

Appendix C

Summary of Federal Government Programs

Introduction

Americans are blessed with a vast and varied natural heritage. From mountains to deserts and from sea to shining sea, America's great outdoors have shaped the rugged independence and sense of community that define the American spirit. Our working landscapes, cultural sites, parks, coasts, wild lands, rivers, and streams are gifts that we have inherited from previous generations. They are the places that offer us refuge from daily demands, renew our spirits, and enhance our fondest memories, whether they are fishing with a grandchild in a favorite spot, hiking a trail with a friend, or enjoying a family picnic in a neighborhood park. They also are our farms, ranches, and forests—the working lands that have fed and sustained us for generations. Americans take pride in these places, and share a responsibility to preserve them for our children and grandchildren.

—President Barack Obama

A 21st Century Strategy for America's Great Outdoors

April 16, 2010

Federal agencies have a significant role in managing America's Great Outdoors (AGO), including direct management of 29 percent of the United States land area. Federal agencies also coordinate activities that enhance understanding of our resources through scientific research and education and training programs. Agencies work with local, state, and tribal partners on many of these important activities, including programs that provide opportunities for youth and adults to work and volunteer to help preserve and protect our natural, cultural and historic resources; programs to improve access to outdoor resources; and many other opportunities.

This appendix, based on information provided by agencies to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), provides a brief overview of federal programs and activities devoted to conserving and enhancing our nation's resources and providing opportunities for jobs, recreation, education, and scientific activities. The information summarized in this appendix will inform policy options to identify programs where resources can be jointly leveraged across the federal government, and to build on community efforts that help accomplish the AGO Initiative's themes and objectives through on-the-ground activities.

Agencies Involved in the America's Great Outdoors Initiative

Corporation for National and Community Service
(www.nationalservice.gov)

Council on Environmental Quality
(www.whitehouse.gov/administration/eop/ceq/)

Department of Commerce (www.commerce.gov)
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Department of Defense (www.defense.gov)
Air Force
Army
Marine Corps
Navy
Army Corps of Engineers

Department of Health and Human Services (www.hhs.gov)
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Administration for Children and Families

Department of Housing and Urban Development (www.hud.gov)

Department of the Interior (www.doi.gov)
Bureau of Indian Affairs
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation, and Enforcement
National Park Service
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
U.S. Geological Survey

Department of Labor (www.dol.gov)
Employment and Training Administration

Environmental Protection Agency (www.epa.gov)
Office of Policy, Economics and Innovation
Office of Research and Development
Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response
Office of Water
Office of External Affairs and Environmental Education

National Endowment of the Arts (www.nea.gov)

National Science Foundation (www.nsf.gov)

Office of Management and Budget (www.whitehouse.gov/omb/)

United States Department of Agriculture (www.usda.gov)
Agricultural Research Service
Farm Service Agency
U.S. Forest Service
National Institute of Food and Agriculture
Natural Resources Conservation Service

Overview of Federal Government Programs

As part of President Obama's America's Great Outdoors Initiative, OMB asked 12 Executive agencies on May 24, 2010, to identify existing federal programs that are consistent with the themes of the AGO Initiative.

The six AGO Initiative themes include:

- (1) **Outdoor Recreation:** Promote outdoor recreation in urban parks, greenways, beaches, trails, and waterways, and create and maintain recreational access to outdoors spaces.
- (2) **Jobs and Volunteer Activities:** Advance job and volunteer opportunities related to conservation and outdoor recreation.
- (3) **Education:** Educate and engage Americans in our natural, cultural, and historical resources.
- (4) **Local/Non-Federal Conservation:** Promote locally led or community-based conservation that builds upon state, tribal, local, and private priorities for the conservation of land, water, wildlife, historic, and cultural resources, including wildlife corridors and connectivity across ecosystems.
- (5) **Federal Land and Water Conservation:** Restore and conserve natural, historical, and cultural resources associated with federal lands and waters.
- (6) **Science-Based Tools:** Develop science-based tools that directly contribute to the conservation and management of federal lands and waters or the provision of recreational activities.

Agencies identified the following information for each program:

- **Primary Initiative Theme** – The Primary AGO Initiative theme out of the six that best fit the program's purpose.
- **Primary Beneficiary** – The level where the benefits are primarily provided, namely, national, regional, state, tribal, or local level.
- **Partners** – Whether or not the program has partnerships with non-federal entities that provide significant cash or in-kind contributions.
- **Program Description** – A brief description of the program, including purpose, activities, and information on whether the program provides direct services, technical assistance, or financial assistance, or a combination thereof.

The 12 agencies reported on a wide variety of programs that are highly diverse in mission, scope, and funding mechanisms. The programs contribute in various ways to the AGO Initiative. Some programs were

national and others were local in scope. Some programs utilized grants and pass-through funding to recipients, others focused on direct on-the-ground land and resource management activities, and yet others funded employees and volunteer activities in support of the AGO Initiative. Some agencies reported amalgamated programs encompassing numerous sizeable sub-programs; others reported on smaller-scale programs with specific mandates and recipients. Some programs fit precisely into AGO Initiative theme categories, and other programs have missions that include, but are not limited to the AGO categories.

The diversity of agencies and programs, as well as variation in agencies' reporting, limits a direct comparison of programs' funding, beneficiaries, and AGO Initiative themes. This appendix describes and displays aggregated information about all programs, summarizes key information about programs within each AGO Initiative theme, and provides brief summaries of selected programs under each AGO Initiative theme. It should be noted that a substantial share of the nation's conservation and recreational activities are supported by non-federal entities, however, this appendix focuses only on a few examples of federal program activities.

Summary of Reported Information

The inventory of federal agencies indicates that:

- Twelve agencies operate 270 programs that help conserve or enhance America's Great Outdoors (*see Figure 1*). Of the 270 programs, the Department of the Interior (DOI) operates the largest share of programs with 99 programs (37% of all programs) followed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) with 65 programs (24%). The Department of Defense (DOD) administers 51 programs (19%), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) administers 15 programs (6%), and the Department of Commerce (DOC) administers 13 programs (5%). The other seven agencies account for 27 programs (10%).
- Local and non-federal conservation was identified as the primary AGO Initiative theme for 81 programs (30% of the total number of programs) followed by federal land and water conservation for 66 programs (24%); outdoor recreation for 44 programs (16%); science-based tools for 37 programs (14%); education for 29 programs (11%); and the remaining 13 programs (5%) specified jobs and volunteer opportunities as their primary focus. *See Table 1 and Figure 2.*
- Agencies also identified the primary beneficiary for each program. One hundred and fourteen programs identified the primary beneficiaries as local (42%); 99 specified national (37%); 26 (10%) and 20 (7%) specified regional and state, respectively; and 11 tribal (4%). *See Table 2.*

Table 1. The Number of Programs by Primary Initiative Themes and by Agency

Agency	Outdoor Recreation	Job and Volunteer Opportunities	Education	Local/Non-Federal Conservation	Federal Land and Water Conservation	Science-Based Tools	Total
CNCS	-	2	1	-	-	-	3
DOC	-	-	1	6	4	2	13
DOD	16	1	2	7	22	3	51
DOI	11	7	7	38	21	15	99
DOL	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
DOT	4	-	1	-	-	-	5
EPA	-	-	3	4	3	5	15
HHS	2	-	-	-	1	-	3
HUD	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
NEA	-	-	6	-	-	-	6
NSF	-	-	3	-	-	4	7
USDA	9	2	5	26	15	8	65
Total	44	13	29	81	66	37	270

Table 2. Level Where Benefits Are Primarily Provided for Programs; Local, State, Regional, National, or Tribal

Agency	Local	State	Regional	National	Tribal	Total
CNCS	3	-	-	-	-	3
DOC	6	4	1	2	-	13
DOD	31	-	4	14	2	51
DOI	17	3	18	54	7	99
DOL	1	-	-	-	-	1
DOT	-	3	-	2	-	5
EPA	7	-	1	7	-	15
HHS	1	-	-	1	1	3
HUD	2	-	-	-	-	2
NEA	5	1	-	-	-	6
NSF	4	-	-	3	-	7
USDA	37	9	2	16	1	65
Total	114	20	26	99	11	270

Figure 1. Number of Programs and Percent of Total Programs by Agency
(Total Number of Programs: 270)

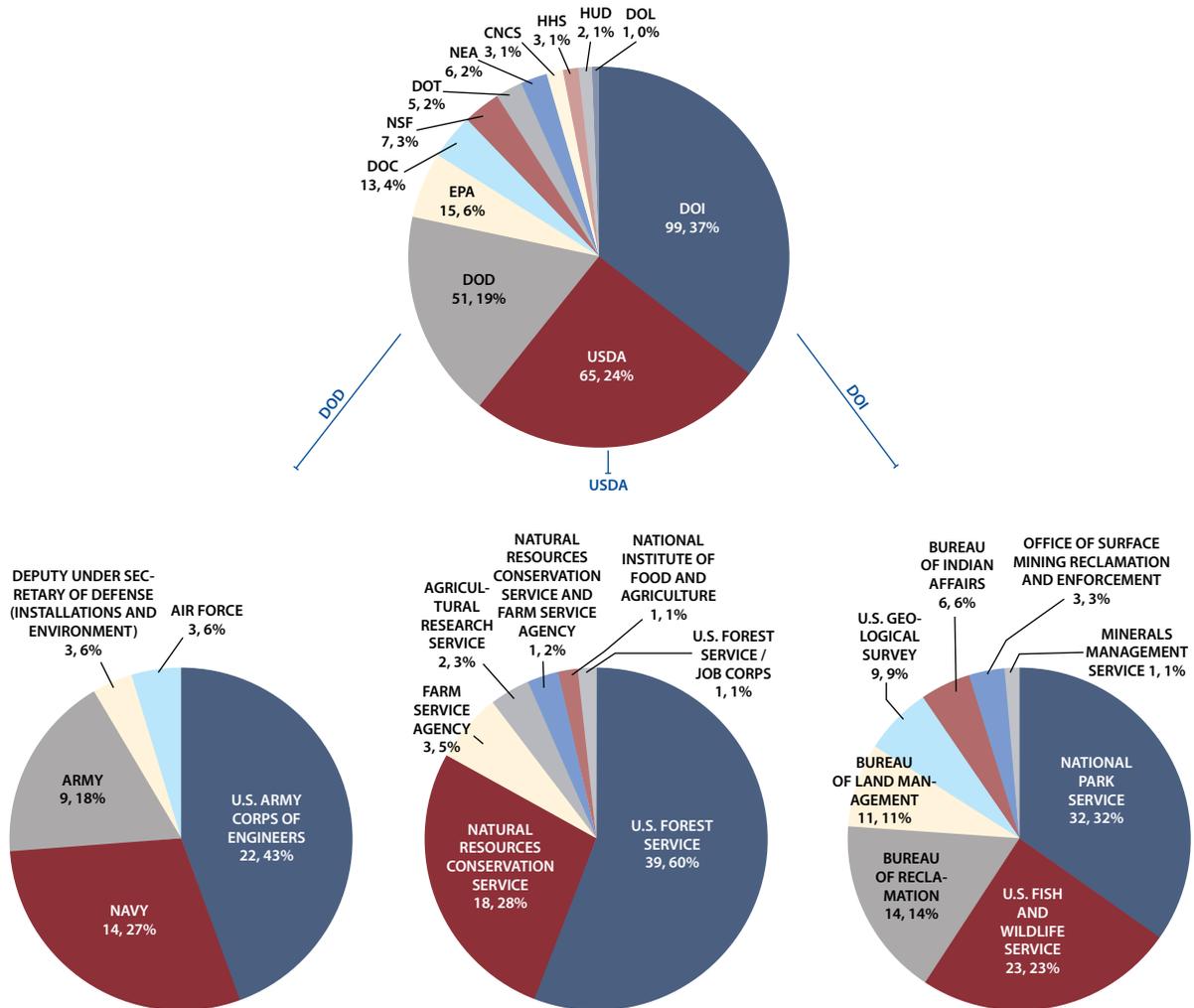
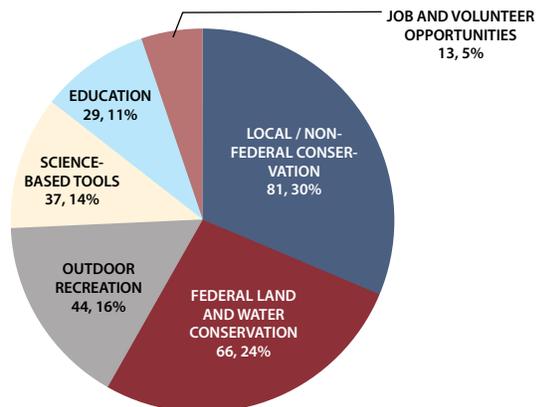


Figure 2. Number of Programs by Primary Initiative Theme and Percent of Total
(Total Number of Programs: 270)



Review of AGO Programs by Primary Initiative Theme

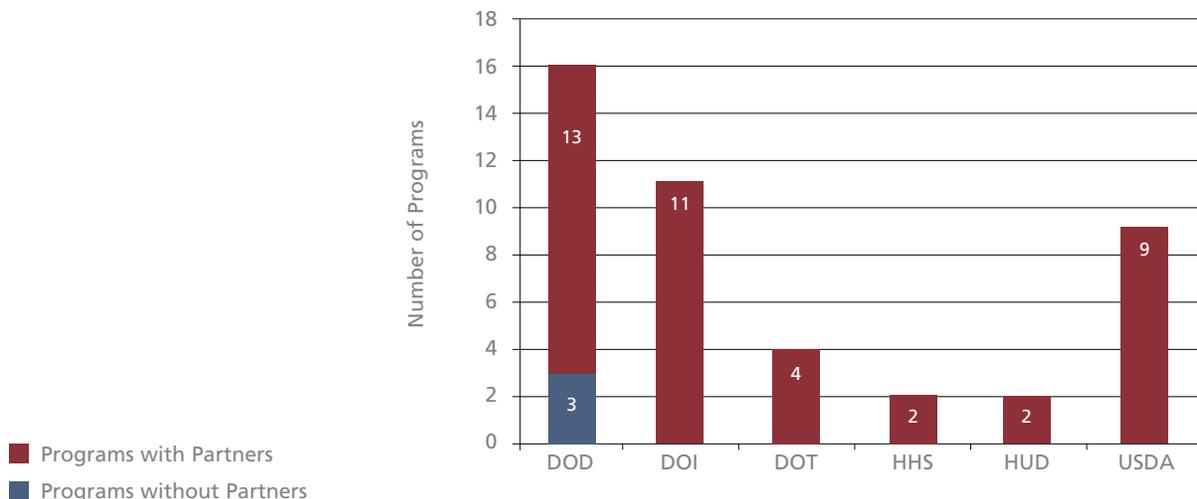
OUTDOOR RECREATION

Forty-four programs were identified by six agencies as having Outdoor Recreation as their Primary Initiative Theme, which represents 16 percent of the AGO programs. *See Table 1.*

- DOD reported the greatest number, with 16 total Outdoor Recreation-focused programs under the Army, Air Force, Marine Corps, Navy, and Army Corps of Engineers (USACE).
- The Department of Transportation (DOT) reported four Outdoor Recreation programs, two of which are transportation infrastructure programs: The Federal Lands Highway Program, and the Transportation Enhancement Activities Program.
- Two land management agencies, DOI and USDA's Forest Service (USFS), have 20 Outdoor Recreation programs between them. DOI has three bureaus with programs: the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), and National Park Service (NPS). The largest program within the USFS is the Recreation, Heritage and Volunteer Resources, and the Wilderness and Wild and Scenic Rivers programs. For DOI a significant program is the FWS's Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration program.
- Forty-one of 44 programs receive significant cash or in-kind contributions from partners.¹ The remaining three programs do not receive significant cash or in-kind contributions from partners. *See Figure 3.*

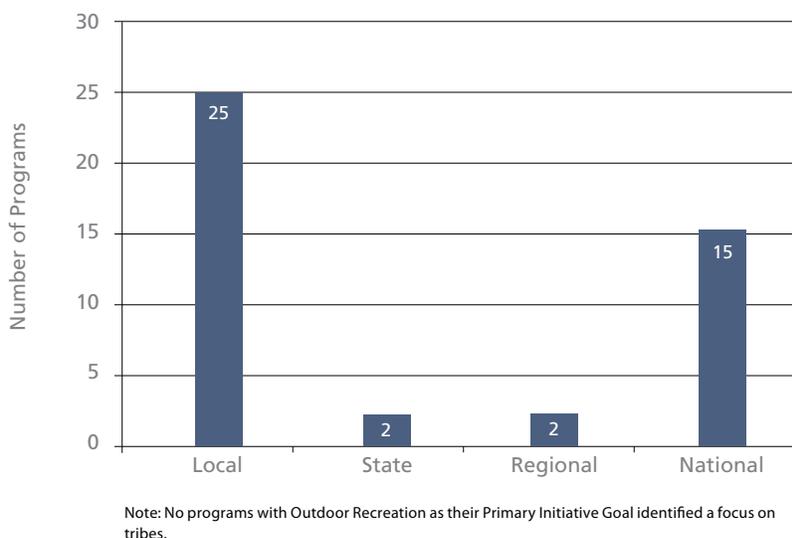
¹ Agencies were responsible for making their own determination of what constituted "significant cash or in-kind contributions."

Figure 3. Programs with Primary Theme of Outdoor Recreation with and without Significant Cash or In-Kind Contributions from Partners by Agency



Information on the geographic focus of beneficiaries for Outdoor Recreation programs is provided in Figure 4. No programs with Outdoor Recreation as their Primary Theme identified any programs focused specifically at the tribal level. Note that some programs, for example the Fish and Wildlife Service’s Federal Aid in Wildlife/Sportfish Restoration programs, while national in scope, provide pass-through funding to states, territories, and tribes.

Figure 4. Programs with Primary Theme of Outdoor Recreation Focusing at Different Levels of Beneficiaries



Examples of Agency Programs

The following, arranged alphabetically by agency, provides examples of programs that identified Outdoor Recreation as the primary AGO theme.

Department of Defense (1 Marine Corps, 1 Air Force, 2 Army, 2 Navy, and 10 USACE programs)

- **Outdoor Recreation (all military services)** - Provides programs, services and facilities to enhance outdoor recreation, including camping facilities, recreation equipment rental, and planned trips for fishing, boating, hiking, and other outdoor activities.
- **Wildlife Conservation (all military services)** - Provides services for both recreational and subsistence purposes as part of installations’ Outdoor Recreation Programs.
- Other DOD AGO programs include the USACE’s Lakes Gateway Program and the Longleaf Pine Restoration Program.

Department of the Interior (3 BLM, 4 NPS, and 4 FWS programs)

- **Outdoor Recreation (all military services)** - Provides programs, services and facilities to enhance outdoor recreation, including camping facilities, recreation equipment rental, and planned trips for fishing, boating, hiking, and other outdoor activities.

- **Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration (FWS)** - Provides federal assistance in restoring, enhancing, and managing wildlife resources and conducting state hunter education programs.
- **Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance (NPS)** - Provides technical assistance to communities to preserve rivers, protect open space, and develop trails and greenways.
- Other DOI AGO programs include the NPS Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) State Grants Program and the BLM Wild and Scenic Rivers Program.

Department of Transportation (4 programs)

- **Recreational Trails Program** - Provides funds to the states to develop and maintain recreational trails and trail-related facilities for both nonmotorized and motorized recreational trail uses. Funds are apportioned to the states by formula. The states solicit and select projects for funding.
- **Transportation Enhancement Activities** - Provides funds to the states to expand transportation choices and enhance the transportation experience, including pedestrian and bicycle infrastructure and safety, scenic and historic highway programs, landscaping and scenic beautification, historic preservation, and environmental mitigation. Projects must relate to surface transportation. Funds are apportioned to the states by formula. The states solicit and select projects for funding.
- Other DOT AGO programs include the National Scenic Byways Program and the Federal Lands Highway Program.

The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) (2 programs)

- **Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)** - Provide funding to state and local governments for a wide range of housing, community, and economic development activities. State and local government may devote a small portion of the program's funds to parks and recreational activities.
- **Section 108 Loan Guarantee Program** - Allows grantees to borrow against current and future CDBG funds to undertake public facilities activities including recreational activities.
- Other HUD activities include the HUD, DOT, and EPA Sustainable Communities Initiative. This high-level interagency partnership to better coordinate federal transportation, environmental protection, and housing investments and to identify strategies that will protect the environment, promote equitable development, and help address the challenges of climate change.

Health and Human Services (2 programs)

- **Head Start Body Start National Center for Physical Development and Outdoor Play** - Provides grants to Head Start and Early Head Start programs to increase physical activity, outdoor play, and healthy eating among the children and families served and the staff.
- **President's Council on Fitness Sports and Nutrition (PCFSN)** - Promotes active and healthy lifestyles through sports, physical

education, physical activity, play, and good nutrition, and encourages greater access and use of community based parks and recreation. The Office of the PCFSN aims to get all Americans moving more—all ages and abilities—by addressing barriers to access and connecting existing and new resources in communities across the country. The Office supports both America’s Great Outdoors and the First Lady’s *Let’s Move* initiative to combat the national epidemic of childhood obesity.

U.S. Department of Agriculture (8 USFS programs, 1 FSA program)

- **Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Fund (USFS)** – Applies user fees from recreation facilities to pay for on-the-ground operation, maintenance, and improvements of recreation sites, habitat, and services to maintain and enhance recreation opportunities and visitor experiences.
- **Voluntary Public Access Program** – The Voluntary Public Access and Habitat Incentives Program (VPA-HIP) provides grants to states and tribal governments to encourage owners and operators of privately held farm, ranch, and forest land to voluntarily make land available for public access for wildlife-dependent recreation, including hunting or fishing under programs administered by states and tribal governments.
- Other USDA AGO programs include the USFS Trails Program, Outdoor Nation, National Get Outdoors Day, EdOut!, Passport in Time kids in the woods and the Voluntary Public Access Program.

JOBS AND VOLUNTEER OPPORTUNITIES

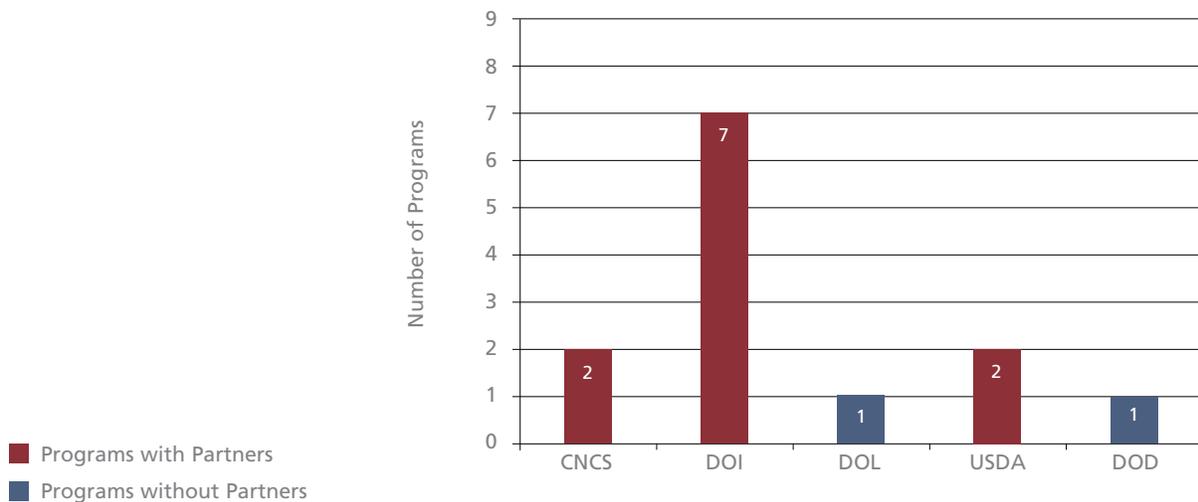
Thirteen programs in four agencies identified Jobs and Volunteer Opportunities as their Primary Initiative Theme. This represents five percent of the AGO programs.

- Eleven of 13 programs receive significant cash or in-kind contributions from partners. *See Figure 5.*
- DOL’s Job Corps program provides at-risk youth with direct services and financial assistance to become more employable, responsible, and productive citizens. The program has a variety of job skills training areas, including providing the skills necessary to protect and restore natural resources. Other areas include manufacturing, construction, finance, and many more. The Job Corps program focuses at the local level.
- DOI reported seven Jobs and Volunteer Opportunities programs from four agencies: BLM, FWS, NPS, and the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSM). NPS has four programs with this initiative theme, while the remaining DOI bureaus each have one. The largest DOI program is the NPS Youth Intern Program.
- The Corporation for National and Community Service (CNCS), whose mission is focused volunteer opportunities, reported two pro-

grams as falling within the purview of the AGO Initiative, namely, AmeriCorps National Civilian Community Corps and AmeriCorps state and national programs.

- Three programs are focused at the national-level and nine programs are focused at the local level. No programs with Jobs & Volunteer Opportunities as their Primary Initiative Theme identified a state, regional, or tribal focus.
- In addition to the programs identified by the agencies, several government-wide programs provide students and adults to obtain part-time, seasonal, and full-time federal employment and opportunities to work on a variety of AGO related activities. These programs include the Student Career Experience Program, the Student Temporary Employment Program, and the Federal Career Intern Program.

Figure 5. Programs with Primary Theme of Jobs and Volunteer Opportunities with and without Significant Cash or In-Kind Contributions from Partners by Agency



Examples of Agency Programs

The following, arranged alphabetically by agency, provides examples of programs that identified Jobs and Volunteer Opportunities as the primary AGO theme.

Corporation for National and Community Service (2 programs)

- **AmeriCorps National Civilian Community Corps** – Engages 18-24 year olds in direct, voluntary, service projects in communities across the United States. Drawn from the successful models of the Civilian Conservation Corps of the 1930s and the U.S. military, AmeriCorps NCCC was founded as full-time, team-based residential program that focuses on addressing critical local needs related to environmental stewardship and conservation as well as natural and other disas-

ters, infrastructure improvement, energy conservation, and urban and rural development. Over the last ten years, NCCC members have served with organizations and government agencies to dedicate over 3 million hours to over 1,600 environmental projects – service valued at \$58.5 million.

- **AmeriCorps State and National** - Provides voluntary federal funding to organizations and agencies committed to using service to address critical community needs. Program activities include training AmeriCorps members to serve at environmental sites throughout the country. Members also serve in hands-on conservation projects, assist with community outreach and education on environmental issues, and engage youth in environmental education, habitat restoration and watershed protection activities.

Department of the Interior (1 BLM, 1 FWS, 1 OSM, and 4 NPS programs)

- **Youth Conservation Corps Projects (NPS)** – The Youth Conservation Corps (ages 15 to 18) and Public Lands Corps (ages 16 to 25) are federal programs that engage youth and young adults in the conservation and restoration of public lands and waters. The participants work to restore our nation’s natural and historic resources while gaining work experience, life skills, and education. These programs provide a paid employment opportunity for a diverse group of young people. Through their work, the participants develop an understanding and appreciation for America’s Great Outdoors and historic heritage.
- **Volunteers Program (BLM)** - Provides opportunities for volunteers to support the health and viability of public lands. Volunteer opportunities include as-needed projects, events, and long term efforts (campground and facility hosts).
- Other DOI AGO programs include FWS’s Volunteers Program, NPS’s Volunteers in Parks program, and OSM’s Volunteers in Service to America program.

Department of Labor (1 program)

- **Job Corps** - Job Corps is a national program administered by the U.S. Department of Labor and operates 124 centers across the country. The Job Corps program is the nation’s largest residential, educational, and career technical training program for young Americans. For more than 45 years, Job Corps has helped prepare more than 2.6 million at-risk youth between the ages of 16 and 24 for success in our nation’s workforce. Job Corps’ mission is to provide academic, career technical, and social skills training to young adults to ensure that they attain the credentials necessary to be place in meaningful employment, the military, or further education. Job Corps’ 124 centers are located in both rural and urban communities. The U.S. Department of Agriculture, through an Interagency Agreement with the U.S. Department of Labor, operates 28 centers on public sites throughout the country.

Department of Defense (1 USACE program)

- **Volunteer Clearinghouse** - In addition to engaging partner organizations, The Corps actively engages individuals through the volunteer program. In 2009, almost 60 thousand individuals contributed over 1.4 million hours building and improving recreation facilities, working on conservation projects and providing environmental education and other direct services to visitors. The value of this service is estimated at more than \$30 million. This program is managed nationally through the Corps Volunteer Clearinghouse.

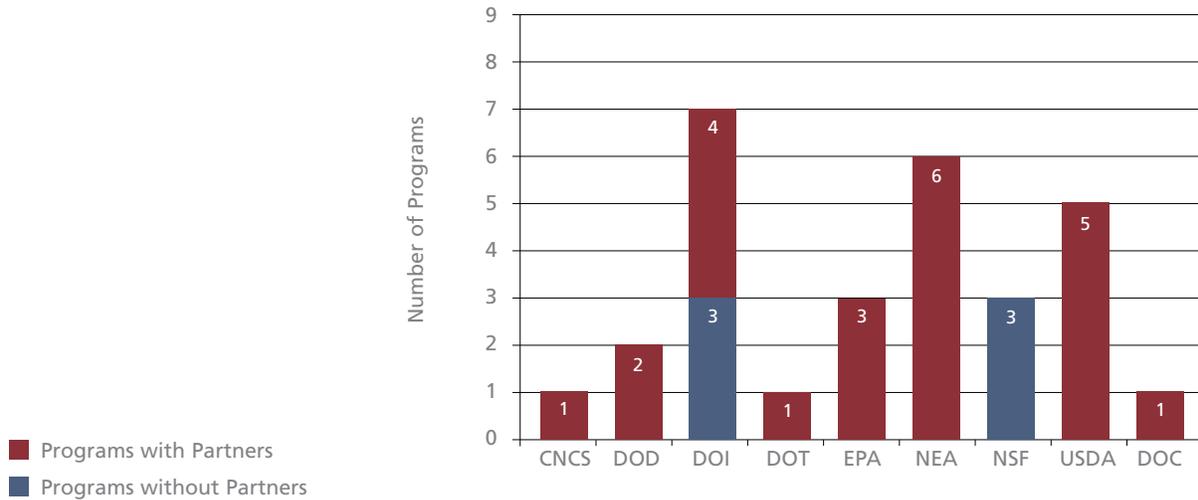
U.S. Department of Agriculture (2 USFS programs)

- **Youth Conservation Corps** - Provides summer employment for young men and women to work, learn, and earn together on natural resources conservation projects
- **Job Corps** - USFS Job Corps Civilian Conservation Centers (JCCCCs) are operated through an Interagency Agreement with the U.S. Department of Labor. The Job Corps CCCs provide training and assistance to approximately 6,200 students to conserve, develop and manage public natural resources and public recreational areas or to develop community projects in the public interest. Twenty-eight JCCCCs span seven USFS regions, 22 forests and grasslands and 18 different states.
- Every year nearly 100,000 individuals volunteer on the national forests performing a wide range of services in multiple areas including recreation, heritage resources, watershed, wildlife, research, facilities and forest protection and management
- Formal partnerships with groups such as the Student Conservation Association (SCA), The Corps Network, HistoriCorps, Passport in Time and others result in thousands of people annually that acquire valuable job training skills while conserving and preserving cultural and natural resources.

EDUCATION AND ENGAGEMENT

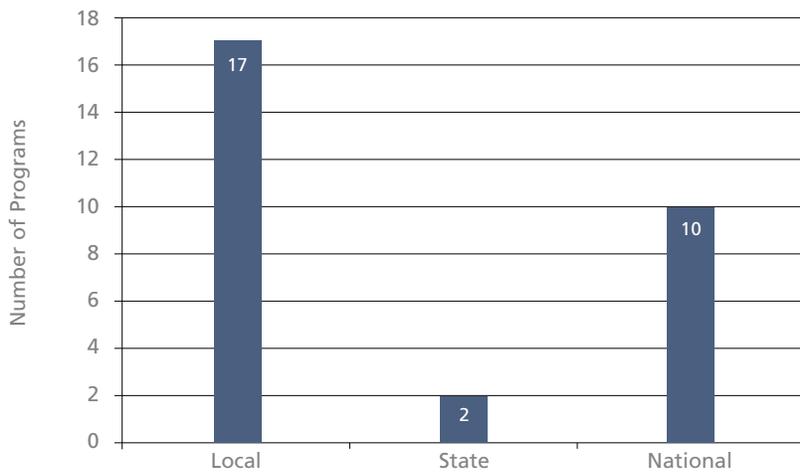
- Twenty-nine programs in eight agencies identified Education as their Primary Initiative Theme. This represents 10 percent of the AGO programs.
- DOI reported seven programs: four from NPS, two from BLM, and one from the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS).
- Twenty-eight of the 29 programs receive significant cash or in-kind contributions from partners. *See Figure 6 next page.*

Figure 6. Programs with Primary Theme of Education and Engagement with and without Significant Cash or In-Kind Contributions from Partners by Agency



Information on the number of programs in each agency focused on the local, state, national, and tribal levels is provided in Figure 7. No education programs identified a regional or tribal focus.

Figure 7. Programs with Primary Theme of Education and Engagement Focusing at Different Levels of Beneficiaries



Note: No programs with Education and Engagement as their Primary Initiative Goal identified a regional or tribal focus.

Examples of Agency Programs

The following, arranged alphabetically by agency, provides examples of programs that identified Education and Engagement as the primary AGO theme.

Corporation for National and Community Service (1 program)

- **Learn and Serve America** – Provides funding to universities, state education agencies, and nonprofits to engage students kindergarten through higher education in service-learning. Grant funds are used to train faculty, develop partnerships between campuses and community organizations, and cover project costs. Projects prompt students to use the knowledge and skills of the classroom to address community problems. Recent grant competitions focused on service-learning in the STEM (science, technology, engineering, and math) disciplines, resulting in a significant investment in environmental stewardship and education. Examples include water monitoring and stream remediation, creating interpretive trails for state parks, and growing vegetables for the school cafeteria.

Department of Commerce (1 program)

- **B-WET (NOAA)** - An environmental education program that promotes locally relevant, experiential learning in the K-12 environment. The primary delivery of B-WET is through competitive funding that promotes Meaningful Watershed Educational Experiences (MWEEs). B-WET currently serves six areas of the country: California, Chesapeake Bay, Gulf of Mexico, Hawai'i, New England, and the Pacific Northwest. NOAA has invested over \$40 million to support more than 530 projects in six regions of the country. For example, in 2008 the B-WET program reached over 125,000 students and 6,000 teachers, through 130 projects. The resources page provides links to information on previously funded projects.

Department of Defense (2 USACE programs)

- **Museums and Visitor Centers** - Almost 100 visitor centers and museums are located on lakes operated and maintained by the USACE. These facilities provide exhibits and displays to educate visitors on the USACE mission, along with environmental and cultural resources in the region. These facilities also host environmental education programs conducted by USACE rangers and others. Many of these facilities are cooperatively operated by the USACE, cooperating associations and other program partners.
- **Recreation and Natural Resource Interpretation** - Provides programs to interpret the environmental and cultural resources of the region and communicate many aspects of the USACE's water resource development mission. Over one million visitors participated in these programs in 2009.

Department of the Interior (2 BLM, 1 USGS, and 4 NPS programs)

- **Parks as Classrooms Program (NPS)** - Introduces students and teachers nationwide to national park resources. Parks work with local school districts to develop educational programs. The program encompasses about 250 parks and is curriculum-based.
- **BLM Youth Initiative (BLM)** - Supports a variety of programs that educate, engage, and employ young people on public lands. These programs spark childhood interest about the natural world, sustain the interest through hands-on education and volunteer experiences during the school-age years, and develop the interest into long-term engagement and stewardship, as well as pursuit of natural resource careers.
- **Other DOI AGO programs** include the NPS's and BLM's Junior/Web Ranger Programs, and the USGS's Enterprise Information Resources Program, which helps integrate and manage scientific data related to Web-Internet services, science publishing, libraries, education, outreach, and information centers.

Department of Transportation (1 program)

- **National Scenic Byways Program** - Provides funds to states and tribes to develop state and Indian tribe scenic byway programs, and to implement projects on America's Byways and state and Indian tribe scenic byways for corridor management planning, safety improvements, byway facilities, and access to recreation, resource protection, interpretive information, and marketing.

Environmental Protection Agency (2 programs)

- **Research and tool development on green infrastructure** - Works with state and local government to develop tools and resources to help implement regional, neighborhood, and site specific green infrastructure approaches.
- Other EPA AGO programs include the American Wetlands Month Program.

National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) (6 programs)

- **Appalachian Gateway Communities Initiative** - Supports technical assistance and workshops designed to stimulate tourism based on the natural, historic, and cultural resources in Appalachian communities that are gateways to national or state parks and forests.
- Other NEA AGO programs include the Governors' Institute on Community Design, the Our Town Program, and the Your Town: Citizens' Institute on Rural Design Program.

National Science Foundation (NSF) (3 programs)

- A number of NSF programs devote some funding that would advance the educational theme of the AGO Initiative. These are the Research Assistantships for High School Students, the Chemistry and Materials Research at the Interface between Science and Art Program, and the Research Experience for Undergrads.

U.S. Department of Agriculture (1 National Institute for Food and Agriculture, 4 USFS programs)

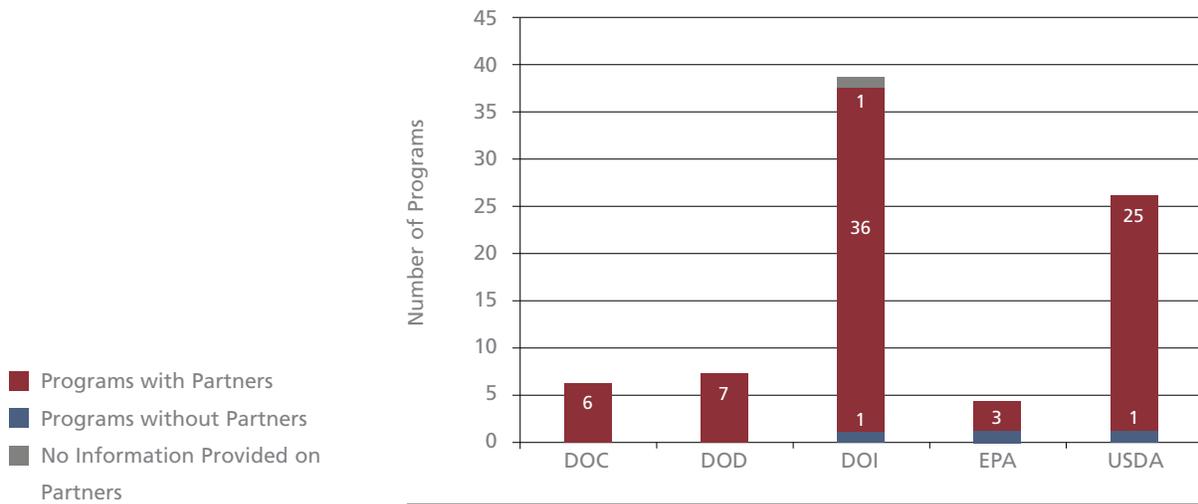
- **Natural Resource Interpretation and Conservation Education Program (USFS)** – Connects children and adults to nature through recreation activities and placed-based learning. .
- **NatureWatch (USFS)** - Provides children and adults the opportunity to safely view wildlife, fish, and plants, and participate in nature activities and programs to raise understanding of these resources and their connection to ecosystems, landscapes, and people. These activities include developing and maintaining permanent wildlife viewing sites; conservation education; providing hunting, fishing, and viewing opportunities; and the development and sponsorship of local and national events such as Kids Fishing Days, International Migratory Bird Day, and Robert Bateman Get to Know program.
- Other USDA programs include the National Institute of Food and Agriculture’s (NIFA) Renewable Resources Extension Act Program, and the USFS’s Symbols Program.

LOCAL/NON-FEDERAL CONSERVATION

Eighty-one programs in five agencies identified Local and Other Non-Federal Conservation as their Primary Initiative Theme. This represents 30 percent of the reported total number of AGO programs.

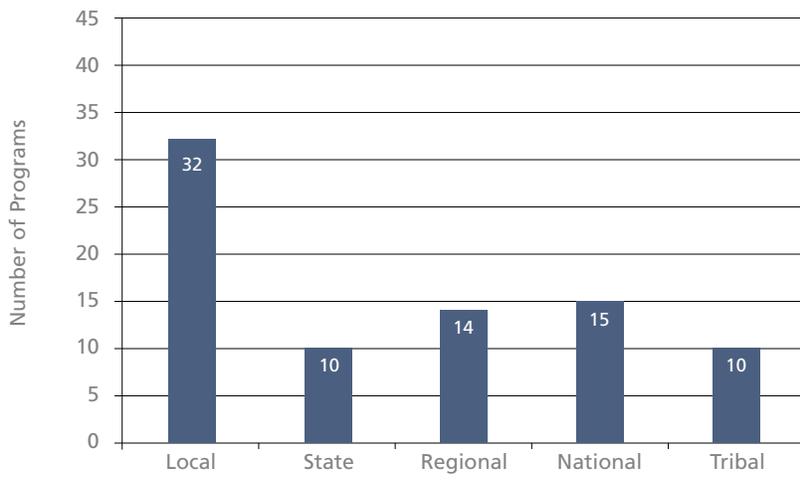
- DOI reported 38 programs from six bureaus – Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), BLM, FWS, NPS, OSM, and the Bureau of Reclamation.
- USDA reported 26 programs for the Local/Non-Federal Conservation AGO Initiative Theme, including the Farm Service Agency’s (FSA’s) Conservation Reserve Program and the Natural Resource Conservation Service’s (NRCS’s) Environmental Quality Incentives Program, Conservation Technical Assistance program, Wetlands Reserve Program, Conservation Stewardship Program, and Conservation Security Program. Many of these programs provide funding to farmers, ranchers, and other private landowners to support conservation activities on their lands.
- Seventy-seven programs receive significant cash or in-kind contributions from partners, three programs do not and one did not specify. *See Figure 8 next page.*

Figure 8. Programs with Primary Theme of Local/Non-Federal Conservation with and without Significant Cash or In-Kind Contributions from Partners by Agency



Information on the number of programs in each agency focused on the local, state, regional, national, and tribal levels is provided in Figure 9.

Figure 9. Programs with Primary Theme of Local/Non-Federal Conservation Focusing at Different Levels of Beneficiaries



Examples of Agency Programs

The following, arranged alphabetically by agency, provides examples of programs that identified Local/Non-Federal Conservation as the primary AGO theme.

Department of Commerce (6 NOAA programs)

- **Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program (CELCP)** - The Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program (CELCP) provides grants to state and local governments to protect important coastal and estuarine areas that have significant conservation, recreation, ecological, historical or aesthetic values, or are threatened by conversion from their natural or recreational state. The federal grants require matching funds, which leverage additional state, local or private contributions. Through this program, NOAA supports efforts to protect important stream corridors and habitats, reduce the flow of polluted runoff into coastal waters, and provide opportunities for coastal recreation, access, education and nature-based tourism.
- **Coastal Zone Management Grants** – Maintains and improves the nation’s coastal lands and waters through a national network of federally-approved, coordinated, and supported state management programs. This program seeks to maintain the balance between resource protection and coastal-dependent economic activity.
- Other DOC AGO programs include the Open Rivers Program, and the National Estuarine Research Reserve System, and the Community-based Restoration Program.

Department of Defense (1 DOD, 3 Army, and 3 Navy programs)

- **Readiness and Environmental Protection Initiative (DOD)** - Provides funds for partnerships that cost-share land protection and conservation in the vicinity of military installations. This program protects capabilities for military training and testing on DOD lands and supports compatible land uses and sensitive habitat protection on private properties. Other DOD AGO programs include Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Air Force complements to the DOD REPI to work with conservation partners and willing landowners to cost-share easements and other land protection near military installations.

Department of the Interior (2 OSM, 6 BIA, 10 Bureau of Reclamation, 12 FWS, and 8 NPS programs)

- **Aquatic Invasive Species (FWS)** - Contributes to the conservation of trust species and their habitats by preventing the introduction and spread of aquatic invasive species. Supports diagnostics and assessment and helps develop new animal drugs.
- **Upper Colorado River/San Juan Recovery Implementation Program (BOR)** - This program focuses on fish passage, propagation, and habitat restoration activities with a theme of recovery by 2023.
- Other DOI AGO programs include the OSM’s Watershed Cooperative Agreement program, and NPS’s National Natural Landmarks program.

Environmental Protection Agency (4 programs)

- **The Community Action for a Renewed Environment Program** - This competitive grant program offers communities an innovative way to address risks from multiple sources of pollution in their environment.
- **Community Water Priorities** - EPA's Urban Waters initiative will help communities - especially disadvantaged ones - access, restore and benefit from their urban waters and the surrounding land, supporting (through grants and technical assistance) communities' efforts to become active participants in restoration.
- Other EPA AGO programs include Nonpoint Source Grants and Wetland Program Development Grants.

U.S. Department of Agriculture (2 FSA, 6 USFS, and 18 NRCS programs)

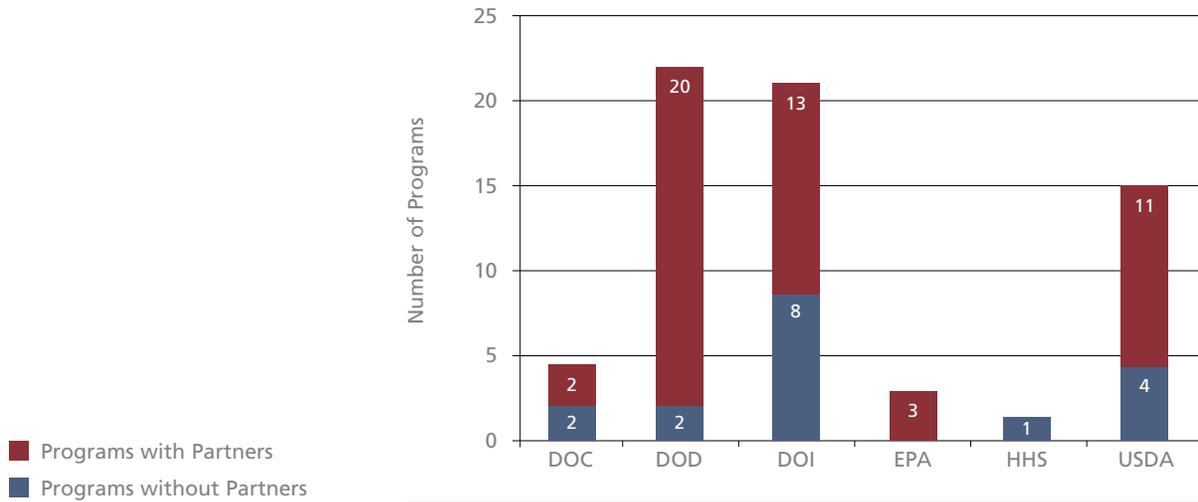
- **Urban and Community Forestry Program (USFS)** - Assists communities with improving the resilience of their forest ecosystems. This program partners with communities in urban, suburban, and rural areas to assist with strategic tree planting and active management of the urban forest.
- **Environmental Quality Incentives Program** - Promotes agricultural production, forest management and environmental quality as compatible national goals through financial and technical assistance to eligible producers for installation or implementation of conservation practices on eligible agricultural land.
- **Forest Legacy Program** - Supports states' efforts to protect environmentally sensitive, privately owned forests from fragmentation and conversion to non-forest uses through the use of voluntary incentives and coordinated management. Conservation easements on private forest lands are sold or donated, and landowners agree to implement sustainable forestry practices and protection of other values on their land. This leads to gains associated with the sale or donation of these development rights and may result in reduced taxes for private landowners who keep ownership of their forest land.
- Other USDA AGO programs include the NRCS's Grasslands Protection Program and USFS Urban and Community Forestry Program.

FEDERAL LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION

Sixty-six programs in six agencies identified Federal Land and Water Conservation as their Primary Initiative Theme. This represents 24 percent of the reported total number of AGO programs.

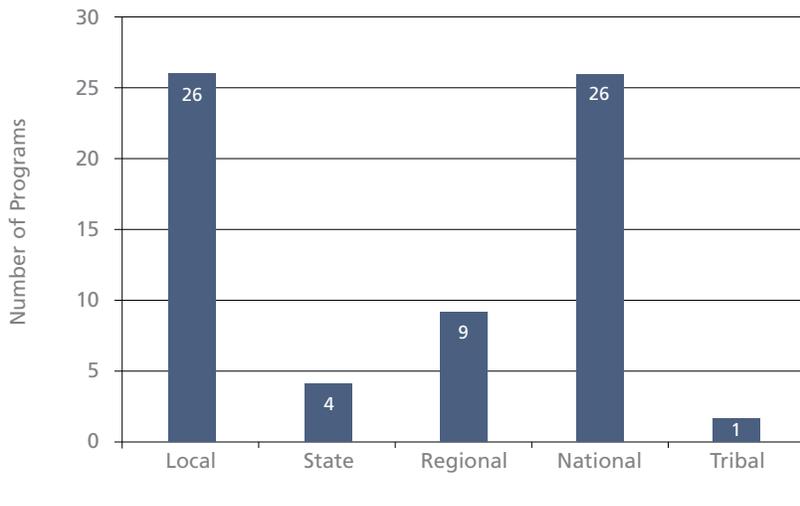
- DOI, DOD, and USDA reported the largest number of programs - 21, 22, and 15, respectively.
- Fifty programs receive significant funding or in-kind support from partners. Seventeen programs do not receive significant cash funding or in-kind support from partners. Additional Information on the number of programs and partnership information by agency is provided in Figure 10.

Figure 10. Programs with Primary Theme of Federal Land and Water Conservation with and without Significant Cash or In-Kind Contributions from Partners by Agency



Information on the geographic focus of Federal Land and Water Conservation programs is provided in Figure 11.

Figure 11. Programs with Primary Theme of Federal Land and Water Conservation Focusing at Different Levels of Beneficiaries



Examples of Agency Programs

The following, arranged alphabetically by agency, provides examples of programs that identified Federal Land and Water Conservation as the primary AGO theme.

Department of Commerce (4 programs)

- **Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund (PCSRF)** - The Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund (PCSRF) was established by Congress in FY 2000 to protect, restore, and conserve Pacific salmonids and their habitats, and to address the impacts of the Pacific Salmon Treaty Agreement between the United States and Canada. The PCSRF supplements existing state, tribal, and federal programs to foster development of federal-state-tribal-local partnerships in salmon recovery and conservation by providing grants to the eligible states, tribal commissions, and tribes.
- Other DOC AGO activities include the Office of National Marine Sanctuaries (subprogram of the National Ocean Service).

DOD (2 DOD, 4 Army, 7 Navy, 1 Marine Corps, 2 Air Force, and 6 USACE).

- **Legacy Program (DOD)** - This program awards projects that assist DOD in protecting and enhancing resources while supporting military readiness. A Legacy project may involve regional ecosystem management initiatives, habitat preservation efforts, archaeological investigations, invasive species control, Native American consultations, and/or monitoring and predicting migratory patterns of birds and animals. Since its inception in 1991, Legacy has funded nearly 3,000 projects.
- **Natural Resources Program (all Services)** - All services have a natural resource program. The Army, for instance, provides a combination of services for active management of wildlife and habitat, protection and recovery of threatened and endangered species, watershed management, opportunities for public outdoor recreation, wildlife viewing, educational outreach, and volunteer conservation on 160 installations on over 12 million acres.
- **Cultural Resources Program (all Services)** - Similarly, all Services have cultural resource programs. The Navy, for instance, manages resources found on over 2 million acres in 11 Navy Regions focusing on the historic built environment, tribal cultural resources, archeology, and historic documents. The program provides direct services towards conservation of cultural resources by informing and encouraging public participation in the identification, management and use of archaeological resources, cultural landscapes, and built historic properties.
- Other DOD AGO programs include the USACE's Environmental Stewardship Natural Resource Inventory Program, the military services' Agricultural Outlease program.

Department of the Interior (10 NPS, 5 BLM, 2 FWS, 3 Bureau of Reclamation, and 1 Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement program).

- **National Wildlife Refuge System (FWS)** - Conserves wildlife populations and biological diversity for the benefit of present and future generations of Americans.
- **Cultural Resource Stewardship (NPS)** - Preserves and protects the sites, buildings, and objects, including prehistoric and historic archeological sites and structures, ethnographic resources, cultural landscapes, and museum collections.
- Other DOI AGO programs include the Bureau of Reclamation's Cooperative Watershed Management program, and the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement's Coastal Impact Assistance program.

Environmental Protection Agency (3 Programs)

- **Brownfields and Land Revitalization Research, Training and Technical Assistance Grants** - Funding provided through an interagency agreement with the National Park Service for "Groundwork Trust" grants, which are focused on development of greenspace and urban parkland.
- **National Estuary Program** - Composed of 28 programs along the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts, they work closely with federal, state, local, and private sector partners to achieve the goals of the Clean Water Act, including protecting and restoring habitat.
- **Puget Sound** - EPA's Puget Sound program aims to restore the Puget Sound ecosystem to a healthy state by controlling significant sources of pollution, restoring habitat, aiding in the recovery of endangered species, reducing the impacts of population growth, and other activities.

U.S. Department of Agriculture (15 USFS programs)

- **Legacy Roads and Trails** - This program provides for urgently needed road decommissioning, removal or replacement of stream crossing structures that are barriers to aquatic organism passage; and road and trail repairs, maintenance and associated activities in environmentally sensitive areas.
- Other USDA AGO programs include the Cooperative Work program, the Environmental Compliance and Protection program, and the Land Acquisition program.

Health and Human Services (1 program)

- **Administration for Native Americans** - Provides funding for tribes to build internal capacities to develop and enforce their own environmental laws, regulations, and ordinances to address the risks to human health and the environment posed by pollution of air, water, and land.

SCIENCE-BASED TOOLS

Thirty-seven programs in five agencies identified Science-Based Tools as their Primary Initiative Theme. This represents 14 percent of the reported total number of AGO programs.

- DOI reported the most programs with 15, followed by USDA with eight, and EPA with five.
- Twenty-nine of these programs receive significant funding or in-kind support from partners. *See Figure 12.*

Figure 12. Programs with Primary Theme of Science-Based Tools with and without Significant Cash or In-Kind Contributions from Partners by Agency

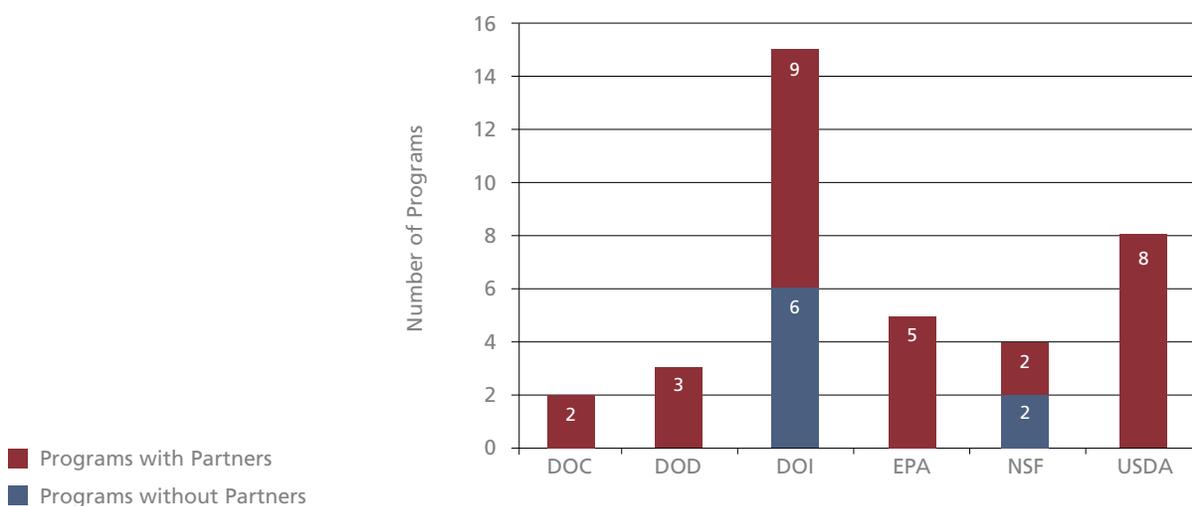
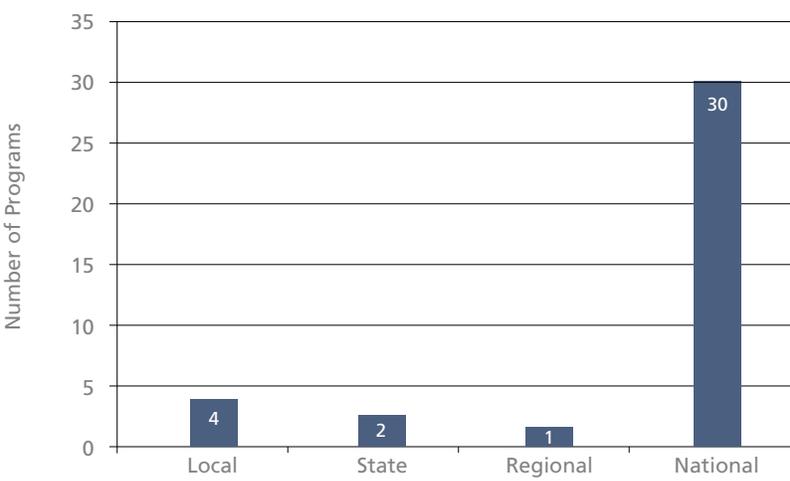


Figure 13. Programs with Primary Theme of Science-Based Tools Focusing at Different Levels of Beneficiaries



Note: No programs with Science-Based Tools identified a focus on tribes.

Examples of Agency Programs

The following, arranged alphabetically by agency, provides examples of programs that identified Science-Based Tools as the primary AGO theme.

Department of Commerce (2 NOAA Programs)

- **Coastal Services Center (CSC)** - Helps build capacity for informed decision-making related to coasts by providing geospatial data and tools, training, social science information, and partnership building at the national, regional and state levels. CSC transfers successful tools and approaches to coastal managers to ensure that national issues are effectively addressed at regional, state, and local levels.

Department of Defense (3 USACE programs)

- **Aquatic Plant Control Research Program** - Conducts research and development to improve management of invasive species associated with lakes and rivers in the United States thus enhancing the quality of water based recreation opportunities.
- **Recreation Management Support Program** - Provides research and development support to the USACE recreation program. Eleven information management system and evaluation tools have been developed and are maintained to formulate performance based budgets and conduct program analysis and efficiency evaluations. Work is performed by the Institute for Water Resources and the Engineer Research and Development Center in collaboration with a network of university faculty and staff.
- The remaining DOD AGO program is the Stewardship Support Program.

Department of the Interior (1 Bureau of Reclamation, 2 NPS, 4 FWS, and 8 USGS programs)

- **National Cooperative Geologic Mapping (USGS)** - Produces geologic maps and 3-D geologic frameworks that provide data for multiple uses, including resource management and economic development.
- **Migratory Bird Conservation and Monitoring (FWS)** - The Migratory Bird Conservation and Monitoring program works with partners to develop and implement conservation plans that contribute to improved health and sustainability of migratory birds of conservation concern.
- Other DOI AGO programs include the USGS's Coastal and Marine Geology Program, and the USGS's National Geospatial Program.

Environmental Protection Agency (5 programs)

- **Ecosystem Services Research** - Complements EPA's regulatory efforts by providing for a systems approach that will enable routine investments from the private and public sectors to create new financial, social, and natural capital (i.e., enhanced ecosystem services). This program renders benefits nationally, and does not directly target federal lands.

- Other EPA AGO programs include the Land Preservation Program, the Water Quality Research Program, and the Brownfields and Land Revitalization Research, Training, and Technical Assistance Grants.

National Science Foundation (4 programs)

- **Ecosystem Science** - Provides a science base for conservation and ecosystem management.
- **Population and Community Ecology** - Focuses on fundamental long-term ecological research at a coordinated network of over two dozen field sites, working with federal and non-federal entities.
- Other NSF AGO programs include the Long Term Ecological Research Program and the Center for Embedded Networked Sensing.

U.S. Department of Agriculture (1 NRCS, 2 Agricultural Research Service, and 5 USFS programs)

- **Conservation Effects Assessment Project (Agricultural Research Service)** - Provides a scientific basis for the Conservation Effects Assessment Project National Assessment being led by NRCS. Also provides a better understanding of the role agricultural conservation practices play in achieving the nation's environmental objectives, including clean air and water, healthy soils, and functioning habitat for wildlife.
- **Plant Materials Program (NRCS)** - Develop methods and technologies for the conserving natural resources. Plant Materials Centers use vegetation to assist with reducing coastal erosion, improving water quality in lakes and streams, enhancing wildlife and pollinator habitat, restoring range and prairie lands, and selecting plants for low-maintenance landscapes. Plant Materials Center products are used in USDA conservation programs, by other federal and state land managers, and the public.
- Other USDA AGO programs include the USFS's Urban Long-term Research Areas Program, the USFS's Outdoor Recreation Strategic Program Area, and the USFS's I-Tree Program.

List of Federal AGO Programs²

PROGRAM NAME	AGENCY and BUREAU or COMPONENT
Head Start Body Start National Center for Physical Development and Outdoor Play	ACF/Office of Head Start
Air Force Environmental Conservation-Natural Resources Program	Air Force
Air Force Environmental-Cultural Resources Program	Air Force
Air Force Services - Outdoor Recreation	Air Force
Agricultural Outlease	Army
Army Compatibility Use Buffers	Army
Cultural Resources Program	Army
Fish and Wildlife Conservation Program	Army
Forestry	Army
Native Affairs and Natural Resources Advisor	Army
Natural Resources Program	Army
Outdoor Recreation Program	Army
Readiness and Environmental Protection Initiative (REPI)	Army
AmeriCorps National Civilian Community Corps	Corporation for National and Community Service
AmeriCorps State and National	Corporation for National and Community Service
Learn and Serve America	Corporation for National and Community Service
AmeriCorps VISTA	Corporation for National and Community Service
Coastal Services Center	DOC/NOAA/National Ocean Service
National Centers for Coastal Ocean Science	DOC/NOAA/National Ocean Service
Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program	DOC/NOAA/National Ocean Service
Coastal Zone Management Grants	DOC/NOAA/National Ocean Service
National Estuarine Research Reserve System	DOC/NOAA/National Ocean Service

²This list contains programs that are consistent with the AGO Initiative, but are not part of the preceding overview. Full AGO information was not readily available for these programs.

PROGRAM NAME	AGENCY and BUREAU or COMPONENT
Office of National Marine Sanctuaries	DOC/NOAA/National Ocean Service
Regional Ocean Partnerships	DOC/NOAA/National Ocean Service
B-Wet	DOC/NOAA/Office of Education
Community-based Restoration Program	DOC/NOAA/National Marine Fisheries Service
Open Rivers	DOC/NOAA/NMFS
Habitat Conservation & Restoration	DOC/NOAA/NMFS
Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund	DOC/NOAA/NMFS
Protected Species Research and Management	DOC/NOAA/NMFS
DOD Legacy Resource Management Program	DOD/Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Installations & Environment)
DOD Longleaf Pine Restoration	DOD/Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Installations & Environment)
Readiness and Environmental Protection Initiative	DOD/Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Installations & Environment)
Aquatic Plant Control Research Program	DOD/US Army Corps of Engineers
Recreation Management Support Program	DOD/US Army Corps of Engineers
Stewardship Support Program	DOD/US Army Corps of Engineers
Corps Lakes Gateway	DOD/US Army Corps of Engineers
Boating and other Day Use	DOD/US Army Corps of Engineers
Camping	DOD/US Army Corps of Engineers
Environmental Stewardship - Basic	DOD/US Army Corps of Engineers
Environmental Stewardship - Cultural Resources	DOD/US Army Corps of Engineers
Environmental Stewardship - Endangered Species	DOD/US Army Corps of Engineers
Environmental Stewardship - Master Plans	DOD/US Army Corps of Engineers
Environmental Stewardship - Mitigation	DOD/US Army Corps of Engineers
Environmental Stewardship - Natural Resources Inventories	DOD/US Army Corps of Engineers
Museums and Visitor Centers	DOD/US Army Corps of Engineers
Natural Resource Management Gateway	DOD/US Army Corps of Engineers

PROGRAM NAME	AGENCY and BUREAU or COMPONENT
Park outgrants to states and local agencies	DOD/US Army Corps of Engineers
Partnerships	DOD/US Army Corps of Engineers
Recreation and Natural Resource Interpretation	DOD/US Army Corps of Engineers
Recreation Concession leases to local businesses	DOD/US Army Corps of Engineers
Recreation support to the Military	DOD/US Army Corps of Engineers
Recreational Trails	DOD/US Army Corps of Engineers
Volunteer Clearinghouse	DOD/US Army Corps of Engineers
Water Safety	DOD/US Army Corps of Engineers
Climate Change	DOI/Bureau of Indian Affairs
Endangered Species	DOI/Bureau of Indian Affairs
Fish, Wildlife & Parks - Fish Hatchery Operations	DOI/Bureau of Indian Affairs
Invasive Species/Noxious Weeds	DOI/Bureau of Indian Affairs
Rights Protection Implementation	DOI/Bureau of Indian Affairs
Tribal Management/Development Program	DOI/Bureau of Indian Affairs
BLM Youth Initiative	DOI/Bureau of Land Management
Climate Change and Healthy Landscapes	DOI/Bureau of Land Management
Cultural Resources	DOI/Bureau of Land Management
Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act	DOI/Bureau of Land Management
Land Acquisition	DOI/Bureau of Land Management
National Monuments and National Conservation Areas	DOI/Bureau of Land Management
National Scenic and Historic Trails	DOI/Bureau of Land Management
Recreation Management	DOI/Bureau of Land Management
Volunteers Program	DOI/Bureau of Land Management
Wild and Scenic Rivers	DOI/Bureau of Land Management
Wilderness	DOI/Bureau of Land Management
Climate Science Centers	DOI
California Bay-Delta	DOI/Bureau of Reclamation

PROGRAM NAME	AGENCY and BUREAU or COMPONENT
Central Valley Project Restoration Fund	DOI/Bureau of Reclamation
Columbia/Snake River ESA Actions	DOI/Bureau of Reclamation
Cooperative Watershed Management Program	DOI/Bureau of Reclamation
Glen Canyon Adaptive Management Program	DOI/Bureau of Reclamation
Lower Colorado River - Multi-Species Conservation Program	DOI/Bureau of Reclamation
Middle Rio Grande Endangered Species Collaborative Program	DOI/Bureau of Reclamation
Platte River Recovery Implementation Program	DOI/Bureau of Reclamation
San Joaquin River Restoration	DOI/Bureau of Reclamation
Trinity River Restoration Program	DOI/Bureau of Reclamation
Upper Colorado River/San Juan Recovery Implementation Program	DOI/Bureau of Reclamation
WaterSMART Program	DOI/Bureau of Reclamation
Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement Program	DOI/Bureau of Reclamation
Fish Health Centers	DOI/Fish and Wildlife Service
Migratory Bird Conservation & Monitoring	DOI/Fish and Wildlife Service
Refuge Inventory & Monitoring	DOI/Fish and Wildlife Service
Office of the Science Advisor	DOI/Fish and Wildlife Service
Aquatic Invasive Species	DOI/Fish and Wildlife Service
Candidate Conservation	DOI/Fish and Wildlife Service
Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund	DOI/Fish and Wildlife Service
Fish Hatcheries	DOI/Fish and Wildlife Service
Joint Ventures Program	DOI/Fish and Wildlife Service
Land Acquisition	DOI/Fish and Wildlife Service
Landscape Conservation Cooperatives	DOI/Fish and Wildlife Service
North American Wetlands Conservation Fund	DOI/Fish and Wildlife Service
Coastal Program	DOI/Fish and Wildlife Service

PROGRAM NAME	AGENCY and BUREAU or COMPONENT
Duck Stamp	DOI/Fish and Wildlife Service
Endangered Species Recovery	DOI/Fish and Wildlife Service
Federal Aid in Sportfish Restoration	DOI/Fish and Wildlife Service
Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration	DOI/Fish and Wildlife Service
Fisheries Pop Assessment and Coop Mgmt	DOI/Fish and Wildlife Service
National Wildlife Refuge System	DOI/Fish and Wildlife Service
Partners for Fish and Wildlife	DOI/Fish and Wildlife Service
Refuge Volunteers	DOI/Fish and Wildlife Service
State & Tribal Wildlife Grants	DOI/Fish and Wildlife Service
Urban Bird Treaties	DOI/Fish and Wildlife Service
Coastal Impact Assistance Program	DOI/Minerals Management Service
Climate Change Response Program	DOI/National Park Service
Social Science Program	DOI/National Park Service
American Battlefield Protection Program's Battlefield	DOI/National Park Service
Acquisition Grant Program	DOI/National Park Service
Chesapeake Gateways and Water Trails	DOI/National Park Service
Cultural Resource Stewardship	DOI/National Park Service
Cultural Resources Servicewide Programs	DOI/National Park Service
Everglades Restoration	DOI/National Park Service
Federal Land Acquisition	DOI/National Park Service
Federal Lands to Parks	DOI/National Park Service
Historic Preservation Grants-in-Aid to Indian Tribes	DOI/National Park Service
Harpers Ferry Center- Informational Publications	DOI/National Park Service
Heritage Partnership Programs	DOI/National Park Service
Interpretation and Education	DOI/National Park Service
Japanese American Confinement Site Grants	DOI/National Park Service
Junior/Web Ranger Program	DOI/National Park Service

PROGRAM NAME	AGENCY and BUREAU or COMPONENT
National Natural Landmarks	DOI/National Park Service
Natural Resource Servicewide Programs	DOI/National Park Service
Natural Resource Stewardship	DOI/National Park Service
Park Partnership Projects	DOI/National Park Service
Parks as Classrooms Program	DOI/National Park Service
Partnership for Parks Program	DOI/National Park Service
Partnership Wild & Scenic Rivers	DOI/National Park Service
Preserve America	DOI/National Park Service
Recreation Fee Permanent Appropriation	DOI/National Park Service
Rivers and Trails Studies	DOI/National Park Service
Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance	DOI/National Park Service
LWCF State Conservation Grants	DOI/National Park Service
Vanishing Treasures Initiative	DOI/National Park Service
Volunteer-in-Parks Program	DOI/National Park Service
Youth Conservation Corps Projects	DOI/National Park Service
Youth Intern Program	DOI/National Park Service
Youth Partnership Program Stewardship	DOI/National Park Service
Appalachian Regional Reforestation Initiative	DOI/Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement
OSM / AmeriCorps VISTA Watershed Development Team	DOI/Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, in partnership with CNCS
Watershed Cooperative Agreement Program	DOI/Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement
Biological Research	DOI/US Geological Survey
Coastal and Marine Geology	DOI/US Geological Survey
Geographic Analysis and Monitoring	DOI/US Geological Survey
Global Change	DOI/US Geological Survey
National Cooperative Geologic Mapping	DOI/US Geological Survey
National Geospatial Program	DOI/US Geological Survey

PROGRAM NAME	AGENCY and BUREAU or COMPONENT
Water Resources Investigations	DOI/US Geological Survey
Enterprise Information Resources	DOI/US Geological Survey
Cooperative Research Program	DOI/US Geological Survey
Predicting Landscape Change	DOI/US Geological Survey
Cooperative Watershed Management Program	DOI/Water and Science
Job Corps	DOL/Employment and Training Administration
Federal Lands Highway Program	DOT/ Federal Highway Administration
Paul Sarbanes Transit in the Parks	DOT/ Federal Transit Administration
National Scenic Byways Program	DOT/Federal Highway Administration
Recreational Trails Program	DOT/Federal Highway Administration
Transportation Enhancement Activities	DOT/Federal Highway Administration
Environmental Education Grant Program	EPA/Office of External Affairs and Environmental Education
Research and tool development on green infrastructure	EPA/Office of Policy, Economics and Innovation
Ecosystem Services Research	EPA/Office of Research and Development
Land Preservation	EPA/Office of Research and Development
Sustainability	EPA/Office of Research and Development
Water Quality Research	EPA/Office of Research and Development
Brownfields and Land Revitalization Research, Training and Technical Assistance Grants	EPA/Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response
Brownfields and Land Revitalization Assessment, Revolving Loan Fund, Cleanup, and Job Training Grants	EPA/Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response
American Wetlands Month	EPA/Office of Water
CARE	EPA/Office of Water
Community Water Priorities (Urban Waters)	EPA/Office of Water
National Estuary Program	EPA/Office of Water
Nonpoint Source Grants	EPA/Office of Water
Puget Sound	EPA/Office of Water
Wetland Program Development Grants	EPA/Office of Water

PROGRAM NAME	AGENCY and BUREAU or COMPONENT
Administration for Native Americans	HHS/Administration for Children and Families
President's Council on Fitness Sports and Nutrition	HHS/Office of Assistant Secretary for Health
Healthy Community Design Initiative	HHS/CDC
Community Development Block Grants	HUD/Community Planning and Development
Section 108 Loan Guarantee Program	HUD/Community Planning and Development
Encroachment Partnering	Marine Corps
USMC - Personal & Family Readiness - Semper Fit Branch	Marine Corps
Conservation Program	Marine Corps
Appalachian Gateway Communities Initiative	National Endowment for the Arts
Governors' Institute on Community Design	National Endowment for the Arts
Mayors' Institute on City Design	National Endowment for the Arts
Mayors' Institute on City Design 25th Anniversary	National Endowment for the Arts
Our Town	National Endowment for the Arts
Your Town: Citizens' Institute on Rural Design	National Endowment for the Arts
Cultural Resources Program	Navy
Natural Resources Program	Navy
Native Affairs and Natural Resources Advisor	DON/Alaskan Command
Readiness and Environmental Protection Initiative (REPI)	Navy
Natural Resources Program	Navy
Agricultural Outlease	Navy
Forestry	Navy
Operation & Maintenance, Navy; Environmental Conservation-Cultural Resources Program	Navy
Operations & Maintenance, Navy; Environmental Conservation-Natural Resources Program	Navy
Wildlife Conservation, Military Reservations, Navy & Marine Corps	Navy
Navy Outdoor Recreation Program	Navy

PROGRAM NAME	AGENCY and BUREAU or COMPONENT
Ecosystem Science	NSF/Directorate for Biological Sciences
Long Term Ecological Research Program	NSF/Directorate for Biological Sciences
Population & Community Ecology	NSF/Directorate for Biological Sciences
Research Assistantships for High School Students	NSF/Directorate for Biological Sciences
Research Experience for Undergraduates	NSF/Directorate for Biological Sciences
STC: Center for Embedded Networked Sensing	NSF/Directorate for Computer and Information Science and Engineering
Chemistry and Materials Research at the Interface between Science and Art	NSF/Directorate for Mathematical and Physical Sciences
Conservation Effects Assessment Project	USDA/Agricultural Research Service
Environmental Stewardship Research	USDA/Agricultural Research Service
Conservation Reserve Program	USDA/Farm Service Agency
Farm Loan Programs	USDA/Farm Service Agency
Voluntary Public Access Program	USDA/Farm Service Agency
Coupled Human & Natural Systems	USDA/Forest Service
Forest Health Protection – Technical Assistance	USDA/Forest Service
Forest Health Protection – Federal Lands	USDA/Forest Service
Forest Health Protection – Cooperative Lands	USDA/Forest Service
I-Tree	USDA/Forest Service
Outdoor Recreation Strategic Program Area	USDA/Forest Service
Urban Long-term Research Areas	USDA/Forest Service
Community Forest and Open Space Conservation Program	USDA/Forest Service
Conservation Education Program	USDA/Forest Service
Cooperative Work, Knutson-Vandenberg	USDA/Forest Service
Discover the Forest	USDA/Forest Service
EdOut!	USDA/Forest Service
Environmental Compliance and Protection	USDA/Forest Service
Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Fund	USDA/Forest Service

PROGRAM NAME	AGENCY and BUREAU or COMPONENT
A Forest for Every Classroom	USDA/Forest Service
Forest Health Protection	USDA/Forest Service
Forest Legacy	USDA/Forest Service
Forest Service/Ad Council "Reconnecting with Nature"	USDA/Forest Service
Public Service Campaign	USDA/Forest Service
Forest Stewardship Program	USDA/Forest Service
Integrated Resource Restoration	USDA/Forest Service
Kids in the Woods	USDA/Forest Service
Land Acquisition	USDA/Forest Service
Land Between the Lakes Management Fund	USDA/Forest Service
Latino Legacy	USDA/Forest Service
Legacy Roads and Trails	USDA/Forest Service
Heritage Resources	USDA/Forest Service
Management of National Forest Lands for Subsistence Uses	USDA/Forest Service
Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie Rental Fee Fund	USDA/Forest Service
National Get Outdoors Day	USDA/Forest Service
Natural Inquirer	USDA/Forest Service
NatureWatch	USDA/Forest Service
Outdoor Nation	USDA/Forest Service
Passport in Time	USDA/Forest Service
Recreation Facilities	USDA/Forest Service
Recreation, Heritage and Volunteer Resources	USDA/Forest Service
Reforestation Trust Fund	USDA/Forest Service
Restoration of Forest Lands and Improvements	USDA/Forest Service
Stewardship Contracting	USDA/Forest Service
Symbols program	USDA/Forest Service
Trails	USDA/Forest Service

PROGRAM NAME	AGENCY and BUREAU or COMPONENT
Tribal Relations	USDA/Forest Service
Urban & Community Forestry	USDA/Forest Service
Urban Connections	USDA/Forest Service
Vegetation & Watershed Management	USDA/Forest Service
Wild and Scenic Rivers Program	USDA/Forest Service
Wilderness Program	USDA/Forest Service
Wildlife & Fisheries Habitat Management	USDA/Forest Service
Youth Conservation Corps	USDA/Forest Service
Job Corps	USDA/Forest Service/Job Corps
Agriculture and Food Research Initiative	USDA/National Institute of Food and Agriculture
McIntire-Stennis Cooperative Forestry Research Program	USDA/National Institute of Food and Agriculture
National Water Quality Program	USDA/National Institute of Food and Agriculture
Renewable Resources Extension Act	USDA/National Institute of Food and Agriculture
Plant Materials Program	USDA/Natural Resources Conservation Service
Agricultural Management Assistance Program	USDA/Natural Resources Conservation Service
Agricultural Water Enhancement Program	USDA/Natural Resources Conservation Service
Chesapeake Bay Watershed Initiative	USDA/Natural Resources Conservation Service
Conservation Security Program	USDA/Natural Resources Conservation Service
Conservation Stewardship Program	USDA/Natural Resources Conservation Service
Conservation Technical Assistance	USDA/Natural Resources Conservation Service
Emergency Watersheds Protection Program Floodplain Easements	USDA/Natural Resources Conservation Service
Environmental Quality Incentives Program	USDA/Natural Resources Conservation Service
Farm and Ranch Lands Protection Program	USDA/Natural Resources Conservation Service
Grazing Lands Conservation Initiative	USDA/Natural Resources Conservation Service
Health Forests Reserve Program	USDA/Natural Resources Conservation Service
Resource Conservation and Development	USDA/Natural Resources Conservation Service

PROGRAM NAME	AGENCY and BUREAU or COMPONENT
Snow Surveys	USDA/Natural Resources Conservation Service
Soil Survey	USDA/Natural Resources Conservation Service
Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations Program	USDA/Natural Resources Conservation Service
Wetlands Reserve Program	USDA/Natural Resources Conservation Service
Wildlife Habitat Incentive Program	USDA/Natural Resources Conservation Service
Grasslands Protection Program	USDA/Natural Resources Conservation Service and Farm Service Agency

Appendix D

Summary of Effective Partnerships and Programs

Promising non-federal conservation programs and initiatives exist throughout the United States in great variety. Some of the themes that these efforts focus on are Connecting Americans to the Great Outdoors; the Land and Water Conservation Fund; Great Urban Parks and Community Green Spaces; Conserving Rural Working Farms, Ranches, and Forest Lands through Partnerships and Incentives; Conserving and Restoring Our National Parks, Wildlife Refuges, Forests, and other Federal Lands and Waters; Protecting and Renewing Rivers and Other Waters; and Making the Federal Government a More Effective Conservation Partner. Please keep in mind that the following are just a few examples of such programs. The listed programs are only a small representation of the many, perhaps thousands, of non-federal programs and partnerships that exist in the United States.

Connecting Americans to the Great Outdoors

1. Through partner coalitions or similar organizations, **“friends groups”** can provide needed financial, expert, and volunteer support for federal, state, and local parks, open spaces, trails, and outdoor recreation activities.
2. Tools such as the **Recreational and Public Purposes Act** allow BLM and other federal agencies to lease or sell lands to other public entities at little or no cost to provide parks and recreation areas.
3. **State or regional recreation pass and boat/vehicle registration and licensing programs**, such as various **snow-park programs** or **California’s Green Sticker Program**, have successfully provided resources for recreation, ski, boat, and trail facilities management and access.
4. The **San Francisco Bay Area Transit & Trails Program** provides an interactive web planning tool for taking public transit to recreational trails.
5. The **National Environmental Education Foundation’s Children and Nature Initiative** educates pediatric health care providers about prescribing outdoor activities to children. The program also connects health care providers with local nature sites so they can refer families to safe and easily accessible outdoor areas.
6. The **Prescription Trails New Mexico** program educates health care providers about prescribing walking to patients with diabetes and other chronic disease conditions. The program created a thorough and accurate trail rating system, it relies on collaborative and data-driven program

development, and it operates with little dedicated funding. The Prescription Trails concept began within a grant-funded multi-agency partnership and its development has continued largely through volunteer efforts by partner agencies and individuals, notably New Mexico Health Care Takes on Diabetes, which manages the Prescription Trails Program in New Mexico. New Mexico Health Care Takes on Diabetes and local organizations manage Prescription Trails programs for their communities, develop coalitions to support the work, and decide how to implement activities most effectively.

7. Nonprofit organizations such as **SPLORE, Catch a Special Thrill,** and **Wilderness Inquiry** specialize in providing persons who have disabilities, especially children, with outdoor recreation opportunities that are affordable, customized, and inclusive of people of all abilities.

8. **Outdoor Nation** is a youth-led movement that provides individuals with the tools, training, and social support they need to spur a cultural shift that promotes a nation of people who recreate outdoors.

9. The **Children & Nature Network** encourages and supports people and organizations working nationally and internationally to reconnect children with nature through a wide range of opportunities, including recreation. The network links researchers with individuals, educators, and organizations dedicated to children's health and well-being.

10. The **National Trails Training Partnership** is an alliance of nonprofit trail organizations, federal agencies, training providers, professional contractors, and providers of products and services to enhance training for trail planning, design, construction, maintenance, and management.

11. The **National Off-highway Vehicle Conservation Council** provides education and training programs for off-highway vehicle recreation planning and management and promotes responsible off-highway vehicle recreation and safety.

12. **Leave No Trace, Tread Lightly!, Watchable Wildlife,** and other national nonprofit programs partner with government agencies and corporate interests to promote outdoor stewardship, safety, responsible use, and environmental ethics.

13. The **Step into Cuba, New Mexico, Alliance** is a partnership of 20 organizations that promote healthy lifestyles and prevent chronic disease by providing walkways, trails and social support for walking and hiking in Cuba, New Mexico. It is coordinated by the local Nacimiento Medical Foundation and includes local, state, and national health agencies and funders, as well as three federal agencies—the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Forest Service, and National Park Service (NPS). It provides a thorough and accurate trail rating system and collaborative and data-driven program development. It operates with little dedicated funding and it is an example of how changes in the built environment can increase physical activity and trail use.

14. The **Urban Wilderness Canoe Adventures (UWCA)** is an outdoor canoe program focused on getting Twin Cities youth on the Mississippi River. Each UWCA trip provides students an opportunity to uniquely experience the Mississippi River while strengthening their outdoor skills and encouraging an active lifestyle. In its pilot year, the UWCA got over 4,500 youth outdoors and on the river. UWCA's goal is to reach over 10,000 youth and family annually, with an emphasis on reaching students from Minneapolis and St. Paul Public Schools and other youth and community-based organizations. The UWCA is a partner program between Wilderness Inquiry, Mississippi River Fund and the National Park Service.

15. **Off-Highway Pals Program (OHPAL)** is a youth-mentoring program operated in partnership with the Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Recreation Division of California State Parks and the California Police Activities League. OHPAL is a fun, physical program encouraging safe and responsible operation of direct bikes, snowmobiles, and all-terrain vehicles (ATVs). Partnering organizations, including the ATV Safety Institute, the Motorcycle Safety Foundation, and the California-Nevada Snowmobile Association, provide rider education curricula and expertly trained OHPAL instructors and coaches. OHPAL also incorporates a variety of educational activities created by California State Parks staff and Tread Lightly! to promote positive land stewardship ethics.

16. The **REI Foundation** encourages active outdoor participation by young people and their families. The Foundation supports communities by funding recovery efforts from natural disasters and local community programs in honor of deceased REI team members. REI has supported a number of nonprofit organizations working to connect kids to nature, including the **Children and Nature Network**, **Northwest Youth Corps**, **Volunteers for Outdoor Arizona**, the **National Audubon Society**, and the **Boys and Girls Clubs**. REI believes that the economic and social benefits of the outdoors make support and funding of outdoor recreation and conservation critical. REI is developing a broad coalition in support of natural spaces and outdoor exploration. REI is also looking at ways to connect public policy with the goal of increasing participation in the outdoors, especially among young people. This includes looking at how outdoor recreation can help with employment, health and wellness, more livable communities, climate change, and protection of our natural resources.

17. **Connecticut's No Child Left Inside** initiative provides the necessary opportunity for children to unplug from technology and unearth the vast opportunities that Connecticut's State Parks and Forests have to offer. A key component of this initiative is the **Great Park Pursuit**, an annual contest now in its fifth season that takes families to state parks and forests for outdoor activities in May and June. Families earn points by attending parks at certain times throughout the summer. These points can later be redeemed for rewards such as camping supplies, free entry into parks, and other donated goods. A special website is devoted for families to check in to and track their progress throughout the summer against other families

throughout the state. Other states, such as Nebraska, New Hampshire and Massachusetts, have incorporated a *Great Park Pursuit* themed initiative. Maryland and Virginia recently launched a similar program called **Explore Your Parks** partnering with outdoor retailer **The North Face** to offer incentives to families that visit Maryland and Virginia state parks.

18. **Park Prescriptions** is a nationwide movement to create a healthier population by strengthening the ties between America's healthcare system and its public lands. In communities across the country, physicians are beginning to prescribe outdoor activity as a means of preventative health care. Working with land managers at the federal, state, and local levels, doctors are taking key steps to make public lands more accessible and relevant to their patients. In New Mexico, a detailed trail rating system developed through the Prescription Trails initiative is making it easier for people to navigate the open spaces near them. Likewise, **Healthways' Silver Sneakers Fitness Program** rewards senior citizens for getting active in the Great Outdoors. These collaborative programs lower the cost of health care and help cultivate stewardship and civic pride among patients of all ages and backgrounds.

19. **Take Me Fishing** is a website created in partnership by the **Recreational Boating and Fishing Foundation** and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The site makes it easy to obtain a license, to locate places to fish and boat, and to learn about invasive species and aquatic conservation.

20. Existing **Corps programs** around the country engage thousands of youth and young adults in natural resource-based work on projects that address unmet conservation needs. Many states have funded Corps programs for decades, and local communities frequently turn to Corps to train and prepare young people for employment. Corps members **gain abilities that last a lifetime**, including work readiness, educational advancement, and civic engagement, and provide lasting benefits to natural resources and people in their communities. **The Corps Network**, established in 1985, is the voice of the Nation's 143 Service and Conservation Corps. Currently operating in 45 states and the District of Columbia, Corps Network members enroll more than 30,000 young men and women in service every year to improve communities and the environment. The **Public Lands Service Coalition**, founded by the Student Conservation Association, The Corps Network, and the Southwest Conservation Corps is an alliance of more than a dozen national, regional and local nonprofit organizations dedicated to promoting youth service jobs and career development on public lands.

21. There are many non-federal programs that are good models for connecting veterans with natural resource based work and training opportunities. One example is **Veterans Green Jobs (VGJ)**, a national nonprofit organization that provides green jobs education, transition support, and career and enterprise development opportunities for military veterans in a variety of green jobs fields, including home energy efficiency, renewable energy, land conservation, and urban forestry.

22. Hundreds of partners, including friends groups, nonprofits organizations, local community groups, private corporations, and others currently work with public land managers to help **recruit volunteers for service on public lands**. There are also a number of national days of service that help land managers and their partners get volunteers out on our nation's public lands, including **Earth Day, National Public Lands Day, National Trails Day, National Get Outdoors Day**, and many others.

23. **Mentoring programs** have expanded significantly in recent years, focusing primarily on supporting the academic achievement of school aged youth. Because of the success that mentors have had with improving student performance, outdoor enthusiasts are exploring the role that mentors can play in bringing youth to the outdoors and nurturing a sustained appreciation for the outdoors. Two non-federal programs that are good examples of the positive impacts of environmental mentoring are the **American Conservation Corps** and **EnvrionMentors**. ACC gives youth the opportunity to work side by side with park and forest service teams building and maintaining trails, restoring historic buildings, and learning from expert researchers. EnvironMentors is an environment-based mentoring initiative that prepares high school students for college programs and careers in science and environmental professions through the collaborative efforts of volunteer science and environmental professionals, high school students, science teachers, school administrators, government agencies, community organizations, foundations and businesses.

24. **HistoriCorps** is a public-private partnership between **Colorado Preservation, Inc.**, the U.S. Forest Service, and **Volunteers for Outdoor Colorado**. Volunteers and students work with trades specialists, such as log workers, masons, window restorers, roofers, and solar energy technicians, to preserve and adaptively use historic resources on and near public lands.

25. Volunteers in the U.S. Forest Service's **Passport in Time (PIT)** Program work directly on a variety of projects in the national forests and Grasslands, including archaeological survey and excavation, rock art restoration, survey, archival research, historic structure restoration, oral history gathering, and analysis and curation of artifacts. Over the years, volunteers have done everything from stabilizing ancient cliff dwellings, to restoring historic lookout towers, to cleaning vandalized rock art. Since the program's inception in 1989, more than 29,000 volunteers have contributed time valued at more than \$21 million.

26. Through its **Cultural Site Stewardship Program**, the **Southern Nevada Agency Partnership (SNAP)** has joined with the Public Lands Institute of the University of Nevada, Las Vegas (UNLV) to preserve cultural resources in southern Nevada. The region has experienced explosive population growth in the past 25 years. Through the Cultural Site Stewardship Program, more than 450 volunteers monitor and protect cultural sites on nearby public lands. Since the program's inception in 2004, volunteers have logged more than 14,000 hours monitoring at risk cultural sites.

27. **The Student Conservation Association (SCA)** provides a place where college and high school students connect with nature, render hands-on service, gain new skills and perspectives, and launch a lifetime of stewardship. SCA's programs include conservation internships, conservation corps, summer and year round training and service opportunities. SCA provides students with hands-on conservation service opportunities in diverse fields, from tracking grizzlies through the Tetons to restoring desert ecosystems and teaching environmental education at Washington, D.C.'s **Urban Tree House**. SCA internships, available in all conservation disciplines, provide the opportunity to learn from resource management professionals, gain tangible skills and experience and make a substantial contribution to our natural and cultural treasures. SCA provides internships and volunteer opportunities to over 4,000 youth each year, contributing more than two million hours of conservation service per year.

28. **Toyota's Get in Gear Program** promotes volunteer opportunities where Toyota associates live and work, with an emphasis on education, the environment and safety. Toyota funds a number of volunteer based environmental programs that promote community involvement. For example, for the last 12 years, Toyota has supported **National Public Lands Day (NPLD)**, a program of the **National Environmental Education Foundation (NEEF)**, the nation's largest, single-day, outdoor volunteer event in the nation. Toyota also supports capacity building grants to strengthen the ability of **friends groups** to serve public lands in their communities. For over a decade, Toyota has encouraged its employees across the United States to get involved in NPLD activities by helping to care for parks, forests, rivers, beaches, shorelines and other public lands in their communities. In 2010, 3,500 employees volunteered at 39 sites around the country.

29. **Tree City USA** and **Nature Explore Classrooms** are coordinated by the Arbor Day Foundation (Foundation). Tree City USA has grown to become the framework for sustained urban forestry management. The Foundation presents Tree City USA Growth Awards to communities that demonstrate advanced improvements in local tree care. These awards are a valuable tool for informing citizens about the breadth of urban forestry activities. The Foundation's Nature Explore Classrooms help children learn and play surrounded by the wonders of nature. These classrooms are being created to bring the natural world to where children now spend their days, at child care centers, schools, nature centers, and community parks, as well as in parks, and wildlife refuges.

30. **Save Our History** is led by the Arts and Entertainment Television Network's History Channel. The Network provides grants of up to \$10,000 to nonprofit historical organizations and partnering schools to fund hands-on, experiential educational projects that teach students about their local history and actively engage them in its preservation.

31. **National History Day (NHD)** is a highly regarded academic program for elementary and secondary school students. Each year, more than half a million students, encouraged by thousands of teachers nation-

wide participate in the NHD contest. Students choose historical topics related to a theme and conduct extensive primary and secondary research through libraries, archives, museums, oral history interviews and historic sites. After analyzing and interpreting their sources and drawing conclusions about their topics' significance in history, students present their work in original papers, websites, exhibits, performances and documentaries.

32. **Project Learning Tree**, coordinated by the **American Forest Foundation**, encourages teachers and leaders to take children/students/youth outdoors and learn about nature. Educational programs such as these have been able to be sustained and enhanced by federal technical and financial assistance.

33. **Tlingit Tribe Path to Excellence Academy** provides early college/high school Taku Tlingit students with a multi-day cultural, heritage and environmental program, combining traditional knowledge with western-based science. The students participate in educational and cultural events, including learning the Tlingit language, preparing traditional foods (salmon, crab and seal), go on hikes to study the forests, plants, wildlife, geography and streams of the traditional lands of the Taku Tlingit Tribe.

34. **Electronic Field Trips**, sponsored by the **National Park Foundation**, give students the opportunity to learn about a particular topic through national parks they may never get a chance to visit. Each Electronic Field Trip consists of two components: (1) a televised broadcast from a national park featuring National Park Service Rangers and youth hosts, and (2) a website featuring downloadable lesson plans for teachers and interactive games for students. The broadcast and the website complement each other and teach with rich imagery and content in three different modalities. Since 2004, youth have taken Electronic Field Trips to eleven national parks.

35. **The African American Experience Fund** connects all Americans to the considerable contributions of African Americans throughout our country's history that are commemorated and brought to life in the national parks. Since 2001, the African American Experience Fund has raised private funds to support educational, volunteer and community engagement programs in the national parks and historic sites that honor and tell the story of the African American Experience.

36. **Klamath Basin Education and Employment Youth Academy** is an education and employment program that targets high school and college students who have been identified by their schools and communities as having strong interest, the aptitude and the potential for a career in natural resources and/or environmental science fields that are employed by the Bureaus of the U.S. Department of the Interior, the U.S. Department of Agricultural and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, as well as various state agencies.

37. **4-H, the Y (YMCA/YWCA), and Boy Scouts of America** are just a few of the various effective year long/on-going youth programs which have outdoor, environmental stewardship, cultural and historic awareness, citizenship, community service, healthy living, etc., as core elements of their programs. Many of these youth organizations are supported, either directly or indirectly, by government, academic institutions, private and nonprofit organizations. All of these youth programs have successfully worked with youth in outdoor programming, including natural, cultural and historic areas, for over 100 years.

38. Through its **5 Rivers College Outreach program, Trout Unlimited (TU)** has worked with colleges to organize “alternative spring breaks” so that groups of students can gain hands-on experience in hydrology, aquatic ecology, and habitat restoration. TU has also partnered with college mentoring programs to create opportunities for mentors to bring children on fishing trips to local waters. Linking passionate anglers and conservationists through TU’s grassroots network with existing college mentoring programs results in multi-generational connections with the outdoors. TU is also in the process of creating college and university sub-chapters across the country. These groups would familiarize young adults in TU’s mission and enable the next generation of conservationists to get involved and volunteer at watershed restoration projects in their local communities.

39. **Trout in the Classroom** is an environmental educational program in which participating classes raise trout in a classroom tank throughout the school year and then release them into a stream in the spring. The presence of trout in the classroom enhances students’ learning environment and provides unique opportunities for engaging inquiry-based and interdisciplinary projects, including work in science, math, language arts, fine arts, and social studies. Due to crowded schools and overloaded schedules, teachers lack the time and resources necessary to run classroom programs that go beyond required curricula. Truly engaging science and nature study have particularly fallen by the wayside. Meanwhile, most kids have become disconnected from nature, with little or no free time experiences in natural settings. Through Trout in the Classroom, TU works with teachers and partners to bring nature to the students in an inexpensive and widely beneficial manner.

40. **School for Wildlife Conservation.** In 2007 the Wildlife Conservation Society founded the Urban Assembly School for Wildlife Conservation (UASWC) in cooperation with the New York City Department of Education, Urban Assembly and the Phipps Community Development Corporation. Based in the Bronx in one of the poorest and most ethnically diverse areas of the country, this public school’s mission is to engage underserved middle- and high-school students in a challenging curriculum centered on conservation, to successfully graduate students with Advanced Regents Diplomas, and to cultivate the life skills they will need for success in college and beyond. The Bronx Zoo serves as an extended classroom for students and their families, and its scientists, educators, keepers and other staff serves as mentors, role models and teachers. In

2009, The School for Wildlife Conservation after only two years of operation was given a grade of A, the highest score awarded by New York City's Department of Education, on its first ever progress report. The school began with a sixth grade only (six classes), and has added another grade each year since. The 2010-11 school year will see the addition of a ninth grade. Of note, the School for Wildlife Conservation has a yearly attendance rate of 93.6 percent, which is higher than that of the Bronx school district at 89 percent.

41. The **Urban Ecology Center** in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, offers an innovative model for urban environmental education. From its humble beginnings as a neighborhood effort to save a park from crime, it has grown into a one-of-a-kind environmental community center serving tens of thousands of visitors a year. The secret to its success is its replicable Neighborhood Environmental Education Project, which provides neighborhood children and youth with experiences in the natural world. The Urban Ecology Center couples NEEP with a community program that fosters cross-generational mentor relationships as a means to develop a strong environmental ethic. The Urban Ecology Center's experience holds useful lessons for communities elsewhere.

42. **Earth Force** engages young people as active citizens who improve the environment and their communities now and in the future. Through Earth Force, young people get hands-on, real-world opportunities to practice civic skills, acquire and understand environmental knowledge, and develop the skills and motivation to become life-long leaders in addressing environmental issues. Students at Robinson Elementary School in the Tampa Bay area of Florida engaged in a native species restoration project at local Crystal Springs Preserve. Gilpin PreK-8 School in Denver took an inventory of community issues and strengths around water, including identifying storm drains, trash and water quality sampling. Students invited official from public works to talk to them and in turn educated community members about what they had learned.

43. **The Dunes Restoration Project** is a partnership between the California State Park Service and all sixth grade students at Carpinteria Middle School. This service-learning project helps the California State Parks Service restore the local dunes at Carpinteria Beach. It also complements the California State Science Framework. During this yearly project, all sixth graders erect fencing to protect growth of native plants; create informational posters that are displayed in the parks display cases; learn about the indigenous people—the Chumash—and their history; follow a science curriculum that includes a discussion of rocks and minerals found in the Carpinteria area; understand how local geology has affected the history of Carpinteria by taking a geology walk; and study the birds that inhabit the area both seasonally and year round.

44. Since the 1990s, the **National Audubon Society** has partnered with communities across the country to create a network of urban nature centers that serve diverse constituencies and provide opportunities to connect with nature—especially for communities that have not previously had

access to green space. Each Center is providing opportunities for young people and families to take part in activities focused on health, education, and stewardship. In partnership with REI, Audubon piloted strategies to connect more Latino youth and families with nature by working closely with local organizations. Audubon worked with partners in South Phoenix, East Los Angeles, and Seattle to develop best practices on how to assess community needs, attract audiences, provide relevant experiential environmental education, measure success, and replicate innovation. The **Great Backyard Bird Count (GBBC)**, run jointly by Audubon and the Cornell Lab of Ornithology, is an annual four-day event that engages people of all ages in counting birds to create a snapshot of bird populations across the continent.

45. The U.S. Forest Service and the Ad Council collaborated to create a conservation curriculum that inspires students to get outside. **“Finding My Forest”** is a new free resource for teachers, educators and students. Focused on grades 3-8, this project encourages a new understanding and redefinition of “forests,” ranging from their schoolyard outside to national forests around the country. For teachers, it offers a way to make our natural spaces relevant to students. The U.S. Forest Service and Ad Council responded to these problems by not only creating an interactive online curriculum to help teach about forests, but to also offer advice and lesson plans that take kids outside.

46. Each year, the **Sierra Club’s Inner City Outings (ICO)** program organizes over 800 outdoor adventures in 50 communities across the country. Teams of ICO volunteers provide meaningful experiences for urban and underserved youth, teaching them important skills and involving them in activities that build self-esteem and stewardship. These outings encourage healthy recreation and service learning, and cultivate an enduring appreciation for the natural world.

47. **Clearwater’s Classroom of the Waves.** In 1969, singer Pete Seeger launched the sailing sloop Clearwater with the mission of cleaning up the Hudson River. Today, the 106-foot vessel has transformed into an education station, providing hands-on learning opportunities to students of all ages. A typical sail lasts three to five hours (though multiday trips are also available) and introduces young people to sailing and navigation skills, in addition to teaching them about water quality and freshwater ecosystems. Clearwater’s core curriculum has been developed to meet New York State Learning Standards on in a wide variety of topics, and its team of educators works closely with teachers and group leaders to ensure that each student has a meaningful experience.

Land and Water Conservation Fund

1. Over its first 40 years, LWCF has provided more than \$14.4 billion to acquire new federal recreation lands and as grants to State and local governments. For discussion purposes, the LWCF program is often divided into the “stateside” grants to state and local governments and, the “federal side” portion of the LWCF that buys land in new forests, parks, wildlife refuges and other recreation areas owned by the national government.
2. The stateside includes 40,400 grants to state and local governments over 40 years; 10,600 grants for acquisition of park and recreation lands, including 3,200 “combination” projects for both land purchase and initial recreation development; 26,420 grants for development of recreation facilities, in addition to the “combination” projects above; 2,760 grants for redevelopment of older recreation facilities, including improved access for people with disabilities; 641 state planning grants, to produce six “generations” of analytic studies on recreation potentials, needs, opportunities, and policies
3. Seventy-five percent of the total funds obligated have gone to locally sponsored projects to provide close-to-home recreation opportunities that are readily accessible to America’s youth, adults, senior citizens and the physically or mentally challenged. In addition to the thousands of smaller recreation areas, grants have helped to acquire and develop new parks of statewide or national significance such as the Allagash Wilderness Waterway (Maine), Liberty State Park (New Jersey), the Willamette River Greenway (Oregon), Platte River Park (Colorado), Herman Brown Park (Texas), and Illinois Beach State Park.

Great Urban Parks and Community Green Spaces

1. **States** such as **Georgia** and cities such as **New York** set goals for permanently protecting a percentage of their land area as community greenspace.
2. The **City of Chicago** rehabilitated its recreational harbors and lake-shore recreation amenities through bonds serviced by revenues generated from leases and concessionaires.
3. The **City of Franklin, Tennessee**, is part of a public-private partnership to save and interpret extensive portions of Franklin’s 1864 Civil War battlefield, including a historic plantation and other resources on the property and to acquire and protect a historic 200-acre walking horse breeding farm that was begun in 1935. Harlinsdale Farm was purchased

by the City in 2004 for park and recreation use, and now hosts Farm Days and many other events throughout the year.

4. The **Tennessee Riverwalk in Chattanooga, Tennessee**, is part of an effort to conserve vulnerable coastal and flood zone areas as parks, which can save the nation vast sums of money and reduce the loss of life from storms and surges. Beginning in the early 1980s, the city began developing a 12-mile linear riverwalk along the Tennessee River, focusing on leveraging the city's core asset and reconnecting it to the community. The creations included the Tennessee Riverpark, a revamped Coolidge Park, a series of trails, and the preserved the Walnut Street Bridge (an abandoned railroad viaduct) as a pedestrian-only link between downtown and North Chattanooga.

5. The **South Platte River Greenway and Commons Park in Denver, Colorado**, links destinations within metropolitan areas by using trails and greenways along creeks, abandoned rail lines and other corridors can encourage non-motorized transportation as well as recreational movement of people (as well as of wildlife). Converting the former industrial backwater into a trail-based, facility-studded showpiece took nearly 30 years to implement, but its 15 interconnected parks and 100 miles of adjoining greenways attract hundreds of thousands of users (and uncounted birds and other wildlife). The centerpiece is 22-acre Commons Park, constructed as part of a new, walkable neighborhood on a former railyard on the edge of downtown.

6. The **Railyard Park in Santa Fe, New Mexico**, is a new 12-acre park which is revitalizing a bypassed part of the city's core, igniting economic development, invigorating a major transportation hub and providing a natural amenity to improve the quality of life. Part of a long-neglected 50-acre site that now holds retail and residences and the Rail Runner Express commuter train, Railyard Park features outdoor performance space, a children's play area, a farmer's market, community cultural center, a walk-bike trail, a labyrinth and an innovate water harvesting system for irrigation. Railyard Park received funding from private, local and state sources, as well as federal transportation funds.

7. The **Hunts Point Riverside Park in the Bronx, New York**, was created with city funds and has a fishing and recreation pier with a floating dock, a water-themed playground, a central oval lawn and a riverside amphitheater with stone seating and lawn panels. As part of a larger Bronx River effort, the initiative has led to new green jobs, restored natural areas, youth environmental education, and improved water and air quality.

8. The **Bruce Vento Nature Sanctuary in St. Paul, Minnesota**, contains historic caves, natural springs and remnants of the area's industrial past. Protection of the 27-acre marsh has helped increase habitat in a critical urban stretch of the Mississippi River flyway, a corridor used by 40 percent of the continent's migrating birds. The Nature Sanctuary also links two regional trails, and an interpretive center educates city dwellers about the nature around them. Owned by St. Paul, the site is within the Mis-

Mississippi National River Recreation Area. Funds came from city, regional, state, national and private sources.

9. The **Emerald Necklace** is a 68-mile green infrastructure connecting the San Gabriel Mountains to the Pacific Ocean, serving 4 million people. The project is a direct response to public health challenges, and opportunities to restore acres of blighted urban land. The **San Gabriel Rivers and Mountains Conservancy** and a coalition of organizations are working to restore and create habitat opportunities for outdoor education, an active transportation corridor, protect water and air resources, increase access to recreation for residents suffering from chronic health issues, and curtail urban heat island phenomenon. Additionally, the National Park Service San Gabriel Watershed and Mountains Special Resource Study will offer opportunities for collaborative partnership-based approaches to resources protection and public use and enjoyment.

10. **California's Green Sticker Fund**. It is the law to buy a green sticker to put on your license plate if you are driving an Off Highway Vehicle (OHV) on designated public lands. The vehicle must have a green sticker if it was manufactured in 2002 or prior as well as any 2003 or newer OHV that meets California Air Resource Board emission standards. A substantial portion of the money collected from the green stickers goes to help maintain and support State Vehicle Recreation Areas, and to purchase lands to build more of these motorized-only riding parks. The fines for riding without a sticker are more than the sticker itself and sticker enforcement is typically strict but if you have a sticker you are allowed to ride year round. There is also a red sticker fee for OHV's that are for 2003 and newer models that don't meet the California Air Resource Board emission standards. There are only allowed to ride seasonally.

11. **Great Outdoors Colorado** was created in 1992 through a citizens' initiative and uses lottery funds to preserve, enhance, and manage the state's wildlife, park, river, trail, and recreation open spaces heritage.

12. **Program Open Space** is a joint program in Maryland between the State and local governments to acquire land for recreational use and open space conservation. The program uses a mix of federal and state funding sources to acquire land. Maryland's Program Open Space land acquisition is complemented by several other programs. For example, the State's Rural Legacy Program, which works to maintain large areas of working land by providing grants to local governments and land trusts for easements and purchase of lands. Maryland has also conducted a Green Infrastructure Assessment to help the State focus its lands conservation efforts and connect habitat corridors.

13. The **National Atlas of Sustainable Ecosystem Services** addresses the availability and connectivity of green spaces across the nation and will also assess the protection status associated with these green spaces. In addition, the Atlas will assess suitable habitat for suites of species important for outdoor recreation. In partnership with other agencies and the **National Geographic Society**, the Atlas will include data for the conterminous

nous United States, including higher-resolution data for 250 communities with populations greater than 25,000 people. Natural areas surrounding communities provide a vast array of ecosystem services to humans, from clean air and drinking water to recreational opportunities. The Atlas will map ecosystem services including temperature regulation, ambient and near-roadway air pollutant filtration, water filtration and storage, and access to nature and open space. It will integrate demographic and health data and map out a number of urban stresses and risks to human health, including heat waves, flooding, and fecal contamination of drinking water. This community component of the Atlas will include demographic data to identify low-income and other vulnerable subpopulations that may benefit disproportionately from “green” infrastructure and/or are disproportionately underserved.

Conserving Rural Working Farms, Ranches, and Forests Through Partnerships and Incentives

1. Successful **joint use agreements** allow for multipurpose landscapes, which relieve private landowners of liability issues in return for opening their lands for public use.

2. The **Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area** includes 250 communities in ten counties bordering the Hudson River for 154 miles of tidal estuary. This area is approximately three million acres of Hudson Highlands, Catskill Mountains, rolling farmland and compact villages, small cities and hamlets. It contains outstanding natural as well as historic and cultural resources, such as West Point and the FDR estate at Hyde Park. The region extends from the confluence of the Mohawk and Hudson Rivers, south to the northern border of New York City. The Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area is managed by the Greenway Conservancy for the Hudson River Valley, a public benefit corporation, and the Hudson River Valley Greenway Communities Council, a state agency.

3. **Silos & Smokestacks National Heritage Area (SSNHA)** tells the story of American agriculture and its global significance through partnerships and activities that celebrate the land, people, and communities of a 37-county area of northeastern Iowa. Technical tools and assistance help landowners and local communities preserve these cultural and natural assets and present and interpret the agricultural way of life. SSNHA is one of 49 congressionally-designated heritage regions in the nation that have been established by Congress.

4. **Undaunted Stewardship** is an award-winning Montana program that promotes naturally sustained productivity on rangelands, while preserving and providing access to historic sites on private ranchland (particularly those along the Lewis & Clark Trail). The program is led by Montana State University (MSU), the Montana Stockgrowers Association, and the

Bureau of Land Management, in cooperation with the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service. To date, nearly 1.2 million deeded, private lease, federal and Indian trust lands, and state lands are managed to meet standards set by the program. Ten participating ranches have also preserved and provided public access and interpretation to important historic sites associated with Lewis & Clark on their land.

5. Nearly 2,000 **land trusts** nationwide play a vital role in negotiating and supporting recreational opportunities through easements and acquisitions.

6. **State foresters**, in partnership with local communities and the USDA Forest Service, provide technical assistance on the management, protection, and wise use of the non-industrial private forest and the nearly 100 million acres of urban and community forests. These forests provide recreational and stewardship opportunities and connect residents with their natural areas.

7. **State conservationists**, working with state technical committees and the USDA provide assistance on the management, protection, and use of agricultural land.

8. The **Malpai Borderlands Group (MBG)** is a nonprofit organization established in 1994 by a coalition of ranchers who live in the Malpai Borderlands, located in southeastern Arizona and southwestern New Mexico. MBG was organized to bring together ranchers, scientists, and key agencies to implement a series of conservation programs and activities, including land restoration; endangered species habitat protection; cost-sharing range and ranch improvements; and land conservation projects. The group's mission statement is: *to restore and maintain the natural processes that create and protect a healthy, unfragmented landscape to support a diverse, flourishing community of human, plant, and animal life in our Borderlands Region. Together, we will accomplish this by working to encourage profitable ranching and other traditional livelihoods, which will sustain the open-space nature of our land for generations to come.* It is important to note that the mission has two distinct components; the first is an ecological goal to maintain the integrity and health of the land and the second is a socio-economic goal to encourage ranching and other livelihoods that are dependent on the land, all of which will be achieved through a collaborative program. MBG is governed by a Board of Directors and is funded through grants from private foundations, tax-deductible contributions, and, in some cases (e.g., with respect to specific projects) grants from state and federal agencies.

9. The **Wildlands and Woodlands Initiative** works to create and implement a conservation vision across New England. The initiative came together due to concern over the conversion of forests and farms across the region to development. A group of scientists, brought together by Harvard Forest, crafted a vision document for the New England landscape that incorporates both conservation and preservation of forested lands across the region. Their vision is to retain at least 70 percent of New

England in forestland: 90 percent of this land would be “woodlands”—working forests—and 10 percent would be “wildland reserves”—and where nature is left to take its course. The initiative plans to work with willing landowners and local land trusts to implement this vision and double the current rates of conservation in the region. Currently, the Wildlands and Woodlands Initiative is working with several lands trusts in Western Massachusetts to aggregate their projects to a bigger scale.

Conserving and Restoring Our National Parks, Wildlife Refuges, Forests, and Other Federal Lands and Waters

1. Through partner coalitions or similar organizations, “**friends groups**” can provide needed financial, expert, and volunteer support for federal, state, and local parks, open spaces, trails, and outdoor recreation activities.
2. Hundreds of partners, including friends groups, nonprofits organizations, local community groups, private corporations, and others currently work with public land managers to help **recruit volunteers for service on public lands**. There are also a number of national days of service that help land managers and their partners get volunteers out on our nation’s public lands, including **Earth Day, National Public Lands Day, National Trails Day, National Get Outdoors Day**, and many others.
3. Existing **Corps programs** around the country engage thousands of youth and young adults in natural resource-based work on projects that address unmet conservation needs. Many states have funded Corps programs for decades, and local communities frequently turn to Corps to train and prepare young people for employment. Corps members **gain abilities that last a lifetime**, including work readiness, educational advancement, and civic engagement, and provide lasting benefits to natural resources and people in their communities. **The Corps Network**, established in 1985, is the voice of the nation’s 143 Service and Conservation Corps. Currently operating in 45 states and the District of Columbia, Corps Network members enroll more than 30,000 young men and women in service every year to improve communities and the environment. The **Public Lands Service Coalition**, founded by the Student Conservation Association, The Corps Network, and the Southwest Conservation Corps is an alliance of more than a dozen national, regional and local nonprofit organizations dedicated to promoting youth service jobs and career development on public lands.
4. **Yellowstone to Yukon (Y2Y)** is one of the longest running and most comprehensive efforts to achieve large, landscape-scale conservation in North America that spans from Yellowstone National Park up to the Yukon Region in Canada. It embodied three priority principles: protect cores, connect through corridors, and create greater permeability in the surrounding landscape with humans. The lessons from Y2Y inspire

people with a vision: use sound science; give local efforts responsibility to perform stewardship locally, but within a larger context; and to build landscape-level partnerships. Y2Y facilitates nested, regional landscape approaches, such as the Blackfoot Challenge and the Southwest Crown of the Continent, and embraces continental landscape conservation at the community and even international level.

5. In 1980, President Carter recognized the historical significance of the Campaign to King's Mountain by signing a law designating the historical route the **Overmountain Victory National Historic Trail**; the first national historic trail in the eastern United States that recognizes Revolutionary War Overmountain Men and their journey. The trail's mission is to protect, preserve and interpret the route of the Campaign to the Battle of Kings Mountain. The Overmountain Victory National Historic Trail is a cooperative effort of the National Park Service, the U.S. Forest Service, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Overmountain Victory Trail Association, local governments, local citizens' associations, local historical societies and the States of Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, and South Carolina. Fifty-seven miles of the trail are officially developed for public use, and development continues on the remaining sections. The official sections of the trail were established through agreements with current landowners and often have overlapping designations. All officially certified segments are identified through the use of signs displaying the trail logo (an Overmountain man in profile on a brown and white triangle) or a white triangular blaze. In addition, the cooperators work with Chambers of Commerce and tourism bureaus, community-based organizations and media outlets to write articles to report on trail projects and activities.

Protecting and Renewing Rivers and Other Waters

1. The **Chesapeake Bay Watershed Restoration Initiative** protects and restores the health, heritage, natural resources, and social and economic value of the nation's largest estuarine ecosystem and the natural sustainability of its watershed. The Watershed consists of public and private land managers, including the USDA, communities, military installations, parks, forests, wildlife refuges, monuments, and museums. Progress in restoring the health of the Chesapeake Bay is dependent upon the support of State and local governments, the enterprise of the private sector, and the stewardship provided to the Chesapeake Bay by all the people who make this region their home. The restoration of the **Elizabeth River** is one of the projects that have united the business, nonprofit and public sectors in a partnership to clean up one of the most polluted tributaries in the Chesapeake Bay basin. Since 2000, the **National Fish and Wildlife Foundation's** Small Watershed Grants Program has provided close to \$750,000 in order to fund seven key projects vital to the success of the Elizabeth River Project's overall mission. This restoration project includes a sediment management feasibility study and sediment management plan,

the remediation of three Superfund sites scarred by industrial waste and the creation of a 40-acre “Eco park” to provide public access and improved water quality.

2. The **Anacostia Watershed Restoration Partnership** unites the brainpower and the technical and financial resources of industry, local, state, and federal government, citizens’ groups, and foundations to solve the problems of an urban river with leadership from the Army Corps of Engineers. The Partnership has identified and ground-truthed roughly 3,000 restoration projects that agencies and other partners can undertake for a cleaner river and healthier communities in our nation’s capital.

3. **The Blackfoot Challenge** is a landowner-based group that coordinates management of the Blackfoot River, its tributaries, and adjacent lands in the roughly 1.5 million-acre Montana watershed. Its mission: to coordinate efforts that will enhance, conserve and protect the natural resources and rural lifestyle of the Blackfoot River Valley for present and future generations. While some of the region’s conservation work is aimed at addressing the cumulative impact of a history of mining, logging and heavy grazing, the group also faces the growing threat of landscape fragmentation due to residential and commercial development. While the organization itself does not hold conservation easements, it connects landowners to the public and private entities that do, including the USDA, and it educates landowners about how easements work. For example, concerns about predator activity in the valley led to collective efforts to reduce human-livestock-predator conflict: installing electric fence to non-lethally deter bears from livestock and beehives; hiring a Range Rider to monitor wolf activity and advise landowners on how to reduce wolf depredation; and establishing a central compost facility for livestock carcasses, which can attract predators if left to decay on the range.

4. Founded in 1985, **the Clark Fork Coalition** is dedicated to protecting and restoring the Clark Fork River basin, a 22,000-square-mile area draining into western Montana and northern Idaho. Polluted by years of mining, the Clark Fork watershed encompasses the largest Superfund site in America. The Clark Fork Coalition, in partnership with the State Natural Resources Damage Program, Trout Unlimited, and the Blackfoot River Valley’s Coalition-supported landowner group, the Watershed Restoration Coalition, worked to incorporate community input to create a vision for restoration of the upper Clark Fork that would prioritize key restoration projects, highlight the most urgent threats to fish, wildlife, and habitat in the Upper Clark Fork basin, and create a “map” of where and when to spend the estimated \$130 million in Superfund money destined for cleanup and restoration of the upper Clark Fork. The Coalition works with landowners, other conservation groups, public agencies, and citizens to inventory and monitor riparian and aquatic habitat; identify fisheries limitations and trout population trends; identify and plan riparian restoration projects with private landowners and public land managers; and remove roads and replace culverts to improve fish passage. In addition, the Coalition has also taken their quest for basin-wide conser-

vation to the region's consumers, spearheading a ban on pollution-causing phosphate detergent, and helping establish a farmer's market where local farmers and ranchers can sell their products to nearby consumers.

5. The **Nisqually Indian Tribe** has undertaken a watershed restoration project on the Mashel River in Washington State. The overall objective for the project will be to improve the habitat characteristics that are most limiting to fall Chinook salmon, winter steelhead, and Coho salmon. As part of an effort to develop comprehensive and integrated multi-species management plans for the Nisqually River Basin, the Tribe analyzed fall Chinook salmon and developed a recovery plan that was released in August 2001. Part of the recovery plan was the development of an action plan that identified specific items to be completed over a multi-year period such as a new channel, which puts the creek back into its original floodplain and will keep water cooler and cleaner for salmon, and includes features like logjams that benefit both juvenile and adult fish by providing places for fish to hide, rest and feed.

6. **Southeast Regional Partnership for Planning and Sustainability (SERPPAS)** – a partnership between DOD, USFS, NRCS, EPA, NOAA, USGS, FWS, and the states of Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and North and South Carolina. These partners work together to support regional sustainability and military readiness in the Southeast through compatible resource use, protection of valuable habitats and ecosystems, and sustainable economic development. Partnership successes are achieved through collaborative working relationships, community-driven planning, and stakeholder outreach.

Making the Federal Government a More Effective Conservation Partner

1. **America's Longleaf Restoration Initiative (ALRI)** is an effort to maintain, recover, and restore the longleaf pine ecosystem across its historic range in the Southeast. Longleaf pine forests once encompassed more than 90 million acres of the North American landscape representing a diversity of cultural, ecological, and socio-economic values. Today only 3 percent of that acreage remains. The ALRI partnership's vision is to create a functional and viable longleaf pine ecosystem with the full spectrum of values, inspired through a voluntary partnership of concerned, motivated organizations and individuals. This includes participation from federal agencies, including the USDA, state agencies, private landowners, and non-governmental organizations. The 15-year goal for ALRI is to increase from 3.1 to 8.0 million longleaf acres. This year a landscape-scale longleaf restoration project in Northeast Florida was selected for funding under the Forest Service's Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program. This project seeks to restore forest ecosystems that have been significantly altered by fire exclusion and hydrologic alteration.

2. **Southeast Regional Partnership for Planning and Sustainability (SERPPAS)** – a partnership between DOD, USFS, NRCS, EPA, NOAA, USGS, FWS, and the states of Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and North and South Carolina. These partners work together to support regional sustainability and military readiness in the Southeast through compatible resource use, protection of valuable habitats and ecosystems, and sustainable economic development. Partnership successes are achieved through collaborative working relationships, community-driven planning, and stakeholder outreach.

3. The **USA National Phenology Network** brings together citizen scientists, government agencies, nonprofit groups, educators and students of all ages to monitor the impacts of climate change on plants and animals in the United States. Phenology is the study of the timing of recurring biological phases, the causes of their timing with regard to adapting to biotic and abiotic forces, and the interrelation among phases of same or different species; examples are leafing and flowering, maturation of agricultural plants, emergence of insects, and migration of birds. Many of these events are sensitive to climatic variation and change, and they are simple to observe and record. With sufficient observations and understanding, phenology can be a powerful predictor for other processes and variables of importance at local to global scales, as well as a potential driver of ecological forecast models with both scientific and practical applications. The network harnesses the power of people and the Internet to collect and share information, providing researchers with far more data than they could collect alone.

Appendix E Presidential Memorandum on America's Great Outdoors

The White House
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release
April 16, 2010

Presidential Memorandum—America's Great Outdoors

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE
THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION AGENCY
THE CHAIR OF THE COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL
QUALITY

SUBJECT: A 21st Century Strategy for America's Great Outdoors
Americans are blessed with a vast and varied natural heritage. From mountains to deserts and from sea to shining sea, America's great outdoors have shaped the rugged independence and sense of community that define the American spirit. Our working landscapes, cultural sites, parks, coasts, wild lands, rivers, and streams are gifts that we have inherited from previous generations. They are the places that offer us refuge from daily demands, renew our spirits, and enhance our fondest memories, whether they are fishing with a grandchild in a favorite spot, hiking a trail with a friend, or enjoying a family picnic in a neighborhood park. They also are our farms, ranches, and forests -- the working lands that have fed and sustained us for generations. Americans take pride in these places, and share a responsibility to preserve them for our children and grandchildren.

Today, however, we are losing touch with too many of the places and proud traditions that have helped to make America special. Farms, ranches, forests, and other valuable natural resources are disappearing at an alarming rate. Families are spending less time together enjoying their natural surroundings. Despite our conservation efforts, too many of our fields are becoming fragmented, too many of our rivers and streams are becoming polluted, and we are losing our connection to the parks, wild places, and open spaces we grew up with and cherish. Children, especially, are spending less time outside running and playing, fishing and hunting, and connecting to the outdoors just down the street or outside of town.

Across America, communities are uniting to protect the places they love, and developing new approaches to saving and enjoying the outdoors. They are bringing together farmers and ranchers, land trusts, recreation and conservation groups, sportsmen, community park groups, governments and industry, and people from all over the country to develop new partnerships and innovative programs to protect and restore our outdoors legacy. However, these efforts are often scattered and sometimes insufficient. The Federal Government, the Nation's largest land manager, has a responsibility to engage with these partners to help develop a conservation agenda worthy of the 21st Century. We must look to the private sector and nonprofit organizations, as well as towns, cities, and States, and the people who live and work in them, to identify the places that mean the most to Americans, and leverage the support of the Federal Government to help these community-driven efforts to succeed. Through these partnerships, we will work to connect these outdoor spaces to each other, and to reconnect Americans to them.

For these reasons, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Establishment.

(a) There is established the America's Great Outdoors Initiative (Initiative), to be led by the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Chair of the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) and implemented in coordination with the agencies listed in section 2(b) of this memorandum. The Initiative may include the heads of other executive branch departments, agencies, and offices (agencies) as the President may, from time to time, designate.

(b) The goals of the Initiative shall be to:

(i) Reconnect Americans, especially children, to America's rivers and waterways, landscapes of national significance, ranches, farms and forests, great parks, and coasts and beaches by exploring a variety of efforts, including:

(A) promoting community-based recreation and conservation, including local parks, greenways, beaches, and waterways;

(B) advancing job and volunteer opportunities related to conservation and outdoor recreation; and

(C) supporting existing programs and projects that educate and engage Americans in our history, culture, and natural bounty.

(ii) Build upon State, local, private, and tribal priorities for the conservation of land, water, wildlife, historic, and cultural resources, creating corridors and connectivity across these outdoor spaces, and for enhancing neighborhood parks; and determine how the Federal Government can best advance those priorities through public private partnerships and locally supported conservation strategies.

(iii) Use science-based management practices to restore and protect our lands and waters for future generations.

Sec. 2. Functions. The functions of the Initiative shall include:

(a) Outreach. The Initiative shall conduct listening and learning sessions around the country where land and waters are being conserved and community parks are being established in innovative ways. These sessions should engage the full range of interested groups, including tribal leaders, farmers and ranchers, sportsmen, community park groups, foresters, youth groups, businesspeople, educators, State and local governments, and recreation and conservation groups. Special attention should be given to bringing young Americans into the conversation. These listening sessions will inform the reports required in subsection (c) of this section.

(b) Interagency Coordination. The following agencies shall work with the Initiative to identify existing resources and align policies and programs to achieve its goals:

- (i) the Department of Defense;
- (ii) the Department of Commerce;
- (iii) the Department of Housing and Urban Development;
- (iv) the Department of Health and Human Services;
- (v) the Department of Labor;
- (vi) the Department of Transportation;
- (vii) the Department of Education; and
- (viii) the Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

(c) Reports. The Initiative shall submit, through the Chair of the CEQ, the following reports to the President:

(i) Report on America's Great Outdoors. By November 15, 2010, the Initiative shall submit a report that includes the following:

(A) a review of successful and promising nonfederal conservation approaches;

(B) an analysis of existing Federal resources and programs that could be used to complement those approaches;

(C) proposed strategies and activities to achieve the goals of the Initiative; and

(D) an action plan to meet the goals of the Initiative.

The report should reflect the constraints in resources available in, and be consistent with, the Federal budget. It should recommend efficient and effective use of existing resources, as well as opportunities to leverage nonfederal public and private resources and nontraditional conservation programs.

(ii) Annual reports. By September 30, 2011, and September 30, 2012, the Initiative shall submit reports on its progress in implementing the action plan developed pursuant to subsection (c)(i)(D) of this section.

Sec. 3. General Provisions.

(a) This memorandum shall be implemented consistent with applicable law and subject to the availability of any necessary appropriations.

(b) This memorandum does not create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against the United States, its departments, agencies, or entities, its officers, employees, or agents, or any other person.

(c) The heads of executive departments and agencies shall assist and provide information to the Initiative, consistent with applicable law, as may be necessary to carry out the functions of the Initiative. Each executive department and agency shall bear its own expenses of participating in the Initiative.

(d) Nothing in this memorandum shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect the functions of the Director of the OMB relating to budgetary, administrative, or legislative proposals.

(e) The Chair of the CEQ is authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the Federal Register.

BARACK OBAMA