standard to support the seasonal workforce. Although these retained vehicles receive lower utilization, this provides a cost-effective alternative to commercial leases or rental options. At any given time, there are roughly 1,173 vehicles that are in the process of being prepared for service or prepared for disposal. All vehicles are reported annually through the GSA Federal Automotive Statistical Tool (FAST).

Line officers at different levels of the organization are responsible for determining the composition and quantity of vehicles required to meet mission goals. Fleet composition is facilitated using a vehicle allocation methodology (VAM) that considers how often a vehicle is used, the Total Cost of Ownership (TCO) lifecycle analysis, budgetary constraints, operating environment, and personnel supported. Line officers are responsible for assigning vehicles to drivers per specific mission requirements. Fleet program managers coordinate the certification and authorization of drivers with supervisors, monitor fleet composition and utilization rates through the TCO and VAM process, and recommend how to optimize fleet size.

The Forest Service aims to manage its fleet program in the most cost-effective way possible, including automating data to better respond to oversight and audit requirements. The Forest Service works to meet or exceed the required annual utilization rate benchmarks for vehicles, which can be challenging given the seasonality of work and limited access to remote sites or work areas within NFS lands. To address this, the Forest Service continues to implement fleet telematics to monitor and manage fleet utilization more effectively.

Replacement Criteria

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

Price and Cost Increases

For FY 2027, the Forest Service anticipates that annual fleet operating costs will increase by two percent. The Forest Service continues to right-size its fleet commensurate with workforce adjustments and implementation of work optimization strategies.

Table FS-6. Size, Composition, and Annual Costs of Motor Vehicle Fleet

Item	Sedans and Station Wagons	Vans	SUVs	Light Trucks 4x2	Light Trucks 4x4	Medium Duty Vehicles	Buses	Heavy Duty Vehicles	Total Vehicles	Annual Operating Costs
2018 End of Year Operating Inventory	328	94	2,620	563	6,265	6,867	84	2,073	18,894	\$94,303,490
2024 End of Year Operating Inventory	156	89	2,476	272	5,969	7,563	62	2,128	18,715	109,735,595
2025 Acquisitions ..	26	9	203	45	746	850	8	51	1,938	
2025 Disposals	58	19	385	59	903	1,052	11	187	2,674	
2025 End of Year Operating Inventory	124	79	2,294	258	5,812	7,361	59	1,992	17,979	109,720,803
2026 Planned Acquisitions	12	18	225	43	150	739	11	80	1,278	
2026 Planned Disposals	12	13	255	41	978	695	11	152	2,157	
2026 End of Year Operating Inventory	124	84	2,264	260	4,984	7,405	59	1,920	17,100	110,150,556
2027 Planned Acquisitions	7	7	215	36	587	692	13	65	1,622	
2027 Planned Disposals	25	15	265	55	755	783	13	165	2,076	
2027 End of Year Operating Inventory ^{a/}	106	76	2,214	241	4,816	7,314	59	1,820	16,646	112,684,019

a/ the Forest Service will work with DOI to determine the fleet that will be transferred to DOI as part of the U.S. Wildland Fire Service.

Note: The number of vehicles by type include Forest Service owned and leased from commercial sources or GSA. Annual Operating Costs exclude acquisition costs and gains from sale of vehicles as shown in FAST.

FOREST SERVICE OPERATIONS

LEAD-OFF TABULAR STATEMENT

Table FS-7. Lead-Off Tabular Statement (In dollars)

Item	Amount
2026 Enacted	\$1,090,600,000
Change in Appropriation	-479,165,000
2027 Request, Including Proposed Legislation	<u>611,435,000</u>

APPROPRIATIONS LANGUAGE

The appropriations language follows:

FOREST SERVICE OPERATIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, \$611,435,000, to remain available through September 30, 2030: *Provided*, That a portion of the funds made available under this heading shall be for the base salary and expenses of employees in the Chief's Office, the Work Environment and Performance Office, the Business Operations Deputy Area, and the Chief Financial Officer's Office to carry out administrative and general management support functions: *Provided further*, That funds provided under this heading shall be available for the costs of facility maintenance, repairs, and leases for buildings and sites where these administrative, general management and other Forest Service support functions take place; the costs of all utility and telecommunication expenses of the Forest Service, as well as business services; and, for information technology, including cyber security requirements: *Provided further*, That funds provided under this heading may be used for necessary expenses to carry out administrative and general management support functions of the Forest Service not otherwise provided for and necessary for its operation.

PROJECT STATEMENTS

Table FS-8. Appropriations Project Statement (thousands of dollars)

Project Statement	2024 Actual	FTEs^{a/}	2025 Actual	FTEs	2026 Enacted	FTEs	2027 Request	FTEs	Inc. or Dec.	FTE Inc. or Dec.
Forest Service Operations:										
Discretionary Appropriations .	\$1,150,000	2,869	\$1,150,000	2,281	\$1,090,600	2,165	\$611,435	1,187	-\$479,165	-978
Supplemental Appropriations.	-	361	68,100	385	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Appropriations:	1,150,00	3,230	1,218,100	2,667	1,090,600	2,165	611,435	1,187	-\$479,165	-978

a/ Funding for Other FTEs is provided through reimbursable funds and the allocation of funds from other agencies. The discrepancy between the project statement and Max schedule X is reimbursable funding.

Table FS-9. Appropriations Detail Table (thousands of dollars)

Detail Table	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Enacted	2027 Request	Inc. or Dec.
Forest Service Operations:					
Facilities Maintenance and Leases	\$169,000	\$169,000	\$152,000	\$96,540	-\$55,460
Information Technology and Centralized Processing.....	449,000	449,000	421,600	221,340	-200,260
Organizational Services.....	143,000	143,000	133,000	91,815	-41,185
Salaries and Expenses	389,000	389,000	384,000	201,740	-182,260
Disaster Supplemental	-	68,100	-	-	-
Total, Forest Service Operations:	1,150,000	1,218,100	1,090,600	611,435	-479,165

Note: Reimbursable authority, technical re-estimates, rounding conventions and timing of reporting may cause differences in totals across MAX A-11 data and printed tables within Forest Service Operations.

FACILITIES MAINTENANCE AND LEASES

Table FS-10. Facilities Maintenance and Leases Detail Table (thousands of dollars)

Facilities Maintenance and Leases	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Enacted	2027 Request	Inc. or Dec
Appropriations.....	\$169,000	\$169,000	\$152,000	\$96,540	-\$55,460
Recoveries	6,219	7,211	13,100	13,100	-
Balance Available, SOY	7,260	16,620	47,286	47,759	473
Total Available.....	182,479	192,831	212,386	157,399	-54,987
Lapsing Balances	-	-10	-10	-10	-
Balance Available, EOY	-16,620	-47,286	-47,759	-30,506	17,253
Total Obligations.....	165,859	145,535	164,617	126,883	-37,734

Facilities Maintenance and Leases – Justification of Changes

A decrease of \$55,460,000 in Facilities Maintenance and Leases (\$152,000,000 in FY 2026). The FY 2027 Budget reflects Forest Service’s current efforts to urgently terminate leases and dispose of facilities to right-size the Forest Service facility footprint for FY 2027. The remaining facility footprint would be approximately 50 percent smaller, including the closure of a number of District offices, Research Stations and Labs, national technical support offices, and some Forest Supervisor offices. Maintenance of Forest Service-owned facilities will focus on safety-related requirements. Of this decrease, \$15 million will be requested by Department of the Interior (DOI) to support lease costs for facilities that will be part of the U.S. Wildland Fire Service.

Facilities Maintenance and Leases – Status of Programs

Current Activities

The Facilities Maintenance and Leases program ensures that the Forest Service can effectively support its workforce and operations by efficiently managing facilities infrastructure. This program funds the maintenance, repair, and decommissioning of over 16,000 Forest Service owned administrative facilities, and 3,300 water systems that directly support the workforce and public safety. Additionally, it covers the costs of over 550 long-term Forest Service and General Services Administration (GSA) leases, partner lease agreements, Tenant Improvement (TI) expenses, USDA “Greenbook” security, and security provided by the Federal Protection Services.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress

In FY 2025, the Forest Service reduced lease space by 53,000 square feet. Key actions included optimizing space in Fort Collins, CO, Albuquerque, NM, and Portland, OR. In addition, the Forest Service worked to address more than \$3 million in deferred maintenance at locations like the Pittman Valley Helibase office, Missoula Aerial Fire Depot, and the Zig Zag Warehouse rehabilitation.

The Forest Service continues to actively identify and implement cost-saving opportunities to achieve future cost avoidance. The Forest Service invested in priority Forest Service owned maintenance and decommissioning projects through the National Asset Management Program (NAMP). This included decommissioning projects, new start projects, and continued funding for ongoing maintenance projects. Additionally, the Forest Service continues to work to improve employee housing unit conditions using the Facilities Maintenance and Leases appropriation.

Program Objectives for FY 2027

The FY 2027 Facilities Maintenance and Leases program objective is to prioritize investments in facilities that support the current and future workforce through strategic efforts to co-locate with other agencies, consolidate space, and implement projects to right-size the Forest Service owned and leased facilities portfolio. This work will include analyzing expiring leases to minimize the impact of the current market rates and minimizing facilities larger than 20,000 square feet requiring substantial upfront tenant improvement (TI) costs.

The Forest Service will work to identify and implement decisions that maximize the efficient use of facilities. Terminating leases and disposing of Forest Service owned facilities associated with eliminated functions will be an additional objective. These efforts will result in reduced lease costs, along with reductions in operating costs associated with utilities, maintenance, janitorial, and grounds maintenance. When the work is completed, it will result in improved utilization of facilities that can be more effectively maintained to meet the Forest Service's and the public's needs. With FY 2027 resources, the Forest Service will focus on critical safety emergency repairs of Forest Service-owned administrative facilities.

Program Evaluations

The Forest Service uses the following tools to assess program effectiveness, address performance shortfalls, and implement national facilities effectively. For all office facilities, the Forest Service utilizes attendance data to determine utilization rate of facilities that informs location for closure, consolidation, collocation, or reduction in space. For owned facilities, the Forest Service conducts building condition assessments every five years to identify and record maintenance needs. These assessments are documented in the Forest Service's corporate database. Additionally, water system inspections and testing are conducted regularly to identify system needs and ensure compliance with drinking water standards. For leased facilities, the Forest Service ensures future planning to identify opportunities for cost savings, and address budget shortfalls in leased spaces. This process prioritizes funding for TI and ancillary project costs that lead to future savings. Before soliciting leased space, the Forest Service evaluates opportunities to co-locate and consolidate to reduce costs.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND CENTRALIZED PROCESSING

Table FS-11. Information Technology and Centralized Processing Detail Table (thousands of dollars)

Information Technology and Centralized Processing	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Enacted	2027 Request	Inc. or Dec
Appropriations.....	\$449,000	\$449,000	\$421,600	\$221,340	-\$200,260
Reprogramming.....	5,910	-	-	-	-
Recoveries.....	11,381	8,945	16,249	16,249	-
Transfers in	65,514	35,000	2,000	-	-2,000
Transfers out.....	-4,896	-3,132	-	-	-
Balance Available, SOY.....	30,036	20,668	56,996	57,567	571
Total Available.....	556,945	510,481	496,845	295,156	-201,689
Lapsing Balances	-11	-10	-10	-10	-
Balance Available, EOY	-20,668	-59,996	-57,567	-36,771	20,796
Total Obligations.....	536,266	453,475	439,268	258,375	-180,893

Information Technology and Centralized Processing - Justification of Changes

A decrease of \$200,260,000 in Information Technology and Centralized Processing (\$421,600,000 in FY 2026). The FY 2027 Budget will allow the Forest Service to provide base information technology (IT) services, including telecommunications. Of this decrease, \$75 million will be requested by DOI as part of the new U.S. Wildland Fire Service to support fire-related IT for the unified wildland fire organization.

Information Technology and Centralized Processing – Status of Programs

Current Activities

The IT and Centralized Processing program supports the Forest Service’s efforts to protect the Nation’s forests, improve land management, and provide public safety. A key objective of the program is to consolidate shared services across the Department of Agriculture to reduce duplication, streamline operations, and achieve measurable cost savings. The program also prioritizes investing in targeted training and upskilling initiatives that enhance technical proficiency and support adoption of emerging technologies. This program funds and manages all IT-related expenditures throughout the Forest Service’s operational and mission areas. This includes enterprise-level cybersecurity, telecommunications infrastructure, and shared technology services that support program execution and strategic objectives. The Forest Service oversees a portfolio of critical investments providing essential enterprise IT support or services for the Forest Service while offering specialized services for mission support and program delivery.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress

The Forest Service is actively exploring opportunities to modernize its business applications and decision support tools by transitioning to commercial “off-the-shelf” solutions such as Microsoft PowerApps. This strategic initiative is intended to reduce development and maintenance costs, improve scalability, and accelerate delivery of digital services. A key example of this strategy is the implementation of the Electronic Content and Correspondence System (ELCS), which replaces the legacy Mercury correspondence system. ELCS leverages modern cloud-based architecture and low-code development platforms to streamline document management and enhance operational efficiency across the Forest Service.

The Forest Service has begun moving away from its legacy Virtual Desktop Infrastructure to Azure Virtual Desktop as part of its broader cloud modernization strategy. This shift permits more scalable, secure, and cost-effective remote access to Forest Service applications and data. Azure Virtual Desktop offers improved performance, simplified management, and enhanced integration with Microsoft 365 and other enterprise tools. By leveraging cloud-native capabilities, the Forest Service is reducing infrastructure overhead, improving user experience, and aligning with the USDA enterprise cloud adoption goals.

Lastly, the Forest Service has implemented Passkey to replace the MobileLinc authentication platform. This strategy is expected to generate approximately one million dollars in annual cost savings while improving enterprise security and user experience.

Program Objectives for FY 2027

In FY 2027, the Forest Service's IT program will continue to support mission delivery through strategic collaboration with USDA. The Forest Service aims to improve service delivery by modernizing legacy systems and deploying scalable, cloud-based solutions, strengthening cybersecurity, and ensuring that technology investments are aligned with mission-critical outcomes.

As part of its forward-looking strategy, the program is exploring the use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning to enhance data-driven decision-making, automate routine processes, and improve operational efficiency across mission-critical functions. A key initiative supporting this strategy involves applying AI to improve the Comment and Analysis Response Application portal, which supports the intake, categorization, and storage of public comments submitted under the National Environmental Policy Act. These enhancements aim to streamline comment processing, improve accuracy, and reduce administrative burden during environmental review processes.

Program Evaluations

The Forest Service IT program has expanded its portfolio assessment strategy to drive greater transparency, efficiency, and value. The capital planning team continues to track cost savings and cost avoidance across IT investments, informing strategic decisions and budget planning. In collaboration with USDA, the program reviewed over \$300 million in the WCF agreements, identifying opportunities for service consolidation and pricing optimization. Forest Service completed a comprehensive analysis of IT contract labor utilization, resulting in targeted contract consolidations and improved resource alignment. These evaluations support ongoing efforts to modernize the IT portfolio, reduce overhead, and ensure technology investments are mission-aligned and fiscally responsible.

ORGANIZATIONAL SERVICES

Table FS-12. Organizational Services Detail Table (thousands of dollars)

Organizational Services	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Enacted	2027 Request	Inc. or Dec.
Appropriations	\$143,000	\$143,000	\$133,000	\$91,815	-\$41,185
Recoveries	6,785	4,440	8,066	-	-8,066
Reprogramming	-5,910	-	-	-	-
Balance Available, SOY	11,936	13,184	38,070	38,451	381
Total Available.....	155,811	160,624	179,136	130,266	-48,870
Lapsing Balances	-14	-11	-11	-11	-
Balance Available, EOY	-13,184	-38,070	-38,451	-24,561	13,890
Total Obligations.....	142,613	122,543	140,674	105,694	-34,980

Organizational Services – Justification of Changes

A decrease of \$41,185,000 in Organization Services (\$133,000,000 in FY 2026). The FY 2027 Budget prioritizes funding for essential Department-wide services supported through the Working Capital Fund (WCF) and Shared Cost Programs.

The total decrease includes \$2,185,000 that is being realigned to the Office of Homeland Security (OHS) to enhance efficiency and effectiveness within the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). This strategic realignment will centralize resources under OHS, which provides leadership in national security through policy development, emergency preparedness and response initiatives, and threat mitigation coordination. Consolidating the budget under OHS eliminates redundancies, ensures more coordinated resource allocation, and improves the execution of departmental security policies, ultimately bolstering the USDA's resilience and readiness without compromising overall security.

Organizational Services – Status of Programs

Current Activities

Organizational Services funds centralized mission support functions, including general administrative support, public communications, human resources, contracting, and acquisitions. It also covers essential operational needs such as janitorial services, utilities, fleet procurement, snow removal, and other essential services for employees and public visitors. In addition, the program supports the work of several offices within the USDA through the WCF.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress

The Forest Service has experienced challenges in recent years with limited vendors and escalating bids on service contracts. These limitations have led to a reduction in services such as janitorial in some locations. Even with these setbacks, the Forest Service continued to work to repackage contracts to ensure basic services are provided, even if at reduced levels.

Program Objectives for FY 2027

The Forest Service Operations Program will continue to fund critical Department-wide services, while finding efficiencies and cost-savings where possible.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Table FS-13. Salaries and Expenses Detail Table (thousands of dollars)

Salaries and Expenses	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Enacted	2027 Request	Inc. or Dec.
Appropriations.....	\$389,000	\$389,000	\$384,000	\$201,740	-\$182,260
Recoveries	885	2,119	3,849	3,849	-
Balance Available, SOY	11,532	7,897	70,724	71,432	708
Total Available.....	401,417	399,016	458,573	277,021	-181,552
Lapsing Balances	-24	-10	-10	-10	-
Balance Available, EOY	-7,897	-70,724	-71,432	-45,627	25,805
Total Obligations.....	393,496	328,282	387,131	231,384	-155,747

Salaries and Expenses – Justification of Changes

A decrease of \$182,260,000 in Salary and Expenses (\$384,000,000 in FY 2026). The FY 2027 Budget for Salary and Expenses will reflect streamlined administrative and general management support staff. The Forest Service will prioritize sustaining capacity to perform base-level business services to meet statutory requirements and to support critical Administration priorities. Of this decrease, \$55 million will be requested by DOI as part of the new U.S. Wildland Fire Service to support fire-related administrative functions.

OTHER SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDING

Disaster Supplemental

Disaster Supplemental funding supports Forest Service actions, activities, and responses to wildfires, hurricanes, and other natural disasters that has a direct impact to Forest Service managed lands, assets, and the communities contiguous to or embedded within those managed lands.

Table FS-14. Disaster Supplemental Detail Table (thousands of dollars)

Disaster Supplemental	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Enacted	2027 Request	Inc. or Dec.
Appropriations.....	-	\$68,100	-	-	-
Recoveries.....	\$5,076	441	\$800	-	-\$800
Transfers in.....	-	303,251	-	-	-
Transfers out.....	-	-151,625	-	-	-
Balance Available, SOY.....	23,449	1,487	216,404	\$201,063	-15,341
Total Available.....	28,526	221,653	217,204	201,063	-16,141
Balance Available, EOY.....	-1,487	-216,404	-201,063	-191,319	97,444
Total Obligations.....	27,038	5,250	16,141	9,744	-6,397

Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act

In addition to other provisions with the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) (P.L. 115-78), funds may be transferred and utilized for the administrative purposes necessary to carry out the activities authorized within the Act. Forest Service Operations coordinates and houses many of these necessary administrative functions and IIJA funds in support of these functions are transferred from other Forest Service IIJA accounts.

Table FS-15. Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act Detail Table (thousands of dollars)

Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Enacted	2027 Request	Inc. or Dec
Recoveries.....	\$4,821	\$6,570	\$11,936	\$11,936	-
Transfers in.....	104,615	54,180	146,486	-	-\$146,486
Balance Available, SOY.....	29,452	27,175	21,568	21,784	216
Total Available.....	138,888	87,925	179,990	33,720	-146,270
Lapsing Balances.....	-	-10	-10	-10	-
Balance Available, EOY.....	-27,175	-21,568	-21,784	-13,914	7,870
Total Obligations.....	111,713	66,347	158,196	19,796	-138,400

CLASSIFICATION BY OBJECTS

Table FS-16. Classification by Objects (thousands of dollars)³

Item No.	Item	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Enacted	2027 Request
Personnel Compensation:					
11.0	Total personnel compensation.....	\$305,231	\$261,521	\$272,073	\$226,204
12.0	Personal benefits	114,423	101,873	106,011	72,032
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	22,380	23,370	23,591	19,226
	Total, personnel compensation and benefits	442,034	386,764	401,675	317,462
Other Objects:					
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons.....	6,617	3,037	2,942	1,820
22.0	Transportation of things	381	343	278	163
23.1	Rental payments to GSA.....	45,682	44,574	42,923	40,823
23.2	Rental payments to others.....	62,799	59,135	64,724	37,778
23.3	Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	99,226	95,604	100,613	99,686
24.0	Printing and reproduction.....	1,130	413	448	258
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	578	896	2,724	1,727
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources .	98,681	57,599	57,718	35,898
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources.....	493,861	415,428	434,512	417,388
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities ...	2,224	789	829	495
25.5	Research and development contracts	2,317	1,712	1,795	1,072
25.6	Medical care.....	38	9	-1	6
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	13,732	1,605	1,597	948
26.0	Supplies and materials	23,486	18,423	19,107	11,174
31.0	Equipment.....	67,263	26,849	27,699	17,023
32.0	Land and structures	8,629	5,130	5,409	3,212
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	8,184	3,031	3,129	2,090
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnities	220	103	109	64
43.0	Interest and dividends	5	7	7	4
44.0	Refunds.....	-121	-15	-13	-8
91.0	Unvouchered.....	-1	-2	-2	-1
92.0	Undistributed	4	12	12	7
94.0	Other.....	-	-	196	159
	Total, other objects	934,935	734,682	766,755	671,786
99.9	Total, new obligations	1,376,969	1,121,446	1,168,430	989,248
	DHS Building Security Payments (included in 25.3).....	5,889	6,150	6,458	6,780

³ Variations in budgetary transactions, technical re-estimates, rounding methodologies, and reporting timelines may result in differences between MAX A-11 data and the printed Object Class tables.

FY 2027 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOREST SERVICE

Item No.	Item	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Enacted	2027 Request
	Information Technology Investments:				
	Interagency Resource Ordering Capability (IROC):				
	External Labor (Contractors)	\$2,768	\$2,768	\$2,768	\$2,768
25.2	Outside Services (Consulting).....	4,200	-	-	-
	Software.....	2,000	2,034	2,034	2,034
	Total, Interagency Resource Ordering Capability (IROC).....	4,768	4,802	4,802	4,802
	Mission Support Services:				
	External Labor (Contractors).....	9,249	15,695	15,695	15,695
25.2	Outside Services (Consulting)	5,163	1,647	1,647	1,647
	Hardware	2,388	500	500	500
	Software	12,929	4,532	4,532	4,532
	Total, Mission Support Services	29,729	22,374	22,374	22,374
	Natural Resource Manager (NRM):				
11	Internal Labor.....	5,393	6,618	5,600	5,600
	External Labor (Contractors).....	19,014	6,394	1,200	1,200
	Software	1,492	1,115	1,115	1,115
	Other IT	-	-	-	-
	Total, Natural Resource Manager (NRM).....	25,899	14,127	7,915	7,915
	Human Resource Management (HRM)				
	External Labor (Contractors).....	2,656	1,800	1,800	1,800
25.2	Outside Services (Consulting)	10,120	10,101	8,100	8,100
	Software	4,427	70	70	70
	Total, Human Resource Management (HRM)	17,203	11,971	9,970	9,970
	Recreation.gov:				
25.2	Outside Services (Consulting)	18,837	18,837	18,837	18,837
	Total, Recreation.gov	18,837	18,837	18,837	18,837
	USDA Public Safety Land Mobile Radio System:				
11	Internal Labor.....	24,637	26,840	16,104	16,104
	External Labor (Contractors).....	2,005	2,128	2,128	2,128
25.2	Outside Services (Consulting)	3,289	2,912	2,912	2,912
	Hardware	39,105	36,454	22,000	22,000
	Software	24	30	30	30
	Other IT	3,251	3,644	3,644	3,644
	Total, USDA Public Safety Land Mobile Radio System.....	72,311	72,008	46,818	46,818
	Wildland Fire and Aviation Management:				
	External Labor (Contractors).....	41,980	25,730	13,500	13,500
25.2	Outside Services (Consulting)	1,268	140	140	140
	Hardware	6,288	4,000	4,000	4,000
	Software	2,947	3,400	3,400	3,400
	Total, Wildland Fire and Aviation Management	52,483	33,270	21,040	21,040
	Mission Area Non-Major Investment Totals.....	36,480	13,592	13,592	13,592
	Mission Area Standard Investment Totals	168,884	132,352	112,352	112,352
25.3	Mission Area WCF/Type 04 Transfers.....	327,611	321,791	321,791	321,791
	Total Non-Major Investment	532,975	467,735	447,735	447,735

FY 2027 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOREST SERVICE

Item No.	Item	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Enacted	2027 Request
	Total IT Investments.....	754,205	645,124	579,491	579,491
	Identify	12,844	14,890	9,827	9,827
	Protect	1,370	1,150	759	759
	Detect.....	3,320	3,420	2,257	2,257
	Total Cybersecurity	17,534	19,460	12,843	12,843

FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

LEAD-OFF TABULAR STATEMENT

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

Item	Amount
2026 Enacted	\$308,697,000
Change in Appropriation	<u>-308,697,000</u>
2027 Request, Including Proposed Legislation	<u>-</u>

PROJECT STATEMENTS

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

Project Statement	2024 Actual	FTEs^{a/}	2025 Actual	FTEs	2026 Enacted	FTEs	2027 Request	FTEs	Inc. or Dec.	FTE Inc. or Dec.
Forest and Rangeland Research Funds:										
Discretionary Appropriations	\$300,000	1,496	\$300,000	1,242	\$308,697	1,215	-	-	-\$308,697	-1,215
Mandatory Appropriations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supplemental Appropriations	2,000	92	28,000	112	2,000	-	-	-	-2,000	-
Total Appropriations:	302,000	1,588	328,000	1,354	310,697	1,215	-	-	-310,697	-1,215

a/ Funding for Other FTEs is provided through reimbursable funds and the allocation of funds from other agencies. The discrepancy between the project statement and Max schedule X is reimbursable funding.

Table FS-19. Appropriations Detail Table (thousands of dollars)

Detail Table	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Enacted	2027 Request	Inc. or Dec.
Forest and Rangeland Research:					
Forest and Rangeland Research	\$53,500	\$32,100	\$61,500	-	-\$61,500
Joint Fire Science ^{a/}	2,999	3,000	3,000	-	-3,000
Forest Inventory and Analysis ^{b/}	31,500	31,500	32,197	-	-32,197
Other	37	-	-	-	-
Salaries and Expenses	212,000	233,400	212,000	-	-212,000
Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (P.L.117-58)	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-2,000
American Relief Act (P.L.118-158)	-	26,000	-	-	-
Total, Forest and Rangeland Research	302,000	328,000	310,697	-	-310,697

a/ Joint Fire Science will be transferred to DOI in 2027 in support of the creation of the U.S. Wildland Fire Service.

b/ Forest Inventory and Analysis is requested within the NFS account in 2027.

Note: Reimbursable authority, technical re-estimates, rounding conventions and timing of reporting may cause differences in totals across MAX A-11 data and printed tables in Forest and Rangeland Research.

FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

Table FS-20. Forest and Rangeland Research Detail Table (thousands of dollars)

Forest and Rangeland Research	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Enacted	2027 Request	Inc. or Dec.
Appropriations.....	\$53,500	\$32,100	\$61,500	-	-\$61,500
Recoveries	989	731	2,853	\$2,959	106
Transfers out.....	-2,523	-669	-2,000	-	2,000
Balance Available, SOY	1,279	2,465	6,746	6,849	103
Total Available.....	53,245	34,627	69,099	9,808	-59,291
Lapsing Balances	-10	-25	-171		171
Balance Available, EOY	-2,465	-6,746	-6,849	-3,518	3,331
Total Obligations.....	50,770	27,856	62,079	6,290	-55,789

Forest and Rangeland Research – Justification of Changes

A decrease of \$61,500,000 in Forest and Rangeland Research (\$61,500,000 in FY 2026). The FY 2027 Budget terminates the Forest and Rangeland Research program to ensure fiscal responsibility with taxpayer dollars and appropriate alignment of resources with the Forest Service’s responsibility to appropriately steward National Forest System (NFS) lands. While the Budget does not request new funding for this account, it will strategically utilize existing carryover balances to responsibly and effectively close this program.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Table FS-21. Salaries and Expenses Detail Table (thousands of dollars)

Salaries and Expenses	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Enacted	2027 Request	Inc. or Dec.
Appropriations	\$212,000	\$233,400	\$212,000	-	-\$212,000
Recoveries	453	400	1,560	\$1,618	58
Transfers out.....	-2,900	-	-	-	-
Balance Available, SOY	7,642	1,622	51,092	51,877	785
Total Available.....	217,195	235,422	264,052	53,495	-232,577
Lapsing Balances	-10	-16	-108	-	108
Balance Available, EOY	-1,622	-51,092	-51,877	-26,644	25,233
Total Obligations.....	215,563	184,314	212,667	26,851	-207,216

Salaries and Expenses – Justification of Changes

A decrease of \$212,000,000 in Salaries and Expenses (\$233,400,000 in FY 2026). The FY 2027 Budget terminates the Forest and Rangeland Research program to ensure fiscal responsibility with taxpayer dollars and appropriate alignment of resources with the Forest Service’s responsibility to appropriately steward NFS lands. While the Budget does not request new funding for this account, it will strategically utilize existing carryover balances to responsibly and effectively close this program.

OTHER SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDING

Disaster Supplemental

Disaster Supplemental funding supports Forest Service actions, activities, and responses to wildfires, hurricanes, and other natural disasters having a direct impact to Forest Service managed lands and assets and the communities contiguous to or embedded within those managed lands.

Table FS-22. Disaster Supplemental Detail Table (thousands of dollars)

Disaster Supplemental	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Enacted	2027 Request	Inc. or Dec.
Appropriations.....	-	\$26,000	-	-	-
Recoveries.....	\$27	275	\$1,074	\$714	-\$360
Balance Available, SOY.....	9,834	4,989	20,439	18,444	-1,995
Total Available.....	9,861	31,264	21,513	19,158	-2,335
Balance Available, EOY.....	-4,989	-20,439	-18,444	-10,659	7,785
Total Obligations.....	4,872	10,825	3,069	8,499	5,430

Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act

In addition to other provisions with the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (P.L. 115-78), funds may be transferred and utilized for the administrative purposes necessary to carry out the activities authorized within the Act.

Table FS-23. Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act Detail Table (thousands of dollars)

Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Enacted	2027 Request	Inc. or Dec.
Appropriations.....	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	-	-
Recoveries.....	2,006	22	87	\$90	\$3
Transfers in.....	7,800	16,425	-	-	-
Transfers out ^{a/}	-54,933	-	-	-	-
Balance Available, SOY.....	77,496	19,824	21,015	20,734	-281
Total Available.....	34,369	38,371	23,102	20,824	-278
Lapsing Obligations.....	-	-	-	-	-
Balance Available, EOY.....	-19,824	-21,015	-20,734	-10,959	9,775
Total Obligations.....	14,545	17,256	2,368	9,865	9,497

a/ Includes funds to be transferred to DOI as part of the U.S. Wildland Fire Service.

CLASSIFICATION BY OBJECTS

Table FS-24. Classification by Objects (obligations in thousands of dollars)⁴

Item No.	Item	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Enacted	2027 Request
Personnel Compensation:					
11.0	Total personnel compensation	\$160,261	\$142,388	\$124,874	-
12.0	Personal benefits	63,055	56,861	62,506	-
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	-	-	-	\$35,659
	Total, personnel compensation and benefits	223,316	199,249	187,380	35,659
Other Objects:					
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons ...	7,399	4,609	4,370	-
-22.0	Transportation of things.....	190	132	148	-
23.2	Rental payments to others	15	3	3	-
	Communications, utilities, and misc. charges.....	175	104	126	-
23.3	Printing and reproduction.....	304	268	310	-
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	12	12	14	-
	Other services from non-Federal sources	11,390	7,880	19,276	6,241
25.2	Other goods and services from Federal sources	18,188	9,353	22,326	8,023
25.3	Operation and maintenance of facilities	42	2	2	-
25.4	Research and development contracts ..	30,058	30,510	33,972	5,349
25.5	Medical care	1	-	-	-
25.6	Operation and maintenance of equipment.....	300	292	328	-
25.7	Supplies and materials	4,631	2,905	3,298	891
26.0	Equipment.....	2,476	1,114	1,240	891
31.0	Land and structures	36	75	49	-
32.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions....	21,932	14,966	28,561	891
41.0	Insurance claims and indemnities	2	92	102	-
42.0	Interest and dividends.....	2	1	1	-
43.0	Refunds.....	-3	-	-	-
44.0	Undistributed	1	1	1	-
92.0	Other	-	-	494	-
94.0	Total, other objects	97,151	72,319	114,621	22,286
99.9	Total, new obligations	320,467	271,568	302,001	57,945

⁴ Variations in budgetary transactions, technical re-estimates, rounding methodologies, and reporting timelines may result in differences between MAX A-11 data and the printed Object Class tables.

STATE, PRIVATE, AND TRIBAL FORESTRY

LEAD-OFF TABULAR STATEMENT

Table FS-25. Lead-Off Tabular Statement (In dollars)

Item	Amount
2026 Enacted	\$310,594,000
Change in Appropriation	<u>-310,594,000</u>
2027 Request, Including Proposed Legislation	<u>-</u>

PROJECT STATEMENTS

Table FS-26. Appropriations Project Statement (thousands of dollars)

Project Statement	2024 Actual	FTEs^{a/}	2025 Actual	FTEs	2026 Enacted	FTEs	2027 Request	FTEs	Inc. or Dec.	FTE Inc. or Dec.
State, Private, and Tribal Forestry Funds:										
Discretionary Appropriations	\$303,428	389	\$283,500	290	\$310,594	352	-	-	-\$310,594	-352
Mandatory Appropriations.....	92,255	24	94,324	20	88,116	15	\$92,255	15	4,139	-
Supplemental Appropriations	305,360	107	513,360	505	306,360	7	-	-	-306,360	-7
Total Appropriations:	701,043	520	891,184	815	705,070	374	92,255	15	-612,815	-359

a/ Funding for Other FTEs is provided through reimbursable funds and the allocation of funds from other agencies. The discrepancy between the project statement and Max schedule X is reimbursable funding.

Table FS-27. Appropriations Detail Table (thousands of dollars)

Detail Table	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Enacted	2027 Request	Inc. or Dec
State, Private, and Tribal Forestry:					
Landscape Scale Restoration	\$14,000	\$6,817	\$14,000	-	-\$14,000
Federal Lands Forest Health Management	16,000	16,183	16,000	-	-16,000
Cooperative Lands Forest Health Management.....	32,000	32,000	42,000	-	-42,000
State Fire Capacity Grants (State Fire Assistance).....	76,000	76,383	76,000	-	-76,000
Volunteer Fire Capacity Grants (Volunteer Fire Assistance)	21,000	21,000	21,000	-	-21,000
Forest Stewardship (Working Forest Lands)	12,000	6,000	12,000	-	-12,000
Community Forest and Open Space Conservation	5,500	2,750	5,500	-	-5,500
Urban and Community Forestry	36,000	18,000	37,000	-	-37,000
Forest Resource Information and Analysis.....	19,806	-	18,094	-	-18,094
International Programs and Trade Compliance.....	19,000	9,117	19,000	-	-19,000
Other	122	-	-	-	-
Forest Legacy.....	-	-	-	-	-
Salaries and Expenses.....	52,000	95,250	50,000	-	-50,000
Inflation Reduction Act Programs	-	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act	305,360	305,360	306,360	-	-\$306,360
Disaster Supplemental.....	-	208,000	-	-	-

FY 2027 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOREST SERVICE

Forest Legacy (Great American Outdoors Act)	92,255	94,324	88,116	92,255	4,139
Total, State, Private, and Tribal Forestry.....	701,043	891,184	705,070	92,255	-612,815

Note: Reimbursable authority, technical re-estimates, rounding conventions and timing of reporting may cause differences in totals across MAX A-11 data and printed tables within State, Private, and Tribal Forestry.

LANDSCAPE SCALE RESTORATION

Table FS-28. Landscape Scale Restoration Detail Table (thousands of dollars)

Landscape Scale Restoration	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Enacted	2027 Request	Inc. or Dec.
Appropriations.....	\$14,000	\$6,817	\$14,000	-	-\$14,000
Recoveries.....	48	139	201	\$200	-1
Transfers out.....	-173	-	-	-	-
Balance Available, SOY.....	2,338	3,336	1,145	501	-644
Total Available.....	16,213	10,292	15,346	701	-14,645
Lapsing Balances.....	-	-10	-10	-10	-
Balance Available, EOY.....	-3,336	-1,145	-501	-527	-26
Total Obligations	12,877	9,137	14,835	164	-14,671

Landscape Scale Restoration – Justification of Changes

A decrease of \$14,000,000 in Landscape Scale Restoration (\$14,000,000 in FY 2026). The FY 2027 request eliminates funding for the State, Private, and Tribal Forestry account to ensure fiscal responsibility with American taxpayer dollars and to better balance the appropriate roles of federal and State governments. The Budget request anchors to a return to federalism and encourages increasing State authority to fund the management of State and privately-owned forests. While the Budget does not request new funding for this account, it will strategically utilize existing carryover balances to responsibly and effectively close this program.

FEDERAL LANDS FOREST HEALTH MANAGEMENT

Table FS-29. Federal Lands Forest Health Management Detail Table (thousands of dollars)

Federal Lands Forest Health Management	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Enacted	2027 Request	Inc. or Dec.
Appropriations.....	\$15,883	\$16,183	\$16,000	-	-\$16,000
Recoveries.....	793	505	728	\$726	-2
Transfers out.....	-1,873	-	-	-	-
Balance Available, SOY.....	4,057	2,766	7,213	3,156	-4,507
Total Available.....	18,860	19,454	23,941	3,882	-20,059
Lapsing Balances.....	-10	-10	-10	-10	-
Balance Available, EOY.....	-2,766	-7,213	-3,156	-3,317	-161
Total Obligations.....	16,084	12,231	20,775	555	-20,220

Federal Lands Forest Health Management – Justification of Changes

A decrease of \$16,000,000 in Federal Lands Forest Health Management (\$16,000,000 in FY 2026). The FY 2027 request eliminates funding for the State, Private, and Tribal Forestry account to ensure fiscal responsibility with American taxpayer dollars and to better balance the appropriate roles of federal and State governments. The Federal Lands Forest Health Management program is duplicative of land management programs within the National Forest System (NFS) appropriation. While the Budget does not request new funding for this account, it will strategically utilize existing carryover balances to responsibly and effectively close this program.

COOPERATIVE LANDS FOREST HEALTH MANAGEMENT

Table FS-30. Cooperative Lands Forest Health Management Detail Table (thousands of dollars)

Cooperative Lands Forest Health Management	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Enacted	2027 Request	Inc. or Dec.
Appropriations.....	\$32,000	\$32,000	\$42,000	-	-\$42,000
Recoveries.....	198	306	441	\$439	-2
Transfers out.....	-334	-	-	-	-
Balance Available, SOY.....	2,386	5,467	2,628	1,150	-1,478
Total Available.....	34,250	37,773	45,069	1,589	-43,480
Lapsing Balances.....	-10	-9	-9	-9	-
Balance Available, EOY.....	-5,467	-2,628	-1,150	-1,209	-59
Total Obligations.....	28,773	35,136	43,910	371	-43,539

Cooperative Lands Forest Health Management – Justification of Changes

A decrease of \$42,000,000 in Cooperative Lands Forest Health Management (\$42,000,000 in FY 2026). The FY 2027 request eliminates funding for the State, Private, and Tribal Forestry account to ensure fiscal responsibility with American taxpayer dollars and to better balance the appropriate roles of federal and State governments. The Budget request anchors to a return to federalism and encourages increasing State authority to fund the management of State and privately-owned forests. While the Budget does not request new funding for this account, it will strategically utilize existing carryover balances to responsibly and effectively close this program.

STATE FIRE CAPACITY GRANTS (STATE FIRE ASSISTANCE)

Table FS-31. State Fire Capacity Grants Detail Table (thousands of dollars)

State Fire Capacity Grants (State Fire Assistance)	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Enacted	2027 Request	Inc. or Dec.
Appropriations.....	\$76,000	\$76,000	\$76,000	-	-\$76,000
Reprogramming.....	-	383	383	-	-383
Recoveries.....	155	190	275	\$274	-1
Transfers out.....	-124	-	-	-	-
Balance Available, SOY.....	5,608	9,047	3,325	1,455	-1,870
Total Available.....	81,639	85,620	79,983	1,729	-78,254
Lapsing Balances.....	-10	-10	-10	-10	-
Balance Available, EOY.....	-9,047	-3,325	-1,455	-1,529	-74
Total Obligations.....	72,582	82,285	78,518	190	-78,328

State Fire Capacity Grants (State Fire Assistance) – Justification of Changes

A decrease of \$76,000,000 in State Fire Capacity Grants (State Fire Assistance) (\$76,000,000 in FY 2026). The FY 2027 Budget seeks to restore federalism by encouraging States and local partners to fund their wildfire preparedness activities. While the Budget does not request new funding for this account, it will strategically utilize existing carryover balances to responsibly and effectively close this program and transfer any legacy activities to the U.S. Wildland Fire Service at the Department of the Interior (DOI).

VOLUNTEER FIRE CAPACITY GRANTS

Table FS-32. Volunteer Fire Capacity Grants Detail Table (thousands of dollars)

Volunteer Fire Capacity Grants (Volunteer Fire Assistance)	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Enacted	2027 Request	Inc. or Dec.
Appropriations.....	\$21,000	\$21,000	\$21,000	-	-\$21,000
Recoveries.....	-	402	580	\$579	-1
Balance Available, SOY.....	1,509	3,196	415	182	-233
Total Available.....	22,509	24,598	21,995	761	-21,234
Balance Available, EOY.....	-3,196	-415	-182	-191	-9
Total Obligations	19,313	24,183	21,813	570	-21,243

Volunteer Fire Capacity Grants – Justification of Changes

A decrease of \$21,000,000 in Volunteer Fire Capacity Grants (\$21,000,000 in FY 2026). The FY 2027 Budget recognizes that local partners should be empowered to fund their wildfire protection capabilities. While the Budget does not request new funding for this account, it will strategically utilize existing carryover balances to responsibly and effectively close this program and transfer any legacy activities to the U.S. Wildland Fire Service at DOI.

FOREST STEWARDSHIP (WORKING FOREST LANDS)

Table FS-33. Forest Stewardship Detail Table (thousands of dollars)

Forest Stewardship (Working Forest Lands)	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Enacted	2027 Request	Inc. or Dec.
Appropriations.....	\$12,157	\$6,000	\$12,000	-	-\$12,000
Recoveries.....	202	61	88	\$88	-
Transfers out.....	-26	-	-	-	-
Balance Available, SOY.....	1,446	3,082	309	135	-174
Total Available.....	13,779	9,143	12,397	223	-12,174
Lapsing Balances.....	-	-10	-10	-10	-
Balance Available, EOY.....	-3,082	-309	-135	-142	-7
Total Obligations.....	10,697	8,824	12,252	71	-12,181

Forest Stewardship – Justification of Changes

A decrease of \$12,000,000 in Forest Stewardship (\$12,000,000 in FY 2026). The FY 2027 request eliminates funding for the State, Private, and Tribal Forestry account to ensure fiscal responsibility with American taxpayer dollars and to better balance the appropriate roles of federal and State governments. The Budget request anchors to a return to federalism and encourages increasing State authority to fund the management of State and privately-owned forests. While the Budget does not request new funding for this account, it will strategically utilize existing carryover balances to responsibly and effectively close this program.

COMMUNITY FOREST AND OPEN SPACE CONSERVATION

Table FS-34. Community Forest and Open Space Conservation Detail Table (thousands of dollars)

Community Forest and Open Space Conservation	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Enacted	2027 Request	Inc. or Dec.
Appropriations.....	\$5,500	\$2,750	\$5,500	-	-\$5,500
Recoveries.....	226	98	141	\$141	-
Balance Available, SOY.....	4,257	3,274	37	16	-21
Total Available.....	9,983	6,122	5,678	157	-5,521
Lapsing Balances.....	-125	-10	-10	-10	-
Balance Available, EOY.....	-3,274	-37	-16	-17	-1
Total Obligations.....	6,584	6,075	5,652	130	-5,522

Community Forest and Open Space Conservation – Justification of Changes

A decrease of \$5,500,000 in Community Forest and Open Space Conservation (\$5,500,000 in FY 2026). The FY 2027 request eliminates funding for the State, Private, and Tribal Forestry account to ensure fiscal responsibility with American taxpayer dollars and to better balance the appropriate roles of federal and State governments. The Budget request anchors to a return to federalism and encourages increasing State authority to fund the management of State and privately-owned forests. While the Budget does not request new funding for this account, it will strategically utilize existing carryover balances to responsibly and effectively close this program.

URBAN AND COMMUNITY FORESTRY

Table FS-35. Urban and Community Forestry Detail Table (thousands of dollars)

Urban and Community Forestry	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Enacted	2027 Request	Inc. or Dec.
Appropriations.....	\$35,825	\$18,000	\$37,000	-	-\$37,000
Recoveries.....	100	124	179	\$179	-
Transfers out.....	-36	-	-	-	-
Balance Available, SOY.....	3,794	7,073	817	357	-460
Total Available.....	39,683	25,197	37,996	536	-37,460
Lapsing Balances.....	-10	-10	-10	-10	-
Balance Available, EOY.....	-7,073	-817	-357	-376	-19
Total Obligations	32,600	24,370	37,629	150	-37,479

Urban and Community Forestry – Justification of Changes

A decrease of \$37,000,000 in Urban and Community Forestry (\$37,000,000 in FY 2026). The FY 2027 request eliminates funding for the State, Private, and Tribal Forestry account to ensure fiscal responsibility with American taxpayer dollars and to better balance the appropriate roles of federal and State governments. The request recognizes that local governments should be empowered to fund their urban forestry efforts in alignment with local priorities. While the Budget does not request new funding for this account, it will strategically utilize existing carryover balances to responsibly and effectively close this program.

INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS AND TRADE

Table FS-36. International Programs and Trade Detail Table (thousands of dollars)

International Programs and Trade	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Enacted	2027 Request	Inc. or Dec.
Appropriations.....	\$19,000	\$9,117	\$19,000	-	-\$19,000
Recoveries.....	950	746	1,076	\$1,074	-2
Transfers out.....	-208	-	-	-	-
Balance Available, SOY.....	776	467	1,555	680	-875
Total Available.....	20,518	10,330	21,631	1,754	-19,877
Lapsing Balances.....	-11	-10	-10	-10	-
Balance Available, EOY.....	-467	-1,555	-680	-715	-35
Total Obligations.....	20,040	8,765	20,941	1,029	-19,912

International Programs and Trade – Justification of Changes

A decrease of \$19,000,000 in International Programs and Trade (\$19,000,000 in FY 2026). The FY 2027 request eliminates funding for the State, Private, and Tribal Forestry account to ensure fiscal responsibility with American taxpayer dollars and to better balance the appropriate role of the United States in international natural resources conservation efforts. While the Budget does not request new funding for this account, it will strategically utilize existing carryover balances to responsibly and effectively close this program.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Table FS-37. Salaries and Expenses Detail Table (thousands of dollars)

Salaries and Expenses	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Enacted	2027 Request	Inc. or Dec.
Appropriations.....	\$52,000	\$95,250	\$50,000	-	-\$50,000
Recoveries.....	182	1,495	2,156	\$2,151	-5
Transfers out.....	-2,242	-	-	-	-
Balance Available, SOY.....	13,004	9,128	59,239	25,917	-33,322
Total Available.....	62,944	105,873	111,395	28,068	-83,327
Lapsing Balances.....	-10	-10	-10	-10	-
Balance Available, EOY.....	-9,128	-59,239	-25,917	-27,240	-1,323
Total Obligations.....	53,806	46,624	85,468	818	-84,650

Salaries and Expenses – Justification of Changes

A decrease of \$50,000,000 in Salary and Expenses (\$50,000,000 in FY 2026). The FY 2027 request eliminates funding for the State, Private, and Tribal Forestry account to ensure fiscal responsibility with American taxpayer dollars and to better balance the appropriate roles of federal and State governments. The Budget request anchors to a return to federalism and encourages increasing State authority to fund the management of State and local natural resources conservation efforts. While the Budget does not request new funding for this account, it will strategically utilize existing carryover balances to responsibly and effectively close this program.

OTHER SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDING

Disaster Supplemental

Disaster Supplemental funding supports Forest Service actions, activities, and responses to wildfires, hurricanes, and other natural disasters having a direct impact to Forest Service managed lands and assets and the communities contiguous to or embedded within those managed lands.

Table FS-38. Disaster Supplemental Detail Table (thousands of dollars)

Disaster Supplemental	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Enacted	2027 Request	Inc. or Dec.
Appropriations.....	-	\$208,000	-	-	-
Recoveries.....	\$1,799	13	\$19	\$19	-
Transfers out.....	-	-750	-	-	-
Balance Available, SOY.....	80,084	14,449	53,181	23,267	-\$29,914
Total Available.....	81,883	221,712	53,200	23,286	-29,914
Balance Available, EOY.....	-14,449	-53,181	-23,267	-10,157	13,110
Total Obligations	67,434	165,531	29,933	13,129	-16,804

Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act

The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (P.L. 115-78) broadly supports ecosystem restoration, wildfire risk reduction, wildfire mitigation grants, and other community support activities.

Table FS-39. Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act Detail Table (thousands of dollars)

Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Enacted	2027 Request	Inc. or Dec.
Appropriations.....	\$305,360	\$305,360	\$306,360	-	-\$306,360
Recoveries.....	1,593	1,419	2,046	\$2,041	-5
Transfers out.....	-26,251	-2,827	-	-118,000	-118,000
Balance Available, SOY.....	301,088	194,868	292,071	127,781	-164,290
Total Available.....	581,790	498,820	600,477	11,822	-588,655
Lapsing Balances.....	-	-76	-74	-74	-
Balance Available, EOY.....	-194,868	-292,071	-127,781	-11,748	116,033
Total Obligations	386,922	206,673	472,622	-	-472,622

a/ Includes funds to be transferred to DOI as part of the U.S. Wildland Fire Service.

Inflation Reduction Act

The Inflation Reduction Act (P.L. 117-169), includes funds appropriated for vegetation and watershed management, and timely processing of National Environmental Policy Act-related reviews.

Table FS-40. Inflation Reduction Act Program Detail Table (thousands of dollars)

Inflation Reduction Act	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Enacted	2027 Request	Inc. or Dec.
Appropriations	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries	\$10	\$94,784	\$136,668	\$136,325	-\$343
Transfer Out.....	-10,000	-	-	-	-
Rescissions	-	-151,922	-	-	-
Balance Available, SOY	2,436,838	1,011,348	43,676	19,108	-24,568
Total Available.....	2,426,848	954,210	180,344	155,433	-24,911
Lapsing Balances	-	-	-	-	-
Balance Available, EOY	-1,011,348	-43,676	-19,108	-20,084	-976
Total Obligations	1,415,500	910,534	161,236	135,349	-25,887

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND – FOREST LEGACY (MANDATORY)

Table FS-41. Forest Legacy Detail Table (thousands of dollars)

Forest Legacy (Great American Outdoors Act)	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Enacted	2027 Request	Inc. or Dec
Appropriations.....	\$92,255	\$94,955	\$88,116	\$92,255	\$4,139
Recoveries.....	5,932	1,015	1,463	1,459	-4
Sequestration/Prior Year Pop-up.....	-5,308	-68	354	-237	-591
Balance Available, SOY.....	13,388	42,568	25,206	11,027	-14,179
Total Available.....	106,267	137,839	115,139	104,504	-10,635
Balance Available, EOY.....	-42,568	-25,206	-11,027	11,595	22,622
Total Obligations.....	63,699	112,633	104,112	116,099	11,987

Land and Water Conservation Fund – Forest Legacy – Justification of Changes

The 2027 Forest Legacy Program (FLP) budget request maintains the Forest Service’s ability to work with State and private landowners on the conservation of working forests at a funding level commensurate with FY 2025.

Land and Water Conservation Fund – Forest Legacy – Status of Programs

Current Activities

The FLP conserves working non-federal forests in partnership with enrolled States and territories. Conserved lands stay either in private ownership with long term protections for public benefits or become new public lands managed by State or local governments. The program does not add to the federal estate. State and private landowner participation is voluntary. To select projects for funding, FLP uses a two-tiered competitive process at both State and national levels. Since program inception in 1990, the FLP has conserved 3.2 million acres of important forests at risk of conversion to non-forest uses.

The program supports Executive Order (E.O.) 14225, *Immediate Expansion of American Timber Production*, by facilitating the sustained management of industrial and family-owned timberlands. It also supports E.O. 14313, *Establishing the President's Make America Beautiful Again Commission* and E.O. 14314, *Making America Beautiful Again by Improving Our National Parks*, by securing access to recreation opportunities on adjacent public lands and expanding access on private lands. Private lands account for 88 percent of domestic timber production and support local jobs in wood processing and manufacturing as well as in the outdoor recreation industry. FLP prevents loss of threatened working forests, supporting Administration priorities to increase domestic timber production, retain jobs in the forest products industry and sustain rural economies, improve public access and enhance opportunities for outdoor recreation, and reduce risks from wildfire, flooding, and other natural disasters.

The program ensures working forests remain working and actively managed to produce multiple benefits in the future. Forests conserved under the program continue to support jobs in the local economy and continue to supply domestically sourced timber and other resources. Forest Legacy conserved lands are managed as working forests under a forest management plan, continuing to provide timber, recreation, and other public benefits in the long run. FLP contributes tens of millions of dollars and thousands of jobs to regional economies annually.

The program prioritizes strategic land acquisition in priority landscapes, connecting public and private lands to conserve critical working lands, public access, wildlife corridors and economic opportunities. Approximately 80 percent of Forest Legacy tracts are open either in full or partially to the public for recreation. Forest Legacy tracts border more than 3,000 miles of national forests, State parks, forests and wildlife management areas, and other public lands. FLP is an important tool to prevent fragmentation of forests across diverse

ownerships, enabling active management to reduce risk, improve forest productivity, and sustain local economies.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress

In FY 2025, the FLP received \$92.3 million of mandatory Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) funding to support 13 Congressionally approved projects in 13 States.

Stimson Timberland Legacy, Montana

This 20,854-acre conservation easement is part of a larger 230,000-acre effort to conserve Stimson Lumber Company's Inland Base in Washington, Idaho, and Montana. This multi-state effort will ensure lands continue to support the viability of regional mills, producing 1.5 million board feet (MMBF) per year of merchantable, Sustainable Forestry Initiative-certified timber and generating \$2.1 million per year. It will connect productive timberlands, ensuring wide-ranging fish and wildlife can continue to move unimpeded through a vast forest landscape. The property will be permanently accessible to the public to enjoy hunting, fishing, hiking, biking, and snowmobiling.

Musket Mountain Forest, Oklahoma

The State acquisition of the 11,333-acre Musket Mountain Forest is the opportunity of a lifetime for Oklahoma's Forestry Services to establish the Musket Mountain State Forest, which is Oklahoma's first State forest. The project will support Oklahoma's \$5 billion forest economy while creating new opportunities for the State to provide education and training to the public about active forest management. The project will protect critical wildlife habitat and water quality in the Red River watershed and secure permanent public access to support Oklahoma's \$4.3 billion outdoor recreation economy.

Upatoi Ravines, Georgia

This State acquisition will conserve 9,016 acres of productive forestland and the headwaters of the Upatoi Creek, which provides drinking water for Fort Benning Army Base and will be permanently managed by Georgia as a State Wildlife Management Area. The project will benefit Talbot County by ensuring local employment in the forest industry, providing public access for recreation, increasing tourism, and protecting water quality. With 25 Georgia sawmills and 10 Alabama sawmills within 70 miles, the project supports over 2,500 jobs in the forest products sector. Located only three miles from Fort Benning, the project enhances strategic landscape conservation of adjacent military lands designated by the Department of War under the Readiness and Environmental Protection Integration program and Sentinel Landscapes program and supports military readiness by buffering the base from incompatible land use.

Catfish Creek Headwaters, Iowa

This conservation easement on 1,456 acres of mature central hardwood forests is approximately two miles southeast of Dubuque (population 59,000) city limits. This property grows high quality timber supporting jobs within Iowa's \$220 million sawmill industry, including 12 sawmills within 60 miles of the Catfish Creek headwaters. The property provides 24 MMBF of sustainably harvested wood to support the landowners' casket making business, which generates \$5 million in revenue and is known internationally for high-quality caskets. The project provides critical buffering from agricultural fields to Catfish Creek, which runs the length of the property and provides wildlife habitat and clean drinking water.

Program Objectives for FY 2027

Easement projects will continue to be a priority in FY 2027 for the Forest Legacy Program to increase public access to recreational areas without increasing the Federal footprint. In doing so, the FLP will consider the following during project selection: significance of public benefits; risk of conversion to non-forest uses; and strategic connections across the landscape. Public benefits to be assessed for each project will include timber productivity, economic benefits, recreational and public access, wildlife habitat, water supplies, and significance to local communities.

Program Evaluations

The Forest Service continues to use data sets to analyze the benefits Forest Legacy projects provide to regional and local economies, and for other values including drinking water security, wildfire risk reduction, recreation access and maintaining outdoor traditions, and wildlife habitat connectivity. Mapping tools are used to illustrate the strategic role of FLP in conserving important and strategic working forests across landscapes. These evaluations involve collaboration with partners using data to evaluate the program's effectiveness in preserving forests for multiple public benefits. For example, in FY 2027, the program will develop maps and data to showcase the relationship between FLP conserved lands and U.S. sawmills and wood processing facilities.

CLASSIFICATION BY OBJECTS

Table FS-42. Classification by Objects (obligations in thousands of dollars)⁵

Item No.	Item	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Enacted	2027 Request
Personnel Compensation:					
11.0	Total personnel compensation	\$59,021	\$82,297	\$95,425	\$2,381
12.0	Personal benefits	23,113	32,194	37,037	978
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	-	-	-	14,338
	Total, personnel compensation and benefits.....	82,134	114,491	132,462	17,697
Other Objects:					
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons .	4,065	1,455	656	81
22.0	Transportation of things.....	135	10	3	-
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	351	-	3	-
23.2	Rental payments to others	8	4	2	-
23.3	Communications, utilities, and misc. charges.....	18	1	-2	-
24.0	Printing and reproduction.....	107	77	76	-2
25.0	Other contractual services.....	-	-	-	-
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	42	-	-	-
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources	11,529	12,408	16,654	637
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources.....	6,324	1,191	1,473	2,494
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	5	-	-	-
25.5	Research and development contracts	4,784	2,243	4,859	312
25.6	Medical care.....	2	-	-	-
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment.....	18	9	9	-
26.0	Supplies and materials	1,462	526	377	1
31.0	Equipment.....	312	62	147	-4
32.0	Land and structures	135	-	-	-
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions..	2,120,865	1,543,095	873,927	230,527
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnities	6	10	25	-
94.0	Other	-	-	598	-
	Total, other objects	2,150,168	1,561,091	898,807	234,046
99.9	Total, new obligations.....	2,232,302	1,675,582	1,031,269	251,743

⁵ Variations in budgetary transactions, technical re-estimates, rounding methodologies, and reporting timelines may result in differences between MAX A-11 data and the printed Object Class tables

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

LEAD-OFF TABULAR STATEMENT

Table FS-43. Lead-Off Tabular Statement (In dollars)

Item	Amount
2026 Enacted	\$1,857,843,000
Change in Appropriation	-438,338,000
2027 Request, Including Proposed Legislation	<u>1,419,505,000</u>

APPROPRIATIONS LANGUAGE

The appropriations language follows:

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

For necessary expenses of the Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, for management, protection, improvement, and utilization of the National Forest System, \$1,419,505,000, to remain available through September 30, 2030: *Provided*, That of the funds provided, \$175,000,000 shall be for forest products: *Provided further*, That of the funds provided, \$32,000,000 shall be for Forest Inventory and Analysis: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding section 33 of the Bankhead Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012), the Secretary of Agriculture, in calculating a fee for grazing on a National Grassland, may provide a credit of up to 50 percent of the calculated fee to a Grazing Association or direct permittee for a conservation practice approved by the Secretary in advance of the fiscal year in which the cost of the conservation practice is incurred, and that the amount credited shall remain available to the Grazing Association or the direct permittee, as appropriate, in the fiscal year in which the credit is made and each fiscal year thereafter for use on the project for conservation practices approved by the Secretary: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated to this account shall be available for the base salary and expenses of employees that carry out the functions funded by the "Capital Improvement and Maintenance" account, the "Range Betterment Fund" account, and the "Management of National Forest Lands for Subsistence Uses" account.

PROJECT STATEMENTS

Table FS-44. Appropriations Project Statement (thousands of dollars)

Project Statement	2024 Actual	FTEs ^{a/}	2025 Actual	FTEs	2026 Enacted	FTEs	2027 Request	FTEs	Inc. or Dec.	FTE Inc. or Dec.
National Forest System:										
Discretionary Appropriations....	\$1,863,557	12,883	\$1,863,557	10,874	\$1,857,843	10,212	\$1,419,505	7,801	-\$438,338	-2,411
Supplemental Appropriations ...	529,800	1,222	3,007,443	2,175	529,800	1,561	-	435	-529,800	-1,126
Total Appropriations:	2,393,357	14,105	4,871,000	13,049	2,387,643	11,773	1,419,505	8,236	-968,138	-3,537

a/ Funding for Other FTEs is provided through reimbursable funds and the allocation of funds from other agencies. The discrepancy between the project statement and Max schedule X is reimbursable funding.

Table FS-45. Appropriations Details Table (thousands of dollars)

Detail Table	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Enacted	2027 Request	Inc. or Dec.
National Forest System:					
Land Management Planning, Assessment and Monitoring .	\$14,500	\$14,500	\$14,500	\$10,000	-\$4,500
Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	45,000	45,000	45,000	31,000	-14,000
Hazardous Fuels ^{a/}	175,450	175,450	176,850	-	-176,850
Grazing Management	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	-
Forest Products	39,000	39,000	39,000	175,000	136,000
Vegetation and Watershed Management	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	-
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	22,000	22,000	21,000	22,000	1,000
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration.....	31,000	31,000	31,000	-	-31,000
Minerals and Geology Management	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	-
Land Use Authorization and Access	7,750	7,750	7,750	8,000	250
Law Enforcement Operations.....	19,505	19,505	19,591	19,505	-86
Forest Inventory and Analysis	-	-	-	32,000	32,000
Salaries and Expenses.....	1,459,352	1,459,352	1,453,152	1,072,000	-381,352
Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act	529,800	484,443	529,800	-	-529,800
American Relief Act.....	-	2,523,000	-	-	-
Total, National Forest System:	2,393,357	4,871,000	3,840,795	1,419,505	-968,138

a/ Hazardous Fuels funding will be requested by DOI as part of the U.S. Wildland Fire Service.

FY 2027 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOREST SERVICE

Note: Reimbursable authority, technical re-estimates, rounding conventions and timing of reporting may cause differences in totals across MAX A-11 data and printed tables within National Forest System.

LAND MANAGEMENT PLANNING, ASSESSMENT, AND MONITORING

Table FS-46. Land Management Planning, Assessment, and Monitoring Details Table (thousands of dollars)

Land Management Planning, Assessment, and Monitoring	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Enacted	2027 Request	Inc. or Dec.
Appropriations.....	\$14,500	\$14,500	\$14,500	\$10,000	-\$4,500
Reprogramming.....	32	-	-	-	-
Recoveries.....	422	601	400	400	-
Transfers out.....	-	-644	-	-	-
Balance Available, SOY.....	3,159	1,971	3,696	2,001	-1,695
Total Available.....	18,113	16,428	18,596	12,401	-6,195
Lapsing Balances.....	-10	-12	-5	-5	-
Balance Available, EOY.....	-1,971	-3,696	-2,001	-896	1,105
Total Obligations.....	16,132	12,720	16,590	11,500	-5,090

Land Management Planning, Assessment, and Monitoring – Justification of Changes

A decrease of \$4,500,000 in Land Management Planning, Assessment, and Monitoring (\$14,500,000 in FY 2026). The FY 2027 Budget will allow the Forest Service to continue progress on some priority projects while continuing efforts to support Executive Order (E.O.) 14225, *Immediate Expansion of American Timber Production*, and P.L. 119-21, *Working Families Tax Cut Act*. Focused efforts will continue to streamline the National Environmental Planning Act (NEPA) planning to ensure efficient and timely clearance for critical land management efforts.

Land Management Planning, Assessment, and Monitoring – Status of Programs

Current Activities

The Land Management Planning, Assessment, and Monitoring program guides the stewardship of 193 million acres of national forests and grassland. It follows a continuous cycle of assessment, planning, implementation, monitoring, and adjustments based on the latest scientific information. This approach facilitates active land management including timber production, minerals and energy availability, protecting and restoring ecosystem integrity, and enhancing wildfire risk reduction. The program emphasizes engagement with Tribes, the public, and government entities by encouraging participation in land management planning, assessment, and monitoring. Land management planning is integral to achieving the objectives in E.O. 14225, *Immediate Expansion of American Timber Production*, E.O. 14313, *Establishing the President's Make America Beautiful Again Commission*, E.O. 14314, *Making America Beautiful Again by Improving Our National Parks*, and E.O. 14241, *Immediate Measures to Increase American Mineral Production*.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress

Completion of Land Management Plan Revisions

In FY 2025, the program completed the land management plan revision for the Gila National Forest (which is pending final decision), continued plan revision for 13 land management plans across the National Forest System (NFS) and amended 19 land management plans in the Northwest Forest Plan area. Plan revision efforts continue to demonstrate efficiencies such as consistency in process and reduced objection review timelines in accordance with E.O. 14192, *Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation*.

Improving Plan Implementation through Efficient Project Planning and Compliance

The program has made significant strides towards rescinding burdensome regulations that go beyond statutory requirements such as the 2001 Roadless Rule and the Project-Level Pre-decisional Administrative Review Process Regulations.

The Forest Service is modernizing the approach to NEPA through streamlined NEPA environmental reviews enabled by updated U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) NEPA regulations focusing on restructuring processes, embedding efficiency into environmental review delivery, and providing for a more standardized and predictable approach to NEPA and land management planning. Consistent with E.O. 14225, *Immediate Expansion of American Timber Production*, this program has made significant strides in expanding the tools available to the Forest Service to assist in implementing land management plans. In close collaboration with other federal agencies, the program adopted 44 new Categorical Exclusions (CEs) under NEPA Section 109, including three categories related to plans and timber production. As a result, all 79 USDA and sub-agency CEs, including an additional ten adopted from other agencies, are now available to the Forest Service and all other USDA agencies. The number of CEs available to the Forest Service increased from 55 to 134, increasing efficiency and speed of plan implementation and delivery.

The program developed the Enterprise Land Management System (ELMS), leveraging modern technology to transform the Forest Service's environmental review, planning, and decision-making processes under NEPA and the National Forest Management Act. The program successfully delivered a categorical exclusion module that streamlined and standardized environmental reviews across the Forest Service. This innovation reduced decision timelines at both the plan and project levels, generating an approximate 15 percent-time savings in reviews and significantly enhancing the Forest Service's ability to meet regulatory requirements efficiently and consistently.

The program expanded tools available to the Forest Service to assist in implementing land management plans such as the use of artificial intelligence to interpret land management plans and improve efficiencies in public comment analysis. Additionally, the program area implemented the Forest Management Analysis Platform (ForestMAP), an advanced data, information, and analysis tool that informs decision making for expanding timber production on National Forests and provides information on sustainable yield levels which is an integral component of land management planning.

Monitoring

The monitoring program improved consistency in land management planning through the establishment of a Monitoring and Assessment Protocol Repository that provides efficient data availability for streamlined NEPA and Endangered Species Act (ESA) compliance consistent with ensuring efficient and timely environmental reviews.

With the production of Monitoring Indicator Evaluations (MIEs), common monitoring questions can now be answered with nationally available data sets which reduces the need for individual units to manage their own data. MIEs include data sources, unit-specific data analysis, results, methodology, and caveats to consider thereby addressing the challenges many National Forests face in completing required monitoring reporting by reducing staff time and improving utility by forest leadership and the public.

Program Objectives for FY 2027

In FY 2027, the land management planning, assessment, and monitoring program will support each National Forest and Grassland in delivering services to the public and Tribes. Specifically, the program plans to:

- Initiate, make progress on, or complete high priority Land Management Plan revisions to support and accelerate implementation of Administration priorities including E.O. 14225, *Immediate Expansion of American Timber Production*, and to take capitalize on new opportunities created by deregulation such as the rescission of the 2001 Roadless Rule,
- Provide nationwide training for Forest Service staff to ensure workforce alignment in implementation of faster and more efficient environmental reviews due to the revised Project-Level Pre-decisional Administrative Review Process,
- Develop training modules and streamlined templates for Environmental Assessments, Environmental Impact Statements, and litigation in the ELMS to ensure efficient completion of environmental reviews,
- Complete and maintain national or regional-level tools and databases to support planning and monitoring efforts across NFS,
- Operationalize delivery of content for Biennial Monitoring and Evaluation Reports to half of the National Forests and Grasslands using the MIEs. These reports will ensure Forest Service application of monitoring results for expeditious environmental reviews and streamlined analysis of future actions, and
- In collaboration with the Planning Service Organization, demonstrate the use of ForestMAP to develop plan level appraisals for National Forests or Grasslands entering the plan revision process, revise sustainable yield estimates for all National Forests, and contribute to the development of strategic timber and fuels treatment analyses, and large-scale environmental analyses.

These objectives maintain support of the program's efforts to increase efficiency in maintaining and updating land management plans across NFS to provide resources for public use including timber, recreation, fish, forage, wildlife, minerals, water, and specialty products.

RECREATION, HERITAGE, AND WILDERNESS

Table FS-47. Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness Details Table (thousands of dollars)

Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Enacted	2027 Request	Inc. or Dec.
Appropriations.....	\$45,000	\$45,000	\$45,000	\$31,000	-\$14,000
Reprogramming.....	201	-	-	-	-
Recoveries.....	895	801	533	1,789	1,256
Transfers out.....	-4,360	-235	-	-	-
Balance Available, SOY.....	3,033	3,011	13,640	20,000	-6,360
Total Available.....	44,769	48,577	59,173	52,789	-6,384
Lapsing Balances.....	-29	-17	-	-	-
Balance Available, EOY.....	-3,011	-9,571	-20,000	-12,360	7,640
Total Obligations	41,729	38,989	39,173	40,429	1,256

Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness – Justification of Changes

A decrease of \$14,000,000 in Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness (\$45,000,000 in FY 2026). The FY 2027 Budget supports a Forest Service focus on high-use recreation sites and work with communities and public-private partnerships to pursue efficient, collaborative approaches to offering recreation opportunities on NFS lands.

Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness – Status of Programs

Current Activities

The Recreation Program administers recreational access for over 193 million acres of NFS lands containing more than 31,000 developed recreation sites including campgrounds, picnic areas, trailheads and day-use areas; 220,000 miles of fishable streams; and 122 ski areas.

The Heritage program streamlines compliance with historic preservation laws while protecting more than 500,000 cultural resources. The Wilderness and Wild & Scenic Rivers Program manages more than 36.6 million acres of Congressionally designated wilderness areas and over 5,200 miles of Congressionally designated wild and scenic rivers.

National Forests and Grasslands receive an average of 164 million recreation visits annually for hunting, fishing, camping, hiking, and other activities. Spending by recreation visitors supports over 155,100 jobs in local forest communities and contributes over \$15.8 billion to the Nation’s Gross Domestic Product (GDP). To sustain and grow this level of use, the Forest Service is simplifying the permitting process for outfitters and guides, maintaining and encouraging strong collaborations with partners and volunteer groups, and working to meet the recreational desires of the public, who seek year-round activities on NFS lands.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress

Recreation Services

In FY 2025, the Forest Service expanded Recreation.gov to over 145 new facilities, streamlining recreation management, increasing revenue, and improving visitor access and planning. Innovations such as the Scan and Pay service, a feature within the Recreation.gov mobile app⁶, and digital wallet technology enhanced convenience and reduced staff burden, generating over \$640,000 in mobile payments and \$96 million in total revenue through August 2025. Recreation.gov now supports more than 32 million user accounts and 9.39

⁶ <https://www.recreation.gov/mobile-app>

million reservations to date. The platform advanced cybersecurity compliance by implementing Multi-factor Authentication and improved customer experience through tailored outreach, campground availability recommendations, and upgraded mobile and reporting tools for field staff.

Volunteer Program

In FY 2025, the Forest Service Volunteer Program demonstrated both impact and efficiency, converting a \$360,000 investment into \$81 million in service value. The program enhanced volunteer safety, expanded public outreach, and drafted a new Desk Guide that will be used for onboarding and training. Legal updates ensured policy alignment, while over 80,000 new volunteers contributed 2.4 million hours, saving \$80 million. Over 7,400 volunteers participated in National Public Lands Day, contributing 74,549 hours across 178 sites. Strategic partnerships, improved recognition efforts, and targeted training fostered community engagement and trust, reinforcing the program's scalability and stewardship mission.

Modernizing Access to Our Public Land Act

In alignment with the Modernizing Access to Our Public Land (MAPLand) Act, the Forest Service is working in close partnership with fellow federal agencies—including the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, National Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and U.S. Geological Survey—to advance a unified approach to geospatial data standardization supportive of public recreation access. The joined forces are developing MAPLand-compliant data standards for recreation sites, easements, roads, trails, and designated areas, fostering a shared framework which enhanced data interoperability across agencies.

Program Objectives for FY 2027

In FY 2027, the Forest Service will focus efforts on prioritizing high-value recreation opportunities to visitors on NFS lands and implementing priorities in the Expanding Public Lands Outdoor Recreation Experiences (EXPLORE) Act.

GRAZING MANAGEMENT

Table FS-48. Grazing Management Details Table (thousands of dollars)

Grazing Management	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Enacted	2027 Request	Inc. or Dec.
Appropriations.....	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,000	-
Reprogramming.....	2	-	-	-	-
Recoveries.....	189	50	33	33	-
Transfers out.....	-123	-998	-	-	-
Balance Available, SOY.....	1,812	1,237	1,294	701	-\$593
Total Available.....	7,880	6,289	7,327	6,734	-593
Lapsing Balances.....	-10	-9	-4	-4	-
Balance Available, EOY.....	-1,237	-1,294	-701	-314	387
Total Obligations.....	6,633	4,986	6,622	6,416	-206

Grazing Management – Justification of Changes

No change in Grazing Management (\$6,000,000 in FY 2026). The FY 2027 Budget level will allow the Forest Service to continue the administration of rangeland resources and make progress towards the implementation of the USDA-DOI Grazing Action Plan⁷ on almost 40 percent of the 193 million acres of NFS lands across 27 states.

Grazing Management – Status of Programs

Current Activities

The Forest Service administers 5,500 permittees with 1.3 million acres authorized for cattle and 800,000 animal unit months⁸ for sheep. Livestock grazing on federal lands is integral to rural economies, especially in the Western United States. In managing livestock grazing, the Forest Service creates range allotment management plans, administers a grazing permit system to ensure compliance with federal laws, prepares and processes bills for fee collection, develops annual operating instructions based on up-to-date conditions on the ground, and ensures compliance with the permits. The Forest Service works with range permittees to maintain or move toward healthy and productive rangelands across 85 million acres of NFS lands.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress

In FY 2025, the Forest Service completed updates to the majority of its Rangeland Management policy directives. These policy revisions are designed to remove barriers to beginning ranchers and provide more transparent and efficient processes for permittees. Updates to the final Rangeland Management directives, Tribal Treaty and Non-Treaty Grazing Use, will be completed in FY 2026 and the Forest Service will collaborate with partners throughout the process.

New Technology

The Forest Service continues to incorporate new technologies such as virtual fencing, resulting in fewer physical fences across the landscape. This improvement has the potential to improve grazing administration, facilitate wildlife movement, and more efficiently use

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<https://www.usda.gov/sites/default/files/documents/USDA%20Beef%20Industry%20Plan%20White%20Paper.pdf>

⁸ One animal unit month equates to the amount of forage required to support a mature 1,000-pound cow or its equivalent for one month.

forage. The use of virtual fences is a cost-effective, efficient way to graze cattle, however virtual fencing does not replace all wire fencing. There are some areas and terrain that do not support this technology, for instance areas of high mountains with steep slopes. In this example, the signal from the collar would not be able to transmit to the receiver and the cow would be able to escape the boundary. Buy-in from grazing permittees is also required for virtual fence to be effective. Though many have found success with this technology, there are others who wish to manage livestock more traditionally (i.e., horseback, fences, etc.).

Vacant Allotments

The grazing management program transitioned vacant grazing allotments to active status through issuance of Term Grazing Permits, thus providing stability to agricultural industries and rural communities, with several vacant allotments restocked in FY 2025 and more expected in FY 2026. The program also provided guidance to support on-the-ground implementation of the revised directives as well as realizing efficiencies from the updated USDA NEPA regulations.

Program Objectives for FY 2027

The top priority is to implement the USDA-DOI Grazing Action Plan to ensure a sustainable supply of forage for livestock by partnering with ranchers and producers, sustaining water resources, offering recreational opportunities, and providing wildlife habitat throughout the rangelands that the Forest Service stewards. The Forest Service will partner with permittees to expand targeted grazing as a vegetation management tool to control invasive species and reduce wildfire risk.

The Range Program funds will focus on administering the 5,500 term permits for livestock grazing and implementing the Secretary's direction in the USDA-DOI Grazing Action Plan to provide an improved experience for permittees. The Plan prioritizes expanding coordination and cooperation with grazing permittees and the Bureau of Land Management to streamline grazing authorizations; permitting vacant allotments; and incorporating emerging technologies, scientific advancements, and administrative flexibilities where possible. The Forest Service and DOI will jointly assess the viability of vacant grazing allotments and prioritize reopening for permitted use. Access to vacant allotments will be provided through expedited environmental and administrative review with the goal of increasing rangeland availability to help offset feed shortages and expand opportunities for ranchers to rebuild herds without compromising resource stewardship.

HAZARDOUS FUELS

Table FS-49. Hazardous Fuels Details Table (thousands of dollars)

Hazardous Fuels	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Enacted	2027 Request	Inc. or Dec.
Appropriations.....	\$175,450	\$175,450	\$176,850	-	-\$176,850
Recoveries.....	4,584	2,923	1,945	-	-1,945
Transfers out.....	-1,185	-624	-	-\$28,000	28,000
Balance Available, SOY.....	14,261	15,279	29,699	28,000	-1,699
Total Available.....	193,110	193,028	208,494	-	-208,494
Lapsing Balances.....	-265	-22	-10	-	10
Balance Available, EOY.....	-15,279	-29,699	-28,000	-	28,000
Total Obligations.....	177,566	163,307	179,084	-	-180,484

Hazardous Fuels – Justification of Changes

A decrease of \$176,850,000 in Hazardous Fuels (\$176,850,000 in FY 2026). The FY 2027 Budget reforms the Federal approach to Wildland Fire Management by unifying Federal wildland fire responsibilities, including those within the Forest Service, into a single U.S. Wildland Fire Service at DOI to improve efficiency, increase effectiveness, and streamline coordination in Federal wildland fire response.

Hazardous Fuels will be requested as part of DOI’s U.S. Wildland Fire Service budget and is not part of the Forest Service FY 2027 request.

FOREST PRODUCTS

Table FS-50. Forest Products Details Table (thousands of dollars)

Forest Products	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Enacted	2027 Request	Inc. or Dec.
Appropriations.....	\$39,395	\$39,000	\$39,000	\$175,000	\$136,000
Recoveries.....	492	817	544	544	-
Transfers out.....	-676	-80	-	-	-
Balance Available, SOY.....	2,742	2,985	7,442	6,503	-939
Total Available.....	41,953	42,722	46,986	182,047	135,061
Lapsing Balances.....	-10	-10	-4	-4	-
Balance Available, EOY.....	-2,985	-7,442	-6,503	-2,985	3,518
Total Obligations	38,958	35,270	40,479	179,058	138,579

Forest Products – Justification of Changes

An increase of \$136,000,000 in Forest Products (\$39,000,000 in FY 2026). The FY 2027 Budget prioritizes management activities to accomplish the goals of E.O. 14225, *Immediate Expansion of American Timber Production* and P.L. 119-21, *Working Families Tax Cut Act*. The production of timber, lumber, paper, bioenergy, and other wood products are critical to our Nation’s well-being. The Forest Products program is vital to the sustainment of the pipeline of wood products coming from NFS lands which ensures ongoing support to local communities.

The Forest Service intends to increase the utilization of silviculture prescriptions such as designation by prescription and designation by description as well as virtual boundaries, where appropriate, to reduce the cost of marking timber and increase the volume of available timber offered for sale. Additionally, the program will invest in ongoing partnerships and continue to innovate and use all available discretionary and mandatory resources along with tools such as Good Neighbor Authority and Stewardship Authorities to achieve a steady increase in the volume of timber sold and harvested from NFS lands. This increased request also supports entry into some of the 40 long-term contracts required over 10 years by the *Working Families Tax Cut Act*.

Forest Products – Status of Programs

Current Activities

The Forest Products program leads implementation of the Forest Service timber program, which includes the planning, preparation, and execution of timber sales, stewardship contracts and agreements, and Good Neighbor Authority. These activities encourage and support healthy and resilient forests and communities. The Forest Products program is key to executing the President’s E.O. 14225, *Immediate Expansion of American Timber Production*. Successful vegetation management ensures that National Forests are conserved, restored, productive, and made more resilient while enhancing water resources and offering goods and services critical to sustaining rural economies.

This program benefits local communities, particularly those communities that have a timber industry presence, by ensuring a consistent supply of commercial timber. Forest products include materials derived from a forest for commercial use such as lumber and paper, and "special forest products" such as medicinal herbs, fungi, edible fruits and nuts, and other natural products. Critical to this success is the Forest Service’s partnership with county, State, Tribal, and community partners.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress

Diversified Forest Products Program

The Forest Service sold 2.94 BBF of timber in FY 2025, which represents forest management treatments across NFS lands. This was an increase from the FY 2024 accomplishment of 2.9 BBF. Factors contributing to the increase include a strategic focus on American Timber Production as outlined in E.O. 14225, resulting in prioritization of timber outputs in timber sale offers, a slight decrease in no bids on timber sale offers, and efficient utilization of resources to support timber sale operations. Wildfires continued to divert resources from planning and timber sale preparation and prohibit access and the salability of timber in impacted locations. Despite these challenges, the Forest Service continued to deliver a diversified forest products program, supporting the vital role of stable timber supplies and forest products infrastructure for healthy landscapes and communities.

The Forest Service awarded or issued over 110,000 contracts and permits in FY 2025; at the end of August FY 2025, a total of 8.3 BBF (an increase of 15 percent as compared to 7.2 BBF in FY 2024) were under contract with industry to be harvested. A total value of nearly \$153 million was awarded in FY 2025. The receipts from these sales will be leveraged to expand additional management activities through other authorities such as stewardship contracting.

Various special forest management program funding sources contributed to the timber volume sold, which included Salvage Sale collections and other permanent and trust funds. In FY 2025, successes included restoration efforts through the Good Neighbor Authority, which resulted in 327 million board feet (MMBF) and stewardship contracting and agreements, which accounted for 838 MMBF.

In FY 2025, the decrease in market value for materials such as pulpwood, non-sawtimber, and biomass impacted the Forest Service's volume of forest product sales. The decline of these markets has impacted the ability to remove this material, especially in the eastern regions. The closure of dimensional milling infrastructure across the country has affected the Forest Service's ability to sell timber, specifically in western regions where distances to milling facilities that process timber products made sale offers uneconomic due to the transportation costs. Despite these obstacles, the Forest Service provided support to prevent these closures, particularly where infrastructure is near federal land with high or very high priority for ecological restoration.

Collaboration through Stewardship

Through its Stewardship Authority, the Forest Service leveraged the resources and mutual interests of conservation partners to further achieve active forest management objectives in support of increasing American Timber Production under USDA Secretarial Memo 1078-006⁹ and E.O. 14225. The Forest Service worked with partners to implement the newly developed National Active Forest Management Strategy (NAFMS)¹⁰ to realize the multiple benefits of active forest management including production of timber, biomass, habitat enhancement, fuels reduction, and forage production. This work supports local economies dependent on timber production, livestock grazing, recreation, hunting, and fishing. The stewardship authority allowed the Forest Service to enter into agreements and contracts with partners for up to 20 years, depending on the location and the needs of the project ensuring a long-term predictable supply of manageable resources for industry. The Forest Products program

⁹ <https://www.usda.gov/sites/default/files/documents/sm-1078-006.pdf>

¹⁰ https://www.fs.usda.gov/sites/default/files/fs_media/fs_document/active-forest-mgmt.pdf

fostered local and national level partnerships through its stewardship program reducing wildfire risk and improving forest health. The table in the special exhibit section shows the acres awarded, the number of contracts or agreements awarded, and the volume awarded from FY 2021 to FY 2025. The number of contracts or agreements awarded includes those where forest products are exchanged for service activities and where excess stewardship contracting funds are used for activities without the exchange of forest products.

Program Objectives for FY 2027

The Forest Service is focused on meeting critical challenges such as meeting domestic lumber demand, reducing wildfire risk, and revitalizing rural economies. To address these challenges, recent policy, such as E.O. 14225, *Immediate Expansion of American Timber Production*, directs the Forest Service to expand timber production, streamline regulations, and modernize forest management to support national well-being. To that end, with the additional funding requested, the Forest Service will continue implementing and expanding on the NAFMS in FY 2027.

The NAFMS identifies priority actions that the Forest Service can take to support active forest management under four main subject areas: (1) Capacity Building and Streamlining Implementation; (2) Environmental Compliance; (3) Shared Stewardship, Partnerships, Contracting, and Markets; and (4) Salvage and Reforestation.

VEGETATION AND WATERSHED MANAGEMENT

Table FS-51. Vegetation and Watershed Management Details Table (thousands of dollars)

Vegetation and Watershed Management	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Enacted	2027 Request	Inc. or Dec.
Appropriations.....	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	-
Recoveries.....	250	531	353	353	-
Transfers Out.....	-	-10	-	-	-
Balance Available, SOY.....	4,225	1,692	9,521	9,404	-\$117
Total Available.....	34,475	32,213	39,874	39,757	-117
Lapsing Balances.....	-13	-10	-5	-5	-
Balance Available, EOY.....	-1,692	-9,521	-9,404	-1,692	7,712
Total Obligations.....	32,770	22,682	30,465	38,060	7,595

Vegetation and Watershed Management – Justification of Changes

No change in Vegetation and Watershed Management (\$30,000,000 in FY 2026). The FY 2027 Budget provides program resources to manage and improve landscape and watershed conditions, focusing on the most critical watershed restoration and conservation actions. Land management actions with multiple benefits, such as timber production and recreation management efforts will be achieved. Additionally, the Forest Service will continue to partner with Bureau of Land Management (BLM) on the management of wild horses and burros on federal lands.

Vegetation and Watershed Management – Status of Programs

Current Activities

The Vegetation and Watershed Management Program (including the Air Resource Management Program) improves and maintains landscape and watershed conditions through diverse active management techniques tailored to local Forest and Grassland needs in accordance with the objectives outlined in E.O. 14313, *Establishing the President's Make America Beautiful Again Commission* and E.O. 14225, *Immediate Expansion of American Timber Production*. Examples include detecting, preventing and controlling invasive plants, insects, and diseases; contributing to the recovery of threatened and endangered species, and restoring priority watersheds identified in the Watershed Condition Framework that serves as source watersheds for municipal water supply.

Other program activities include maintaining or improving soil quality; establishing native plants for pollinators and diverse native plant communities; installing aquatic organism passages (AOP); detecting and monitoring changes in forest health; conducting analysis to prioritize management actions; and promoting water security. The program also supports priority actions for wild horse and burro management and the delivery of abundant clean water to downstream users.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress

Watershed Restoration Activities

In FY 2025, the Forest Service completed more than 261,000 acres of soil and water improvements, contributing to essential projects focused on improving overall watershed conditions. Most of the completed acres were prescribed fire and treatment of invasive species, including the control of feral hogs and invasive plants. Other activities included vegetation management for fuels reduction, vegetation reestablishment, aquatic habitat improvements, road improvements or decommissioning, and installation of aquatic AOP crossings. In FY 2025, seven priority watersheds moved to an improved condition class.

The Forest Service advanced a process-based restoration approach to watershed restoration aimed at facilitating hazardous fuels reduction and wildland fire objectives. Working with five national partners including the National Forest Foundation and Trout Unlimited, as well as regional partners, Forest Service implemented 159 projects making valleys more fire resistant by cost-effectively using low value timber and expanding Potential Operational Delineations (PODs) to facilitate a proactive, collaborative management strategy for wildfires and landscape restoration. Projects used wood and slash onsite from hazardous fuels reduction activities to slow down water runoff and help it soak into the ground, which raises groundwater levels. This approach supports wildfire mitigation and post-fire recovery by restoring and expanding wet meadows, wetlands, and wetted valleys – natural features that help reduce fire intensity and spread. These projects delivered multiple benefits to the American people, reduced wildfire risk and community protection, and the support of rural jobs through employment of local contractors. In addition to wildfire management and watershed improvements, these landscape-scale projects provided important clean water benefits, including the protection of municipal drinking water supplies for downstream communities.

The Forest Service developed and led training opportunities for approximately 200 Forest Service resource specialists and partners on the Forest Service's Stream Simulation Design Method for designing road-stream crossings, enhancing fish habitats, improving road conditions for safe public access to NFS lands, and improving the flood resiliency of road infrastructure. The water program provided direct technical support to the field for post disaster recovery, including the development of damage assessments, recovery plans, peak discharge predictions for infrastructure replacements, hydraulic modeling for design, technical training, design assistance, and sub-regional contract assistance.

Landscape Restoration Activities

This program supported hazardous fuels reduction, active forest and rangeland management, and reforestation accomplishments. Through fuels treatments, reforestation, and timber stand improvement activities, it supported active forest management and ensured the broadest benefits from implemented activities for healthy forests and rangelands, wildlife, and communities. In FY 2025, the program reforested 285,000 acres – exceeding the annual target and the highest level since 1998. The Forest Service has now addressed approximately 20 percent of the reforestation backlog since the passage of the REPLANT Act in 2021.

Modernizing Legacy Data Applications

In FY 2025, several vegetation and watershed management data applications were at a breaking point due to dependencies on obsolete software platforms as well as the need for new mobile application tools to improve field data collection. These applications contain crucial information for guiding active forest management from project planning stages to tracking accomplishments and benefits. The program pivoted its strategy for modernizing seven of these complex data applications from a customized, high-cost method to a simplified approach in line with the objectives outlined in E.O. 14192, *Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation*. The changes are 1) estimated to save \$21 million in modernization costs, 2) improved alignment with federal procurement regulations, 3) reduced time to product from 80 months to 12 months, and 4) upholds more functionality for field-going users and active management. The changes provide a more effectual link of databases to spatial data, which can be immediately used for the planning and implementation of vegetation management projects on the ground.

Promoting Water Security

Establishing instream water rights for wilderness areas and wild & scenic river segments allows abundant clean water to flow to downstream communities which depend on National Forests for drinking water, irrigation water, stock water, sustainable timber harvest, mining, recreation, wildlife and maintaining outdoor traditions such as fishing and hunting. Secured, high quality instream flows are an economic driver for downstream communities. In FY 2025, the program simultaneously participated in over 12 general stream adjudications across the western United States to enhance its ability to use water to manage the watershed protection and watershed restoration issues that a modern, multiple-use organization faces day-to-day.

Protecting Forest Health

Leveraging Forest Health Protection expertise, the Forest Service implemented forest health projects across 365,000 acres of NFS lands to improve forest conditions and sustain timber supply in FY 2025. Projects target both native and invasive species of insects and pathogens, approximately 165,000 acres and 200,000 acres, respectively, and each project can include multiple management actions. For instance, thinning projects were conducted on approximately 143,000 acres to promote tree vigor and reduce trees and stand susceptibility to insects and diseases. Approximately 125,000 acres were treated for damaging insects using chemical methods to reduce the extent and severity of current and potential infestations. Active forest health management actions protect the ecological integrity and biological diversity of forest and grassland ecosystems by reducing the risk of devastating wildfires, loss of habitat for native wildlife, loss of forest productivity, and negative impacts to ecosystem processes.

Program Objectives for FY 2027

The Vegetation and Watershed Management Program investments will focus on increasing active management through the NAFMS and advancing a Shared Stewardship approach with States, Tribes and other partners.

The program will invest in a diverse set of active management strategies to create healthy and productive forests and grasslands to achieve the objectives of E.O. 14225, E.O. 14313, and E.O. 14314. Program strategies will address priority revegetation needs, control the spread of invasive species, reduce tree mortality risk from insects and disease, and monitor air and water quality. The Forest Service sustains meeting the direction of the REPLANT Act to address the reforestation backlog, and implementing the National Reforestation Strategy¹¹, the National Revegetation Effort, and carrying out timber stand improvements to improve forest health and future timber harvests. The Forest Service Nursery System sustains processing seed and producing high-quality seedlings for reforestation and revegetation. The efforts include supporting the implementation of the National Active Forest Management Strategy and the National Seed Strategy¹².

Timber Stand Improvement (TSI) actions will be implemented in priority locations based on the local land management plan and regional active management strategies. Forest health specialists will support the development of active forest management actions including TSI and pest detection and monitoring.

Program strategy aims to center on technical assistance and training to increase capacity at local levels in disciplines including geomorphic and ecological-based road-stream crossings, post-disaster recovery (damage assessments, recovery plans, peak discharge predictions,

¹¹ <https://www.usda.gov/sites/default/files/documents/reforestation-strategy.pdf>

¹² <https://www.blm.gov/programs/natural-resources/native-plant-communities/national-seed-strategy>

and hydraulic modeling), and water security (water quality and quantity protection). To ensure that management actions are implemented in priority locations, the program will coordinate the development and use of land management decision support tools and analyses. Program goals cover the implementation of the modernized Watershed Condition Framework (WCF) and improvement of the conditions of priority and source watersheds. The modernized WCF provides nationally consistent geospatial data to support watershed classification and strategic prioritization of active management and other restoration needs. Updates to the Terrestrial Condition Assessment (TCA) enables continued prioritization of and reporting on the effects of active management towards improving landscape and vegetation conditions. A key component of the TCA is the National Insect and Disease Risk Map (NIDRM)¹³. The new 2024 NIDRM identifies landscapes in need of active forest management over a fifteen-year period due to insects and diseases threats. The NIDRM will be used to streamline permitting and prioritize landscapes for treatments to protect timber resources, reduce wildfire risk, and enhance safety of staff and public visitors. The Forest Service will assess watershed conditions on all NFS watersheds using the new and modernized Watershed Condition Classification model as part of the WCF.

¹³ <https://www.fs.usda.gov/science-technology/data-tools-products/fhp-mapping-reporting/national-insect-disease-risk-and-hazard-mapping>

WILDLIFE AND FISH HABITAT MANAGEMENT

Table FS-52. Wildlife and Fish Habitat Management Details Table (thousands of dollars)

Wildlife and Fish Habitat Management	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Enacted	2027 Request	Inc. or Dec.
Appropriations.....	\$22,000	\$22,000	\$21,000	\$22,000	\$1,000
Recoveries.....	283	180	120	120	-
Transfers out.....	-	-210	-	-	-
Balance Available, SOY.....	1,835	1,371	5,431	5,168	-263
Total Available.....	24,118	23,341	26,551	27,288	737
Lapsing Balances.....	-21	-11	-5	-5	-
Balance Available, EOY.....	-1,371	-5,431	-5,168	-1,371	3,797
Total Obligations.....	22,726	17,899	21,378	25,912	4,534

Wildlife and Fish Habitat Management – Justifications of Changes

An increase of \$1,000,000 Wildlife and Fish Habitat Management (\$21,000,000 in FY 2026). The FY 2027 Budget focuses the program’s overall management, protection, and ability to conserve habitats of various aquatic species and wildlife on National Forest System lands. This funding prioritizes the Forest Service’s efforts on the most critical actions that benefit wildlife and fisheries, including land management activities that provide multiple benefits such as timber production and recreation.

Wildlife and Fish Habitat Management – Status of Programs

Current Activities

The Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management program manages habitat for fish and wildlife and contributes to maintaining the ecological conditions needed to support the viability and productivity of plant and animal communities in the Nation's forests and grasslands. The program conserves habitats through management activities that reduce fire risk, increase ecosystem integrity and forest health, and result in forest products in line with the objectives outlined in E.O. 14313, *Establishing the President's Make America Beautiful Again Commission*, E.O. 14314, *Making America Beautiful Again by Improving Our National Parks*, and E.O. 14225, *Immediate Expansion of American Timber Production*. Habitat management encourages economic growth, as the combination of recreation, hunting, fishing and wildlife viewing sustains more jobs than any other activity on National Forests and Grasslands. The program develops information and tools that help focus conservation measures and active management in the most effective and efficient locations, promoting both achievement of statutory requirements and Administration priorities. Current activities include a focus on active forest management that produces the multiple benefits of habitat conservation, fuels reduction/wildfire risk reduction, and generation of forest products, and forage. Endangered Species Act compliance efficiencies are a strong focus including programmatic consultations in furtherance of Presidential Executive Orders and the National Active Forest Management Strategy.

The program capitalizes on widespread appreciation for preserving outdoor traditions such as fishing, hunting, and exploration among the American public and conservation organizations by leveraging resources with numerous internal and external partners, including Teddy Roosevelt Conservation Partnership, Trout Unlimited, Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, Mule Deer Foundation, National Wild Turkey Federation, Ruffed Grouse Society, and the National Deer Association.

The program focuses on managing habitats to ensure aquatic and terrestrial species’ persistence, conservation and recovery of America’s fish and wildlife populations, and

habitat connectivity. Priority terrestrial habitat work focuses on integrating habitat maintenance and improvements with active management, range productivity, and other Administration priorities such as hunting and fishing. Priority information and tool development aim to reduce regulatory burdens and cut bureaucratic delays that hinder effective environmental management through decision support and efficient statutory compliance in accordance with E.O. 14192, *Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation*.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress

In FY 2025, the program and its many partners implemented 130 projects to protect road infrastructure access and restore aquatic organism passage, leveraging \$26.9 million, of appropriated funds with \$17.9 million of additional Forest Service and partner investments. Upgrading of the Forest Service's priority road-stream crossings ensures active management opportunities and recreational use by the public and local communities.

In FY 2025, the Forest Service partnered with the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation (RMEF) on the Watts Mountain Habitat Improvement Project on the Fillmore Ranger District of the Fishlake National Forest. This collaborative effort resulted in over 6,200 acres of sagebrush improved using several treatment methods. More so, the project protected high-value river habitat using fencing, seeding, and transplanting plants inside the protected area. Wildlife and Fish Habitat Management funds were leveraged with \$460,000 in funding from RMEF.

The program worked with partners to update habitat maps for ESA-listed species and utilized refreshed maps to reduce the impact of limited operating periods on timber operations and focused conservation measures in the most effective areas. The program worked with partners to expand technological advancements such as acoustic recording in wildlife monitoring program development to facilitate more efficient surveys for fuels reduction and timber projects. The program leveraged resources from extensive Federal, State, and private partners across 49 States to monitor avian and bat species to implement more efficient environmental compliance processes, including a programmatic consultation for ESA-listed bat species in the Eastern U.S., for timber, energy, and fuels priority work.

Program Objectives for FY 2027

In FY 2027, the Wildlife and Fish Habitat Management Program remains focused on managing, protecting, and enhancing habitats and water quality necessary for the protection and recovery of plants and animals on NFS lands. This work integrates habitat maintenance and improvements with active forest management, hazardous fuels management, range productivity, and other Administration priorities. The program will work with other Federal, Tribal, and State agencies, and with non-governmental organizations to improve ecological connectivity and integrity, support timber, forest health, fire risk reduction efforts, recreational access and use, engage in pre-listing voluntary conservation partnerships seeking to avoid the need for new listings under the Endangered Species Act and associated regulatory burdens, and implement efficient and effective recovery actions.

MINERALS AND GEOLOGY MANAGEMENT

Table FS-53. Minerals and Geology Management Details Table (thousands of dollars)

Minerals and Geology Management	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Enacted	2027 Request	Inc. or Dec.
Appropriations.....	\$14,000	\$14,000	\$14,000	\$14,000	-
Recoveries.....	719	289	192	192	-
Transfers out.....	-162	-1,545	-	-	-
Balance Available, SOY.....	3,076	4,633	8,232	4,456	-\$3,776
Total Available.....	17,633	17,337	22,424	18,648	-3,776
Lapsing Balances.....	-10	-10	-4	-4	-
Balance Available, EOY.....	-4,633	-8,232	-4,456	-1,994	2,462
Total Obligations.....	12,989	9,135	17,963	16,650	-1,313

Minerals and Geology Management – Justification of Changes

No change in Minerals and Geology Management (\$14,000,000 in FY 2026). The Budget request will focus the Forest Service on the highest priority environmental analyses for critical minerals projects that contribute to a stable supply of energy for current and future generations while continuing to sustain long-term ecosystem health and productivity. These efforts support the policy objectives identified in E.O. 14241, *Immediate Measures to Increase American Mineral Production*. Cleanup efforts will be concentrated on high priority contaminated sites, including Abandoned Mine Lands (AML) and other sites such as landfills, marijuana grow sites, shooting ranges, and administrative sites. The AML program seeks to minimize safety hazards associated with abandoned mines while preserving the historic and wildlife habitat resources that abandoned mines provide.

Minerals and Geology Management – Status of Programs

Current Activities

The Minerals and Geology program manages multiple areas including mineral and energy resource development, geologic resource management, and abandoned mine lands mitigation. These program areas are responsive to multiple Administration priorities including increasing the Nation’s supply of domestic critical mineral and energy resources, ensuring efficient and streamlined permitting processes, and protecting the health and safety of the American people as outlined in E.O. 14241, *Immediate Measures to Increase American Mineral Production*, E.O. 14192, *Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation*, E.O. 14313, *Establishing the President's Make America Beautiful Again Commission*, and E.O. 14314, *Making America Beautiful Again by Improving Our National Parks*. To accomplish these priorities, the Forest Service collaborates with other Federal and State agencies (e.g., Department of the Interior) in addition to partnering with public and private stakeholders.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress

Mineral and Energy Development

In 2025, the Forest Service realigned resources to efficiently facilitate mineral and energy development on federal lands. The Forest Service developed an Action Plan to implement E.O. 14154, *Unleashing American Energy*, and Secretary’s Memorandum 1078-005, *Expanding Energy and Mineral Opportunities on Federal Forest Lands*¹⁴, that identified the tasks the Forest Service would undertake to reduce burdens on mineral and energy

¹⁴ <https://www.usda.gov/sites/default/files/documents/sm-1078-005.pdf>

development. The Forest Service also issued direction on the use of emergency authorities on mineral and energy projects as per E.O. 15156, *Declaring a National Energy Emergency*, as well as developing a new mineral and energy tracking portal for projects subject to the 2025 Presidential actions. Overall, the Forest Service minerals and energy program contributed an estimated \$7.9 billion annually to the Nation's economy and supports approximately 38,800 jobs, with a footprint of less than one percent of National Forests and Grasslands.

Salable and Locatable Minerals Program

The Forest Service's locatable minerals program meets the Nation's critical minerals needs by processing and administering minerals proposals and providing certified mineral examiner expertise on critical and other locatable minerals projects on NFS lands.

The Forest Service's salable mineral program (e.g., sand, gravel, stone) contributes materials for critical infrastructure including disaster relief efforts. For example, in FY 2025, the Forest Service collaborated with U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration to remove permitting barriers to provide 6 million cubic yards of rock from NFS lands for use in recovery and rehabilitation efforts in the aftermath of Hurricane Helene. Additionally, the Forest Service disposed of approximately 2.3 million tons of mineral materials to the public, valued at \$2.7 million.

The Forest Service's leasable mineral program manages approximately 3.1 million acres of NFS lands that are currently leased for oil, natural gas, coal, phosphates, geothermal resources, and other leasable mineral commodities. These leased acres produced commodities valued at over \$4.8 billion in FY 2024, which generated nearly \$533 million in revenue through royalties and other payments to the United States Treasury (\$402 million from oil and gas, \$106 million from coal, and \$25 million from other leasable mineral commodities). This accounts for approximately seven percent of all revenue collected from energy and mineral production on federal onshore lands. Some other leasable program highlights from FY 2025 include: (1) multi-agency production of a report that identified coal resources and reserves, assessed impediments to coal mining, and proposed policies to address such impediments, including the need to update the coal regulations to gain efficiencies in response to both E.O. 14261, *Reinvigorating America's Beautiful Clean Coal Industry*, E.O. 14241, *Immediate Measures to Increase American Mineral Production*, and the *Working Families Tax Cut Act*; and (2) signed a Record of Decision for the Skyline Mine Little Eccles coal project¹⁵ that consented to lease over 6 million tons of federal coal in Utah.

Geologic Resources

The Forest Service continued to manage and inventory 20,000 paleontological sites, 8,000 caves, and 50 geologic special interest areas. In particular, the Forest Service administered 78 paleontological resource collection permits and 16 new or modified museum property agreements in FY 2025. Additionally, the geologic hazards program evaluated sites and provided educational awareness for public safety on hazards associated with natural disasters like Hurricane Helene.

Abandoned Mine Lands and Environmental Compliance and Protection

¹⁵ <https://www.fs.usda.gov/r04/manti-lasal/projects/60656>

The AML and Environmental Compliance and Protection (ECAP) programs protect the American public from hazards associated with abandoned mines and facilities, and hazardous material releases on NFS lands. The Forest Service estimates there are 5,324 mine and mill sites that require clean up under the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA). To date, the ECAP program has closed more than 2,000 abandoned mine sites and negotiated over 120 orders accounting for nearly \$900 million in cost recovery.

For non-CERCLA abandoned mine sites, the AML program estimates there are 39,292 inventoried and verified features requiring mitigation.

Program Objectives for FY 2027

The Minerals and Geology program will sustain its commitment to contribute to the supply of domestic minerals that advance the health, productivity, and overall well-being of all Americans. This program will provide benefits to society originating from mineral and energy extraction to produce metals, alloys, and plastics, as well as the energy used to make, transport, and power modern American life. Funding will support the existing need to develop certified mineral specialists, ensuring expertise for energy and critical minerals projects.

The program places the monitoring and mitigation of geological hazards, such as landslides at the forefront of its continued priority along with supporting the reclamation of surface resources for multiple recreational uses. The Minerals and Geology program has an objective to safeguard and reclaim abandoned mine lands across Forest Service lands by evaluating and cleaning-up contaminated sites, reclaiming critical minerals from legacy mine wastes, and returning the land to productive service.

LAND USE AUTHORIZATION AND ACCESS

Table FS-54. Land Use Authorization and Access Details Table (thousands of dollars)

Land Use Authorization and Access	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Enacted	2027 Request	Inc. or Dec.
Appropriations.....	\$7,750	\$7,750	\$7,750	\$8,000	\$250
Recoveries.....	312	153	102	102	-
Transfers out.....	-213	-738	-	-	-
Balance Available, SOY.....	1,343	1,537	3,358	3,194	-164
Total Available.....	9,192	8,702	11,210	11,296	86
Lapsing Balances.....	-40	-40	-18	-18	-
Balance Available, EOY.....	-1,537	-3,358	-3,194	-1,537	1,657
Total Obligations.....	7,615	5,304	7,998	9,741	1,743

Land Use Authorization and Access – Justification of Changes

An increase of \$250,000 in Land Use Authorization Access (\$8,000,000 in FY 2026). The FY 2027 Budget advances ongoing efforts to adopt improved technology to provide accurate landownership records needed to authorize and manage infrastructure on NFS lands. The request will support the Forest Service timber program through permitting, rights-of-way, and boundary line surveys.

Land Use Authorization and Access – Status of Programs

Current Activities

The Land Use Authorization and Access program supports the economic well-being of communities through improving and providing accurate landownership records and mapping products. The program permits critical infrastructure to remote areas, working across boundaries and working with stakeholders and partners to permit reliable infrastructure to keep communities safe. The program surveys lands in advance of timber sales, acquires rights-of-way, and administers road agreements necessary for public and Forest Service access in accordance with the policy objectives outlined in E.O. 14241, *Immediate Measures to Increase American Mineral Production*; E.O. 14192, *Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation*; and E.O. 14225, *Immediate Expansion of American Timber Production*.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress

The program prioritized the implementation of Administration objectives for expediting approvals for domestic energy by reviewing all Forest Service authorization policy and identifying any that were potentially burdensome to domestic energy development and transportation; implementing emergency authorities for environmental analysis and consultation to expedite approval of energy projects; collaborating with the Bureau of Land Management to align processes for review and approval of powerline management actions that contribute to wildfire mitigation; and revising the Forest Service’s renewable energy fee structure, which provides revenue sharing with counties.

The program also supported relicensing of 31 Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) hydropower projects; 15 hydropower projects which have completed the relicensing process, but where FERC has not issued the new license yet; seven ongoing license surrender or decommissioning processes; and several projects converting from a FERC license to a FERC exemption. In addition, there are several license amendments and preliminary permit applications in process, as well as ongoing license administration and implementation for which the hydropower program provides direct support to Forests.

Program Objectives for FY 2027

In FY 2027, this program continues to uphold the productive and sustainable use of NFS lands through various land and natural resource management activities in support of the well-being of communities. The Forest Service will survey lands in advance of timber sales, acquire rights-of-way, and administer road agreements necessary for public and Forest Service access to complete activities, including timber production, mineral and energy development, recreation, and utility inspection.

LAW ENFORCEMENT OPERATIONS

Table FS-55. Law Enforcement Operations Details Table (thousands of dollars)

Law Enforcement Operations	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Enacted	2027 Request	Inc. or Dec.
Appropriations.....	\$19,505	\$19,505	\$19,591	\$19,505	-\$86
Recoveries.....	651	360	239	239	-
Transfers out.....	-404	-	-	-	-
Balance Available, SOY.....	1,152	1,433	1,088	589	-\$499
Total Available.....	20,904	21,298	20,918	20,333	-585
Lapsing Balances.....	-68	-10	-4	-4	-
Balance Available, EOY.....	-1,433	-1,088	-589	-264	325
Total Obligations.....	19,403	20,200	20,325	20,065	-260

Law Enforcement Operations – Justification of Changes

A decrease of \$86,000 in Law Enforcement Operations (\$19,505,000 in FY 2026). The FY 2027 Budget allows the Forest Service Law Enforcement Operations to continue the highest priority projects and patrol high-use areas.

Law Enforcement Operations – Status of Programs

Current Activities

The Forest Service Law Enforcement and Investigations (LEI) program upholds a longstanding tradition of exemplary public service, safeguarding the Nation's natural resources and preserving them for future generations. The Forest Service's LEI program is the only authorized entity to enforce federal laws related to NFS lands and are experts in investigating complex natural resource matters that preserve and sustain these precious resources for present and future generations. LEI is dedicated to preventing, detecting, and investigating violations of federal laws and regulations to protect visitors to NFS lands, Forest Service employees, and natural resources.

Law Enforcement Operations Officers (LEO) provide a uniform patrol presence and respond to safety incidents and violations of laws and regulations. Common incidents include resource damage, looting from historic sites, theft, alcohol and drug use, unauthorized motor vehicle use, illegal occupancy or exceeding stay limits, trespassing, and destruction of natural and cultural resources. Law enforcement duties also include more complex civil and criminal investigations usually performed by Criminal Investigators, such as arson, drug possession, smuggling and manufacturing of illegal substances, assaults, and both domestic and international Lacey Act violations. LEI resources dedicate over 750,000 hours annually to public safety, resource protection, and law enforcement activities.

To accomplish this mission, dedicated law enforcement officers cover approximately 689,000 acres of NFS land each, maintaining high standards of public safety and resource protection. LEI officers are frequently sought to provide training and expertise, including through collaboration with the Department of State, for law enforcement officers in foreign countries worldwide. Additionally, LEI continues to adapt and respond to increasing demands, including activities involving the growing homeless population found on NFS lands, while also supporting ongoing Emergency Support Function-13 incidents and emergency declarations. LEI personnel have also been assigned to assist the United States Border Patrol in securing the border.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress

LEI continues to enhance relationships both internally and externally. LEI has long practiced a “shared stewardship” model with cooperating law enforcement agencies, members of local communities, and other staff areas within the Forest Service.

The USDA, through the Forest Service, is statutorily charged with managing all NFS lands along the international borders. LEI shares law enforcement responsibilities over these lands with federal, State, and local partners. While it is fully recognized that the DHS, United States Customs and Border Protection (CBP) have the primary mandate of controlling and guarding the Nation’s borders, Forest Service stewardship and law enforcement responsibilities support the greater federal response to the border crisis and protection of American communities from criminal aliens. LEI is vital to assisting CBP with effectively defending national security, responding to terrorist threats, safeguarding human life, and stopping the degradation of the natural and cultural resources on NFS lands.

In 2006, LEI entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between DHS, DOI, through the USDA regarding cooperative national security and counterterrorism efforts on federal lands along the United States’ borders. The collaborative work in FY 2025 has allowed the Forest Service to align its priorities with these partners in pursuit of shared objectives. The MOU enables interagency cooperation, improved radio interoperability, and improves access and patrol capabilities for CBP agents. LEI continues to provide CBP with additional support and resources as appropriate and authorized. LEI prioritizes addressing emergencies involving human health and safety and preventing or minimizing environmental damage to public lands.

LEI is continually improving the coordination and capabilities to work with other agencies to secure our borders and protect the National Forests. LEI and CBP mutually rely on the combined collective strengths to advance distinct goals. For example, LEI has established full-time liaison positions with the U.S. Border Patrol for both the Tucson Sector, based in Tucson, Arizona, and for the Spokane Sector, based in Kalispell, Montana.

LEI has coordinated with CBP, U.S. Border Patrol, Homeland Security Investigations, and Immigration and Customs Enforcement on special operations and on an ad-hoc basis that combine the resources of LEI with DHS to address the impacts of illegal immigration as well as narcotics and other smuggling. In addition to daily coordination, joint operational activities have included multiweek missions targeting armed criminal activity or smuggling routes and activities.

Trespass Cannabis Cultivation Sites

Trespass cannabis cultivation complexes and the Transnational Criminal Organizations (TCOs) and co-conspirators that operate illegally on NFS lands threaten environmental and human health. These operations divert surface waters, frequently use banned pesticides that poison wildlife and contaminate soil and plants, fragment habitats, and sometimes cause wildfires. LEI continues to work diligently to identify, investigate, eradicate, and remediate illegal cultivation sites found on NFS lands. Remediation typically involves removing materials, including banned pesticides that require additional safety and disposal measures, infrastructure, and human refuse from the sites.

In FY 2025, LEI and cooperators located 15 sites, eradicating 25,934 marijuana plants; 62 short-haul loads; and seizing 579 pounds of processed marijuana. Four arrests were also made. Reclamation efforts on nine sites resulted in the removal of 28,750 pounds of

infrastructure/refuse/fertilizer; 21,000 feet of water line; 12 propane tanks; and the restoration of 70 thousand gallons of water.

Rainbow Family of Living Light Gathering

The Rainbow Family of Living Light, also known as the Rainbow Family, is a self-proclaimed loose-knit group of individuals located throughout the United States and other countries who have been illegally gathering on different National Forests each year since 1972. In FY 2025, the gathering took place on the Mark Twain National Forest, Eleven Point/Doniphan Ranger District, in Oregon County, Missouri from June 10, 2025, through July 4, 2025. An estimated 1,471 individuals were in attendance. The participants did not seek or obtain a Forest Service special use permit (non-commercial group use permit), so the event was managed as an unauthorized group use incident by LEI.

Large gatherings like this can negatively impact forest natural resources, public health and safety, and the availability of public lands to the public. The Rainbow Family has consistently refused to comply with the special use permit process during national gatherings. For this event, the Forest Service mobilized a National Incident Management Team experienced in handling such incidents. The team collaborated with the local community and other law enforcement agencies to protect everyone's health and safety and minimize environmental impacts through information-sharing and law enforcement.

The 2025 incident resulted in 282 law enforcement actions, 75 incident reports, 74 written warnings, 132 violation notices, one Missouri State violation and four arrests. Significant accomplishments during the incident included executing a Cooperative Law Enforcement Agreement with Oregon County Sheriff's Office and creating a working partnership with Missouri Highway Patrol and Arkansas State Police.

Program Objectives for FY 2027

The Forest Service will prioritize maintaining LEI staffing levels in FY 2027 consistent with Forest Service commitments.

Lacey Act International Operations Division

In FY 2025 LEI personnel became co-chairs of the Timber Interdiction Membership Board Enforcement Resource (TIMBER) Working Group, established in FY 2023.

To build on recent partnerships and new authority, LEI plans to launch an International Operations Division in FY 2027 to enforce the Lacey Act. Timber and wood products often come from the world's most biologically varied and valuable forests, which lack adequate protection and governance. Criminals take advantage of these weaknesses in timber supply chains. The International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) estimates that 15 to 30 percent of globally traded wood is harvested illegally. Additionally, according to the 2021 United Nations Environment Program-INTERPOL Report, illegal logging and associated trade generates \$51 billion to \$152 billion annually.

Lacey Act violators significantly harm the United States economy as well. Illegal timber can be sold for much less than legally harvested timber, undercutting legitimate suppliers and causing financial losses. The United States market loses an estimated \$500 million to \$1 billion annually due to lost export opportunities and depressed wood prices. This illegal activity also results in a global market loss of around \$10 billion, including \$5 billion lost to tax evasion. The economic impact extends beyond financial losses, as the timber industry also faces human costs, with forced labor present in 14 percent of reported countries' forestry sectors. Illegal timber trade often converges with other crimes, leading to complex, transnational operations that are extremely lucrative. Nature crimes, including illegal

logging and wildlife trafficking, often overlap with human, arms, and narcotics trafficking, further exacerbating the economic and social impact on the United States and global markets.

LEI's Lacey Act investigations support several Executive Orders and Presidential policy memorandum, including E.O. 13777, *Enforcing Federal Law with Respect to Transnational Criminal Organizations and Preventing International Trafficking*; America First Trade Policy; E.O. 14157, *Designating Cartels and Other Organizations as Foreign Terrorist Organizations and Specially Designated Global Terrorists*; E.O. 14223, *Addressing the Threat to National Security from Imports of Timber, Lumber, and Their Derivative Products*; and E.O. 14225, *Immediate Expansion of American Timber Production*.

Trespass Cannabis Cultivation Site Remediation

LEI will identify, investigate, disrupt, and dismantle domestic criminal organizations and TCOs involved in trespass cannabis cultivation, methamphetamine production, drug trafficking, and distribution on NFS lands. This includes targeting individuals and entities that support these organizations through transportation or finances. LEI takes a full posture stance against all illicit drug related incidents on and affecting NFS lands. The Forest Service will be instrumental in eradicating cannabis cultivated on NFS lands and reclaiming trespass cannabis complexes as discoveries are made and as funding allows. This effort is aimed to deter TCOs and their supporters from using these locations in the future. Since TCOs are responsible for most trespass cannabis cultivation on NFS lands, the Forest Service partners with other federal, State, and local agencies to investigate, disrupt, and dismantle these organizations. The Forest Service will maintain its partnership with the Department of Justice through local United States Attorney's Offices to coordinate and support prosecutorial efforts.

FOREST INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

Table FS-56. Forest Inventory and Analysis Details Table (thousands of dollars)

Forest Inventory and Analysis	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Enacted	2027 Request	Inc. or Dec.
Appropriations ^{a/}	-	-	\$32,197	\$32,000	-\$197
Balance Available, SOY	-	-	3,800	3,804	4
Total Available.....	-	-	35,997	28,196	-7,801
Balance Available, EOY	-	-	-3,804	-2,000	1,804
Total Obligations	-	-	32,193	26,196	-5,997

a/ Previously appropriated in the Forest and Rangeland Research account.

Forest Inventory and Analysis – Justification of Changes

A decrease of \$197,000 in Forest Inventory and Analysis (\$32,197,000 in FY 2026 within the Forest and Rangeland Research account). The FY 2027 Budget for Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) operating funding maintains the current remeasurement interval for the nationwide forest inventory. The FIA program is a critical tool for both federal and non-federal timber production as it shows the status, trends, and condition of America’s forests. The FIA program is the only comprehensive, long-term, field-based inventory of forests and trees across all ownerships in the United States and serves a wide array of customers, ranging from policy makers at the federal and state levels to public and private landowners and managers.

Forest and Inventory Analysis- Status of Programs

Current Activities

The Forest Service FIA program is the Nation’s foremost comprehensive forest census sampling over 800 million acres for all ownerships of forest land, nearly 11 million private landowners, and samples from approximately 1,400 primary wood using mills in all 50 States and territories, with support from partners. As directed in the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Research Act of 1978 (P.L. 95-307), as amended, the FIA program conducts three nationwide, statistically robust surveys on forest land and health conditions, characteristics of private forest landowners, and timber products output relating to mills. These surveys collect original data, and the program performs analyses and core reporting for States. The urban FIA survey is being maintained at current levels. This program is fundamental for meeting E.O. 14225, *Immediate Expansion of American Timber Production*, and responding to E.O. 14223, *Addressing the Threat to National Security from Imports of Timber, Lumber; and Their Derivative Products*, and E.O. 14303, *Restoring Gold Standard Science*.

The data and analysis tools are made available publicly using methods ensuring the integrity of the survey and addresses privacy issues. Data downloads and computer online tool access collectively average more than 500,000 per year over the last ten years. A recent meta-analysis revealed that FIA’s National Woodland Owner Survey has been cited over 1,300 times, most commonly in support of forest policies aimed at private landowners. The FIA program will work with States and partners during a planned independent Blue-Ribbon Panel review that would offer recommendations for program modernization.

The U.S. forest sector, including public and private entities responsible for the management of forestlands and processing and manufacturing of wood and paper products, relies on FIA datasets and expertise. FIA is critical to support the Administration’s priorities of active timber management and wildfire risk reduction, and facilitation of public access to forest-related information to support Federal, State, local, and Tribal governments’ planning and

activities. FIA data, tools, syntheses, and geospatial analyses are essential to understanding and informing forest practices. The program is also mandated to develop and publish, in consultation with States and federal land management agencies, national definitions and standards regarding forests, which are broadly used across the forest sector.

FIA conducts techniques and forest analysis research, often partnering to help others use FIA products and deploy innovative methods. In response to the 2018 Farm Bill, current emphases include research to increase the precision of estimates for smaller geographic areas and shorter time intervals without having to collect additional data through development of small area estimation methods and exploring and leveraging cutting edge technologies for possible adoption.

FIA data are crucial in policy level discussions such as with the European Union (EU) regarding the EU Deforestation-Free Regulations, which could significantly affect wood and agricultural commodity trade. FIA survey data are essential for use by remote sensing product developers and users to produce quality, remote sensing-based products, such as the Landscape Change Monitoring System. FIA data are often used with the NFS Forest Vegetation Simulator system in terms of evaluating and improving the system or predicting forest growth and yield, critically important pieces for effective implementation of the new Active Forest Management Strategy in the National Forests.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress

Informing the US government response to the EU Deforestation-Free Regulation

FIA program data has been a powerful authoritative data source to help shape and support the US response to the proposed European Union Deforestation-Free Regulation, which could complicate and increase the cost of US-EU wood and agricultural trade-potentially impacting domestic US markets, reducing the profitability of active forest management, and hindering hazardous fuels reduction. Results indicated a low rate of agriculture-driven deforestation in the US, supporting a 'low risk' classification. FIA data were also key to showing an EU-proposed remote-sensing approach was likely inadequate for use as a default standard.

Release of Timber Products Output annualized survey products

A notable amount of data and estimates from the annualized survey of U.S. primary wood processing mills are becoming available. Data collected is aggregated and used to generate reports such as on roundwood products, harvests by county, and mill residues: information key for decision-making regarding active forest management. The information aids policymakers, forest managers, forest industry, and others needing information on forest removals and/or harvest intensity, such as to inform investments about mills.

National Forest System use of FIA data in the Pacific Northwest

A map of estimated timber volume was compiled across all National Forests in the Pacific Northwest Region, primarily relying on regional LiDAR data where gaps in the LiDAR coverage are filled with similar timber volume estimates from models which are developed using FIA data. FIA plot data is used in lieu of on-the-ground specialty data collection, resulting in more efficient yet reliable and improved models outside of LiDAR coverage areas.

Program Objectives for FY 2027

In FY 2027, the FIA program will support the completion of national surveys, posting of data, analysis, and release of State reports, leveraging advanced technologies when possible. The use of Artificial Intelligence and its potential related to FIA surveys will be coordinated and a strategy developed.

FIA will develop an implementation plan based on the results of the Blue-Ribbon Panel led by States, and with extensive internal and external feedback.

The program will also continue to implement high-precision global positioning system data for FIA plots, enhancing forest structure modeling and understanding the impacts of disturbances such as hurricanes and wildfires.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Table FS-57. Salaries and Expenses Details Table (thousands of dollars)

Salaries and Expenses	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Enacted	2027 Request	Inc. or Dec.
Appropriations.....	\$1,459,352	\$1,459,352	\$1,453,152	\$1,072,000	-\$381,152
Recoveries.....	4,421	3,477	2,313	2,313	-
Balance Available, SOY.....	24,052	11,249	173,687	87,647	-86,040
Total Available.....	1,487,825	1,474,078	1,629,152	1,161,960	-467,192
Lapsing Balances.....	-11	-10	-4	-4	-
Balance Available, EOY.....	-11,249	-173,687	-87,647	-149,247	-61,600
Total Obligations	1,476,565	1,300,381	1,541,501	1,012,709	-528,792

Salaries and Expenses – Justification of Changes

A decrease of \$381,152,000 in Salaries and Expenses (\$1,453,152,000 in FY 2026). The FY 2027 Budget for Salaries and Expenses will focus on realizing high-priority programs field-based operations. The Forest Service will prioritize staffing for activities related to the Forest Service’s top priority, execution of E.O. 14225, *Immediate Expansion of American Timber Production*, and the *Working Families Tax Cut Act*, as well as timber sales, FIA, law enforcement, energy and critical minerals permitting, grazing allotment management, and forest analysis and inventory.

Of this decrease, \$100,000,000 will be requested by DOI as part of the 2027 request for the U.S. Wildland Fire Service.

OTHER SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDING

Disaster Supplemental

Disaster Supplemental funding supports Forest Service actions, activities, and responses to wildfires, hurricanes, and other natural disasters having a direct impact to Forest Service managed lands and assets and the communities contiguous to or embedded within those managed lands.

Table FS-58. Disaster Supplemental Detail Table (thousands of dollars)

Disaster Supplemental	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Enacted	2027 Request	Inc. or Dec.
Appropriations.....	-	\$2,523,000	-	-	-
Recoveries.....	\$3,743	15,106	\$10,051	\$10,051	-
Transfers in.....	-	16,703	-	-	-
Transfers out.....	-	-75,813	-	-	-
Balance Available, SOY.....	323,786	167,199	1,741,473	942,735	-\$798,738
Total Available.....	327,529	2,646,195	1,751,524	952,786	-798,738
Lapsing Balances.....	-	-	-	-	-
Balance Available, EOY.....	-167,199	-1,741,473	-942,735	-421,885	-520,850
Total Obligations.....	160,330	904,722	808,789	530,901	-277,888

Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act

The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (P.L. 115-78) broadly supports ecosystem, wildfire risk reduction, wildfire mitigation grants, and other community support activities.

Table FS-59. Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act Detail Table (thousands of dollars)

Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Enacted	2027 Request	Inc. or Dec.
Appropriations.....	\$529,800	\$484,443	\$529,800	-	-\$529,800
Recoveries.....	5,978	3,230	\$2,149	\$2,149	-
Transfers in.....	14,869	19,496	-	-	-
Transfers out ^{a/}	-84,216	-143,654	-12,649	-66,000	-53,351
Balance Available, SOY.....	248,567	299,049	345,542	552,461	-206,919
Total Available.....	714,998	662,564	864,842	488,610	-376,232
Lapsing Balances.....	-	-18	-8	-8	-
Balance Available, EOY.....	-299,049	-388,542	-552,461	-276,992	275,469
Total Obligations.....	415,949	274,004	312,373	211,610	-100,763

a/ Includes funds to be transferred to DOI as part of the U.S. Wildland Fire Service.

Inflation Reduction Act

The Inflation Reduction Act (P.L. 117-169) includes funds appropriated for vegetation and watershed management, and timely processing of National Environmental Policy Act-related reviews.

Table FS-60. Inflation Reduction Act Program Detail Table (thousands of dollars)

Inflation Reduction Act	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Enacted	2027 Request	Inc. or Dec.
Recoveries	\$93	\$554	\$369	\$369	-
Rescissions	-	-25,357	-	-	-
Balance Available, SOY	189,351	93,136	\$14,538	7,870	-\$6,668
Total Available.....	189,444	68,333	14,907	8,239	-6,668
Balance Available, EOY	-93,136	-14,538	-7,870	-3,522	4,348
Total Obligations	96,308	53,795	7,037	4,717	-2,320

CLASSIFICATION BY OBJECTS

Table FS-61. Classification by Objects (obligations in thousands of dollars)¹⁶

Item No.	Item	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Enacted	2027 Request
Personnel Compensation:					
11.0	Total personnel compensation	\$1,117,125	\$1,100,953	\$891,383	\$811,000
12.0	Personal benefits	480,889	472,397	485,711	498,114
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	-	9	50,010	50,009
	Total, personnel compensation and benefits	1,598,014	1,573,359	1,427,104	1,359,123
Other Objects:					
Travel and transportation of					
21.0	persons	47,160	28,053	28,884	23,557
22.0	Transportation of things	2,665	1,678	1,733	1,247
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	-	-	-	-
23.2	Rental payments to others	105	16	-21	-13
Communications, utilities, and					
23.3	misc. charges	972	698	773	576
24.0	Printing and reproduction	1,292	972	1,436	652
25.1	Advisory and assistance services .	337	252	351	317
Other services from non-Federal					
25.2	sources	259,402	135,842	188,907	161,763
Other goods and services from					
25.3	Federal sources	126,532	163,533	221,715	190,893
Operation and maintenance of					
25.4	facilities	36	1,128	1,130	583
Research and development					
25.5	contracts	23,690	2,566	2,580	1,399
25.6	Medical care	105	69	73	65
Operation and maintenance of					
25.7	equipment	3,331	2,386	2,491	2,123
26.0	Supplies and materials	46,688	30,033	31,068	26,556
31.0	Equipment	11,189	6,709	6,954	5,205
32.0	Land and structures	3,767	2,860	2,908	1,792
Grants, subsidies, and					
41.0	contributions	429,873	958,547	1,073,712	638,000
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnities	2,061	2,824	3,021	2,009
43.0	Interest and dividends	15	11	12	7
44.0	Refunds	-39	-8	-8	-7
91.0	Unvouchered	-2	-2	-2	-1
92.0	Undistributed	93	10	10	9
94.0	Other.	-	-	84	57
	Total, other objects	959,272	1,338,177	1,567,811	1,056,789
99.9	Total, new obligations	2,557,286	2,911,536	2,994,915	2,415,912

¹⁶ Variations in budgetary transactions, technical re-estimates, rounding methodologies, and reporting timelines may result in differences between MAX A-11 data and the printed Object Class tables

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT AND MAINTENANCE

LEAD-OFF TABULAR STATEMENT

Table FS-62. Lead-Off Tabular Statement (In dollars)

Item	Amount
2026 Enacted	\$153,250,000
Change in Appropriation	-54,250,000
2027 Request, Including Proposed Legislation	<u>99,000,000</u>

APPROPRIATIONS LANGUAGE

The appropriations language follows:

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT AND MAINTENANCE (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, \$99,000,000, to remain available through September 30, 2030, for construction, capital improvement, maintenance, and acquisition of buildings and other facilities and infrastructure; for construction, reconstruction, and decommissioning of roads that are no longer needed, including unauthorized roads that are not part of the transportation system; and for maintenance of forest roads and trails by the Forest Service as authorized by 16 U.S.C. 532-538 and 23 U.S.C. 101 and 205.

PROJECT STATEMENTS

Table FS-63. Appropriations Project Statement (thousands of dollars)

Project Statement	2024 Actual	FTEs^{a/}	2025 Actual	FTEs	2026 Enacted	FTEs	2027 Request	FTEs	Inc. or Dec.	FTE Inc. or Dec.
Capital Improvements and Maintenance Funds:										
Discretionary Appropriations	\$156,130	-	\$151,000	-	\$153,250	-	\$99,000	-	-\$54,250	-
Supplemental Appropriations	72,000	111	3,597,000	367	-	220	-	89	-	-131
Total Appropriations:	228,130	111	3,748,000	367	153,250	220	99,000	89	-\$54,250	-131

a/ Funding for Other FTEs is provided through reimbursable funds and the allocation of funds from other agencies. The discrepancy between the project statement and Max schedule X is reimbursable funding.

Table FS-64. Appropriations Detail Table (thousands of dollars)

Detail Table	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Enacted	2027 Request	Inc. or Dec.
Capital Improvement and Maintenance:					
Facilities	\$52,000	\$52,000	\$31,400	\$18,000	-\$13,400
Roads.....	73,000	73,000	73,000	73,000	-
Trails.....	20,000	20,000	22,000	8,000	-14,000
Legacy Roads and Trails	6,000	6,000	6,000	-	-6,000
Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act	72,000	72,000	-	-	-
Construction Projects	5,130	-	20,850	-	-20,850
Disaster Supplemental.....	-	3,525,000	-	-	-
Total, Capital Improvements and Maintenance	228,130	3,748,000	153,250	99,000	-54,250

FACILITIES MAINTENANCE AND CONSTRUCTION

Table FS-65. Facilities Detail Table (thousands of dollars)

Facilities	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Enacted	2027 Request	Inc. or Dec.
Appropriations.....	\$52,000	\$52,000	\$31,400	\$18,000	\$-13,400
Reprogramming.....	77	-	-	-	-
Recoveries.....	689	6,025	6,265	5,811	-454
Transfers out.....	-1,597	-	-	-	-
Balance Available, SOY.....	24,371	17,112	52,279	33,774	-18,505
Total Available.....	75,540	75,137	89,944	57,585	-32,359
Lapsing Balances.....	-10	-10	-6	-6	-
Balance Available, EOY.....	-17,112	-52,279	-33,774	-16,070	17,704
Total Obligations	58,418	22,848	56,164	41,509	-14,655

Facilities Maintenance and Construction – Justification of Changes

A decrease of \$13,400,000 in Facilities Maintenance and Construction (\$31,400,000 in FY 2026). The FY 2027 Budget focuses Forest Service’s efforts to maintain safe recreation facilities, perform required maintenance and management of Forest Service-owned dams, and invest in Capital Improvement Projects (CIP) for Forest Service-owned facilities on the highest priorities. The Forest Service will continue to use the National Asset Management Program to select out-year projects that meet the Forest Service’s highest priority facility needs, with the focus on emergency safety-related needs. Of this decrease, \$2 million will be requested by DOI as part of the U.S. Wildland Fire Service.

Facilities Maintenance and Construction – Status of Programs

The discretionary Facilities program funds the costs associated with recreation facility and site maintenance, maintenance/repair and management of Forest Service owned dams, and all facility CIP.

Current Activities

The Facilities Maintenance and Construction program supports the Forest Service’s more than 15,000 owned administrative buildings, 30,000 recreation sites, 6,000 recreation buildings, over 17,000 toilet facilities, 4,600 drinking water systems, 4,600 wastewater systems, and more than 1,500 dams. The program also supports six tree nurseries and two seed extractories, which provide locally adapted plants and seeds for reforestation projects and assured sources of desirable species and stock types. Capital improvement funding for facilities allows for necessary maintenance and new construction, replacements, and expansion wherever advisable.

The Forest Service recreation facilities support a broad range of accessible recreation facilities and sites in the country, including campgrounds, picnic areas, visitor centers, ski areas, trailheads, shooting ranges, and interpretive sites. Recreation facility maintenance funds are primarily used to address ongoing infrastructure maintenance needs within recreation sites and chip away at the \$1.2 billion deferred maintenance backlog to provide a safe environment for the visiting public. Over 3,000 dams are sited on National Forest Service lands, including approximately 1,500 that are Forest Service owned, special use permitted, and owned by other entities and the remaining owned by other entities or under special use permit. Forest Service dams serve multiple uses across the Forest Service for communities. Approximately 50 percent of all Forest Service owned dams are for recreation and/or wildlife management, 15 percent are used for fire protection, five percent for irrigation, and ten percent for flood control and/or water supply. The remaining dams support fisheries, mining tailings, debris control, and hydroelectric uses.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress

Capital Improvements

In FY 2025, the Forest Service completed high value projects at a cost of over \$8 million. The Coeur D’Alene Nursery Greenhouse Replacement project replaced nine 1970’s greenhouses and a headhouse structure with new facilities that will optimize operations resulting in a 38 percent increase of conifer seedling production and reduction of the maintenance and operating costs. The project cost approximately \$4.2 million resulting in a \$3 million reduction in deferred maintenance.

The Kenai Lake Work Center Water System and Wastewater System Upgrade project replaces the site’s water system and centralized the wastewater system to improve operational efficiencies at the site that supports the management work on the Seward Ranger District, Chugach National Forest. The cost of the project was approximately \$2.5 million resulting in a \$1.8 million reduction in deferred maintenance.

Recreation Facilities Maintenance

The recreation facilities program maintained the infrastructure of the 30,000 recreation sites including providing potable drinking water and 17,000 restroom facilities. The Timberline Lodge waterline replacement project involved replacing failing waterlines within the historic lodge that threatened the facility. It eliminated \$2.5 million in deferred maintenance, making the facility safe to operate providing the recreating public a great experience. Timberline Lodge, a designated National Historic Landmark located on the Mt. Hood National Forest, was built in 1937 and is one of the only Forest Service owned facilities that is actively operated as a year-round, all season mountain lodge.

The Flaming Gorge Water System Treatment plant project involved upgrading critical components of the drinking water treatment system to ensure safe drinking water for the recreating public at this high use location that stretches from the Wyoming high deserts to the forested slopes of Utah’s Uinta Mountains. The project eliminated \$100,000 in deferred maintenance.

Dam Compliance

The dam program has maintained its regulatory compliance for dam safety exercises and emergency action plans over the last year (approximately 75 percent compliant, up from less than five percent six years ago). This has increased awareness and response to dam safety incidents across national forests. The program demonstrated its emergency response and public safety capabilities in April 2025, during an intense storm event affecting multiple National Forests in the Southern and Eastern Regions. Forest Service dam safety engineers used the DamWatch application, early warning systems and field inspections to monitor, warn and mitigate issues with dams during the storm event. The Forest Service activated response for nine Emergency Action Plans and triggered external alerts to downstream emergency response agencies. The program continues to steadily increase its completion of risk assessments of high hazard dams, leading to prioritization of dam repairs based on risk.

Program Objectives for FY 2027

The overarching facility program objectives are to continue to prioritize administrative facility, recreation site, and dam maintenance and improvement projects that provide the best return on investment for the Forest Service and accomplish mission critical work in support of expansion of timber supply and outdoor recreation opportunities.

In FY 2027, the Forest Service will focus on prioritizing, tracking, and coordinating actions to execute high-priority conveyance projects that will right-size the real property portfolio and will generate revenue to put towards remaining facilities' needs. Specifically, work will be done to identify National Forest System (NFS) lands and administrative sites appropriate for disposal or conveyance, assess resource needs, and recommend top priorities for approval and execution. This step to reduce the Forest Service's owned facility portfolio will be coupled with targeted reductions in the number and size of leases and consolidation and colocation of offices that are within a reasonable travel distance.

In FY 2027, the facilities program will improve the conditions of the administrative and recreation facilities through implementation of the National Facilities Strategy, developed in FY 2026, to right size the portfolio to meet both the public and mission needs in a fiscally responsible manner. The program will complete conditions assessments on 20 percent of the facilities to ensure funds are allocated efficiently and on the highest priority maintenance items for preserving the safety, sanitary, and aesthetic quality of buildings. Additionally, the program will address facilities and projects that will reduce risk to the public and employees.

In FY 2027, the dam program will improve Forest Service facilities with the highest health and safety needs, including completing dam safety exercises, updating a minimum of 15 emergency action plans, and completing annual inspections of its high hazard dam inventory. Additionally, the program plans to advance high priority projects that reduce risks to the public, property, and the environment.

Program Evaluations

Condition assessments will be conducted at recreation facilities and administrative facilities to evaluate current conditions to plan for annual and cyclical maintenance, determine the deferred maintenance, and estimate end of life replacement projects. This assessment will be completed so a comprehensive facilities asset management plan can be developed to prioritize resources to right-size the portfolio and improve the condition and experience of facilities required to execute the Forest Service mission.

ROADS MAINTENANCE AND CONSTRUCTION

Table FS-66. Roads Detail Table (thousands of dollars)

Roads	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Enacted	2027 Request	Inc. or Dec.
Appropriations.....	\$73,000	\$73,000	\$73,000	\$73,000	-
Reprogramming.....	101	-	-	-	-
Recoveries.....	1,157	2,223	2,312	2,145	-\$167
Transfers out.....	-2,040	-	-	-	-
Balance Available, SOY.....	6,739	7,343	31,983	22,812	-9,171
Total Available.....	78,957	82,566	107,295	97,957	-9,338
Lapsing Balances.....	-28	-10	-6	-6	-
Balance Available, EOY.....	-7,343	-31,983	-22,812	-25,812	3,000
Total Obligations	71,586	50,573	84,477	72,139	-12,338

Roads Maintenance and Construction – Justification of Changes

No change in Roads Maintenance and Construction (\$73,000,000 in FY 2026). The Budget request allows for \$73,000,000 in capital improvements and routine maintenance of Forest Service-owned roads, bridges, and parking lots. This allows the Forest Service to fund road maintenance and reconstruction activities critical for hauling timber and biomass removal, and to repair and sustain transportation assets that are essential for public access, operational efficiency, and emergency response on NFS lands.

Roads Maintenance and Construction – Status of Programs

The Roads Maintenance and Construction program provides critical access to and through national forests and grasslands for emergency response, recreational use, resource management, commercial activities, and administrative purposes that benefit the American public and support the mission of the Forest Service. The primary objective of this program is to operate and maintain a transportation network that meets the priority access needs of the public and the Forest Service while minimizing adverse impacts on the environment.

Current Activities

The Roads Maintenance and Construction program funds maintenance, construction, reconstruction, repair, and management of Forest Service owned roads and bridges and is responsible for implementing and providing guidance on updated policies, laws, rules, and regulations surrounding road and bridge construction and maintenance practices. The Forest Service is directly responsible for approximately 360,000 miles of roads, of which 65,000 miles are for passenger vehicles, as well as 6,700 road bridges across the NFS transportation network. This program is essential for all land management activities, including forest product removal, emergency response, visitor use, and vital community connections.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress

In FY 2025, the Forest Service improved and maintained 16,453 miles of passenger car road, 8,625 miles of high clearance road, and inspected 1,176 bridges to ensure that the bridges conformed to the new bridge inspection standards. In addition, the Forest Service completed 78 capital improvement and maintenance road and bridge projects retiring over \$70 million of deferred maintenance and improving 10,000 acres of watershed. These activities ensure safe and effective access for first responders, the public, commercial users, and land management activities.

In support of Executive Order (E.O.) 14225, *Immediate Expansion of American Timber Production*, the Forest Service fully implemented a roads intensive field course through the Logging and Roads Institute (LARI), which teaches transportation planning, layout of new construction, reconstruction, and maintenance of Forest Service roads, and financial and economic analysis of transportation systems. In addition, the Forest Service has issued a standardized process for commensurate share road maintenance appraisals, ensuring that a fair market value is charged for the use of Forest Service roads.

Critical Maintenance and Reconstruction

In the Southwestern Region, the Santa Fe National Forest leveraged Roads program and Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration funds to address a significant amount of deferred maintenance on NFS Road 151, also known as the Rio Chama Road located in north central New Mexico. The 13-mile-long Rio Chama Road traverses the Santa Fe and Carson National Forests and is the primary access to the Rio Chama River, the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail (CDNST), and the Christ of the Desert Monastery. These funds made it possible for the Forest to provide a gravel surface on a three-mile segment of road that was severely deteriorated. Additionally, the entire 13 miles received much needed drainage maintenance and spot surfacing necessary to improve safety and ensure access in wet weather conditions. The work resulted in improved road conditions for forest visitors who use this road for access to raft along the Rio Chama River, hike and horseback ride along the CDNST, and camp at the Rio Chama Campground. Managers and visitors to the Christ of the Desert Monastery also benefit from these investments in the Rio Chama Road.

In FY 2025, the Mendicino National Forest completed the \$1.1 million Beaver Creek Bridge Rehabilitation project. The purpose of the project was to mitigate bridge displacement from the landslide at the south abutment. The repair of this bridge restored access, eliminating a multi-hour alternate route. This work included the repair of Beaver Creek Bridge and the reconstruction and resurfacing of the approaching roadway on Forest Road 1N02, including structural excavation and backfill and replacing seismic restrainers. The project reinstates access to two private inholdings, three campgrounds, eight trailheads, and timber lands.

In FY 2025, the Sierra National Forest's road crew completed maintenance on 177 miles of high clearance and passenger car roads. These maintenance tasks were prioritized due to the direct impact on public safety, as well as the importance in supporting active management projects, including timber sales, fire operations, and recreation programs.

Logging and Roads Institute

FY 2025 was the first year for the Forest Service to fully implement LARI roads intensive classes. Transportation Engineering staff collaborated, produced and executed Active Management training for over 300 employees representing approximately 20,000 student training hours. This training will allow the Forest Service to more efficiently and effectively implement E.O. 14225, *Immediate Expansion of American Timber Production*, by having trained professionals out in the field supporting the transportation planning efforts necessary for active land management activities.

Federal Highway Administration Requirements

Additionally, the Forest Service completed a number of operational updates to meet Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) requirements, including issuance of standard supplemental specifications needed to implement the new "Standard Specifications for Construction of

Roads and Bridges on Federal Highway Projects” (FP-24) issued by FHWA, the full implementation of National Bridge Inspection standards and the mandatory use of the “InspectX” bridge inspection software in response to the update of 23 CFR part 650 Subpart C and submitted standard Sign and Poster Guidelines for final review following updates to the 11th Edition of the Manual for Uniform Traffic Control Devices.

Program Objectives for FY 2027

In FY 2027, the Roads Maintenance and Construction program is positioned to maintain and repair road and bridge assets that are critical to providing access to NFS lands. The selected capital improvement projects are critical to expanding timber harvest, support forest health initiatives, fuels management, and provide access to campgrounds and other recreational areas.

The Forest Service intends to improve and expand upon the LARI classes to ensure Forest Service employees, cooperators and partners are consistent and transparent in the design, costing and implementation of the transportation projects associated with the expansion of American timber production and using the same principles to increasing American mineral production by providing access to new opportunities.

The Forest Service plans to update and modernize the suite of handbook and manuals associated with the roads program for improved efficiency to be more responsive to access needs in accordance with E.O. 14192, *Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation*.

Program Evaluations

The program will review transportation design and financial assessments associated with timber and fuels projects to ensure best value for the American public while supporting production and access.

The program will support the annual National Bridge Inspection Program metric compliance review process with FHWA which assesses all bridge metrics over a recurring 5-year cycle and identifies progress, compliance, and areas for improvement.

TRAILS MAINTENANCE AND CONSTRUCTION

Table FS-67. Trails Detail Table (thousands of dollars)

Trails	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Enacted	2027 Request	Inc. or Dec.
Appropriations.....	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$22,000	\$8,000	-\$14,000
Reprogramming.....	27	-	-	-	-
Recoveries.....	182	309	321	298	-23
Transfers out.....	-390	-169	-	-	-
Balance Available, SOY.....	804	959	3,048	1,969	-1,079
Total Available.....	20,623	21,099	25,369	10,267	-15,102
Lapsing Balances.....	-10	-10	-6	-6	-
Balance Available, EOY.....	-959	-3,048	-1,969	-937	1,032
Total Obligations.....	19,653	18,041	23,394	9,324	-14,070

Trails Maintenance and Construction – Justification of Changes

A decrease of \$14,000,000 in Trails Maintenance and Construction (\$22,000,000 in FY 2026). The FY 2027 Budget will focus the Forest Service on the highest priority partnerships with State, county, and not-for-profit organizations that currently contribute to workforce capacity for the maintenance and reconstruction of the Forest Service trails system.

Trails Maintenance and Construction– Status of Programs

Current Activities

The Forest Service manages a sustainable system of trails providing more than 164,000 miles of trails that deliver a range of trail-based recreation opportunities for motorized and non-motorized users. These trails facilitate firefighter access to backcountry areas along with providing administrative access.

The Forest Service is the administering agency for six congressionally designated National Scenic and Historic Trails (NSHTs) totaling 10,000 miles and is the managing agency for 11 additional NSHTs (details about NSHTs are in the National Scenic and Historic Trails Special Exhibit). The Forest Service manages more than 538 administratively designated National Recreation Trails on NFS lands. NFS trails provide connectivity with other trails managed by local, State, Federal, and Tribal Nation governments.

The Trails Program continues to focus on mobilizing Forest Service staff, partners, volunteers, and contractors to accomplish trail maintenance activities to support public access, enhance rural prosperity through support of recreation economies, address public health and safety, support active forest management, and support fire suppression activities. Stakeholders, partners, and volunteers also assist with post-damage assessments and post-incident recovery efforts.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress

The Forest Service, in collaboration with partners and volunteers, maintained approximately 43,000 miles of trail and improved more than 1,014 miles of trail in FY 2025. Maintenance activities included clearing vegetation and downed trees from trail corridors, cleaning out trail drainage features, such as culverts and water bars, replacing trail signs, and conducting minor tread repairs.

In FY 2025, the Forest Service Trails Program advanced workforce development and trail management by introducing nine 3D trail structure models as educational tools, revamping its website with new training resources, and releasing three updated publications focused on

improving physical trail sustainability. The program trained 287 employees in Contracting Officer's Representative certification and data management. Service and Youth Conservation Corps crews bolstered trail capacity, while a national survey of trail managers laid the groundwork for future collaboration strategies to enhance maintenance and construction outcomes. The mobile application for trail data collection developed in FY 2024 continued to streamline field operations and improve the quality of the Forest Service's trail data.

Program Objectives for FY 2027

The Trails Maintenance and Construction program is set to manage and administer a sustainable system of trails by streamlining Forest Service processes, leveraging internal and external workforces, and implementing actions that increase the knowledge, skills, and abilities of Forest Service field staff, partners, and volunteers. The program will implement the Biking on Long Distance Trails and accessible trails provisions of the EXPLORE Act¹⁷, the National Trails System Act¹⁸, and the National Forest System Trails Stewardship Act¹⁹, which aim to increase recreation opportunities and increase trail stewardship on NFS lands. The program plans to uphold implementing actions under the Ten-Year Trail Shared Stewardship Challenge²⁰ to increase physical trail sustainability and increase trail workforce capacity.

¹⁷ <https://www.congress.gov/118/plaws/publ234/PLAW-118publ234.pdf>

¹⁸ <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationaltrailssystem/upload/National-Trails-System-Act-Amended-2019.pdf>

¹⁹ <https://www.congress.gov/114/plaws/publ245/PLAW-114publ245.pdf>

²⁰ <https://www.fs.usda.gov/sites/default/files/2022-09/10yr%20Challenge%20Overview%20508c.pdf>

OTHER SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDING

Disaster Supplemental

Disaster Supplemental funding supports Forest Service actions, activities, and responses to wildfires, hurricanes, and other natural disasters having a direct impact to Forest Service managed lands and assets and the communities contiguous to or embedded within those managed lands.

Table FS-68. Disaster Supplemental Detail Table (thousands of dollars)

Disaster Supplemental	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Enacted	2027 Request	Inc. or Dec.
Appropriations.....		\$3,525,000	-	-	-
Recoveries.....	\$1,989	7,404	\$7,700	\$7,142	-\$558
Transfers out.....	-	-92,515	-	-	-
Balance Available, SOY.....	472,385	280,167	3,185,412	2,057,875	-1,127,537
Total Available.....	474,374	3,720,056	3,193,112	2,065,017	-1,128,095
Lapsing Balances.....	-	-	-	-	-
Balance Available, EOY.....	-280,167	-3,185,412	-2,057,875	-979,194	1,078,681
Total Obligations.....	194,207	534,644	1,135,237	1,085,823	-49,414

Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act

The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (P.L. 115-78) broadly supports ecosystem restoration, wildfire risk reduction, wildfire mitigation grants, and other community support activities.

Table FS-69. Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act Detail Table (thousands of dollars)

Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Enacted	2027 Request	Inc. or Dec.
Appropriations.....	\$72,000	\$72,000	\$72,000	-	-\$72,000
Recoveries.....	3,800	499	519	\$482	-37
Transfers out.....	-16,400	-13,767	-5,360	-	5,360
Balance Available, SOY.....	47,930	48,835	77,164	49,850	-27,314
Total Available.....	107,330	107,567	144,323	50,332	-93,991
Lapsing Balances.....	-	-10	-7	-7	-
Balance Available, EOY.....	-48,835	-77,164	-49,850	-23,720	26,130
Total Obligations.....	58,495	30,393	94,466	26,605	-67,861

a/ Includes funds to be transferred to DOI as part of the new U.S. Wildland Fire Service.

**CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT AND MAINTENANCE PROJECTS OVER \$1 MILLION
SELECTED IN 2027**

The Forest Service has a structured National Asset Management Program (NAMP) that incorporates the Comprehensive Capital Improvement Plan process. The NAMP prioritizes investments in Capital Improvement and Maintenance (CIM) projects and helps reduce the Forest Service’s deferred maintenance backlog. These projects will address improvements, repairs and rehabilitation of mission critical buildings, recreation sites, transportation assets and the decommissioning of projects. At this point in time, it is too early to determine CIM projects over \$1 million to be funded by annual appropriations. Priorities for projects over \$1 million funded by the GAOA – National Parks and Public Lands Restoration Fund (LRF) will be determined following reauthorization of the LRF.

CLASSIFICATION BY OBJECTS

Table FS-70. Classification by Objects (obligations in thousands of dollars)²¹

Item No.	Item	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Enacted	2027 Request
	Personnel Compensation:				
11.0	Total personnel compensation	\$9,744	\$35,922	\$41,916	\$16,916
12.0	Personal benefits	3,543	15,300	18,686	17,232
	Total, personnel compensation and benefits	13,287	51,222	60,602	34,148
	Other Objects:				
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	1,326	2,562	5,638	3,854
22.0	Transportation of things	401	573	1,447	755
23.2	Rental payments to others	2	6	-5	-8
23.3	Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	983	1,432	3,258	2,268
24.0	Printing and reproduction	163	109	320	134
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	116	169	445	197
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources	214,183	117,802	282,856	234,730
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources	66,265	137,347	287,288	237,400
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	38	413	880	759
25.6	Medical care	12	4	11	5
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	1,033	1,137	2,702	1,277
26.0	Supplies and materials	14,149	10,476	23,297	13,819
31.0	Equipment	1,720	1,105	2,691	1,635
32.0	Land and structures	21,024	2,107	5,478	3,043
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	79,883	335,263	680,112	695,241
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnities	2	5	13	6
43.0	Interest and dividends	2	-	1	-
44.0	Refunds	-3	-5	-25	-9
92.0	Undistributed	2	6	15	7
94.0	Other	-	-	18	18
	Total, other objects	401,301	610,511	1,296,440	1,195,131
99.9	Total, new obligations	414,588	661,733	1,357,042	1,1229,279

²¹ Variations in budgetary transactions, technical re-estimates, rounding methodologies, and reporting timelines may result in differences between MAX A-11 data and the printed Object Class tables

LAND ACQUISITION

LEAD-OFF TABULAR STATEMENT

Table FS-71. Lead-Off Tabular Statement (In dollars)

Item	Amount
2026 Enacted	\$124,699,000
Change in Appropriation	-264,000
2027 Request, Including Proposed Legislation	<u>\$124,435,000</u>

APPROPRIATIONS LANGUAGE

The appropriations language follows:

LAND ACQUISITION

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS SPECIAL ACTS

For acquisition of lands within the exterior boundaries of the Cache, Uinta, and Wasatch National Forests, Utah; the Toiyabe National Forest, Nevada; and the Angeles, San Bernardino, Sequoia, and Cleveland National Forests, California; and the Ozark-St. Francis and Ouachita National Forests, Arkansas; as authorized by law, \$450,000, to be derived from forest receipts.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS TO COMPLETE LAND EXCHANGES

For acquisition of lands, such sums, to be derived from funds deposited by State, county, or municipal governments, public school districts, or other public school authorities, and for authorized expenditures from funds deposited by non-Federal parties pursuant to Land Sale and Exchange Acts, pursuant to the Act of December 4, 1967 (16 U.S.C. 484a), to remain available through September 30, 2030, (16 U.S.C. 516-617a, 555a; Public Law 96-586; Public Law 76-589, Public Law 76-591; and Public Law 78-310).

PROJECT STATEMENTS

Table FS-72. Appropriations Project Statement (thousands of dollars)

Project Statement	2024 Actual	FTEs^{a/}	2025 Actual	FTEs	2026 Enacted	FTEs	2027 Request	FTEs	Inc. or Dec.	FTE Inc. or Dec.
Land Acquisition Funds:										
Discretionary Appropriations	\$9,150	3	\$1,926	-	\$814	-	\$550	-	-\$264	-
Mandatory Appropriations.....	133,879	1	131,753	54	149,709	48	123,885	48	-25,824	-
Total Appropriations:	143,029	4	133,679	54	150,523	48	124,435	48	-25,824	-

Table FS-73. Appropriations Detail Table (thousands of dollars)

Detail Table	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Enacted	2027 Request	Inc. or Dec
Land Acquisition					
Acquisition of Lands for National Forest Special Acts	\$664	\$664	\$664	\$450	-\$214
Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges.....	150	150	150	100	-50
Land Acquisition (Great American Outdoors Act - Mandatory)	133,065	130,939	149,709	123,885	-25,824
Total, Land Acquisition.....	143,029	133,679	150,523	124,435	-26,088

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS SPECIAL ACTS

Table FS-74. Acquisition of Land for National Forest Special Acts Detail Table (thousands of dollars)

Land Acquisition for National Forest Special Acts	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Enacted	2027 Request	Inc. or Dec.
Appropriations.....	\$664	\$664	\$664	\$450	-\$214
Balance Available, SOY.....	-	-	-	-	-
Total Available.....	664	664	664	450	-214
Lapsing Balances.....	-	-264	-150	-150	-
Total Obligations	664	400	514	300	-214

Acquisition of Lands for National Forests Special Acts – Justification of Changes

A decrease of \$214,000 in Acquisition of Land for National Forests, Special Acts (\$664,000 in FY 2026). The FY 2027 Budget will focus on the highest priority acquisition of lands within the exterior boundaries of the Cache, Uinta, and Wasatch National Forests, Utah; the Toiyabe National Forest, Nevada; and the Angeles, San Bernardino, Sequoia, and Cleveland National Forests, California; and the Ozark-St. Francis and Ouachita National Forests, Arkansas; as authorized by law.

Acquisition of Lands for National Forests Special Acts – Status of Programs

Current Activities

The Acquisition of Lands for National Forest Special Acts is a program that funds eight National Forests across five States: Arkansas, California, Idaho, Nevada, and Utah. This program is authorized under the seven Special Acts with annual appropriated funds from National Forest receipts generated by the occupancy of public land and the sale of natural resources, excluding minerals. The funds for this program are designated for land acquisition within the same State or National Forest where the receipts were generated, as specified in the relevant legislation. Annual appropriations are required to sustain this program.

Through the acquisition of lands into the National Forest System (NFS), access to new and existing public lands will allow for opportunities to meet Administration priorities included in Executive Order (E.O.) 14225, *Immediate Expansion of American Timber Supply*; E.O. 14154, *Unleashing American Energy*, and E.O. 14241, *Immediate Measures to Increase American Mineral Production*, by increasing and maintaining a consistent supply of American timber over the long term and increasing access to develop and maintain federal mineral and energy resources.

Selected Example of Recent Progress

In FY 2025, this funding was used to help conserve 120 acres of land around a popular entry point to the Bonneville Shoreline Trail (BST) in Utah. The trail stretches for over 100 miles in Utah, serving close to two million Utah residents and welcoming nine million annual visitors. The acquisition ensures permanent public recreation access to a trailhead leading not just to the BST but also to other well-known hikes.

Program Objectives for FY 2027

In FY 2027, this program is anticipated to use annual appropriated funds and continue to fund land acquisition either in the same State or same National Forest, depending on the specific language in the legislation that generated the receipts.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS TO COMPLETE LAND EXCHANGES

Table FS-75. Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges Detail Table (thousands of dollars)

Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Enacted	2027 Request	Inc. or Dec.
Appropriations.....	\$150	\$150	\$150	\$100	-\$50
Balance Available, SOY.....	1,757	1,236	1,386	1,536	150
Total Available.....	1,907	1,386	1,536	1,636	100
Lapsing Balances.....	-671	-	-	-	-
Balance Available, EOY.....	-1,236	-1,386	-1,536	-1,636	-100
Total Obligations.....	-	-	-	-	-

Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges – Justification of Changes

A decrease of \$50,000 in Acquisition of Lands to Complete Exchanges (\$150,000 in FY 2026). The FY 2027 Budget focuses the Forest Service on exchanging and selling the highest priority NFS lands with states and other non-federal entities.

Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges – Status of Programs

Current Activities

This program allows for the exchange or sale of NFS lands with other entities to acquire similar non-Federal properties. It currently acquires land using funds generated from the exchange or sale of NFS lands between various entities, such as States, county or municipal governments, public school districts, or other non-Federal entities to acquire similar non-Federal properties. The acquired land must be in the same State as the land involved in the exchange.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress

The Forest Service invested substantially in FY 2025 in advancing data accuracy in the Land Status Records System (LSRS), which is the Forest Service’s authoritative source for all rights, title, interests, and boundaries on NFS lands. The LSRS is the source of nine mandatory NFS land reports, some of which are used to calculate payments to local governments (approximately \$276 million in FY 2025). The LSRS also tracks all NFS landownership changes. In FY 2025, 44 land transactions adjusted 27,000 acres of land.

Program Objectives for FY 2027

In FY 2027, this program continues the use of funds towards the exchange or sale of NFS lands between States, county or municipal governments, public school districts, or other non-Federal entities to acquire similar non-Federal properties in accordance with Administration priorities to increase timber supply, expand energy and mineral development and enhance access to recreation and outdoor traditions.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND - LAND ACQUISITION

Table FS-76. Land Acquisition Detail Table (thousands of dollars)

Land Acquisition (Great American Outdoors Act)	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Enacted	2027 Request	Inc. or Dec.
Appropriations	\$133,065	\$126,029	\$149,709	\$123,885	-\$25,824
Recoveries	77	25	14	14	-
Sequestrations/Prior Year Pop-up	-	126	-1,479	1,472	-2,841
Balance Available, SOY	246,756	300,711	356,911	391,339	34,428
Total Available	379,898	426,891	505,155	516,710	11,445
Balance Available, EOY	-300,711	-356,911	-391,339	-469,971	-78,632
Total Obligations	79,187	69,980	113,816	46,739	-67,187

Land and Water Conservation Fund - Land Acquisition – Justification of Changes

The Budget requests \$123,885,000 for the Forest Service’s Land and Water Conservation Program Land Acquisition program.

Land and Water Conservation Fund - Land Acquisition – Status of Programs

Current Activities

Land Acquisition focuses on priority inholdings, enhancing recreational opportunities, public access, and efficiencies for land management activities meeting the Administration’s priorities as outlined in E.O. 14313, *Establishing the President's Make America Beautiful Again Commission* and E.O. 14314 *Making America Beautiful Again by Improving Our National Parks*.

The Forest Service continues to actively work to address Congressional direction in the FY 2023 Joint Explanatory Statement to improve the appraisal process.

Selected Example of Recent Progress

In FY 2025, the Forest Service acquired nearly 3,000 acres valued at \$14 million. This consolidated public land within the Monongahela National Forest and Blackwater Falls State Park near Hendricks, WV, improves and expands access to hiking, biking, and river-based recreation meeting Administration priorities to preserve outdoor traditions as referenced in E.O. 14313, *Establishing the President's Make America Beautiful Again Commission*.

Also in FY 2025, the Forest Service acquired 580 acres in the Tobacco Root Mountains in Montana. This consolidated public land within the Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest allows the public access to thousands of acres of existing public lands up-drainage of this parcel for hunting, backcountry hiking, skiing, and camping. The property provides habitat for a variety of species and is the gateway to Lower and Upper Boulder Lakes, which offer high-elevation fishing opportunities.

Since the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) was made permanent in 2020, the Forest Service has obligated approximately \$124 million annually in funding for a total acquisition of approximately 173,000 acres impacting 32 States nationwide.

Program Objectives for FY 2027

The Forest Service will use funding from the LWCF Act of 1965 (P.L. 88-578) to acquire high-priority projects in FY 2027. For example, in FY 2025 the Clearwater Basin Collaborative asked the Forest Service to pursue LWCF monies to acquire approximately 27,000 acres of the legacy checkerboard lands in northern Idaho, to become part of the Nez Perce-Clearwater National Forest. The Forest Service is slated to work on this project through FY 2027.

CLASSIFICATION BY OBJECTS

Table FS-77. Classification by Objects (obligations in thousands of dollars)²²

Item No.	Item	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Enacted	2027 Request
	Personnel Compensation:				
11.0	Total personnel compensation	\$5,346	\$5,703	\$5,908	\$3,910
12.0	Personal benefits	2,124	2,238	2,314	2,314
	Total, personnel compensation and benefits	7,470	7,941	8,222	6,224
	Other Objects:				
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons.....	105	20	20	20
23.3	Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	1	-	-	-
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	-	2	3	3
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources..	336	587	497	2,497
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources	242	41	219	219
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment.	-	1	-	-
26.0	Supplies and materials	43	34	35	35
31.0	Equipment.....	250	1	1	1
32.0	Land and structures.....	64,140	59,208	65,402	65,429
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions.	84	275	180	180
94.0	Other			51	51
	Total, other objects.....	65,201	60,169	66,408	68,435
99.9	Total, new obligations	72,671	68,110	74,630	74,659

²² Variations in budgetary transactions, technical re-estimates, rounding methodologies, and reporting timelines may result in differences between MAX A-11 data and the printed Object Class tables.

OTHER APPROPRIATIONS

LEAD-OFF TABULAR STATEMENT

Table FS-78. Lead-Off Tabular Statement (In dollars)

Item	Amount
2026 Enacted	\$2,863,000
Change in Appropriation	3,565,000
2027 Request, Including Proposed Legislation	<u>6,428,000</u>

APPROPRIATIONS LANGUAGE

The appropriations language follows:

RANGE BETTERMENT FUND

For necessary expenses of range rehabilitation, protection, and improvement, 50 percent of all moneys received during the prior fiscal year, as fees for grazing domestic livestock on lands in National Forests in the 16 Western States, pursuant to section 401(b)(1) of Public Law 94-579, to remain available through September 30, 2030, of which not to exceed 6 percent shall be available for administrative expenses associated with on-the-ground range rehabilitation, protection, and improvements.

MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL FOREST LANDS FOR SUBSISTENCE USES

For necessary expenses of the Forest Service to manage Federal lands in Alaska for subsistence uses under title VIII of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 3111 et seq.), \$770,000, to remain available through September 30, 2030.

COMMUNICATIONS SITE ADMINISTRATION (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

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

PROJECT STATEMENTS

Table FS-79. Appropriations Project Statement (thousands of dollars)

Project Statement	2024 Actual	FTEs^{a/}	2025 Actual	FTEs	2026 Enacted	FTEs	2027 Request	FTEs	Inc. or Dec.	FTE Inc. or Dec.
Other Appropriation Funds:										
Discretionary Appropriations	\$3,771	-	\$3,811	-	\$2,863	-	\$6,428	-	\$3,565	-
Total Appropriations:	3,771	-	3,811	-	2,863	-	6,428	-	-	-

a/ Funding for Other FTEs is provided through reimbursable funds and the allocation of funds from other agencies. The discrepancy between the project statement and Max schedule X is reimbursable funds.

Table FS-80. Appropriations Detail Table (thousands of dollars)

Detail Table	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Enacted	2027 Request	Inc. or Dec.
Other Appropriations:					
Range Betterment Fund	\$2,672	\$2,712	\$1,719	\$5,658	\$3,939
Gifts, Donations & Bequests for Forest and Rangeland Research	-	-	45	-	45
Management of National Forest Lands for Subsistence Uses	1,099	1,099	1,099	770	-329
Total, Other Appropriations.....	3,771	3,811	2,863	6,428	3,565

RANGE BETTERMENT FUND

Table FS-81. Range Betterment Fund Detail Table (thousands of dollars)

Range Betterment Fund	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Enacted	2027 Request	Inc. or Dec.
Appropriations	\$2,672	\$2,712	\$1,719	\$5,658	\$3,939
Recoveries	57	52	4	4	-
Balance Available, SOY	2,676	2,890	3,335	1,530	-1,805
Total Available	5,405	5,654	5,058	7,192	2,134
Lapsing Balances.....	-11	-10	-143	-143	-
Balance Available, EOY.....	-2,890	-3,335	-1,530	-1,188	342
Total Obligations.....	2,504	2,309	3,385	5,861	2,476

Range Betterment Fund – Justification of Changes

An increase of \$3,939,000 in the Range Betterment Fund (\$1,719,000 in FY 2026). The FY 2027 Budget expands program support for the Forest Service’s efforts to carry out essential range and vegetation management activities crucial for effective livestock management and prioritize action items in the USDA-DOI Grazing Action Plan. The program is authorized to allocate one-half of the grazing receipts from NFS in 16 Western States for rangeland rehabilitation, protection, and improvements on the same lands.

Range Betterment Fund – Status of Programs

Current Activities

The Range Betterment Fund uses collections from grazing fees to implement rangeland improvements on NFS lands within the 16 contiguous western States. Half of the funds received are allocated to the unit where grazing fees were collected; the other half are distributed within the region where the collections were derived. Rangeland improvements within allotments include, seeding and reseeding, fence construction, water development, weed and other plant control, and fish and wildlife habitat enhancement. Implementation of range betterment projects and activities meet the priorities of the Administration by helping to reduce range deterioration, improving forage conditions with resulting benefits to wildlife, providing watershed protection, and increasing livestock production.

The range betterment fund (a special fund) was established by the Federal Land Policy Management Act. The specific language is codified at 43 U.S.C. 1751(b)(1). The language directs that 50 percent of grazing fees collected or \$10M per year, whichever is greater, be appropriated and made available for on-the-ground range rehabilitation, protection, and improvements on those lands. Any funds so appropriated shall be in addition to any other appropriations made for planning and administration of the range betterment program and for other rangeland management.

Selected Example of Recent Progress

In FY 2025, the Rangeland Management Program accomplished construction of fences for resource and habitat protection on grazing allotments, removing dilapidated fences that were no longer needed, removed overgrown brush and planted native seed for plant and wildlife habitats. In addition, the program conducted invasive species and noxious weed control activities using the full spectrum of mechanical, cultural, chemical, and biological treatments on nearly 175,000 acres. Rangeland managers also identified over 61,805 acres of targeted grazing

for Hazardous Fuels reduction using controlled herbivory (livestock grazing) in priority areas of NFS lands.

Program Objectives for FY 2027

In FY 2027, the Forest Service intends to implement the USDA-DOI Grazing Action Plan²³ which includes actions to provide an improved experience for permittees. This direction will prioritize expanding coordination and cooperation with grazing permittees and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to streamline grazing authorizations; permit vacant allotments; and incorporate emerging technologies, scientific advancements, and administrative flexibilities where possible.

²³ <https://www.usda.gov/sites/default/files/documents/USDA%20Beef%20Industry%20Plan%20White%20Paper.pdf>

MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL FOREST LANDS FOR SUBSISTENCE USE

Table FS-82. Management of National Forest Lands for Subsistence Use Detail Table (thousands of dollars)

Management of National Forest Lands for Subsistence Uses	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Enacted	2027 Request	Inc. or Dec.
Appropriations	\$1,099	\$1,099	\$1,099	\$770	-\$329
Recoveries	49	36	36	36	-
Transfers Out.....	-	-25	-	-	-
Balance Available, SOY	79	134	304	245	-59
Total Available	1,227	1,244	1,439	1,051	-388
Lapsing Balances.....	-	-	-	-	-
Balance Available, EOY.....	-134	-304	-245	-358	113
Total Obligations.....	1,093	940	1,194	693	-275

Management of National Forest Lands for Subsistence Use – Justification of Changes

A decrease of \$329,000 in Management of National Forest Lands for Subsistence Uses (\$1,099,000 in FY 2026). The FY 2027 Budget will focus the Forest Service on supporting the highest priority subsistence-use monitoring of fish and wildlife populations, regulation enforcement, and the management of federal lands in Alaska for subsistence uses.

Management of National Forest Lands for Subsistence Use – Status of Programs

Current Activities

This program manages NFS lands for subsistence uses, which sustains the viability of rural Alaskan communities by ensuring a reliable food supply from healthy fish and wildlife populations. The Federal Subsistence Management Program supports employment in rural Alaska areas where opportunities are limited. By supporting the subsistence way of life in rural communities, the Forest Service continues to implement critical monitoring and management activities within this program. The subsistence program funds information gathering, law enforcement, education, and employment activities. Partnering with DOI on the Alaska Federal Subsistence Management Program, the USDA Federal Subsistence Management Program provides annual rulemaking decisions, fish and wildlife monitoring, law enforcement, education, employment, and capacity-building initiatives. The Forest Service continuously consults with Alaska Tribes and Native Corporations to comply with presidential and secretarial policies. Also, these meetings show respect to the current and historical roles of Native Alaskans and other Federally qualified rural subsistence users, while managing customary and traditional subsistence uses.

The program monitors subsistence resources and helps build collaborative relationships with other Federal, State, and Tribal Nation partners. Its involvement in the Fisheries Resource Monitoring Program (FRMP) has helped to build capacity in local Tribal governments involved in increasingly complicated and labor-intensive scientific research, inventory and monitoring projects, and Indigenous Traditional Ecological Knowledge studies. This work continues to help Tribal Nation organizations effectively participate in regulatory decision-making procedures made by the State and Federal governments regarding wildlife and fisheries issues.

Program Objectives for FY 2027

In FY 2027, the Forest Service aims to maintain the variability of projects funded by FRMP. The Federal Subsistence Management Program will seek to evaluate the effectiveness and impact of the subsistence-related activities supported by the program, such as law enforcement,

education, and employment, and identify best practices and areas for improvement. The FRMP program's rigorous review process utilizing the team of experts from State and Federal agencies called the Technical Review Committee will be a continued effort to evaluate proposed projects for funding using five criteria: (1) strategic priorities; (2) technical-scientific merit; (3) investigator ability and resources; (4) partnership and capacity building; and (5) cost/benefit. This program provides funding for regulatory, information-gathering, law enforcement, education, and employment activities.

COMMUNICATIONS SITE ADMINISTRATION

Communications Site Administration – Justifications of Changes

No change in funding Communication Site Administration (\$2,000,000 in FY 2026). The Budget request allows for \$2,000,000 in discretionary authority if receipts are collected and deposited for the use by the Forest Service to improve the management of the communications use program. The regulatory authority to collect and use these receipts has not been established, therefore, this discretionary funding authority has not been used.

Communications Site Administration – Status of Programs

Current Activities

The Forest Service’s Communications Site Administration program supports deployment of broadband and other critical communications services across the United States by authorizing communications equipment and infrastructure on NFS lands. Communications uses on NFS lands are essential to the Nation’s communications network by enabling government and defense operations for national security; allowing for real-time monitoring and remote operation of other critical infrastructure, such as mining and energy infrastructure; responding to emergencies and natural disasters; promoting educational opportunities and social well-being; and providing access to healthcare. Currently, the Forest Service administers over 4,000 communications use authorizations supporting more than 102,000 wireless communications uses and over 8,700 miles of fiber optic cable.

The Communications Uses program conducts on-site compliance reviews and facility audits for wireless communications uses. The national team provides training to employees on how to authorize this infrastructure and administer the program long-term.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress

In FY 2025, the Communications Site Administration program prioritized approving 83 new fiber optic cable lines totaling 783 miles and providing expert technical advice on the consistent management, development, improvement and promotion of communications uses on NFS lands. The Forest Service’s national Communications Use program was essential with providing direct support to address the influx of applications for broadband deployment on NFS lands to expand reliable high-speed internet access to communities across the country. Additionally, the program oversaw the approval and management of wireless communications uses, managed the annual billing and the centralized intake portal for broadband proposals and applications, gained efficiency and consistency in the permitting and management of this critical infrastructure.

Program Objectives for FY 2027

The Forest Service will keep delivering reliable communications services across the United States by supporting field units with reviewing, screening and tracking proposals to ensure customer service standards are met, and by processing applications in accordance with the MOBILE NOW Act (Title VI, of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018), which requires the Forest Service within 270-days of receipt of an application, to grant or deny that application.

CLASSIFICATION BY OBJECTS

Table FS-83. Classification by Objects (obligations in thousands of dollars)²⁴

Item No.	Item	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Enacted	2027 Request
	Personnel Compensation:				
11.0	Total personnel compensation	\$27	-	-	-
12.0	Personal benefits	6	-	-	-
	Total, personnel compensation and benefits	33	-	-	-
	Other Objects:				
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	12	\$4	\$2	-
22.0	Transportation of things.....	3	1	2	-
23.3	Communications, utilities, and misc. charges.....	16	7	57	\$122
24.0	Printing and reproduction.....	-	-	-	-
25.1	Advisory and assistance services.....	58	-	-	-
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources	219	311	328	15
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources	115	96	111	51
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities.	-	-	-	-
25.6	Medical care	1	5	7	13
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment.....	27	30	25	31
26.0	Supplies and materials	1,856	1,769	3,029	5240
31.0	Equipment.....	149	120	92	104
32.0	Land and structures.....	9	12	4	-
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	1,099	895	922	-
44.0	Refunds	-	1	1	-
	Total, other objects.....	3,564	3,249	4,579	6,554
99.9	Total, new obligations.....	3,597	3,249	4,579	6,554

²⁴ Variations in budgetary transactions, technical re-estimates, rounding methodologies, and reporting timelines may result in differences between MAX A-11 data and the printed Object Class tables

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

LEAD-OFF TABULAR STATEMENT

Table FS-84. Lead-Off Tabular Statement (In dollars)

Item	Amount
2026 Enacted	\$2,426,111,000
Change in Appropriation ^{a/}	<u>-2,426,111,000</u>
2027 Request, Including Proposed Legislation	<u>-</u>

a/ Wildland Fire Management funding previously appropriated to the Forest Service will be requested in 2027 by DOI as part of the U.S. Wildland Fire Service.

PROJECT STATEMENTS

Table FS-85. Appropriations Project Statement (thousands of dollars)

Project Statement	2024 Actual	FTEs^{a/}	2025 Actual	FTEs	2026 Enacted	FTEs	2027 Request	FTEs	Inc. or Dec.	FTE Inc. or Dec.
Wildland Fire Management Funds:										
Discretionary Appropriations ^{b/} ...	\$2,312,643	10,529	\$2,426,111	10,913	\$2,426,111	11,314	-	-	-\$2,426,111	-11,314
Supplemental Appropriations	36,000	1,614	36,000	1,153	36,000	-	-	-	-36,000	-
Total Appropriations:	2,348,643	12,143	2,498,111	12,066	2,462,111	11,314	-	-	-\$2,462,111	-11,314

a/ Funding for Other FTEs is provided through reimbursable funds and the allocation of funds from other agencies. The discrepancy between the project statement and Max schedule X is reimbursable funding.

b/ Wildland Fire Management funding previously appropriated to the Forest Service will be requested in 2027 by DOI as part of the U.S. Wildland Fire Service.

Table FS-86. Appropriations Detail Table (thousands of dollars)

Detail Table	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Enacted	2027 Request ^{a/}	Inc. or Dec.
Wildland Fire Management:					
Preparedness	\$192,000	\$192,000	\$192,000	-	-\$192,000
Suppression	1,011,000	1,011,000	1,011,000	-	-1,011,000
Salaries and Expenses	1,109,654	1,223,111	1,223,111	-	-1,223,111
Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act	36,000	36,000	36,000	-	-36,000
Total, Wildland Fire Management.....	2,348,643	2,498,111	2,462,111	-	-2,462,111

a/ Wildland Fire Management funding previously appropriated to the Forest Service will be requested in 2027 by DOI as part of the U.S. Wildland Fire Service.

PREPAREDNESS

Table FS-87. Preparedness Detail Table (thousands of dollars)

Preparedness	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Enacted	2027 Request	Inc. or Dec.
Appropriations ^{a/}	\$192,000	\$192,000	\$192,000	-	-\$192,000
Recoveries	11,607	3,904	4,044	-	-4,044
Transfer In.....	75,067	-	-	-	-
Transfers out.....	-45,077	-30,892	-	-\$21,000	21,000
Balance Available, SOY	72,682	47,814	32,359	21,000	11,359
Total Available.....	306,279	212,826	228,403	-	-228,403
Lapsing Balances	-	-	-	-	-
Balance Available, EOY	-47,814	-32,359	-21,000	-	21,000
Total Obligations	258,465	180,467	207,403	-	-207,403

a/ Wildland Fire Management funding previously appropriated to the Forest Service will be requested by DOI as part of the U.S. Wildland Fire Service.

Preparedness – Justification of Changes

The FY 2027 Budget reforms the Federal approach to Wildland Fire Management by unifying Federal wildland fire responsibilities, including those within the Forest Service, into a single U.S. Wildland Fire Service at the Department of the Interior (DOI) to improve efficiency, increase effectiveness, and streamline coordination in Federal wildland fire response.

Preparedness will be requested as part of DOI’s U.S. Wildland Fire Service budget and is not part of the Forest Service FY 2027 request.

SUPPRESSION

Table FS-88. Suppression Detail Table (thousands of dollars)

Suppression	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Enacted	2027 Request	Inc. or Dec.
Appropriations ^{a/}	\$1,011,000	\$1,011,000	\$1,011,000	-	-\$1,011,000
Recoveries	210,026	206,532	213,962	-	-213,962
Offsetting Collections	41,895	18,254	44,132	-	-44,132
Transfers in.....	2,630,000	3,716,520	3,498,480	-	-3,498,480
Transfers out.....	-	-	-	-\$426,000	-426,000
Balance Available, SOY	129,478	370,126	516,088	426,000	-90,088
Total Available.....	4,022,399	5,322,552	5,283,662	-	-5,283,662
Balance Available, EOY	-370,126	-516,088	-426,000	-	426,000
Total Obligations	3,652,273	4,806,464	4,857,662	-	-4,857,662

a/ Wildland Fire Management funding previously appropriated to the Forest Service will be requested by DOI as part of the U.S. Wildland Fire Service.

Suppression – Justification of Changes

The FY 2027 Budget reforms the Federal approach to Wildland Fire Management by unifying Federal wildland fire responsibilities, including those within the Forest Service, into a single U.S. Wildland Fire Service at DOI to improve efficiency, increase effectiveness, and streamline coordination in Federal wildland fire response.

Suppression will be requested as part of DOI’s U.S. Wildland Fire Service budget and is not part of the Forest Service FY 2027 request.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Table FS-89. Salaries and Expenses Detail Table (thousands of dollars)

Salaries and Expenses	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Enacted	2027 Request	Inc. or Dec.
Appropriations ^{a/}	\$1,109,654	\$1,223,111	\$1,223,111	-	-\$1,223,111
Recoveries	1,822	5,093	5,273	-	-5,273
Transfer Out.....	-	-	-	-\$152,000	-152,000
Balance Available, SOY	17,397	17,021	152,967	152,000	-967
Total Available.....	1,128,874	1,245,226	1,381,351	-	-1,381,351
Balance Available, EOY	-17,021	-152,967	-152,000	-	152,000
Total Obligations	1,111,852	1,092,258	1,229,351	-	-1,229,351

a/ Wildland Fire Management funding previously appropriated to the Forest Service will be requested by DOI as part of the U.S. Wildland Fire Service.

Salaries and Expenses – Justification of Changes

The FY 2027 Budget reforms the Federal approach to Wildland Fire Management by unifying Federal wildland fire responsibilities, including those within the Forest Service, into a single U.S. Wildland Fire Service at DOI to improve efficiency, increase effectiveness, and streamline coordination in Federal wildland fire response.

Funding for wildland firefighters will be requested as part of DOI’s U.S. Wildland Fire Service budget and is not part of the Forest Service FY 2027 request.

OTHER SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDING

Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act

In addition to other provisions with the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (P.L. 115-78), funds may be transferred and utilized for the administrative purposes necessary to carry out the activities authorized within the Act. Forest Service Operations coordinates and houses many of these necessary administrative functions and Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act funds in support of these functions are transferred from other Forest Service Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act accounts.

Table FS-90. Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act Detail Table (thousands of dollars)

Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Enacted	2027 Request	Inc. or Dec.
Appropriations.....	\$36,000	\$36,000	\$36,000	-	-\$36,000
Recoveries.....	154	4,105	4,250	-	-4,250
Transfers in.....	55,235	57,317	15,000	-	-15,000
Transfers out.....	-	-	-	-\$9,000	9,000
Balance Available, SOY.....	149,845	102,730	46,826	9,000	-37,826
Total Available.....	241,234	200,152	102,076	-	-102,076
Balance Available, EOY.....	-102,730	-46,826	-9,000	-	9,000
Total Obligations	138,504	153,326	93,076	-	-93,076

a/ Includes funds to be transferred to DOI as part of the U.S. Wildland Fire Service.

Inflation Reduction Act

The Inflation Reduction Act (P.L. 117-169) includes funds appropriated for vegetation and watershed management and timely processing of National Environmental Policy Act-related reviews.

Table FS-91. Inflation Reduction Act Program Detail Table (thousands of dollars)

Inflation Reduction Act	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Enacted	2027 Request	Inc. or Dec.
Recoveries.....	\$5,321	\$1,475	\$369	-	-\$369
Transfer out.....	-	-	-	-\$32,000	-32,000
Balance Available, SOY.....	952,193	318,619	191,762	32,000	-159,762
Total Available.....	957,514	320,094	192,131	-	-192,131
Balance Available, EOY.....	-318,619	-191,762	-32,000	-	32,000
Total Obligations	638,895	128,333	160,131	-	-160,131

CLASSIFICATION BY OBJECTS

Table FS-92. Classification by Objects (obligations in thousands of dollars)²⁵

Item No.	Item	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Enacted	2027 Request
Personnel Compensation:					
11.0	Total personnel compensation.....	\$1,313,704	\$1,697,027	\$1,857,000	-
12.0	Personal benefits.....	710,948	637,769	641,955	-
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	29	10	10	-
	Total, personnel compensation and benefits	2,024,681	2,334,806	2,498,965	-
Other Objects:					
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	173,188	179,104	183,342	-
22.0	Transportation of things.....	11,632	11,411	11,681	-
23.1	Rental payments to GSA		144	-	-
23.2	Rental payments to others	3,314	9,003	9,103	-
23.3	Communications, utilities, and misc. charges.....	5,558	4,666	4,750	-
24.0	Printing and reproduction.....	341	-870	-897	-
25.1	Advisory and assistance services.....	514	111	1,058	-
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources	2,228,754	2,836,620	2,833,000	-
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources	189,359	111,886	112,034	-
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities...	159	37	37	-
25.5	Research and development contracts.....	2,477	640	643	-
25.6	Medical care	320	152	153	-
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	2,538	2,317	2,347	-
26.0	Supplies and materials.....	190,488	239,409	244,956	-
31.0	Equipment.....	10,835	20,746	21,178	-
32.0	Land and structures.....	1,802	503	503	-
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	880,592	610,888	626,329	-
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnities.....	301	301	306	-
43.0	Interest and dividends	67	56	56	-
44.0	Refunds	-168	-327	-334	-
92.0	Undistributed.....	3	12	13	-
94.0	Other.....	-	-	228	-
	Total, other objects	3,702,074	4,026,809	4,050,486	-
99.9	Total, new obligations	5,726,755	6,361,615	6,549,451	-

²⁵ Variations in budgetary transactions, technical re-estimates, rounding methodologies, and reporting timelines may result in differences between MAX A-11 data and the printed Object Class tables.

WILDFIRE SUPPRESSION OPERATIONS RESERVE FUND

LEAD-OFF TABULAR STATEMENT

Table FS-93. Lead-Off Tabular Statement (In dollars)

Item	Amount
2026 Enacted	\$2,480,000,000
Change in Appropriation	-2,480,000,000
2027 Request, Including Proposed Legislation ^{a/}	-

a/ Authority from the Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund will be available to DOI in FY 2027.

PROJECT STATEMENTS

Table FS-94. Appropriations Project Statement (thousands of dollars)

Project Statement	2024 Actual	FTEs^{a/}	2025 Actual	FTEs	2026 Enacted	FTEs	2027 Request	FTEs	Inc. or Dec.	FTE Inc. or Dec.
Suppression Reserve Fund Appropriation:										
Discretionary Appropriations ^{b/} ..	\$2,300,000	-	\$2,390,000		\$2,480,000	-	-	-	-\$2,480,000	-
Total Appropriations:	2,300,000	-	2,390,000	-	2,480,000	-	-	-	-2,480,000	-

a/ Funding for Other FTEs is provided through reimbursable funds and the allocation of funds from other agencies. The discrepancy between the project statement and Max schedule X is reimbursable funding.

b/ Authority from the Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund will be available to DOI in FY 2027.

Table FS-95. Appropriations Detail Table (thousands of dollars)

Detail Table	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Enacted	2027 Request ^{a/}	Inc. or Dec.
Suppression Reserve Fund Appropriation:					
Wildland Suppression Operations Reserve Fund	\$2,300,000	\$2,390,000	\$2,480,000	-	-\$2,480,000
Total, Suppression Appropriation.....	2,300,000	2,390,000	2,480,000	-	-2,480,000

a/ Authority from the Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund will be available to DOI in FY 2027.

WILDFIRE SUPPRESSION OPERATIONS RESERVE FUND

Table FS-96. Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund Detail Table (thousands of dollars)

Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Enacted	2027 Request	Inc. or Dec.
Appropriations ^{a/}	\$2,300,000	\$2,390,000	\$2,480,000	-	-\$2,480,000
Transfers out.....	-2,630,000	-3,716,520	-3,498,480	-	3,498,480
Balance Available, SOY	2,675,000	2,345,000	1,018,480	-	1,018,480
Total Available.....	2,345,000	1,018,480	-	-	
Balance Available, EOY	-2,345,000	-1,018,480	-	-	
Total Obligations	-	-	-	-	-

a/ Authority from the Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund will be available to DOI in FY 2027.

Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund – Justification of Changes

The FY 2027 Budget reforms the Federal approach to Wildland Fire Management by unifying Federal wildland fire responsibilities, including those within the Forest Service, into a single U.S. Wildland Fire Service at the Department of the Interior (DOI) to improve efficiency, increase effectiveness, and streamline coordination in Federal wildland fire response.

The Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund was established by the fire funding fix enacted in Division O of Public Law 115-141, the Stephen Sepp Wildfire Suppression Funding and Forest Management Activities Act. Authority from the Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund will be available to DOI in FY 2027 in support of the new U.S. Wildland Fire Service.

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS

NATIONAL PARKS AND PUBLIC LAND LEGACY RESTORATION FUND

Table FS-97. National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund (Great American Outdoor Act) Detail Table (thousands of dollars)

National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund (Great American Outdoors Act)	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Enacted	2027 Request	Inc. or Dec.
Appropriations.....	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries.....	\$4,355	\$5,452	\$7,750	\$7,750	-
Transfers In ^{a/}	295,931	325,200	50,543	322,000	\$271,457
Balance Available, SOY.....	364,871	499,043	655,116	537,015	-118,101
Total Available.....	665,157	829,695	713,409	866,765	153,356
Balance Available, EOY.....	-499,043	-655,116	-537,015	-660,310	-123,295
Total Obligations	166,114	174,579	176,394	206,455	30,061

a/ FY 2026 transfer is authority from previous years' Earnings on Investment.

National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund – Status of Programs

Current Activities

The Great American Outdoors Act established the National Parks and Public Legacy Restoration Fund (LRF) for FY 2021 through FY 2025, authorizing the Forest Service with up to \$285 million annually. The FY 2027 Budget proposes to reauthorize LRF. Once reauthorized, Forest Service LRF projects will focus on reducing deferred maintenance backlog and meeting the policy objectives of Executive Order (E.O.) 14313, *Establishing the President's Make America Beautiful Again Commission* and E.O. 14314, *Making America Beautiful Again by Improving Our National Parks*, by continuing to improve outdoor recreation opportunities across the country, increasing visitor capacity, bringing sites into compliance with accessibility standards, and contributing to the Forest Service’s commitment to caring for the land and serving people.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress

In FY 2025, the U.S. Forest Service completed critical infrastructure repairs through the National Asset Management Program and the Great American Outdoors Act – LRF. The Forest Service completed 94 LRF projects that resolved more than \$67 million in deferred maintenance. These projects are contributing to public access, wildfire response, timber harvest, and rural economic development. For example, the recently completed Lolo Timber Haul Route Deficient Bridge Replacement project in Montana ensures access for planned management activities to reduce wildfire risk and improve forest health. The Tanque Verde Falls Recreation Enhancement project in Arizona replaced trailheads and conducted trail maintenance to improve public safety, provide a high-quality recreation experience, and protect forest resources at a popular recreation site.

An additional 777 previously authorized LRF projects are underway. Once completed, these projects will resolve more than \$900 million of the Forest Service’s infrastructure maintenance backlog. These projects are essential for implementation of the President’s Executive Orders focused on expanding American timber and mineral production and enhancing the beauty and accessibility of public lands. More than 20 percent of LRF projects are being implemented through partnership agreements, with external partners contributing \$100 million to amplify federal investment and impact.

Program Objectives for FY 2027

Under a reauthorized LRF, projects proposed for FY 2027 will enhance public access by improving services and affordability for United States residents and increasing visitor capacity on NFS lands in accordance with E.O. 14313 and E.O. 14314. FY 2027 projects also will include efforts to help ease the employee housing shortage.

Program Evaluations

The program management plan and acquisition strategy define key performance indicators related to deferred maintenance reduction, access and visitor experience, economic opportunity, and partnerships. The Forest Service tracks progress toward these goals through a series of publicly available dashboards to ensure accountability and transparency. This plan requires an annual evaluation and field truthing through site visits and local reviews. The reviews focus on identifying and mitigating risks for program delivery. Major themes identified through this oversight include Forest Service resource capacity, contractor availability and pricing, environmental clearances, asset management, and communication strategies.

ROADS AND TRAILS FOR STATES

Table FS-98. Roads and Trails for States Detail Table (thousands of dollars)

Roads and Trails for States	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Enacted	2027 Request	Inc. or Dec.
Appropriations.....	\$19,950	\$20,395	\$20,000	\$20,000	-
Deferral.....	-19,950	-20,395	-19,991	-	\$19,991
Balance Available, SOY.....	3	3	3	12	9
Total Available.....	3	3	12	20,012	20,000
Balance Available, EOY.....	-3	-3	-12	-10	2
Total Obligations	-	-	-	20,022	20,012

Roads and Trails for States – Status of Programs

Current Activities

This program collects ten percent of all National Forest Fund receipts, which is inclusive of both fees and other types of revenue and can be used by the Forest Service without regard to the State in which the amounts were derived. Fees collected are used to repair or reconstruct roads, bridges, and trails on NFS lands. Previously funds were utilized to correct road and trail deficiencies that adversely affect ecosystems. Beginning in FY 1999, and continuing in subsequent appropriation acts, the authority was expanded to allow the use of funds for improving forest health conditions and repairing or reconstructing roads and bridges on NFS lands in the wildland-urban interface, where there is an abnormally high risk of fire. This program reduces risk to human safety, public health, and property, and enhances ecological functions, long-term forest productivity, and biological integrity. Since FY 2008, appropriations acts have directed collections to be transferred to Treasury.

Program Objectives for FY 2027

In FY 2027, the program will retain collections and prioritize its use for the maintenance and reconstruction of roads critical to essential access for the management and extraction of natural resources (timber, grazing, oil, natural gas, and minerals), and emergency and recreation access. To directly support the implementation of Executive Order 14225, *Immediate Expansion of American Timber Production* and Executive Order 14154, *Unleashing American Energy*, emphasis will be given to those projects that will support active forest management or other extraction objectives where the economic feasibility analysis demonstrates product values alone will not support the minimum required road and bridge design standards.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

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

Funds made available to the Forest Service in this Act or prior Acts may be transferred between accounts affected by the Forest Service budget restructure outlined in section 435 of division D of the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Public Law 116-94): Provided, That such transferred funds shall remain available through September 30, 2030: Provided further, That any transfer of funds pursuant to this paragraph shall not increase or decrease the funds appropriated to any account in this fiscal year by more than ten percent: Provided further, That such transfer authority is in addition to any other transfer authority provided by law.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the Forest Service may transfer unobligated balances of discretionary funds appropriated to the Forest Service by this Act to or within the National Forest System Account, or reprogram funds to be used for the purposes of urgent rehabilitation of burned-over National Forest System lands and water: Provided, That such transferred funds shall remain available through September 30,2030: Provided further, That none of the funds transferred pursuant to this paragraph shall be available for obligation without written notification to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress.

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

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

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

transfer amounts may be reduced proportionately to reductions in Forest Service full-time equivalents and as appropriate for other policy and program factors.

Of the funds available to the Forest Service, up to \$5,000,000 shall be available for priority projects within the scope of the approved budget, which shall be carried out by the Youth Conservation Corps and shall be carried out under the authority of the Public Lands Corps Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1721 et seq.).

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

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

Any amounts made available to the Forest Service in this fiscal year, including available collections, may be used by the Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Chief of the Forest Service, to enter into Federal financial assistance grants and cooperative agreements to support forest or grassland collaboratives in the accomplishment of activities benefitting both the public and the National Forest System, Federal lands and adjacent non-Federal lands. Eligible activities are those that will improve or enhance Federal investments, resources, or lands, including for collaborative and collaboration-based activities, including but not limited to facilitation, planning, and implementing projects, technical assistance, administrative functions, operational support, participant costs, and other capacity support needs, as identified by the Forest Service. Eligible recipients are Indian Tribal entities (defined at 25 U.S.C. 5304(e)), State government, local governments, private and nonprofit entities, for-profit organizations, and educational institutions. The Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Chief of the Forest Service, may enter into such cooperative agreements notwithstanding chapter 63 of title 31 when the Secretary determines that the public interest will be benefited and that there exists a mutual interest other than monetary considerations. Transactions subject to Title 2 of the Code of Federal Regulations shall be publicly advertised and require competition when required by such Title 2. For those transactions not subject to Title 2 of the Code of Federal Regulations, the agency may require public advertising and competition when deemed appropriate. The term "forest and grassland collaboratives" means groups of individuals or entities with diverse interests participating in a cooperative process to share knowledge, ideas, and resources about the protection, restoration, or enhancement of natural and other resources on Federal and adjacent non-Federal lands, the improvement or maintenance of public access to Federal lands, or the reduction of risk to such lands caused by natural disasters.

The 19th unnumbered paragraph under the heading "Administrative Provisions, Forest Service" in title III of Public Law 109–54, as amended, shall be further amended by striking "in this Act" and by striking "prior to the date of enactment of this Act."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Contingent upon the enactment of legislation consolidating the wildland fire programs of the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture in order to implement an orderly transition to the United States Wildland Fire Service, may transfer funds among and between appropriations of the Departments and agencies affected by the reorganization.

TITLE IV GENERAL PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

OBLIGATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

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

MINING APPLICATIONS

SEC. 402. (a) LIMITATION OF FUNDS.—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available pursuant to this Act shall be obligated or expended to accept or process applications for a patent for any mining or mill site claim located under the general mining laws.

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

(c) REPORT.—On September 30, 2028, the Secretary of the Interior shall file with the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report on actions taken by the Department under the plan submitted pursuant to section 314(c) of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1997 (Public Law 104-208).

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

CONTRACT SUPPORT COSTS, PRIOR YEAR LIMITATION

SEC. 403. Sections 405 and 406 of division F of the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015 (Public Law 113-235) shall continue in effect in fiscal year 2027.

CONTRACT SUPPORT COSTS, FISCAL YEAR 2027 LIMITATION

SEC. 404. Amounts provided by this Act for fiscal year 2027 under the headings "Department of Health and Human Services, Indian Health Service, Contract Support Costs" and "Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education, Contract Support Costs" are the only amounts available for contract support costs arising out of self-determination or self-governance contracts, grants, compacts, or annual funding agreements for fiscal year 2027 with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Indian Education, and the Indian Health Service: Provided, That such amounts provided by this Act are not available for payment of claims for contract support costs for prior years, or for repayments of payments for settlements or judgments awarding contract support costs for prior years.

FOREST MANAGEMENT PLANS

SEC. 405. The Secretary of Agriculture shall not be considered to be in violation of section 6(f)(5)(A) of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1604(f)(5)(A)) solely because more than 15 years have passed without revision of the plan for a unit of the National Forest System. Nothing in this section exempts the Secretary from any other requirement of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act (16 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.) or any other law: Provided, That if the Secretary is not acting expeditiously and in good faith, within the funding available, to revise a plan for a unit of the National Forest System, this section shall be void with respect to such plan and a court of proper jurisdiction may order completion of the plan on an accelerated basis.

PROHIBITION ON NO-BID CONTRACTS

SEC. 406. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act to executive branch agencies may be used to enter into any Federal contract unless such contract is entered into in accordance with the requirements of Chapter 33 of title 41, United States Code, or Chapter 137 of title 10, United States Code, and the Federal Acquisition Regulation, unless—

(1) Federal law specifically authorizes a contract to be entered into without regard for these requirements, including formula grants for States, or federally recognized Indian tribes;

(2) such contract is authorized by the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act, Public Law 93-638, as amended (25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.) or by any other Federal laws that specifically authorize a contract within an Indian tribe as defined in section 4(e) of that Act (25 U.S.C. 5304(e)); or such contract was awarded prior to the date of enactment of this Act.

POSTING OF REPORTS

SEC. 407. (a) Any agency receiving funds made available in this Act shall, subject to subsections (b) and (c), post on the public website of that agency any report required to be submitted by the Congress in this or any other Act, upon the determination by the head of the agency that it shall serve the national interest. Subsection (a) shall not apply to a report if—the public posting of the report compromises national security; or the report contains proprietary information. The head of the agency posting such report shall do so only after such report has been made available to the requesting Committee or Committees of Congress for no less than 45 days.

EXTENSION OF GRAZING PERMITS

SEC. 408. The terms and conditions of section 325 of Public Law 108-108 (117 Stat. 1307), regarding grazing permits issued by the Forest Service on any lands not subject to administration under section 402 of the Federal Lands Policy and Management Act (43 U.S.C. 1752), shall remain in effect for fiscal year 2027.

FUNDING PROHIBITION

SEC. 409. (a) None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to maintain or establish a computer network unless such network is designed to block access to pornography websites.

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

HUMANE TRANSFER AND TREATMENT OF ANIMALS

SEC. 410. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of the Interior, with respect to land administered by the Bureau of Land Management, or the Secretary of Agriculture, with respect to land administered by the Forest Service (referred to in this section as the "Secretary concerned"), may transfer excess wild horses and burros that have been removed from land administered by the Secretary concerned to other Federal, State, and local government agencies.

(b) The Secretary concerned may make a transfer under subsection (a) immediately on the request of an approved nonprofit organization, an approved individual, an approved foreign country, and a Federal, State, or local government agency.

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

FOREST SERVICE FACILITY REALIGNMENT AND ENHANCEMENT AUTHORIZATION EXTENSION

SEC. 411. Section 503(f) of Public Law 109-54 (16 U.S.C. 580d note) shall be applied by substituting "September 30, 2027" for "September 30, 2019".

USE OF AMERICAN IRON AND STEEL

SEC. 412. (a)(1) None of the funds made available by a State water pollution control revolving fund as authorized by section 1452 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j-12) shall be used for a project for the construction, alteration, maintenance, or repair of a public water system or treatment works unless all of the iron and steel products used in the project are produced in the United States.

(2) In this section, the term "iron and steel" products means the following products made primarily of iron or steel: lined or unlined pipes and fittings, manhole covers and other municipal castings, hydrants, tanks, flanges, pipe clamps and restraints, valves, structural steel, reinforced precast concrete, and construction materials.

(b) Subsection (a) shall not apply in any case or category of cases in which the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (in this section referred to as the "Administrator") finds that—

(1) applying subsection (a) would be inconsistent with the public interest;

(2) iron and steel products are not produced in the United States in sufficient and reasonably available quantities and of a satisfactory quality; or

(3) inclusion of iron and steel products produced in the United States will increase the cost of the overall project by more than 25 percent.

(c) If the Administrator receives a request for a waiver under this section, the Administrator shall make available to the public on an informal basis a copy of the request

and information available to the Administrator concerning the request, and shall allow for informal public input on the request for at least 15 days prior to making a finding based on the request. The Administrator shall make the request and accompanying information available by electronic means, including on the official public Internet Web site of the Environmental Protection Agency.

(d) This section shall be applied in a manner consistent with United States obligations under international agreements.

(e) The Administrator may retain up to 0.25 percent of the funds appropriated in this Act for the Clean and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds for carrying out the provisions described in subsection (a)(1) for management and oversight of the requirements of this section.

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

SEC. 413. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to enter into grants and cooperative agreements with volunteer fire departments, rural fire departments, rangeland fire protection associations, and similar organizations to provide for wildland fire training and equipment, including supplies and communication devices. Notwithstanding section 121(c) of title 40, United States Code, or section 521 of title 40, United States Code, the Secretary is further authorized to transfer title to excess Department of the Interior firefighting equipment no longer needed to carry out the functions of the Department's wildland fire management program to such organizations.

LOCAL CONTRACTORS

SEC. 414. Section 412 of division E of Public Law 112-74 shall be applied by substituting "fiscal year 2027" for "fiscal year 2019".

SHASTA-TRINITY MARINA FEE AUTHORITY AUTHORIZATION EXTENSION

SEC. 415. Section 422 of division F of Public Law 110-161 (121 Stat 1844), as amended, shall be applied by substituting "fiscal year 2027" for "fiscal year 2019".

INTERPRETIVE ASSOCIATION AUTHORIZATION EXTENSION

SEC. 416. Section 426 of division G of Public Law 113-76 (16 U.S.C. 565a-1 note) shall be applied by substituting "September 30, 2027" for "September 30, 2019".

FOREST BOTANICAL PRODUCTS FEE COLLECTION AUTHORIZATION EXTENSION

SEC. 417. Section 339 of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2000 (as enacted into law by Public Law 106-113; 16 U.S.C. 528 note), as amended by section 335(6) of Public Law 108-108 and section 432 of Public Law 113-76, shall be applied by substituting "fiscal year 2027" for "fiscal year 2019".

TRIBAL LEASES

SEC. 418. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, in the case of any lease under section 105(l) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act, Public Law 93-638, as amended (25 U.S.C. 5324(l)), the initial lease term shall commence no earlier than the date of receipt of the lease proposal.

FOREST ECOSYSTEM HEALTH AND RECOVERY FUND

SEC. 419. The authority provided under the heading "Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund" in title I of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 2010, Division A Public Law 111-88, as amended by section

117 of division F of Public Law 113–235, is further amended by inserting “fiscal year 2027” for “fiscal year 2026” each place it appears.

SMALL REMOTE INCINERATORS

SEC. 420. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to implement or enforce the regulation issued on March 21, 2011 at 40 CFR part 60 subparts CCCC and DDDD with respect to units in the State of Alaska that are defined as “small, remote incinerator” units in those regulations and, until a subsequent regulation is issued, the Administrator shall implement the law and regulations in effect prior to such date.

TIMBER SALE REQUIREMENTS

SEC. 421. No timber sale in Alaska’s Region 10 shall be advertised if the indicated rate is deficit (defined as the value of the timber is not sufficient to cover all logging and stumpage costs and provide a normal profit and risk allowance under the Forest Service’s appraisal process) when appraised using a residual value appraisal. The western red cedar timber from those sales which is surplus to the needs of the domestic processors in Alaska, shall be made available to domestic processors in the contiguous 48 United States at prevailing domestic prices. All additional western red cedar volume not sold to Alaska or contiguous 48 United States domestic processors may be exported to foreign markets at the election of the timber sale holder. All Alaska yellow cedar may be sold at prevailing export prices at the election of the timber sale holder.

TRANSFER AUTHORITY TO FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION FOR THE NATIONAL PARKS AND PUBLIC LAND LEGACY RESTORATION FUND

SEC. 422. Funds made available or allocated in this Act to the Department of the Interior or the Department of Agriculture that are subject to the allocations and limitations in section 200402(e) of title 54, United States Code, and prohibitions in 200402(f) of title 54, United States Code, may be further allocated or reallocated to the Federal Highway Administration for transportation projects of the covered agencies defined in section 200401(2) of title 54, United States Code.

PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS

SEC. 423. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds made available in this Act or any other Act may be used to promulgate or implement any regulation requiring the issuance of permits under title V of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7661 et seq.) for carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, water vapor, or methane emissions resulting from biological processes associated with livestock production.

FUNDING PROHIBITION

SEC. 424. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used to regulate the lead content of ammunition, ammunition components, or fishing tackle under the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2601 et seq.) or any other law.

FIREFIGHTER PAY CAP

SEC. 425. Section 1701 of division B of the Extending Government Funding and Delivering Emergency Assistance Act (5 U.S.C. 5547 note), as amended, is further amended in subsections (a), (b), and (c) by striking "2021 or 2022 or 2023 or 2024" each place it appears and inserting "calendar years 2021 through 2026 and each year thereafter".

ALASKA NATIVE REGIONAL HEALTH ENTITIES AUTHORIZATION EXTENSION

SEC. 426. Section 424(a) of title IV of division G of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014 (Public Law 113-76) shall be applied by substituting "October 1, 2027" for "December 24, 2022".

LAVA RIDGE WIND PROJECT

SEC. 427. (a) None of the funds made available by this Act may be obligated or expended for the purpose of issuing a right-of-way, or processing or approving any notice to proceed or related action, to approve any construction or operational activities relating to the Lava Ridge Wind Project right-of-way authorization.

LIMITATION

SEC. 428. If requested by the claimant of any mining claim located within the area covered by Public Land Order 7921, the Bureau of Land Management shall prioritize completion of a validity determination for such claim. The Bureau of Land Management shall strive to complete any such validity determination not later than 3 years of receipt of the request.

WORLD WAR I CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

SEC. 429. In addition to the authority provided by section 6(g) of the World War I Centennial Commission Act, as authorized by the World War I Centennial Commission Act (Public Law 112-272) and the Carl Levin and Howard P. "Buck" McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113-291), the World War I Commission may accept money, in-kind personnel services, contractual support, or any appropriate support from any executive branch agency for activities of the Commission.

TRIBAL AGREEMENTS

SEC. 430. Notwithstanding sections 106(b)(2) and 516(a) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5325(b)(2), (25 U.S.C. 5325(b)(2), 5396(a)), the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Secretary of the Interior may reduce the amount of funds provided under the terms of a self-determination contract or compact entered into under that Act if (1) the approval of an increase to the amount of funds that would otherwise be required under the terms of such contract or compact was made pursuant to section 507(b) of that Act (25 U.S.C. 5387(b)) or section 900.18 or 1000.179 of title 25, Code of Federal Regulations; and (2) the amount of the reduction does not exceed the amount of the increase.

NAVAJO-HOPI LAND SETTLEMENT ACT OF 1974

SEC. 431.
(a). MODIFICATION.

(1) In general. Subsection 12(f) of the Navajo Hopi Land Settlement Act of 1974, Pub. L. 93-531, as amended, is further amended –

(A) by striking “cease to exist when the President determines that its functions have been fully discharged” and inserting “terminate effective September 30, 2026.”; and

(B) by inserting at the end of the subsection the following new sentence: “Upon termination, the Secretary shall assume any remaining functions or responsibilities of the Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation (ONHIR) authorized by the Navajo-Hopi Land Settlement Act of 1974, including functions or responsibilities of ONHIR relating to certified relocation applications and appeals pending as of the date of the enactment of this Act, beneficiary support services, warranty and repair obligations for relocation homes, and records management.”

(2) Effective Date. The amendments made by paragraph (1) shall take effect on the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) EFFECT ON OTHER LAWS

(1) In general, nothing in this section or the amendments made by this section affects

(A) The application or effect of any Federal law other than the Navajo-Hopi Land Settlement Act of 1974 (25 U.S.C. § 640d et seq.), (as amended by subsection (a)); or

(B) Any limitation on the authority of the Secretary of the Interior under any Federal law or regulation other than the Navajo-Hopi Land Settlement Act of 1974 (25 U.S.C. § 640d et seq.) (as so amended).

(2) REFERENCES IN OTHER LAWS. An express reference to the Navajo-Hopi Land Settlement Act of 1974 (25 U.S.C. § 640d et seq.) contained in any other Federal law shall be considered to be a reference to that Act as amended by subsection (a).

REPORT ON ALLOCATION OF PROJECTS, NATIONAL PARKS AND PUBLIC LAND LEGACY RESTORATION FUND AND LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

SEC. 432. Within 90 days of enactment of this Act, the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture shall provide a report to Congress detailing the projects or activities for which amounts made available from the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration fund and the Land and Water Conservation Fund were allocated for fiscal year 2027.

REALLOCATION OF FUNDS, LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

SEC. 433. If any portion of a project specified under the accounts titled “Land Acquisition Projects”, and “Forest Legacy Projects” in Fiscal Years 2021 through 2026 is intended to be carried out within the Federal land unit or project boundary but outside the boundary of the project as described in the project data sheet submitted from Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture to Congress, not later than 30 days before the date on which the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture expends amounts on the project, the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture, as appropriate, shall provide written notice to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations of such expenditure.

EXPANSION OF HAZARDOUS FUELS MITIGATION AUTHORITIES

SEC. 434. (a) During the period covered by this Act, the Secretary of the Interior may utilize applicable emergency procedures under section 46.150 of title 43, Code of Federal Regulations, section 402.05 of title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, and section 800.12 of title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, or superseding regulations for such sections, for

actions involving hazardous fuels mitigation, including the use of targeted grazing, to address significant imminent wildland fire threats posed by high fuel loads, as well as wildland fire threats to highly-valued ecosystems and critical oil and gas infrastructure. The use of such procedures is hereby ratified and deemed consistent with the requirements of National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (54 U.S.C. 306108) and section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1536), as applicable.

(b) The Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (16 U.S.C. 6501 et seq.), as amended, shall be applied—

(1) in section 603(c)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by substituting “10,000” for “3000”; and

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by substituting the following: “in the wildland-urban interface;”; and

(ii) in subparagraph (B)—

(I) by substituting the following: “(B) outside the wildland-urban interface that are of high hazard;”; and

(II) by inserting after subparagraph (B), as substituted, the following: “(C) within existing fuels reduction areas; “(D) within Sage Grouse habitat; “(E) within USFWS designated critical habitat; “(F) within Giant Sequoia and Redwood ecosystems or areas adjacent to these ecosystems; “(G) within surface drinking water watersheds, including tribal water supplies and systems; “(H) adjacent to or within 1 mile of energy infrastructure; or “(I) impacted by insect and disease outbreaks.”;

(2) in section 605(c)(1), by substituting “10,000” for “3000”; and

(3) in section 606(g)(1), by substituting “10,000” for “4,500”.

(c) Section 40806(d)(1) of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (16 U.S.C. 6592b(d)(1)) shall be applied by substituting “10,000” for “3,000”.

FOREST SERVICE PARTICIPATION IN ACES PROGRAM

SEC. 435. Section 8302(b) of the Agricultural Act of 2014 (16 U.S.C. 3851a(b)) shall be applied by substituting “October 1, 2027” for “October 1, 2023”

TRANSFER OF FUNDS, WILDLAND FIRE

SEC. 436. Contingent upon the enactment of legislation consolidating the wildland fire programs of the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture in order to implement an orderly transition to the United States Wildland Fire Service, may transfer funds among and between appropriations of the Departments and agencies affected by the reorganization.

SPECIAL EXHIBITS

CRITERIA FOR ALLOCATING FUNDING FOR RECREATION ACCESS

Overview

Recreation access funds are used to ensure new or enhanced recreational access to public lands. This can include preserving large, intact areas for recreation by working with landowners to secure rights-of-way, easements, or acquisitions that provide or improve public access to existing public lands. Under the Great American Outdoors Act (GAOA) (P.L. 116-152), land acquisition funding through the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) became mandatory. In FY 2025, the Forest Service acquired over 23,400 acres of land that provided or improved public access; of that 4,129 acres were purchased using funds provided specifically for small recreation access projects.

Background

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

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

FY 2025 Criteria

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

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

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

Selected Example of Recent Progress

The Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest acquired the Point of Rocks project, which includes 396 acres of habitat for elk, deer, and moose. The property connects to a county

road, which greatly improves access for hunting and fishing to 2,700 acres of public lands adjacent to Point of Rocks.

The Nantahala National Forest acquired the Tamassee Ridge project. The project is 112 acres and will provide new public access, including road access, to a proposed hiking and horseback riding trail. It is also a gateway for public access to the Tuckasegee River.

EQUAL ACCESS TO JUSTICE ACT (EAJA)

Overview

The EAJA, enacted in 1980, authorizes the payment of attorney fees and court costs to parties that prevail against the government in legal proceedings. The Forest Service has kept detailed records on EAJA payments and other attorney fees since FY 2009.

Background

This exhibit addresses the directive included in House Report 112-151 that accompanied the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2012 (Public Law 112-74), where:

The Committee directs the Department of the Interior, the EPA, and the Forest Service to provide to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations and make publicly available, no later than 60 days after enactment of this Act, and with each agency's annual budget submission thereafter, the following information: detailed reports on the amount of program funds used; the names of the fee recipients; the names of the Federal judges; the disposition of the applications (including any appeals of action taken on the applications); and the hourly rates of attorneys and expert witnesses stated in the applications that was awarded, for all EAJA fee payments awarded as a result of litigation against any of the Department of the Interior bureaus, the EPA, or the Forest Service, or their respective employees. The report shall also include the information listed above for litigation relating to the Endangered Species Act and the amounts, outside of EAJA awards, paid in settlement for all litigation, regardless of the statute litigated.

FY 2027 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOREST SERVICE

Table FS-99. FY 2025 EAJA Fee Payments

Docket/Court	Case Name	Plaintiff	Judge(s)	Date Certified	Program	Disposition of Application	Amount
3:22-CV-00980-MO	Greater Hells Canyon Council v U.S. Dept of Agriculture	Greater Hells Canyon Council	Michael W. Mosman	11/1/2024	FS Forest Products	Settlement Agreement	\$69,500
2:23-CV-01940 DJC DMC	Safe Alternatives for our Forest Environment v. Rachel Birkey and the USFS	Safe Alternatives for our Forest Environment	Daniel J. Calabretta	12/17/2024	FS Inventory and Monitor	Settlement Agreement	30,000
4:20-CV-00106-TWP-KMB	Monroe County Commissioners et al. v. United States Forest Service	Monroe County Board of Commissioners	Kellie M. Barr	1/15/2025	FS Inventory and Monitor	Dismissal	125,000
3:23-CV-00935-SB	Oregon Wild, v. United States Forest Service	Oregon Wild	Michael J. McShane	2/4/2025	FS Inventory and Monitor	Settlement Agreement	55,000
2:23-CV-00147-SAB	Kettle Range Conservation Group vs. Joshua White	Kettle Range Conservation Group	Stanley A. Bastian	2/7/2025	FS Inventory and Monitor	Settlement Agreement and Release	150,000
9:21-CV-00051-DLC	Alliance for the Wild Rockies et al., v. Keith Lannom	Alliance for the Wild Rockies	Dana L. Christensen	2/7/2025	FS Forest Products	Settlement Agreement and Release	140,000
1:23-CV-00295-CWD	Wilderness Watch et al., v. Jackson, et al., 23-295 (D Idaho)	Wilderness Watch, Great Old Broads for Wilderness	Candy W. Dale	2/26/2025	FS Forest Projects	Settlement Agreement	20,000
9:24-CV-00025-DLC	Yellowstone to Uintas Connection, et al., v. Leanne Marten, et al., Sun Mountain Lumber, et al.	Pintler Face Project	Dana L. Christensen	3/28/2025	FS Forest Products	Settlement Agreement	70,000
2:22-CV-00859-HL	Greater Hills Canyon Council v Kristin Sleeper	Greater Hells Canyon Council	Andrew Hallman	6/6/2025	RHVR Summer Service	Settlement Agreement	253,333
Dkt# 47-1 23-	Friends of the	US FS and	Roopali H. Desai	5/13/2025	RHVR Summer	Settlement	335,000

FY 2027 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOREST SERVICE

Docket/Court	Case Name	Plaintiff	Judge(s)	Date Certified	Program	Disposition of Application	Amount
15492	Inyo, et al v USFS Lee Ann Murphy 21-1955 (E. D. California)	LEEANN Murphy			Service	Agreement	
23-CV-1501-RMR	San Juan Citizen Alliance and Center for Biological v Nicholas Mustoe, et al	San Juan Citizen Alliance and Center for Biological	Regina M. Rodriguez	8/15/2025	FS Forest Products	Settlement Agreement	40,000
CV 23-3-M-DWM	Center for Biological Diversity et al v U.S. FS et al 22- 114 (D. Mont) Black Ram Project	Alliance for the Wild Rockies, et al	Donald W. Molloy	7/24/2025	LMP Assessment Monitoring	Settlement Agreement	248,000
CV 23-3-M-DWM	Center for Biological Diversity et al v U.S. FS et al 22- 114 (D. Mont) Black Ram Project	Alliance for the Wild Rockies, et al	Donald W. Molloy	9/3/2025	LMP Assessment Monitoring	Settlement Agreement	154,000
TOTAL							1,689,833

NATIONAL SCENIC AND HISTORIC TRAILS

Background

This exhibit addresses requirements contained in House Report 111-180, which directed:

The Committee recommendation retains previous base funding for maintenance, construction, and operation of the network of national scenic and historic trails but encourages additional funding for required work of the newly authorized national trails. Future budget justifications should continue to provide specific trail operation, maintenance, and construction funding and accomplishment data for the national scenic and historic trails. The Forest Service should provide full-time administrators and prepare the required comprehensive management plans for the newly authorized national trails.

Overview

The Forest Service has designated trail administrator positions for five National Scenic and Historic Trails (NSHTs) – Arizona, Continental Divide, Florida, Pacific Crest, and Pacific Northwest – and manages portions of 11 additional NSHTs on NFS lands in cooperation with Department of the Interior (DOI), State and county governments, and private partners. The Trail Administrator position for the Nez Perce (Ne-Mee-Poo) is currently vacant. Funding for administration and management of these trails is included within the Capital Improvement and Maintenance (CIM) Trails appropriation. Land acquisition for trails is primarily funded through the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

Arizona National Scenic Trail

The 800-mile Arizona National Scenic Trail (AZNST) showcases the full range of Arizona’s landscapes, from Sonoran Desert to high alpine forests, connecting deserts, mountains, canyons, forests, wilderness, history, cultures, and communities. Approximately 85 percent of the AZNST is on Federal land, including Grand Canyon National Park and three other National Park Service (NPS) units, four National Forests, and two Bureau of Land Management (BLM) field offices. Partners include the Arizona Trail Association, other local trail organizations, Federal agencies, State and local governments, Tribes, and conservation corps.

In FY 2025, the Forest Service signed the AZNST Comprehensive Plan²⁶, providing a unified framework for coordinated management and implementation across all jurisdictions. A total of 1,940 volunteers contributed 18,440 hours of work in support of the AZNST.

The AZNST continues to be affected by wildfires. In FY 2025, wildfires forced temporary closures of 144 miles of the AZNST and burned 37 miles of trail. Twenty-five miles of the AZNST are still closed in Grand Canyon National Park because of the Dragon Bravo Fire.

The program is integrating Comprehensive Plan direction into post-fire recovery, reroute planning, and water reliability projects, while continuing to rely on strong partnerships and a full-time Trail Administrator to maintain public access, resource protection, and safe, high quality recreation experiences along the corridor.

²⁶ <https://usfs-public.app.box.com/v/PinyonPublic/file/1891749565499>

Continental Divide National Scenic Trail

The Continental Divide National Scenic Trail (CDT) is a 3,100-mile trail that runs along the spine of the Rocky Mountains from Mexico to Canada. It connects 20 national forests, three national parks, two national monuments, 13 BLM field offices, and several historic sites. About 95 percent of the trail is located on public lands; however, many trail segments are currently co-located along open roads. Easements are lacking on numerous private and State land parcels. Work has continued towards acquiring lands to eliminate gaps between sections of the trail and relocate existing portions of the trail. This includes working with the Continental Divide Trail Coalition (CDTC) on identifying opportunities to increase capacity for land acquisition and public land access for the CDT. Partners include the Continental Divide Trail Coalition, Ancestral Lands Conservation Corps, Wild Montana, Colorado Trail Foundation, Volunteers for Outdoor Colorado, Montana Conservation Corps, Rocky Mountain Youth Corps, Southwest Conservation Corps, Back Country Horsemen, and numerous other Federal, State, and local nongovernmental organizations.

The entire CDT on NFS land (approximately 2,200 miles) is a “Secretarially designated” priority area for trail maintenance under the 2016 Trails Stewardship Act.

In FY 2025 the CDT program accomplished the following:

- Established five-year interagency Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) that outlines a unified management and administration strategy for the CDNST. Signatories include five State BLM Directors, four NPS Superintendents, four Forest Service Regional Foresters, and the Board Chair of the CDTC.
- Executed a Multi-Year Legacy Restoration Fund Agreement with the Continental Divide Coalition to help complete over 350 miles of Deferred maintenance. This includes piloting the first CDT pro-crew, successfully contracting heritage surveyors to support GAOA – Legacy Restoration Fund projects and hiring partner support staff.
- Completed Phase II of CDT centerline data cleanup for Montana national forests and established a formal agreement with the State of Colorado to complete Phase III of CDT centerline data cleanup in the Colorado and Wyoming Forests.
- Published CDT Suppression Repair Guidelines²⁷, which has been used by 100 percent of units with previous and currently active wildfires.
- Advanced CDT completion to 96 percent of its 3,100-mile corridor, with 85 miles of new trail constructed or designated in 2025.
- Conducted a full-scale geospatial analysis of private land ownership across all 100+ counties intersecting the 3,100-mile Continental Divide Trail. This effort identified over 4,200 individual private parcels impacting trail continuity, access, and management. The analysis enabled prioritization of high-risk segments for future easement negotiations, and informed strategic land acquisition planning with State and community partners.
- Utilizing federally allocated funds, constructed 18 new miles, and maintained 191 miles.

Florida National Scenic Trail

The Florida National Scenic Trail (FNST) consists of a 1,500-mile planning corridor stretching from Big Cypress National Preserve in the Everglades National Park to Gulf Islands National

²⁷ <https://www.fs.usda.gov/managing-land/trails/cdt/management/trail-suppression-repair-guidelines>

Seashore in the panhandle of Florida. Currently, 1,145 miles of certified FNST exist, with roughly 378 miles of gaps in the trail. Partners include the Florida Trail Association (FTA), NPS, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), universities, and nearly all public land management State agencies, county, and local governments in Florida.

The Forest Service, together with Florida Trail Coalition partners, continues to carry out the goals of the Florida National Scenic Trail Five-Year Strategic Plan. In FY 2025, the FNST partnership maintained 1,187 miles of trail, completed 1,768 feet of infrastructure replacement or new construction, and maintained over 1,903 feet of existing bridges or boardwalks. Non-profit partners contributed \$781,053 through 23,322 hours of volunteer labor directly to the FNST. The FNST Program successfully partnered with State, federal, non-profit and youth organizations to accomplish several critical infrastructure projects along the Florida Trail on both partner-managed and NFS lands. These multi-agency, partner, and volunteer projects addressed safety, access, and deferred maintenance throughout the State of Florida.

Thousands of volunteer hours, eight challenge cost share agreements, and collaborative support through land management agencies can be highlighted through the following projects:

Infrastructure and Deferred Maintenance:

- On the Apalachicola District, the FNST program, together with the FTA and Franklin's Promise Coalition (AmeriCorps partner), completed 1,500 ft of puncheon²⁸ construction in Shular Bay. This complex location required crews to hike materials over a mile in and out while working in extremely wet and boggy conditions. This project will continue in FY 2026 and be one of the longest segments of puncheon on the FNST when completed.
- The FTA and local high school students completed a boardwalk rebuild in the Osceola District.

State and Non-Profit Partners:

- The FTA and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection completed a 75ft bridge over Robinson Branch spanning the Suwannee River in Big Shoals State Park.
- The FTA and local high school students completed a boardwalk rebuild in the Osceola District.

Federal Partners:

- The program has made steady progress in implementing a Natural Resource Damage Assessment grant, funded from the Deep-Water Horizon oil spill settlement, to construct a series of boardwalks and bridges on the FNST in St. Marks Wildlife Refuge. This multi-agency and partner effort will close a gap in the Florida Trail and provide a unique opportunity to access the Big Bend Coastline of Florida. Construction will begin in January 2026.

Nez Perce National Historic Trail

²⁸ Puncheon is a wooden walkway used to cross bogs or deep muskeg, to bridge boulder fields, or to cross small streams.

In 1986, Congress acknowledged the significance of the Nez Perce Conflict of 1877 by establishing the 1,170-mile Nez Perce (Nee-Me-Poo) National Historic Trail (NPNHT). With the cooperation of the State Highway Department and County Commissioners in the States of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Wyoming, and Montana, over 2,991 miles of roads are designated as the NPNHT Auto Tour Route²⁹. The NPNHT includes a designated corridor encompassing 4,161 miles of roads, trails, and routes. The route roughly parallels the course travelled by the five Nez Perce bands during the historic 1877 odyssey and offers opportunities for off-highway vehicles users, mountain bikers, hikers, and equestrians. The NPNHT has 79 historic sites and seven high potential route segments that have historic tread from 1877 or were prehistoric travel routes. The NPNHT has completed the revision of its Comprehensive Plan for trail administration and management.

The NPNHT relies on partners along the trail to help share and interpret the story of the Flight of 1877 and the trail including dozens of State, regional, and local tourism organizations and regional and local museums along the trail. Partners working on a variety of trail and interpretive work include Nez Perce Tourism, Trust for the Nez Perce Trail (TNPT), American Indigenous Tourism Association (AITA), the Nez Perce Appaloosa Horse Club, the Idaho Chapter of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Lewis and Clark Trail Alliance, Museum of Yellowstone, Nez Perce County Historical Society and Museum, the Joseph Center Library, and Friends of the Southern Nez Perce Trail, among others. In addition, Federal agency partners and Tribes provided additional work and interpretation on all aspects of the NPNHT.

NPNHT accomplishments for FY 2025 include:

- Formed a collaborative partner coalition, which meets monthly, to coordinate and support planning and implementation efforts for the upcoming NPNHT trail Sesquicentennial 2026/2027.
- Eighteen miles of trail maintained by the Nez Perce Tribe in central Idaho.
- Ten miles of historic tread identified and cleared for access by the Nez Perce Appaloosa Horse Club; a very challenging section of trail from Hwy 12 up to Glade Creek State Park near Lolo Pass Visitor Center.
- Fifteen miles of trail cleared and 11 miles of Auto Tour Route graded with two large culvert replacements completed on the Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest.
- The annual Chief Joseph Trail Ride³⁰ occurred on the Beaverhead Deerlodge National Forest; Appaloosa Horse was again permitted for the event and 150 riders participated.
- Eleven miles of trail were maintained on the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest.
- Twenty-eight miles of trail were maintained on the Nez Perce-Clearwater National Forests.
- The Forest Service continues to work with the Trust for the Nez Perce Trail, a non-profit partner, to develop a comprehensive interpretation inventory along the trail, to be completed in time to assist with tourism initiatives for the upcoming sesquicentennial.

Partner Alvin Josephy Cultural Center completed two traveling interpretive exhibits. One exhibit showcased how traditional Nez Perce music was used in dance and song to address the resistance of assimilation. The second exhibit displayed in the Oregon State capitol

²⁹ <https://www.fs.usda.gov/trails/nez-perce-nht/plan-visit/tours>

³⁰ <https://chiefjosephtrailride.org/>

building diagrammed the timeline and addressed the story of the Nez Perce people over 16,500 years of history. An Oregon State Capitol grant was secured to fund the exhibit.

Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail

The 2,650-mile Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (PCT) follows the crest of the Sierra Nevada and Cascade Mountain ranges from Mexico to Canada through California, Oregon, and Washington. The PCT crosses 25 national forests, seven BLM field offices, six national parks, five national monuments, and 47 designated wilderness areas. Nearly one half of the PCT is contained in designated Wilderness, and the trail crosses 16 Wild and Scenic Rivers. Partners include, but are not limited to, the Pacific Crest Trail Association (PCTA), American Conservation Experience (ACE), Student Conservation Association (SCA), Washington Trails Association, Pacific Northwest Trail Association, Tahoe Rim Trail Association, Sierra Buttes Trail Stewardship, Siskiyou Mountain Club, Truckee Trails Foundation, Eastern Sierra Conservation Corps, Washington Conservation Corps, Oregon Equestrian Trails, and Backcountry Horsemen of California, Oregon, Washington. Below are PCT FY 2025 accomplishments and challenges:

- Volunteer hours of 36,332 and 11,294 conservation crew hours accomplished 1,102 miles of maintenance along the PCT during 2025. PCTA held 40 Trail Skills Colleges Trainings across the trail, resulting in training 340 volunteers on trail maintenance and management skills.
- The GAOA PCT Deferred Trail Maintenance project in the Pacific Southwest Region reached 79 percent completion, in partnership with PCTA and ACE, which included work on the Lassen, Plumas, Eldorado, Sequoia, Tahoe, and Inyo National Forests, as well as the Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit. Volunteers contributed 8,012 hours, resulting in 181 miles of trail maintained.
- In FY 2025, the Pacific Northwest Region GAOA PCT Deferred Trail Maintenance project reached 42 percent completion. Corps crews contributed 3,420 work hours, whereas volunteers contributed 3,988 hours. Partners and volunteers maintained over 135 miles of the PCT in Oregon and Washington. Work was completed on the Fremont-Winema, Deschutes, Willamette, Mt. Hood, Gifford Pinchot, Okanogan-Wenatchee, and Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forests, as well as the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area. Wildfires and staffing capacity prevented critical trail maintenance work planned for this project from occurring in Glacier Peak Wilderness in the 2025 season.
- The Forest Service finalized and implemented three regional volunteer service agreements with PCTA to create a cohesive and standardized program that best serves and supports volunteers along the entire trail. The PCTA Saw Program³¹ continues to operate a successful formal Forest Service cooperator and volunteer saw program
- In collaboration with PCTA, PCT program staff revised and redesigned the PCT “unigrid” brochure.³²
- Long-distance PCT permits totaling 6,609 were issued for thru and section travel in partnership with PCTA.
- From the PCT’s southern terminus, north through the Cleveland National Forest, and ending near the San Jacinto area of the San Bernardino National Forest, two seasonal PCTA Crest Rangers engaged recreational users and recorded visitor use

³¹ <https://www.pcta.org/volunteer/trail-skills-college/saw-training/>

³² <https://www.blm.gov/sites/default/files/documents/files/med-pacific-crest-nst-brochure.pdf>

data. In addition, two PCTA Crest Runners³³ were stationed at the southern terminus itself to make public contact, educate and collect visitor use data. Both positions allowed for increased engagement, enforcement, and education for pedestrian and equestrian trail users in areas where visitor impacts are prominent. 1,905 total visitor contacts were made.

- It continues to be a priority at the termini and in the Sierra Nevada to study visitor use to understand permit utilization and travel patterns. The PCT program continues to collaborate with wilderness managers in the Southern Sierra on visitor use management concerns where the John Muir Trail overlaps the PCT for 160 miles.
- Planning efforts continued, including the Big Bear Land Exchange PCT relocation on the San Bernardino National Forest (Public Law 116–283³⁴: 134 STAT. 3388), Sky River PCT relocation in Southern California, and complex trail maintenance within the Glacier Peak Wilderness of the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest. Resource management planning efforts included Over-Snow-Vehicle planning on the Tahoe National Forest, California High Speed Rail, and proposed energy projects within the trail viewshed. The collaborative management with California State Parks and the BLM continued to address motorized conflict and ensure timely resolution of issues. In addition, direction for competitive recreation events and vegetation management has begun.
- Multiple funding sources were utilized or secured to support response to natural disasters along the PCT and to improve user access and safety. Disaster Relief funding was used to complete trail maintenance and rehabilitation as a result of several wildland fire complexes on the Angeles, Eldorado, Lassen, Plumas, Klamath, and Shasta-Trinity National Forests. Funding from Federal Highway Administration Emergency Relief for Federally Owned Roads was secured to repair trail damaged by Hurricane Hillary in 2023 in the Mission Springs area of the San Bernardino National Forest.

Pacific Northwest National Scenic Trail

The Pacific Northwest National Scenic Trail (PNT) begins at the Continental Divide in Glacier National Park in Montana and travels 1,200 miles through Montana, Idaho, and Washington before reaching the Pacific Ocean. The trail’s complex landownership includes three national parks, seven national forests, and six Washington State parks. Partners include the Pacific Northwest Trail Association (PNTA), various Back Country Horsemen chapters from across the trail, Washington Trails Association, University of Montana, and other organizations.

The PNT was designated by Congress in 2009, and the Forest Service has completed the statutorily required PNT Comprehensive Plan³⁵. The Chief of the Forest Service signed the plan and submitted it to Congress in December 2023. With the plan complete, the administrative focus has shifted to implementation of the plan with the following actions completed in FY 2025 towards that objective:

³³ The PCTA, in partnership with the U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management, manages the Crest Runner program which provides staff along segments of the PCT to meet trail users to help share Leave No Trace principles, the importance of permits, and the nuances of trail and trail town culture.

³⁴ <https://uscode.house.gov/statutes/pl/116/283.pdf>

³⁵ <https://www.fs.usda.gov/sites/nfs/files/legacy-media/pacific-northwest-nst/Final%20PNT%20Comprehensive%20Plan.pdf>

- Expanded trail monitoring to sites in WA, building on existing programs in ID and MT, in partnership with the University of Montana and volunteer support via PNTA in coordination with Point Elliott Treaty tribes.
- Initiated project to re-design PNT service mark, in partnership with PNTA and the American Indian Alaska Native Tourism Association.
- Initiated Optimal Location Reviews with PNTA to begin the process of closing gaps along key portions of route.
- Initiated development of an active management section within the PNT corridor best practices' guide.
- Worked with Trust for Public Lands to develop a GIS tool to identify strategic land conservation and public access priorities within the PNT corridor.
- PNTA employed five, four-person full-time Performance Trail Crews for a four-month field season. This program employed 28 youth and young adults from trailside communities to perform more than 12,500 hours of service to the trail, helping to build stronger connections between the people of these communities and their public lands. By paying participants a living wage, providing all meals and transportation to job sites, and maintaining an outdoor gear library so that all participants in the program were prepared to thrive in the backcountry regardless of resources at home, the Performance Trail Crew program created access for all to participate in the stewardship of our public lands. A highlight of the FY 2025 trail operations season was the successful reopening of a remote portion of the PNT, deep in the North Cascades, that had been closed to users for three seasons following catastrophic wildfire.
- PNTA expanded their staff roster to become a more long-term sustainable organization, including:
 - Volunteer coordinator: expanding volunteer recruitment, facilitation and stewardship capacity.
 - Development manager: increasing private contributions toward the stewardship of the trail by roughly 100 percent.
- In partnership with the University of Washington Master of Library and Information Science program, PNTA continued an internship to catalog and preserve a large collection of historical photographs, documents, journals, correspondence and artifacts donated to PNTA by the trail's founder, which contains the story of the development of the trail from 1970 to the present.

Other National Scenic and Historic Trails

The Forest Service coordinates management with other Federal public land agencies for an additional 11 NSHTs totaling more than 6,700 miles. These trails include Appalachian, California, El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro, Ice Age, Iditarod, Lewis and Clark, North Country, Oregon, Overmountain Victory, Pony Express, and Trail of Tears.

Table FS-100. 2025 National Scenic and Historic Trails Accomplishments and Partner Contributions

Name	Volunteer Hours	Volunteer In-kind Contributions	Non-Cash Contributions	Miles of Trail Maintained	Miles of Trail Improved/Constructed	Acres Acquired	Major Structures Constructed
Arizona	19,400	583,000	118,000	381	2.3	-	25
Continental Divide	65,000	750,000	252,000	523	38	-	14
Florida	23,332	2,100,000	117,000	1,187	7	-	2
Nez Perce*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pacific Crest	36,331	759,000	160,000	1,102	15	3,325	2
Pacific Northwest	8,300	289,000	120,000	300	5	-	-
Total	152,363	4,481,000	767,000	3,493	67.3	3,325	43

*Data not available due to Trail Administrator vacancy.

OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL REIMBURSEMENT

Background

This special exhibit is required by P.L. 117-328, 136 STAT. 4807, Administrative Provisions, which directed:

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

Overview

The USDA Office of General Counsel bills the Forest Service quarterly for non-litigation travel and related costs. The table below reflects billings received to date.

Table FS-101. Office of General Counsel Reimbursement FY 2024 through FY 2027 (dollars in thousands)

FY 2024 Actual Reimbursement	FY 2025 Actual Reimbursement	FY 2026 Planned Reimbursement	FY 2027 Planned Reimbursement
\$1,472	-	\$25,000	\$25,000

PRESCRIBED FIRE

Background

This exhibit addresses the requirement from the Joint Explanatory Statement of Division G – Interior, Environment and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 2022:

The Service is directed to report in the annual budget submission on prescribed fire activities by region for the previous Fiscal Year (FY).

Overview

Hazardous fuels reduction is the intentional removal or manipulation of vegetation to change fire behavior that reduces the risk of uncharacteristic wildfire for communities, infrastructure, watersheds, critical habitat, and traditional Tribal lands. Hazardous fuels reduction treatments generally include mechanical thinning, mastication, and prescribed fire. A prescribed fire is a planned fire intentionally ignited by forest managers, frequently after mechanical thinning and/or mastication, to achieve desirable outcomes and meet management objectives, such as removing excessive vegetation and dead and down fuels, to improve wildlife habitat, recycle soil nutrients, and reduce the risk of uncharacteristic wildfire to communities and watersheds. Prescribed fires are carefully planned and implemented to provide for a safe and controllable fire, while achieving the desired effects.

FY 2025 Activities

The Forest Service collaborated with partners and various entities to treat landscapes across Federal, State, and private lands achieving 3.1 million acres of hazardous fuels reduction. On NFS lands, a total of 2.86 million acres were treated, including nearly 1.4 million acres through prescribed fire, just under the ten-year average of 1.5 million acres.

Table FS-102. Hazardous fuels reduction accomplishments on NFS lands in FY 2025.

Region	All Treatment Types (acres)^{a/}	Prescribed Fire Treatments (acres)	Percent of Prescribed Fire Treatments (%)
01 – Northern	228,000	57,000	25%
02 – Rocky Mountain.....	177,000	46,000	26%
03 – Southwestern	338,000	213,000	63%
04 – Intermountain.....	566,000	80,000	14%
05 – Pacific Southwest	184,000	58,000	32%
06 – Pacific Northwest.....	493,000	146,000	30%
08 – Southern	852,000	707,000	83%
09 – Eastern	268,000	86,000	32%
10 – Alaska.....	3,000	-	-
Total	3,109,000	1,393,000	45%

a/ FY 2025 year-end data from Forest Service Activity Tracking System (FACTS); rounded to the nearest thousand acre and includes wildfire from natural ignitions.

The treated acres in FY 2025 add to the almost 20-million-acre network of treated landscapes established by the Forest Service since 2000 and the initiation of the National Fire Plan. The Hazardous Fuels Program focuses on maintaining high-priority areas and treating new high-risk areas annually, increasing the workload to keep these areas in low-risk condition.

In FY 2022, the Forest Service released the National Prescribed Fire Program Review³⁶. The review initiated continuous improvements in prescribed burning operations. Seven of the immediate recommendations have been implemented and continue to support prescribed fire work. The review also presented 45 near-term and long-term considerations. Of the nine near-term considerations, seven have been completed, and the standardization of the wildfire review process has been completed. Evaluations are ongoing for near-term considerations six and nine to determine necessary investments levels. Among the 36 long-term considerations, five are being evaluated to identify required actions and resources for program enhancement. The Forest Service will coordinate with DOI to ensure that these achievements are implemented in the unified U.S. Wildland Fire Service at DOI.

The National Interagency Prescribed Fire Training Center (NIPFTC)³⁷ serves as the national interagency center of excellence for wildland prescribed fire training. NIPFTC conducted three Agency Administrator (AA) Workshops on prescribed fire: Albuquerque, NM; Daytona, FL; and Missoula, MT. This effort supports required training for Prescribed Fire AA qualifications. Workshop participation included 59 representatives from the U.S. Forest Service, 22 from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, five from the Bureau of Land Management, and one from the Bureau of Indian Affairs. These workshops allowed agency leadership to network with successful fuels program managers and skilled prescribed fire practitioners to learn about fuels management direction, policy, planning, and implementation. Experienced cadre members offered insight to management challenges, such as how to restore fire to the landscape and meeting objectives for multiple resources using prescribed fire. In FY 2025, the NIPFTC's Rx Fire Leadership Modules training was delivered through 30 modules with approximately 20 students per module hosted at the Tallahassee (15), Tulsa (8), and Rapid City (7) hubs, reflecting a nationwide effort to increase capacity in fuels management across diverse fire-adapted landscapes. This effort resulted in the recommendation for 20 Prescribed Burn Boss Type 2s, 34 Firing Bosses, three Engine Bosses, and ten Fire Effects Monitors for qualification.

³⁶ https://www.frames.gov/documents/usfs/USFS_20220908_National-Prescribed-Fire-Program-Review.pdf

³⁷ <https://www.nafri.gov/pftc>

STEWARDSHIP CONTRACTING

Background

This exhibit addresses the requirements of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (as amended, 16 U.S.C 6591c):

The Forest Service shall report annually to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate and the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives on 1) the status of development, execution, and administration of contracts under subsection (b); 2) the specific accomplishments that have resulted; and 3) the role of local communities in development of agreements or contract plans.

Overview

Stewardship contracts and agreements manage natural resources through the implementation of ecosystem restoration projects. Stewardship contracts support new and emerging markets by using forest products removed through restoration activities, including woody biomass for energy, and sustaining traditional markets. Stewardship contracting helps the Forest Service achieve land and resource management goals while promoting closer public-private working relationships by using the value of timber or other forest products to offset the cost of restoration activities. Stewardship contracts also enable the Forest Service to promote sustainable local rural economies, restore and maintain healthy forest ecosystems, and provide a continuing source of local income and employment. Stewardship contracting selection criteria include capability, use of local workforce, creation of jobs, and price. The objective is to create jobs, promote a diversified forest products industry, and support sustainable communities and the forest contractor infrastructure needed to perform critical restoration work. Stewardship contracting is a critical component of the Forest Service's efforts to implement Executive Order (E.O.) 14225, *Immediate Expansion of American Timber Production*, Secretarial Memo 1078-006, and the National Active Forest Management Strategy.

If the offset value of timber or other forest products from stewardship sales exceeds the value of resource improvement treatments, those receipts are retained and deposited in the Stewardship Contracting Fund and are available, until expended, for other authorized stewardship projects. Stewardship contracts are awarded on a best-value basis and may be used for:

- Maintaining or decommissioning roads and trails to restore or maintain water quality.
- Improving soil productivity, habitat for wildlife and fisheries, or other resources.
- Prescribed fires to improve the composition, structure, condition, and health of timber stands or wildlife habitat.
- Removing vegetation or other activities to promote healthy forests, reduce fire hazards, or achieve other land management objectives.
- Restoring and maintaining watersheds; and
- Controlling noxious and invasive weeds and reestablishing native vegetation.

The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (P.L. 115-141)³⁸ amended the stewardship authority to increase agreements and contracts from 10 to 20 years in locations meeting certain conditions. The Act also allows the cost of cancellation ceilings to be allocated in economically viable stages, relieving the forest unit of a large obligation in a single (first) year. The Forest Service has operationalized the 20-year stewardship contracting authority

³⁸ <https://www.congress.gov/115/plaws/publ141/PLAW-115publ141.pdf>

by extending the current executed agreements beyond ten years and by entering into new 20-year stewardship agreements.

The Forest Service continues to inform stakeholders about stewardship contracting through brochures, local field trips, webinars for partners and training opportunities. These efforts ensure a common understanding of stewardship contracting and facilitate its use in attaining land management goals while meeting local and rural community needs. To improve Forest Service understanding and use of this authority, the Forest Service continued to expand the national stewardship contracting and agreements training for staff in the field. In FY 2025, the Forest Service continued to offer stewardship contracting training courses to program partners on a virtual platform. The training gave partners a better understanding of the processes and procedures used within the Forest Service for the reporting and accounting of project accomplishments and 55 certificates were received nationally with an additional 39 partners attending regional training. The results for the FY 2025 training cycle were positive with 120 Forest Service personnel completing the training.

A third-party monitoring report³⁹ was completed by the Ecosystem Workforce Program, Institute for a Sustainable Environment, University of Oregon, which included a review of FY 2014 through FY 2023.

Specific Accomplishments

The table below displays accomplishments between FY 2021 and FY 2025. In many cases, multiple land management objectives are met through a single treatment activity. For example, a hazardous fuels reduction treatment can also improve wildlife habitat. These accomplishments are not limited to ecosystem benefits but include forest products for manufacturing and energy production and the creation of jobs contributing to local rural economies.

Table FS-103. Actual Stewardship Contracting Accomplishments (FY 2021 to FY 2025)

Measure	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Acres of forest vegetation established	2,715	6,988	5,299	9,894	8,402
Acres of forest vegetation improved	12,692	18,655	36,509	17,234	21,771
Acres of noxious weeds and invasive plant treatments	4,951	2,607	2,912	3,172	1,731
Acres of wildlife habitat restored or improved	83,625	10,360	16,225	9,782	1,927
Miles of stream habitat restored or enhanced	130	46	20	-	24
Miles of roads decommissioned	-	-	2	-	-
Volume of timber sold (MMBF)	670	697	1,063	936	838*
Green tons of biomass made available for energy production	87,271	149,744	582,381	400,372	88,341
Acres of hazardous fuels treated to reduce the risk of catastrophic fires (non-WUI)	52,573	52,686	108,988	54,285	36,743
Acres of wildland-urban interface (WUI) high-priority hazardous fuels treated	122,734	100,818	181,463	179,925	154,537
Stewardship contracts and agreements contributing to watersheds in fully functioning condition	1	7	15	24	**

*Data sourced from geo-enabled Performance Accountability System (gPAS) Reports. Data sort: "Initiative code of Stewardship" timber Volume Source: PSTAR reports.

**This data is no longer tracked in national databases.

³⁹ <https://scholarsbank.uoregon.edu/items/d4a5428e-8724-4a8c-a1c0-60271ac6f318>

The table below shows the acres awarded, number of contracts or agreements awarded, and volume awarded from FY 2021 to FY 2025. The table includes the number of contracts or agreements awarded where forest products are exchanged for service activities. Additionally, excess stewardship contracting funds being used for activities without the exchange of forest products make up the table.

Table FS-104. Acres Awarded, Number of Contract or Agreements Awarded, and Volume Awarded

Measure	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Acres Awarded	158,943	186,417	252,306	204,267	123,000
Number of Contracts and Agreements ..	141	138	195	895	148
Volume Awarded (thousand board feet (MBF)).....	670,000	697,000	1,063,000	894,000	853,000

Local Communities

Collaboration with local communities, from development through implementation and monitoring, is a key component of successful stewardship contracting and provides a sense of community ownership in the project, a better understanding by communities of natural resource issues, and increased public support. This cooperation allows the Forest Service to tailor stewardship offerings that address local issues, needs, and capabilities.

UNLIQUIDATED OBLIGATIONS

Background

This exhibit is included to display the Forest Service’s Unliquidated Obligation (ULO) balances.

Overview

ULO’s are defined as the balance remaining from orders placed, contract and other binding agreements awarded, or services rendered after making any payments or processing de-obligations. The table shown below contains the status of Forest Service unliquidated obligation balances in prior fiscal years for appropriated funds as of September 30, 2025.

Table FS-105. Forest Service Status of ULO Balances in Prior Fiscal Years as of September 30, 2025 (thousands of dollars)

Item	2022 and Prior	2023	2024	2025	Total
Forest Service Operations:					
Salaries and Expenses	\$460	\$3,466	\$73	\$15,357	\$19,356
Facilities Maintenance and Leases.....	3,041	3,982	7,347	19,036	33,406
Information Technology and Centralized Processing.....	1,710	10,324	28,961	164,109	205,104
Organizational Services.....	6,284	5,575	7,126	33,497	52,482
Total, Forest Service Operations.....	11,495	23,347	43,507	231,999	310,348
Forest and Rangeland Research:					
Salaries and Expenses	11	13	41	4,293	4,358
Forest and Rangeland Research – Other	93	-	-	-	93
Forest Inventory and Analysis.....	1,380	6,923	13,407	23,606	45,316
Joint Fire Science	1,247	3,305	2,709	3,000	10,261
Research and Development Programs ...	12,833	20,682	28,683	20,131	82,329
Total, Forest and Rangeland Research	15,564	30,923	44,840	51,030	142,357
State, Private, and Tribal Forestry:					
Salaries and Expenses	-	5	79	953	1,037
Community Forest and Open Space Conservation	27	924	2,888	2,750	6,589
Cooperative Forestry - Forest Legacy	48,720	-	-	-	48,720
Cooperative Lands Forest Health Management	8,860	9,972	16,751	29,191	64,774
Federal Lands Forest Health Management	3,492	4,712	6,001	9,822	24,027
Forest Resource Information and Analysis.....	12,798	23,164	16,999	-	52,961
Forest Stewardship (Working Forest Lands).....	4,994	5,762	8,514	5,797	25,067
International Programs and Trade Compliance	1,519	2,572	7,025	8,234	19,350
Landscape Scale Restoration	9,061	9,937	11,687	6,497	37,182
State Fire Capacity Grants (State Fire Assistance).....	42,487	38,146	54,158	74,210	209,001
State, Private, and Tribal Forestry, Other.....	2,253	88	-128	7	2,220

FY 2027 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOREST SERVICE

Item	2022 and Prior	2023	2024	2025	Total
Urban and Community Forestry.....	11,502	20,889	27,843	17,930	78,164
Volunteer Fire Capacity Grants (Volunteer Fire Assistance).....	7,269	8,356	16,380	20,987	52,992
Total, State, Private, and Tribal Forestry.....	152,982	124,527	168,198	176,378	622,085
National Forest System:					
Salaries and Expenses	113	1,518	2,488	33,159	37,278
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund.....	6,027	11,000	18,563	16,935	52,525
Forest Products	7,725	5,146	4,839	10,586	28,296
Grazing Management.....	789	681	504	1,394	3,368
Hazardous Fuels.....	56,530	46,091	67,677	103,631	273,929
Integrated Resource Restoration Pilot ...	148	-	-	-	148
Land Management Planning, Assessment and Monitoring	1,774	1,979	3,650	10,108	17,511
Law Enforcement Operations	1,022	985	1,256	3,775	7,038
Minerals and Geology Management.....	896	1,132	3,217	5,985	11,230
National Forest System, Other	2,390	1,634	834	1,722	6,580
Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness....	6,059	5,043	7,274	10,736	29,112
Vegetation and Watershed Management	12,771	7,933	8,937	16,153	45,794
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management	3,643	4,043	4,504	8,931	21,121
Total, National Forest System.....	99,888	87,185	123,744	223,114	533,931
Capital Improvement and Maintenance:					
Construction Projects.....	6,647	1,244	2,985	-	10,875
Facilities.....	19,550	5,657	19,139	12,649	56,995
Legacy Roads and Trails.....	277	1,234	1,367	1,903	4,781
Roads	8,015	3,262	6,818	24,348	42,443
Trails	1,310	1,258	2,926	9,644	15,138
Capital Improvement and Maintenance, Other.....	121	-	-	-	121
Total, Capital Improvement and Maintenance.....	35,920	12,654	33,235	48,544	130,353
Land Acquisition:					
Acquisition of Land for National Forests, Special Acts.....	-	-	-	400	400
Land Acquisition, Special Acts	2,374	458	-	-	2,832
Land Acquisition.....	5,333	-	-	-	5,333
Total, Land Acquisition	7,707	458	-	400	8,565
Other Appropriations:					
Management of National Forest Lands for Subsistence Uses	93	125	300	614	1,132
Range Betterment Fund	195	109	273	-	577
Total, Other Appropriations	288	234	573	614	1,709
Wildland Fire Management:					
Salaries and Expenses	3,067	799	2,170	39,132	45,168
Preparedness.....	6,359	3,573	15,455	32,018	57,405

FY 2027 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOREST SERVICE

Item	2022 and Prior	2023	2024	2025	Total
Fuels Management (Hazardous Fuels Reduction)	4,107	-	-	-	4,107
Suppression.....	272,880	28,990	92,705	482,501	877,076
Wildland Fire Management, Other.....	753	-	-	-	753
Total, Wildland Fire Management	287,165	33,363	110,330	553,650	984,508
Total, Forest Service.....	611,009	312,691	524,427	1,285,729	2,733,856

USDA WORKING CAPITAL FUND AND DEPARTMENTAL SHARED COST PROGRAMS

Background

This exhibit is included to provide a four-year summary of the USDA Working Capital Fund (WCF) and USDA Shared Cost Programs’ actual and estimated fees to the Forest Service for centralized services, as well as actual and estimated charges to the Forest Service that contribute to E-Government initiatives.

USDA Working Capital Fund

Overview

The USDA WCF (7 U.S.C. 2235) provides services that the Secretary of Agriculture, with the approval of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), determines are performed more effectively as central services rather than as separate services within USDA agencies. The USDA WCF is used to finance services to USDA agencies and non-USDA⁴⁰ agencies on a centralized, fee-for-service basis. The USDA WCF does not receive appropriated funds; all costs are reimbursed in full. The USDA WCF finances activity centers under five functional categories: Administration, Communications, Financial Management, Information Technology (IT), and Correspondence Management.

Pursuant to the terms contained in general provisions in annual appropriations to USDA, agency administrators must authorize billings to their agency for these services. The Chief of the Forest Service (or a duly appointed representative) must sign an agreement at the beginning of the FY authorizing billing for services provided and supply the appropriate accounting data.

The Forest Service acts as one of the overseers in the review of cost estimates for the National Finance Center through its participation in the WCF Executive Committee, a body comprised of representatives from various USDA agencies. The Executive Committee is charged with making budget recommendations and advising the Department’s Chief Financial Officer (CFO) about the financial effectiveness of the WCF. The Forest Service works with the Department’s CFO to review activities included in the Greenbook/Shared Cost Programs and the basis for any costs attributed to the Forest Service.

Table FS-106. Forest Service actual and estimated fees made to the USDA WCF between FY 2024 and FY 2027 (thousands of dollars)

Item	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Estimated	2027 Estimated
Working Capital Fund:				
Administrative Services:				
AskUSDA Contact Center	\$1,931			
Fleet Charge Card Services	-	\$1,126	\$708	\$708
General Counsel Legal Compliance.....	-	304	3,764	3,764
Materiel Management Service Center	1,030	713	511	513
Mail and Reproduction Management Division.....	665	672	476	475
Integrated Procurement Systems	9,643	8,408	6,461	6,461
Procurement Operations Division.....	99	85	78	78
HR Enterprise System Management	5,465	6,037	5,896	5,869
Subtotal, Administrative Services	20,508	21,201	19,878	17,868

⁴⁰ Services to non-USDA agencies help reduce USDA’s share of fixed costs for WCF-supported services.

Item	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Estimated	2027 Estimated
Communications:				
Creative Media and Broadcast Center	406	305	237	228
Finance and Management:				
National Finance Center.....	8,716	10,341	8,708	8,708
Internal Control Support Services	416	323	293	293
Financial Shared Services	48,058	44,148	34,178	33,958
Subtotal, Finance and Management	57,190	54,812	43,179	42,959
Information Technology:				
Client Experience Center	70,296	69,068	53,738	77,151
Digital Infrastructure Services Center.....	53,503	39,145	46,411	46,411
Enterprise Network Services	63,214	58,846	48,444	48,444
Enterprise Cybersecurity Services.....	16,982	19,812	19,975	19,975
Enterprise Data and Analytics Services.....	9,145	9,028	8,632	8,682
Subtotal, Information Technology	213,140	195,980	177,200	200,663
Correspondence Management Services:				
Office of the Executive Secretariat.....	512	370	296	296
Total, Working Capital Fund	291,756	272,668	240,790	262,014

USDA WCF Centralized Services

Administration

USDA WCF Administration activities are managed under the Assistant Secretary for Administration and include the following:

Fleet Charge Card Services provides policy, operational support, and oversight, ensuring adherence to government and departmental guidance for the Fleet Charge Card and mandatory training. Additional provisions include negotiation and coordination with General Services Administration, Wright Express, and Citibank.

General Counsel Legal Compliance (GCLC) provides technology and support to the Department in performing legal compliance functions related to federal records and other electronically stored information. GCLC administers both AgRecords and the eDiscovery Program.

Human Resources Enterprise System Management provides modernized, cost-effective, and standardized Department-wide human resource solutions that support the strategic management of human capital.

Integrated Procurement Systems provides modernized and integrated Department-wide procurement automation tools and systems.

Mail and Reproduction Services is responsible for managing and directing centralized printing and copier systems; mailing list systems; package delivery and chauffeur services; and staff support systems related to financial management, program analysis, and administration.

Materiel Management Service Center provides on-demand forms and publications acquisition, management, warehousing, and distribution; excess personal property accountability, reuse, sales, and disposal; and office and general supply acquisition, receipt and shipment of parcels, warehousing, and sales.

Procurement Operations Division provides a variety of contracting support services to USDA agencies.

Communications

USDA WCF Communications includes the Creative Media and Broadcast Center, which provides creative design, radio and video production studios, and multimedia development and maintenance to USDA agencies.

Correspondence Management

USDA WCF Correspondence Management includes the Office of the Executive Secretariat, which manages the official correspondence and records of the Office of the Secretary, provides departmental records management, establishes departmental directives, and assists the Office of the Secretary with special projects.

Financial Management

USDA WCF Financial Management is managed by USDA's Office of the CFO and includes the following:

Financial Shared Services administers financial management applications to USDA agencies and is responsible for providing accounting services, administrative payments processing and disbursement certification, intragovernmental payment and collection reconciliation, Treasury fund balances, and Treasury reporting.

Internal Control Support Services provides services to USDA agencies related to internal control compliance efforts, such as annual financial reporting, efficiencies to administrative and financial processes, and IT.

National Finance Center processes payroll for federal employees and provides payroll-related data management and reconciliation for Office of Personnel Management government programs mostly related to employee health benefits and insurance.

Information Technology

USDA WCF Information Technology is managed by USDA's Office of the Chief Information Officer and includes the following:

Client Experience Center provides Department-wide fee-for-service activities related to IT operations, security, and technical support services.

Digital Infrastructure Services Center provides hosting services, workforce development services, program management and software engineering, and telecommunications management for USDA agencies and non-USDA agencies.

Enterprise Cybersecurity Services protect the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of data and IT systems.

Enterprise Data and Analytics Services provides Department-wide aggregated data in multiple dashboards and visualizations and provides a subset of users the ability to perform self-service analytics using the data.

Enterprise Network Services provides Department-wide management, support, and compliance related to telecommunications services.

Departmental Shared Cost Programs

Overview

Shared cost agreements may be entered into under the authority of 7 U.S.C. 2263. This language authorizes the USDA to transfer funds from USDA agencies to pay for department-

wide initiatives that benefit multiple USDA agencies. The Forest Service shared cost transfers between FY 2024 and FY 2025, and estimated transfers between FY 2026 and FY 2027, are detailed in the table below.

Table FS-107. Forest Service transfers to USDA shared cost programs for FY 2024 through FY 2027 (thousands of dollars)

Item	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Estimated	2027 Estimated
Department-Wide Shared Cost Programs:				
Advisory Committee Liaison Services	\$294	\$213	\$271	\$271
Agency Partnership Outreach	2,307	2,374	1,324	1,396
America’s Agricultural Heritage.....	-	-	207	159
Diversity, Equity, Inclusion and Accessibility	820	180	-	-
Employee Experience	1,166	917	104	-
Intertribal Technical Network	1,123	-	-	-
Medical Service	328	-	-	-
National Capital Region Interpreting Services.....	133	66	45	45
OCFO Shared Services Branch.....	-	-	235	419
Office of Customer Experience.....	941	462	36	-
Physical Security	1,476	1,928	943	954
Security Detail	1,678	2,598	5,637	5,706
Security Operations	2,340	2,255	2,571	2,571
Talent Group.....	1,041	1,105	135	-
TARGET Center	508	529	441	441
Total, Department-Wide Shared Cost Programs ..	14,155	12,627	11,949	11,962

Shared Cost Programs

Advisory Committee Liaison Services is managed by the USDA’s Office of the Secretary and provides guidance and direction to USDA agencies on Advisory Committees and Boards. Costs to support this function and screening/selection of members are reimbursed from agencies to the Office of the Secretary.

Agency Partnership Outreach program serves as the lead agent for USDA partnership and outreach activities. Includes tasking and reporting authority to direct, coordinate and control all target programs including components of the Higher Education Initiatives Program, Small Farms and Beginning Farmer/Rancher and youth outreach, Limited Resource Producers, Military Veterans Agricultural Liaison and supporting Veterans Program Office, and any other such outreach programs the Secretary deems essential to serve the interest of USDA. The Hispanic-Serving Institutions National Program, 1890 USDA Initiatives, and Faith-Based and Neighborhood Partnerships programs were consolidated into Agency Partnership Outreach. The USDA 1994 Program moved out of Agency Partnership Outreach to the Tribal College Program in the Office of Tribal Relations beginning in 2023. As of 2026, Agency Partnership Outreach will no longer be funded by the Departmental Shared Cost Programs.

America’s Agricultural Heritage is a White House initiative for Agricultural Outreach supporting the Great American Fair, a year-long celebration at State fairs and the National Mall promoting the agricultural heritage of USDA to the American People.

National Capital Region Interpreting Services provides in-person and virtual sign language interpreting services by utilizing visual or tactile modes of communication for USDA

employees requiring Sign Language Interpreting Services, supervisors and managers, Human Resources Specialists, program and event coordinators, employees who work directly with the public, USDA job applicants, USDA customers, and USDA visitors in the NCR who are deaf, deafblind, hard of hearing, and/or have hearing loss.

Office of Chief Financial Officer Shared Services Branch provides support for the work of the Department wide centralized programs; Departmental Shared Cost Programs (DSCP), Central Cost Distribution Programs (CCDP), the Non-Recurring Expense Fund (NEF), and Supplemental funding. The workload of these Department wide programs has increased dramatically with the USDA go-live implementation of G-invoicing, expanded legislative availability and utilization of the NEF, and the increased budget authority of the Supplemental funding portfolio requires dedicated staff to ensure proper financial controls and fiscal stewardship of these programs is completed timely and accurately.

Physical Security includes physical security, identity, credentialing, and access management.

Security Detail provides funding for the Secretary of Agriculture.

Security Operations provides Continuity of Operations Planning, training, and reenactment exercises to ensure USDA agencies can continue to provide critical essential functions during emergency situations.

Technology and Accessible Resources Give Employment Today (TARGET) Center provides services related to improving the experience of individuals with disabilities.

TRANSFERS WITHIN APPROPRIATIONS

Background

The Explanatory Statement for the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2023, included the following directive:

The Forest Service is directed to include a list of approved administrative transfers for the previous Fiscal Year (FY), including those made between accounts affected by budget restructuring and for hazardous fuels mitigation, in the annual budget submission.

Transfers Between Accounts Affected by Budget Restructuring

In FY 2025, the Forest Service transferred \$186,625 million to Forest Service Operations from other Forest Service discretionary accounts for projects and activities related to budget restructuring. The table below displays each administrative transfer by account.

Table FS-108. Administrative transfers by account, FY 2025 (thousands of dollars)

Transfer Item	2025 Actual
Forest Service Operations	
Transfers In:	
Forest and Rangeland Research	\$1,396
National Forest System	64,349
Capital Improvement and Maintenance	92,515
Wildland Fire Management.....	28,365
Subtotal, Transfers In.....	186,625
Forest and Rangeland Research	
Transfers Out:	
Forest Service Operations	-1,396
National Forest System	
Transfers Out:	
Forest Service Operations	-64,349
Capital Improvement and Maintenance	
Transfers Out:	
Forest Service Operations.....	-92,515
Wildland Fire Management	
Transfers Out:	
Forest Service Operations	-28,365

Transfers Between Accounts Affected by Hazardous Fuels Mitigation

In FY 2025, the Forest Service transferred \$1 million to Hazardous Fuels mitigation.

Table FS-109. Administrative transfers for Hazardous Fuels Mitigation by account, FY 2025 (thousands of dollars)

Transfer Item	2025 Actual
National Forest Service – Hazardous Fuels Mitigation	
Transfers In:	
State, Private, and Tribal Forestry	\$1,000

APPENDICES

NATIONAL PARKS AND PUBLIC LAND LEGACY RESTORATION FUND

The Great American Outdoors Act (GAOA) (P.L. 116-152), enacted in 2020, allows the Forest Service to repair and upgrade infrastructure and facilities in the national forests and grasslands through the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund. The FY 2027 Budget proposes to reauthorize the Fund to continue the important work of addressing the deferred maintenance backlog at the Forest Service.

In Fiscal Year (FY) 2027, the Forest Service proposes \$285 million of the reauthorized National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund. These levels would be subject to a 5.7 percent sequestration rate. The FY 2026 sequestration pop-up (payback), once returned, would act as the FY 2027 contingency fund. Upon reauthorization, the Forest Service will develop projects in accordance with GAOA requirements and consistent with Administration priorities. Forest Service looks forward to sharing 2027 project information with Congress after the LRF program is reauthorized.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

FY 2026 Land and Water Conservation Fund Proposed Acquisition Lists

The GAOA (P.L. 116-152), enacted in 2020, permanently funds the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF), investing in conservation and recreation opportunities in public and private lands.

In FY 2027, the Forest Service is requesting \$123,885,000 for Federal Land Acquisition projects and program administration and \$92,255,000 for Forest Legacy projects and program administration. In FY 2027, the Forest Service is requesting \$123,885,000 for Federal Land Acquisition projects and program administration and \$92,255,000 for Forest Legacy projects and program administration. These levels are subject to a 5.7 percent sequestration rate, and this is reflected in the tables below. The Forest Service has developed the projects below in accordance with GAOA requirements and Administration guidance. The project data sheets will be transmitted to Congress concurrently with the FY 2027 Budget request. These project lists may differ from those provided in an enacted appropriations bill.

Table FS-110. FY 2027 Forest Service – Land and Water Conservation Fund Land Acquisition – Authority and Proposed Projects

Total New Budget Authority, FY 2027 Allocation					\$122,324,084
Previously Sequestered BA from 2026 (Sequester Pop up Authority)					8,533,389
2027 Sequestration					(6,972,473)
Total Net Budget Authority in FY 2027 (Available Program Funding)					123,885,000
Priority Order	State	Forest	Projects	Cong. District	Funding Request
1	CO	Pike and San Isabel National Forests	Pike and San Isabel National Forests	CO-07	4,500,000
2	CA	Angeles National Forest	Angeles National Forest	CA-27	1,100,000
3	ID	Nez Perce Clearwater National Forest	Nez Perce Clearwater National Forest	ID-01	58,400,000
4	NC	National Forests in North Carolina	National Forests in North Carolina	NC-03, NC-11	2,000,000
5	WI	Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest	Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest	WI-07	4,700,000
6	GA	Chattahoochee-Oconee National Forest	Chattahoochee-Oconee National Forest	GA-09, GA-11, GA-14	4,600,000
7	NM	Santa Fe National Forest	Santa Fe National Forest	NM-03	11,000,000
8	TN	Cherokee National Forest	Cherokee National Forest	TN-03	2,700,000
Subtotal, Project Funds					93,500,000
Total, Recreation Access					14,000,000
Total, Acquisition Management					8,000,000
Total, Critical Inholdings/Wilderness					12,635,000
Total, Cash Equalization					250,000
Total					123,885,000
Supplemental Land Acquisition Projects					
9	TN	Cherokee National Forest	Tennessee Mountains Trails and Waters 2	TN-01, TN-03	8,350,000
10	AZ	Prescott National Forest	Upper Verde River – Yavapai Ranch (Phase 5)	AZ-02	8,295,000
Total, Supplemental Project List					16,645,000

Table FS-111. FY 2027 Forest Legacy Program – Proposed Projects

Total New Budget Authority, FY 2027 Allocation				\$94,626,092
Previously Sequestered BA from 2026 (Sequester Return)				5,022,595
2027 Sequestration				(5,393,687)
Total Net Budget Authority in FY 2027 (Available Program Funding)				94,255,000
Rank	State	Project Name	Congressional District	Funding Request
1	ME	Hilton Family Forest Project	ME-02	13,150,000
2	VA	York River Forest Project	VA-01	6,470,000
3	FL	Peace River Longleaf Pinelands Project	FL-18	17,160,000
4	NC	Hickorynut Mountains Project	NC-11, NC-14	10,000,000
5	WA	Simcoe Mountains Forest Project	WA-04	16,910,000
6	VT	Batten Kill Valley Forest Project	VA-At Large	4,500,000
7	CO	Reservoir Hill Forest Project	CO-03	5,875,000
8	IA	Stephens State Forest Addition Project	IA-03	750,000
9	KS	Eight Mile Creek Watershed & Recreation Forest Project	KS-02	1,400,000
10	ME	Kingfield-Black Nubble Project	ME-02	3,420,000
11	CA	North Fork Mad River Watershed Protection Project (Phase 1)	CA-02	6,660,000
Total, Project Funds				86,295,000
Total, Administrative Funds				7,960,000
Total				94,255,000
Supplemental Project List				
12	CA	North Fork Mad River Watershed Protection (remainder phases)	CA-02	12,785,000
13	MT	Upper Thompson Connectivity Project	MT-01	9,850,000
14	UT	Zion Connectivity Phase 2 Project	UT-02	6,415,000
15	MI	Keweenaw Forest Project	MI-01	12,150,000
16	WA	Calawah Project	WA-06	8,800,000
17	CO	Table Mountain Phase 1: Keystone Connections Project	CO-07	12,150,000
18	OR	Madrone Ridge Forest Protection Project	OR-02	5,560,000
19	FL	Creeks to Choctawhatchee River Timberlands Project	FL-02	2,840,000
20	SC	Carvers Bay State Forest Project	SC-07	18,500,000
21	OR	Lostine Forest Project	OR-02	3,750,000
22	NC	Cape Fear Longleaf and Wetlands Project	NC-07	6,150,000
23	NC	Mountain Game Lands Connector Tracts Project	NC-11	7,500,000
24	WI	Headwater River Forest Project	WI-07	9,750,000
25	IA	Finley's Landing Forest Addition Project	IA-02	1,400,000
26	MA	Western Mass Headwaters Project	MA-01, MA-02	16,200,000
27	OR	Lower Jetty Creek Watershed Project	OR-01	3,750,000
28	UT	Nine Mile Canyon Conservation Project	UT-03	775,000

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29	VT	Wintergreen Forest Project	VT-At Large	1,600,000
30	NY	Sabattis Project	NY-21	1,585,000
31	CT	Delphi Brook Forest Legacy Project	CT-01, CT-02	11,875,000
32	TX	Rocky Branch Barrens	TX-36	1,800,000
33	MA	Moss Hill Forest Project	MA-01, MA-02	6,605,000
34	SC	Brown Mountain Summit	SC-03	1,465,000
35	NM	Fort Union Ranch – Turkey Mountains Project	NM-03	8,350,000
36	AZ	Wood Canyon – Morin Project	AZ-06	905,000
37	RI	Carolina Forest Project	RI-02	900,000
38	ID	Balanced Rock Project	ID-01	525,000
39	KY	Mississippi River Island State Natural Area Project	KY-01	17,250,000
40	MS	Wolf River Forest Conservation Project	MS-04	1,505,000
Total, Supplemental Project List				\$194,690,000