ABBREVIATIONS

BLM  Bureau of Land Management
FTE  full time equivalent
GS   General Services
HUB zone  Historically underutilized business zone
NFP  National Fire Plan

GLOSSARY

Appraised value—calculated dollar value of timber or other goods. The federal government has specific processes for calculating the appraised value of timber.

Base rates—the lowest amount that the Forest Service may sell timber regardless of its appraised value.

By-products—material removed as part of restoration, usually small diameter trees or other woody material.

Cut volume—the amount of timber cut and removed from federal land (see also sold volume).

Dimensional lumber—lumber cut for the commodity market, such as 2”X4”X8’ boards.

Full-time equivalent—the equivalent of one person working 40 hours per week for one year. Typically, one FTE includes 40 hours per week for 50 weeks, or 2000 hours (assuming two weeks vacation). Job involving 25 weeks of 8-hour days would be 0.5FTE.

HUB zone—low income or high unemployment areas as designated by the Small Business Administration. Federal procurement contracts are sometimes set aside for businesses located in HUB zones.

Monitor—to keep track of something. For the purposes of this guidebook, monitoring involves keeping track of the social, economic, and ecological impacts of a project, program, or policy.

Multiparty monitoring—monitoring involving the active participation of stakeholders in program development and implementation.

Procurement—purchase of goods and services

Service contract—a contract for the purchase of services
Sold volume—the amount of timber sold, though may not yet be removed (see also cut volume).

Snag—a dead, standing tree

Stimulated job—a job created indirectly. For example, a grant program that trains people may lead to employment for participants. Or, a job in the local mill may supports additional jobs in grocery stores, banks, schools, etc.

Timber sale contract—an agreement between a landowner and a purchaser to sell timber.

Utilization—the processing materials of ecosystem management for activities such as habitat restoration, firewood, dimensional lumber, furniture, energy generation.

Value-added manufacturing—processes that increase the sale price of material though human or machine labor. For example, harvested raw logs have had value added to them through harvest and trucking. Dimensional lumber has more value added than raw logs; but furniture has more added value than lumber.