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COASTAL TEXAS (Computer Code 95ENS007)

Applicant Name: USDA Soil Conservation Service Texas

Program Name: Coastal Shoreline Erosion Project

1. WHAT IS YOUR PROGRAMS MISSION STATEMENT?

To prevent shoreline erosion by planting native grasses

Each application must include statements of primary objectives in three areas: Community Service, Community Building, and Participant Development. Please use a separate copy of this form to describe your objectives in each are (i.e. Community Service, Community Building, Participant Development). In the case of community service, also use a separate form for each priority area, if you are working on more than one (i.e. education, environment, etc.)

THIS APPLIES TO: Community service

These are our three primary objectives:

(HOW MANY HOURS OF WORK? HOW MANY SPECIFIC PROJECTS COMPLETED?)

A. Demonstrate to local landowners, organizations, and state and federal agencies an alternative to traditional expensive shoreline erosion control measures through a vegetative transplant method using smooth cordgrass which has been proven to effectively halt shoreline erosion. **(HOW MANY LANDOWNERS?)**

B. Promote awareness of shoreline erosion problems and solutions. **(HOW MANY ENVIRONMENTAL COURSES?)**

C. Test vegetative shoreline erosion control measures under different shoreline and environmental conditions. **(HOW MANY DIFFERENT TESTS?)**

THIS APPLIES TO: Participant Development

These are our three primary objectives:

A. Provide exposure to a range of career options that participants may aspire to.

B. Enhance the ability of participants to work as team members and improve problem solving skills.

C. Enhance participant knowledge of their own environment, the problems and the solutions.

THIS APPLIES TO: Community Benefits

These are our three primary objectives:

- A. Develop a relationship between the participants, the Texas community, and federal and state agencies.
- B. Instill an ethic of commitment to the community and a willingness to invest in the community.
- C. Develop a spirit of cooperation between people of diverse cultures.

TEXAS COASTAL SHORELINE EROSION PROJECT

Summary (one page)

The shoreline of the Texas Gulf Coast is eroding at an average annual rate of four feet. Shoreline erosion and the subsequent loss of wetlands vegetation is a major priority. Loss of wetlands habitats and coastal erosion will continue unless low-cost effective measures are developed and implemented for shoreline erosion control and habitat enhancement. Once established, smooth cordgrass, *Spartina alterniflora* provides an effective means of shoreline erosion protection. Several critical areas have been identified for shoreline erosion control projects. These projects will provide students with education on marine habitat, need to protect the marine environment, and how this issue relates to humans and public safety. (CHANGE THIS SECTION TO STRESS "SERVICE" ELEMENT, NOT EDUCATIONAL ELEMENT?) Materials to complete these projects are available, but having an adequate labor force is a continuing problem. Approximately, twenty individuals could be utilized for this project. This project will be administered by the USDA/Soil Conservation Service.

PARTNERS INCLUDE: Texas A&M University at Galveston, Galveston Bay Foundation,

Galveston Bay National Estuary Program, Resource Conservation and Development Areas, Soil and Water Conservation Districts, Houston Lighting and Power, Port of Houston Authority, Texas Parks and Wildlife, Texas General Land Office, U.S. Fish and Wildlife National Marines and Fisheries. This project will directly tie to the Gulf of Mexico Program, Galveston Bay National Estuary Program, Corpus Christi Bay National Estuary Program, and the Coastal Zone Management Plan.

Needs To Be Met

The shoreline of the Texas Gulf Coast is eroding at an average annual rate of four feet. Shoreline erosion and the subsequent loss of wetlands vegetation is a major priority. Loss of wetlands habitats and coastal erosion will continue unless low-cost effective measures are developed and implemented for shoreline erosion control and habitat enhancement. Once established, smooth cordgrass, *Spartina alterniflora* provides an effective means of shoreline erosion protection. Several critical areas have been identified for shoreline erosion control projects. These projects will provide students with education on marine habitat, need to protect the marine environment, and how this issue relates to humans and public safety.

Coastal salt marshes are a very valuable resource. They serve as a nursery for over 90% of coastal marine organisms in the Gulf of Mexico. Under favorable conditions, they will produce more vegetation than almost any ecosystem on earth. The production will far exceed the production of any intensive agricultural crop. Tidal marshes are also important in the

storage and assimilation of nutrients from the surrounding estuarine waters. They are also very important in trapping sediment and reducing turbidity in runoff water. Marshes are important in reducing flood control impacts by storing floodwater and releasing it slowly after peak flow. In many situations, these coastal wetlands also stabilize shorelines and afford protection to upland areas during storms by absorbing and dissipating wave energy.

Coastal wetlands in the Galveston Bay complex are rapidly disappearing. Channelization, salt water intrusion, pollution, shoreline erosion, and the possible impact of sea level rise are contributing factors to the loss of coastal wetlands habitats. Wetlands surveys conducted in Galveston Bay between 1956 and 1979 indicate that approximately 25,000 acres or 16% of its coastal marshes have been lost.

Transplanting vegetation to re-create lost wildlife habitat and mitigate impacts of shoreline erosion has been used with success in Louisiana wetlands and in Galveston Bay.

Program Design

These projects will provide students with education on marine habitat, need to protect the marine environment, and how this issue relates to humans and public safety. (CHANGE THIS SECTION TO STRESS "SERVICE" ELEMENT, NOT EDUCATIONAL ELEMENT?) Materials to complete these projects are available, but having an adequate labor force is a continuing problem. Approximately, twenty individuals could be utilized for this project.

This project will be administered by the USDA/Soil Conservation Service.

PARTNERS INCLUDE: Texas A&M University at Galveston, Galveston Bay Foundation,

Galveston Bay National Estuary Program, Resource Conservation and Development Areas, Soil and Water Conservation Districts, Houston Lighting and Power, Port of Houston Authority Texas Parks and Wildlife, Texas General Land Office, U.S. Fish and Wildlife National Marines and Fisheries. This project will directly tie to the Gulf of Mexico Program, Galveston Bay National Estuary Program, Corpus Christi Bay National Estuary Program, and the Coastal Zone Management Plan.

Process:

A study of the Texas Gulf Coast identified shoreline erosion and wetlands loss as high priority items. All partners in this study have worked together to identify areas that have critical problems. Projects have been developed with input from all partners. Materials are available but manpower is the limiting factor in implementing these project plans. Resource Conservation and Development Areas have involved residents of communities whose livelihood is directly tied to the Gulf of Mexico and the need to protect the fragile ecosystems. Each partner will be fully involved in all phases of each identified project.

Design:

Wave Barrier Construction -- Prior to conducting transplanting efforts at all sites in the study, an artificial wave barrier will be constructed approximately fifty feet from the mean high tide elevation. Strips of used cargo parachutes and plastic barricade fencing materials will be attached to three-inch diameter wooden fence posts. The installation of the wave barrier protection increases the success for smooth cordgrass establishment. The barrier dissipates some of the wave energy, thus protecting the cordgrass transplants until they are rooted and well-

established.

Single stems of smooth cordgrass will be transplanted between the natural shoreline and the wave barrier in the intertidal zone.

All transplants will be spaced on three-foot centers. A planting unit consists of a single plug containing from one to four culms.

Transplants obtained for the study are sprigs or plugs from native plants growing in the general area. Transplant harvesting will be randomly spaced across the area to avoid damage to the natural stand.

Fisheries Collection Methods

Fish and shell fish will be collected during this study using a 20-foot "common sense" minnow seine with 1/8 inch mesh. Two 50 foot seine hauls periodically will be conducted at each site adjacent to the transplant plots to determine initial species diversity and relative abundance. Fish and shellfish collected at all sites will be identified, enumerated, and released.

Concept

Students will be utilized on numerous shoreline erosion control projects. They will also be utilized for soil mapping of Gulf Coast counties. These 20 students will work as a work group on erosion projects and will be split into groups of five for soil mapping parties. The Galveston Bay National Estuary Program has recently completed their management plan and has submitted it to the Governor of Texas for approval. Two priorities addressed in the plan include shoreline

erosion and wetlands loss. Students will be located at Baytown, Texas.

(NEED SPECIFICS ON CREW DESIGN, DAY-TODAY ACTIVITIES, SUPERVISION,
NUMBER OF SPECIFIC PROJECTS, AND NUMBER OF HOURS OF SERVICE?)

Participant Profile and Recruitment Strategy

(NEED SPECIFICS?)

Participant Benefits

(NEED SPECIFICS?)

Internal Evaluation and Monitoring Activities

(NEED SPECIFICS?)

Institutional and Personnel Information

(NEED SPECIFICS?)

1. APPLICATION TITLE:

2. LEGAL APPLICANT:

Contact Person's Name:

Address:

City, State, Zip:

Telephone, FAX:

Emergency Watershed Protection Recovery E4@fort

-Single Site

X Multi-Site

USDA Soil Conservation Service North Dakota

Ronnie L. Clark

P.O. Box 1458

Bismarck, ND 58502

701--250-4421/701-250-4778

Applicant's Congressional District

3. INSTITUTIONAL INFORMATION

Federal
Agency

National Non-Profit
organization

Professional
Corps Prog.

Multi-State
Program

Employer's ID Number: 720564834F

4. PROJECT DIRECTOR: Ronnie L. Clark

Organization's Name: USDA Soil Conservation Service North Dakota

Address: P.O. Box 1458

City, State, Zip: Bismarck, ND 58502

Telephone, FAX: 701--250-4421/701-250-4770

5. GRANT- TYPE:

Planning c

6. is AND NATIONAL PR'.

7. AREA(S) - 0 B Congressional Di. Congressional Dii

8. P.A.R-!C!?.AN-S: of F,,i@l-t.me Pa@.

Needing Educati
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9. BUDGET:

Cor-pcra--;-on	Funds	R	YR2	YR3
Total	Budget	Amount	YR2	YR---

10. PRCG@14 OP@, Z.TES

in an area of need as identified by the Corporat4-cn? YES NO

Which one?

11-. PROJECT DURATION: Start Date

12. CEP.T!Fl@CATI-ON:

End Date Number of Prcaram
8 /'2 -- /'9 4

The applicant certifies to the best of his/her knowledge and belief that the data in th4-s application are true and correct and that the filing of the arDI4-caL'icn has been dul-y authorized by the governing body of the applicant and that the applicant will comidly with the assurances required of applicants if the assistance is approved.

Date:

Name:

Title:

I

Applicant Name: USDA Soil Conservation Service North Dakota

Program Name: Emergency Watershed Protection Recovery Effort

1. WHAT IS YOUR PROGRAM'S MISSION STATEMENT?

The mission of this project is to ensure the people in Cass, Richland, Traill, Walsh, LaMoure, Barnes, and McHenry Counties have a safe and healthy environment in which to work and live in. The project must incorporate sound environmental planning and applicaitons, while alleviating public safety hazards from flooding and achieving the local human needs.

Each application must include statements of primary objectives in three area: Community

Service, Community Building, and Participant Development. Please use a separate copy of this form to describe your objectives in each are (i.e. Community Service, Community Building, Participant Development). In the case of community service, also use a separate form for each priority area, if you are working on more than one (i.e. education, environment, etc.)

THIS APPLIES TO: community service

These are our three primary objectives:

- A. Locate and identify all eligible debris removal projects in the seven identified counties and identify woody debris and vegetation to be removed.
- B. Locate potential debris disposal sites. and identify environmental and cultural resource concerns at all debris removal sites.
- C. Assist with monitoring contract implementation, and ensure debris removal follows interagency guidelines.

THIS APPLIES TO: Participant Development

These are our three primary objectives:

- A.
- B.
- C.

THIS APPLIES TO:

community Building

These are our three primary objectives:

- A.
- B.
- C.

EMERGENCY WATERSHED PROTECTION
RECOVERY EFFORT

Sponsored by:
USDA SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE
BISMARCK. NORTH DAKOTA

SUMMARY

Due to the "Flood of 93", North Dakota received extensive flood damages to roads, bridges, and culverts in the eastern half of the state. Most of these damages were a result of debris (primarily native trees) and plugging rivers and streams. The debris caused excessive water erosion in and around bridges and roads. Large pieces of debris hit bridges and culverts and damaged them. Crops and cropland are also damaged when these flood events occur.

Debris caused water levels to fluctuate wildly and increased localized flooding to dwellings and private property. Extensive debris caused hydrologic changes on streams and rivers similar to ice jams. These situations were cause for considerable concern by county water resource districts and the public situated near these water courses.

To alleviate these potential situations, the USDA Soil Conservation Service (SCS) in North Dakota is proposing the use of the AmeriCorps Program to hire the necessary skilled people to facilitate the "Flood of 93" recovery effort in Cass, Richland, Traill, Walsh, LaMours, Barnes, and McHenry Counties of North Dakota. Cass, Richland, Traill, and Walsh Counties are located in the Red River Valley of the North hydrologic basin. Barnes County is located in the Sheyenne River Basin. McHenry County is located in the Souris River Basin. LaMoure County is located in the James River Basin. Partners in completing this project are the North Dakota State water Commission and the individual water resource districts from the seven counties.

The proposal would require hiring two individuals, with forestry, biology, surveying, engineering, or contracting skills to assist SCS personnel in completing the Emergency Watershed Protection (EWP) recovery effort. The effort will focus primarily on the debris removal of native woodland debris from streams and rivers in the aforementioned counties.

These individuals could be recruited locally through North Dakota Job Service, colleges, universities, and trade Schools. Training would be received on-the-job, and if required, through formal training courses. SCS projects engineers and district conservationists would provide daily supervision.

Funding of these positions would provide employment and career opportunities to 1-3 individuals, while enabling the SCS to assist local units of government and individual property owners in alleviating potential flood damages.

PROJECT NEEDS AND DESIGN

NEEDS TO BE MET

The proposed AmeriCorps Project will meet to varying degrees all four of the national

priorities as outlined in the national service program. Funding of these positions will enable local water resource districts to alleviate flooding hazards caused by the great Midwest flood of 1993. Considerable debris, primarily native woody material needs to be cleared and snagged from the Red River of the North and eight of its major tributaries in order to curtail future flood events, as experienced in 1993. An estimated 500 river miles will require a reconnaissance survey to determine what specific actions will be necessary to curb flooding problems. Human safety is a high priority with local and state water resource groups.

This project involves a unique situation in which environmental concerns must be addressed. All debris removal operations will be completed in an environmentally safe manner which will retain the environmental benefits of woody species and riverine wetlands, while curbing damaging flood waters. Protection of natural and human resources will be addressed during this project using the National Environmental Policy Act.

Reduced flooding will protect soil resources from overland sheet flows. Prime farmlands, which entail nearly half of the cropland in the project area, would be better protected from flood events. Specialty crops, such as sugarbeets and potatoes which are grown throughout the project area, would also benefit. Debris removal will also reduce the potential for severe streambank erosion caused by out-of-channel flooding.

The individuals hired will have a tremendous opportunity to acquire knowledge and skills in the field of natural resource conservation. This opportunity could result in these individuals pursuing an education and career in natural resource conservation.

The local water resource districts have estimated 190 roads and 250 bridges and culverts would benefit from Emergency Watershed Protection. An estimated 200 farmsteads, with nearly 1,000 buildings, would benefit from reduced out-of-bank flooding. Twenty-one communities would also benefit. Implementation of this project will benefit over 167,000 people in the seven counties.

PROCESS

The needs for the project were identified through preliminary reconnaissance of flood damaged areas by the local SCS, water resource district, and soil conservation district offices in each of the seven counties. These local officials contacted community leaders and individual residents along the affected streams to

determine the potential severity or degree of flooding rivers and without debris removal.

The SCS works through the local water resource and soil Conservation district to provide technical and financial assistance to individuals, groups, and units of government within their counties. The SCS has been working with these two key units of government for over 50 years in addressing natural resource problems and opportunities.

During the year, the local water resource district will hire local contractors to remove and dispose of the debris. The SCS will be responsible for the planning, contracting, and

implementation of the Project. The local soil conservation district will Provide limited technical support.

PROJECT DESIGN

DESIGN:

The project is designed to complete a final inventory of rivers and streams in the Project area. The inventory data will be evaluated to determine eligibility for EWP assistance and to prioritize specific sites. The AmeriCorps participants would be involved in the inventory and evaluation phases. Prioritized sites will be planned by SCS personnel for debris removal.

once planning is completed, the implementation phase will be initiated. The Americorps participants would be utilized again in the construction inspection phase. This phase is critical to the project's success and has an effect on future operation and maintenance of the project area.

The project will be evaluated by the North Dakota SCS state engineer and his staff. Day-to-day activities will be evaluated by the SCS project engineer assigned to the project site. The project's success will be measured by the number of debris removal sites completed by December 1, 1995.

CONCEPT:

The EWP program's primary objective is to assist in relieving imminent hazards to life and property from floods and products of erosion created by natural disasters that cause sudden impairment of watershed. The project's success centers around interagency cooperation between the SCS, project sponsors, and project contractors.

The EWP program is administered by the SCS under authority provided in Section 216, Public Law 81-516 and Section 403 of Title IV of the Agricultural Credit Act of 1978, Public Law 95-334 - Emergency Conservation Program. The SCS state conservationist is responsible for the administration of the

program within their respective state.

The SCS coordinates the EWP activities with the State Clearing House, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, North Dakota State Game and Fish Department, and other appropriate federal, state, and local units of government. The SCS works with the Agricultural Conservation and Stabilization Service (ASCS) to implement the Emergency Conservation Program.

SERVICING ACTIVITIES:

It is important that the Americorps participants be stationed in the SCS project office in West Fargo, or the local field office in the county in which the project is located. The participant will work closely with SCS personnel on a daily basis, and will need to work with the project sponsors and private land users on a regular basis during field activities. The participant will have an opportunity to use and improve their public relations and communication skills when working with these publics.

A typical work week for the program participants will involve working with other SCS personnel in 1) inventorying and surveying existing debris in the river system, 2) identifying individual trees that need to be cleared or snagged, 3) surveying disturbance areas for contractor equipment, 4) identifying access points to complete the debris removal, and 5) identifying disposal sites for debris materials. These field activities will require 85-90 percent of the participant's time. The remainder of the participant's time will be spent attending agency meetings and training sessions.

RELATION TO NEED:

The service activities of the participants will adequately address the identified needs of the local sponsors and residents in the project area. Because the local people have input into the planning and implementation phases of the project, all identified needs will be evaluated and treated with alternatives determined to be economically, environmentally, and socially acceptable.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING AND SUPPORT:

The participants will receive training through workshops and on-the-job training in woody and other herbaceous cover types, land surveying, interpretation of aerial photos, soil survey maps, and topographic maps. An awareness of project contracting will be achieved by working with the project. The individual participant will be allowed to act independently on certain activities once adequate skill levels have been attained. The participants will be directly supervised by either the project engineer or district conservationist.

An overall awareness and understanding of the inter-relationship of environmental, economic, and social concerns in project planning and implementation will be achieved. The participant will be aware of the importance for inter-disciplinary planning to complete natural resource projects. Knowledge and skills attained in planning and implementing this project will foster positive natural resource values in the participants. The skills and knowledge acquired through this project will provide placement of the participants in a natural resource career.

PARTICIPANT PLACEMENT AND SUPERVISION

The participants will work with the project office or local field office staffs initially. After minimum skill levels are attained, the individual will work independently with just periodic supervision and quality control overview. Participants will have tasks assigned that are matched to their educational and previous work experiences.

The participants will be orientated to the EWP program, along with the roles of the SCS and local sponsoring organizations in addressing the identified natural resource problems and opportunities. The immediate supervisor for the participants will be the project engineer from the West Fargo Project Office or the district conservationist in the county in which the project is located. An Employee Development Plan (EDP) will be developed to assure skill and knowledge levels are achieved to complete the assigned work tasks.

Atlanta Ecosystem Management (Computer Code 95ENS011)

X Single Site -Multi-Site
USDA-Soil Conservation Service Georgia
James Ford
Federal Building, Box 13
Atlanta, GA 30601
404-546-2272/404-546-2145

Applicant's Congressional District: 4, 5

3. INSTITUTIONAL INFORMATION

Federal Agency	National Non-Profit Organization	Professional Corps Prog.	Multi-State Program
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Employer's ID Number: 720564834F

2. LEGAL APPLICANT: Contact Person's Name:

Address:

City, State, Zip:

Telephone, FAX:

4. PROJECT DIRECTOR:

Organization's Name:

Address:

City, State, Zip:

Telephone, FAX:

5. GRANT TYPE:operating

6. ISSUE AREA:

AND NATIONAL PRIORITIES

Environment

Neighborhood Environment

Natural Environment

7. AREA(S) TO BE SERVED: Urban

Congressional District of primary area served: 4,5

8. PARTICIPANTS:

Full-time Participants 20

Needing Educational Awards: 20

Participants needing childcare 3

of their children needing 6

9. BUDGET:

Corporation Funds Requested

YR1 99,999,999

YR2 YR3

Total Budget Amount

YR1

YR2 YR3

10. PROGRAM OPERATES

in an area of need as identified by the Corporation? YES NO
Which one?

11. PROJECT DURATION: Start Date End Date Number of Program Terms
September 94-September 95

12. CERTIFICATION:

The applicant certifies to the best of his/her knowledge and belief that the data in this application are true and correct and that the filing of the application has been duly authorized by the governing body of the applicant and that the applicant will comply with the assurances required of applicants if the assistance is approved.

Date: Name: Title:

Applicant Name: USDA - Soil Conservation Service Georgia

Program Name: Atlanta Ecosystem Management

1. WHAT IS YOUR PROGRAMS MISSION STATEMENT?

(NEED SPECIFICS ON HOURS OF SERVICE PERFORMED?)

To improve water quality in the metropolitan area and to increase public awareness of water quality concerns and the benefits of using native vegetation to reduce pollution.

Each application must include statements of primary objectives in three area: Community Service, Community Building, and Participant Development. Please use a separate copy of this form to describe your objectives in each are (i.e. Community Service, Community Building, Participant Development). In the case of community service, also use a separate form for each priority area, if you are working on more than one (i.e. education, environment, etc.)

2. THIS PAGE APPLIES TO: Community Service

3. WHAT ARE YOUR ANNUAL OBJECTIVES IN THE AREA CHECK ABOVE?

List your three primary objectives:

(NEED SPECIFIC NUMBERS OF HOURS OF WORK?)

A. Establish a source of available native plants to be used for stream restoration and land reclamation and to restore stream segments to a natural state. (HOW MANY PLANTS?)

B. Monitor Urban Streams to determine the environmental quality. (HOW MANY TESTS?)

C. Educate all segments of the urban community on the value of a healthy environment. (HOW MANY PEOPLE EDUCATED?)

THIS APPLIES TO: Participant Development

Our three primary objectives are:

- A. Provide technical skill development in the areas of landscaping, water quality and environmental science outreach.
- B. Provide exposure to a range of career options that participants might aspire to.
- C. Enhance the ability of participants to work together on teams, identify problem areas and cooperate in finding solutions. The skills they will gain will be valuable in the work setting and in their personal lives.

THIS APPLIES TO: Community Building

Our three primary objectives are:

- A. Metropolitan Atlanta has been approved as a pilot city for an Urban Resource Partnership. AmeriCorps will enhance the ability of this partnership to assist community groups and local governments in solving natural resource problems.
- B. AmeriCorps participants will work in both rural and urban areas. This shared responsibility will expand their view and appreciation in providing service to a diverse community.
- C. This project will add to the Esprit de Corps of Atlanta as they enhance the environment in preparation for the 1996 Summer Olympics.

Summary (one page)

The proposed project supports the public land and environmental objective of the AmeriCorps program. Education and human resource enhancement will also be an integral part of implementation of the program. The specific need is to improve water quality within the metropolitan area. Our goal is to provide a metro-wide awareness of water quality concerns. Through public education and demonstration projects, we will develop a long term program to restore and maintain the stream corridor. Public education will be provided through public institutions and on-site workshops. An added benefit to this project is to meet human needs by exposing young adults to career opportunities in the natural resource field. Furthermore, the community will gain an improved condition of natural resources.

The proposed target area covers public lands and streams in metropolitan Atlanta. An inventory will be made on all streams in the area. The streams will be screened to determine the priority for restoration. A plan will be developed to take corrective action. Concurrently as streams are evaluated, educational activities and production of plant stock will be taking place. Building on existing programs, the project will impact four program areas of the Soil Conservation Service; (1) Installation of the plants will provide water quality protection for the streams in Georgia; (2) Collection and propagating plants in rural Georgia with a potential of creating markets will help stimulate some RC&D efforts; (3) Creating an educational awareness of urban environmental issues will satisfy one objective in the Community Assistance Program; and (4) The process of collecting and evaluating native plants will help carry out some of the objectives of the Plant Materials Program. (NEED CLEARER EXPLANATION OF WHAT PROGRAM WOULD DO?)

Needs To Be Met

The proposed project supports the public land and environmental objective of the AmeriCorps program. Education and human resource enhancement will also be an integral part of implementation of the program. The specific need is to improve water quality within the metropolitan area. Our goal is to provide a metro-wide awareness of water quality concerns. Through public education and demonstration projects, we will develop a long term program to restore and maintain the stream corridor. Public education will be provided through public institutions and on-site workshops. An added benefit to this project is to meet human needs by exposing young adults to career opportunities in the natural resource field. Furthermore, the community will gain an improved condition of natural resources.

The proposed target area covers public lands and streams in metropolitan Atlanta. An inventory will be made on all streams in the area. The streams will be screened to determine the priority for restoration. A plan will be developed to take corrective action. Concurrently as streams are evaluated, educational activities and production of plant stock will be taking place.

Twenty participants are needed. Key individuals are needed with experience in plant science and education.

Georgia has a population of over six million people. Two million or 34 percent of those people live in the Metropolitan Atlanta area. Atlanta is one of the fastest growing cities in America. Atlanta and surrounding areas are facing problems with soil erosion and sedimentation, poor water quality, inadequate water supplies, storm-water management, deterioration of stream-banks, and development pressure on environmental and culturally sensitive land. The proposed project will address the public lands and environmental aspect of the AmeriCorps program.

Seventy percent of the population of the entire Apalachicola-Chattahoochee-Flint basin live in the metro Atlanta area. This basin drains 19,600 square miles in Georgia, Alabama, and Florida. The Atlanta metro area has the greatest impact to the watershed. The Chattahoochee is soon to be named one of the nations fifteen most threatened rivers by American Rivers, a Washington based environmental organization. The importance of identifying and correcting contributing tributaries affecting the basin will have direct affects on public recreation facilities that are in place and planned.

The 1996 Olympic games in Atlanta provide extra opportunities for improvement and education regarding water quality. The problem identification and preventive measures need to be in place prior to the 1996 Olympics, - which will add millions of individuals to our population for a period of 8 weeks.

Currently, plants that are used in the urban landscape require a high amount of maintenance fertilizer and chemicals. Fertilizers and chemicals are carried in storm water runoff, thus creating an urban non-point source pollution problem. A solution to this problem is to plant and nurture native plants that will not require the type of maintenance that is needed for some of the current exotic plants.

This AmeriCorps project will provide multiple benefits to the community of Atlanta, such as environmental protection, environmental education and small business development. Reclamation of streams, restoring riparian buffers, and improving management practices to control non-point source pollution will be the environmental benefits expected. The focus on planting native plants may stimulate a potential for small business enterprise. Other benefits include the environmental education opportunity for youth and adults in the city. One expected result is to encourage minority youths to seek career opportunities in environmental science.

Program Design

This project will have an urban and a rural component.

Individuals in rural areas with agronomic skills can collect and propagate native plants and transfer them to the urban areas for their intended use. Like the potential for employment in

the urban area, there will be potential for employment in the rural area, and an opportunity for limited resource farmers to expand their operations.

Building on existing programs, the project will impact four program areas of the Soil Conservation Service; (1) Installation of the plants will provide water quality protection for the streams in Georgia. (2) Collection and propagating plants in rural Georgia with a potential of creating markets will help stimulate some RC&D efforts, (3) Creating an educational awareness of urban environmental issues will satisfy one objective in the Community Assistance Program, and (4) The process of collecting and evaluating native plants will help carry out some of the objectives of the Plant Materials Program.

PROCESS

Needs have been identified through Soil and Water Conservation Districts long range plans, and the Atlanta Regional Commission Vision 2020 strategy in planning process. Requests for assistance from local units of government and concerns of local based groups of citizens also aided to identify the needs of the area. In the Vision 2020 process, needs were primarily identified using a Delphi survey. over 500 people participated in one session in addition to 23 community forums conducted region-wide. over 90 presentations were made to civic, community business and government organizations, including tenant associations and Asian and Hispanic groups. Over 79% of persons surveyed by the ARC for the Vision 2020 planning process agreed that Atlanta streams and rivers are irreplaceable assets and protection of them should be top priority.

Metropolitan Atlanta has been approved as a pilot city for an Urban Resource Partnership. Natural resource agencies within the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Interior, Environmental Protection Agency and the University of Georgia Cooperative Extension service are available as a team to provide assistance to governmental officials and community groups for natural resources related problems. In the developmental stages of this partnership an assessment was made of the type of services that could be provided based on records of requests. In order to approach the urban resource problem from a watershed approach information needs to be gathered in a systematic approach and problem solved in a consistent manner. The AmeriCorps program will be a natural complement to the Urban Resource partnership.

DESIGN

The proposed project will assist in program development planning, and implementation of a natural resource education curriculum. The program will be comprehensive. A detailed stream management project will be developed by the participants. Participants will identify problem areas, create a monitoring schedule, perform stream monitoring (and train volunteers), identify non-point source problems, and contact appropriate individuals to correct these problems. Data will be collected and evaluated for use by various agencies. Additionally, they will assist in stream restoration projects and land reclamation using plant materials provided by the satellite plant materials center. These satellite centers will be designed and operated by the participants.

Education, recruitment and ongoing activities will take place in the Atlanta Metropolitan area.

The participants will work with school groups and youth organizations to establish outdoor classrooms and teaching environmental science.

Agencies such as the Georgia Department of Transportation, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Environmental Protection Division, and the Department of Defense can benefit from the results of the project activity. Additionally, county and city officials could take advantage of such services. This will be a good opportunity for agencies and community groups to solve certain environmental problems at a low cost. This project will be endorsed by the Atlanta Urban Resource Partnership. As we plan and evaluate the progress of the partnership, the AmeriCorps portion will be included.

The project can be evaluated quantitatively and qualitatively. Quantitative items are the number of acres treated, number of plants collected, number of plantings, survival rate, number of people employed, number of people in business. From a qualitative standpoint, measurement can be on soil savings, improved water quality, and general improvement in the environment.

TRAINING

Primary training responsibility will come from the District Conservationist and area support staff of the Soil Conservation Service. Some basic concepts of types of training will be agency orientation, safety, basic soil and water conservation, and water quality indicators. All additional training will be on the job training. We will provide the participants the opportunity of a short intern period with other agencies. This will provide some exposure to natural resource related careers. Soil Conservation Service will provide support for transportation and

equipment.

SUPERVISION

Overall supervision by the District conservationist. Detail supervision will be provided by SCS staff and/or local Clean and Beautiful organizations. Participants will be placed in satellite locations according to assignment.

(NEED MORE SPECIFICS ON WORK-TO BE PERFORMED ON DAILY BASIS, SPECIFIC PROJECTS, HOW CREWS WILL BE COMPRISED, RECRUITMENT, SUPERVISION, AND EVALUATION?)

Participant Profile and Recruitment Strategy

(NEED SPECIFICS?)

Participant Benefits

(NEED SPECIFICS?)

Internal Evaluation and Monitoring Activities

(NEED SPECIFICS?)

Institutional and Personnel Information

(NEED SPECIFICS?)

EAST ST. LOUIS ENVIRONMENTAL - (Computer Code 95ENS013)

1. APPLICATION TITLE: Citizen Environmental & Land-Use Improvement
X Single Site ___ Multi-Site

2. LEGAL APPLICANT: USDA-Soil Conservation Service - Illinois Contact Person's
Name: Rufus C. Williams Address: 25B Center Plaza Drive City,
State, Zip: Belleville, IL 62220 Telephone, FAX: 618-234-1484/618-233-5570
Applicant's Congressional District: 12

3. INSTITUTIONAL INFORMATION X Federal National Non-Profit Professional
Multi-State Agency Organization Corps Prog. Program Employer's ID
Number: 720564834F

4. PROJECT DIRECTOR: Dr. Wilbur Campbell Organization's Name: State Community
College of East St. Louis, IL Address: 601 James Thompson Blvd City, State,
Zip: East St. Louis, IL 62201 Telephone, FAX: 618-583-2514/618-583-2661

5. GRANT TYPE: Planning or X Operating or Educational Awards only

6. ISSUE AREA: Educational X Environment AND NATIONAL PRIORITIES
School Readiness X Neighborhood Environment School Success
X Natural Environment

7. AREA(S) TO BE SERVED:

X Urban Rural Other

Congressional District of primary area served: 12

8. PARTICIPANTS: # of Full-time Participants 20 # Needing Educational Awards:
20 #of Participants needing child care 15 # of their Children needing Child Care

9. BUDGET: Corporation Funds Requested YR1 99,999,999 YR2 YR3 Total Budget
Amount YR1 YR2 YR3

10. PROGRAM OPERATES in an area of need as identified by the Corporation? YES NO
Which one?

11. PROJECT DURATION: Start Date End Date Number of Program Terms
October 1, 1994-July 1996

12. CERTIFICATION: The applicant certifies to the best of his/her knowledge and belief that
the data in this application are true and correct and that the filing of the application has been
duly authorized by the governing body of the applicant and that the applicant will comply with
the assurances required of applicants if the assistance is approved.

Date: Name: Title:

Applicant Name: USDA Soil Conservation Service

Program Name: Citizen Environmental & Land-Use Improvement Project

(NEED NUMBER OF HOURS OF SERVICE? NEED SPECIFIC PROJECTS?)

1. WHAT IS YOUR PROGRAM'S MISSION STATEMENT? The purpose of this project is to make urban gardening a profitable venture and to improve the urban landscape by focusing on urban forestry, parks, and recreation. A successful Farmer's market will be expanded through greater use of high-income vegetables and other specialty crops grown in urban gardens.

Each application must include statements of primary objectives in three area: Community Service, Community Building, and Participant Development. Please use a separate copy of this form to describe your objectives in each are (i.e. Community Service, Community Building, Participant Development). In the case of community service, also use a separate form for each priority area, if you are working on more than one (i.e. education, environment, etc.)

THIS APPLIES TO: Community Service

These are our three primary objectives:

A. Improved educational achievement of community residents through training in horticulture, landscaping, floriculture, and entrepreneurship. (WRONG!!!! THIS FOCUSES ON PARTICIPANTS?)

B. Providing less costly fresh produce to the community. (HOW MUCH PRODUCE?)

C. Develop a new source of income for community residents through community markets. (NEED EXPLANATION?)

(NEED DESCRIPTION OF SPECIFIC URBAN GREENING PROJECTS?)

THIS APPLIES TO: Participant Development

These are our three primary objectives:

A. Improve self-esteem in the participants through improved educational achievement.

B. Improve job skills of the participants through training in horticulture, landscaping, floriculture, and entrepreneurship.

C. Develop new skills for problem solving and team work.

THIS APPLIES TO: Community Building

These are our three primary objectives:

- A. Improved income opportunities and increased community pride, resulting in a decrease in the poverty status.
- B. Develop a sense of commitment between the participants and the community towards self improvement.
- C. Restore the community to a level of comfort and beauty that will encourage investment by community residents.

Summary (one page) (MUST DESCRIBE CREWS, NOT "POSITIONS")

Needs: East St. Louis and the surrounding towns are the poorest communities in the country.

The East St. Louis community can be compared with a third world country.

East St. Louis and the surrounding towns are in desperate need of additional help to rebuild the community and its infrastructure. This project will help local residents become self-sufficient and rebuild community pride. The AmeriCorps Service program will help East St. Louis by providing work opportunities, along with on-site training and providing participants with scholarships to complete or further their education in fields that they worked in. This on site education, along with future education will provide the participants with the education and experience that they can bring back to the community to be able to teach others and make a difference.

Urban Clean-Up/Landscaping and Beautification: This position will work with Operation New Spirit to assist in the clean-up of urban sites. This will lead to community pride by cleaning the area. Job opportunities will lead into two areas, that of social service and also in the horticulture field.

Golf Course Worksite This position will work with the maintenance of a newly developed golf course adjacent to the State Community College. Training and support will be provided by the Soil Conservation Service. This will lead to full-time employment with the areas growing number of golf courses.

Farmers Market This position will assist in the management, promotion, and community outreach to insure the success of the Farmers Market. This position will lead to employment that requires marketing organizational skills and product development.

Community Urban Garden Project Position will include coordinating site development and clean-up, site preparation, planting and management of the plants. Included in this position is the exposure to other crops and the potential to explore specialty crops. Packing and marketing assistance will also be provided.

Needs To Be Met

Needs: East St. Louis and the surrounding towns are the poorest communities in the country.

The East St. Louis community can be compared with a third world country.

East St. Louis and the surrounding towns are in desperate need of additional help to rebuild the community and its infrastructure. This project will help local residents become self-sufficient and rebuild community pride.

The AmeriCorps Service program will help East St. Louis by providing work opportunities, along with on-site training and providing participants with scholarships to complete or further their education in fields that they worked in. This on site education, along with future education will provide the participants with the education and experience that they can bring back to the community to be able to teach others and make a difference.

Mass exodus of industry has occurred over the past 30 years, leaving few factory jobs for local residents. Rebuilding of the area will need to come from within and especially through grassroots. This rebuilding will come from natural resource related jobs and training opportunities.

Process Over the past two years, many organizations have been meeting to discuss methods and ways to bring about change to better the community and its people. During this discussion and

with the small garden project established at State Community College, everyone realized that job opportunities and careers could be built upon the natural resources of the area. In addition to technical and educational assistance already identified by the many players, Farmers Home Administration has expressed interest in providing low interest farm loans for raising various crops including vegetables and specialty crops.

Program Design

(MUST CHANGE FROM RURAL DEVELOPMENT MODEL)

The basic concept of the Citizen Environmental and Land Use Improvement Project is the outgrowth of the last two years urban gardening and community beautification project. Participants will work at individual work sites that support the need of community cleanup and environmental job creation. Institutional collaborations include State community College, the Bakri Institute, Operation New Spirit, the Win-Stanley Neighborhood Organization, St. Clair Co. Sheriff's Departments, St. Clair Co. Soil and Water Conservation District and many others. The University of Illinois Cooperative Extension Service has placed additional technical services to help develop local community leaders.

The St. Clair Co. Sheriff's department manages a team of individuals to work on community service and clean-up projects. Upon completion of their community service continuity and stability can be offered by participating in the AmeriCorps Program. (WRONG!!!!

__WRONG!!!! b OUR PROGRAM IS NOT PUNITIVE!!!) The benefit will be the hope and belief that you can better yourself and the financial support to continue their education.

Service Activities:

One initiative that the Citizen and Environmental Land Use Improvement participants will engage in is improved community clean-up throughout the area. A typical day might include removing debris and rubble from abandoned lots, planting vegetation and landscaping the areas as needed. Urban forestry projects, such as planting trees, pruning, and transplanting would be typical tasks that participants would engage in daily or weekly. Participants will also be involved in stream clean-up along the local tributaries. This would be one way in which businesses can be attracted to this area to stimulate economic renewal and foster aesthetic appreciation for the community.

Relation to Need:

Almost any activity offered will fulfill a need in East St. Louis and the surrounding communities. The conditions are so degraded and lack of hope so pervasive that any effort will be an improvement and fill a need. It is hoped that the overall conditions of East St. Louis and the surrounding communities are not so bad that all sense of hope is lost and despair sets in before the projects have a chance to get started. Be it clean-up, landscaping, urban gardens, etc., the need is there.

Participant Training and Support

It is planned that each participant will be provided basic job orientation and community awareness by State Community College's Office of Vocational Services. In addition, to this orientation and awareness training, additional specific task related training sites will be offered by the Soil Conservation Service to assure that the job and the individual are matched. Follow-up of each participant will be done by the project director to determine additional training needs and/or help. This follow-up will also help the participant to determine their career choices and additional formal training needs after completion of the AmeriCorps program.

Participant Placement and Supervision: The participants will be trained for the purpose of developing leadership abilities. The choice of assignment will be made based upon the individual training, skills, abilities and evaluate and performance. When the individual is assigned, the effort will be based on the above criteria. Sites hosted for the project will be for extensive long term enhancement. These sites will be selected and evaluated by the community partners, USDA, RC&D, or Community Horticulture Council for long term community environmental enhancement.

Locations Identified:

East St Louis Park District (Jones Park) These positions include maintenance and monitoring of park facilities. Included will be the rehabilitation of several park facilities needing maintenance

to bring the park back into compliance with the Urban Parks and Recovery Program.

Positions will lead to full-time employment with the park district that will have knowledge of park maintenance.

Urban Clean-Up/Landscaping and Beautification: This position will work with Operation New Spirit to assist in the clean-up of urban sites. This will lead to community pride by cleaning the area. Job opportunities will lead into two areas, that of social service and also in the horticulture field.

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(NEED SPECIFICS OF WORK PROJECTS, HOW CREWS WOULD WORK, DAY-TO-DAY ACTIVITIES, RECRUITMENT, TRAINING, SUPERVISION, AND EVALUATION?)

Location.s Identified:

East St. Louis Park- District (Jones Parl-):

The establishment of these positions include maintenance and monitoring of park plants and facilities. Included will be: 1) rehabilitation of several park facilities, including the greenhouse, fountains, athletic fields, and flower gardens, in order to bring the park back into compliance with the Urban Parks and Recovery Program, 2) establishment of new greenhouse capabilities, gardens, and recreational areas, and 3) assessment and planning for future needs.

Positions will lead to full-time employment with the park district in 1) District park maintenance; 2) urban forestry, park planning and urban horticulture.

Work- schedule that will be needed in performing these positions will require four AmeriCorp title positions.

Urban Clean-Up (Environmental Renewal):

The Operation New Spirit Organization is the key to the rehabilitation of unsightly structures which clutters the community skyline. One of the key

problems for this organization is the inadequate number of unskilled workers. Heavy equipment operators are hard to find. Large dozers and track hoes remain idle, while there is a need to demolish and clean-up sites. In addition, sites which are demolished and leveled, cannot be kept in a safe condition, because of a lack of code enforcement support people. Additional special clean-up and landscaping assistance cannot be carried out to sustain improvements.

It is requested that the AmeriCorp Title student be allowed to bring about needed job skills and support as follows:

1) Renovation of vacant lots; 2) planting of vegetation to maintain beautification with low management cost to property owners; 3) preparation of sites for urban vegetable gardens and community parks 4) training programs to educate property owners on how to provide an effective landscape program.

AmeriCorp positions requested:

(Full-Time)

Four heavy equipment operators trainees

Four enforcement trainees (code officers)

Three beautification/landscaping specialist

Designing and planning site maintenance

One cultural resource specialist

These positions will lead to potential full-time positions, such as community planners, urban landscaping specialists, soil conservation specialists, park service and extension specially

(WRONG !!!!! WRONG!!!! AMERICORPS PARTICIPANTS WILL NOT FIX GOLF COURSES!!!!)

State Park and Golf Course:

'17he @ Holton State Park- and Golf Course consist of lake sites and an eighteen hole course that requires extensive management. The park area and course covers 1, 100 acres. Extending from Lake Drive and 43rd on the Northwest end down to 88 Street (HiWay 157) and lae on the southeast end. The site has its beautiful side with a course with a lot of management assistance. The course itself has been recently acquired from previous management and extensive development is presently under way to improve the course and clubhouse facilities. The intense management needed will - require -AmeriCorp Title positions to carry out course maintenance and greens superintendent assistance responsibilities. Participants will perform in the following capacities: 1) green fairway maintenance; 2) fertilizer and pesticide management; 3) spiking and that; 4) seeding and turf restoration.

AmeriCorp Position requested:

Ten golf course maintenance assistance

Five greens superintendent assistance

Training for these positions will be carried out by the green keeper and green superintendent, SCC instructor, with technical support from the Soil Conservation Service. Daily schedules will be maintained. All positions will be full-time. Winter Months (Nov., Dec., Jan., & Feb.) will be used

for class training and laboratory research projects-

Urban Community Garden Project:

This initiative will involve coordinating site development, clean-up, and preparation as well as planting and management of the gardens. Participants will be involved in : 1.) development of science demonstration sites at various district schools; 2) soil testing/sampling; 3) marketing, management and sales techniques; 4) pesticide management techniques; 5) community relations; 6) small business practice; 7) crop selection; 8) scdl management.

Participants will be full-time and receive ftfl training while working under classroom or laboratory conditions. The schedule for these positions will be full-time (40 hour week). Training super-vision and training will be under the direction of the SCC Partnership program director, with support form the Soil Conservation Service.

Completion of this position will lead to potential employment in Urban extension program, soil testing specialist, greenhouse manager/ownership, garden center manager, urban community development specialist. soil conservationist. soil scientist. agronomist and many other opportunities.

(NEED SPECIFICS ON HOW EACH WORK CREW WOULD BE MANAGED?)

Participant Profile and Recruitment Strategy

(NEED SPECIFICS ON OBTAINING DIVERSE PARTICIPANTS?)

Participant Benefits

(NEED SPECIFICS?)

Internal Evaluation and Monitoring Activities

(NEED SPECIFICS?)

Institutional and Personnel Information

(NEED SPECIFICS?)

(Computer Code 95ENS014) NEW JERSEY WATERSHED RESTORATION S

1. APPLICATION TITLE: Watershed Restoration Action Teams: An AmeriCorps
Single Site ☐ Multi-Site ☒
2. LEGAL APPLICANT: USDA - Soil Conservation Service Contact Person's Name:
Cecil Currin, State Conservationist Address: 1370 Hamilton Street City, State,
Zip: Somerset, NJ 08873 Telephone, FAX: (908) 246-1205 x 122; fax: (908)
246-2358 Applicant's Congressional District 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13
3. INSTITUTIONAL INFORMATION ☒ Federal ☐ National Non-Profit ☐ Professional
Multi-State ☐ Agency ☐ Organization ☐ Corps Prog. ☐ Program Employer's ID
Number: 720564834F
4. PROJECT DIRECTOR: Carlos Henning, Deputy State Conservationist Organization's
Name: USDA-Soil Conservation Service Address: 1370 Hamilton Street
City, State, Zip: Somerset, NJ 08873 Telephone, FAX: (908) 246-1205 x 122;
fax: (908) 246-2358
5. GRANT TYPE: Planning or ☐ Operating or ☒ Educational Awards only
6. ISSUE AREA: Educational ☐ Environment AND NATIONAL PRIORITIES
School Readiness ☒ Neighborhood Environment ☐ School Success
☒ Natural Environment ☐ Human Needs ☐ Public Safety
Independent Living ☐ Violence Prevention ☐ Community
Revitalization ☐ Crime Control
7. AREA(S) TO BE SERVED: ☒ Urban ☒ Rural
8. PARTICIPANTS: # of Full-time Participants 18 # of Part-time Participants 18
Needing Educational Awards: 36 # of Part needing child care 10 # of Part-time Participants
Needing # of their Children needing 20 Needing Educational Awards: Child Care
of Unfunded Participants # of Expected National
Recruitment Participants 9. BUDGET: Corporation Funds Requested YR1 99,999,999
YR2 YR3 Total Budget Amount YR1 YR2 YR3
10. PROGRAM OPERATES in an area of need as identified by the Corporation? YES NO
Which one? Environmentally distressed area: Unemployment greater than the National
Average.
11. PROJECT DURATION: Start Date End Date Number of Program Terms
September 1, 1994-August 30, 1995
12. CERTIFICATION: The applicant certifies to the best of his/her knowledge and belief that
the data in this application are true and correct and that the filing of the application has been
duly authorized by the governing body of the applicant and that the applicant will comply with
the assurances required of applicants if the assistance is approved.
Date: Name: Title:

Applicant Name: USDA - Soil Conservation Service New Jersey

Program Name: Watershed Restoration Action Teams

1. WHAT IS YOUR PROGRAM'S MISSION STATEMENT?

To bring together various organizations within the state to protect and improve the natural resources within three watersheds; to make an investment in local communities to restore health to the community and the natural resources of the area. Also, at the same time, provide a learning environment for the AmeriCorps participants in the area of natural resources.

Each application must include statements of primary objectives in three areas: Community Service, Community Building, and Participant Development. Please use a separate copy of this form to describe your objectives in each area (i.e. Community Service, Community Building, Participant Development). In the case of community service, also use a separate form for each priority area, if you are working on more than one (i.e. education, environment, etc.)

THIS PAGE X Community Service Participant Community APPLIES TO
Development Building

WHAT ARE YOUR ANNUAL OBJECTIVES IN THE AREA CHECKED ABOVE?

(NEED NUMBER OF HOURS OF SERVICE?)

List your three primary objectives:

A. Implement environmental improvement projects that will improve water quality within the community. (HOW MANY PROJECTS? HOW MANY MILES OF RIVER?)

B. Create community parks and gardens (HOW MANY EACH?)

C. Restore wetlands and stabilize streambanks to prevent flooding. (HOW MANY EACH?)

Participant Development

A. Improve job skills and education level of all participants.

B. Increase participant knowledge of natural resources and the environment.

C. Improve team building and problem solving skills. Also teach various work skills and job ethics.

Community Building

A. Bring diverse groups together to strengthen the concept of community.

B. Create community spirit and improve community involvement with their environment.

C. Demonstrate what can be accomplished at the grassroots level by community residents willing to make a commitment and an investment in their community..

Summary (need to reduce to one page)

Watershed Restoration Action Teams in New Jersey, as envisioned by this proposal, will focus on helping local communities make assessments of their watersheds and address critical concerns. The proposal aims to provide natural resource education and outdoor job skills training to a core group of culturally diverse, economically disadvantaged individuals. Participants from diverse backgrounds will be selected from the local communities that will benefit directly by the projects, and that coincide with areas of high unemployment (where unemployment rates are higher than the US average of 6.8%). Those participants who do not possess a high school diploma (estimate 20-30% of participants) must additionally meet the requirements of the State's Vocational-Technical High Schools. They will be enrolled in an accelerated program and graduate within the two years of their participation in the AmeriCorps program.

Three teams of twelve each, for a total of thirty-six participants, will work with local communities to assess needs, inventory resources, educate the public, and complete projects. The teams will be working on a watershed basis.

The three watersheds selected range from urban (Arthur Kill), to urbanizing (Raritan) to rural (Musconetcong). Each suffers from some of the same basic environmental needs. This initiative will address these needs through tree planting, buffer establishment, wetlands restoration, stream bank stabilization, and community clean-up projects.

One function of the teams will be to provide locally usable (multi-lingual) information products to the public. The teams will work with various multi-media, including newspaper, video, and radio, to educate the public on the local environment, local concerns, and local projects. The goal of these information campaigns is to bring communities together in awareness and protection of their local environment.

Streams in the watersheds are used for public water supplies as well as boating, swimming, and fishing. Identified water quality problems in all three watersheds will be addressed through project activities. Public awareness of local water quality problems will be increased, and the water quality improved through completion of various projects.

- o Provide technical assistance to communities in the development of comprehensive plans to address natural resource concerns.

The proposed initiative will result in the inventory of natural resources on a community basis that can be used to develop plans and prioritize concerns.

- o Ensure the quality and availability of soil and water resource data.

SCS, as a sponsor of the proposed initiative, will provide updated soil and water resource data via our Geographic Information System capabilities, and will benefit from the on-site inventory of data by the Action Teams.

- o Develop and demonstrate new natural resource technology. New technologies, such as bioengineering, will be an integral part of the activities undertaken by the Action Teams.

- o Provide technical assistance to sponsors in the implementation of watershed based plans. The Action Teams will implement feasible and appropriate recommendations made in existing watershed or greenway plans, where they exist.

- o Work with the Conservation Partnership to conduct activities that give wider exposure of our assistance in the conservation of natural resources.

By sponsoring Action Teams that will recruit from and work with communities that presently may not utilize SCS or Soil Conservation District (SCD) services to a great extent, the proposed initiative will result in the exposure of the partnership to a new, diverse audience.

- o Increase public awareness and support of the conservation of natural resources. One goal of the Action Teams will be to increase public awareness of their local environment, to create a sense that each resident participates in and benefits from the improvement projects.

New Jersey's goal, with our high population density and multi-cultural diversity, is to bring jobs and the environment together and thereby broaden and deepen ordinary peoples' appreciation of nature. We feel that the AmeriCorps program and our Watershed Restoration Action Teams will be a large step in that direction.

Needs To Be Met

New Jersey, despite being the fourth smallest state in the nation, contains a wide variety of land use types, water resources, geologic characteristics and natural biota and fauna. Within the State's 8,204 square miles are sections of the Appalachian Mountains, 120 miles of coastline, large cities and industrial centers, rich crop-producing lands and a largely undeveloped Pinelands region. New Jersey has approximately 6,450 miles of rivers and streams, and 24,000 acres of lakes and ponds. In addition, there are 1,400 square miles of fresh and saline marshes and wetlands, and 420 square miles of open estuarine waters.

There are four major drainage basins in the State: The Delaware River Basin (3000 square miles); the Atlantic Coastal Basin (2000 square miles); the Passaic/Hackensack Basin (1200 square miles); and the Raritan River Basin (1100 square miles). In addition, the Walikill River (210 square miles in NJ) drains into the Hudson River Basin in New York state.

The Arthur Kill watershed, which consists of the Elizabeth River and Rahway River drainage areas, is part of the Passaic/Hackensack Basin. The Musconetcong watershed is part of the Delaware River Basin. The Raritan River watershed drains to Raritan Bay and includes six sub-watersheds.

Human manipulation of all watersheds in New Jersey has led to a wide range of soil, water, and related resource management problems that must be addressed in a working environment that is increasingly complex. The proposed program presents a strategy to assist interested local and county governments to tackle problems which relate to the national priority of AmeriCorps: the environment. The program would be easily replicated in other areas where there is local support.

Specific needs to be addressed include: Create a community spirit in which people can feel connected to their environment - bring diverse groups together - create a sense of belonging and ownership - build community pride - reduce vandalism, littering, crime

Provide job skills that are marketable - reduce unemployment in target areas - improve team building skills - increase knowledge of soil and water resource issues - provide vocational high school curriculum

Implement environmental improvement projects - create buffer areas (grass or trees)
- restore wetlands - stabilize stream banks - create community parks or gardens

PROCESS

The New Jersey 1990 State Water Quality Inventory Report was used as a guide in selecting the target areas, along with requests from sponsors who are interested and willing to carry out the work in the three watersheds. The State's Water Quality Inventory Report is an assessment of current water quality conditions in the State. The report describes which waters are attaining the State designated water use and national clean water goals.

Background material to support this initiative was also obtained from the Union County "State of the County" report, the state and federal census, the "Greenways to the Arthur Kill" plan for the Arthur Kill watershed, and the NJ-DEPE Musconetcong Watershed Initiative and Implementing grant proposals. Local support for the initiative has been shown through the numerous requests for assistance SCS has received in the last two years from sub-watersheds within the Raritan River Basin and the Musconetcong watershed.

Program Design

The six participating Soil Conservation Districts (Sussex, Morris, Warren, Hunterdon, Somerset, Union and Freehold), along with the NJ Department of Agriculture, State Soil Conservation Committee and the Soil Conservation Service District Conservationists, annually review and assess soil and water resource needs on a watershed basis. Requests for assistance are prioritized based on amount of local support, severity of the problems, and community impact.

From this basis, cooperative agreements are made with other groups for specific projects. A history of success in the three selected watersheds is shown by the following accomplishments:

The Hunterdon, Morris, and Somerset soil surveys have been contracted for digitization in the Upper Raritan sub-watershed in cooperation with the Upper Raritan Watershed Association.

The North Jersey Resource Conservation & Development (RC&D) Council has acted as coordinator for a water quality improvement project in the Musconetcong River watershed.

Stream corridor enhancement projects are underway in several reaches within the Lower Raritan sub-watershed under the RC&D Program.

A request for watershed study has been made in the South River sub-watershed by several local and county entities.

The Union County Vocational-Technical High School has agreed to expand their natural resource curriculum with materials provided by the partners.

Individual teams will work with the local communities to inventory, assess, and implement planned activities. The local residents and governments will be informed and involved by developing and prioritizing project activities, and thus will have a hand in accomplishing the goals.

As these projects continue, additional partners will become involved. The proposed initiative will include these additional partners in expanded roles as the initiative grows. Presently, Memorandums of Understanding (MOUS) exist with many of the partners. Additional MOUs and agreements will be signed with the remaining or new partners as they come on board.

B. DESIGN

The work identified in this proposed initiative will achieve the three goals of the National and Community Service Act. We will "get things done" through direct, demonstrational, and instructive service. We will "strengthen communities" by involving people of different backgrounds together in a common effort, breaking down barriers of mistrust and misunderstanding to promote civic responsibility and stewardship. We will "develop leadership" and other human skills through team building techniques.

CONCEPT

The Action Team concept was developed to accomplish three goals. First, to provide education and training in natural resource topics to a culturally diverse group. Second, to implement needed watershed improvement projects. And third, to involve local residents so that projects address their needs and have a positive and permanent impact on their lives.

Teams will be multi-cultural and may be multi-lingual. Emphasis will be placed on fostering cooperation between team members, and on identifying and utilizing the various cultural strengths within the groups. Once the groups begin to work together as "teams", and after receiving the appropriate training and guidance in the basic natural resource curriculum, the teams will work in the three identified watersheds. Teams will spend much of their time during the first few months in both training and in working with local community groups to assess their attitudes, needs and priorities. Action plans for each community will be developed in conjunction with either the local residents, the local government, or both.

In order to accomplish these goals, the initiative will rely heavily on all the partners. Various partners will be involved in training and in the oversight of team activities, and most will provide in-kind services and support. The Vocational-Technical High School will expand their natural resource curriculum and provide basic training to participants who need their GED. The County Parks and Recreation Departments will provide equipment and plant materials as feasible. The County Youth Service Commissions will be active in recruitment and guidance of participants. The South Branch Watershed Association will provide training and support for project identification and implementation. The Upper Raritan Watershed Association will utilize their GI (Geographic Information Systems) system to keep inventory records and analyze watershed restoration techniques. Both Associations have extensive government and volunteer contacts within their river communities which will ensure community involvement. The North Jersey RC&D Council will provide some seed money for project activities and help coordinate sponsor activities. The Soil Conservation Districts will provide training support, and keep the media informed of program accomplishments. There are numerous other government and

private organizations that have expressed interest in and support for this initiative, and the partners will be relying on their generosity in time and expertise to accomplish all the goals.

SERVICE ACTIVITIES

Participants will work a minimum of 30 hours and no more than 40 hours per week. They will also be required to take part in GED classes, if needed, and in team building activities and retreats.

A typical work week for each participant would include a team meeting to discuss progress to date, update action plans, decide priorities, and build team spirit. Eight to sixteen hours of instructional training would also be included. The balance of the week would include project implementation work or community outreach efforts as well as working with the media to gain increased community support. As the teams develop skills and expertise, it is anticipated that less instructional time and more project implementation time would be spent each week.

Each team will work with the local community to develop an action plan. The plan will include an inventory of current natural resources, identified needs of the community, and a list of projects to accomplish. The projects will generally fall into one of three categories:

1. Community education activities.
2. Neighborhood environmental enhancement projects.
3. Area-wide projects.

Work will be performed on both public and private lands.

A partial list of these needed activities include:

- Identify culturally based attitudes toward natural resources and the environment in order to better focus the direction of change.

- Conduct and document natural resource inventories on a community basis.
- Develop multi-lingual curriculums for various age groups.
- Assess water quality annually.
- Enact community based stream clean-up days and water watch groups.
- Develop community gardens.

- Establish riparian buffer areas.
- Mobilize business groups to participate in on-going activities.
- Stabilize eroding stream banks with bioengineering techniques.
- Improve fish, song-bird, and small mammal habitats.
- Work with corporate centers to reduce lawn chemical usage and increase alternative ground covers.

- Develop multi-lingual video and print information on chemical products for home usage.
- Recommend specific sites that should be protected from development.
- Develop a long-term action plan to guide water quality activities in the local community for five years after the AmeriCorps program is complete.

(NEED MORE SPECIFICS ON EXACT SITES OF ACTIVITIES)

Participants will be recruited primarily from the local communities that will directly benefit

from the projects. Through each of the sponsors, the local job training centers, and the multi-lingual media, advertisements for the positions will be made.

Team building skills will be emphasized, as participants from a wide range of cultures and languages must learn not only to work together, but also to work with the multi-cultural communities in the watersheds. A team retreat will be scheduled annually to promote this understanding and to build on all participants' strengths. These sessions will also build individuals' self-confidence levels, and will help them in all future endeavors.

The initiative partners will provide specialized training and assistance to the Action Team members. Training will be provided by existing staff members of SCS and other organizations. Basic skills will be developed in the first stages of the program before teams begin actual project work. Additional training will be provided weekly as projects progress, and will be targeted to ensure program participants can fully accomplish each project they undertake. Topics may include but will not be limited to:

Topic

Organization Forest ecosystem management

USDA Forest Service and community forestry programs New Jersey Bureau of Forestry

Union County Shade Tree -Advisory Board

Water Quality Monitoring

South Branch Watershed Association

Soil Conservation Service

Community and Agricultural NJDA State Soil Conservation Committee impacts
on water resources Upper Raritan Watershed Association

Union County Vo-Tech High School

Mobilizing communities and North Jersey RC&D businesses for watershed

South Jersey RC&D restoration activities

Union Co Parks &

Recreation Dpt

Stream stabilization with Soil Conservation Service bioengineering
techniques Upper Raritan Watershed Association

Ecosystems and natural Union County Vo-Tech High School resource
inventories Soil Conservation Districts

Basic horticulture, tree Union Co Parks & Recreation Dpt planting, and grass
Middlesex Co Parks & Recreation Dpt establishment

Soil fertility, soil testing Rutgers Cooperative Extension of
Hunterdon and Warren County

Team building skills Union County Youth Services Commission
Union County Dpt of Human Services

PARTICIPANT PLACEMENT AND SUPERVISION

Participants will be assigned to teams to ensure each team reflects a diversity of culture. Efforts will be made to keep participants from the local communities involved in their own area. All participants who require GED (high school equivalency) training will be placed together to facilitate the specialized training needed.

The AmeriCorps partners, along with all other agencies and groups that will be active in the initiative, will be invited to participate on a Policy and Program Committee. The committee will act as a conduit to and between the teams, local communities, media, and partners. The Committee would also assess and advise each team and team sponsor on the progress of the individual watershed and overall AmeriCorps initiative.

Overall supervision of teams will be by a partner from each watershed (called the team sponsor). For the Arthur Kill area, the Union County Parks and Recreation Department will have primary responsibility. For the Musconetcong area, it will be the North Jersey RC&D Council. For the Raritan area, it will be the SCS.

Throughout the duration of the initiative, for all teams, SCS will continually evaluate activities, techniques, and progress to ensure that:

1. Resources are used efficiently and work is scheduled in advance, 2. Work is performed only on authorized activities, 3. Maximum program benefits are obtained,
4. Productivity is maintained at a high level without sacrificing quality, 5. Projects address the identified goals and objectives, and 6. Commendable work is recognized.

During this process, SCS will remain in close contact with all partners and the local communities to ensure completed activities have met their objectives, and that the local communities have remained involved in the projects. This will be done primarily through the Policy and Program Committee.

Community satisfaction with the results is important both to the long term viability of the projects themselves and to the effectiveness of replicating this type of activity in other areas around the state and nation. Therefore, this will be emphasized in all team, Committee, and community meetings.

Participant Profile and Recruitment Strategy

(NEED SPECIFICS)

Participant Benefits

(NEED SPECIFICS)

Internal Evaluation and Monitoring Activities

(NEED SPECIFICS)

Institutional and Personnel Information

(NEED SPECIFICS)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECT

Building upon an unique public-private partnership formed to run a special Summer of Service program without Corporation for National and Community Service funds, the District of Columbia program will be a small pilot project run jointly between USDA, the DC Service Corps, and the DC Administration for Environmental Protection. The program would run for eight to ten weeks and engage a socio-economic mix of 20 participants in urban environmental and urban farming work. Participants would work in two crews of ten. The lead agencies for the program will be SCS and ARS.

One crew would work for SCS conducting water quality monitoring, upgrading and renovating public parks and playgrounds, and helping clean-up the Anacostia River. The other crew would work at the National Arboretum running urban farming projects, expanding public tours of the site, and facilitating workshops in environmental education.

(ALL PROGRAM NARRATIVE SECTIONS SHOULD HAVE THE FOLLOWING SUB-HEADINGS UNDERLINED IN THE ORDER LISTED BELOW)

Needs To Be Met

Program Design

Participant Profile and Recruitment Strategy

Participant Benefits

Internal Evaluation and Monitoring Activities

Institutional and Personnel Information

ENVIRONMENTAL- PORTLAND (COMPUTER CODE 95ENS016)

1. APPLICATION TITLE: Young Adult Conservation

x Single Site

USDA-Soil Conservation Service Oregon Ed Washington

600 NE Grand Ave Portland, OR (503) 797-1700/797-1792 Applicant's Congressional District

3. INSTITUTIONAL INFORMATION

Federal

National Non-Profit

Professional

Multi-State

Agency

organization

Corps Prog.

Program

Employer's ID Number: 720564834F

4. PROJECT DIRECTOR:

Ed Washington

Organization's Name:

Metro

Address:

600 NE Grand Ave

City, State, Zip:

Portland, OR 97232-2736

Telephone, FAX:

(503)797-1700/797-1792

5. GRANT TYPE:

Operating or Educational Awards only

6. ISSUE AREA: Educational Environment

AND NATIONAL PRIORITIES

School Readiness

School Success

X. Neighborhood Environment

X Natural Environment

7. AREA(S) TO BE SERVED:

Urban

Congressional District of

primary area served

Congressional Districts of secondary areas served

8. PARTICIPANTS:

of Full-time Participants 20

of Full-time Participants

of Part-time Participants 12

Needing Educational Awards: 20

#of Participants needing child care 2 of Part-time Participants Needing # of their Children needing 4

Needing Educational Awards: 12 Child Care

9. BUDGET:

Corporation Funds Requested

YR1 99,999,999

YR2 YR3

Total Budget Amount

YR1

YR2 YR3

10. PROGRAM OPERATES

in an area of need as identified by the Corporation? YES

End Date Number of Program Terms

The applicant certifies to the best of his/her knowledge and belief that the data in this application are true and correct and that the filing of the application has been duly authorized by the governing body of the applicant and that the applicant will comply with the assurances required of applicants if the assistance is approved.

Date:

Name:

Title:

Which one?

11. PROJECT DURATION: Start Date

9/94 - 9/95

12. CERTIFICATION:

1. WHAT IS YOUR PROGRAM'S MISSION STATEMENT?

The mission of this program is to link important environmental work within the region with revitalization of impoverished communities. To provide a unique collaboration between agencies and local organizations to join forces to focus on two critical issues in the community: the crisis facing our endangered urban youths and the challenges of preserving and restoring vital natural resources in the urban area.

Each application must include statements of primary objectives in three areas: Community Service, Community Building, and Participant Development. Please use a separate copy of this form to describe your objectives in each area (i.e. Community Service, Community Building, Participant Development). In the case of community service, also use a separate form for each priority area, if you are working on more than one (i.e. education, environment, etc.)

THIS APPLIES TO Community Service These are our three primary objectives:

(HOW MANY HOURS OF SERVICE PERFORMED?)

A. Whitaker Ponds/Columbia Slough pilot watershed restoration project provide a demonstration project for landowners along the Columbia Slough. (HOW MANY LANDOWNERS?)

B. Regional water quality projects - current college students with high school youth do on-the-ground enhancement and restoration work. (HOW MANY PROJECTS?)

C. Increase public involvement and awareness - with demonstration projects and student work forces publicize the positive outcome. (HOW MANY EDUCATIONAL DEMONSTRATIONS?)

THIS APPLIES TO Participant Development These are our three primary objectives:

A. Inner city youth employment and education support.

B. Natural resource management and youth mentoring.

C. Certificate program - end use degree which qualifies participants for job opportunities in natural resource management.

THIS APPLIES TO Community Building

These are our three primary objectives:

A. Youth involvement in civic enhancement - involve "at risk" youth in civic development.

B. Interagency and citizen cooperation - demonstrate willingness to work together.

C. Community development commitment from citizens, schools, and agencies on ground project that gives a "sense of place" within inner city area.

Metropolitan Portland Area Cooperative
Young Adult Conservation Training Program
AmeriCorps Project Application
USDA-SCS

Summary

(DESIGN IS WRONG!!! ITS TWO TEAMS EACH HAVE DIFFERENT EDUCATION LEVELS AND CONDUCT DIFFERENT WORK!!!! -- MUST BE COMBINED!!!!????? IT ALSO HAS A PART-TIME COMPONENT THAT MUST BE MADE FULL-TIME)

The goal of this proposed program is to provide a service learning experience for 32 young adults in conservation and natural resource management within the urban environment of the Portland metropolitan area. The program provides a unique opportunity to link important environmental work within the region with the revitalization of impoverished communities by providing opportunities for employment and positive reinforcement to the youth of these communities. The proposed program will involve two components: (1) a pilot project involving 20 full time participants over a two year period in a restoration project with the Columbia Slough watershed; and (2) a youth development project involving 12 college students for a two-year period in the training, mentoring, and supervision of high school aged youth in work experience and education activities relating to important natural resource protection and restoration projects throughout the urban area.

The proposal represents a unique collaboration between agencies: the Metropolitan Service District (Metro), the Soil and Water Conservation Districts, Community Assistance Office, Portland State University, Portland Public Schools and the City of Portland (Bureaus of Environmental Services, and Parks and Recreation). In addition to these project sponsors, a number of support agencies including youth organizations and conservation groups will provide important technical and community support for the proposed projects. Each of the sponsoring agencies have joined forces in this program to focus on two critical issues within this community: the crisis facing our endangered urban youth and the challenges of preserving and restoring vital natural resources in the urban area. Together these agencies bring a continuity of commitment and experience with youth and conservation work which provides a strong and diversified base of support to assure success.

The highlights of the proposed program are as follows:

The extensive inter-agency cooperation and collaboration supporting this program;

The proven experience of the sponsor agency in managing youth conservation projects of the type in this proposed program;

The commitment on the part of Portland State University to

dedicate faculty and student resources to community projects;

Metrols far reaching Green Spaces program which provides future funding opportunity for the type of youth projects the AmeriCorps participants would be involved with; The innovative education component (i.e. the Certificate program) which provides a long term education and career preparation element to the program;

The newly funded SCS Community Assistance Program which will provide SWCD regional support for these proposed projects.

Needs To Be Met

The proposed program addresses two need areas. (1) protection and restoration of the natural resource areas and watersheds within the urban area; (2) employment and educational support for inner city youth.

(1) Watershed protection

water quality/watershed issues are complex and of increasing concern to the public in the Portland metropolitan area. Increasing growth and development pressures are having ramifying effects on agriculture, recreation, wildlife, along with protection of river corridors for flood control and water quality. In addition, citizens value rivers, streams and natural areas for the sense of place, livability and enjoyment of the region that they provide. Watershed resources management plays a role in these issues and serves as the interconnecting link between local residents' expectations and impacts on the natural landscape.

While many residents of Oregon have historically assumed, perhaps incorrectly, that water resources are plentiful and of high quality, this perception is rapidly changing. During the last few years numerous studies and media articles have generated awareness about polluted streams in the region, noting that increasing urbanization and poor land management threatens the water quality of surface and ground water throughout the metropolitan area. Ground water has been contaminated in different locations and ground water shortages are of a growing concern to industry as well as rural and urban residents in the area. In all cases, water quality problems do not stay within political or jurisdictional boundaries. Coordinated efforts among a coalition of agencies, organizations, industry and citizen groups will be required to address issues on bioregional or basin-wide basis for the approximately 120 water basins and sub-basins in the region.

This proposal is a timely response to the convergence of a number of natural resource management factors (1992: Area

Wide Water Quality Report, Metropolitan Service District):

Increasing population, development and urban density in the region make it important to balance the need for growth management and protection of the natural environment.

Low public awareness of the impact of individual actions and the cumulative consequences of incremental urban development over time on water quality.

Funding from the federal government of new regulatory programs is dwindling, while the needs are increasing. Consequently, local jurisdictions are faced with the challenge of addressing water quality issues with fewer financial resources.

Public awareness and understanding is growing about the importance of natural areas, particularly wetlands and riparian corridors for flood control, water quality enhancement, wildlife and recreational benefits.

Pressures from rapid urbanization create both the need for and the opportunity to involve youth in conservation activities which contribute to their development and well being.

Process to identify needs:

During the summer and early fall of 1993, representatives from the SCS and SWCD in the region met with individuals from several agencies, governmental units, and citizens from throughout the region to discuss the environmental needs of the region and the role of SWCDs in addressing these needs. An agreement was reached to develop a proposal for a cooperative program to address these concerns and to submit this proposal for the location of a Community Assistance Office in the Portland area. As a result of these meetings, a consensus was formed on the following:

water quality/watershed issues in the region are common priority environmental concerns;

SCS and SWCD have a responsibility to address these concerns;

Additional resources are needed in order to best meet these responsibilities. The Community Assistance Program

Office is a recently formed cooperative approach to sharing new program and technical resources between the SCS and the four SWCD's covering the three counties with the active participation of the partner agencies of Metro and the City of Portland. A priority for the member SWCD's of this new Program Office is the development of opportunities for inner city youth to participate in important urban conservation

efforts. This collaboration is considered the most cost effective way to address pressing urban conservation issues and youth opportunity needs.

(2) Inner city youth employment and education support

The youth and young adults of poor urban neighborhoods suffer an isolation not known to earlier generations of poor urban dwellers. As John Kretzman and John McKnight note:

"The forces driving people apart are many and frequently cited -- increasing mobility rates, the separation of work and residence, mass media, segregation by race and age and not least from the point of view of lower income communities, increasing dependence upon outside, professionalized helpers." (Building Communities from the Inside Out, 1993, pp. 9-10).

Acutely aware of their own lack of prospects, these youth and young adults perceive the pace and frenzy of the world outside their communities through the haze of helplessness often reinforced by a tradition of social service focused on their deficits rather than their assets. The need to reverse the disturbing trends occurring in our inner city neighborhoods is all too painfully apparent by a brief look at our own situation.

Oregon's child poverty rate has increased by 26.7 t in the last decade; only eleven other states exceeded Oregon in the percentage increase in childhood poverty during this period. Many complex, inter-connected problems such as malnutrition, poor health care, homelessness, drug abuse, crime and violence, dysfunctional families, and school dropout are the tragic consequences of poverty.

A special problem for Portland, and a major factor endangering children and youth, is the rapid increase in gang activity. Police cases involving gang activity have risen from almost none in 1986 to over 3,000 in 1992. Gang violence devastates neighborhoods with robberies, assaults, drive-by murders, and drug sales. Drug selling by out-of-state gang members, largely from California, is increasing. Black gangs in Portland were involved in 142 known shootings, 426 assaults, and 171 robberies in 1991. Vietnamese, Chinese, and other Asian gangs have grown in power and violence, with police reporting 346 gang related incidents in 1991, including 102 acts of violence. White supremacy gangs are increasing in Portland and last year were involved in 47 assaults, 104 acts of intimidation or harassment, and one homicide.

This proposed program will establish important new opportunities for youth and young adults within the most poverty impacted areas in Portland by providing meaningful

work and educational experiences for the participants. The young adult participants will also provide positive role models for youth from the high schools in the targeted areas of this program. Both these program elements will be an important factor in helping to reverse the disturbing trends in these areas. This program will help establish a structural change in the relationship of the sponsoring agencies to the community by nurturing leadership potentials from within the community for positive change. This change should positively affect not only the prospects for the proposed project but for all future community service projects.

Process to identify needs:

Not all parts of Portland metropolitan area suffer equally from these urban problems. The children of some neighborhoods are especially endangered. The City of Portland is divided into ten high school attendance areas, and these ten roughly define our various urban neighborhoods. These high school attendance areas take on a special importance because of a local and state commitment to integrate educational and social services at each high school site. In terms of significant urban problems, the children and youth of three high school clusters are particularly endangered: Jefferson, Marshall, and Roosevelt. The Portland Leaders Roundtable Committees has

identified these areas as among those most in need, and has established Community Roundtable Committees to serve the needs of children and youth in each of these areas. These areas are the focus of this proposal.

Program Design

A description of the two projects that will comprise the Young Adult Conservation Training Program are as follows:

(1) Whitaker Ponds/Columbia Slough Pilot Project. This project addresses the education and skill-building needs of inner city youth and the natural resource restoration needs of the Columbia Slough in North Portland, Oregon. This pilot project will be implemented at the Whitaker School site on the Columbia Slough with 20 low income and minority young adults, between the ages of 17 and 24 over a two year period. Each of the participants will have either completed their high school diploma or GED or will be currently involved in a program to complete their degree. The work site offers the unique opportunity for restoration and training, as well as improving water quality and habitat along the Columbia Slough. The project will consist of work and education for the participants with the support of each of the sponsoring agencies. Each participant in the program will be provided with highly supported and supervised work

experience and innovative education component which furthers their academic and employment futures. The project is intended to be a pilot for the development of a new curriculum and certificate program in urban natural resource management and stream restoration. This curriculum will be developed through the collaborative efforts of Portland State University and Portland Public Schools. The certificate program is envisioned to be an end use degree which qualifies participants for the emerging career and job opportunities within this region. The certificate can also be used as a prerequisite qualification to a further degree in higher education.

The project activity will include work on the Columbia Slough, an important water way in Portland. The Columbia Slough is an 18 mile long waterway which is a remnant of the historic Columbia River flood plain and wetlands. The slough begins in the headwaters of Fairview Creek in Gresham which travels north to Fairview Lake and then through agricultural and urban land uses before emptying into the Willamette River. Water quality in the Portland urban area has been degraded by human activity and land use practices. The Slough has been designated "water quality limited" meaning that its water quality does not meet state water quality standards. Point source and non point source pollution have caused these degraded conditions and resulting loss of beneficial uses in many streams within the urban area. AmeriCorps participants will be trained in habitat restoration and natural resource management skills while working to restore a portion of the Columbia Slough at the pond on the Whitaker School site.

The work program components of this project are as follows:

- Inter-agency consortium of project sponsors and partners to develop program standards and guide implementation;
- Technical program team to develop work program and quality control standards for project implementation;
- Education program for participants which is built from a curriculum based on applied learning and project experience;
- Curriculum and educational standards for the newly classified position of natural resource conservation and restoration technician.

(2) Conservation and Youth Development Project This project is for 12 participants who are currently enrolled in college and are pursuing educational and career goals in either natural resource management or youth development. This project furthers the work that each of the sponsoring agencies have initiated in the last few

years to involve youth in conservation work. The participants will provide

supervision and educational support to 40-50 high school aged youth of diverse backgrounds over a two-year period. Each of the 12 AmeriCorps participants will be involved full-time for two summers supervising youth work crews and will be involved part-time during the school year providing mentoring and supervision of the high school students on work projects after school and on week-ends. The total time spent in this project for these participants will be 1700 hours. This project will fill an important need in this community. For the past few years each of the sponsoring agencies to this proposal have been involved in the development, funding and supervision of youth conservation work/education work crews. However, most of this work has been conducted in the summer, with little or no connection to the school-based learning of the youth participant. This proposed project will enable that work to be expanded to have the direct involvement of college students and to provide continuity from constructive summer-time activities to the school-time classroom setting. This continuity of programming will provide a strong basis for preparing the participants for their careers and will enable the high school youth to be exposed to positive role models throughout the school year.

In addition, an important component in this program is the role of modeling which occurs as the result of one-on-one interaction. This relationship is especially vital for youth suffering educational discouragement. First, these youth often mask their fears of inadequacy by adopting behaviors which become reinforced when displayed before peers in the classroom. This contributes to a cycle of continued alienation and discouragement, often to a point where the classroom becomes anything but a context for learning.

A mentoring program pairing high-school youth with college students, many of whom will be from their own neighborhood, is one process by which outside resources may be channeled back into struggling communities. Helping students to identify their goals in terms of community-wide needs will allow them to place themselves in much better position to connect and contribute than would otherwise be possible. By learning how to re-cast a perception of their neighborhood environment from one of discouragement to opportunity, students will learn to shape a context for on-going positive reinforcement.

An important part of this project is the development of an education and work experience component for high school youth participation. AmeriCorps participants will be designing work projects in the target areas which integrate with learning activities within the school. In this regard, the urban natural resource areas, in many cases in or near their own neighborhood, will become apprenticeship training

"labs" for the high school youth which will help further their education and vocation/career preparation through practical experience. During the school year, the high school apprentices will participate in preparing plans, completing inventories, canvassing the community, etc., in preparation for field work projects in the natural resources areas. During the summer, the teams will work full-time on these projects. Apprenticeship teams will be given responsibility for planning and completing different project elements, including the following:

- Construction of trails - Construction of signage and interpretive exhibits - Vegetation, landscaping and wildlife habitat restoration - Preparing educational presentations to community groups and other students

(NEED SPECIFICS OF HOW THIS WILL BE MODIFIED TO MEET THE AMERICORPS VISION.)

C. Participant Training and Support

Participants for the two projects will be trained through a combination of staff and faculty resources from the sponsoring agencies. The Portland Parks Bureau and Metro will provide orientation and field training for participants performing conservation work and supervising youth work crews in the natural resources areas targeted by this project. Through direct involvement, Portland State faculty will provide employability and skill training as well as educational support for participants in the program. This will provide an opportunity for the participants who are not in college to gain access to higher education and for those in college to sustain and enhance their education.

d. Participant Placement and Supervision

Participants will be placed in projects as determined by a planning committee comprised of representatives from the sponsoring agencies. These placements will be consistent with the priorities established within Metrols Green

Spaces program and the City of Portland's Natural Resource Management Areas. Supervision of participants will be provided by Portland Park Bureau and Metro staff which provide management services to the project areas. In addition, the proposed budget funds two crew supervisor positions to provide in-the-field supervision for the Whitaker Ponds/Columbia Slough Pilot Project.

Participant Profile and Recruitment Strategy

(NEED SPECIFICS)

Participant Benefits

(NEED SPECIFICS)

Internal Evaluation and Monitoring Activities

(NEED SPECIFICS)

Institutional and Personnel Information

(NEED SPECIFICS)

Budget and Budget Narrative

Program Costs and Funding

Each of the sponsors bring both a programmatic and financial commitment to the success of this program. For the past several years, Metro has funded urban conservation programs which involve youth through their Green Spaces program. In addition, Metro has recently consolidated with the Multnomah County Parks Department

which has been involved in the

sponsorship or youth work experience activities in the County's natural areas. The Community Assistance Office in Portland of the Soil Conservation Service represents the area's Soil and Water Conservation Districts which have provided important programmatic and funding support for youth conservation activities in the region. This support will be expanded to reflect the importance of this project to the long term interest of the Soil and Water Conservation Districts in the development of youth conservation work experience and education programming. The City of Portland Parks and Recreation and the Bureau of Environmental Services have been involved with the funding and supervision of youth conservation programs for several years. Staff from each of these city bureaus will provide important in-the-field supervision to the work crews. Portland State University, through the Portland Educational Network, has committed an annual budget of over \$400,000 to address urban youth issues. An important element of this program has been the provision of educational and funding support to area high schools for service learning opportunities for at-risk youth in the target areas of Portland. The Portland Public Schools, in partnership with the Portland Educational Network at Portland State University, is actively participating in on-going and proposed efforts to expand opportunities for youth in service learning and conservation related work.

The following budget provides detail to the program expenses for both projects being proposed:

Participant Stipends: Participant stipends of \$7,500 per participant in project #1 (full time) and \$3,750 per participant in project #2 (part time) plus FICA, Worker's Compensation and Health Care benefits will be funded at the rate of 85% budget request and 15% match from sponsoring agencies. \$30,000 has been approved and budgeted for the fiscal year 1994-95. The remainder of match will be obtained from subsequent year budgets of sponsor agencies.

Project Staff: Two project staff are proposed: the Project Coordinator will be responsible for hiring participants, coordinating educational programs with schools, developing funding support and managing expenditures. This position will be hired 3 months prior to the program to facilitate start-up. The Crew Supervisor position will be

responsible for driving the van transporting participants to work sites and in the field supervision for project #1.

Youth Summer Crew members: wages for a total of 80 youth over two summers will be provided by sponsor agencies. Youth crew members will be recruited from targeted high schools and will work with the mentor AmeriCorps participants over the course of the school year, culminating in an 8 week work experience and education project in the summer.

Education Support: High school and college faculty will provide educational support for crew participants. This will include instruction in GED (project #1), special demonstrations, curriculum support for high school students participating in the program (project #2), and field trips. Funding for this educational support will be from sponsoring agencies. In addition, funds are requested for specialized training needs of participants including orientation, conflict resolution, cultural diversity training and job readiness skills.

Transportation: Funds are requested for two year lease of one 15 person van (project #1) and ten week lease of four 12 person vans each of the two program year's to transport youth work crews to sites. In addition funds are requested for travel allowance for staff to attend training and conferences.

Equipment and supplies: Funds being requested for uniforms and work equipment will be matched by sponsoring agencies and donations from local businesses.

Participant supportive services: Funds are requested for child care expenses for children of participants (project #1). In addition bus allowances and educational materials for participants will be made available as needed.

Internal Evaluation Monitoring: Evaluation services will be cost shared with the Corporation and Portland State University.

Administrative Services: Funds are requested for payroll services, office expenses, telephone, photocopying, and correspondence with match from sponsoring agencies.

TO USE THIS FORM COMPLETE SECTION BELOW:

Use column C only

Program Name...
 # RURAL DEV 20 20
 # ENV CORPS 0 0

THIS CHART IS TAILOR MADE FOR PORTLAND ONLY

FORMULAS FOR GRANTEE SHARE

	CORPSHARE AMOUNT	AGENCYSHA AMOUNT	20 IN ENV CORPS PACONER SHARE
A. Participant Costs			
Training & Ed.	10,000	16,000	26,000
Uniforms	400	2	402
Other 1			0
2			0
3			0
Subtotal	10,400	16,002	26,402
			0
B. Staff			0
Salaries	0	43,990	98,990
Benefits	0	901	901
Training	2,000	1,500	3,500
Other 1			0
2			0
3			0
Subtotal	2,000	46,391	180,890
			0
C. Operational			0
Travel	5,000	5,000	10,000
Transp.	2,600	1,500	4,100
Supplies	0	7,000	40,000
Equipment	0	6,000	38,500
Other 1			0
2			0
3			0
Subtotal	7,600	19,500	98,500
			0
D. Internal Evaluation Monitoring			0
Amount		1,200	6,000
Subtotal	0	1,200	6,000
			0
E. Administration			0
Amount	0	4,125	19,858
Subtotal	0	4,125	19,858
			0
F. OTHER PART COSTS			0
Living Allowance	300,000		323,040
FICA	22,950		22,950
Workers Comp	15,000		15,000
Health Care	24,000		24,000
Alt Health Care			0
Other			0
TOTAL	361,950	0	383,990
			0

GRAND TOTAL

381,950

87,218

~~603,850~~

=====

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

AMERICORPS AUTHORITIES AND APPROPRIATIONS

=====

APPROPRIATIONS

AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

CONSTRUCTION

A1 Trail Construction
CNTR

National Forest Roads & Trails Act of 1964,
1964, Sec. 1. --- Act of October 13, 1964
- P.L. 88-657, 78 Stat. 1089, as amended;
- 16 U.S.C. 532-538.

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

Wildlife

A2 Anadromous Fish Habitat OPS
NFAF

Multiple-Use Sustained-Yield Act of 1960,
Sec. 1. ----- Act of June 12, 1960
- P.L. 86-517, 74 Stat. 215;
- 16 U.S.C. 528 (note), 528-531.

Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act of 1980,
Sec. 2.(c), (1). - Act of September 29, 1980.
- P.L. 96- 366, 96 Stat. 1322,
- 16 U.S.C. 2901 (note), 2901-2904;
- 16 U.S.C. 2905-2911.

A3 Inland Fish OPS & IMP
NFIF

Multiple-Use Sustained-Yield Act of 1960
Sec. 1. ----- Act of June 12, 1960.
- P.L. 86-517, 74 Stat. 215;
- 16 U.S.C. 528 (note), 528-531.

A4 T&E & Sensitive Species
NFTE

Endangered Species Act of 1973,
Sec. 2.(c) (1). - Act of December 28, 1973.
- P.L. 93-205, 87 Stat. 884, as amended;
- 16 U.S.C. 1531-1536, 1538-1540.

A5 Wildlife Habitat OPS & IMP
NFWL

Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act of 1980,
Sec. 2. (b) (2). Act of September 29, 1980
- P.L. 96-366, 96 Stat. 1322,
- 16 U.S.C. 2901 (note), 2901-2904;
- 16 U.S.C. 2905-2911.

Range

A6 Range Improvements
NFIP

Public Rangelands Improvements Act of 1978,
Sec. 2. (b) (2). - Act of October 25, 1978.
- P.L. 95-514, 92 Stat. 1806;
- 43 U.S.C. 1901-1908.

Multiple-Use Sustained-Yield Act of 1960
Sec. 1.----- Act of June 12, 1960.
- P.L. 86-517, 74 Stat. 215;
- 16 U.S.C. 528 (note), 528-531)

A7 Range Vegetation Management
NFVM

Public Rangelands Improvements Act of 1978,
Sec. 2. (b), (2). Act of October 25, 1978.
- P.L. 95-514, 92 Stat. 1806;
- 43 U.S.C. 1901-1908.

Multiple-Use Sustained-Yield Act of 1960,
Sec. 1. ----- Act of June 12, 1960.
- P.L. 86-517, 74 Stat. 215;
- 16 U.S.C. 528 (note), 528-531.

Timber
A8 Reforestation
NFRF

Knutson-Vandenberg Act, Sec. 2.
----- Act of June 9, 1930.
- P.L. 71-319, Ch. 416, 46 Stat. 527,
as amended;
- 16 U.S.C. 576, 576a-576b.

Multiple-Use Sustained-Yield Act of 1960,
Sec. 1. ----- Act of June 12, 1960.
- P.L. 86-517, 74 Stat. 215;
- 16 U.S.C. 528 (note), 528-531.

A9 Timber Stand Improvement
NFTI

Knutson-Vandenberg Act, Sec. 2.
----- Act of June 9, 1930.
- P.L. 71-319, Ch. 416, 46 Stat. 527,
as amended;
- 16 U.S.C. 576, 576a-576b.

Multiple-Use Sustained-Yield Act of 1960,
Sec. 1. ----- Act of June 12, 1960.
- P.L. 86-517, 74 Stat. 215;
- 16 U.S.C. 528 (note), 528-531.

Recreation
A10 Recreation Management
NFRM

Federal Land Policy and Management Act of
1976, Sec. 102 (8).
----- Act of October 21, 1976
- P.L. 94-579, 90 Stat. 2743, as amended;
- 43 U.S.C. 1701-1702, 1711-1723,
1732-1737, 1740-1742, 1744, 1746-1748,
1751-1753, 1761-1771, 1781-1782.

Multiple-Use Sustained-Yield Act of 1960,
Sec. 1. ----- Act of June 12, 1960.
- P.L. 86-517, 74 Stat. 215;
- 16 U.S.C. 528 (note), 528-531.

A11 Forest Trail Maintenance
NFTR

National Trails System Act, Sec. 2. (a).
----- Act of October 2, 1968.
- P.L. 90-543, 82 Stat. 919, as amended;
- 16 U.S.C. 1241 (note), 1241-1251.

National Trails System Improvements Act of
1988. Sec. 2 (1). - Act of October 4, 1988.
- P.L. 100-470, 102 Stat. 2281;
- 16 U.S.C. 1241 (note);
- 12 U.S.C. 1248 (note).

Watershed & Soils

A12 Soil & Water Resource
NFSI Improvements

Forest & Rangeland Renewable Resources
Planning Act of 1974

- Act of August 17, 1974 (P.L. 93-378,
- 88 Stat. 476, as amended; 16 U.S.C.
- 1600(note), 1600-1614)

National Forest

National Forest Management Act of 1976

- Act of October 22, 1976 (P.L. 94-588,
- 90 Stat. 2949, as amended; 16 U.S.C.
- 472a, 476, 476(note), 500, 513-516,
- 518, 521b, 528(note), 576b, 594-2(note)
- 1600(note), 1601(note), 1600-1602, 1604
- 1606, 1608-1614)

National Forest Roads and Trails Act

- Act of October 13, 1964 (P.L. 88-657, 78 Stat. 1089, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 532-538)

Declaration and Purpose

Sec. 1. The Congress hereby finds and declares that the construction and maintenance of an adequate system of roads and trails within and near the National Forests and other lands administered by the Forest Service is essential if increasing demands for timber, recreation, and other uses of such lands are to be met; that the existence of such a system would have the effect, among other things, of increasing the value of timber and other resources tributary to such roads; and that such a system is essential to enable the Secretary of Agriculture (hereinafter called the Secretary) to provide for intensive use, protection, development, and management of these lands under principles of multiple use and sustained yield of products and services. (16 U.S.C. 532)

Rights-of-Way Authorization

Sec. 2. The Secretary is authorized, under such regulations as he may prescribe, subject to the provisions of this Act, to grant permanent or temporary easements for specified periods or otherwise for road rights-of-way (1) over National Forest lands administered by the Forest Service, and (2) over any other related lands with respect to which the Department of Agriculture has rights under the terms of the grant to it. (16 U.S.C. 533)

Easements

Sec. 3. An easement granted under this Act may be terminated by consent of the owner of the easement, by condemnation, or after a five year period of nonuse the Secretary may, if he finds the owner has abandoned the easement, make a determination to cancel it. Before the Secretary may cancel an easement for nonuse the owner of such easement must be notified of the determination to cancel and be given, upon his request made within sixty days after receipt of the notice, a hearing in accordance with such rules and regulations, as may be issued by the Secretary. (16 U.S.C. 534)

Road Construction

Sec. 4. The Secretary is authorized to provide for the acquisition, construction, and maintenance of forest development roads within and near the National Forests and other lands administered by the Forest Service in locations and according to specifications which will permit maximum economy in harvesting timber from such lands tributary to such roads and at the same time meet the requirements for protection, development, and management thereof, and for utilization of the other resources thereof. Financing of such roads may be accomplished (1) by the Secretary utilizing appropriated funds, (2) by requirements on

Multiple-Use Sustained-Yield Act of 1960

• Act of June 12, 1960 (P.L. 86-517, 74 Stat. 215; 16 U.S.C. 528(note), 528-531)

Sec. 1. It is the policy of the Congress that the National Forests are established and shall be administered for outdoor recreation, range, timber, watershed, and wildlife and fish purposes. The purposes of this Act are declared to be supplemental to, but not in derogation of, the purposes for which the National Forests were established as set forth in the Act of June 4, 1897 (16 U.S.C. 475). Nothing herein shall be construed as affecting the jurisdiction or responsibilities of the several States with respect to wildlife and fish on the National Forests. Nothing herein shall be construed so as to affect the use or lands or administration of the mineral resources of National Forest lands or to affect the use or administration of Federal lands not within National Forests. (16 U.S.C. 528)

Sec. 2. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to develop and administer the renewable surface resources of the National Forests for multiple use and sustained yield of the several products and services obtained therefrom. In the administration of the National Forests due consideration shall be given to the relative values of the various resources in particular areas. The establishment and maintenance of areas of wilderness are consistent with the purposes and provisions of this Act. (16 U.S.C. 529)

Sec. 3. In the effectuation of this Act the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to cooperate with interested State and local governmental

agencies and others in the development and management of the National Forests. (16 U.S.C. 530)

Sec. 4. As used in this Act, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

(a) "Multiple use" means the management of all the various renewable surface resources of the National Forests so that they are utilized in the combination that will best meet the needs of the American people; making the most judicious use of the land for some or all of these resources or related services over areas large enough to provide sufficient latitude for periodic adjustments in use to conform to changing needs and conditions; that some land will be used for less than all of the resources; and harmonious and coordinated management of the various resources, each with the other, without impairment of the productivity of the land, with consideration being given to the relative values of the various resources, and not necessarily the combination of uses that will give the greatest dollar return or the greatest unit output.

(b) "Sustained yield of the several products and services" means the achievement and maintenance in perpetuity of a high-level annual or regular periodic output of the various renewable resources of the National Forests without impairment of the productivity of the land. (16 U.S.C. 531)

Sec. 5. This Act may be cited as the "Multiple-Use Sustained-Yield Act of 1960." (16 U.S.C. 528(note))

Endangered Species Act of 1973

- Act of December 28, 1973 (P.L. 93-205, 87 Stat. 884, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1531-1536, 1538-1540)

This Act may be cited as the "Endangered Species Act of 1973."

Table of Contents

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Findings, Purposes, and Policy

Sec. 2. (a) Findings.—The Congress finds and declares that—

- (1) various species of fish, wildlife, and plants in the United States have been rendered extinct as a consequence of economic growth and development untempered by adequate concern and conservation;
- (2) other species of fish, wildlife, and plants have been so depleted in numbers that they are in danger of or threatened with extinction;

(3) these species of fish, wildlife, and plants are of aesthetic, ecological, educational, historical, recreational, and scientific value to the Nation and its people;

(4) the United States has pledged itself as a sovereign state in the international community to conserve to the extent practicable the various species of fish or wildlife and plants facing extinction, pursuant to—

(A) migratory bird treaties with Canada and Mexico;

(B) the Migratory and Endangered Bird Treaty with Japan;

(C) the Convention on Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation in the Western Hemisphere;

(D) the International Convention for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries

(E) the International Convention for the High Seas Fisheries of the North Pacific Ocean;

(F) the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora; and

(G) other international agreements; and

(5) encouraging the States and other interested parties, through Federal financial assistance and a system of incentives, to develop and maintain conservation programs which meet national and international standards is a key to meeting the Nation's international commitments and to better safeguarding, for the benefit of all citizens, the Nation's heritage in fish and wildlife.

(b) **Purposes.**—The purposes of this Act are to provide a means whereby the ecosystems upon which

endangered species and threatened species may be conserved, to provide a program for the conservation of such endangered species and threatened species, and to take such steps as may be appropriate to achieve the purposes of the treaties and conventions set forth in subsection (a) of this section.

(c) **Policy.**—

(1) It is further declared to be the policy of Congress that all Federal departments and agencies shall seek to conserve endangered and threatened species and shall use their authorities in furtherance of the purpose of this Act.

(2) It is further declared to be the policy of Congress that Federal agencies shall cooperate with State and local agencies to resolve water resource issues in concert with conservation of endangered species. It is further declared to be the policy of Congress that all Federal departments and agencies shall seek to conserve endangered species and threatened species and shall utilize their authorities in furtherance of the purposes of this Act. (16 U.S.C. 1531).

Definitions

Sec. 3. For the purposes of this Act—

(1) The term "alternative courses of action" means all alternatives and thus is not limited to original project objectives and agency jurisdiction.

(2) The term "commercial activity" means all activities of industry and trade, including, but not limited to, the buying or selling of commodities and activities conducted for the purpose of facilitating such buying and selling: *Provided, however,* That it does not include exhibition of commodities by museums or similar cultural or historical organizations.

(3) The terms "conserve", "conserving", and "conservation" mean to use and the use of all methods and procedures which are necessary to bring any endangered species or threatened species to the point at which the measures provided pursuant to this Act are no longer necessary. Such methods and procedures include, but are not limited to, all activities associated with scientific resources management such as research, census, law enforcement, habitat acquisition and maintenance, propagation, live trapping, and transplantation, and, in the extraordinary case where population pressures within a given ecosystem cannot be otherwise relieved, may include regulated taking.

(4) The term "Convention" means the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, signed on March 3, 1973, and the appendices thereto.

(5)(A) The term "critical habitat" for a threatened or endangered species means—

(i) the specific areas within the geographical area occupied by the species, at the time it is listed in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of this Act, on which are found those physical or biological features (I) essential to the conservation of the species and (II) which may require special management considerations or protection; and

(ii) specific areas outside the geographical area occupied by the species at the time it is listed in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of this Act, upon a determination by the Secretary that such areas are essential for the conservation of the species.

(B) Critical habitat may be established for those species now listed as threatened or endangered species for which no critical habitat has heretofore been established as

Endangered Species Act of 1973

(A) which is then a party to a cooperative agreement with the Secretary pursuant to subsection (c) of this section (except to the extent that the taking of any such species is contrary to the law of such State); or

(B) except for any time within the establishment period when—

(i) the Secretary applies such prohibition to such species at the request of the State, or

(ii) the Secretary applies such prohibition after he finds, and publishes his finding, that an emergency exists posing a significant risk to the well-being of such species and that the prohibition must be applied to protect such species. The Secretary's finding and publication may be made without regard to the public hearing or comment provisions of section 553 of Title 5 or any other provision of this chapter; but such prohibition shall expire 90 days after the date of its imposition unless the Secretary further extends such prohibition by publishing notice and a statement of justification of such extension.

(h) Regulations. The Secretary is authorized to promulgate such regulations as may be appropriate to carry out the provisions of this section relating to financial assistance to States.

(i) Appropriations.

(1) To carry out the provisions of this section for fiscal years after September 30, 1988, there shall be deposited into a special fund known as the cooperative endangered species conservation fund, to be administered by the Secretary, an amount equal to 5 percent of the combined amounts covered each fiscal year into the Federal aid to wildlife restoration fund under section 669b of this title, and paid, transferred, or otherwise credited each fiscal year to the Sport Fishing Restoration

Account established under 1016 of the Act of July 18, 1984.

(2) Amounts deposited into the special fund are authorized to be appropriated annually and allocated in accordance with subsection (d) of this section. (16 U.S.C. 1535)

Interagency Cooperation

Sec. 7. (a) Federal Agency Actions and Consultations.—

(1) The Secretary shall review other programs administered by him and utilize such programs in furtherance of the purposes of this Act. All other Federal agencies shall, in consultation with and with the assistance of the Secretary, utilize their authorities in furtherance of the purposes of this chapter by carrying out programs for the conservation of endangered species and threatened species listed pursuant to section 4 of this title.

(2) Each Federal agency shall, in consultation with and with the assistance of the Secretary, insure that any action authorized, funded, or carried out by such agency (hereinafter in this section referred to as an "agency action") is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any endangered species or threatened species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of habitat of such species which is determined by the Secretary, after consultation as appropriate with affected States, to be critical, unless such agency has been granted an exemption for such action by the Committee pursuant to subsection (h) of this section. In fulfilling the requirements of this paragraph each agency shall use the best scientific and commercial data available.

(3) Subject to such guidelines as the Secretary may establish, a Federal agency shall consult with the Secretary on any prospective agency action at the request of, and

in cooperation with, the prospective permit or license applicant if the applicant has reason to believe that an endangered species may be present in the area affected by his project and that implementation of such action will likely affect such species.

(4) Each Federal agency shall confer with the Secretary of any agency action which is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any species proposed to be listed under section 1533 of this title or result in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat proposed to be designated for such species. This paragraph does not require a limitation on the commitment of resources as described in subsection (d) of this section.

(b) Opinion of Secretary.—

(1)(A) Consultation under subsection (a)(2) with respect to any agency shall be concluded within the 90-day period beginning on the date on which initiated or, subject to subparagraph (B), within such other period of time as is mutually agreeable to the Secretary and the Federal agency.

(B) In the case of an agency action involving a permit or license applicant, the Secretary and the Federal agency may not mutually agree to conclude consultation within a period exceeding 90 days unless the Secretary, before the close of the 90th day referred to in subparagraph (A)—

(i) if the consultation period proposed to be agreed to will end before the 150th day after the date on which consultation was initiated, submits to the applicant a written statement setting forth—

(I) the reasons why a longer period is required.

(II) the information that is required to complete the consultation, and

(III) the estimated date on which consultation will be completed; or

(i) if the consultation period proposed to be agreed to will end 150 or more days after the date on which consultation was initiated, obtains the consent of the applicant to such period.

The Secretary and the Federal agency may mutually agree to extend a consultation period established under the preceding sentence if the Secretary, before the close of such period, obtains the consent of the applicant to the extension.

(2) Consultation under subsection (a)(3) shall be concluded within such period as is agreeable to the Secretary, the Federal agency, and the applicant concerned.

(3)(A) Promptly after conclusion of consultation under paragraph (2) or (3) of subsection (a), the Secretary shall provide to the Federal agency and the applicant, if any, a written statement setting forth the Secretary's opinion, and a summary of the information on which the opinion is based, detailing how the agency action affects the species or its critical habitat. If jeopardy or adverse modification is found, the Secretary shall suggest those reasonable and prudent alternatives which he believes would not violate subsection (a)(2) and can be taken by the Federal agency or applicant in implementing the agency action.

(B) Consultation under subsection (a)(3), and an opinion issued by the Secretary incident to such consultation, regarding an agency action shall be treated respectively as a consultation under subsection (a)(2), and an opinion issued after consultation under such subsection, regarding that action if the Secretary reviews the action before it is commenced by the Federal agency and finds, and notifies

Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act of 1980

• Act of September 29, 1980 (P.L. 96-366, 96 Stat. 1322, 16 U.S.C. 2901(note), 2901-2904; 16 U.S.C. 2905-2911)

Short Title

Sec. 1. That this Act may be cited as the "Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act of 1980". (16 U.S.C. 2901 (note))

Declaration of Findings and Purpose

Sec. 2. (a) Findings.—The Congress finds and declares the following—

(1) Fish and wildlife are of ecological, educational, aesthetic, cultural, recreational, economic, and scientific value to the Nation.

(2) The improved conservation and management of fish and wildlife, particularly nongame fish and wildlife, will assist in restoring and maintaining fish and wildlife and in assuring a productive and more aesthetically pleasing environment for all citizens.

(3) Many citizens, particularly those residing in urban areas, have insufficient opportunity to participate in recreational and other programs designed to foster human interaction with fish and wildlife and thereby are unable to have a greater appreciation and awareness of the environment.

(4) Historically, fish and wildlife conservation programs have been focused on the more recreationally and commercially important species within any particular ecosystem. As a consequence such programs have been largely financed by hunting and fishing license revenues or excise taxes on certain hunting

and fishing equipment. These traditional financing mechanisms are neither adequate nor fully appropriate to meet the conservation needs of nongame fish and wildlife.

(5) Each State should be encouraged to develop, revise, and implement, in consultation with appropriate Federal, State, and local and regional agencies, a plan for the conservation of fish and wildlife, particularly those species which are indigenous to the State.

(b) Purpose.—It is the purpose of this Act—

(1) to provide financial and technical assistance to the States for the development, revision, and implementation of conservation plans and programs for nongame fish and wildlife; and

(2) to encourage all Federal departments and agencies to utilize their statutory and administrative authority, to the maximum extent practicable and consistent with each agency's statutory responsibilities to conserve and to promote conservation of nongame fish and wildlife and their habitats, in furtherance of the provisions of this Act. (16 U.S.C. 2901)

Definitions

Sec. 3. As used in this act—

(1) The term "approved conservation plan" means the conservation plan of a State approved by the Secretary pursuant to section 5(a) of this Act.

(2) The term "conservation plan" means a plan developed by a

Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978

• Act of October 25, 1978 (P.L. 95-514, 92 Stat. 1806; 43 U.S.C. 1901-1908)

Findings and Declaration of Policy

Sec. 2. (a) The Congress finds and declares that—

(1) vast segments of the public rangelands are producing less than their potential for livestock, wildlife habitat, recreation, forage, and water and soil conservation benefits, and for that reason are in an unsatisfactory condition;

(2) such rangelands will remain in an unsatisfactory condition and some areas may decline further under present levels of, and funding for, management;

(3) unsatisfactory conditions on public rangelands present a high risk of soil loss, desertification, and a resultant underproductivity for large acreages of the public lands; contribute significantly to unacceptable levels of siltation and salinity in major western watersheds including the Colorado River; negatively impact the quality and availability of scarce western water supplies; threaten important and frequently critical fish and wildlife habitat; prevent expansion of the forage resource and resulting benefits to livestock and wildlife production; increase surface runoff and flood danger; reduce the value of such lands for recreational and aesthetic purposes; and may ultimately lead to unpredictable and undesirable long-term local and regional climatic and economic changes;

(4) the above-mentioned conditions can be addressed and corrected by an intensive public rangelands maintenance, management, and

improvement program involving significant increases in levels of rangeland management and improvement funding for multiple-use values;

(5) to prevent economic disruption and harm to the western livestock industry, it is in the public interest to charge a fee for livestock grazing permits and leases on the public lands which is based on a formula reflecting annual changes in the costs of production.

(6) The Act of December 15, 1971 (85 Stat. 649, 16 U.S.C. 1331 et seq.), continues to be successful in its goal of protecting wild free-roaming horses and burros from capture, branding, harassment, and death, but that certain amendments are necessary thereto to avoid excessive costs in the administration of the Act, and to facilitate the humane adoption or disposal of excess wild free-roaming horses and burros which because they exceed the carrying capacity of the range, pose a threat to their own habitat, fish, wildlife, recreation, water and soil conservation, domestic livestock grazing, and other rangeland values;

(b) The Congress therefore hereby establishes and reaffirms a national policy and commitment to:

(1) inventory and identify current public rangeland conditions and trends as a part of the inventory process required by section 201(a) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1711);

(2) manage, maintain and improve the condition of the public

rangelands so that they become as productive as feasible for all rangeland values in accordance with management objectives and the land use planning process established pursuant to section 202 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (43 U.S.C. 1712);

(3) charge a fee for public grazing use which is equitable and reflects the concerns addressed in paragraph (a)(5) above;

(4) continue the policy of protecting wild free-roaming horses and burros from capture, branding, harassment, or death, while at the same time facilitating the removal and disposal of excess wild free-roaming horses and burros which pose a threat to themselves and their habitat and to other rangeland values;

(c) The policies of this Act shall become effective only as specific statutory authority for their implementation is enacted by this Act or by subsequent legislation, and shall be construed as supplemental to and not in derogation of the purposes for which public rangelands are administered under other provisions of law. (43 U.S.C. 1901)

Sec. 3. As used in this Act—

(a) The terms "rangelands" or "public rangelands" means lands administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the Bureau of Land Management or the Secretary of Agriculture through the Forest Service in the sixteen contiguous Western States on which there is domestic livestock grazing or which the Secretary concerned determines may be suitable for domestic livestock grazing.

(b) The term "allotment management plan" is the same as defined in section 103(k), of the Federal Land Policy Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1702(k)), except that as used

in this Act such term applies to the sixteen contiguous Western States.

(c) The term "grazing permit and lease" means any document authorizing use of public lands or lands in National Forests in the sixteen contiguous Western States for the purpose of grazing domestic livestock.

(d) The term "range condition" means the quality of the land reflected in its ability in specific vegetative areas to support various levels of productivity in accordance with range management objectives and the land use planning process, and relates to soil quality, forage values (whether seasonal or year round), wildlife habitat, watershed and plant communities, the present state of vegetation of a range site in relation to the potential plant community for that site, and the relative degree to which the kinds, proportions, and amounts of vegetation in a plant community resemble that of the desired community for that site.

(e) The term "native vegetation" means those plant species, communities, or vegetative associations which are endemic to a given area and which would normally be identified with a healthy and productive range condition occurring as a result of the natural vegetative process of the area.

(f) The term "range improvement" means any activity or program on or relating to rangelands which is designed to improve production of forage; change vegetative composition; control patterns of use; provide water; stabilize soil and water conditions; and provide habitat for livestock and wildlife. The term includes, but is not limited to, structures, treatment projects, and use of mechanical means to accomplish the desired results.

(g) The term "court ordered environmental impact statement" means

Knutson-Vandenberg Act

- Act of June 9, 1930 (P.L. 71-319, Ch. 416, 46 Stat. 527, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 576, 576a-576b)

Sec. 1. The Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to establish forest tree nurseries and do all other things needful in preparation for planting on National Forests on the scale possible under the appropriations authorized by this Act: *Provided*, That nothing in this Act shall be deemed to restrict the authority of the said Secretary under other authority of law. (16 U.S.C. 576)

Sec. 2. There is authorized to be appropriated for each fiscal year after year ending June 30, 1934, not to exceed \$400,000, to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to establish and operate nurseries, to collect or to purchase tree seed or young trees, to plant trees, and to do all other things necessary for reforestation by planting or seeding National Forests and for the additional protection, care, and improvement of the resulting plantations or young growth. (16 U.S.C. 576a)

Sec. 3. The Secretary of Agriculture may, when in his judgment such action will be in the public interest, require any purchaser of National Forest timber to make deposits of money in addition to the payments for the timber, to cover the cost to the United States of (1) planting (including the production or purchase of young trees, (2) sowing with tree seeds (including the col-

lection or purchase of such seeds), (3) cutting, destroying, or otherwise removing undesirable trees or other growth, on the National Forest land cut over by the purchaser, in order to improve the future stand of timber, or (4) protecting and improving the future productivity of the renewable resources of the forest land on such sale area, including sale area improvement operation, maintenance and construction, reforestation and wildlife habitat management. Such deposits shall be covered into the Treasury and shall constitute a special fund, which is hereby appropriated and made available until expended, to cover the cost to the United States of such tree planting, seed sowing, and forest-improvement work, as the Secretary of Agriculture may direct: *Provided*, That any portion of any deposit found to be in excess of the cost of doing said work shall, upon the determination that it is so in excess, be transferred to miscellaneous receipts, Forest Service Fund, as a National Forest receipt of the fiscal year in which such transfer is made: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized, upon application of the Secretary of the Interior, to furnish seedlings, and/or young trees for replanting of burned-over areas in any National Park. (16 U.S.C. 576b)

Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976

- Act of October 21, 1976 (P.L. 94-579, 90 Stat. 2743, as amended; 43 U.S.C. 1701(note), 1701-1702, 1711-1723, 1732-1737, 1740-1742, 1744, 1746-1748, 1751-1753, 1761-1771, 1781-1782)

Note—Implementing regulations are found at 36 CFR 251 Subpart A, 43 CFR All Parts.

TITLE I — SHORT TITLE, DECLARATION OF POLICY, AND DEFINITIONS

Short Title

Sec. 101. This Act may be cited as the "Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976". (43 U.S.C. 1701(note))

Declaration of Policy

Sec. 102. (a) The Congress declares that it is the policy of the United States that—

(1) the public lands be retained in federal ownership, unless as a result of the land use planning procedure provided for in this Act, it is determined that disposal of a particular parcel will serve the national interest;

(2) the national interest will be best realized if the public lands and their resources are periodically and systematically inventoried and their present and future use is projected through a land use planning process coordinated with other federal and State planning efforts;

(3) public lands not previously designated for any specific use and all existing classifications of public lands that were effected by executive action or statute before the date of enactment of this Act be reviewed in accordance with the provisions of this Act;

(4) the Congress exercise its constitutional authority to withdraw or otherwise designate or dedicate federal lands for specified purposes and that Congress delineate the extent to which the Executive may withdraw lands without legislative action;

(5) in administering public land statutes and exercising discretionary authority granted by them, the Secretary be required to establish comprehensive rules and regulations after considering the views of the general public; and to structure adjudication procedures to assure adequate third party participation, objective procedures to assure adequate third party participation, objective administrative review of initial decisions, and expeditious decisionmaking;

(6) judicial review of public land adjudication decisions be provided by law;

(7) goals and objectives be established by law as guidelines for public land use planning, and that management be on the basis of multiple use and sustained yield unless otherwise specified by law;

(8) the public lands be managed in a manner that will protect the quality of scientific, scenic, historical, ecological, environmental, air and atmospheric, water resource, and archeological values; that, where appropriate, will preserve and protect certain public lands in their natural condition; that will provide food and habitat for fish and wildlife and domestic animals; and that

will provide for outdoor recreation and human occupancy and use;

(9) the United States receive fair market value of the use of the public lands and their resources unless otherwise provided for by statute;

(10) uniform procedures for any disposal of public land, acquisition of non-Federal land for public purposes, and the exchange of such lands be established by statute, requiring each disposal, acquisition and exchange to be consistent with the prescribed mission of the department or agency involved, and reserving to the Congress review of disposals in excess of a specified acreage;

(11) regulations and plans for the protection of public land areas of critical environmental concern be promptly developed;

(12) the public lands be managed in a manner which recognizes the Nation's need for domestic sources of minerals, food, timber, and fiber from the public lands including implementation of the Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1876, 30 U.S.C. 21a) as it pertains to the public lands; and

(13) the federal government should, on a basis equitable to both the federal and local taxpayer, provide for payments to compensate States and local governments for burdens created as a result of the immunity of federal lands from State and local taxation.

(b) The policies of this Act shall become effective only as specific statutory authority for their implementation is enacted by this Act or by subsequent legislation and shall then be construed as supplemental to and not in derogation of the purposes for which public lands are administered under other provisions of law. (43 U.S.C. 1701)

Definitions

Sec. 103. Without altering in any way the meaning of the following terms as used in any other statute, whether or not such statute is referred to in, or amended by, this Act, as used in this Act—

(a) The term "areas of critical environmental concern" means areas within the public lands where special management attention is required (when such areas are developed or used or where no development is required) to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural, or scenic values, fish and wildlife resources or other natural systems or processes, or to protect life and safety from natural hazards.

(b) The term "holder" means any State or local governmental entity, individual, partnership, corporation, association, or other business entity receiving or using a right-of-way under title V of this Act.

(c) The term "multiple use" means the management of the public lands and their various resource values so that they are utilized in the combination that will best meet the present and future needs of the American people; making the most judicious use of the land for some or all of these resources or related services over areas large enough to provide sufficient latitude for periodic adjustments in use to conform to changing needs and conditions; the use of some land for less than all of the resources; a combination of balanced and diverse resource uses that takes into account the long-term needs of future generations for renewable and nonrenewable resources, including, but not limited to, recreation, range, timber, minerals, watershed, wildlife and fish, and natural scenic, scientific

Rails to Trails (National Trails System Improvements Act of 1988)

• Act of October 4, 1988 (P.L. 100-470, 102 Stat. 2281; 16 U.S.C. 1241(note); 12 U.S.C. 1248(note))

Short Title

Sec. 1. This Act may be cited as the "National Trails System Improvements Act of 1988".

Findings

Sec. 2. Congress hereby finds that—

(1) State and local governments have a special role to play under the National Trails System Act in acquiring and developing trails for recreation and conservation purposes.

(2) Many miles of public land rights-of-way have been granted to the railroads by the United States, and much of this mileage could be suitable for trail use at such time as it may be abandoned.

(3) The United States should retain any residual interest it may have in such public land rights-of-way and relinquish it, where appropriate, in favor of State and local governments or other

nonprofit entities for trail purposes. (16 U.S.C. 1248(note))

National Trails System Act Amendments

Sec. 3. Section 9 of the National Trails System Act (16 U.S.C. 1248) is amended by adding the following new subsections after subsection (b): (see P.L. 90-543)

* * *

Condemnation

Sec. 5. (a) Nothing in this Act shall be construed as authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to use condemnation proceedings to retain or acquire all or any portion of a right-of-way described in this Act.

(b) Nothing in this Act shall be construed to expand or diminish existing condemnation authorities contained in the National Trails System Act, as amended. (16 U.S.C. 1248(note))

National Trails System Act

• Act of October 2, 1968 (P.L. 90-543, 82 Stat. 919, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1241(note), 1241-1251)

Sec. 1. This Act may be cited as the "National Trails System Act." (16 U.S.C. 1241(note))

Statement of Policy

Sec. 2. (a) In order to provide for the ever-increasing outdoor recreation needs of an expanding population and in order to promote the preservation of, public access to, travel within, and enjoyment and appreciation of the open-air, outdoor areas and historic resources of the Nation, trails should be established (i) primarily, near the urban areas of the Nation, and (ii) secondarily, within scenic areas and along historic travel routes of the Nation, which are often more remotely located.

(b) The purpose of this Act is to provide the means for attaining these objectives by instituting a national system of recreation, scenic and historic trails, by designating the Appalachian Trail and the Pacific Crest Trail as the initial components of that system, and by prescribing the methods by which, and standards according to which, additional components may be added to the system.

(c) The Congress recognizes the valuable contributions that volunteers and private, nonprofit trail groups have made to the development and maintenance of the Nation's trails. In recognition of these contributions, it is further the purpose of this Act to encourage and assist volunteer citizen involvement in the planning, development, maintenance, and management,

where appropriate, of trails. (16 U.S.C. 1241)

National Trails System

Sec. 3. (a) The national system of trails shall be composed of the following:

(1) National recreation trails, established as provided in section 4 of this Act, which will provide a variety of outdoor recreation uses in or reasonably accessible to urban areas.

(2) National scenic trails, established as provided in section 5 of this Act, which will be extended trails so located as to provide for maximum outdoor recreation potential and for the conservation and enjoyment of the nationally significant scenic, historic, natural, or cultural qualities of the areas through which such trails may pass. National scenic trails may be located so as to represent desert, marsh, grassland, mountain, canyon, river, forest, and other areas, as well as landforms which exhibit significant characteristics of the physiographic region of the Nation.

(3) National historic trails, established as provided in section 5 of this Act, which will be extended trails which follow as closely as possible and practicable the original trails or routes of travel of national historic significance. Designation of such trails or routes shall be continuous, but the established or developed trail, and the acquisition thereof, need not be continuous on-site. National historic trails shall have as

uses the character 'Woodsy Owl', the name 'Woodsy Owl', or the associated slogan, 'Give a Hoot, Don't Pollute' shall be fined not more than \$250 or imprisoned not more than six months, or both." (18 U.S.C. 711a)

Sec. 7. Section 3 of the Act entitled "An Act prohibiting the manufacture or use of the character 'Smokey Bear' by unauthorized persons" (31 U.S.C. 488a) is amended by striking out "under the provisions of section 711 of title 18". (16 U.S.C. 580p-2)

Sec. 8. The table of sections of chapter 33 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting immediately after the item relating to section 711 the following:

"Sec. 711a. 'Woodsy Owl' character, name, or slogan."

Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974

- Act of August 17, 1974 (P.L. 93-378, 88 Stat. 476, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1600(note), 1600-1614)

Sec. 1. This Act may be cited as the "Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974". (16 U.S.C. 1600(note))

Findings

Sec. 2. The Congress finds that—

(1) the management of the Nation's renewable resources is highly complex and the uses, demand for, and supply of the various resources are subject to change over time;

(2) the public interest is served by the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with other agencies, assessing the Nation's renewable resources, and developing and preparing a national renewable resource program, which is periodically reviewed and updated;

(3) to serve the national interest, the renewable resource program must be based on a comprehensive assessment of present and anticipated uses, demand for, and supply of renewable resources from the Nation's public and private forests and rangelands, through analysis of environmental and economic impacts, coordination of multiple use and sustained yield opportunities as provided in the Multiple-Use Sustained-Yield Act of 1960 (74 Stat. 15; 16 U.S.C. 528-531), and public participation in the development of the program;

(4) the new knowledge derived from coordinated public and private research programs will promote a

sound technical and ecological base for effective management, use, and protection of the Nation's renewable resources;

(5) inasmuch as the majority of the Nation's forests and rangeland is under private, State, and local governmental management and the Nation's major capacity to produce goods and services is based on these nonfederally managed renewable resources, the Federal Government should be a catalyst to encourage and assist these owners in the efficient long-term use and improvement of these lands and their renewable resources consistent with the principles of sustained yield and multiple use;

(6) the Forest Service, by virtue of its statutory authority for management of the National Forest System, research and cooperative programs, and its role as an agency in the Department of Agriculture, has both a responsibility and an opportunity to be a leader in assuring that the Nation maintains a natural resource conservation posture that will meet the requirements of our people in perpetuity; and

(7) recycled timber product materials are as much a part of our renewable forest resources as are the trees from which they originally came, and in order to extend our timber and timber fiber resources and reduce pressures for timber production from Federal lands, the Forest Service should expand research in the use of recycled and waste timber product materials, develop techniques for the

these programs and responsibilities to public and private activities;

(4) a discussion of important policy considerations, laws, regulations, and other factors expected to influence and affect significantly the use, ownership, and management of forest, range, and other associated lands; and

(5) an analysis of the potential effects of global climate change on the condition of renewable resources on the forests and rangelands of the United States; and

(6) an analysis of the rural and urban forestry opportunities to mitigate the buildup of atmospheric carbon dioxide and reduce the risk of global climate change,

(b) To assure the availability of adequate data and scientific information needed for development of the Assessment, section 9 of the McSweeney-McNary Act of May 2, 1928 (45 Stat. 702, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 581h), is hereby amended ready as follows:

"The Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized and directed to make and keep current a comprehensive survey and analysis of the present and prospective conditions and requirements for the renewable resources of the forest and range lands of the United States, its territories and possessions, and of the supplies of such renewable resources, including a determination of the present and potential productivity of the land, and of such other facts as may be necessary and useful in the determination of ways and means needed to balance the demand for and supply of these renewable resources, benefits and uses meeting the needs of the people of the United States. The Secretary shall carry out the survey and analysis under such plans as he may determine to be fair and equitable, and cooperate with appropriate officials of each State, territory, or

possession of the United States, and either through them or directly with private or other agencies. There is authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$20,000,000 in any fiscal year to carry out the purposes of this section."

(c) The Secretary shall report in the 1979 and subsequent Assessments on—

(1) the additional fiber potential in the National Forest System including, but not restricted to, forest mortality, growth, salvage potential, potential increased forest products sales, economic constraints, alternate markets, contract considerations, and other multiple use considerations;

(2) the potential for increased utilization of forest and wood product wastes in the National Forest System and on other lands, and of urban wood wastes and wood product recycling, including recommendations to Congress for actions which would lead to increased utilization of material now being wasted both in the forests and in manufactured products; and

(3) the milling and other wood fiber product fabrication facilities and their location in the United States, noting the public and private forested areas that supply such facilities, assessing the degree of utilization into product form of harvested trees by such facilities, and setting forth the technology appropriate to the facilities to improve utilization either individually or in aggregate units of harvested trees and to reduce wasted wood fibers. The Secretary shall set forth a program to encourage the adoption by these facilities of these technologies for improving wood fiber utilization.

(d) In developing the reports required under subsection (c) of this section, the Secretary shall provide opportunity for public involvement

and shall consult with other interested governmental departments and agencies.

Note—The National Forest Management Act of October 22, 1976, mistakenly added another subsection (d). This mistake is preserved in this text.

(d)(1) It is the policy of the Congress that all forested lands in the National Forest System be maintained in appropriate forest cover with species of trees, degree of stocking, rate of growth, and conditions of stand designed to secure the maximum benefits of multiple use sustained yield management in accordance with land management plans. Accordingly, the Secretary is directed to identify and report to the Congress annually at the time of submission of the President's budget together with the annual report provided for under section 8(c) of this Act, beginning with submission of the President's budget for fiscal year 1978, the amount and location by Forests and States and by productivity class, where practicable, of all lands in the National Forest System where objectives of land management plans indicate the need to reforest areas that have been cut-over or otherwise denuded or deforested, and all lands with stands of trees that are not growing at their best potential rate or growth. All National Forest lands treated from year to year shall be examined after the first and third growing seasons and certified by the Secretary in the report provided for under this subsection as to stocking rate, growth rate in relation to potential and other pertinent measures. Any lands not certified as satisfactory shall be returned to the backlog and scheduled for prompt treatment. The level and types of treatment shall be

NFST

National Forest Management Act of 1976

- Act of October 22, 1976 (P.L. 94-588, 90 Stat. 2949, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 472a, 476, 476 (note), 500, 513-516, 518, 521b, 528(note), 576b, 594-2(note), 1600(note), 1601(note), 1600-1602, 1604, 1606, 1608-1614)

Sec. 1. This Act may be cited as the "National Forest Management Act of 1976". (16 U.S.C. 1600(note))

Findings

Sec. 2. The Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 476; 16 U.S.C. 1601-1610) is amended by redesignating sections 2 through 11 as sections 3 through 12, respectively; and by adding a new section 2 as follows: (see P.L. 93-378)

Reports on Fiber Potential, Wood Utilization by Mills, Wood Wastes and Wood Product Recycling

Sec. 3. Section 3 of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974, as redesignated by section 2 of this Act, is amended by adding at the end thereof a new subsection (c) as follows: (see P.L. 93-378)

Reforestation

Sec. 4. Section 3 of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974, as redesignated by section 2 of this Act, is amended by adding at the end thereof new subsections (d) and (e) as follows: (see P.L. 93-378)

Renewable Resource Program

Sec. 5. Section 4 of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources

Planning Act of 1974, as redesignated by section 2 of this Act, is amended by striking out the word "and" at the end of paragraph (3); striking out the word "satisfy" and inserting in lieu thereof "implement and monitor" in paragraph (4); striking out the period at the end of paragraph (4) and inserting in lieu thereof a semicolon and the word "and"; and by adding a new paragraph (5) as follows: (see P.L. 93-378)

National Forest System Resource Planning

Sec. 6. Section 6 of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974, as redesignated by section 2 of this Act, is amended by adding at the end thereof new subsections (c) through (m) as follows: (see P.L. 93-378)

National Participation

Sec. 7. Section 8 of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974, as redesignated by section 2 of this Act, is amended— (see P.L. 93-378)

Transportation System

Sec. 8. Section 10 of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974, as redesignated by section 2 of this Act, is amended by inserting "(a)" immediately before the words "The Congress" and inserting at the end

provide additional time due to time delays caused by an act of an agent of the United States or by other circumstances beyond the control of the purchaser. The Secretary shall require the purchaser to file as soon as practicable after execution of a contract for any advertised sale with a term of two years or more, a plan of operation, which shall be subject to concurrence by the Secretary. The Secretary shall not extend any contract period with an original term of two or more unless he finds—

(A) that the purchaser has diligently performed in accordance with an approved plan of operation or

(B) that the substantial overriding public interest justified the extension.

(d) The Secretary of Agriculture shall advertise all sales unless he determines that extraordinary conditions exist, as defined by regulation, or that the appraised value of the sale is less than \$10,000. If, upon proper offering, no satisfactory bid is received for a sale, or the bidder fails to complete the purchase, the sale may be offered and sold without further advertisement.

(e)(1) In the sale of trees, portions of trees, or forest products from National Forest System lands (hereinafter referred to in this subsection as "National Forest materials"), the Secretary of Agriculture shall select the bidding method or methods which—

(A) insure open and fair competition;

(B) insure that the federal government receive not less than the appraised value as required by subsection (a) of this section;

(C) consider the economic stability of communities whose economies are dependent on such National Forest materials, or achieve such other objectives as the Secretary deems necessary; and

(D) are consistent with the objectives of this Act and other federal statutes. The Secretary shall select or alter the bidding method or methods as he determines necessary to achieve the objectives stated in clauses (A), (B), (C) and (D) of this paragraph.

(2) In those instances when the Secretary selects oral auction as the bidding method for the sale of any National Forest materials, he shall require that all prospective purchasers submit written sealed qualifying bids. Only prospective purchasers whose written sealed qualifying bids are equal to or in excess of the appraised value of such National Forest materials may participate in the oral bidding process.

(3) The Secretary shall monitor bidding patterns involved in the sale of National Forest materials. If the Secretary has a reasonable belief that collusive bidding practices may be occurring, then—

(A) he shall report any such instances of possible collusive bidding or suspected collusive bidding practices to the Attorney General of the United States with any and all supporting data;

(B) he may alter the bidding methods used within the affected area; and

(C) he shall take such other action as he deems necessary to eliminate such practices with the affected area.

(f) The Secretary of Agriculture, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, is authorized to dispose of, by sale or otherwise, trees, portions of trees, or other forest products related to research and demonstration projects.

(g) Designation, marking when necessary, and supervision of harvesting of trees, portions of trees, or forest products shall be conducted by persons employed by the Secretary of Agriculture. Such persons

are consistent with the of this Act and other res. The Secretary shall r the bidding method or he determines necessary he objectives stated in (B), (C) and (D) of this

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shall have no personal interest in the purchase or harvest of such products and shall not be directly or indirectly in the employment of the purchaser thereof.

(h) The Secretary of Agriculture shall develop utilization standards, methods or measurement, and harvesting practices for the removal of trees, portions of trees, or forest products to provide for the optimum practical use of the wood material. Such standards, methods, and practices shall reflect consideration of opportunities to promote more effective wood utilization, regional conditions, and species characteristics and shall be compatible with multiple use resource management objectives in the affected area. To accomplish the purpose of this subsection in situations involving salvage of insect-infested, dead, damaged, or down timber, and to remove associated trees for stand improvement, the Secretary is authorized to require the purchaser of such timber to make monetary deposits, as a part of the payment for the timber, to be deposited in a designated fund from which sums are to be used, to cover the cost to the United States for design, engineering, and supervision of the construction of needed roads and the cost for Forest Service sale preparation and supervision of the harvesting of such timber. Deposits of money pursuant to this subsection are to be available until expended to cover the cost to the United States of accomplishing the purposes for which deposited: *Provided*, That such deposits shall not be considered as moneys received from the National Forests within the meaning of sections 500 and 501 of title 16, United States Code: *And provided further*, That sums found to be in excess of the cost of accomplishing the purposes for which deposited on any National Forest shall be trans-

ferred to miscellaneous receipts in the Treasury of the United States.

(i)(1) For sales of timber which include a provision for purchaser credit for construction of permanent roads with an estimated cost in excess of \$20,000, the Secretary of Agriculture shall promulgate regulations requiring that the notice of sale afford timber purchasers qualifying as "small business concerns" under the Small Business Act, as amended, (5 U.S.C. 631 et seq.) and the regulations issued thereunder, an estimate of the cost and the right, when submitting a bid, to elect that the Secretary build the proposed road.

(2) If the purchaser makes such an election, the price subsequently paid for the timber shall include all of the estimated cost of the road. In the notice of sale, the Secretary of Agriculture shall set a date when such road shall be completed which shall be applicable to either construction by the purchaser or the Secretary, depending on the election. To accomplish requested work, the Secretary is authorized to use from any receipts from the sale of timber a sum equal to the estimate for timber purchaser credits, and such additional sums as may be appropriated for the construction of roads, such funds to be available until expended, to construct a road that meets the standards specified in the notice of sale.

Note—P.L. 99-500, FY 1987 Appropriations bill, included the following provision relative to this subsection of NFMA: "Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Agriculture is hereafter authorized to use from any receipts from the sale of timber a sum equal to the cost of construction of

APRIL 18, 1994

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

AMERICORPS AUTHORITIES AND APPROPRIATIONS

PROJECTS	APPROPRIATIONS	AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION
1. SOUTH CAROLINA	STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY	Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978 as amended by the 1990 Farm Bill Sec.3(a) and (b)
	Forest Mgt and Utilization	
	Economic Development	The Food,Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 Sub-title G Chapter 2377 (a) and (b)
2 MISSISSIPPI DELTA	Forest Mgt and Utilization	Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978 as amended by the 1990 Farm Bill Sec. 9 (a7) (b 3,6,7,and 8)
	Urban and Community For.	
	Rural Community Assistance	Sec. 2 (a2 and b2) Sec. 3 (a and 10A-B) Sec. 11 (c)
3. ALASKA	Forest Mgt. and Utilization	Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978
	Urban and Community For.	Sec. 9 (a 7) (b 3,6,7, and 8)
	Rural Community Assistance	Sec. 2 (a2 and b2) Sec.3 (a and 10 A-B) Sec. 11 (c 1A)
	Economic Recovery	The Food, Agriculture, Conservation, Trade Act 1990 Subtitle G Chapter 1 Sec.2377 (a 1-4 and (b)

(1)

4. APPALACHIA (Southern Region Component)	Forest Mgt. and Utilization	Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978 Sec.3(a & 10 A-B)
	Rural Community Assistance	The Food, Agriculture, Conservation, Trade Act 1990 Subtitle G Chapter 1 Sec. 2377 (a 1-4) and (b)
5. APPALACHIA (Northeastern Area Component)	Forest Mgt. and Utilization	Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978
	Urban and Community For.	Sec. 9 (b3 and d)
	Rural Community Assistance	Sec. 3(a & 10 A-B)
	Economic Recovery	The Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act 1990. Subtitle G Chapter 1 Sec. 2371 (a) (b3) (c1) Sec. 2377 (a 1- 4) and (b)
6. FOUR CORNERS (REGIONS 2,3,4)	Forest Mgt. and Utilization	Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978
	Rural Community Assistance	Sec. 3(a & 10 A-B)
	Economic Recovery	The Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act 1990. Subtitle G Chapter 1 Sec. 2371 (a) (b3) (c1) Sec. 2377 (a1- 4) and (b)

(2)

7. MINNESOTA

Forest Mgt. and Utilization	Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978
Rural Community Assistance	Sec. 3 (a & 10 A-B)
Urban and Community For.	Sec. 9 (a 7) (b 3, 6, 7, and 8)
Economic Recovery	The Food, Agriculture, Conversation, and Trade Act 1990. Subtitle G Chapter 1 Sec. 2371 (a) (b3) (c1) Sec. 2377 (a1- 4) and (b)

(d) Construction.—This Act shall be construed to complement the policies and direction under the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.). (16 U.S.C. 2101)

Rural Forestry Assistance

Sec. 3. (a) Assistance to Forest Landowners and Others.—The Secretary may provide financial, technical, educational, and related assistance to State foresters or equivalent State officials, and State extension directors, to enable such officials to provide technical information, advice, and related assistance to private forest land owners and managers, vendors, forest resource operators, forest resource professionals, public agencies, and individuals to enable such persons to carry out activities that are consistent with the purposes of this Act, including—

(1) protecting, maintaining, enhancing, restoring, and preserving forest lands and the multiple values and uses that depend on such lands;

(2) identifying, protecting, maintaining, enhancing, and preserving wildlife and fish species, including threatened and endangered species, and their habitats;

(3) implementing forest management technologies;

(4) selecting, producing, and marketing alternative forest crops, products and services from forest lands;

(5) protecting forest land from damage caused by fire, insects, disease, and damaging weather;

(6) managing the rural-land and urban-land interface to balance the use of forest resources in and adjacent to urban and community areas;

(7) identifying and managing recreational forest land resources;

(8) identifying and protecting the aesthetic character of forest lands;

(9) protecting forest land from conversion to alternative uses; and

(10) the management of resources of forest lands, including—

(A) the harvesting, processing, and marketing of timber and other forest resources and the marketing and utilization of wood and wood products;

(B) the conversion of wood to energy for domestic, industrial, municipal, and other uses;

(C) the planning, management, and treatment of forest land, including site preparation, reforestation, thinning, prescribed burning, and other silvicultural activities designed to increase the quantity and improve the quality of timber and other forest resources;

(D) ensuring that forest regeneration or reforestation occurs if needed to sustain long-term resource productivity;

(E) protecting and improving forest soil fertility and the quality, quantity, and timing of water yields; and

(F) encouraging the investment of a portion of the proceeds from the sale of timber or other forest resources in stewardship activities that preserve, protect, maintain, and enhance their forest land.

(b) State Forestry Assistance.—The Secretary is authorized to provide financial, technical, and related assistance to State foresters, or equivalent State officials, to—

(1) develop genetically improved tree seeds;

(2) develop and contract for the development of field arboreta, greenhouses, and tree nurseries, in cooperation with a State, to facilitate production and distribution of tree seeds and seedlings in States where

the Secretary determines that there is an inadequate capacity to carry out present and future reforestation needs;

(3) procure, produce, and distribute tree seeds and trees for the purpose of establishing forests, windbreaks, shelterbelts, woodlots, and other plantings;

(4) plant tree seeds and seedlings on non-Federal forest lands that are suitable for the production of timber, recreation, and for other benefits associated with the growing of trees;

(5) plan, organize, and implement measures on non-Federal forest lands, including thinning, prescribed burning, and other silvicultural activities designed to increase the quantity and improve the quality of trees and other vegetation, fish and wildlife habitat, and water yielded therefrom; and

(6) protect or improve soil fertility on non-Federal forest lands and the quality, quantity, and timing of water yields therefrom.

(c) Implementation.—In implementing this section, the Secretary shall cooperate with other Federal, State, and local natural resource management agencies, universities and the private sector.

(d) Authorization of Appropriations.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this section. (16 U.S.C. 2102)

Forestry Incentives

Sec. 4. (a) Development and implementation.—The Secretary is authorized to develop and implement a forestry incentives program to encourage the development, management, and protection of nonindustrial private forest lands. The purposes of such program shall be to encourage landowners to apply

practices that will provide for afforestation of suitable open lands, reforestation of cutover or other nonstocked or understocked forest lands, timber stand improvement practices, including thinning, prescribed burning, and other silvicultural treatments, and forest resources management and protection, so as to provide for the production of timber and other forest resources associated therewith.

(b) Private forest lands.—For the purposes of this section, the term "private forest land" means land capable of producing crops of industrial wood and owned by any private individual, group, Indian tribe or other native group, association, corporation, or other legal entity.

(c) Cost sharing.—Landowners shall be eligible for cost sharing under this program if they own one thousand acres or less of private forest land, except that the Secretary may approve cost sharing with landowners owning more than one thousand acres of such land if significant public benefits will accrue. In no case, however, may the Secretary approve cost sharing with landowners owning more than five thousand acres of private forest land.

(d) Administration.—The Secretary shall administer this section in accordance with the regulations the Secretary shall develop in consultation with the committee described in section 13(c) of this Act. Regulations issued under Title X of the Agricultural Act of 1970, as added by the Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973, to the extent not inconsistent with the provisions of this section, shall remain in effect until revoked or amended by regulations issued under this subsection. The regulations issued under this subsection shall include guidelines for the administration of this section at the federal and State levels, and

Act, during any continuous five-year period.

(f) Approval.—After reviewing requests under this section for financial and economic feasibility and viability, the Secretary shall approve and implement in accordance with section 2376 those action plans that will achieve the purposes of this chapter. (7 U.S.C. 6613)

Action Plan Implementation

Sec. 2376. (a) In general.—Action plans shall be implemented, insofar as practicable, to upgrade existing industries to use forest resources more efficiently and to expand the economic base of rural communities so as to alleviate or reduce their dependence on national forest resources.

(b) Assistance.—To implement action plans, the Secretary may make grants and enter into cooperative agreements and contracts to provide necessary technical and related assistance. Such grants, cooperative agreements, and contracts may be with the affected rural community, State and local governments, universities, corporations, and other persons.

(c) Limitation.—The Federal contribution to the overall implementation of an action plan shall not exceed 80 percent of the total cost of the plan, including administrative and other costs. In calculating the Federal contribution, the Secretary shall take into account the fair market value of equipment, personnel, and services provided.

(d) Available authority.—The Secretary may use the Secretary's authority under the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 2101 et seq.) and other Federal, State, and local governmental authorities in implementing action plans.

(e) Consistency with forest plans.—The implementation of action plans shall be consistent with land and resource management plans. (7 U.S.C. 6614)

Training and Education

—Sec. 2377. (a) Programs.—In furtherance of an action plan, the Secretary may use the Extension Service and other appropriate agencies of the Department of Agriculture to develop and conduct education programs that assist businesses, elected or appointed officials, and individuals in rural communities to deal with the effects of a transition from being economically disadvantaged to economic diversification. These programs may include—

(1) community economic analysis and strategic planning;

(2) methods for improving and retooling enterprises now dependent on national forest resources;

(3) methods for expanding enterprises and creating new economic opportunities by emphasizing economic opportunities in other industries or services not dependent on national forest resources; and

(4) assistance in the evaluation, counseling, and enhancement of vocational skills, training in basic and remedial literacy skills, assistance in job seeking skills, and training in starting or operating a business enterprise.

(b) Existing educational and training programs.—Insofar as practicable, the Secretary shall use existing Federal, State, and private education resources in carrying out these programs. (7 U.S.C. 6615)

Loans to Economically Disadvantaged Rural Communities

Sec. 2378. (a) In general.—The Secretary, under such terms and

(2) Authorization of appropriations.—There are hereby authorized to be appropriated annually \$10,000,000 to implement this subsection. (16 U.S.C. 2104)

Urban and Community Forestry Assistance

Sec. 9. (a) Findings.—The Congress finds that—

(1) the health of forests in urban areas and communities, including cities, their suburbs, and towns, in the United States is on the decline;

(2) forest lands, shade trees, and open spaces in urban areas and communities improve the quality of life for residents;

(3) forest lands and associated natural resources enhance the economic value of residential and commercial property in urban and community settings;

(4) urban trees are 15 times more effective than forest trees at reducing the buildup of carbon dioxide and aid in promoting energy conservation through mitigation of the heat island effect in urban areas;

(5) tree plantings and ground covers such as low growing dense perennial turfgrass sod in urban areas and communities can aid in reducing carbon dioxide emissions, mitigating the heat island effect, and reducing energy consumption, thus contributing to efforts to reduce global warming trends;

(6) efforts to encourage tree plantings and protect existing open spaces in urban areas and communities can contribute to the social well-being and promote a sense of community in these areas; and

(7) strengthened research, education, technical assistance, and public information and participation in tree planting and maintenance programs for trees and complementary ground covers for urban and community forests are needed to

provide for the protection and expansion of tree cover and open space in urban areas and communities.

(b) Purposes.—The purposes of this section are to—

(1) improve understanding of the benefits of preserving existing tree cover in urban areas and communities;

(2) encourage owners of private residences and commercial properties to maintain trees and expand forest cover on their properties;

(3) provide education programs and technical assistance to State and local organizations (including community associations and schools) in maintaining forested lands and individual trees in urban and community settings and identifying appropriate tree species and sites for expanding forest cover;

(4) provide assistance through competitive matching grants awarded to local units of government, approved organizations that meet the requirements of section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or other local community tree volunteer groups, for urban and community forestry projects;

(5) implement a tree planting program to complement urban and community tree maintenance and open space programs and to reduce carbon dioxide emissions, conserve energy, and improve air quality in addition to providing other environmental benefits;

(6) promote the establishment of demonstration projects in selected urban and community settings to illustrate the benefits of maintaining and creating forest cover and trees;

(7) enhance the technical skills and understanding of sound tree maintenance and arboricultural practices including practices involving the cultivation of trees, shrubs and complementary ground covers, of individuals involved in the plan-

ning, development, and maintenance of urban and community forests and trees; and

(8) expand existing research and educational efforts intended to improve understanding of—

(A) tree growth and maintenance, tree physiology and morphology, species adaptations, and forest ecology,

(B) the value of integrating trees and ground covers,

(C) the economic, environmental, social, and psychological benefits of trees and forest cover in urban and community environments, and

(D) the role of urban trees in conserving energy and mitigating the urban heat island.

(c) General Authority.—The Secretary is authorized to provide financial, technical, and related assistance to State foresters or equivalent State officials for the purpose of encouraging States to provide information and technical assistance to units of local government and others that will encourage cooperative efforts to plan urban forestry programs and to plant, protect, and maintain, and utilize wood from, trees in open spaces, greenbelts, roadside screens, parks, woodlands, curb areas, and residential developments in urban areas. In providing such assistance, the Secretary is authorized to cooperate with interested members of the public, including nonprofit private organizations. The Secretary is also authorized to cooperate directly with units of local government and others in implementing this section whenever the Secretary and the affected State forester or equivalent State official agree that direct cooperation would better achieve the purposes of this section.

(d) Program of Education and Technical Assistance.—The Secretary, in cooperation with State for-

esters and State extension directors or equivalent State officials and interested members of the public, including nonprofit private organizations, shall implement a program of education and technical assistance for urban and community forest resources. The program shall be designed to—

(1) assist urban areas and communities in conducting inventories of their forest resources, including inventories of the species, number, location, and health of trees in urban areas and communities, identifying opportunities for the establishment of plantings for the purposes of conserving energy, and determining the status of related resources (including fish and wildlife habitat, water resources, and trails);

(2) assist State and local organizations (including community associations and schools) in organizing and conducting urban and community forestry projects and programs;

(3) improve education and technical support in—

(A) selecting tree species appropriate for planting in urban and community environments and for promotion of energy conservation;

(B) providing for proper tree planting, maintenance, and protection in urban areas and communities;

(C) protecting individual trees and preserving existing open spaces with or without tree cover; and

(D) identifying opportunities for expanding tree cover in urban areas and communities;

(4) assist in the development of State and local management plans for trees and associated resources in urban areas and communities; and

(5) increase public understanding of the energy conservation, economic, social, environmental,

Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978

- Act of July 1, 1978 (P.L. 95-313, 92 Stat. 365 as amended; 16 U.S.C. 2101(note), 2101-2103, 2103a, 2103b, 2104-2105)

Note—This Act was amended by P.L. 100-418 to add Section 15 (redesignated as Section 18 by P.L. 100-418); amended by P.L. 101-624, Title XII, to add new sections and change some existing sections, by P.L. 101-513 to conform with international provisions of the International Forestry Cooperation Act of 1990, and by P.L. 102-237 to make some technical amendments.

Short Title

Sec. 1. This Act may be cited as the "Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978." (16 U.S.C. 2101(note))

Findings, Purpose, and Policy

Sec. 2. (a) Findings.—Congress finds that—

(1) most of the productive forest land of the United States is in private, State, and local governmental ownership, and the capacity of the United States to produce renewable forest resources is significantly dependent on such non-Federal forest lands;

(2) adequate supplies of timber and other forest resources are essential to the United States, and adequate supplies are dependent on efficient methods for establishing, managing, and harvesting trees and processing, marketing, and using wood and wood products;

(3) nearly one-half of the wood supply of the United States comes from nonindustrial private timberlands and such percentage

could rise with expanded assistance programs;

(4) managed forest lands provide habitats for fish and wildlife, as well as aesthetics, outdoor recreation opportunities, and other forest resources;

(5) the soil, water, and air quality of the United States can be maintained and improved through good stewardship of privately held forest resources;

(6) insects and diseases affecting trees occur and sometimes create emergency conditions on all land, whether Federal or non-Federal, and efforts to prevent and control such insects and diseases often require coordinated action by both Federal and non-Federal land managers;

(7) fires in rural areas threaten human lives, property, forests and other resources, and Federal-State cooperation in forest fire protection has proven effective and valuable;

(8) trees and forests are of great environmental and economic value to urban areas;

(9) managed forests contribute to improving the quality, quantity, and timing of water yields that are of broad benefit to society;

(10) over half the forest lands of the United States are in need of some type of conservation treatment;

(11) forest landowners are being faced with increased pressure to convert their forest land to development and other purposes;

(12) increased population pressures and user demands are being placed on private, as well as public, landholders to provide a

wide variety of products and services, including fish and wildlife habitat, aesthetic quality, and recreational opportunities;

(13) stewardship of privately held forest resources requires a long-term commitment that can be fostered through local, State, and Federal governmental actions;

(14) the Department of Agriculture, through the coordinated efforts of its agencies with forestry responsibilities, cooperating with other Federal agencies, State foresters, and State political subdivisions, has the expertise and experience to assist private landowners in achieving individual goals and public benefits regarding forestry;

(15) the products and services resulting from nonindustrial private forest land stewardship provide income and employment that contribute to the economic health and diversity of rural communities;

(16) sustainable agroforestry systems and tree planting in semiarid lands can improve environmental quality and maintain farm yields and income; and

(18) the same forest resource supply, protection, and management issues that exist in the United States are also present on an international scale, and the forest and rangeland renewable resources of the world are threatened by deforestation due to conversion to agriculture of lands better suited to other purposes, over-grazing, over-harvesting, and other causes which pose a direct adverse threat to people, the global environment, and the world economy.

Note—P.L. 101-513 incorrectly referred to section 2(a) paragraph (16), (17) and added new paragraph (18). It should have referred to (15), (16), and added new paragraph (17). The result is that there now is no paragraph (17).

(b) Purpose.—It is the purpose of this Act to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture (hereafter in this Act referred to as the "Secretary"), with respect to non-Federal forest lands in the United States, and forest lands in foreign countries, of the United States, to assist in—

(1) the establishment of a coordinated and cooperative Federal, State, and local forest stewardship program for management of the non-Federal forest lands;

(2) the encouragement of the production of timber;

(3) the prevention and control of insects and diseases affecting trees and forests;

(4) the prevention and control of rural fires;

(5) the efficient utilization of wood and wood residues, including the recycling of wood fiber;

(6) the improvement and maintenance of fish and wildlife habitat;

(7) the planning and conduct of urban forestry programs;

(8) broadening existing forest management, fire protection, and insect and disease protection programs on non-Federal forest lands to meet the multiple use objectives of landowners in an environmentally sensitive manner;

(9) providing opportunities to private landowners to protect ecologically valuable and threatened non-Federal forest lands; and

(10) strengthening educational, technical, and financial assistance programs that provide assistance to owners of non-Federal forest lands in the United States, and forest lands in foreign countries.

(c) Policy.—It is the policy of Congress that it is in the national interest for the Secretary to work through and in cooperation with State foresters, or equivalent State officials, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector in implementing Federal programs affecting non-Federal forest lands.

(d) Construction.—This Act shall be construed to complement the policies and direction under the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.). (16 U.S.C. 2101)

Rural Forestry Assistance

Sec. 3. (a) Assistance to Forest Landowners and Others.—The Secretary may provide financial, technical, educational, and related assistance to State foresters or equivalent State officials, and State extension directors, to enable such officials to provide technical information, advice, and related assistance to private forest land owners and managers, vendors, forest resource operators, forest resource professionals, public agencies, and individuals to enable such persons to carry out activities that are consistent with the purposes of this Act, including—

(1) protecting, maintaining, enhancing, restoring, and preserving forest lands and the multiple values and uses that depend on such lands;

(2) identifying, protecting, maintaining, enhancing, and preserving wildlife and fish species, including threatened and endangered species, and their habitats;

(3) implementing forest management technologies;

(4) selecting, producing, and marketing alternative forest crops, products and services from forest lands;

(5) protecting forest land from damage caused by fire, insects, disease, and damaging weather;

(6) managing the rural-land and urban-land interface to balance the use of forest resources in and adjacent to urban and community areas;

(7) identifying and managing recreational forest land resources;

(8) identifying and protecting the aesthetic character of forest lands;

(9) protecting forest land from conversion to alternative uses; and

(10) the management of resources of forest lands, including—

(A) the harvesting, processing, and marketing of timber and other forest resources and the marketing and utilization of wood and wood products;

(B) the conversion of wood to energy for domestic, industrial, municipal, and other uses;

(C) the planning, management, and treatment of forest land, including site preparation, reforestation, thinning, prescribed burning, and other silvicultural activities designed to increase the quantity and improve the quality of timber and other forest resources;

(D) ensuring that forest regeneration or reforestation occurs if needed to sustain long-term resource productivity;

(E) protecting and improving forest soil fertility and the quality, quantity, and timing of water yields; and

(F) encouraging the investment of a portion of the proceeds from the sale of timber or other forest resources in stewardship activities that preserve, protect, maintain, and enhance their forest land.

(b) State Forestry Assistance.—The Secretary is authorized to provide financial, technical, and related assistance to State foresters, or equivalent State officials, to—

(1) develop genetically improved tree seeds;

(2) develop and contract for the development of field arboreta, greenhouses, and tree nurseries, in cooperation with a State, to facilitate production and distribution of tree seeds and seedlings in States where

(2) Authorization of appropriations.—There are hereby authorized to be appropriated annually \$10,000,000 to implement this subsection. (16 U.S.C. 2104)

Urban and Community Forestry Assistance

Sec. 9. (a) Findings.—The Congress finds that—

(1) the health of forests in urban areas and communities, including cities, their suburbs, and towns, in the United States is on the decline;

(2) forest lands, shade trees, and open spaces in urban areas and communities improve the quality of life for residents;

(3) forest lands and associated natural resources enhance the economic value of residential and commercial property in urban and community settings;

(4) urban trees are 15 times more effective than forest trees at reducing the buildup of carbon dioxide and aid in promoting energy conservation through mitigation of the heat island effect in urban areas;

(5) tree plantings and ground covers such as low growing dense perennial turfgrass sod in urban areas and communities can aid in reducing carbon dioxide emissions, mitigating the heat island effect, and reducing energy consumption, thus contributing to efforts to reduce global warming trends;

(6) efforts to encourage tree plantings and protect existing open spaces in urban areas and communities can contribute to the social well-being and promote a sense of community in these areas; and

(7) strengthened research, education, technical assistance, and public information and participation in tree planting and maintenance programs for trees and complementary ground covers for urban and community forests are needed to

provide for the protection and expansion of tree cover and open space in urban areas and communities.

(b) Purposes.—The purposes of this section are to—

(1) improve understanding of the benefits of preserving existing tree cover in urban areas and communities;

(2) encourage owners of private residences and commercial properties to maintain trees and expand forest cover on their properties;

(3) provide education programs and technical assistance to State and local organizations (including community associations and schools) in maintaining forested lands and individual trees in urban and community settings and identifying appropriate tree species and sites for expanding forest cover;

(4) provide assistance through competitive matching grants awarded to local units of government, approved organizations that meet the requirements of section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or other local community tree volunteer groups, for urban and community forestry projects;

(5) implement a tree planting program to complement urban and community tree maintenance and open space programs and to reduce carbon dioxide emissions, conserve energy, and improve air quality in addition to providing other environmental benefits;

(6) promote the establishment of demonstration projects in selected urban and community settings to illustrate the benefits of maintaining and creating forest cover and trees;

(7) enhance the technical skills and understanding of sound tree maintenance and arboricultural practices including practices involving the cultivation of trees, shrubs and complementary ground covers, of individuals involved in the plan-

ning, development, and maintenance of urban and community forests and trees; and

(8) expand existing research and educational efforts intended to improve understanding of—

(A) tree growth and maintenance, tree physiology and morphology, species adaptations, and forest ecology,

(B) the value of integrating trees and ground covers,

(C) the economic, environmental, social, and psychological benefits of trees and forest cover in urban and community environments, and

(D) the role of urban trees in conserving energy and mitigating the urban heat island.

(c) General Authority.—The Secretary is authorized to provide financial, technical, and related assistance to State foresters or equivalent State officials for the purpose of encouraging States to provide information and technical assistance to units of local government and others that will encourage cooperative efforts to plan urban forestry programs and to plant, protect, and maintain, and utilize wood from, trees in open spaces, greenbelts, roadside screens, parks, woodlands, curb areas, and residential developments in urban areas. In providing such assistance, the Secretary is authorized to cooperate with interested members of the public, including nonprofit private organizations. The Secretary is also authorized to cooperate directly with units of local government and others in implementing this section whenever the Secretary and the affected State forester or equivalent State official agree that direct cooperation would better achieve the purposes of this section.

(d) Program of Education and Technical Assistance.—The Secretary, in cooperation with State for-

esters and State extension directors or equivalent State officials and interested members of the public, including nonprofit private organizations, shall implement a program of education and technical assistance for urban and community forest resources. The program shall be designed to—

(1) assist urban areas and communities in conducting inventories of their forest resources, including inventories of the species, number, location, and health of trees in urban areas and communities, identifying opportunities for the establishment of plantings for the purposes of conserving energy, and determining the status of related resources (including fish and wildlife habitat, water resources, and trails);

(2) assist State and local organizations (including community associations and schools) in organizing and conducting urban and community forestry projects and programs;

(3) improve education and technical support in—

(A) selecting tree species appropriate for planting in urban and community environments and for promotion of energy conservation;

(B) providing for proper tree planting, maintenance, and protection in urban areas and communities;

(C) protecting individual trees and preserving existing open spaces with or without tree cover; and

(D) identifying opportunities for expanding tree cover in urban areas and communities;

(4) assist in the development of State and local management plans for trees and associated resources in urban areas and communities; and

(5) increase public understanding of the energy conservation, economic, social, environmental,

Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978

- Act of July 1, 1978 (P.L. 95-313, 92 Stat. 365 as amended; 16 U.S.C. 2101(note), 2101-2103, 2103a, 2103b, 2104-2105)

Note—This Act was amended by P.L. 100-418 to add Section 15 (redesignated as Section 18 by P.L. 100-418); amended by P.L. 101-624, Title XII, to add new sections and change some existing sections, by P.L. 101-513 to conform with international provisions of the International Forestry Cooperation Act of 1990, and by P.L. 102-237 to make some technical amendments.

Short Title

Sec. 1. This Act may be cited as the "Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978." (16 U.S.C. 2101(note))

Findings, Purpose, and Policy

Sec. 2. (a) Findings.—Congress finds that—

(1) most of the productive forest land of the United States is in private, State, and local governmental ownership, and the capacity of the United States to produce renewable forest resources is significantly dependent on such non-Federal forest lands;

(2) adequate supplies of timber and other forest resources are essential to the United States, and adequate supplies are dependent on efficient methods for establishing, managing, and harvesting trees and processing, marketing, and using wood and wood products;

(3) nearly one-half of the wood supply of the United States comes from nonindustrial private timberlands and such percentage

could rise with expanded assistance programs;

(4) managed forest lands provide habitats for fish and wildlife, as well as aesthetics, outdoor recreation opportunities, and other forest resources;

(5) the soil, water, and air quality of the United States can be maintained and improved through good stewardship of privately held forest resources;

(6) insects and diseases affecting trees occur and sometimes create emergency conditions on all land, whether Federal or non-Federal, and efforts to prevent and control such insects and diseases often require coordinated action by both Federal and non-Federal land managers;

(7) fires in rural areas threaten human lives, property, forests and other resources, and Federal-State cooperation in forest fire protection has proven effective and valuable;

(8) trees and forests are of great environmental and economic value to urban areas;

(9) managed forests contribute to improving the quality, quantity, and timing of water yields that are of broad benefit to society;

(10) over half the forest lands of the United States are in need of some type of conservation treatment;

(11) forest landowners are being faced with increased pressure to convert their forest land to development and other purposes;

(12) increased population pressures and user demands are being placed on private, as well as public, landholders to provide a

wide variety of products and services, including fish and wildlife habitat, aesthetic quality, and recreational opportunities;

(13) stewardship of privately held forest resources requires a long-term commitment that can be fostered through local, State, and Federal governmental actions;

(14) the Department of Agriculture, through the coordinated efforts of its agencies with forestry responsibilities, cooperating with other Federal agencies, State foresters, and State political subdivisions, has the expertise and experience to assist private landowners in achieving individual goals and public benefits regarding forestry;

(15) the products and services resulting from nonindustrial private forest land stewardship provide income and employment that contribute to the economic health and diversity of rural communities;

(16) sustainable agroforestry systems and tree planting in semiarid lands can improve environmental quality and maintain farm yields and income; and

(18) the same forest resource supply, protection, and management issues that exist in the United States are also present on an international scale, and the forest and rangeland renewable resources of the world are threatened by deforestation due to conversion to agriculture of lands better suited to other purposes, over-grazing, over-harvesting, and other causes which pose a direct adverse threat to people, the global environment, and the world economy.

Note—P.L. 101-513 incorrectly referred to section 2(a) paragraph (16), (17) and added new paragraph (18). It should have referred to (15), (16), and added new paragraph (17). The result is that there now is no paragraph (17).

(b) Purpose.—It is the purpose of this Act to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture (hereafter in this Act referred to as the "Secretary"), with respect to non-Federal forest lands in the United States, and forest lands in foreign countries, of the United States, to assist in—

(1) the establishment of a coordinated and cooperative Federal, State, and local forest stewardship program for management of the non-Federal forest lands;

(2) the encouragement of the production of timber;

(3) the prevention and control of insects and diseases affecting trees and forests;

(4) the prevention and control of rural fires;

(5) the efficient utilization of wood and wood residues, including the recycling of wood fiber;

(6) the improvement and maintenance of fish and wildlife habitat;

(7) the planning and conduct of urban forestry programs;

(8) broadening existing forest management, fire protection, and insect and disease protection programs on non-Federal forest lands to meet the multiple use objectives of landowners in an environmentally sensitive manner;

(9) providing opportunities to private landowners to protect ecologically valuable and threatened non-Federal forest lands; and

(10) strengthening educational, technical, and financial assistance programs that provide assistance to owners of non-Federal forest lands in the United States, and forest lands in foreign countries.

(c) Policy.—It is the policy of Congress that it is in the national interest for the Secretary to work through and in cooperation with State foresters, or equivalent State officials, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector in implementing Federal programs affecting non-Federal forest lands.

(d) Construction.—This Act shall be construed to complement the policies and direction under the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.). (16 U.S.C. 2101)

Rural Forestry Assistance

Sec. 3. (a) Assistance to Forest Landowners and Others.—The Secretary may provide financial, technical, educational, and related assistance to State foresters or equivalent State officials, and State extension directors, to enable such officials to provide technical information, advice, and related assistance to private forest land owners and managers, vendors, forest resource operators, forest resource professionals, public agencies, and individuals to enable such persons to carry out activities that are consistent with the purposes of this Act, including—

(1) protecting, maintaining, enhancing, restoring, and preserving forest lands and the multiple values and uses that depend on such lands;

(2) identifying, protecting, maintaining, enhancing, and preserving wildlife and fish species, including threatened and endangered species, and their habitats;

(3) implementing forest management technologies;

(4) selecting, producing, and marketing alternative forest crops, products and services from forest lands;

(5) protecting forest land from damage caused by fire, insects, disease, and damaging weather;

(6) managing the rural-land and urban-land interface to balance the use of forest resources in and adjacent to urban and community areas;

(7) identifying and managing recreational forest land resources;

(8) identifying and protecting the aesthetic character of forest lands;

(9) protecting forest land from conversion to alternative uses; and

(10) the management of resources of forest lands, including—

(A) the harvesting, processing, and marketing of timber and other forest resources and the marketing and utilization of wood and wood products;

(B) the conversion of wood to energy for domestic, industrial, municipal, and other uses;

(C) the planning, management, and treatment of forest land, including site preparation, reforestation, thinning, prescribed burning, and other silvicultural activities designed to increase the quantity and improve the quality of timber and other forest resources;

(D) ensuring that forest regeneration or reforestation occurs if needed to sustain long-term resource productivity;

(E) protecting and improving forest soil fertility and the quality, quantity, and timing of water yields; and

(F) encouraging the investment of a portion of the proceeds from the sale of timber or other forest resources in stewardship activities that preserve, protect, maintain, and enhance their forest land.

(b) State Forestry Assistance.—The Secretary is authorized to provide financial, technical, and related assistance to State foresters, or equivalent State officials, to—

(1) develop genetically improved tree seeds;

(2) develop and contract for the development of field arboreta, greenhouses, and tree nurseries, in cooperation with a State, to facilitate production and distribution of tree seeds and seedlings in States where

Act, during any continuous five-year period.

(f) Approval.—After reviewing requests under this section for financial and economic feasibility and viability, the Secretary shall approve and implement in accordance with section 2376 those action plans that will achieve the purposes of this chapter. (7 U.S.C. 6613)

Action Plan Implementation

Sec. 2376. (a) In general.—Action plans shall be implemented, insofar as practicable, to upgrade existing industries to use forest resources more efficiently and to expand the economic base of rural communities so as to alleviate or reduce their dependence on national forest resources.

(b) Assistance.—To implement action plans, the Secretary may make grants and enter into cooperative agreements and contracts to provide necessary technical and related assistance. Such grants, cooperative agreements, and contracts may be with the affected rural community, State and local governments, universities, corporations, and other persons.

(c) Limitation.—The Federal contribution to the overall implementation of an action plan shall not exceed 80 percent of the total cost of the plan, including administrative and other costs. In calculating the Federal contribution, the Secretary shall take into account the fair market value of equipment, personnel, and services provided.

(d) Available authority.—The Secretary may use the Secretary's authority under the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 2101 et seq.) and other Federal, State, and local governmental authorities in implementing action plans.

(e) Consistency with forest plans.—The implementation of action plans shall be consistent with land and resource management plans. (7 U.S.C. 6614)

Training and Education

Sec. 2377. (a) Programs.—In furtherance of an action plan, the Secretary may use the Extension Service and other appropriate agencies of the Department of Agriculture to develop and conduct education programs that assist businesses, elected or appointed officials, and individuals in rural communities to deal with the effects of a transition from being economically disadvantaged to economic diversification. These programs may include—

(1) community economic analysis and strategic planning;

(2) methods for improving and retooling enterprises now dependent on national forest resources;

(3) methods for expanding enterprises and creating new economic opportunities by emphasizing economic opportunities in other industries or services not dependent on national forest resources; and

(4) assistance in the evaluation, counseling, and enhancement of vocational skills, training in basic and remedial literacy skills, assistance in job seeking skills, and training in starting or operating a business enterprise.

(b) Existing educational and training programs.—Insofar as practicable, the Secretary shall use existing Federal, State, and private education resources in carrying out these programs. (7 U.S.C. 6615)

Loans to Economically Disadvantaged Rural Communities

Sec. 2378. (a) In general.—The Secretary, under such terms and

(d) Construction.—This Act shall be construed to complement the policies and direction under the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.). (16 U.S.C. 2101)

Rural Forestry Assistance

Sec. 3. (a) Assistance to Forest Landowners and Others.—The Secretary may provide financial, technical, educational, and related assistance to State foresters or equivalent State officials, and State extension directors, to enable such officials to provide technical information, advice, and related assistance to private forest land owners and managers, vendors, forest resource operators, forest resource professionals, public agencies, and individuals to enable such persons to carry out activities that are consistent with the purposes of this Act, including—

(1) protecting, maintaining, enhancing, restoring, and preserving forest lands and the multiple values and uses that depend on such lands;

(2) identifying, protecting, maintaining, enhancing, and preserving wildlife and fish species, including threatened and endangered species, and their habitats;

(3) implementing forest management technologies;

(4) selecting, producing, and marketing alternative forest crops, products and services from forest lands;

(5) protecting forest land from damage caused by fire, insects, disease, and damaging weather;

(6) managing the rural-land and urban-land interface to balance the use of forest resources in and adjacent to urban and community areas;

(7) identifying and managing recreational forest land resources;

(8) identifying and protecting the aesthetic character of forest lands;

(9) protecting forest land from conversion to alternative uses; and

(10) the management of resources of forest lands, including—

(A) the harvesting, processing, and marketing of timber and other forest resources and the marketing and utilization of wood and wood products;

(B) the conversion of wood to energy for domestic, industrial, municipal, and other uses;

(C) the planning, management, and treatment of forest land, including site preparation, reforestation, thinning, prescribed burning, and other silvicultural activities designed to increase the quantity and improve the quality of timber and other forest resources;

(D) ensuring that forest regeneration or reforestation occurs if needed to sustain long-term resource productivity;

(E) protecting and improving forest soil fertility and the quality, quantity, and timing of water yields; and

(F) encouraging the investment of a portion of the proceeds from the sale of timber or other forest resources in stewardship activities that preserve, protect, maintain, and enhance their forest land.

(b) State Forestry Assistance.—The Secretary is authorized to provide financial, technical, and related assistance to State foresters, or equivalent State officials, to—

(1) develop genetically improved tree seeds;

(2) develop and contract for the development of field arboreta, greenhouses, and tree nurseries, in cooperation with a State, to facilitate production and distribution of tree seeds and seedlings in States where

Act, during any continuous five-year period.

(f) Approval.—After reviewing requests under this section for financial and economic feasibility and viability, the Secretary shall approve and implement in accordance with section 2376 those action plans that will achieve the purposes of this chapter. (7 U.S.C. 6613)

Action Plan Implementation

Sec. 2376. (a) In general.—Action plans shall be implemented, insofar as practicable, to upgrade existing industries to use forest resources more efficiently and to expand the economic base of rural communities so as to alleviate or reduce their dependence on national forest resources.

(b) Assistance.—To implement action plans, the Secretary may make grants and enter into cooperative agreements and contracts to provide necessary technical and related assistance. Such grants, cooperative agreements, and contracts may be with the affected rural community, State and local governments, universities, corporations, and other persons.

(c) Limitation.—The Federal contribution to the overall implementation of an action plan shall not exceed 80 percent of the total cost of the plan, including administrative and other costs. In calculating the Federal contribution, the Secretary shall take into account the fair market value of equipment, personnel, and services provided.

(d) Available authority.—The Secretary may use the Secretary's authority under the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 2101 et seq.) and other Federal, State, and local governmental authorities in implementing action plans.

(e) Consistency with forest plans.—The implementation of action plans shall be consistent with land and resource management plans. (7 U.S.C. 6614)

Training and Education

Sec. 2377. (a) Programs.—In furtherance of an action plan, the Secretary may use the Extension Service and other appropriate agencies of the Department of Agriculture to develop and conduct education programs that assist businesses, elected or appointed officials, and individuals in rural communities to deal with the effects of a transition from being economically disadvantaged to economic diversification. These programs may include—

(1) community economic analysis and strategic planning;

(2) methods for improving and retooling enterprises now dependent on national forest resources;

(3) methods for expanding enterprises and creating new economic opportunities by emphasizing economic opportunities in other industries or services not dependent on national forest resources; and

(4) assistance in the evaluation, counseling, and enhancement of vocational skills, training in basic and remedial literacy skills, assistance in job seeking skills, and training in starting or operating a business enterprise.

(b) Existing educational and training programs.—Insofar as practicable, the Secretary shall use existing Federal, State, and private education resources in carrying out these programs. (7 U.S.C. 6615)

Loans to Economically Disadvantaged Rural Communities

Sec. 2378. (a) In general.—The Secretary, under such terms and

(2) Authorization of appropriations.—There are hereby authorized to be appropriated annually \$10,000,000 to implement this subsection. (16 U.S.C. 2104)

Urban and Community Forestry Assistance

Sec. 9. (a) Findings.—The Congress finds that—

(1) the health of forests in urban areas and communities, including cities, their suburbs, and towns, in the United States is on the decline;

(2) forest lands, shade trees, and open spaces in urban areas and communities improve the quality of life for residents;

(3) forest lands and associated natural resources enhance the economic value of residential and commercial property in urban and community settings;

(4) urban trees are 15 times more effective than forest trees at reducing the buildup of carbon dioxide and aid in promoting energy conservation through mitigation of the heat island effect in urban areas;

(5) tree plantings and ground covers such as low growing dense perennial turfgrass sod in urban areas and communities can aid in reducing carbon dioxide emissions, mitigating the heat island effect, and reducing energy consumption, thus contributing to efforts to reduce global warming trends;

(6) efforts to encourage tree plantings and protect existing open spaces in urban areas and communities can contribute to the social well-being and promote a sense of community in these areas; and

(7) strengthened research, education, technical assistance, and public information and participation in tree planting and maintenance programs for trees and complementary ground covers for urban and community forests are needed to

provide for the protection and expansion of tree cover and open space in urban areas and communities.

(b) Purposes.—The purposes of this section are to—

(1) improve understanding of the benefits of preserving existing tree cover in urban areas and communities;

(2) encourage owners of private residences and commercial properties to maintain trees and expand forest cover on their properties;

(3) provide education programs and technical assistance to State and local organizations (including community associations and schools) in maintaining forested lands and individual trees in urban and community settings and identifying appropriate tree species and sites for expanding forest cover;

(4) provide assistance through competitive matching grants awarded to local units of government, approved organizations that meet the requirements of section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or other local community tree volunteer groups, for urban and community forestry projects;

(5) implement a tree planting program to complement urban and community tree maintenance and open space programs and to reduce carbon dioxide emissions, conserve energy, and improve air quality in addition to providing other environmental benefits;

(6) promote the establishment of demonstration projects in selected urban and community settings to illustrate the benefits of maintaining and creating forest cover and trees;

(7) enhance the technical skills and understanding of sound tree maintenance and arboricultural practices including practices involving the cultivation of trees, shrubs and complementary ground covers, of individuals involved in the plan-

ning, development, and maintenance of urban and community forests and trees; and

(8) expand existing research and educational efforts intended to improve understanding of—

(A) tree growth and maintenance, tree physiology and morphology, species adaptations, and forest ecology,

(B) the value of integrating trees and ground covers,

(C) the economic, environmental, social, and psychological benefits of trees and forest cover in urban and community environments, and

(D) the role of urban trees in conserving energy and mitigating the urban heat island.

(c) General Authority.—The Secretary is authorized to provide financial, technical, and related assistance to State foresters or equivalent State officials for the purpose of encouraging States to provide information and technical assistance to units of local government and others that will encourage cooperative efforts to plan urban forestry programs and to plant, protect, and maintain, and utilize wood from, trees in open spaces, greenbelts, roadside screens, parks, woodlands, curb areas, and residential developments in urban areas. In providing such assistance, the Secretary is authorized to cooperate with interested members of the public, including nonprofit private organizations. The Secretary is also authorized to cooperate directly with units of local government and others in implementing this section whenever the Secretary and the affected State forester or equivalent State official agree that direct cooperation would better achieve the purposes of this section.

(d) Program of Education and Technical Assistance.—The Secretary, in cooperation with State for-

esters and State extension directors or equivalent State officials and interested members of the public, including nonprofit private organizations, shall implement a program of education and technical assistance for urban and community forest resources. The program shall be designed to—

(1) assist urban areas and communities in conducting inventories of their forest resources, including inventories of the species, number, location, and health of trees in urban areas and communities, identifying opportunities for the establishment of plantings for the purposes of conserving energy, and determining the status of related resources (including fish and wildlife habitat, water resources, and trails);

(2) assist State and local organizations (including community associations and schools) in organizing and conducting urban and community forestry projects and programs;

(3) improve education and technical support in—

(A) selecting tree species appropriate for planting in urban and community environments and for promotion of energy conservation;

(B) providing for proper tree planting, maintenance, and protection in urban areas and communities;

(C) protecting individual trees and preserving existing open spaces with or without tree cover; and

(D) identifying opportunities for expanding tree cover in urban areas and communities;

(4) assist in the development of State and local management plans for trees and associated resources in urban areas and communities; and

(5) increase public understanding of the energy conservation, economic, social, environmental,

and psychological values of trees and open space in urban and community environments and expand knowledge of the ecological relationships and benefits of trees and related resources in these environments.

(e) Procurement of Plant Materials.—The Secretary, in cooperation with State foresters or equivalent State officials, shall assist in identifying sources of plant materials and may procure or otherwise obtain such plant materials from public or private sources and may make such plant materials available to urban areas and communities for the purpose of reforesting open spaces, replacing dead and dying urban trees, promoting energy conservation, and providing other environmental benefits through expanding tree cover in urban areas and communities.

(f) Challenge Cost-Share Program.—

(1) In general.—The Secretary shall establish an urban and community forestry challenge cost-share program. Funds or other support shall be provided under such program to eligible communities and organizations, on a competitive basis, for urban and community forestry projects. The Secretary shall annually make awards under the program in accordance with criteria developed in consultation with, and after consideration of recommendations received from, the National Urban and Community Forestry Advisory Council established under subsection (g). Each State forester or equivalent State official may make recommendations to the Secretary for awards under the program for project proposals in their State which meet such criteria. Awards shall be consistent with the cost-share requirements of this section.

(2) Cost-sharing.—The Federal share of support for a project pro-

vided under this subsection may not exceed 50 percent of the support for that project and shall be provided on a matching basis. The non-Federal share of such support may be in the form of cash, services, or in-kind contributions.

(g) Forestry Advisory Council.—

(1) Establishment and purpose.—The Secretary shall establish a National Urban and Community Forestry Advisory Council (hereafter in this section referred to as the 'Council') for the purpose of—

(A) developing a national urban and community forestry action plan;

(B) evaluating the implementation of that plan; and

(C) developing criteria for, and submitting recommendations with respect to, the urban and community forestry challenge cost-share program under subsection (f).

(2) Composition and operation.—

(A) Composition.—The Council shall be composed of 15 members appointed by the Secretary, as follows:

(i) 2 members representing national nonprofit forestry and conservation citizen organizations,

(ii) 3 members, 1 each representing State, county, and city and town governments,

(iii) 1 member representing the forest products, nursery, or related industries,

(iv) 1 member representing urban forestry, landscape, or design consultants,

(v) 2 members representing academic institutions with an expertise in urban and community forestry activities,

(vi) 1 member representing State forestry agencies or equivalent State agencies,

(vii) 1 member representing a professional renewable natural resource or arboricultural society,

(d) Construction.—This Act shall be construed to complement the policies and direction under the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.). (16 U.S.C. 2101)

Rural Forestry Assistance

Sec. 3. (a) Assistance to Forest Landowners and Others.—The Secretary may provide financial, technical, educational, and related assistance to State foresters or equivalent State officials, and State extension directors, to enable such officials to provide technical information, advice, and related assistance to private forest land owners and managers, vendors, forest resource operators, forest resource professionals, public agencies, and individuals to enable such persons to carry out activities that are consistent with the purposes of this Act, including—

(1) protecting, maintaining, enhancing, restoring, and preserving forest lands and the multiple values and uses that depend on such lands;

(2) identifying, protecting, maintaining, enhancing, and preserving wildlife and fish species, including threatened and endangered species, and their habitats;

(3) implementing forest management technologies;

(4) selecting, producing, and marketing alternative forest crops, products and services from forest lands;

(5) protecting forest land from damage caused by fire, insects, disease, and damaging weather;

(6) managing the rural-land and urban-land interface to balance the use of forest resources in and adjacent to urban and community areas;

(7) identifying and managing recreational forest land resources;

(8) identifying and protecting the aesthetic character of forest lands;

(9) protecting forest land from conversion to alternative uses; and

(10) the management of resources of forest lands, including—

(A) the harvesting, processing, and marketing of timber and other forest resources and the marketing and utilization of wood and wood products;

(B) the conversion of wood to energy for domestic, industrial, municipal, and other uses;

(C) the planning, management, and treatment of forest land, including site preparation, reforestation, thinning, prescribed burning, and other silvicultural activities designed to increase the quantity and improve the quality of timber and other forest resources;

(D) ensuring that forest regeneration or reforestation occurs if needed to sustain long-term resource productivity;

(E) protecting and improving forest soil fertility and the quality, quantity, and timing of water yields; and

(F) encouraging the investment of a portion of the proceeds from the sale of timber or other forest resources in stewardship activities that preserve, protect, maintain, and enhance their forest land.

(b) State Forestry Assistance.—The Secretary is authorized to provide financial, technical, and related assistance to State foresters, or equivalent State officials, to—

(1) develop genetically improved tree seeds;

(2) develop and contract for the development of field arboreta, greenhouses, and tree nurseries, in cooperation with a State, to facilitate production and distribution of tree seeds and seedlings in States where

1990 Farm Bill
(Agricultural Development and Trade Act of 1990;
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- Act of November 28, 1990 (P.L. 101-624, Title XV, Chapter 5 104 Stat. 3632; 7 U.S.C. 936b, 946(note), 950aaa-4, 1691(note), 1927(a)(3), 1932(f), 6601, 6601(note), 6611-6617, 2001a, 2001a(note), 2007(note), 2204d, 2661(note), 2662, 2662(note), 3125b, 6702-10; 13 U.S.C. 141(note), 142(note),

Short Title

Sec. 1501. This title may be cited as the "Agricultural Development and Trade Act of 1990". (7 U.S.C. 1691(note))

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CHAPTER 5—EFFECTIVE DATE

Effective Date

Sec. 2368. (a) In general.—Except as provided in subsection (b), this subtitle and the amendments made by this subtitle shall take effect on the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) Technical Amendments.—The amendments made by section 2367 shall take effect as if such amendments had been included in chapter 2 of subtitle D of title I of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1987 on the date of enactment of such chapter. (7 U.S.C. 946(note))

SUBTITLE G — RURAL REVITALIZATION THROUGH FORESTRY

CHAPTER 1—FORESTRY RURAL REVITALIZATION

Forestry Rural Revitalization

Sec. 2371. (a) Establishment of economic development and global marketing program.—The Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Extension Service and the Cooperative Extension System, and in consultation with the Forest Service, shall establish and implement educational programs and provide technical assistance to assist businesses, industries, and policymakers to create jobs, raise incomes, and increase public revenues in manners consistent with environmental concerns.

(b) Activities.—Each program established under subsection (a) shall—

(1) transfer technologies to natural resource-based industries in the United States to make such industries more efficient, productive, and competitive;

(2) assist businesses to identify global marketing opportunities, conduct business on an international basis, and market themselves more effectively; and

(3) train local leaders in strategic community economic development.

(c) Types of programs.—The Secretary of Agriculture shall establish specific programs under subsection (a) to—

(1) deliver educational services focused on community economic

analysis, economic diversification, economic impact analysis, retention and expansion of existing commodity and noncommodity industries, amenity resource and tourism development, and entrepreneurship focusing on forest lands and rural communities;

(2) use Cooperative Extension System databases and analytical tools to help communities diversify their economic bases, add value locally to raw forest product materials, and retain revenues by helping to develop local businesses and industries to supply forest products locally; and

(3) use the full resources of the Cooperative Extension Service, including land-grant universities and county offices, to promote economic development that is sustainable and environmentally sound. (7 U.S.C. 6601)

CHAPTER 2—NATIONAL FOREST-DEPENDENT RURAL COMMUNITIES

Short Title

Sec. 2372. This chapter may be cited as the "National Forest-Dependent Rural Communities Economic Diversification Act of 1990". (7 U.S.C. 6601(note))

Findings and Purposes

Sec. 2373. (a) Findings.—The Congress finds that—

(1) the economic well-being of rural America is vital to our national growth and prosperity;

(2) the economic well-being of many rural communities depends upon the goods and services that are derived from national forests;

(3) the economies of many of these communities suffer from a lack of industrial and business diversity;

(4) this lack of diversity is particularly serious in communities whose economies are predominantly dependent on timber and recreation resources and where management decisions made on the national forests by Federal and private organizations may disrupt the supply of those resources;

(5) the Forest Service has expertise and resources that could be directed to promote modernization and economic diversification of existing industries and services based on forest resources;

(6) the Forest Service has the technical expertise to provide leadership, in cooperation with other governmental agencies and the private sector, to assist rural communities dependent upon national forest resources to upgrade existing industries and diversify by developing new economic activity in non-forest-related industries; and

(7) technical assistance, training, education, and other assistance provided by the Department of Agriculture can be targeted to provide immediate help to those rural communities in greatest need.

(b) Purposes.—The purposes of this chapter are—

(1) to provide assistance to rural communities that are located in or near national forests and that are economically dependent upon forest resources or are likely to be economically disadvantaged by Federal or private sector land management practices;

(2) to aid in diversifying such communities' economic bases; and

(3) to improve the economic, social, and environmental well-being of rural America. (7 U.S.C. 6611)

Definitions

Sec. 2374. As used in this chapter:

Act, during any continuous five-year period.

(f) Approval.—After reviewing requests under this section for financial and economic feasibility and viability, the Secretary shall approve and implement in accordance with section 2376 those action plans that will achieve the purposes of this chapter. (7 U.S.C. 6613)

Action Plan Implementation

Sec. 2376. (a) In general.—Action plans shall be implemented, insofar as practicable, to upgrade existing industries to use forest resources more efficiently and to expand the economic base of rural communities so as to alleviate or reduce their dependence on national forest resources.

(b) Assistance.—To implement action plans, the Secretary may make grants and enter into cooperative agreements and contracts to provide necessary technical and related assistance. Such grants, cooperative agreements, and contracts may be with the affected rural community, State and local governments, universities, corporations, and other persons.

(c) Limitation.—The Federal contribution to the overall implementation of an action plan shall not exceed 80 percent of the total cost of the plan, including administrative and other costs. In calculating the Federal contribution, the Secretary shall take into account the fair market value of equipment, personnel, and services provided.

(d) Available authority.—The Secretary may use the Secretary's authority under the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 2101 et seq.) and other Federal, State, and local governmental authorities in implementing action plans.

(e) Consistency with forest plans.—The implementation of action plans shall be consistent with land and resource management plans. (7 U.S.C. 6614)

Training and Education

Sec. 2377. (a) Programs.—In furtherance of an action plan, the Secretary may use the Extension Service and other appropriate agencies of the Department of Agriculture to develop and conduct education programs that assist businesses, elected or appointed officials, and individuals in rural communities to deal with the effects of a transition from being economically disadvantaged to economic diversification. These programs may include—

(1) community economic analysis and strategic planning;

(2) methods for improving and retooling enterprises now dependent on national forest resources;

(3) methods for expanding enterprises and creating new economic opportunities by emphasizing economic opportunities in other industries or services not dependent on national forest resources; and

(4) assistance in the evaluation, counseling, and enhancement of vocational skills, training in basic and remedial literacy skills, assistance in job seeking skills, and training in starting or operating a business enterprise.

(b) Existing educational and training programs.—Insofar as practicable, the Secretary shall use existing Federal, State, and private education resources in carrying out these programs. (7 U.S.C. 6615)

Loans to Economically Disadvantaged Rural Communities

Sec. 2378. (a) In general.—The Secretary, under such terms and

(d) Construction.—This Act shall be construed to complement the policies and direction under the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.). (16 U.S.C. 2101)

Rural Forestry Assistance

Sec. 3. (a) Assistance to Forest Landowners and Others.—The Secretary may provide financial, technical, educational, and related assistance to State foresters or equivalent State officials, and State extension directors, to enable such officials to provide technical information, advice, and related assistance to private forest land owners and managers, vendors, forest resource operators, forest resource professionals, public agencies, and individuals to enable such persons to carry out activities that are consistent with the purposes of this Act, including—

(1) protecting, maintaining, enhancing, restoring, and preserving forest lands and the multiple values and uses that depend on such lands;

(2) identifying, protecting, maintaining, enhancing, and preserving wildlife and fish species, including threatened and endangered species, and their habitats;

(3) implementing forest management technologies;

(4) selecting, producing, and marketing alternative forest crops, products and services from forest lands;

(5) protecting forest land from damage caused by fire, insects, disease, and damaging weather;

(6) managing the rural-land and urban-land interface to balance the use of forest resources in and adjacent to urban and community areas;

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(B) the conversion of wood to energy for domestic, industrial, municipal, and other uses;

(C) the planning, management, and treatment of forest land, including site preparation, reforestation, thinning, prescribed burning, and other silvicultural activities designed to increase the quantity and improve the quality of timber and other forest resources;

(D) ensuring that forest regeneration or reforestation occurs if needed to sustain long-term resource productivity;

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(b) Activities.—Each program established under subsection (a) shall—

(1) transfer technologies to natural resource-based industries in the United States to make such industries more efficient, productive, and competitive;

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(c) Types of programs.—The Secretary of Agriculture shall establish specific programs under subsection (a) to—

(1) deliver educational services focused on community economic

analysis, economic diversification, economic impact analysis, retention and expansion of existing commodity and noncommodity industries, amenity resource and tourism development, and entrepreneurship focusing on forest lands and rural communities;

(2) use Cooperative Extension System databases and analytical tools to help communities diversify their economic bases, add value locally to raw forest product materials, and retain revenues by helping to develop local businesses and industries to supply forest products locally; and

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(4) this lack of diversity is particularly serious in communities whose economies are predominantly dependent on timber and recreation resources and where management decisions made on the national forests by Federal and private organizations may disrupt the supply of those resources;

(5) the Forest Service has expertise and resources that could be directed to promote modernization and economic diversification of existing industries and services based on forest resources;

(6) the Forest Service has the technical expertise to provide leadership, in cooperation with other governmental agencies and the private sector, to assist rural communities dependent upon national forest resources to upgrade existing industries and diversify by developing new economic activity in non-forest-related industries; and

(7) technical assistance, training, education, and other assistance provided by the Department of Agriculture can be targeted to provide immediate help to those rural communities in greatest need.

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(1) to provide assistance to rural communities that are located in or near national forests and that are economically dependent upon forest resources or are likely to be economically disadvantaged by Federal or private sector land management practices;

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(4) assistance in the evaluation, counseling, and enhancement of vocational skills, training in basic and remedial literacy skills, assistance in job seeking skills, and training in starting or operating a business enterprise.

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(1) protecting, maintaining, enhancing, restoring, and preserving forest lands and the multiple values and uses that depend on such lands;

(2) identifying, protecting, maintaining, enhancing, and preserving wildlife and fish species, including threatened and endangered species, and their habitats;

(3) implementing forest management technologies;

(4) selecting, producing, and marketing alternative forest crops, products and services from forest lands;

(5) protecting forest land from damage caused by fire, insects, disease, and damaging weather;

(6) managing the rural-land and urban-land interface to balance the use of forest resources in and adjacent to urban and community areas;

(7) identifying and managing recreational forest land resources;

(8) identifying and protecting the aesthetic character of forest lands;

(9) protecting forest land from conversion to alternative uses; and

(10) the management of resources of forest lands, including—

(A) the harvesting, processing, and marketing of timber and other forest resources and the marketing and utilization of wood and wood products;

(B) the conversion of wood to energy for domestic, industrial, municipal, and other uses;

(C) the planning, management, and treatment of forest land, including site preparation, reforestation, thinning, prescribed burning, and other silvicultural activities designed to increase the quantity and improve the quality of timber and other forest resources;

(D) ensuring that forest regeneration or reforestation occurs if needed to sustain long-term resource productivity;

(E) protecting and improving forest soil fertility and the quality, quantity, and timing of water yields; and

(F) encouraging the investment of a portion of the proceeds from the sale of timber or other forest resources in stewardship activities that preserve, protect, maintain, and enhance their forest land.

(b) State Forestry Assistance.—The Secretary is authorized to provide financial, technical, and related assistance to State foresters, or equivalent State officials, to—

(1) develop genetically improved tree seeds;

(2) develop and contract for the development of field arboreta, greenhouses, and tree nurseries, in cooperation with a State, to facilitate production and distribution of tree seeds and seedlings in States where

(2) Authorization of appropriations.—There are hereby authorized to be appropriated annually \$10,000,000 to implement this subsection. (16 U.S.C. 2104)

Urban and Community Forestry Assistance

Sec. 9. (a) Findings.—The Congress finds that—

(1) the health of forests in urban areas and communities, including cities, their suburbs, and towns, in the United States is on the decline;

(2) forest lands, shade trees, and open spaces in urban areas and communities improve the quality of life for residents;

(3) forest lands and associated natural resources enhance the economic value of residential and commercial property in urban and community settings;

(4) urban trees are 15 times more effective than forest trees at reducing the buildup of carbon dioxide and aid in promoting energy conservation through mitigation of the heat island effect in urban areas;

(5) tree plantings and ground covers such as low growing dense perennial turfgrass sod in urban areas and communities can aid in reducing carbon dioxide emissions, mitigating the heat island effect, and reducing energy consumption, thus contributing to efforts to reduce global warming trends;

(6) efforts to encourage tree plantings and protect existing open spaces in urban areas and communities can contribute to the social well-being and promote a sense of community in these areas; and

(7) strengthened research, education, technical assistance, and public information and participation in tree planting and maintenance programs for trees and complementary ground covers for urban and community forests are needed to

provide for the protection and expansion of tree cover and open space in urban areas and communities.

(b) Purposes.—The purposes of this section are to—

(1) improve understanding of the benefits of preserving existing tree cover in urban areas and communities;

(2) encourage owners of private residences and commercial properties to maintain trees and expand forest cover on their properties;

(3) provide education programs and technical assistance to State and local organizations (including community associations and schools) in maintaining forested lands and individual trees in urban and community settings and identifying appropriate tree species and sites for expanding forest cover;

(4) provide assistance through competitive matching grants awarded to local units of government, approved organizations that meet the requirements of section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or other local community tree volunteer groups, for urban and community forestry projects;

(5) implement a tree planting program to complement urban and community tree maintenance and open space programs and to reduce carbon dioxide emissions, conserve energy, and improve air quality in addition to providing other environmental benefits;

(6) promote the establishment of demonstration projects in selected urban and community settings to illustrate the benefits of maintaining and creating forest cover and trees;

(7) enhance the technical skills and understanding of sound tree maintenance and arboricultural practices including practices involving the cultivation of trees, shrubs and complementary ground covers, of individuals involved in the plan-

ning, development, and maintenance of urban and community forests and trees; and

(8) expand existing research and educational efforts intended to improve understanding of—

(A) tree growth and maintenance, tree physiology and morphology, species adaptations, and forest ecology,

(B) the value of integrating trees and ground covers,

(C) the economic, environmental, social, and psychological benefits of trees and forest cover in urban and community environments, and

(D) the role of urban trees in conserving energy and mitigating the urban heat island.

(c) General Authority.—The Secretary is authorized to provide financial, technical, and related assistance to State foresters or equivalent State officials for the purpose of encouraging States to provide information and technical assistance to units of local government and others that will encourage cooperative efforts to plan urban forestry programs and to plant, protect, and maintain, and utilize wood from, trees in open spaces, greenbelts, roadside screens, parks, woodlands, curb areas, and residential developments in urban areas. In providing such assistance, the Secretary is authorized to cooperate with interested members of the public, including nonprofit private organizations. The Secretary is also authorized to cooperate directly with units of local government and others in implementing this section whenever the Secretary and the affected State forester or equivalent State official agree that direct cooperation would better achieve the purposes of this section.

(d) Program of Education and Technical Assistance.—The Secretary, in cooperation with State for-

esters and State extension directors or equivalent State officials and interested members of the public, including nonprofit private organizations, shall implement a program of education and technical assistance for urban and community forest resources. The program shall be designed to—

(1) assist urban areas and communities in conducting inventories of their forest resources, including inventories of the species, number, location, and health of trees in urban areas and communities, identifying opportunities for the establishment of plantings for the purposes of conserving energy, and determining the status of related resources (including fish and wildlife habitat, water resources, and trails);

(2) assist State and local organizations (including community associations and schools) in organizing and conducting urban and community forestry projects and programs;

(3) improve education and technical support in—

(A) selecting tree species appropriate for planting in urban and community environments and for promotion of energy conservation;

(B) providing for proper tree planting, maintenance, and protection in urban areas and communities;

(C) protecting individual trees and preserving existing open spaces with or without tree cover; and

(D) identifying opportunities for expanding tree cover in urban areas and communities;

(4) assist in the development of State and local management plans for trees and associated resources in urban areas and communities; and

(5) increase public understanding of the energy conservation, economic, social, environmental,

1990 Farm Bill
(Agricultural Development and Trade Act of 1990;
National Forest-Dependent Rural Communities
Economic Diversification Act of 1990)

- Act of November 28, 1990 (P.L. 101-624, Title XV, Chapter 5 104 Stat. 3632; 7 U.S.C. 936b, 946(note), 950aaa-4, 1691(note), 1927(a)(3), 1932(f), 6601, 6601(note), 6611-6617, 2001a, 2001a(note), 2007(note), 2204d, 2661(note), 2662, 2662(note), 3125b, 6702-10; 13 U.S.C. 141(note), 142(note),

Short Title

Sec. 1501. This title may be cited as the "Agricultural Development and Trade Act of 1990". (7 U.S.C. 1691(note))

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CHAPTER 5—EFFECTIVE DATE

Effective Date

Sec. 2368. (a) In general.—Except as provided in subsection (b), this subtitle and the amendments made by this subtitle shall take effect on the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) Technical Amendments.—The amendments made by section 2367 shall take effect as if such amendments had been included in chapter 2 of subtitle D of title I of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1987 on the date of enactment of such chapter. (7 U.S.C. 946(note))

SUBTITLE G — RURAL REVITALIZATION THROUGH FORESTRY

CHAPTER 1—FORESTRY RURAL REVITALIZATION

Forestry Rural Revitalization

Sec. 2371. (a) Establishment of economic development and global marketing program.—The Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Extension Service and the Cooperative Extension System, and in consultation with the Forest Service, shall establish and implement educational programs and provide technical assistance to assist businesses, industries, and policymakers to create jobs, raise incomes, and increase public revenues in manners consistent with environmental concerns.

(b) Activities.—Each program established under subsection (a) shall—

(1) transfer technologies to natural resource-based industries in the United States to make such industries more efficient, productive, and competitive;

(2) assist businesses to identify global marketing opportunities, conduct business on an international basis, and market themselves more effectively; and

(3) train local leaders in strategic community economic development.

(c) Types of programs.—The Secretary of Agriculture shall establish specific programs under subsection (a) to—

(1) deliver educational services focused on community economic

analysis, economic diversification, economic impact analysis, retention and expansion of existing commodity and noncommodity industries, amenity resource and tourism development, and entrepreneurship focusing on forest lands and rural communities;

(2) use Cooperative Extension System databases and analytical tools to help communities diversify their economic bases, add value locally to raw forest product materials, and retain revenues by helping to develop local businesses and industries to supply forest products locally; and

(3) use the full resources of the Cooperative Extension Service, including land-grant universities and county offices, to promote economic development that is sustainable and environmentally sound. (7 U.S.C. 6601)

CHAPTER 2—NATIONAL FOREST-DEPENDENT RURAL COMMUNITIES

Short Title

Sec. 2372. This chapter may be cited as the "National Forest-Dependent Rural Communities Economic Diversification Act of 1990". (7 U.S.C. 6601(note))

Findings and Purposes

Sec. 2373. (a) Findings.—The Congress finds that—

(1) the economic well-being of rural America is vital to our national growth and prosperity;

(2) the economic well-being of many rural communities depends upon the goods and services that are derived from national forests;

(3) the economies of many of these communities suffer from a lack of industrial and business diversity;

(4) this lack of diversity is particularly serious in communities whose economies are predominantly dependent on timber and recreation resources and where management decisions made on the national forests by Federal and private organizations may disrupt the supply of those resources;

(5) the Forest Service has expertise and resources that could be directed to promote modernization and economic diversification of existing industries and services based on forest resources;

(6) the Forest Service has the technical expertise to provide leadership, in cooperation with other governmental agencies and the private sector, to assist rural communities dependent upon national forest resources to upgrade existing industries and diversify by developing new economic activity in non-forest-related industries; and

(7) technical assistance, training, education, and other assistance provided by the Department of Agriculture can be targeted to provide immediate help to those rural communities in greatest need.

(b) Purposes.—The purposes of this chapter are—

(1) to provide assistance to rural communities that are located in or near national forests and that are economically dependent upon forest resources or are likely to be economically disadvantaged by Federal or private sector land management practices;

(2) to aid in diversifying such communities' economic bases; and

(3) to improve the economic, social, and environmental well-being of rural America. (7 U.S.C. 6611)

Definitions

Sec. 2374. As used in this chapter:

Act, during any continuous five-year period.

(f) Approval.—After reviewing requests under this section for financial and economic feasibility and viability, the Secretary shall approve and implement in accordance with section 2376 those action plans that will achieve the purposes of this chapter. (7 U.S.C. 6613)

Action Plan Implementation

Sec. 2376. (a) In general.—Action plans shall be implemented, insofar as practicable, to upgrade existing industries to use forest resources more efficiently and to expand the economic base of rural communities so as to alleviate or reduce their dependence on national forest resources.

(b) Assistance.—To implement action plans, the Secretary may make grants and enter into cooperative agreements and contracts to provide necessary technical and related assistance. Such grants, cooperative agreements, and contracts may be with the affected rural community, State and local governments, universities, corporations, and other persons.

(c) Limitation.—The Federal contribution to the overall implementation of an action plan shall not exceed 80 percent of the total cost of the plan, including administrative and other costs. In calculating the Federal contribution, the Secretary shall take into account the fair market value of equipment, personnel, and services provided.

(d) Available authority.—The Secretary may use the Secretary's authority under the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 2101 et seq.) and other Federal, State, and local governmental authorities in implementing action plans.

(e) Consistency with forest plans.—The implementation of action plans shall be consistent with land and resource management plans. (7 U.S.C. 6614)

Training and Education

Sec. 2377. (a) Programs.—In furtherance of an action plan, the Secretary may use the Extension Service and other appropriate agencies of the Department of Agriculture to develop and conduct education programs that assist businesses, elected or appointed officials, and individuals in rural communities to deal with the effects of a transition from being economically disadvantaged to economic diversification. These programs may include—

(1) community economic analysis and strategic planning;

(2) methods for improving and retooling enterprises now dependent on national forest resources;

(3) methods for expanding enterprises and creating new economic opportunities by emphasizing economic opportunities in other industries or services not dependent on national forest resources; and

(4) assistance in the evaluation, counseling, and enhancement of vocational skills, training in basic and remedial literacy skills, assistance in job seeking skills, and training in starting or operating a business enterprise.

(b) Existing educational and training programs.—Insofar as practicable, the Secretary shall use existing Federal, State, and private education resources in carrying out these programs. (7 U.S.C. 6615)

Loans to Economically Disadvantaged Rural Communities

Sec. 2378. (a) In general.—The Secretary, under such terms and

Public Lands and Environment Corps - Vermont and the Green Mountain National Forest (Code 95ENF024)

Summary (need to be reduced to one page)

Environment - Restoration, maintenance, and management of national forest resources is the primary need to be met by this program. Work will reduce backlog maintenance of recreation facilities and trails. Site specific improvements will be made to meet accessibility standards for people with disabilities. Basic customer services in recreation areas, environmental education, and recreation use ethics will be provided to national forest visitors. Wilderness management, watershed improvements, fisheries and wildlife projects will be completed.

Public Safety - Public safety will take three tracks--improved conditions to recreation infrastructure, trails, and campgrounds; increased presence in campgrounds and day use areas; role modeling by camp staff and national forest employees to participants in work habits and life skills.

Education - Participants will be provided with quality programs, exceptional team building, leadership experience, and superb learning curriculum. Community education needs will be met by outreach in outdoor education of national forest visitors. Half of the Corps members will be able to use the leadership skills they have developed during the first nine months of the program by actually leading their own crews during the summer months. These enrollees will

be interviewed, further trained and then given the responsibility of a leadership position.

Human Needs - Participants will learn to take personal responsibility for all their actions, in whatever environment they are in. Experience shows us this is an important lesson young people often have not learned. However, once understood and practiced, it becomes critical to their success.

Program Design

A residential center will be established to complete high priority backlogged conservation projects in the Green Mountain National Forest. Twenty Corps members will be housed for nine months at the Brandon Training School in Brandon, Vermont, on the edge of the Green Mountain National Forest. In the summer months, the Corps members will camp out at more remote project sites. From June through August, 10 of the enrollees will transfer to the Vermont Youth Conservation Corps' other programs to lead ten teams of teenagers (100 youths) in similar work.

Program Elements

Self confidence will be gained through experiences in working and learning in areas of leadership, goal setting, teamwork, multicultural understanding, conflict resolution, work habits, and a sense of accomplishment will also be gained from work and program completion. Work experience will involve timber stand improvement, fisheries work, erosion control,

hiking trail stabilization, user information development, public project oversight research, permit and project development. Additionally, participants may be involved in operation and maintenance of recreation facilities and trails, customer services, wilderness management, wildlife management, environmental education, and recreation conservation ethics. During the coldest winter months, corps members

will be working with environmental education teachers in local schools, project planning and design.

Recruitment Goals

The Vermont Youth Conservation Corps, the administering organization, received over 750 applications for 140 positions in their program in 1993. Expectations are that the number of applicants will exceed 1000 in 1994. Applications for enrollment will come from across the state of Vermont as well as from the national enrollment pool. An emphasis will be placed on serving disadvantaged and "at-risk" youths. To help reach illiterate and rural audiences, the local media have donated air-time. WCAX television and WNCS radio have donated nearly \$10,000 worth of recruitment announcements. To help increase enrollment from rural and financially disadvantaged youth, Long Distance North has donated a 1-800 number. These campaigns will reach illiterate and disadvantaged audiences that are traditionally difficult to reach. Specifically, they will increase the demand for enrollment in the wilderness and other residential programs. Crew diversity including social and economic factors are another goal of recruitment and crew make-up.

The legal applicant is the Green Mountain National Forest, but camp operations will be contracted with the Vermont Youth Conservation Corps (VYCC). VYCC will be the administering organization. VYCC is a state-wide conservation, education and service organization. They hire teams of teenagers who work and study under excellent adult leadership to complete high priority conservation programs. An emphasis is placed on serving disadvantaged and "at-risk" youths. The goal of VYCC is to provide every Vermont youth with the opportunity to participate in their programs.

VYCC's approach to education is an integrated cycle of reading, work, discussion, writing and team building each day. Their curriculum, "WRD", is now a national model and is used in 15 other states. The Public Land and Environment Corps will become an important addition to VYCC's programs.

Program Partners

In addition to VYCC administering the residential program, other organizations will be involved in providing assistance in planning, coordination , training, implementation and monitoring of projects on the Forest. These program partners are:

Appalachian Trail Conference Green Mountain Club, Inc.
Vermont Association of Snow Travelers Catamount Trail Association Student
Conservation Association (SCA)

Vermont Wilderness Groups Vermont Horse Council

Vermont Trail Groups

The SCA will be able to provide seasonal resource naturalist assistants to act as crew leaders,

trainers or specialists for the other partner organizations. All partners will be involved in planning project workloads and setting priorities, as well as monitoring project results and quality control.

Other Work Partners - based on specific project needs including historic societies, trail maintainer clubs, and others.

Needs To Be Met

This program is centered on meeting the national priority for natural environments.

Restoration, maintenance, and management of national forest resources is the primary need to be met by this program. Work will reduce backlog maintenance of recreation facilities and trails. Site specific improvements will be made to meet accessibility standards for people with disabilities. Basic customer services in recreation areas, environmental education, and recreation use ethics will be provided to national forest visitors. Wilderness management, watershed improvements, fisheries and wildlife projects will be completed.

Secondly, the national priority of Public safety will be met. This priority will be met by the following activities: improving conditions to recreation infrastructure, trails, and campgrounds; increasing presence in campgrounds and day use areas; role modeling by camp staff and national forest employees to participants in work habits and life skills.

The national priorities of education and human needs will be met through program activities and direct services to the participants. The program will provide mentors, tutors, and education counselling for participants. Community education needs will be met by outreach in environmental education and outdoor education of national forest visitors. Participants will receive training and education in self esteem, leadership, and citizenship so that they know of opportunities to break the cycle of public assistance.

Needs Identification. The primary program need of environment was identified through ongoing monitoring of resource conditions on the Green Mountain National Forest. In addition, the national forest works closely with other natural resource agencies and private individuals in managing the natural and recreation resources and in identifying specific environmental needs.

Monitoring efforts identify the condition of various resources and past national forest accomplishments in producing a range of goods and services to the American public while maintaining the integrity of the social and environmental ecosystems located on the Green Mountain National Forest.

Projects have been identified that will have significant and measurable accomplishments in the areas of recreation and trail backlog maintenance; demonstrated recreation operation shortfalls in developed sites and back country areas; wilderness management; watershed improvements; fisheries and wildlife habitat improvements; and visitor and community services.

(NEED MORE SPECIFICS ON CURRENT PROBLEMS IN THE FOREST)

Program Design

Concept Twenty Corps members will be housed for nine months at the Brandon Training School in Brandon, Vermont, on the edge of the Green Mountain National Forest. In the summer months, the Corps members will camp out at more remote project sites. Throughout the year, participants will be provided with quality programs, exceptional team building, leadership experience, and superb learning curriculum. They will gain self-confidence and a sense of accomplishment while working on a variety of high priority resource improvement projects.

From June through August, 10 of the enrollees will transfer to the Vermont Youth Conservation Corps, other programs to lead ten teams of teenagers (100 youths) in similar work. These Corps members will gain further leadership training and experience.

Service Activities

Recreation Facility Backlog - Restoration of recreation facilities in campgrounds and day use

sites - work would include grading and graveling of sites and pathways for resource protection and to better meet accessibility standards; replacement of fire rings and construction of picnic tables; and repair signs and restrooms. Project accomplishments would be the number of individual sites to standard and accessibility.

Trail Backlog - Restoration and maintenance of trails - Work would include cleaning and repairing of trail drainage structures; repairing trail treadway; building small bridges; clearing down trees and trailside vegetation; repairing and replacing trail signs. Project accomplishment would be the miles of trail to standard.

Recreation Operations and maintenance - Daily operations at campgrounds and day use areas - Work would include making visitor contacts; and doing site cleaning and routine maintenance to facilities. In addition to the daily operations at campgrounds, evening interpretative activities could be provided at the campgrounds. Staff would also assist with visitor contact at Forest Service offices. Project accomplishment would be the number of staff days provided and recreation visitor days.

Wilderness Management - work would include wilderness trail maintenance, restoration of dispersed user sites and making visitor contacts. Project accomplishment would be the miles of trails to standards, dispersed users sites restored, and number of staff days provided.

Watershed Improvements - Work would include restoration of closed roads, seeding and clearing of drainage structures; riparian revegetation. Project accomplishment would be the acres of restorations.

Fisheries and Wildlife Habitat Improvements - Monitoring wildlife plots and participation in collecting and identification of small mammals as an element of wildlife monitoring activities - Work would include monitoring and maintenance and/or installation of instream fisheries

structures and stocking of juvenile Atlantic salmon in headwater streams. Project accomplishment would be the number wildlife and fisheries sites monitored, acres of habitat improved, and the number of acres of salmon stocked.

Visitor and Community Services - Visitor Contact Persons - During high visitor use months, visitor contact persons would be placed at key dispersed recreation take-off points, such as trailheads. Work would include providing information, education and interpretation to protect the scenic beauty and integrity of the Green Mountain National Forest, providing information on low-impact camping and hiking, mountain safety and wilderness ethics. Project accomplishment would be the number of individuals contacted.

Environmental Education and Interpretive Programs - Using "the forest as a classroom," participants would provide environmental education in coordination with Project Learning Tree and other resource-based environmental education curricula to local elementary schools. Project accomplishment would be the number of school students attending classes.

Relation to Need The projects were directly identified as backlog maintenance and construction projects, unfulfilled Forest Plan accomplishment needs, and needs identified by Forest Plan and project monitoring.

All of the crews will be residential. Youths will live, study, and work together for the entire year. It will be an intense learning environment that requires respect, responsibility, and maturity. Corps members will rise at 6:00 a.m. and be to bed at 10:00 p.m. There will be no televisions or radios. Corps members will be personally responsible for cooking their meals (as a large group), doing their own laundry, and cleaning their rooms.

(NEED TO QUANTIFY WORK IN HOURS AND AMOUNT??)

During the summer, participants will be stationed at remote sites near project location, called

"spike camps". This remote group living provides an immensely challenging environment rich in learning opportunities. Participants will be forced to deal with each other and the job at hand. The opportunities for personal development are tremendous.

Each crew will have two laptop computers assigned to them. Daily communication with other crews, weekly assignments, journals, payroll records and an array of administrative work will be completed on these machines thus combining the latest technology with environment and education.

Participant Training and Support The training and support needs of each individual will be met through either classroom style teaching, work practicum, and experience or direct services.

The program will provide mentors, tutors, and education counselling for participants. Each day Corps members will participate in an integrated cycle of reading, work, discussion, writing, and team building. This is VYCC's approach to education known as "WRD", which is now a national model used on 15 other states.

Participants will be linked to existing components of other youth programs. They will be able to utilize computers to stay in touch with other USDA crews such as the Anti-hunger and Rural Development Crews.

Skills required to complete resource work will be taught by resource staff of the Green Mountain National Forest, VYCC, SCA and other partners. This seasoned training staff will conduct the training programs for the participants.

Staff will be hired to develop and manage both the work and education program. These staff persons will come with much related experience and go through a proven and intensive

training program in preparation for the program. A program manager along with an administrative coordinator will manage the numerous day to day details of the operation. Finally, a part-time position will be hired to manage the fiscal responsibilities.

Participants Placement and Supervision Participants will work and study under excellent adult leadership. All participants will be part of a crew. The crew leadership will be provided by VYCC. Work supervision will be provided by VYCC or SCA with oversight and project design, standards and accomplishment monitoring carried out by the national forest staff and resource professionals.

Participant Profile and Recruitment Strategy

Twenty year-long participants will be selected from across the state of Vermont as well as from the national enrollment pool. An emphasis will be placed on serving disadvantaged and "at-risk" youths. (WRONG!!!!) Another key factor will be crew diversity. Crews should include various gender, racial, ethnic, social and economic mixes. Local media and communications companies have donated air-time and a 1-800 telephone number to enhance the recruitment of illiterate, rural and financially disadvantaged youth. These audiences are traditionally difficult to reach.

(NEED MORE SPECIFICS ON RECRUITMENT PARTNERS?)

Participant Benefits

Each participant will receive: Stipend

End of program scholarship Room and meals

Transportation to and from the work site. Safety equipment

(NEED MORE SPECIFICS ON WAYS IN WHICH PARTICIPANTS WILL BENEFIT?
EDUCATION PROGRAMS?)

Internal Evaluation and Monitoring Activities

The Vermont Youth Conservation Corps (VYCC) is a state-wide conservation, education and service organization. They hire teams of teenagers who work and study under excellent adult leadership to complete high priority conservation programs. An emphasis is placed on serving disadvantaged and "at-risk" youths. The goal of VYCC is to provide every Vermont youth with the opportunity to participate in their program.

VYCC has been recognized by numerous organizations, and has received the "Program of the Year" and the "Take Pride" awards. VYCC's educational curriculum "WRD" is now a

national model and is used in 15 other states.

Institutional and Personnel Information

In addition to VYCC administering the residential program, other organizations will be involved in providing assistance in planning, coordination ' training, implementation and monitoring of projects on the Forest. These program partners are:

Appalachian Trail Conference Green Mountain Club, Inc.

Vermont Association of Snow Travelers Catamount Trail Association Student

Conservation Association (SCA)

Vermont wilderness **Groups** Vermont Horse Council

Vermont Trail Groups

The SCA will be able to provide seasonal resource naturalist assistants to act as crew leaders, trainers or specialists for the other partner organizations. All partners will be involved in planning project workloads and setting priorities, as well as monitoring project results and quality control.

(NEED SPECIFICS FROM SCA ON YEAR-LONG PROJECTS OR SITE WILL HAVE TO BE DROPPED)

Program Summary (needs to be reduced to one page)

Environment - Restoration, maintenance, and management of national forest resources is the primary need to be met by this program. Work will reduce backlog maintenance of recreation facilities and trails. Site specific improvements will be made to meet accessibility standards for people with disabilities. Basic customer services in recreation areas, environmental education, and recreation use ethics will be provided to national forest visitors. Wilderness management, watershed improvements, fisheries and wildlife projects will be completed.

Program Design

Thirty-two participants will be headquartered at Bog Brook National Guard Camp. Residential program is 25 weeks annually - March through August. August through March participants will join other programs, such as Boston City Year to provide a year long program. Recruitment of participants will be joint with the collaborating program to insure integration of crews.

Program Elements

Self confidence will be gained through experiences in working and learning in areas of leadership, goal setting, teamwork, multicultural understanding, conflict resolution, work habits, and a sense of accomplishment will also be gained from work and program completion. Work experience will involve recreation facilities, trails, customer services, wilderness management, watershed improvements, fisheries and wildlife management, environmental education, and recreation conservation ethics.

Recruitment Goals

The program recruitment will strive to mirror the White Mountain National Forest multicultural organization goals. Over the past 8 years, a statewide recruiting network, which includes among other professionals, educators, administrators, guidance counselors, peer leadership, directors, and law enforcement officials, has been established. Materials will be distributed to appropriate youth by these individuals, as well as through all high schools and through an array of state and community organizations such as DCYS, Boys and Girls Clubs, YMCA and YWCA, foster care, court diversion programs, and welfare offices. Recruitment will be coordinated with collaborating programs such as Boston City Year. In addition, recruitment materials will be distributed to recipients of food stamps.

Administering Organization

The Student Conservation Association (SCA) is a national, non-profit organization dedicated to

the conservation of natural resources and the environmental education of youth. Since its beginning in 1957, SCA has become a leader in providing opportunities for nearly 2,000 high schools and college-aged young people annually from diverse socio-economic backgrounds. SCA staff is well trained and is a very matched partner to meet gender and multicultural needs stated in Americorps and Forest Service goals.

Program Partners

Student Conservation Association

National Forest Foundation

Maine National Guard

White Mountain National Forest

Other Work Partners - based on specific project needs including historic societies, trail maintainer clubs, and others.

Program Narrative

This program is centered on meeting the national priority for natural environments. Restoration, maintenance, and management of national forest resources is the primary need to be met by this program. Work will reduce backlog maintenance of recreation facilities and trails. Site specific improvements will be made to meet accessibility standards for people with disabilities. Basic customer services in recreation areas, environmental education, and recreation use ethics will be provided to national forest visitors. Wilderness management, watershed improvements, fisheries and wildlife projects will be completed.

Secondly, the national priority of public safety will be met. This priority will be met by the following activities: improving conditions to recreation infrastructure, trails, and campgrounds; increasing presence in campgrounds and day use areas; role modeling by camp staff and national forest employees to participants in work habits and life skills.

The national priorities of education and human needs will be met through program activities and direct services to the participants. The program will provide mentors, tutors, and education counselling for participants. Community education needs will be met by outreach in environmental education and outdoor education of national forest visitors. Participants will receive training and education in self esteem and citizenship so that they know of opportunities to break the cycle of public assistance.

Needs Identification The primary program need of environment was identified through the 1993 Land and Resource Management Plan Monitoring Report for the White Mountain National Forest. This report was the most comprehensive monitoring that assesses the status of the 1986 Forest and Resource Management Plan. Development of the WMNF Forest Plan and review of the 1993 Monitoring Report have involved local communities and national forest public. In addition, the national forest works closely with other natural resource agencies and private individuals in managing the natural and recreation resources identifying specific environmental needs.

The report detailed the condition of various resources and past national forest accomplishments in producing a range of goods and services to the American public while maintaining the integrity of the social and environmental ecosystems located on the White Mountain National Forest.

Projects have been identified that will have significant and measurable accomplishments in the areas of recreation and trail backlog maintenance; demonstrated recreation operation shortfalls in developed sites and back country areas; wilderness management; watershed improvements; fisheries and wildlife habitat improvements; and visitor and community services.

Program Design

Concept Thirty-two participants will be headquartered at Bog Brook National Guard Camp.

On site program is 25 weeks annually - March through August. August through March participants will join other programs, such as Boston City Year to provide a year long program. Recruitment of participants will be joint with the collaborating program to insure integration of crews.

The collaborative relationship with the Boston City Year program is a great enhance for the program participants allowing the a variety of challenging service experience and personal growth. The collaboration of program components allow for a year long program.

In designing and developing the New England Youth Forest Camp, we have carefully addressed a number of essential components: Crew leadership, work projects, camp headquarters, field camps, climatic conditions, environmental education, mentoring, tutoring, and individual counselling, evaluation criteria teamwork and leadership.

Crew leaders will be chosen from a pool of highly qualified individuals in competitive recruitment and interview process which ensures the safety and success of all education and field programs. Prior to the start of the program, all crew leaders will be rigorously trained during a 2-week program that includes certification in SOLO first aid, youth development, and supervision, back country living, and wilderness work skills. In addition, crew leaders receive training that allows them to manage safe and productive work crews as well as provide support and comfort to youth. Special topics such as multicultural sensitivity training, conflict resolution, team work, and leadership are given additional attention. Educational and vocational counselling will be provided through cooperative agreement with community school and youth

supporting services.

Camp headquarters will be located at Bog Brook National Guard Camp facility. The camp consist of eight barrack buildings, mess hall, laundry, and two training buildings. The headquarters will be used for all group training and during cold weather.

Field camps will be located near the project work sites. The purpose of the field camps is threefold: to provide project efficiency; to better facilitate team development; and to build the confidence of the individuals as they develop and experience back county living conditions. A natural outcome of field living is learning of lifelong skills in outdoor recreation in a safe environment.

Participants will be linked to existing components of other youth programs. They will have opportunities to participate in community service projects, educational field trips, college and career workshops, and a variety of activities with mentors and professionals.

SCA will provide tracking to assess and evaluate the progress of participants from the program. This tracking will be completed in three phases. First, these youths will be entered into the alumni data bank and receive updates regarding SCA activities in their area. Second, the youths will be surveyed within 2 months of completion of the program. The survey will focus on changes in attitude, work habits, and general maturity, follow through on individual goals. Finally, all participants will be involved in environmental activities, such as White Mountain