

AppLCC Conservation/Management Community

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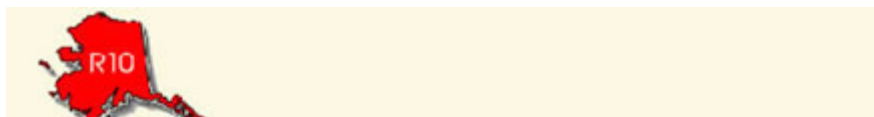
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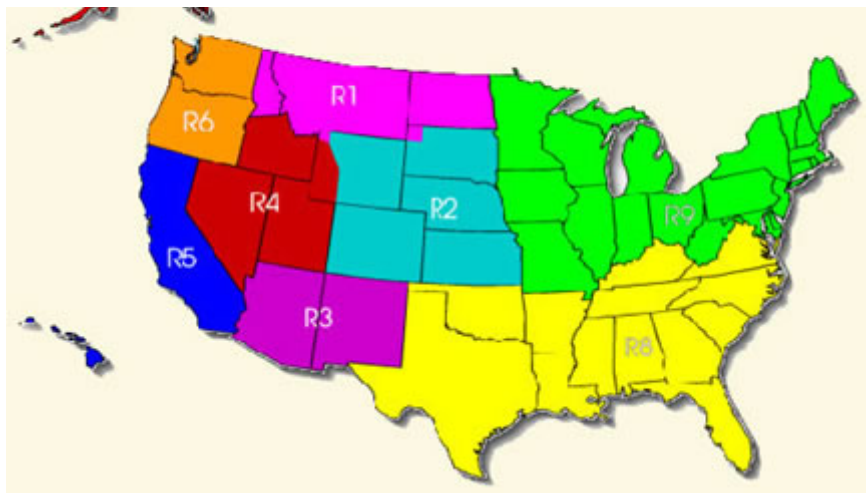


- **U.S. Forest Service (USFS).** The USFS currently manages **14 National Forest** properties across the Appalachian region. The Forest Service is implementing the “National Roadmap for Responding to [Climate Change](#)” on Federal Forest and Grassland in response to a changing climate and is part of the overall and ongoing effort by the Agency to restore forest and grassland landscapes. This guidance document provides the forest managers with the support needed to appropriately incorporate climate change into land management planning and project-level documentation. The guidance documents frame climate change with two fundamental challenges: how management may influence climate change mainly through incremental changes to global pools of greenhouse gases and how climate change may affect forests and grasslands. The guidance document is intended to be dynamic and adaptive as scientists discover more about climate change science, its application to adaptation and mitigation strategies, and appropriate analysis at the unit and project scales. One of the measurement criteria of the USFS’ roadmap is a scorecard rating system to be used by all national forests and grasslands to gauge the success of efforts to mitigate and adapt to a changing climate.

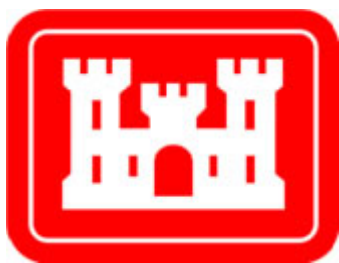


MAP - National Forests within AppLCC





MAP - USDA - FS Regions - Appalachian LCC spans Regions 8 &9



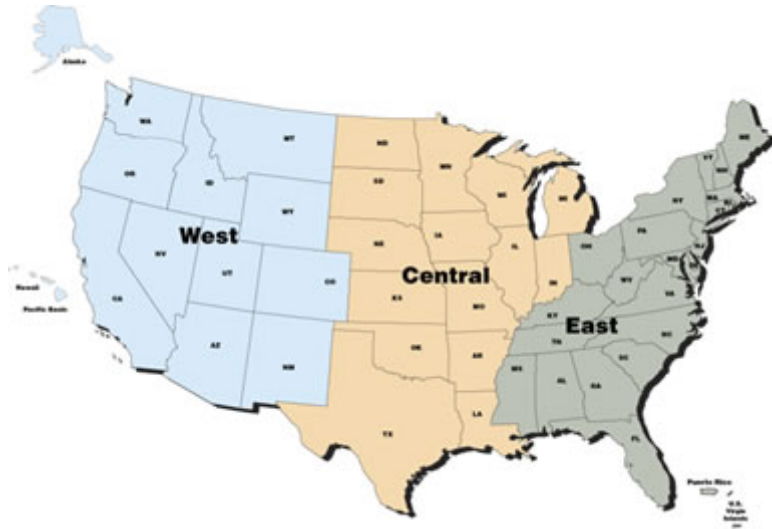
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). The Army Corps is the steward of the lands and waters at Corps water resources projects, and also has regulatory management authority for authorizing permits under the Clean Water Act. Understanding the potential impacts to both natural and man-made systems is critical to the USACE, especially as the agency plans for water resources that will be sustainable in the future and makes permit decisions that will affect development trends and the waters of the U.S. The most important influences of climate change on USACE missions are changes in temperature; changes in precipitation quantity, intensity and form (snow vs. rain); and changes in winds and storm events. The entire portfolio of USACE Civil Works water resources infrastructure and programs, existing and proposed, could be affected by climate change and adaptation to climate change. This affects design and operational assumptions about resource supplies, system demands or performance requirements, and operational constraints. Both droughts and floods can affect the operations of these projects. Numerous regulatory decisions made by USACE will need to be informed by climate change impacts and adaptation considerations throughout the U.S. (<http://corpsclimate.us/>)



Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA). TVA is a federally owned corporation in the United States created by congressional charter in May 1933 to provide navigation, flood control, electricity generation, fertilizer manufacturing, and economic development in the Tennessee Valley, a region particularly affected by the Great Depression. TVA's service area covers most of Tennessee, parts of Alabama, Mississippi and Kentucky, and smaller portions of Georgia, North Carolina, and Virginia. The Tennessee River System, developed by TVA, is a network of dams and reservoirs that generates power, controls flooding, provides recreational opportunities and boosts the regional and national economies. TVA has the authority to regulate land use and development. (http://www.tva.com/environment/climate_change.htm)



- [REDACTED]
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 USDA's Climate Change Office is within the Office of the Chief Economist (http://www.usda.gov/oce/climate_change/) and functions as the Department-wide coordinator of agriculture, rural and forestry-related global change program and policy issues facing USDA. The Office ensures that USDA is a source of objective, analytical assessments of the effects of climate change and proposed response strategies. USDA has drafted a National Strategy to Respond to Climate Change's Impacts on Fish, Wildlife, and Plants; comments were due March 2012 and the plan can be reviewed at www.wildlifeadaptationstrategy.gov. USDA agencies that work directly with private landowners to implement Conservation Program (<http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usda/usdahome?navid=CONSERVATION>) best management practices are very effective, working with local **Soil and Water Conservation Districts** (<http://www.nacdnet.org/>), in providing technical and financial assistance to agricultural producers to improve land management to conserve soils, habitat, and water quality.



- MAP: NRCS Regions across the U.S.