

1: U.S. Forest Service " Southern Group of State Foresters

The Forest Service needs to use different management and operating procedures (such as contracting and work planning) and economic action programs on National Forest System lands to support the diversification of forest-resource-based economies.

REE Action Plan Thursday, November 16, USDA has created a robust infrastructure to perform world-class science, deliver classroom and community education, and transfer technologies from the laboratory to the private sector for the benefit of the Nation. Tracking our progress is essential to advancing our contributions and meeting consumer demands. Each year REE produces an REE Action Plan Progress Report so that the mission area and its stakeholders can clearly track annual performance in the form of accomplishments and performance metrics. This information can be used to guide future decisions, priorities, and resource allocations. Tracking performance is essential for maintaining a focus and charting a path for the future. This is especially important in a dynamic global environment with ever-changing opportunities and challenges, constrained resources, and new emerging threats, even while the fundamental need to feed people throughout the world remains a key research priority. The agencies reporting significant accomplishments in support of the REE Action plan include: ARS has a workforce of approximately 8, employees, including 2, life and physical scientists, engineers, and veterinarians who represent a wide range of disciplines and work at more than 90 locations across the country and at 5 overseas laboratories. The ARS research agenda is broad, with about research projects organized under 4 major program areas: The mission of ERS is to inform and enhance public and private decision making on economic and policy issues related to agriculture, food, the environment, and rural development. NASS conducts hundreds of surveys every year and prepares reports covering virtually every aspect of U. The statistical data provided by NASS is essential to the public and private sectors for making effective policy, production, and marketing decisions on a wide range of agricultural commodities. NASS also conducts statistical science research on survey design, sampling, and other methodological issue areas. NASS works closely with the States in determining their agricultural profiles. Its mission is to invest in and advance agricultural research, education, and extension to solve societal challenges. Some of funding opportunities are specific to the Land-Grant University System, and others open to participation by other academic institutions, government agencies, non-governmental organizations, and even private sector entities. Responding to Climate and Energy Needs Goal 3. Sustainable Use of Natural Resources Goal 4. Nutrition and Childhood Obesity Goal 5. Food Safety Goal 6. Education and Science Literacy Goal 7. The last section of the report also contains a specific metrics chart.

2: CAGW Spending Cut Alert: USDA Economic Action Program | Citizens Against Government Waste

Forest Service Economic Action Programs: hearing before the Subcommittee on Forests and Public Land Management of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, United States Senate, One Hundred Sixth Congress, first session.

Also known as Region 8, the Southern Region is one of nine geographical regions within the Forest Service. The Cooperative Forestry staff of the U. Forest Service works with states, private landowners, and other partners to promote healthy forests and livable communities. Landowner Assistance Programs help private landowners protect, improve, restore, and sustain forests. The Forest Stewardship Program FSP helps private forest landowners develop plans for the sustainable management of their forests. The Forestland Enhancement Program FLEP provides educational, technical, and financial assistance to help private forest landowners implement their sustainable forestry management objectives. Economic Action Programs such as Rural Community Assistance programs help rural communities and businesses dependent on forest-based resources become sustainable and self-sufficient. The Forest Products Conservation and Recycling program helps communities and businesses find new and expanded business opportunities based on forest resources and the Market Development and Expansion program helps develop new markets for forest-based goods and services. State Fire Assistance provides financial and technical assistance to states and local fire departments for wildland fire management. Through state partners, the Forest Service also helps rural and volunteer fire departments with grants, training, and equipment. Through Forest Health Management , Forest Health Monitoring , Pesticide Use Management and Technology Development programs, FHP provides forest insect, disease and invasive plant survey and monitoring information, and technical and financial assistance to prevent, suppress and control outbreaks threatening forest resources. Headquartered in Asheville, North Carolina, SRS conducts forestry research that emphasizes measuring and monitoring forest resources; understanding ecosystem structure, function, and processes; managing resources for sustained and enhanced productivity; and protecting environmental quality. The Station conducts forestry research in the 13 Southern States: Forest Inventory Analysis An ongoing census providing information to protect forest sustainability. Urbanization, the absence of fire, harvesting, fragmentation, introduction of exotic plants, diseases, and insects, forest ownership, and forest uses are but a few components of this change. SGSF, in cooperation with the U. FIA provides objective and scientifically credible information, and is part of the universal benchmark for measuring the sustainability and success of natural resource and land management practices. The accurate and timely results help landowners make informed decisions about managing their land, provide a basis for environmental policy makers and regulators to develop public policy on forest use, and serve as a valuable resource for leaders making economic development decisions. Click on a state to view survey data and information From: It builds on the Southern Forest Resource Assessment SFRA; Wear and Greis a, b which identified several forces of change reshaping forests and the potential implications for economic conditions and ecological services. More than 2, comments were collected from public meetings to form a comprehensive view of how forces of change may reshape forests, and how these changes could affect the various goods, services, and values of forest ecosystems over the next half century and beyond. These topics of concern include bioenergy, climate change, forest ownership change, invasive species, fire, taxes, and water. Using Public Input to Define the Issues , presents an overview of the Project, a description of the public participation process and how public comments have provided the foundation for subsequent phases of the effort. Input on meta-issues, forces of change, and resource implications will be used to organize subsequent stages of the Southern Forest Futures Project. The South is already producing an array of wood energy products including: New facilities are under construction to produce ethanol and bio-diesel from wood chips. SRS scientists are working to increase the knowledge and technology related to biomass energy conversion as well as calculating and estimating biomass production and costs.

3: Data and Analysis | ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT TFS

USDA Forest Service Economic Action Programs Budget History (Dollars in Thousands) FY FY

Hough was appointed the head of the office. In , the office was expanded into the newly formed Division of Forestry. The Forest Reserve Act of authorized withdrawing land from the public domain as "forest reserves," managed by the Department of the Interior. In , the Division of Forestry was renamed the Bureau of Forestry. The Forest Service employs 34, employees in locations, including 10, firefighters, law enforcement personnel, and scientists. Through implementation of land and resource management plans, the agency ensures sustainable ecosystems by restoring and maintaining species diversity and ecological productivity that helps provide recreation, water, timber, minerals, fish, wildlife, wilderness, and aesthetic values for current and future generations of people. Each level has responsibility for a variety of functions. National Places[edit] The Chief of the Forest Service is a career federal employee who oversees the entire agency. There are five deputy chiefs for the following areas: Station directors, like regional foresters, report to the Chief. There are 92 research work units located at 67 sites throughout the United States. Operations of Experimental Forests and Ranges are directed by local research teams for the individual sites, by Research Stations for the regions in which they are located, and at the level of the Forest Service. Major themes in research at the Experimental Forests and Ranges includes: Each encompasses a broad geographic area and is headed by a regional forester who reports directly to the Chief. The regional forester has broad responsibility for coordinating activities among the various forests within the region, for providing overall leadership for regional natural resource and social programs, and for coordinated regional land use planning. National Forest or Grassland[edit] Further information: Each administrative unit typically comprises several ranger districts, under the overall direction of a forest supervisor. Forest supervisors are line officers and report to regional foresters. Ranger District[edit] The Forest Service has over ranger districts. Each district has a staff of 10 to people under the direction of a district ranger, a line officer who reports to a forest supervisor. Most on-the-ground activities occur on ranger districts, including trail construction and maintenance, operation of campgrounds, and management of vegetation and wildlife habitat.

4: South Carolina Forestry Commission Home Page

Citizens Against Government Waste is a nonpartisan, nonprofit organization dedicated to eliminating waste, fraud, mismanagement and abuse in government. The Spending Cut of the Week calls attention to a federal program that is wasteful or duplicative.

5: Preparing for Wildfires | Fire Department Programs

Texas A&M Forest Service capacity building programs have awarded over \$ million in grants to Texas fire departments including training for 72, firefighters. Learn more about how these programs are working to build the capacity of the Texas fire service by visiting the link below to view a short video.

6: REE Action Plan | National Institute of Food and Agriculture

Economic Action Programs such as Rural Community Assistance programs help rural communities and businesses dependent on forest-based resources become sustainable and self-sufficient. The Forest Products Conservation and Recycling program helps communities and businesses find new and expanded business opportunities based on forest resources and.

7: Texas A&M Forest Service Home Page

FOREST SERVICE ECONOMIC ACTION PROGRAMS pdf

Forest Ecosystem Services Economics and Policy – Develop fundamental economic knowledge of the supply and demand of market and non-market ecosystem services provided by forests to assist in the development of policies at the local, regional and national levels.

8: Forest Economics and Policy | SRS

The forest products industry is the largest manufacturing business sector in the state, contributing approximately \$ billion annually to the state's economy and providing around , jobs for North Carolinians.

9: Manage Forests and Land | Landowner Assistance

Through landowner assistance programs like the Forest Stewardship Program, TFS focuses on providing educational and technical advice in areas such as timber management and harvesting, fire, insects and diseases and invasive species.

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