Country: United States of America Date of submission: December 11, 2012

> National Report to the Tenth Session of the United Nations Forum on Forests

## **General information**

## Head of forest agency

Name:	Tom Tidwell
Title:	Chief, US Forest Service

## PART I: The Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests (forest instrument)<sup>1</sup>

Thematic Clusters of the Forest Instrument

The forest instrument has been grouped into five cross-cutting and eight the matic clusters for easy

reference<sup>2</sup>:

and Canada's Agri-Environment Service Branch's Agroforestry Development Centre will advance agroforestry science and practices for adapting to climate, increasing forest and farmer landowner profits and contributing to food security while protecting soil, water and air quality. <a href="http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usda/usdahome?contentid=2012/04/0121.xml&amp;contentidonly=true">http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usda/usdahome?contentid=2012/04/0121.xml&amp;contentidonly=true</a>				
4. Are your national forest programmes and relevant policies and strategies contributing to poverty eradication?	Yes			
If yes, please specify:				
National forest programs have been revised to include specific measures and		Yes		
resources for eradicating poverty.				
National poverty eradication plans and strategies or equivalent have been Yes				
revised to incorporate sustainable forest management.				

Please describe specific actions or measures taken to er

	to strengthen forest-related legislation, law enforcement and governance in support of sustainable forest management?	Х	
15.	Is your country participating in international agreements/partnerships to	Yes	No
•	address illicit international trafficking in forest products, including timber,	•	

cooperation with China and Indonesia pursuant to bilateral MOUs on Combating Illegal Logging and Associated Trade. Other trade enhancement activities occur at various levels and in various sectors in the United States. At the federal level, wood products trade

<sup>1</sup> USDA Forest Service Budget Overview ( <a href="http://www.fs.fed.us/aboutus/budget/">http://www.fs.fed.us/aboutus/budget/</a> ). <sup>2</sup> Funds expended by accredited forestry schools as reported to USDA National Institute of ( <a href="http://cris.nifa.usda.gov/fsummaries.html">http://cris.nifa.usda.gov/fsummaries.html</a> ).	Food and Agriculture	
22. Does your country have an institute(s) promoting the development and	Yes	No
application of scientific and technological innovations for SFM?	Х	
If yes, do they have extension programs for promoting the use of these	Yes	No
scientific and technological innovations directed at forest owners, local and indigenous communities and other stakeholders?	Х	
How many persons from the following groups were reached by these extension programs?	2007	2011
Forest owners*	1,430,416	4,693,792
*The Forest owners' data is collected from Extension Foresters at 72 institutions that receive Renewable Resources Extension Act (RREA) funds to conduct extension programs on forest and rangeland resources. The institutions use a standard set of national indicators for "Forest Stewardship and Health" and "Land Conversion, Parcelization and Fragmentation." The large increase from FY 2007 to FY 2011 is likely due to increased use of electronic media (internet, social media, etc.) that are considered to be indirect contacts.		
Local communities	NA	NA
Private sector	NA	NA

NA

NA

## 2E: Public awareness and education

Indigenous communities

Graduation of students in forest-related education: data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T 16 - Education and research).

Number of students in forest-related education graduated with M.Sc. degree or equivalent

Meetings with private and public sector stakeholders to inform them of the benefits of sustainable forest management

Indigenous	2007	2011
	NA	NA
ocal		
Part II: The Global Objectives on Forests		
Global Objective 1: Reverse the loss of forest cover worldwide through sustainable	forest management	, including
protection, restoration, afforestation and reforestation, and increase efforts to preve	ent forest degradation	on;
33. Extent of the country's forests and other wooded lands (1000 ha.); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.1 - Extent of forest and other wooded land)	2005	2010
34. Extent of the country's forests under public/private ownership (1000 ha); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.2 - Forest ownership and management rights).	2005	2010
Extent of the country's forests under private ownership (1000 ha)		
Extent of privately-owned forests according to the following categories (1000 ha)		
ndividual		
Business entities and institutions		
Local, indigenous and tribal communities		
onidaded in the control of the neutral and replaced the control of	ls has been facilitated	d most recently
through the Healthy Forest's Restoration Act, the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoral initiatives. Internationally, the US has been engaged with the Global Partnership for Forest http://www.ideastransformlandscapes.org/ and has recently pledged to restore 15 million hectares Global Objective 2: Enhance forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits.	ion Program and Ste t Landscape Restora of forest land in the U	wardship Contracting Ition United States by 2020
http://www.fs.fed.us/spf/coop/programs/loa/flp.shtml. Restoration and rehabilitation of degraded land through the Healthy Forests Restoration Act, the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restorationitiatives. Internationally, the US has been engaged with the Global Partnership for Foresthttp://www.ideastransformlandscapes.org/ and has recently pledged to restore 15 million hectares.  Global Objective 2: Enhance forest-based economic, social and environmental benefitivelihoods of forest dependent people	ion Program and Ste t Landscape Restora of forest land in the U fits, including by in	wardship Contracting Ition United States by 2020
chrough the Healthy Forests Restoration Act, the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoral nitiatives. Internationally, the US has been engaged with the Global Partnership for Forest http://www.ideastransformlandscapes.org/ and has recently pledged to restore 15 million hectares.  Global Objective 2: Enhance forest-based economic, social and environmental benefitivelihoods of forest dependent people.  35. Extent of forest designated and managed for production (1000 ha); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.3 - Forest designation and management).	ion Program and Ste t Landscape Restora of forest land in the U	wardship Contracting Ition United States by 2020
hrough the Healthy Forests Restoration Act, the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoral nitiatives. Internationally, the US has been engaged with the Global Partnership for Forest http://www.ideastransformlandscapes.org/ and has recently pledged to restore 15 million hectares.  Global Objective 2: Enhance forest-based economic, social and environmental benefivelihoods of forest dependent people.  35. Extent of forest designated and managed for production (1000 ha); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.3 - Forest designation and management).	ion Program and Ste t Landscape Restora of forest land in the U fits, including by in	wardship Contracting Ition Jnited States by 2020 Inproving the
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has been underway for many years. A new "Forests to Faucets" program <a href="http://www.fs.fed.us/news/2011/releases/11/water.shtml">http://www.fs.fed.us/news/2011/releases/11/water.shtml</a> has mapped critical surface area drinking water and areas where payment for watershed services may be an option for financing conservation on forest lands. It has been estimated that the cost of treating drinking water increases 20 percent for every loss of 10 percen

forest resource utilization across the broader production and supply chain, reforest degraded areas to serve production and livelihood needs, enhance food security; maintain ecosystem services; and improve conservation of natural forests. Domestically, federal agencies, states and territories are seeking ways to increase forest health, resiliency, and sustainability in the face of increasing threats from urbanization, globalization, and climate change. Through implementation of a new federal Forest Planning Rule http://www.fs.usda.gov/planningrule\_and\_state\_Forest\_Action\_Plans\_http://www.forestactionplans.org/about-action-plans/recent-news/new-website-provides-onestop-portal, efforts are underway to better manage forests and address the threats that face them. Certification of forests is increasing, particularly on private lands. A number of state forests are certified and some Federal agencies lands, including the Department of Defense. Forest certification has also been recognized by some government agencies as an important tool to support sustainable forest management. In 2011, USDA Secretary Vilsack advocated that wood should be a major component of American building and energy design http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usda/usdahome?contentid=2011/09/0426.xml&contentidonly=true because its use provides substantial environmental benefits, jobs in in rural America and incentives for private landowners to maintain forest land. Also in 2011, the Department of Education announced evaluation criteria for its "Green Ribbon Schools" including sourcing of office paper composed of "recycled content in accordance with EPA's Comprehensive Procurement Guide for fiber from forests certified as responsibly managed by the Forest Stewardship Council, Sustainable Forestry Initiative, American Tree Farm System or comparable certification standard." In addition, several significant new federal protected areas were established since 2007 including: 764,090 acres (309,216 hectares) of wilderness and 117,514 acres (47,556 hectares) of wild and scenic rivers.

Global Objective 4: Reverse the decline in official development assistance for sustainable forest management and mobilize significantly increased, new and additional financial resources from all sources for the implementation of sustainable forest management;

43. Does your country have a government budget specific for forests?	Yes		
	Х		
44. What is the total amount of funding in forest management, administration,	2007	2011	
research and human resource development (US\$ 1,000)?	USFS Total:	USFS Total:	
	\$4.8 Billion	\$6 Billion	
http://www.fs.fed.us/aboutus/budget/			
45. If the funding for forests is spread among other sectors, please specify the main con	tributors:		
Agriculture	l N	NA .	
Energy	N	NA .	
Water	NA		
Climate change	NA		
Nature conservation	NA		
Others; please specify:			
State forestry agency spending totaled \$2.74 Billion in 2008 and \$2.4billion in 2010.			
46. Has the country been able to mobilize significantly increased financial resources		No	
for the implementation of SFM since 2007? If yes, please specify sources:			
Domestic public funding	2007 (US\$)	2011 (US\$)	
-			
Domestic private sector funding	2007 (US\$)	2011 (US\$)	
	(101)	2244 (1124)	
External private sector funding	2007 (US\$)	2011 (US\$)	
If there has been no increase alleged describe the main shallowers in mobilities funds (n			

If there has been no increase, please describe the main challenges in mobilizing funds (maximum 250 words).

The United States has been a supporter of sustainable forest management for decades, with long-term mobilization of public and

revenues, as in other countries. At the same time, new partnerships have formed to implement a number of new initiatives and other competitive efforts as described in previous sections of this report. One new private sector example is the Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI) Conservation and Community Partnerships' grant program which invested a total of \$126,500 in 2012, bringing the

Please list the indicators.				
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).				
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability				
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	No		
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	Х			

Please list the indicators.

Use of Montréal Process Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management at the national, regional, and state levels.<sup>1</sup>

Forest certification efforts through the Sustainable Forestry Initiative, the Forest Stewardship Council, and related organizations providing certification based on quantitative measures aimed at achieving SFM.

Numerous other federal, state and local monitoring efforts aimed at ensuring environmental quality and sustainable management of natural resources (e.g. state level best management practices for forests).

Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).

US forests cover 751 million acres, or close to one third of the total US land mass. Their contribution to the various dimensions of environmental sustainability is complex and significant. Forests support much of the nation's biodiversity, they enhance water quality and regulate stream flow, and they provide aesthetic and spiritual amenities of inestimable value to US citizens. In recent years, forest management has increasingly expanded its scope to encompass not simply the management of trees for commodity

indicator information <a href="http://www.baltimorecountymd.gov/Agencies/environment/forestsandtrees/programbackground.htm">http://www.baltimorecountymd.gov/Agencies/environment/forestsandtrees/programbackground.htm</a> has been used to engage the public in forest management decisions. In Oregon, the Oregon Department of Forestry has used the Montreal Process C&I framework to collaboratively establish a set of baseline indicators which measure the state's progress toward achieving its goal of sustainable forest management. The U.S. is also engaged in a number of multi-lateral processes and forest-related reporting efforts including with FAO, the ECE Timber Committee, UNFF, ITTO and IUCN, and non-governmental organizations such as the World Resources Institute. Work has increased awareness of the value of forests and their sustainable management, and results have been significant to progress of recent international climate change negotiations, as well as efforts to reduce carbon emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. In particular, assessments done by the Global Partnership on Forest Landscape Restoration have identified over 2 billion hectares of degraded land and lost forests globally; providing the basis for the "Bonn Challenge" which aims to restore 150 million hectares of lost forests and degraded lands worldwide by 2020. New analysis shows that restoring these lands would be worth an estimated US \$ 85 billion per year to national and global economies. <a href="http://www.ideastransformlandscapes.org/">http://www.ideastransformlandscapes.org/</a> The US has pledged to restore 15 million hectares domestically to date.