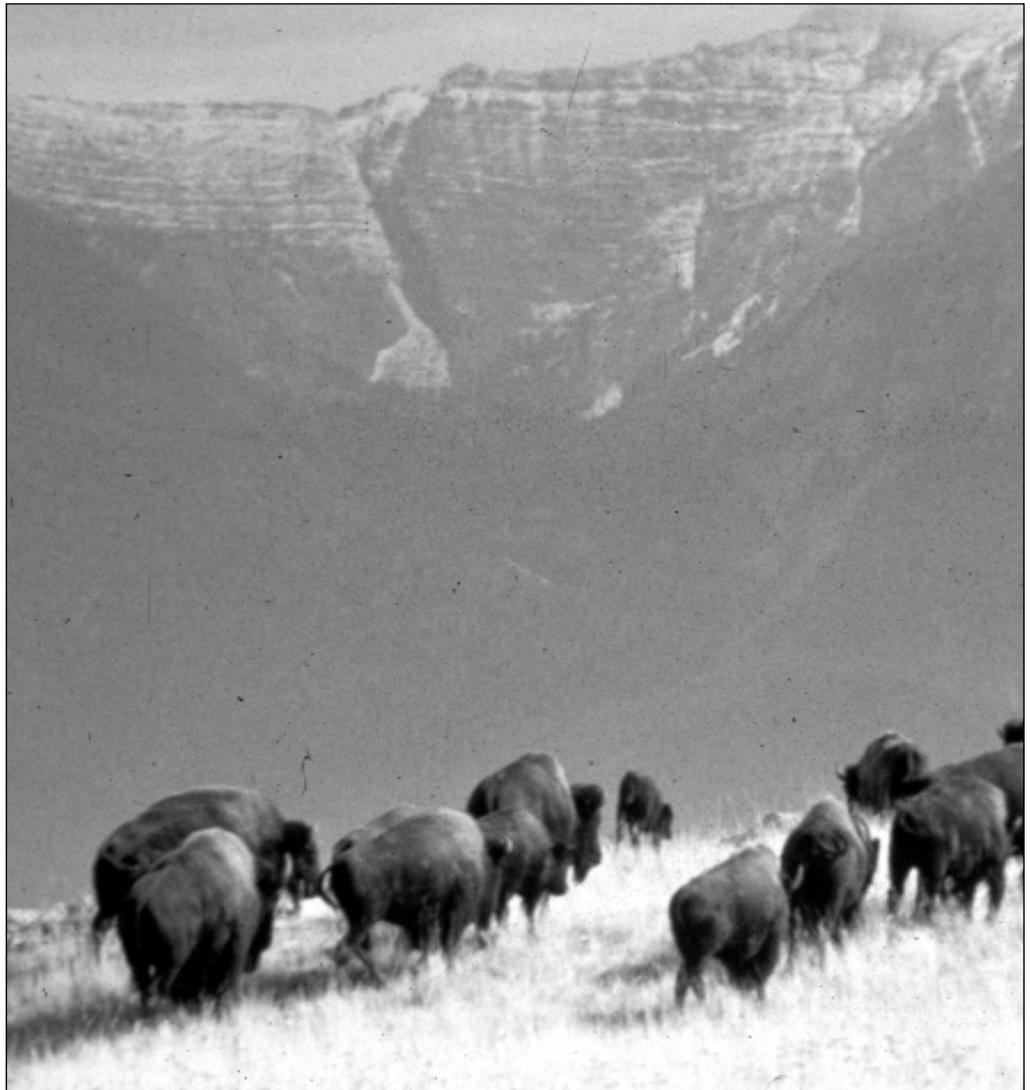


Appendix D—Required Supplementary Stewardship Information

Stewardship Property, Plant and Equipment Stewardship Investments



Stewardship Property, Plant and Equipment

The Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board, Statement of Recommended Accounting Standards No. 8, provides the following definitions:

- Stewardship Assets—Property owned by the Federal Government that physically resembles Property, Plant and Equipment, but differs in that the value may be indeterminable or have little meaning, including:
 - Heritage Assets
 - Stewardship Land
- Stewardship Investments—Expenses and investments incurred for education and training of the public that is intended to increase national economic productive capacity (investment in human capital), and research and development intended to produce future benefits.
- Stewardship Responsibilities—Information on the financial impact of continuing to provide current programs and services

Heritage Assets

The USDA Forest Service estimates that about 300,000 heritage assets are on land that it manages. This information was estimated from the nine Forest Service regions and the Department of the Interior Report to Congress. Some of these assets are listed on the National Register of Historic Places and some are designated as National Historic Landmarks. The USDA Forest Service heritage resource specialists on the 155 national forests maintain separate inventories of heritage assets. Most of these assets receive no annual maintenance. A long-term methodology to better assess the extent and condition of these assets is being formulated. A module in the agency's real property management Infrastructure (INFRA) system has been developed and implemented for heritage assets. The extreme fire season and competing priorities, however, have prevented full population of the database.

The following table shows the number of heritage assets by category and condition for FY 2002.

Category	2002 Estimated (Sites)	Condition
Total Heritage Assets	302,063	Poor-Fair
Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places	47,175	Poor-Fair
Listed on the National Register	3,491	Fair
Sites with structures listed on the National Register	1,383	Poor-Fair
National Historic Landmarks	17	Fair

Heritage Assets Definitions

Historic Structures: Constructed works consciously created to serve some human purpose. They include buildings, monuments, logging and mining camps, and ruins.

National Historic Landmarks: Includes sites, buildings, or structures that possess exceptional value in commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States, and exceptional value or quality in illustrating and interpreting the heritage of the United States. The Secretary of the Interior is the official designator of National Historic Landmarks.

National Register of Historic Places: Includes properties, buildings, and structures that are significant in U.S. history, architecture, and archaeology, and in the cultural foundation of the Nation.

Eligible for the National Register: Those sites formally determined as eligible for the National Register through the Keeper of the National Register or documented by consultation with

State Historic Preservation Offices. Previous reports included all sites potentially eligible for the National Register.

Stewardship Land

The USDA Forest Service manages over 192 million acres of public land, most of which is classified as stewardship assets. These stewardship assets are valued for:

- Environmental resources;
- Recreational and scenic values;
- Cultural and paleontological resources;
- Vast open spaces; and
- Resource commodities and revenue they provide to the Federal Government, States, and counties.

The following table shows the net change in acres between FY 2001 and FY 2002 in national forests by various purposes.

Description of National Forest System (NFS) Lands	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2002	Condition(2)
	Ending Balance (Acres)	Net Change(1) (Acres)	Ending Balance (Acres)	
National Forests (acres)	187,826,753	-11,074	187,815,679	Varies
National Forest Purposes *	143,848,797	15,322	143,864,119	Varies
National Forest Wilderness Areas	34,812,657	-59,890	34,752,767	Varies
National Forest Primitive Areas	173,762	0	173,762	Varies
National Wild and Scenic River Areas	945,155	512	945,667	Varies
National Recreation Areas	2,910,364	0	2,910,364	Varies
National Scenic Areas	129,178	1,257	130,435	Varies
National Scenic - Research Areas	6,637	0	6,637	Varies
National Game Refuges and Wildlife Preserve Areas	1,166,374	31,725	1,198,099	Varies
National Monument Areas	3,659,862	0	3,659,862	Varies
National Monument Volcanic Areas	167,427	0	167,427	Varies
National Historic Areas	6,540	0	6,540	Varies
National Grasslands	3,838,685	489	3,839,174	Varies
Purchase Units	355,236	6,452	361,688	Varies
Land Utilization Projects	1,876	0	1,876	Varies
Research and Experiment Areas	65,731	-860	64,871	Varies
Other Areas	295,814	0	295,814	Varies
National Preserves*	0	89,716	89,716	Varies
Total NFS Acreage	192,384,095	84,723	192,468,818	
Road Miles (3)	380,999	1,301	382,300	
Trail Miles (4)	133,087	0	133,087	

* National Preserves acres were included in National Forest Purposes acres last year.

(1) Net Change: At the time of submission of this information to the auditors, the net change values include the net effects of the USDA Forest Service land transactions, with the exception of the Northern Region's 2002 transactions. Land is acquired through purchase or exchange for several reasons: to protect critical wildlife habitat and cultural and historic values; to support the purposes of congressional designation; and for recreation and conservation purposes.

(2) Condition of National Forest System (NFS) Lands: The USDA Forest Service monitors the condition of NFS lands based on information compiled by two national inventory and monitoring programs. Annual inventories of forest status and trends are conducted by the Forest Inventory and Analysis program in 45 States, covering 65 percent of the forested lands of the lower 48 States. The Forest Health Monitoring program is active in 48 States, providing surveys and evaluations of forest health conditions and trends. While most of the 192 million acres of forest land on NFS lands continues to produce valuable benefits (e.g., clean air, clean water, habitat for wildlife, and products for human use), significant portions are at risk to pest outbreaks and/or catastrophic fires. Between 1997 and 2001, tree mortality caused by insects and diseases was detected by aerial surveys on approximately 8 million acres of NFS forest land. About 33 million acres of NFS forest land are at risk to future mortality from insects and diseases (based on the current Insect and Disease Risk Map). Nearly 73 million acres of NFS forest land are prone to catastrophic fire based on current condition and departure from historic fire regimes (Fire Regimes 1 & 2 and Condition Classes 2 & 3). Approximately 9.5 million acres are at risk to both pest-caused mortality and fire. Invasive species of insects, diseases, and plants continue to impact our native ecosystems by causing mortality to, or displacement of, native vegetation. The National Fire Plan has focused our efforts to prevent and suppress future fires adequately and restore acres that are at risk. Risk to fires was reduced by fuel hazard treatments on 1.4 million acres of NFS lands in 2001 and 1.2 million acres in 2002. Insect and disease prevention and suppression treatments were completed on over 1 million acres of NFS lands in 2001 and nearly 1 million acres in 2002.

(3) Road Miles: Net change to the total road miles occurs through new construction and correction of errors in the system's inventory and includes miles of unclassified roads that had previously been excluded.

(4) Trail Miles: The number of miles reported continues to be based on a 1996 inventory. The number of trail miles has not since been updated. Reconstruction of existing trails has been the predominant activity over the previous 5 years.

Stewardship Land Definitions

Land Utilization Projects: A unit reserved and dedicated by the Secretary of Agriculture for forest and range research and experimentation.

National Forests: A unit formally established and permanently set aside and reserved for national forest purposes. The following categories of NFS lands have been set aside for specific purposes in designated areas:

- Wilderness Areas: Areas designated by Congress as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System.
- Primitive Areas: Areas designated by the Chief of the USDA Forest Service as primitive areas. They are administered in the same manner as wilderness areas, pending studies to determine sustainability as a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

- **Wild and Scenic River Areas:** Areas designated by Congress as part of the National Wild and Scenic River System.
- **Recreation Areas:** Areas established by Congress for the purpose of ensuring and implementing the protection and management of public outdoor recreation opportunities.
- **Scenic-Research Areas:** Areas established by Congress to provide use and enjoyment of certain ocean headlands and to ensure protection and encourage the study of the areas for research and scientific purposes.
- **Game Refuges and Wildlife Preserve Areas:** Areas designated by Presidential Proclamation or by Congress for the protection of wildlife.
- **Monument Areas:** Areas including historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects for historic or scientific interest, declared by Presidential Proclamation or by Congress.

National Grasslands: A unit designated by the Secretary of Agriculture and permanently held by the USDA under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act.

Purchase Units: A unit of land designated by the Secretary of Agriculture or previously approved by the National Forest Reservation Commission for purposes of Weeks Law acquisition. The law authorizes the Federal Government to purchase lands for streamflow protection, and to maintain the acquired lands as national forests.

Research and Experimental Area: A unit reserved and dedicated by the Secretary of Agriculture for forest and range research experimentation.

Other Areas: Areas administered by the USDA Forest Service that are not included in one of the above groups.

Stewardship Investments

Human Capital – Job Corps Civilian Conservation Center – FY 2002

Net Cost of Operations: \$104 million.

In partnership with the U.S. Department of Labor (DOL), the USDA Forest Service operates 18 Job Corps Civilian Conservation Centers. Job Corps is the only Federal residential employment and education training program for economically challenged young people, ages 16-24. The purpose of the program is to provide young adults with the skills necessary to become employable, independent, and productive citizens. Job Corps is funded from DOL with the program year beginning on July 1 and ending on June 30 of each year. During FY 2002 (July 1st to June 30th), there were 8,976 participants with 3,748 placements. The average starting hourly wage for USDA Forest Service Job Corps students was \$8.49, which is above the DOL national average rate.

Established in 1964, Job Corps has trained and educated about 219,000 young people. The program is administered in a structured, coeducational, residential environment that provides education, vocational and life skills training, counseling, medical care, work experience, placement assistance and followup, recreational opportunities, and biweekly monetary stipends. Job Corps students can choose from a wide variety of careers, such as urban forestry, heavy equipment operations and maintenance, business clerical, carpentry, culinary arts, painting, cement and brick masonry, welding, auto mechanics, health services, building and apartment maintenance, warehousing, and plastering. The 18 centers had 2,056 women students training in nontraditional vocations last program year. The program received the National Job Corps Association Community Partners Alpha Award for the partnership of the Frenchburg Job Corps Center and the Hazard Community College in helping young people earn college credits. Over 700 Job Corps students assisted the agency in its firefighting efforts. An Interagency Agreement between the Secretaries of the Interior, Labor, and Agriculture was signed for the establishment of the first National Apprentice Training Program—which will allow Job Corps students to participate. The Firefighter Apprentice of the Future representative is one of our female Job Corps students.

Research and Development - Forest and Rangeland Research

FY 2002 Net Cost of Operations: \$267 million

USDA Forest Service Research and Development (R&D) conducts ecological and social science research to understand ecosystems, including how humans influence those ecosystems and how forests can be managed sustainably for both environmental conservation and economic expansion. R&D staffs are involved in all areas of the USDA Forest Service, supporting agency goals by providing the science and technology that is incorporated into natural resource decisionmaking. A representative summary of FY 2002 accomplishments includes:

- Produced a new low-cost filter for removing pollutants from water;
- Released “The Southern Forest Resource Assessment,” which will be featured in a special issue of the *Journal of Forestry*;
- Developed a 5-year research plan to address the emerging threat posed by Sudden Oak Death disease;
- Developed a new instrument to detect trees infested by Asian longhorned beetles;

- Created a nationwide map that displays areas most likely to experience catastrophic wildfires and to need immediate fuels reduction;
- Conducted the first national survey that determined the value of the urban tree resource in the United States at \$2.4 trillion;
- Developed technology to produce ethanol using biomass materials such as corn hulls, corn cobs, and woody materials; and
- Reduced harvesting costs for industry and provided protection for environmentally sensitive riparian areas as a result of research on soil compaction.