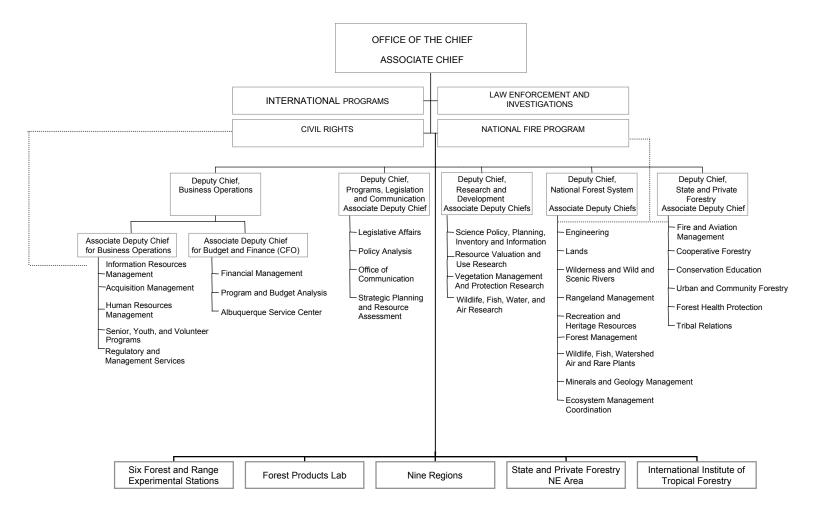
APPENDIX A

USDA FOREST SERVICE ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

U.S. Department of Agriculture

FOREST SERVICE



APPENDIX B

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Acronym and Abbreviations	Explanation
ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
ALP	Automated Lands Program
AML	abandoned mine lands
APD	Application for permit drilling
B&F	Budget and Finance
BPR	business process reengineering
BFES	Budget Formulation and Execution System
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CGA	Continuing government activity
CIP	Continuous Improvement Process
CRIA	Civil Rights Impact Analysis
CSRS	Civil Service Retirement System
CWAG	Chief's Workforce Advisory Group
DC	disallowed cost
DOI	Department of the Interior
DOL	U.S. Department of Labor
EAP	Economic Action Programs
ECAP	Environmental Compliance and Protection
ECD	Estimated completion date
EEO	Equal Employment Opportunity
EEOCMD	Equal Employment Opportunity Equal Employment Opportunity Commission Management Directive
ELOCMD	Equal Employment Opportunity Commission Management Directive
ELT	Executive Leadership Team
EMC	Ecosystem Management Coordination
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EFA	
FBWT	Earned value management Fund balance with treasury
FDW1	Facility Condition Index
FECA	
FERS	Federal Employees' Compensation Act
FERS	Federal Employees' Retirement System
	Foundation Financial Information System
FFMIA	Federal Financial Management Improvement Act
FHP	Forest Health Protection
FIA	Forest Inventory & Analysis
FISMA	Federal Information Security Management Act
FLP	Forest Legacy Program
FMFIA	Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act Forest Products Laboratory
FPL	
FRCC FS	Fire Regimen Condition Class Forest Service
FSH	Forest Service Handbook
FSM	Forest Service Manual
FSNRA	Forest Service Natural Resource Applications
FSP	Forest Stewardship Program
FTBU	funds to be put to better use
FTE	full-time equivalent
FY	fiscal year
GIS	geographic information system
GAO	Government Accountability Office
GPRA	Government Performance and Results Act
GS	General Schedule (pay plan)
GSA	General Services Administration
HCAAF	Human capital assessment and accounting framework
HRM	Human Resources Management
IMPROVE	Interagency Monitoring of Protected Visual Environments
INFRA	Infrastructure Application, one of the FSNRA corporate applications
IP	International Programs (Program Staff)
IPIA	Improper Payment Information Act
IRM	Information Resources Management (Program Staff)
IT	information technology
K-V	Knutson-Vandenberg, a trust fund for timber sale area improvements
KM	knowledge management
KPMG	an independent auditor
LEI	Law Enforcement and Investigations (Program Staff)

LMP	Land Management Blan
M4R	Land Management Plan Managing for Results
MAR	Management Attainment Reporting
MD&A	Management's Discussion and Analysis
MOU	Management's Discussion and Analysis Memorandum of Understanding
NASF	National Association of State Foresters
NEP	National Energy Plan
NFC	National Finance Center
NFMA	National Forest Management Act
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NEP	National Fire Plan
NFPORS	National Fire Plan Operations and Reporting System
NFR	
NFS	Notice of finding and recommendation National Forest System (Deputy Area)
NIPF	non-industrial private forest
NRE	USDA Natural Resources and Environment
NRIS	
	Natural Resource Information System, one of the FSNRA corporate applications
OHV	off-highway vehicles (interchangeable with ORV)
OIG	Office of Inspector General (USDA)
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
ORV	off-road vehicles (interchangeable with OHV)
P&BA	Program and Budget Analysis
P&AR	Performance and Accountability Report
PART	Program Assessment Rating Tool
PAS	Performance Accountability System
PCA	Project Cost Accounting
PL&C	Programs, Legislation, and Communication (Deputy Area)
PAOT	persons at one time
PAS	Performance Accountability System
PMA	President's Management Agenda
PMAS	Performance Measures Accountability System
POA&M	Plan of actions and milestones
PONTIUS	Purchase Order Normal Tracking and Inventory System
PP&E	Property, Plant, and Equipment
PRCH	Purchase Order System
PWS	Performance work statement
QAR	USDA quarterly accomplishment report
R&D	Research and Development (Deputy Area)
RAR	Roads Accomplishment Report
RBAIS	Research Budget Attainment Information System
RFP	Request for proposals
RHWR	Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness Resources (Program Staff)
RND	Results not demonstrated
ROW	rights-of-way
RSA	regions, stations, and areas
RSI	Required Supplementary Information
RSSI	Required Supplementary Stewardship Information
S&PF	State and Private Forestry (Deputy Area)
SCEP	Student career experience program
SES	Senior Executive Service
SFA	State Fire Assistance (Program Staff)
SFFAS	Statements of Federal Financial Accounting Standards
SOD	Sudden Oak Death
STARS	Sales Tracking and Reporting System
SUA	Special Use Authorizations
SUDS	Special Uses Database System
TES	Threatened and endangered species
TIM	timber information management
TMDL	total maximum daily load
TRACS	Timber Activity Control System
TSA	Timber Sale Accounting system
TSA	Transportation Security Administration
TSP	Thrift Savings Plan
U&CF	Urban and Community Forestry (Program Staff)
UDO	Undelivered order
U.S.C.	United States Code
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USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
VFA	Volunteer Fire Assistance (Program Staff)
WCF	working capital fund
WFWAR	Wildlife, Fish, Water, and Air Research
WO	Washington Office
WUI	wildland-urban Interface

APPENDIX C ENABLING LEGISLATION

Founding Legislation and History of the Forest Service's Traditional Role

A century ago, the idea of conservation of Federal forests culminated with Congress' passing the Forest Reserve Act of 1891, creating forest reserves from public domain land. Six years later, Congress passed the 1897 Organic Act (part of the Sundry Civil Appropriations Act), giving the U.S. Department of the Interior General Land Office and the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) three management goals for those forest reserves: (1) improve and protect the public forests; (2) secure favorable water flows; and (3) provide a continuous supply of timber, under regulation. In 1905, these responsibilities were transferred to the U.S. Department of Agriculture to a newly created bureau, the Forest Service, and in 1907 the forest reserves were renamed as national forests. In those early days, the Forest Service was responsible for the conservation and the protection of the forests.

The Weeks Law of 1911 enabled the Federal Government to purchase forest lands in the East that had been previously harvested. Those purchased lands were then transferred to the Forest Service. Throughout the agency's early history, the Forest Service's primary activities, in addition to conservation and protection, included developing trails, ranger stations, and a pool of expert natural resource managers.

The Great Depression was incentive for a massive youth employment program—the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)—with some 3 million enrollees over a 9-yearperiod. The CCC's focus was in developing recreation and fire protection on the national forests, as well as on other Federal and State lands.

After World War II, the Forest Service worked with Congress to provide lumber for the rapidly growing home market. During the 1950s, timber management became an area of emphasis for the agency. Timber production increased through the 1960s and 1970s. In 1960, Congress passed the Multiple-Use Sustained-Yield Act. This act gave recreation, fish, wildlife, water, wilderness, and grazing priority, along with timber management, conservation and protection, and Forest Service resource planning.

The passage of the Wilderness Act of 1964 provided additional protection for a national system of wildernesses in the national forests and applied to the missions of the other Federal land management agencies as well. Additional legislation throughout the 1970s addressed the management of roadless areas on national forests.

The National Forest Management Act (NFMA) of 1976 brought 10-year forest management plans to the Forest Service. From this period throughout the 1990s, the Forest Service saw increased public debate and public involvement in the management of natural resources, especially from environmental, timber industry, and other interest groups and stakeholders.

This keen and proactive public involvement resulted in many of the Forest Service's large-scale assessments: the Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project in the Pacific Northwest; the Southern Forest Resource Assessment for the southeastern portion of the country; and the Sierra Nevada Framework for Conservation and Collaboration covering the Sierra Nevada Mountains of California.

