

- (D) improve the ecological integrity and resilience of these systems;
- (E) reduce rehabilitation costs;
- (F) reduce loss of critical habitat; and
- (G) protect forests for future generations;

(14) although landscape scale restoration is needed to effectively reverse degradation, scientific understanding of landscape scale treatments is limited;

(15) rigorous, objective, understandable, and applied scientific information is needed for—

- (A) the design, implementation, monitoring, and adaptation of landscape scale restoration treatments and improvement of wildfire management;
- (B) the environmental review process; and
- (C) affected entities that collaborate in the development and implementation of wildfire treatment.

(Pub. L. 108–317, §2, Oct. 5, 2004, 118 Stat. 1204.)

SHORT TITLE

Pub. L. 108–317, §1, Oct. 5, 2004, 118 Stat. 1204, provided that: “This Act [enacting this chapter] may be cited as the ‘Southwest Forest Health and Wildfire Prevention Act of 2004’.”

§ 6702. Purposes

The purposes of this chapter are—

- (1) to enhance the capacity to develop, transfer, apply, monitor, and regularly update practical science-based forest restoration treatments that will reduce the risk of severe wildfires, and improve the health of dry forest and woodland ecosystems in the interior West;
- (2) to synthesize and adapt scientific findings from conventional research programs to the implementation of forest and woodland restoration on a landscape scale;
- (3) to facilitate the transfer of interdisciplinary knowledge required to understand the socioeconomic and environmental impacts of wildfire on ecosystems and landscapes;
- (4) to require the Institutes established under this chapter to collaborate with Federal agencies—

(A) to use ecological restoration treatments to reverse declining forest health and reduce the risk of severe wildfires across the forest landscape; and

(B) to design, implement, monitor, and regularly revise representative wildfire treatments based on the use of adaptive ecosystem management;

(5) to assist land managers in—

(A) treating acres with restoration-based applications; and

(B) using new management technologies (including the transfer of understandable information, assistance with environmental review, and field and classroom training and collaboration) to accomplish the goals identified in—

- (i) the National Fire Plan;
- (ii) the report entitled “Protecting People and Sustaining Resources in Fire-Adapted Ecosystems-A Cohesive Strategy” (65 Fed. Reg. 67480); and
- (iii) the report entitled “10-Year Comprehensive Strategy: A Collaborative Ap-

proach for Reducing Wildland Fire Risks to Communities and the Environment” of the Western Governors’ Association;

(6) to provide technical assistance to collaborative efforts by affected entities to develop, implement, and monitor adaptive ecosystem restoration treatments that are ecologically sound, economically viable, and socially responsible; and

(7) to assist Federal and non-Federal land managers in providing information to the public on the role of fire and fire management in dry forest and woodland ecosystems in the interior West.

(Pub. L. 108–317, §3, Oct. 5, 2004, 118 Stat. 1205.)

§ 6703. Definitions

In this chapter:

(1) Adaptive ecosystem management

(A) Definition

The term “adaptive ecosystem management” means a natural resource management process under which planning, implementation, monitoring, research, evaluation, and incorporation of new knowledge are combined into a management approach that—

- (i) is based on scientific findings and the needs of society;
- (ii) treats management actions as experiments;
- (iii) acknowledges the complexity of these systems and scientific uncertainty; and
- (iv) uses the resulting new knowledge to modify future management methods and policy.

(B) Clarification

This paragraph shall not define the term “adaptive ecosystem management” for the purposes of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.).

(2) Affected entities

The term “affected entities” includes—

- (A) land managers;
- (B) stakeholders;
- (C) concerned citizens; and
- (D) the States of the interior West, including political subdivisions of the States.

(3) Dry forest and woodland ecosystem

The term “dry forest and woodland ecosystem” means an ecosystem that is dominated by ponderosa pines and associated dry forest and woodland types.

(4) Institute

The term “Institute” means an Institute established under section 6704(a) of this title.

(5) Interior West

The term “interior West” means the States of Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, and Utah.

(6) Land manager

(A) In general

The term “land manager” means a person or entity that practices or guides natural resource management.