



BUDGET The United States
Department of the Interior
JUSTIFICATIONS

and Performance Information
Fiscal Year 2019

**WILDLAND FIRE
MANAGEMENT**

NOTICE: These budget justifications are prepared for the Interior, Environment and Related Agencies Appropriations Subcommittees. Approval for release of the justifications prior to their printing in the public record of the Subcommittee hearings may be obtained through the Office of Budget of the Department of the Interior.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

Fire is a natural and essential component of a healthy ecosystem. In order to manage an effective wildland fire program, it is critical to take a proactive, cooperative and cohesive approach that mitigates the negative effects of unwanted wildfires while managing the use of fire strategically in order to achieve resource benefits.

In the United States, approximately 70,000 wildfires burn 6.5 million acres¹ of forest and rangelands every year. The 2017 fire season exceeded that average, with 9.8 million acres burned nationwide. Because wildfires are unpredictable events that often burn across multiple jurisdictions, collaboration is key to management efficiency and success.

The Department of the Interior (DOI) and the Department of Agriculture each manage an arm of the United States' Federal Wildland Fire Management (WFM) organization and work closely together to implement a cohesive Federal fire management policy to ensure wildland firefighter and public safety while mitigating loss from wildfire.

The DOI's WFM program is composed of the Office of Wildland Fire (OWF) and four bureaus with wildland fire management responsibilities – the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), and the National Park Service (NPS).



In addition, other bureaus and agencies play an integral role in supporting the DOI's WFM program. Collaboration with Federal, Tribal, State and local entities is essential in providing a unified and

¹ Statistics cited from the ten-year average of fires from 2007-2016:
<https://www.predictiveservices.nifc.gov/IMSR/2017/20171229IMSR.pdf>

coordinated response to managing wildland fire. The military has also provided additional wildfire suppression support, especially when resources are stretched thin.

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

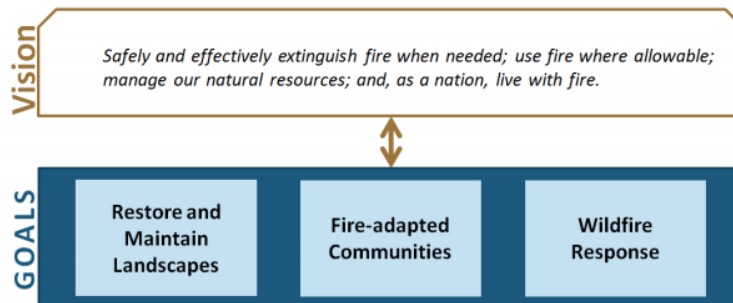
The Federal Wildland Fire Management program is closely coordinated and integrated with other Federal, Tribal, State and local programs using interoperable equipment, training, and standards. The overall program is guided by common policy and approach, implemented through agency line organizations, and within the context of the statutory mission of each agency. A number of governance structures are used to develop and maintain this common, integrated approach – ranging from the national strategic level to regional and local coordination groups.

Originally formed by the Secretaries of the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture, the Wildland Fire Leadership Council (WFLC) is an intergovernmental council comprised of Federal, Tribal, State and local officials. Established in 2002 in the aftermath of several severe fire seasons, WFLC provides strategic guidance in the application of wildland fire management policy across multiple jurisdictions, and has been instrumental in the development and implementation of the National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy.



The *National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy* provides the foundation for the DOI’s WFM program. Developed in 2014, the Cohesive Strategy establishes a national

vision for wildland fire management. It represents a commitment to work collaboratively among all stakeholders and across all landscapes through shared stewardship to achieve the three national goals.



In DOI, OWF is the principal office responsible for developing WFM policy and providing management and oversight of the WFM budget. In carrying out these responsibilities, OWF ensures that implementation of the WFM program is done consistently across DOI and adheres to the goals established by Congress, DOI’s Strategic Plan, and other wildland fire policies such as the Cohesive Strategy. Furthermore, OWF is responsible for the development and oversight of many of the Wildland Fire Information Technology (WFIT) systems that are used by the WFM community for tracking data, program planning and wildfire response.







BUDGET OVERVIEW

The DOI’s WFM program is committed to advancing the goals of the Cohesive Strategy to restore and maintain resilient landscapes, create fire-adapted communities, and ensure safe and effective response to wildfires. It strives to achieve a cost-effective, technically sound, and scientifically grounded wildland fire management program that safely meets resource management goals. In doing so, every

effort is made to minimize the total cost of wildfire response and damage to or loss of property and natural and cultural resources in accordance with DOI’s strategic goals.

The DOI’s WFM budget is funded by two appropriations:

1. The **Wildland Fire Management Appropriation** funds fire prevention, readiness, wildfire response, fuels management, post-fire rehabilitation, facilities, fire science and research, policy, planning, and oversight activities performed by the DOI’s resource management bureaus [BIA, BLM, FWS, and NPS] and OWF through the following program activities:

Program Activity	Description
 Preparedness	Provides an integrated and coordinated framework for wildfire response by funding core firefighting resources and managing the capacity of assets and operations to respond to fire activities across the United States.
 Suppression Operations	Comprises the range of actions taken to directly extinguish wildfires, prevent the movement and growth of unwanted fire, and manage fire incidents for resource benefits.
 Fuels Management	Represents a strategic investment in reducing and preventing the accumulation of vegetation that contribute to the intensity, severity or negative effects of wildfire.
Other Operations	Includes Burned Area Rehabilitation; Facilities, Construction and Maintenance; and Joint Fire Science Program, as described below.
 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Burned Area Rehabilitation (BAR) 	Provides long-term recovery actions and treatments to restore and improve landscapes damaged by wildfire.
 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilities, Construction and Maintenance 	Provides the infrastructure used to support firefighters, safeguard the public, and improve capability to protect values at risk from damage by wildfire.
 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint Fire Science Program (JFSP) 	Delivers dedicated wildland fire research and science to inform fire management policies and decisions at local, regional and national levels.

2. The **FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund** serves as a contingency reserve for the most severe, complex, and threatening fires. These funds are available to the Secretary of the Interior for transfer into the Suppression Operations activity of the WFM Appropriation when

those funds are nearly exhausted, or when certain objective criteria are met as described in the FLAME Act.

FY 2019 PRESIDENT’S BUDGET REQUEST

The FY 2019 Request for the DOI’s WFM program is **\$870.4 million**.

FY 2019 President’s Budget Request

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Budget	2017 Actual^(a)	2018 CR Baseline^(b)	2019 Request
Current	\$ 957,671	\$ 936,269	\$ 870,384
<i>Supplemental Appropriation</i>		\$50,000	
Funding Total:	\$957,671	\$986,269	\$870,384
<i>Staffing</i>			
FTEs ^(c)	3,866	3,866	3,568

Notes:

(a) This amount is net of a transfer of \$50 million to the USFS.

(b) The total includes an appropriation of \$50 million provided in the Additional Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Requirements Act, 2017 (P.L. 115-72) for repayment of funds transferred to USFS in 2017.

(c) The FTE amounts in this table include reimbursable FTE, which explains the difference from the FTE displayed in the Summary of Requirements table.

The FY 2019 Request supports a balanced allocation of resources that considers program efficiencies while prioritizing programs and activities that are most responsive to the guiding principles of an integrated and cohesive WFM program. The Department will prioritize maintaining the program’s initial attack success rate and meeting critical resource management objectives.

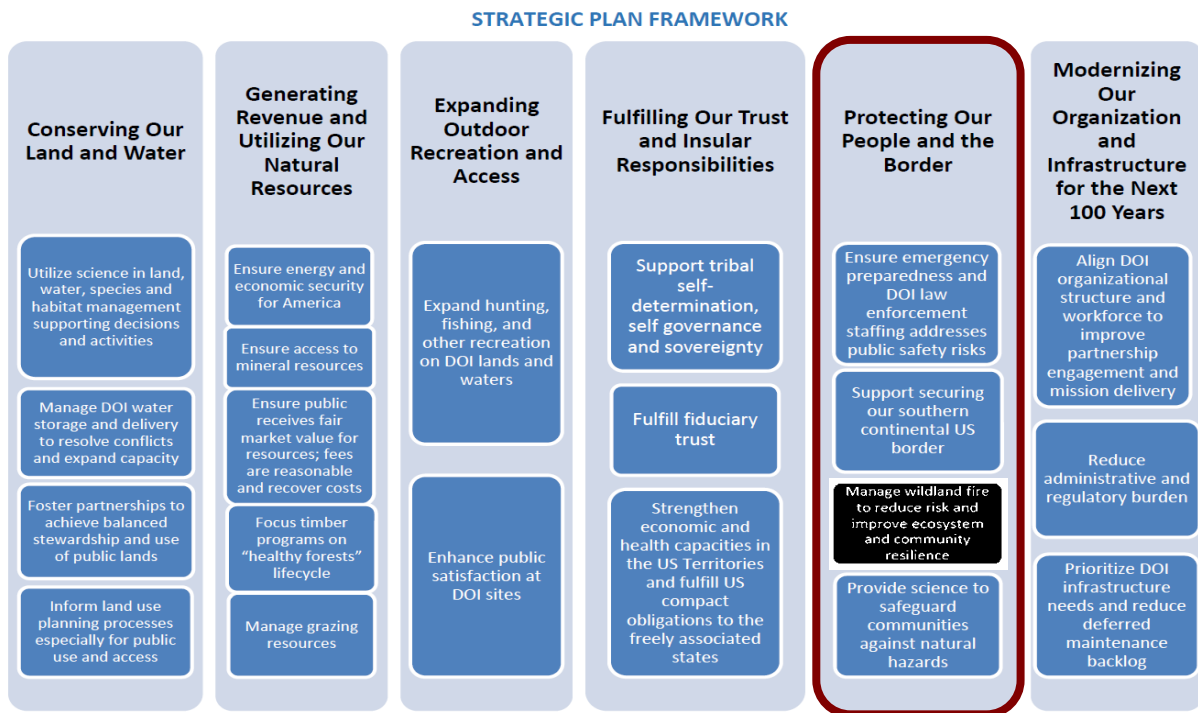
Additionally, the FY 2019 President’s Budget proposes to amend the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act to establish a separate annual cap adjustment for wildfire suppression operations. This would authorize an additional \$1.5 billion which would be allocated between the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior. Base levels for the Suppression Operations activity in the WFM appropriations will be fully funded at the 10-year suppression average, ensuring that the proposed cap adjustment will only be used to provide adequate resources during the most severe fire seasons.

STRATEGIC AND PERFORMANCE OVERVIEW

DOI STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

The DOI’s Strategic Plan Update for FY 2018-2022 provides the framework for the programs and activities that are performed by 10 bureaus and multiple offices, in approximately 2,400 locations throughout the nation. The Strategic Plan facilitates the integration of programs, the allocation and alignment of resources, and collaboration and coordination with stakeholders to achieve key goals. A set of six mission areas, 21 goals, 34 strategies, and 127 performance measures will guide the DOI’s activities during this five year period. These mission areas reflect the Secretary of the Interior’s priorities, while the goals and strategies describe the means by which those priorities will be achieved.

While the WFM program is located within Mission Area 5 of the DOI’s Strategic Plan: “Protecting our People and the Border,” the crosscutting reach of the program supports multiple mission areas.



The Strategic Plan identifies three key performance measures to demonstrate and evaluate the WFM program’s progress in achieving the goals of the Cohesive Strategy – to restore and maintain resilient landscapes, promote fire-adapted communities, and respond to wildfires.

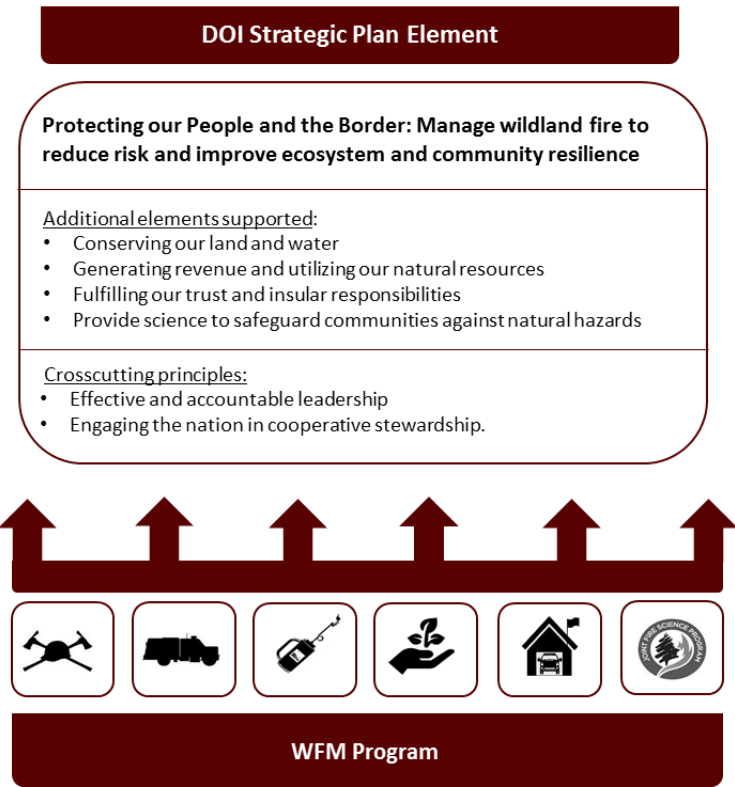
The Department is developing new wildland fire management performance measures to better articulate and determine the efficacy of Department and Administration resources in achieving desired resource conditions that reduce the intensity, severity or negative effects of wildfire. As part of this effort, the Department has established a working group among the four DOI wildland fire bureaus, as

well as the U.S. Forest Service, to explore the feasibility of concepts and principles in wildfire risk mitigation, and examine the value of the strategic placement of fuels treatments as informed by a risk assessment and mitigation plan. This group will develop recommendations for a) establishing outcome-based targets, and b) annually evaluating the performance of the program in meeting the desired objectives of the National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy. When completed, the Department will incorporate the new performance measures into its Strategic Plan implementation.

In addition to the performance measures identified in the Strategic Plan, additional supporting indicators are tracked annually to enable the WFM program to monitor its performance across several functional areas.

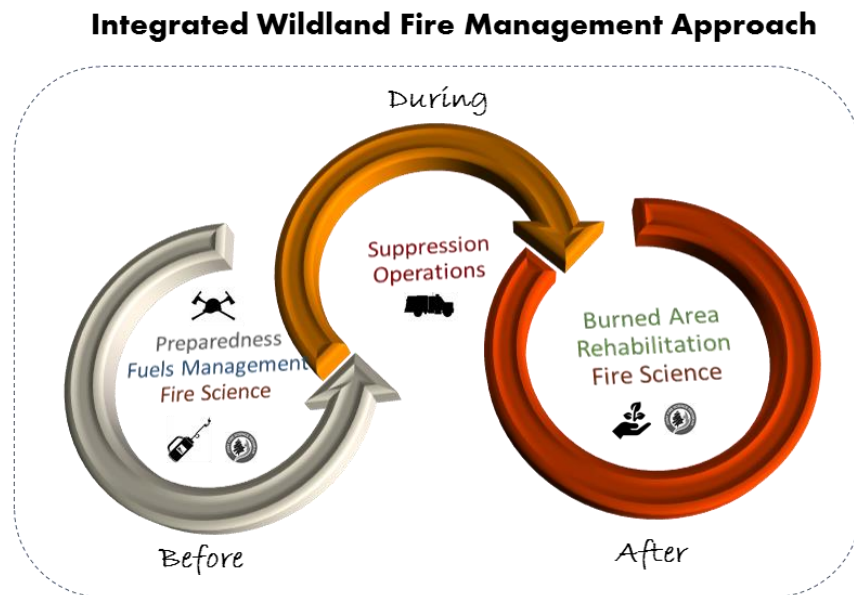
ALIGNMENT TO THE DOI STRATEGIC PLAN

The WFM program aligns its program activities and budgets to implement and achieve the goals of the DOI’s Strategic Plan elements.



FY 2019 STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

OWF fosters an integrated approach to the WFM program, ensuring that wildland fire management principles and concepts are a fundamental component of resource programs throughout DOI. An integrated wildland fire management approach includes activities that improve the integrity of landscapes and their resilience from wildfires; contribute to public and firefighter safety; improve community adaptation to fire; improve the ability to safely and appropriately respond to wildfire; and provide opportunity for wildfires to be managed for resource objectives.



The FY 2019 Request for the WFM program supports the following Strategic Plan priorities:

Conserving Our Land and Water

- Management of wildland fire is a critical component of DOI's land stewardship responsibilities. By providing a technically sound and science-based wildland fire management program that is integrated with natural resource programs, WFM is committed to a cohesive approach that results in reducing wildfire risk, restoring or maintaining landscape resiliency, creating safer working conditions for firefighter response, and helping communities live with wildland fire.
- Fire mitigation, prevention, readiness, and wildfire response activities protect property and natural and cultural resources from detrimental effects of wildfires, enhance resource objectives, and prioritize firefighter and public safety.
- WFM ensures the conservation of DOI and Tribal lands and waters by treating and removing fuels to mitigate the risk of wildfire and promoting natural systems that are resilient to wildfire. Fuels treatment efforts protect DOI and Tribal lands and waters by maintaining properly functioning watersheds and landscapes.
- Post-fire rehabilitation objectives are achieved by actions such as reseeding vegetation to control invasive species, maintaining soil productivity, repairing wildlife habitat, and repairing minor facilities damaged by wildfire.

Expanding Outdoor Recreation and Access

- The WFM program contributes to the protection of DOI lands and energy assets, increases opportunities for sporting and recreation, fosters job creation, and provides for the preservation and sustainability of important natural and cultural resources for the benefit of the public.
- WFM program activities take place in national parks and monuments, national wildlife refuges and preserves, Tribal lands, and on other public lands.
- WFM program activities restore, maintain, or enhance vegetation and landscape conditions that support proliferation of wildlife and their habitat; protect historic and cultural sites, grazing allotments, and recreation areas; and limit invasive species in order to increase opportunities that support additional use of DOI and Tribal lands.

Fulfilling Our Trust and Insular Responsibilities

- DOI's Bureau of Indian Affairs primarily provides wildland fire management for Indian trust lands; however, all agencies participate in fulfilling DOI's trust responsibilities. DOI recognizes and promotes self-governance by supporting Tribes that opt to directly manage their wildland fire management program or specific program elements and activities.
- Dedicated funding of \$10.0 million for fuels treatment under the Reserved Treaty Right Lands (RTRL) program upholds our trust responsibilities by supporting Tribes' participation in collaborative strategic fuels management projects on non-Tribal lands to protect priority Tribal natural resources that are at high risk from wildfire.
- As in 2018, WFM will continue to dedicate \$15.0 million of Preparedness base funding for Tribally-managed firefighting organizations and Tribal workforce development. These BIA-related increases were first requested and appropriated in 2015. Funding is also provided for Tribal contract support costs and allows Tribes to pay for facilities, unemployment and worker's compensation, as required by the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975 (P.L. 93-638).
- Burned area rehabilitation work upholds our Trust responsibilities by helping Tribal trust lands and resources to recover after wildfire.

Protecting Our People and the Border

- Ensuring the protection of human life is the single overriding priority for WFM. WFM program activities protect human lives, property and other values and are guided by land and resource management plans.
- Wildfire response includes emergency stabilization projects, which reduce the risks of flood, landslides, and erosion. This work contributes to the protection of the nation's public and Tribal land and water resources.
- Fuels treatment efforts protect human safety and property by enhancing safe and effective wildfire responses and improving the ability of communities to withstand wildfires. Prescribed fire, chemical and mechanical treatments, and other approaches help reduce wildfire risk, enhance natural resources, and safeguard communities and infrastructure.

Modernizing Our Organization and Infrastructure for the Next 100 Years

- Collaboration with other stakeholders is critical to achieve the goals of the **Cohesive Strategy** and significantly reduce fire risk to wildland firefighters, communities, and landscapes. WFM works collaboratively with Federal, Tribal, State, and local entities to ensure a coordinated approach to wildland fire management that enables protection

responsibilities to be exchanged and shared resources to be leveraged, in order to gain economic efficiency and reduce management duplication.

- WFM recognizes the importance of developing and adopting advanced or emergent technologies in all facets of wildland fire management. DOI's Office of Aviation Services, in cooperation with other agencies, has successfully carried out a number of demonstration projects that document the effectiveness of using unmanned aircraft systems (UAS) and optionally piloted aircraft to improve wildland fire management operations and the safety of firefighters. Currently, DOI uses UAS to support firefighters in the field, map fires using infrared technologies, and gather data for strategic planning. Through a robust UAS program, WFM continues to be innovative and improve operational efficiency.
 - The WFIT Investment Management Five Year Plan for the wildland fire community is a blueprint that identifies and communicates the desired outcomes of technical investments that will achieve WFM business goals and objectives. To support future investment decisions, the blueprint identifies the current state of investments and outlines the strategy used to establish and prioritize new opportunities. The blueprint carefully lays out actions to capitalize on those investments and identifies the IT investment portfolio for FY 2016 through 2021. Applications in the WFIT portfolio provide capability to plan, analyze, and monitor the landscape for variables that affect wildland fire management and supports incident management operations. This includes supporting cross-functional areas of incident management, fire environment, resource management and acquisitions.
-

BUDGET SUMMARY TABLES

BUDGET AT A GLANCE

Wildland Fire Management 2019 Budget at a Glance (Dollars in Thousands)						
	2017 Actual	2018 CR Baseline	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2019 Request
Appropriation: Wildland Fire Management 14X1125						
Preparedness	332,784	330,524	+2,736		-11,081	322,179
Fixed Costs			[+2,736]			
Contracted Resource Obligation System					[-3,000]	
Efficiency in WFIT Enterprise System					[-1,155]	
Preparedness Capacity					[-6,926]	
Suppression Operations	395,000	392,317			-4,182	388,135
Adjust for Change in 10-Year Suppression Average					[-4,182]	
Fuels Management	180,000	178,778	+899		-29,074	150,603
Fixed Costs			[+899]			
Resilient Landscapes Program					[-10,000]	
Efficiency in WFIT Enterprise System					[-797]	
Fuels Treatment Capacity					[-18,277]	
Other Operations	34,887	34,650			-25,183	9,467
Burned Area Rehabilitation (BAR)	20,470	20,331			-10,864	9,467
Rehabilitation Treatments					[-10,864]	
Facilities Construction and Maintenance	8,427	8,370			-8,370	0
					[-8,370]	
Joint Fire Science Program	5,990	5,949			-5,949	0
					[-5,949]	
TOTAL, Wildland Fire Appropriation (Without Emergency Suppression)	942,671	936,269	+3,635	0	-69,520	870,384
Emergency Suppression*		50,000			-50,000	
TOTAL, Wildland Fire Appropriation (With Emergency Suppression)	942,671	986,269	+3,635	0	-119,520	870,384
Appropriation: FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve 14X1127						
Suppression Operations	65,000	0			+0	0
FLAME Account						
TOTAL, FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund	65,000	0			+0	0
Net Other Transfers	-50,000					
TOTAL, FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund (With Transfers)	15,000	0	+0	0	+0	0
TOTAL, ALL DEPARTMENT WIDE WILDLAND MANAGEMENT	957,671	986,269	+3,635	0	-119,520	870,384

*An appropriation of \$50,000 was provided in the Additional Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Requirements Act, 2017 (P.L. 115-72) for repayment of DOI FLAME funding transferred to U.S. Forest Service during the 2017 wildfire season.

TABLE 1: FY 2019 Budget at a Glance

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS

**Wildland Fire Management Program
Summary of Requirements**

(Dollars in Thousands)

	2017 Actual		2018 CR Baseline		Fixed Costs & Related (+/-)		Internal Transfers (+/-)		Program Changes (+/-)		2019 Request		Change from 2018 (+/-)	
	Amount	Total FTE	Amount	Total FTE	(+/-)	(+/-)	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Wildland Fire Management														
Preparedness	332,784	2,323	330,524	2,323	+2,736	0	-37	-11,081	2,286	322,179	2,286	322,179	-37	-8,345
Total, Preparedness	332,784	2,323	330,524	2,323	+2,736	0	-37	-11,081	2,286	322,179	2,286	322,179	-37	-8,345
Suppression Operations	395,000	477	392,317	477	+0	0	-137	-4,182	340	388,135	340	388,135	-137	-4,182
Total, Suppression Operations	395,000	477	392,317	477	+0	0	-137	-4,182	340	388,135	340	388,135	-137	-4,182
Fuels Management	180,000	832	178,778	832	+899	0	-81	-29,074	751	150,603	751	150,603	-81	-28,175
Total, Fuels Management	180,000	832	178,778	832	+899	0	-81	-29,074	751	150,603	751	150,603	-81	-28,175
Other Operations	20,470	59	20,331	59	+0	0	-39	-10,864	20	9,467	20	9,467	-39	-10,864
Burned Area Rehabilitation (BAR)	8,427	3	8,370	3	+0	0	-3	-8,370	0	0	0	0	-3	-8,370
Facilities Construction and Maintenance	5,990	4	5,949	4	+0	0	-4	-5,949	0	0	0	0	-4	-5,949
Total, Other Operations	34,887	66	34,650	66	+0	0	-46	-25,183	20	9,467	20	9,467	-46	-25,183
Subtotal, Without Emergency Suppression	942,671	3,698	936,269	3,698	+3,635	0	-301	-69,520	3,397	870,384	3,397	870,384	-301	-65,885
Appropriation - Emergency Suppression*			50,000					-50,000						-50,000
Total, Wildland Fire Management (With Emergency Suppression)	942,671	3,698	986,269	3,698	+3,635	0	-301	-119,520	3,397	870,384	3,397	870,384	-301	-115,885
FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve	65,000	0	0	0	+0	0	0	+0	0	0	0	0	0	+0
Total, Suppression Operations	65,000	0	0	0	+0	0	0	+0	0	0	0	0	0	+0
Subtotal, without Transfers	65,000	0	0	0	+0	0	0	+0	0	0	0	0	0	+0
Net Other Transfers	-50,000													
Total, FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund	15,000	0	0	0	+0	0	0	+0	0	0	0	0	0	+0
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT-WIDE WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT	957,671	3,698	986,269	3,698	+3,635	0	-301	-119,520	3,397	870,384	3,397	870,384	-301	-115,885

* An appropriation of \$50,000 was provided in the Additional Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Requirements Act, 2017 (P.L. 115-72) for repayment of DOI FLAME funding transferred to U.S. Forest Service during the 2017 wildfire season.

Note: The FTE amounts in this table do not include reimbursable FTE, which explains the difference from the FTE displayed in the Budget Summary table on page 4.

TABLE 2: FY 2019 Summary of Requirements

WFM PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

PREPAREDNESS



The Preparedness program provides an integrated and coordinated framework for wildfire response by funding core firefighting resources and managing the capacity of assets and operations to respond to fire activities across the United States.

Activity: Preparedness Subactivity: Preparedness							
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>			FY 2019 President's Budget				
	2017 Actual	2018 CR Baseline	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2019 Request	Change from 2018 (+/-)
Preparedness	332,784	330,524	+2,736	-	-11,081	\$322,179	-8,345
FTE	2,323	2,323	-	-	-37	2,286	-37

JUSTIFICATION OF 2019 PROGRAM CHANGES

The FY 2019 Request for the Preparedness activity within the WFM program is \$322.2 million and 2,286 FTE.

Summary of 2019 Program Changes		
Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Contracted Resource Obligation System	-3,000	0
Efficiency in Wildland Fire Information Technology (WFIT)	-1,155	0
Preparedness Capacity	-6,926	-37
TOTAL Program Changes	-11,081	-37

- Contracted Resource Obligation System (-\$3,000/0 FTE) – The \$3.0 million funding requested in FY 2016 and FY 2017 for the Contracted Resource Obligation System was a one-time cost. This funding is not requested in FY 2019.
- Efficiency in Wildland Fire Information Technology (-\$1,155/0 FTE) – Efforts to develop an enterprise-wide technical strategy in recent years are anticipated to streamline the Wildland Fire Information Technology (WFIT) portfolio and result in program efficiencies, allowing for

cost savings in both the Preparedness and Fuels Management programs.

- Preparedness Capacity (-\$6,926/-37 FTE) – The WFM program will prioritize maintaining the program’s high initial attack success rate. DOI will continue to collaborate closely with other Federal partners and Tribal, State and local governments to share firefighting resources in a coordinated response to manage wildfire.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The Preparedness program works to protect lives, property, natural, and cultural resources from the detrimental effects of wildfires.



Photo Credit to Aravaipa Veteran Crew, BLM.
A type 2 helicopter shuttles the last group of Aravaipa crew members before engaging in direct attack on the Tungsten fire, Nevada (July 2017).

Wildfires are difficult to predict with certainty. To anticipate and manage this uncertainty, the WFM program manages a fire response framework for efficient wildfire response regionally and nationally. As conditions change during a fire season, or as wildfire activity increases in specific locations, firefighting resources including equipment and people, are strategically moved to locations where the risks are greatest and additional resources are needed.

Generally, Preparedness funding at the local unit level covers the cost of average fire activity and relies on the ability to pull resources from other areas and programs in

severe fire seasons.

Preparedness funding is used to pay for firefighting assets, such as aviation resources, engines, and equipment, along with firefighters and services that provide the capacity to safely and effectively fight wildfires. The DOI shares fire resources at all levels across the country.

Through national interagency coordination and collaboration, assets are available at the national, regional or local level

<u>DOI Nationally Shared Fire Resources</u>	<u>DOI Unit or Local Level Assets</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retardant-delivering air tankers • Retardant bases • Lead planes • Helicopters • Interagency hotshot crews • Smokejumpers • Large transport planes • Predictive services/staff • Meteorological services/staff • Dispatch service (National/Geographic) • Cache/warehouse service (Geographic) • Professional staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engines (light and heavy) • Dozers • Tractors/plows • Water Tenders and other water handling equipment • Hand crews • Fire modules • Dispatch service • Cache/warehouse service • Fire Specialists • Professional staff

depending on current need. Maximizing mobility of wildland firefighting resources lowers costs and duplication of valuable firefighting assets.

Primed for Action



U.S. Army Soldiers, assigned to 23rd Brigade Engineer Battalion, 1-2 Stryker Brigade Combat Team, complete initial tactical training with the BLM's Devils Canyon Veteran Crew, Umpqua North Complex, Oregon, Sept. 8. The soldiers learned how to construct a fireline, which is made using hand tools to cut, scrape or dig to remove brush and debris that might fuel the spread of the fire. (Photo by Pvt. Adeline Witherspoon, 20th Public Affairs Detachment)

The Preparedness workforce includes permanent, career seasonal, and temporary firefighting positions. The DOI's core firefighting capacity also includes staff funded from non-Preparedness activities within the WFM program, such as Fuels Management. Additionally, other non-WFM funded employees throughout the Department maintain fire qualifications and support firefighting operations on an as needed basis.

Preparedness activities bring value to wildland fire management by increasing efficiencies and partnerships while ensuring core capabilities are maintained. Through combined positions and reduced contract costs, the Preparedness program helps eliminate redundancy. Cooperative protection agreements with other Federal and State agencies, self-governing Tribes, local cooperators and contracts with private firms provide protection, shared resources, and streamlined work. These agreements help minimize overall protection costs for all parties, and they foster relationships essential to the development of a cohesive and coordinated response to manage wildfires. This is especially important as fires burn across land ownerships and administrative boundaries.

SPOTLIGHT ON COLLABORATION



The National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC)

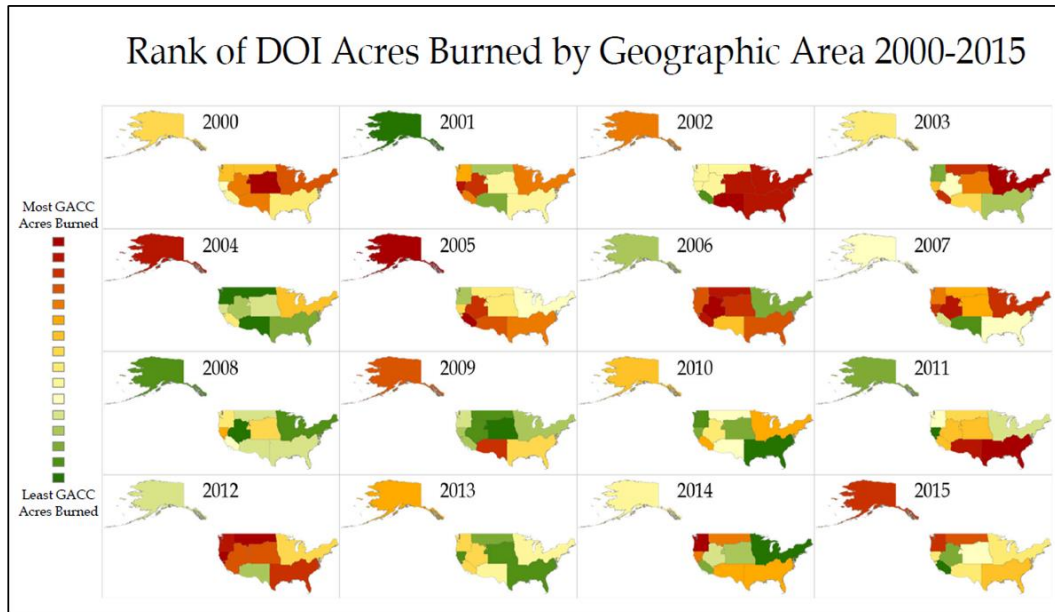
- The BLM, in cooperation with the other DOI wildland fire bureaus, the USFS, and the National Weather Service, hosts the National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC) in Boise, Idaho. The cooperating agencies at NIFC work together to share operating costs, exchange support, and jointly coordinate support operations for managing wildland fire throughout the United States.
- The NIFC is not an organization but a physical location at which a number of coordinated WFM services and activities take place. This includes:
 - **The National Incident Coordination Center (NICC)** - serves as a focal point for coordinating the national mobilization of firefighting resources. NICC also provides long and short-term fire outlook assessments and tracks and reports daily wildland fire activity.
 - **The Great Basin Cache** - serves as one of 11 national fire warehouses for supplies and equipment and has capability to equip 8,000 – 10,000 firefighters.
 - **The National Multi-Agency Coordinating group (NMAC)** – coordinates the movement of wildland firefighting resources and other activities supporting wildfire response
 - **The National Incident Radio Cache** – provides emergency communication services to support wildland fire incidents. The cache is one of the largest in the world and has equipment to support about 32,000 firefighters or 53 major disasters at one time.
 - **National Predictive Services** – evaluates indicators of burn probability, fire potential, long-term drought, and weather trends to forecast areas that may be subject to increased or severe wildfire activity.

PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

Effective mobilization of wildfire response resources is critical to meet objectives for protection and natural and cultural resource management. Federal wildfire management agencies emphasize risk-informed wildfire response. This approach means agencies take intensive suppression actions when required to protect life, property, and other assets at risk; however, a different approach may be utilized in areas where wildfire risks are low or where fire may achieve ecological benefits.

Managing wildfires for multiple objectives allows fire management strategies and tactics to better manage risk, meet protection and resource objectives, and reduce overall cost. Effective response to wildfire requires the proper resources to analyze risks, evaluate potential actions, provide program management and oversight, and provide operational resources necessary to manage wildfires.

Managing Uncertainty



Data from the National Interagency Fire Center

One of the main challenges of managing wildfires on DOI and Tribal lands is the uncertainty of where wildfires will occur from year to year. This diagram depicts DOI acres burned per year from 2000-2015, with each Geographic Area Coordination Center (GACC) ranked from highest (red) to lowest (green) number of acres burned during the year. As illustrated, each GACC experiences significant variations in the number of acres burned from year to year with no consistent pattern.

Because wildfires are unplanned events, DOI relies on analytical techniques to help predict what parts of the country might have conditions that support an above-normal occurrence of wildfires. However, this indicator does not follow a consistent trend from year to year and may not be apparent until post-season fire statistics are compiled.

The Preparedness program manages the complexity and uncertainty of wildfire occurrence by ensuring that it has the capacity of a flexible and mobile workforce to respond quickly whenever and wherever wildfires strike.

PREPAREDNESS RESOURCES TABLES

Table 3A provides the total number of personnel employed within the Preparedness program and the type and amount of resources that were or will be utilized (staffed or contracted). 2017 data is actual implementation, while 2018 and 2019 are planned and estimated numbers.

Table 3A: Estimated Government Preparedness Resources 2017-2019

Firefighting Asset	Resource Type	2017 Actual	2018 CR	2019 Estimated
<u>Personnel</u>	All Personnel	4,514	4,514	4,442
	<i>FTE</i>	2,323	2,323	2,286
	Smokejumpers	155	155	145
	Type 1 Hotshot Crews	16	16	16
<u>Equipment</u>	Engines	631	631	621
	Other Heavy Equipment	118	118	116
<u>Aviation</u>	Water Scoopers	5	5	5
	Single Engine Air Tankers	39	39	37
	Helicopters Type 1	1	1	1
	Helicopters Type 2	8	8	8
	Helicopters Type 3	28	28	28
	Smokejumper	7	7	7
	ASM/Lead Plane	3	3	3
	Air Tactical	11	11	11
Utility	5	5	5	

This table is an estimate only. Actual numbers are dependent upon timing and implementation of specific budgetary actions.

Table 3B is an extension of Table 3A and identifies Tribal Preparedness Resources funded through agreements between the BIA and individual Tribes. 2017 data is actual implementation, while 2018 and 2019 are planned and estimated numbers.

Table 3B: Estimated Tribal Preparedness Resources 2017-2019

Firefighting Asset	Resource Type	2017 Actual	2018 CR	2019 Estimated
<u>Personnel</u>	All Personnel	492	492	484
	Tribal Staff Equivalent	214	214	211
		4	4	4
	Type 1 Hotshot Crews			
<u>Equipment</u>	Engines	107	107	105
	Other Heavy Equipment	23	23	23

This table is an estimate only. Actual numbers are dependent upon timing and implementation of specific budgetary actions.

Table 3C displays DOI Preparedness Program allocated and spent funds broken out by General Cost Categories derived from DOI's Budget Object Classes. 2017 data is reported from actual budget reports generated from DOI's financial accounting system. 2018 and 2019 display planned and estimated cost category allocations.

Table 3C: Estimated Preparedness Program Costs (\$000) 2017 – 2019

General Cost Category	2017 Actual	2018 CR	2019 Estimated
Salaries and Benefits	\$ 193,808	\$ 193,800	\$ 189,800
Travel and PCS Move	\$ 7,690	\$ 7,500	\$ 7,250
General Contracts and Agreements	\$ 36,284	\$ 35,400	\$ 34,300
Aviation Contracts and Use	\$ 39,976	\$ 33,552	\$ 33,011
Tribal Contracts and Agreements	\$ 21,960	\$ 22,000	\$ 20,700
Fire Vehicle and Equipment Fleet	\$ 11,953	\$ 9,000	\$ 8,500
Supplies and Materials	\$ 21,091	\$ 20,400	\$ 19,800
Other ¹	\$ 8,949	\$ 8,872	\$ 8,818
Total Program Cost	\$ 341,711	\$ 330,524	\$ 322,179

¹ This includes primarily expenditures in utilities and rental payments.

SUPPRESSION OPERATIONS



Suppression Operations comprises the range of actions taken to directly extinguish wildfires, prevent the movement and growth of unwanted fire, and manage fire incidents for resource benefits.

Activity: Suppression Operations							
Subactivity: Suppression Operations							
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>			FY 2019 President's Budget				
	2017 Actual	2018 CR Baseline	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2019 Request	Change from 2018 (+/-)
Suppression Operations	395,000	392,317	-	-	-4,182	\$388,135	-4,182
<i>FTE</i>	477	477	-	-	-137	340	-137

JUSTIFICATION OF 2019 PROGRAM CHANGES

The FY 2019 Request for the Suppression Operations activity within the WFM program is \$388.1 million and 340 FTE. This request fully funds the DOI's 10-year average of suppression obligations within the WFM Appropriation.

Summary of 2019 Program Changes		
Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Adjust for Change in 10-Year Suppression Average	-4,182	-137
TOTAL Program Changes	-4,182	-137

Separate from the Department of the Interior request for appropriations, the Administration proposes to amend the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act to establish a separate annual cap adjustment for wildfire suppression operations. This would authorize an additional \$1.5 billion, which would be allocated between the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior. Since base levels for Suppression Operations are fully funded at the 10-year suppression average, the proposed cap adjustment is intended to be used to provide DOI and USDA sufficient resources during the most severe wildfire seasons. In addition to the proposed cap adjustment, the Administration believes that meaningful forest management reforms to strengthen our ability to restore the Nation's forests and improve their resilience to destructive wildfires should be a part of any permanent solution. This includes expediting the removal of dead and dying trees and salvage operations following a catastrophic event.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

When wildfires occur, the Suppression Operations program deploys the direct response to manage these incidents in order to protect life, property and other values at risk. It funds the extensive resources necessary to support fireline operations in support of wildfire incidents, such as:

- Incident management & support functions
- Aviation assets and operations
- Logistical services, supplies, equipment
- Temporary emergency firefighters
- Personnel costs above those covered by the Preparedness program

Wildfire response actions are guided by resource objectives and land management plans and may include a range of activities, including:

- Intensive suppression operations of wildfires that threaten communities, lives, and values at risk.
- Management of naturally ignited wildfires to accomplish resource benefits.
- Emergency stabilization projects conducted to reduce the risks of flood, landslides, and erosion. These projects are typically performed in the first year after a wildfire, and monitoring may take place for up to three years after fire containment. This work contributes to the protection of the nation's public and Tribal land and water resources.
- Fire severity funding authority, which enables the use of Suppression Operations funds to increase Preparedness response capabilities during extraordinary fire situations. These funds ensure that DOI can effectively prepare for and manage fire response in periods of prolonged high fire danger or when wildfire seasons start earlier than normal or last longer than normal.



BLM Utah West Desert District, 2017 Sage Wild Fire – Air tanker drops retardant in a fuels treatment area. Fuels treatments and retardant are among the tools that aid suppression resources in attacking the fire and halting its progress.

Honoring the Fallen



The hardhats for the four fallen firefighters. From left to right: Battalion Chief Brent Cooper (North Las Vegas F.D.), Senior Firefighter Will Hawkins (BLM Nevada), Captain Jacob O'Malley (BLM Nevada), and Firefighter Justin Beebe (USFS). Photo courtesy of Terah Malsam.

The Department of the Interior (DOI) acknowledges and commemorates the sacrifices made by the Federal wildland fire community in their duty to protect lives and property while battling wildfires across the United States.

Regardless of a wildland firefighter's crew or home agency, both the DOI and U.S. Forest Service collectively recognize the merits of firefighter contributions across multiple jurisdictions and the entire Federal wildland firefighting community. In October 2017, DOI authorized a policy to provide direction regarding the observance of line of duty deaths in the Federal wildland fire community with the display of flags at half-staff for all owned or leased DOI buildings and facilities.

PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

DOI's annual Suppression Operations obligations fluctuate from year to year.

The Ten-Year Average

Funding for Suppression Operations is formulated using a 10-year average of prior year obligations. DOI adjusts its Suppression Operations obligations annually to account for inflation.

SUPPRESSION OBLIGATIONS 2007 – 2017 (in thousands)					
Year	Net Nominal Suppression Obligations	GDP Inflater [2009=1.00]	GDP Deflator [2017=1.00]	Adjusted Obligations [2017=1.00]	Rolling 10-Year Average
2008	392,783	0.9970	0.8789	446,914	422,329
2009	218,418	1.0000	0.8815	247,773	425,053
2010	231,214	1.0151	0.8948	258,388	404,194
2011	318,788	1.0371	0.9142	348,696	402,365
2012	465,832	1.0592	0.9337	498,905	399,197
2013	399,199	1.0745	0.9472	421,453	401,430
2014	326,194	1.0907	0.9615	339,263	399,249
2015	417,545	1.0983	0.9682	431,269	405,763
2016	371,729	1.1080	0.9767	380,586	392,679
2017	508,103	1.1344	1.0000	508,103	388,135

As illustrated below, the trend over the past 20 years indicates a significant rise in costs, with obligations nearly doubling during this time period.

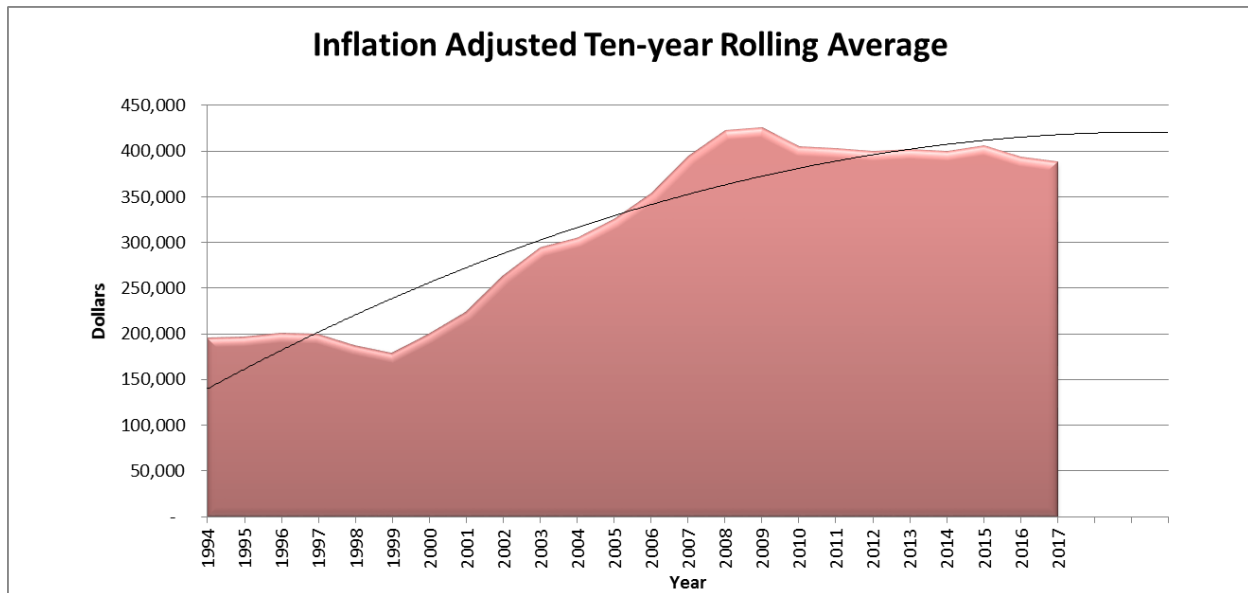


FIGURE 1: Trend in DOI Suppression Ten-year Average, FY 1994-2017

This rise in costs is primarily attributable to the following factors:


- Increased drought conditions, which has resulted in vegetation conversion (increased flammability and shorter fire return intervals) on rangelands, insect infestations, earlier mountain snow melt, extended burning seasons, and greater wildfire severity.²
- Increased risk levels resulting from population growth and home construction in the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI). This rapid growth into wildland areas complicates landscape protection needs and creates additional sources of ignition.³

DOI is continuing to work closely with the U.S. Forest Service to address the challenge of rising suppression costs. This includes the use of risk-based strategies to allow wildfires to be managed for multiple objectives. A single wildfire may be simultaneously suppressed in one spot and allowed to burn in another to achieve resource benefits, including the reduction of fuel load. These operations balance the expenditure of Suppression funding with the risk a wildfire poses to the public or to natural and cultural resources.


² Westerling, A.L., Hidalgo, H.G., Cayan, D.R. & Swetnam, T.W. (2006). "Warming and Earlier Spring Increase Western U.S. Forest Wildfire Activity". *Science*, 313, 940-943.

³ Stein, S.M., Menakis, J., Carr, M.A., Comas, S.J., Stewart, S.I., Cleveland, H., Bramwell, L. & Radeloff, V.C. (2013). "Wildfire, wildlands, and people: understanding and preparing for wildfire in the wildland-urban interface—a Forests on the Edge Report". U.S. Department of Agriculture General Technical Report, RMRS-GTR-299, 36.

Additionally, DOI recognizes the importance of developing and adopting advanced or emergent technologies in support of wildfire incidents.

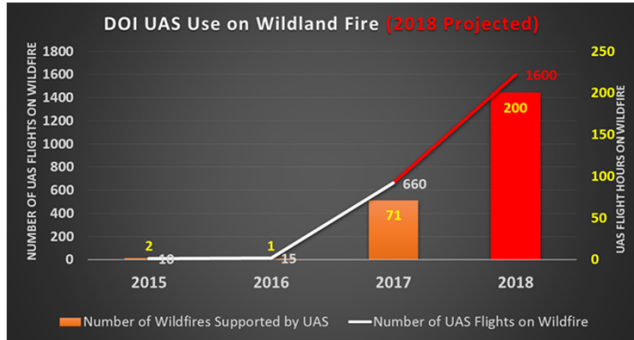


SPOTLIGHT ON INNOVATION



Taking Flight: Drones on Wildland Fires

- DOI is the leader in the research and development and practical deployment of Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS), or drones, for wildland fire management.
- DOI conducted 660 flights with UAS on 71 fires during the 2017 fire season to perform a variety of actions, including mapping, monitoring, data relay, traffic management, and critical detection of hot spots, fire behavior, and danger and escape routes. These advancements support the safety of our firefighters and the public and allow us to better respond to wildland fire.



Year	Number of Wildfires Supported by UAS	Number of UAS Flights on Wildfire
2015	2	20
2016	1	15
2017	71	660
2018 (Projected)	200	1600

- Because UAS technologies work at times when traditional methods are not viable, the improved efficacy of suppression activities is expected to result in fires with quicker containments and fewer acres burned. Through a robust UAS program, DOI continues to be innovative and improve our operational efficiency.
- For more information, visit DOI's Office of Aviation Services' (OAS) website: <https://www.doi.gov/aviation/uas>

FUELS MANAGEMENT



The Fuels Management program represents a strategic investment in reducing and preventing the accumulation of vegetation that contribute to the intensity, severity or negative effects of wildfire. It provides cost-effective benefits to the American people and supports communities in their efforts to become fire-adapted.

Activity: Fuels Management							
Subactivity: Fuels Management							
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>			FY 2019 President's Budget				
	2017 Actual	2018 CR Baseline	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2019 Request	Change from 2018 (+/-)
Fuels Management	180,000	178,778	+899	-	-29,074	\$150,603	-28,175
<i>FTE</i>	<i>832</i>	<i>832</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-81</i>	<i>751</i>	<i>-81</i>

JUSTIFICATION OF 2019 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2019 budget request for the Fuels Management activity within the WFM program is \$150.6 million and 751 FTE.

Summary of 2019 Program Changes		
Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Resilient Landscapes Program	-10,000	0
Efficiency in Wildland Fire Information Technology (WFIT)	-797	0
Fuels Treatment Capacity	-18,277	-81
TOTAL Program Changes	-29,074	-81

- Resilient Landscapes Program (-\$10,000/0 FTE) – The Department is not requesting funding for this component of the Fuels Management program in 2019.
- Efficiency in Wildland Fire Information Technology (-\$797/ 0 FTE) – Efforts to develop an enterprise-wide technical strategy in recent years are anticipated to streamline the Wildland Fire Information Technology (WFIT) portfolio and result in program efficiencies, allowing for cost savings to both the Preparedness and Fuels Management programs.

- Fuels Treatment Capacity (-\$18,277/-81 FTE) – The budget will enable the Department to treat approximately 630,000 acres in the WUI. The program will target resources to high priority treatments.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The strategic removal of excess burnable material such as trees, shrubs, and grasses, known as fuels, in priority areas before a wildfire occurs is a cost-effective approach to managing the negative effects of unnaturally high intensity or high severity wildfires. DOI practices Fuels Management in collaboration with multiple partners, including Federal agencies, Tribes, States, counties, local organizations and private landowners.

Agencies strategically place and implement fuel treatments where wildfire risk needs to be reduced or maintained to meet the goals of the Cohesive Strategy and Bureau or Agency Land Use Plans. These projects occur year-round depending upon location, vegetation, and treatment methodologies.

The strategic application of fuels treatments:

- Contribute to public and firefighter safety;
- Maintain and restore the integrity of landscapes and their resilience from catastrophic wildfires;
- Support fire-adapted communities;
- Increase safe and effective response to wildfire; and
- Provide an opportunity to manage wildfires for resource objectives to restore and maintain fire-adapted ecosystems and achieve fire-resilient landscapes.



2017 BLM Nevada Elko District: A mowing treatment protected homes north of Elko NV. The wildfire spread stopped when it intersected the treatment. There was no engine, dozer, or hand line action taken at the fire edge.

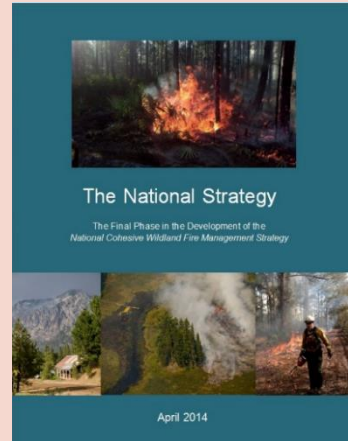
The Fuels Management program will support Secretary Zinke's September 2017 Wildland Fire Directive that encourages aggressive fuels reduction and pre-suppression techniques to prevent and combat the spread of catastrophic wildfires. This directive requires land managers to address fire management in a new and aggressive way by addressing the threat of wildfire in all program activities and using the full range of existing authorities to accomplish these objectives. DOI will continue to partner with Federal, Tribal, State, and local stakeholders to maximize resources and better incorporate fuels management into resource management planning.

Trained specialists plan, implement, and monitor fuels treatments in an integrated approach with resource management and stakeholders and ensure projects meet full regulatory compliance. To reduce wildfire risk, specialists use prescribed fire (broadcast burning, pile burning, etc.), mechanical

methods (thinning of excess trees, mowing of brush and grass, etc.) or other methods (chemical, biological, etc.). Coordination, cooperation, and collaboration are priorities among Federal agencies, Tribal, State, local governments, and other stakeholder groups. Community assistance activities support these efforts.

The National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy informs the goals of the Fuels Management program by aiming to:

- Manage fuels to reduce the spread, intensity and/or severity of wildfire in order to mitigate the wildfire risk to highly valued resources and assets;
- Restore and maintain resilience of natural systems to wildfire by reducing uncharacteristically high fuel loads or flammable invasive vegetation, so that when wildfire occurs, or is managed for resource objectives, it can be managed more safely and cost-effectively;
- Provide opportunities to increase our capability to manage wildfires for resource objectives when expected ecological impacts are positive or neutral;
- Support citizen-driven efforts to create and maintain fire adapted communities;
- Mitigate wildfire emissions impacts when landscape level fuels treatments exist.



Fuels Focus: Reserved Treaty Rights Land (RTRL)



Firefighters from Fort Apache conduct a prescribed fire on a burn unit to reduce forest litter buildup, 2017.

The Reserved Treaty Rights Lands (RTRL) program provides \$10 million to enable Tribes to participate in collaborative projects with other landowners supporting the health and resiliency of priority Tribal resources at high risk to wildfire.

BIA reported FY 2017 accomplishments include:

- 276 jobs created or supported
- 178 partnership opportunities within Indian Country (BIA and Tribes) that facilitated advancement of the Cohesive Strategy
- Over 44 Tribal and 54 partnership priorities met

Funding provided for Tribal resource management landscape restoration focuses fuels efforts on Reserved Treaty Right Lands (RTRL). Treaties recognize and establish a unique set of rights, benefits, and conditions for Tribes who agreed to cede millions of acres of their lands to the United States in exchange for guarantees and protections. Like other treaty obligations of the United States, Indian treaties are considered "the supreme law of the land," and are the foundation upon which Federal Indian law and Federal Indian trust relationships are based.

Within the treaty-making process, Tribes retained reserved rights to hunt, fish and gather on usual and accustomed grounds, and in some cases have co-management responsibilities with Federal agencies. For many Tribes, the reserved rights areas fall under the management of other Federal agencies. These Federal agencies may not share the Tribes' priorities for fuels management or may not have the funds to manage acres commensurate with Tribal goals and objectives for protection of both Tribal trust and reserved rights lands. Consequently, it is essential that Tribes have the ability to participate in collaborative projects to improve the management of these lands. DOI will continue to direct \$10 million of Fuels Management funds to Tribes for this purpose, in addition to the allocation of Fuels Management funds provided to the BIA.

OTHER OPERATIONS

Other Operations is a program activity within DOI’s WFM program. It consists of three sub-activities:

1. Burned Area Rehabilitation (BAR)
2. Facilities Construction and Maintenance
3. Joint Fire Science Program (JFSP)

Activity: Other Operations							
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>			FY 2019 President’s Budget				
	2017 Actual	2018 CR Baseline	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2019 Request	Change from 2018 (+/-)
Burned Area Rehabilitation	20,470	20,331	-	-	-10,864	\$9,467	-10,864
Facilities Construction and Maintenance	8,427	8,370	-	-	-8,370	\$0	-8,370
Joint Fire Science Program	5,990	5,949	-	-	-5,949	\$0	-5,949
TOTAL Other Operations	34,887	34,650	-	-	-25,183	\$9,467	-25,183
<i>FTE</i>	66	66	-	-	-46	20	-46



OTHER OPERATIONS

BURNED AREA REHABILITATION

The Burned Area Rehabilitation (BAR) program provides long-term recovery actions and treatments to restore and improve landscapes damaged by wildfire.

Activity: Other Operations Subactivity: Burned Area Rehabilitation							
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>			FY 2019 President's Budget				
	2017 Actual	2018 CR Baseline	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2019 Request	Change from 2018 (+/-)
Burned Area Rehabilitation	20,470	20,331	-	-	-10,864	\$9,467	-10,864
FTE	59	59	-	-	-39	20	-39

JUSTIFICATION OF 2019 PROGRAM CHANGES

The FY 2019 Request for the BAR activity within the WFM program is \$9.5 million and 20 FTE.

Summary of 2019 Program Changes			
Request Component		(\$000)	FTE
Rehabilitation Treatments		-10,864	-39
TOTAL Program Changes		-10,864	-39

- Rehabilitation Treatments (-\$10,864/-39 FTE) – The program will focus treatments on the most vulnerable burned landscapes.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The BAR program addresses lands damaged by catastrophic wildfires where trees and plants are not likely to regrow without human assistance. The DOI, along with partners from industry, State, county, and local governments, work on non-emergency, longer-term rehabilitation actions which may take up to five years to complete. Immediate threats after a fire, such as floods, debris flows, and erosion are treated using Emergency Stabilization funds from the Suppression Operations activity.

BAR projects help maintain proper functioning watersheds and landscapes. Through these projects, agencies reseed trees and plants to control invasive species, maintain soil productivity, repair wildlife habitat, repair minor assets such as signs damaged by wildfire, and rehabilitate Tribal trust resources.

Program managers evaluate and prioritize rehabilitation projects at the local and national level. Restoration projects that may be required five or more years after a fire fall under the land management agency’s program goals for long-term management.

Examples of BAR actions include:

BAR Action	Accomplishment
Biological treatment - introduction of a bacterium to control an undesired plant	After the MM43 Hwy 52 Fire in Southwest Idaho, treated 3,778 acres to control invasive grasses.
Chemical treatment – application of herbicide to reduce the incidence of an undesired plant	After the Dallas Fire in Eastern Oregon, chemically treated 41,644 acres to control invasive grasses.
Hand treatment – manual removal of undesired vegetation	After the Dallas Fire in Central Oregon, hand treated 250 acres to remove invasive plants.
Mechanical treatment – use of a tractor & harrow to disrupt the growth of targeted species	After the San Pasqual Fire in Central New Mexico, mechanical means were used to remove residual salt cedar on 275 acres.
Planting – placement of nursery stock, seedlings or cuttings into the growth of a BAR treatment	After the Ash Creek Fire in Montana 1,263 acres of Tribal Trust Land was reforested.
Seeding – placement of seed into the growth medium of a BAR treatment	After the Strawberry Fire in the Great Basin National Park in Nevada, seed was aerially spread on 811 acres to maintain diversity and prevent dominance of invasive species.
Minor repairs – repair/replacement of minor assets damaged by a wildfire (small trail bridges, handrails, campground, boat ramp, fence, stock tanks, informational kiosk)	After the Chimney Tops Fire in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park in Tennessee, sections of trail were repaired, including 650 square feet of terraces, hand rail and a small retaining wall.

PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

DOI will continue to work cooperatively with the U.S. Forest Service, the U.S. Geological Survey, and other scientific institutions to implement monitoring protocols and methods to more accurately assess the effectiveness of wildfire rehabilitation treatments.

The WFM program established a baseline in 2009 to measure the long-term effect of rehabilitating treated acres to their desired condition. The description of desired condition includes measurable objectives for physical, chemical, hydrologic, and biologic attributes. Specific measurable objectives may include examples such as managing for specific species canopy cover or vegetation height.

Trailblazing Rehabilitation at Great Smoky

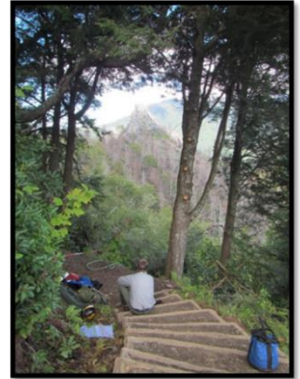
The trail system at Great Smoky Mountains National Park is vital infrastructure and one of the main features of available outdoor recreation at the park. Sections of trail were damaged as a result of the Chimney Tops 2 Fire burning steep hillsides. The Park used Burned Area Rehabilitation funds to build 650 square feet of terraces using locust logs and fill. They constructed native log handrail and a small retaining wall to protect the trail from failure and catastrophic loss. They also provided needed drainage on the trail to prevent excessive erosion and to provide for safe hiking.



Public trails became unstable where the wildfire burned on hillsides, posing grave danger for hikers.



Without rehabilitation work, excessive erosion on burned hillsides could create a risk of catastrophic failure to trails above and below.



Completed burned area rehabilitation work using locust logs and fill restored sections of damaged trail, creating safe travel for hikers.

OTHER OPERATIONS

FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE



Activity: Other Operations Subactivity: Facilities Construction and Maintenance							
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>			FY 2019 President's Budget				
	2017 Actual	2018 CR Baseline	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2019 Request	Change from 2018 (+/-)
Facilities Construction and Maintenance	8,427	8,370	-	-	-8,370	\$0	-8,370
FTE	3	3	-	-	-3	0	-3

JUSTIFICATION OF 2019 PROGRAM CHANGES

The Department is not requesting funding for the Facilities Construction and Maintenance program in 2019.

Summary of 2019 Program Changes		
Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Project Funding	-8,370	-3
TOTAL Program Changes	-8,370	-3

- Project Funding (-\$8,370/-3 FTE) – DOI’s fire bureaus will fund priority fire facility needs through their base construction or deferred maintenance accounts. These projects will be integrated into the planning process the bureaus use for developing their individual Five-Year Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvement Plans.



OTHER OPERATIONS **JOINT FIRE SCIENCE PROGRAM**

Activity: Other Operations Subactivity: Joint Fire Science Program <i>(dollars in thousands)</i>							
			FY 2019 President's Budget				
	2017 Actual	2018 CR Baseline	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2019 Request	Change from 2018 (+/-)
Joint Fire Science Program	5,990	5,949	-	-	-5,949	\$0	-5,949
FTE	4	4	-	-	-4	0	-4

JUSTIFICATION OF 2019 PROGRAM CHANGES

The Department is not requesting funding for the Joint Fire Science Program in 2019.

Summary of 2019 Program Changes		
Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Funding	-5,949	-4
TOTAL Program Changes	-5,949	-4

FLAME WILDFIRE SUPPRESSION RESERVE FUND

FLAME SUPPRESSION OPERATIONS

The FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund serves as a contingency reserve for the most severe, complex, and threatening fires. These funds are available to the Secretary of the Interior for transfer into the Suppression Operations activity of the WFM Appropriation when those funds are nearly exhausted, or when certain objective criteria are met as described in the FLAME Act.

Activity: FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund							
Subactivity: Suppression Operations							
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>			FY 2019 President's Budget				
	2017 Actual	2018 CR Baseline	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2019 Request	Change from 2018 (+/-)
Suppression Operations	65,000	-	-	-	-	\$0	-
<i>Transfer^(a)</i>	<i>-50,000</i>						
Total	15,000	-	-	-	-	\$0	-
<i>FTE</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>

Notes:

(a) FLAME funding of \$50.0 million was transferred to USFS during the 2017 wildfire season. As exhibited in Table 1 (FY 2019 Budget at a Glance) and Table 2 (FY 2019 Summary of Requirements), this amount was provided as "Emergency Suppression" in the Additional Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Act, 2017 (P.L. 115-72), for repayment of the transfer.

JUSTIFICATION OF 2019 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2019 budget does not request resources for the FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund. This maintains the same funding level as the 2018 CR Baseline level, in which FLAME funding was not provided to DOI.

Summary of 2019 Program Changes		
Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
FLAME Account	-	-
TOTAL Program Changes	-	-

In previous years, the budget request for suppression funding, based on the 10-year average of suppression obligations, was split between the Suppression Operations activity of the WFM Appropriation (70%) and the FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund (30%).

The 2019 budget request discontinues use of the FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund and requests the full funding of the 10-year average in the WFM Appropriation. The FLAME account will be eliminated once all current balances are drawn down. Consolidation of all funding for the Suppression Operations activity in the WFM Appropriation will streamline financial management processes and facilitate efficient allocation of resources.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The 2010 Interior Appropriations bill established the FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund. The FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund functions as a transfer account to accommodate those large wildfires that historically have resulted in the greatest expenditure of Suppression Operations funds. The FLAME Act identifies specific criteria that must be met for FLAME funds to be transferred to the WFM Suppression Operations account. These include complexity of wildfire incidents, such as assignment of Type 1 or Type 2 Incident Management Teams, or when the WFM Suppression Operations account is nearly exhausted. Funds in the FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund may be transferred upon a declaration by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture.

PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

DOI will continue to use available funds in the FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund when the FLAME Act criteria apply. The FLAME appropriation will be closed out as current balances are drawn down.

(OTHER EXHIBITS)

WFM APPROPRIATIONS LANGUAGE

Appropriation Language Sheet

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEPARTMENT WIDE PROGRAMS
WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)**

For necessary expenses for fire preparedness, fire suppression operations, fire science and research, emergency rehabilitation, fuels management activities, and rural fire assistance by the Department of the Interior, \$870,384,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such funds are also available for repayment of advances to other appropriation accounts from which funds were previously transferred for such purposes: Provided further, That of the funds provided \$150,603,000 is for fuels management activities: Provided further, That of the funds provided \$9,467,000 is for burned area rehabilitation: Provided further, That persons hired pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1469 may be furnished subsistence and lodging without cost from funds available from this appropriation: Provided further, That notwithstanding 42 U.S.C. 1856d, sums received by a bureau or office of the Department of the Interior for fire protection rendered pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1856 et seq., protection of United States property, may be credited to the appropriation from which funds were expended to provide that protection, and are available without fiscal year limitation: Provided further, That using the amounts designated under this title of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior may enter into procurement contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements, for fuels management activities, and for training and monitoring associated with such fuels management activities on Federal land, or on adjacent non-Federal land for activities that benefit resources on Federal land: Provided further, That the costs of implementing any cooperative agreement between the Federal Government and any non-Federal entity may be shared, as mutually agreed on by the affected parties: Provided further, That notwithstanding requirements of the Competition in Contracting Act, the Secretary, for purposes of fuels management activities, may obtain maximum practicable competition among: (1) local private, nonprofit, or cooperative entities; (2) Youth Conservation Corps crews, Public Lands Corps (Public Law 109-154), or related partnerships with State, local, or nonprofit youth groups; (3) small or micro-businesses; or (4) other entities that will hire or train locally a significant percentage, defined as 50 percent or more, of the project workforce to complete such contracts: Provided further, That in implementing this section, the Secretary shall develop written guidance to field units to ensure accountability and consistent application of the authorities provided herein: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading may be used to reimburse the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service for the costs of carrying out their responsibilities under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) to consult and conference, as required by section 7 of such Act, in connection with wildland fire management activities: Provided further, That the Secretary of the Interior may use wildland fire appropriations to enter into leases of real property with local governments, at or below fair market value, to construct capitalized improvements for fire facilities on such leased properties, including but not limited to fire guard stations, retardant stations, and other initial attack and fire support facilities, and to make advance payments for any such lease or for construction activity associated with the lease: Provided further, That the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture may authorize the transfer of funds appropriated for wildland fire management, in an aggregate amount not to exceed

\$50,000,000, between the Departments when such transfers would facilitate and expedite wildland fire management programs and projects: Provided further, That funds provided for wildfire suppression shall be available for support of Federal emergency response actions: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading shall be available for assistance to or through the Department of State in connection with forest and rangeland research, technical information, and assistance in foreign countries, and, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, shall be available to support forestry, wildland fire management, and related natural resource activities outside the United States and its territories and possessions, including technical assistance, education and training, and cooperation with United States and international organizations.

Note.—A full-year 2018 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, the budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2018 (Division D of P.L. 115–56, as amended). The amounts included for 2018 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Appropriations Language Citations

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT WIDE PROGRAMS

Appropriation: Wildland Fire Management (Including Transfers of Funds)

Appropriations language and citations:

1. For necessary expenses for fire preparedness, fire suppression operations, fire science and research, emergency rehabilitation, fuels management activities, and rural fire assistance by the Department of the Interior, \$870,384,000, to remain available until expended:

This language provides funding for fire preparedness, suppression operations, fire science and research, emergency rehabilitation, fuels management, and rural fire assistance.

2. *Provided*, That such funds are also available for repayment of advances to other appropriation accounts from which funds were previously transferred for such purposes:

This language authorizes appropriations to be used to repay treasury accounts and transfers for previous fires and incidents.

3. *Provided further*, That of the funds provided \$150,603,000 is for fuels management activities:

This language provides funding for fuels management activities.

4. *Provided further*, That of the funds provided \$9,467,000 is for burned area rehabilitation:

This language provides funding for burned area rehabilitation.

5. *Provided further*, That persons hired pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1469 may be furnished subsistence and lodging without cost from funds available from this appropriation:

This language allows the Department to feed and house firefighters with this appropriation.

6. *Provided further*, That notwithstanding 42 U.S.C. 1856d, sums received by a bureau or office of the Department of the Interior for fire protection rendered pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1856 et seq., protection of United States property, may be credited to the appropriation from which funds were expended to provide that protection, and are available without fiscal year limitation:

This language provides a no-year appropriation authority for funding targeted for firefighting and mitigation efforts.

7. *Provided further*, That using the amounts designated under this title of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior may enter into procurement contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements, for fuels management activities, and for training and monitoring associated with such fuels management activities on Federal land, or on adjacent non-Federal land for activities that benefit resources on Federal land

This language allows the Department to enter into procurement mechanisms (contracts, grants, and/or cooperative agreements) for firefighting, fuels management, and training for the benefit of federally held or adjacent lands.

8. *Provided further*, That the costs of implementing any cooperative agreement between the Federal Government and any non-Federal entity may be shared, as mutually agreed on by the affected parties:

This language allows the Department to utilize cost-shared cooperative agreements.

9. *Provided further*, That notwithstanding requirements of the Competition in Contracting Act, the Secretary, for purposes of fuels management activities, may obtain maximum practicable competition among: (1) local private, nonprofit, or cooperative entities; (2) Youth Conservation Corps crews, Public Lands Corps (Public Law 109–154), or related partnerships with State, local, or nonprofit youth groups; (3) small or micro-businesses; or (4) other entities that will hire or train locally a significant percentage, defined as 50 percent or more, of the project workforce to complete such contracts:

This language indicates the Secretary may utilize contracting arrangements with the Youth Conservation Corp., local/private/non-profit entities, small businesses or any other entity that may hire or train a significant percentage (50%) of the project workforce to complete projects.

10. *Provided further*, That in implementing this section, the Secretary shall develop written guidance to field units to ensure accountability and consistent application of the authorities provided herein:

This language directs the Department to formulate and distribute guidance in order for field staff to utilize these contracts.

11. *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this heading may be used to reimburse the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service for the costs of carrying out their responsibilities under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) to consult and conference, as required by section 7 of such Act, in connection with wildland fire management activities:

This language allows the Department to use appropriated funds to reimburse the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service for consultation services necessary for compliance to the Endangered Species Act.

12. *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior may use wildland fire appropriations to enter into leases of real property with local governments, at or below fair market value, to construct capitalized improvements for fire facilities on such leased properties, including but not limited to fire guard stations, retardant stations, and other initial attack and fire support facilities, and to make advance payments for any such lease or for construction activity associated with the lease:

This language allows the Department the ability to enter into leases with local governments for properties necessary to provide firefighting facilities and to provide payment in advance for any construction activities if necessary.

13. *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture may authorize the transfer of funds appropriated for wildland fire management, in an aggregate amount not to exceed \$50,000,000, between the Departments when such transfers would facilitate and expedite jointly funded wildland fire management programs and projects:

This language allows the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture to transfer funds up to \$50,000,000 annually between agencies to expedite joint wildland fire management programs or projects.

14. *Provided further*, That funds provided for wildfire suppression shall be available for support of Federal emergency response actions:

This language allows the Departmental wildland fire management personnel and services to be used in support of Federal emergency responses.

15. *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this heading shall be available for assistance to or through the Department of State in connection with forest and rangeland research, technical information, and assistance in foreign countries, and, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, shall be available to support forestry, wildland fire management, and related natural resource activities outside the United States and its territories and possessions, including technical assistance, education and training, and cooperation with United States and international organizations.

This language allows the Department's wildland fire management personnel and services to be used to assist foreign countries with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, in support of forestry, wildland fire management, and related natural resource activities, including technical assistance, education, training and cooperation outside the United States.

FLAME APPROPRIATIONS LANGUAGE

Appropriation Language Sheet

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEPARTMENT WIDE PROGRAMS
FLAME WILDFIRE SUPPRESSION RESERVE FUND**

The 2019 President's Budget does not request funding in the FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund.

JUSTIFICATION OF FIXED COSTS

Wildland Fire Management
Justification of Fixed Costs and Internal Realignments
(Dollars In Thousands)

Fixed Cost Changes and Projections	2018 Total or Change	2018 to 2019 Change
Change in Number of Paid Days This column reflects changes in pay associated with the change in the number of paid days between the CY and BY.	+0	+1,404
Pay Raise The change reflects the salary impact of the 1.9% pay raise for 2018 as signed by the President in February 2017. There is no pay raise for 2019 (0.0%).	+7,009	+1,850
Departmental Working Capital Fund The change reflects expected changes in the charges for centrally billed Department services and other services through the Working Capital Fund. These charges are detailed in the Budget Justification for Department Management.	-67	+381
Worker's Compensation Payments The amounts reflect projected changes in the costs of compensating injured employees who suffer accidental deaths while on duty. Costs will reimburse the Department of Labor, Federal Employees Compensation Fund, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 8147(b) as amended by Public Law 94-273.	+0	+0
Unemployment Compensation Payments The amounts reflect projected changes in the costs of unemployment compensation claims to be paid to the Department of Labor, Federal Employees Compensation Account, in the Unemployment Trust Fund, pursuant to Public Law 96-499.	+0	+0
Rental Payments The amounts reflect changes in the costs payable to General Services Administration (GSA) and others for office and non-office space as estimated by GSA, as well as the rental costs of other currently occupied space. These costs include building security; in the case of GSA space, these are paid to Department of Homeland Security (DHS). Costs of mandatory office relocations, i.e. relocations in cases where due to external events there is no alternative but to vacate the currently occupied space, are also included.	-16	+0
Baseline Adjustments for O&M Increases In accordance with space maximization efforts across the Federal Government, this adjustment captures the associated increase to baseline operations and maintenance requirements resulting from movement out of GSA or direct-leased (commercial) space and into Bureau-owned space. While the GSA portion of fixed costs will go down as a result of these moves, Bureaus often encounter an increase to baseline O&M costs not otherwise captured in fixed costs. This category of funding properly adjusts the baseline fixed cost amount to maintain steady-state funding for these requirements.	+0	+0

TABLE 4: Justification of Fixed Costs

EMPLOYEE COUNT BY GRADE

Office of the Secretary - Office of Wildland Fire			
Employee Count by Grade (Total Employment)			
	2017 Actuals	2018 Estimate	2019 Estimate
Executive Level V	0	0	0
SES	1	1	1
Subtotal	1	1	1
SL - 00	0	0	0
ST - 00	0	0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0
GS/GM -15	4	5	5
GS/GM -14	12	13	13
GS/GM -13	4	5	5
GS -12	2	2	2
GS -11	1	1	1
GS -10	0	0	0
GS - 9	0	0	0
GS - 8	0	0	0
GS - 7	1	1	1
GS - 6	0	0	0
GS - 5	1	1	1
GS - 4	0	0	0
GS - 3	0	0	0
GS - 2	0	0	0
GS - 1	0	0	0
Subtotal	25	28	28
Other Pay Schedule Systems	0	0	0
Total employment (actuals & estimates)	26	29	29

TABLE 5: Employee Count by Grade

BUDGET SCHEDULES**TABLE 6: Program & Financing****Program and Financing** (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 014-1125-0-1-302		2017 Actual	2018 Estimate	2019 Request
Obligations by program activity:				
0002	Preparedness	342	340	325
0004	Fire suppression operations	508	450	400
0006	Fuels Management	185	180	146
0008	Burned area rehabilitation	30	20	15
0009	Facilities Construction and Maintenance	8	3	3
0010	Joint Fire Science	6	2	0
0799	Total direct obligations	1,079	995	889
0801	Fire reimbursable	53	45	45
0900	Total new obligations, unexpired accounts	1,132	1,040	934
Budgetary resources:				
Unobligated balance:				
1000	Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	130	82	94
1011	Unobligated balance transfer from other acct [014-1127]	55	0	0
1021	Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations	48	18	18
1050	Unobligated balance (total)	233	100	112
Budget authority:				
Appropriations, discretionary:				
1100	Appropriation	548	545	482
1100	Appropriation - Fire Suppression	395	392	388
1100	Appropriation - Emergency Supplemental	0	50	0
1160	Appropriation, discretionary (total)	943	987	870
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary:				
1700	Collected	35	45	45
1701	Change in uncollected payments, Federal sources	3	2	3
1750	Spending auth from offsetting collections, disc (total)	38	47	48
1900	Budget authority (total)	981	1,034	918
1930	Total budgetary resources available	1,214	1,134	1,030
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
1941	Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	82	94	96

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 014-1125-0-1-302	2017 Actual	2018 Estimate	2019 Request
Change in obligated balance:			
Unpaid obligations:			
3000	311	329	350
3010	1,132	1,040	934
3020	-1,066	-1,001	-942
3040	-48	-18	-18
3050	329	350	324
Uncollected payments:			
3060	-14	-17	-19
3070	-3	-2	-3
3090	-17	-19	-22
Memorandum (non-add) entries:			
3100	297	312	331
3200	312	331	302
Budget authority and outlays, net:			
Discretionary:			
4000	981	1,034	918
Outlays, gross:			
4010	736	738	657
4011	330	263	285
4020	1,066	1,001	942
Offsets against gross budget authority and outlays:			
Offsetting collections (collected) from:			
4030	-15	-15	-15
4033	-20	-30	-30
4040	-35	-45	-45
Additional offsets against gross budget authority only:			
4050	-3	-2	-3
4070	943	987	870
4080	1,031	956	897
4180	943	987	870
4190	1,031	956	897

TABLE 7: Object Classification

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 014-1125-0-1-302		2017 Actual	2018 Estimate	2019 Request
Direct obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
11.1	Full-time permanent - direct	3	3	3
11.1	Full-time permanent - allocation	183	175	165
11.3	Other than full-time permanent - allocation	21	25	25
11.5	Other personnel compensation - allocation	116	90	90
11.8	Special personal services payments - allocation	36	28	28
11.9	Total personnel compensation	359	321	311
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits - direct	1	1	1
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits - allocation	102	98	93
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons - allocation	34	26	26
22.0	Transportation of things - allocation	2	2	2
23.2	Rental payments to others - allocation	3	2	2
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges - allocation	31	27	24
25.1	Advisory and assistance services - direct	5	5	5
25.1	Advisory and assistance services - allocation	2	3	3
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources - allocation	295	285	210
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources - direct	5	5	5
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources - allocation	76	73	66
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities - allocation	4	2	2
25.6	Medical care - allocation	5	5	5
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment - allocation	7	6	6
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons - allocation	1	1	1
26.0	Supplies and materials - allocation	55	45	39
31.0	Equipment - allocation	17	15	15
32.0	Land and structures - allocation	7	3	3
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions - allocation	68	70	70
99.0	Subtotal, obligations, Direct obligations	1,079	995	889
Reimbursable obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
11.1	Full-time permanent - allocation	6	6	6
11.3	Other than full-time permanent - allocation	2	2	2
11.5	Other personnel compensation - allocation	2	2	2
11.9	Total personnel compensation	10	10	10
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits - allocation	3	4	4
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons - allocation	2	2	2
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources - allocation	10	11	11
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources - allocation	11	6	6
26.0	Supplies and materials - allocation	12	4	4
31.0	Equipment - allocation	2	2	2
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions - allocation	3	6	6
99.0	Subtotal, obligations, Reimbursable obligations	53	45	45
99.9	Total new obligations, unexpired accounts	1,132	1,040	934

SECTION 403 COMPLIANCE

H.R. 83 - Section 403 Compliance - Wildland Fire Management
Dollars in Thousands

Description of Assessment	Bureau	Preparedness	Suppression	Fuels	BAR	Basis
<i>External Administrative Costs</i>						
Human Resource Fire Program Support	BIA	\$ 207	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	Estimated
Centrally Funded Initiatives includes Working Capital Fund Direct and Central Bill and BLM Director's Priorities	BLM	\$ 5,383	\$ -	\$ 2,241	\$ -	Share of total BLM appropriated funds
National Operations Center (procurement, HR, IT, data management services centrally provided for entire agency)	BLM	\$ 1,847	\$ -	\$ 1,549	\$ -	FTEs
Headquarters support (general headquarters oversight, external affairs, IT, law enforcement, EEO, HR, resources, business practices)	BLM	\$ 658	\$ -	\$ 352	\$ 217	Evaluation of support needed for subactivity
National Training Center (non-program specific training, centrally funded)	BLM	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	FTEs
User Pay Cost Share: The non-resource management cost share collects costs from multiple, distributed accounts. The funds collected are used to pay Service-wide charges that cannot easily be attributed to a specific program or subactivity.	FWS	\$ 2,744	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	Percentage based on FTE
Enterprise Wide Cost Share: The Service assesses its resource management programs for costs that can be directly tracked back to users. This includes such items as software licenses, cell phone costs, ID cards and the like.	FWS	\$ 426	\$ -	\$ 327	\$ -	Percentage based on FTE
Working Capital Fund Central Bill - Costs covered include a variety of services including mail services, safety, security, property services, building management and services and finance branch.	OS	\$ 738	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	The basis for distribution of costs include elements such as FTE's and square footage.
<i>Subtotal External Administrative</i>		\$ 12,003	\$ -	\$ 4,469	\$ 217	

TABLE 8: Section 403 Compliance

<i>Program Assessments</i>	<i>Description of Assessment</i>	<i>Bureau</i>	<i>Preparedness</i>	<i>Suppression</i>	<i>Fuels</i>	<i>BAR</i>	<i>Basis</i>
	Reserve Wildland Fire Preparedness & Fuels Management - held to be distributed during mid-year process	OS	\$ 100	\$ -	\$ 100	\$ -	
	Office of Aircraft Services Central Bill (administrative charges for OAS training, management, flight services, safety)	BLM	\$ -	\$ 3,786	\$ -	\$ -	Flight time by subactivity
	<i>Subtotal External Administrative</i>		\$ 100	\$ 3,786	\$ 100	\$ -	
<i>Bureau Administrative Costs</i>							
	Preparedness Indirect for Tribal Programs	BIA	\$ 4,202	\$ -	\$ 6,050	\$ -	7% of Base Prep. Allocation, 14.5% Fuels allocation.
	State Level Indirect (Admin support at the state, district, and field office level, procurement, HR, IT)	BLM	\$ 11,142	\$ -	\$ 4,900	\$ -	10% of State Base allocation
	Regional Program Management Support Share: This includes regional assessments made to meet specific administrative support and Regional Director priorities for that particular geographic region. Most methods based on FTE to cover HR, Contracting, and other admin costs to supplement FWS Administrative Operations Account.	FWS	\$ 2,839	\$ -	\$ 752	\$ -	Percentage based on FTE
	<i>Subtotal Bureau Administrative</i>		\$ 18,183	\$ -	\$ 11,702	\$ -	
<i>Total Assessments and Reserves</i>			\$ 30,286	\$ 3,786	\$ 16,271	\$ 217	

TABLE 10: Section 403 Compliance

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{ **APPENDIX B – References** }

ACRONYMS

DOI	Department of the Interior
BAR	Burned Area Rehabilitation
BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
CR	Continuing Resolution
FSEN	Fire Science Exchange Network
FTE	Full-Time Equivalent (employees)
FWS	Fish and Wildlife Service
FY	Fiscal Year
GACC	Geographic Area Coordination Center
JFSP	Joint Fire Science Program
NPS	National Park Service
OWF	Office of Wildland Fire
RTRL	Reserved Treaty Rights Land
UAS	Unmanned Aircraft Systems
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USFS	U.S. Forest Service
WFIT	Wildland Fire Information Technology
WFLC	Wildland Fire Leadership Council
WFM	Wildland Fire Management
WUI	Wildland-Urban Interface

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Data and graphics used throughout this document have been sourced from the following:

- Forests and Rangelands – The National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy: <https://www.forestsandrangelands.gov/strategy/>
- The National Interagency Fire Center: <https://www.nifc.gov/>
- The National Interagency Coordination Center – Predictive Services: <https://www.predictiveservices.nifc.gov/>
- The DOI Office of Aviation Services: <https://www.doi.gov/aviation/uas>
- Icon associated with the BAR program designed by Freepik from <https://www.flaticon.com/>
- Publications:
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For more information on the DOI's Wildland Fire Management Budget, please visit:

- <https://www.doi.gov/wildlandfire/budget>