



Forest Policy Guidebook

Updated April 22, 2008

**Society of American Foresters
5400 Grosvenor Lane
Bethesda, MD 20814-2198
www.safnet.org**

FOREST POLICY OVERVIEW

Forests affect nearly every aspect of our lives. Forest resources provide the raw materials for our homes, our workplaces, the books and newspapers we read, and the packaging that contains our food and other products of our labor. Forest ecosystems supply our water, maintain our climate, help purify the air, protect soils, and provide for wilderness experiences. Forests provide habitat for wildlife, and serve as preserves of biological diversity and as sources of food, fuel, and medicine for people throughout the world. They shape the recreational landscape, help stabilize our farms, and enhance our cities.

The actions of humans affect the benefits forests can provide. If forest resources are to be sustained and enhanced, these actions must be directed at achieving desired outcomes in diverse ecosystems, environmental conditions, and social regimes; they must anticipate the effects of population growth and social change on future human needs. The present and future benefits from forests of the world depend upon careful use of the knowledge that guides the forest policy actions we take.

How SAF Participates

Although SAF does not make forest policy, we do participate in the political and administrative processes that generate policy by presenting SAF's professional views to lawmakers. During deliberation on forest policies, SAF members may be called upon to represent the viewpoints of the forestry profession through expert testimony or other means. Another way SAF and its members participate in the formulation of forest policy is through Position Statements. These position statements expire after a designated period of time and may need to be updated or terminated to reflect the current values and needs of ecosystems, society, and the forestry profession.

SAF Position Statements

An SAF position statement is a carefully prepared expression on an issue that represents the SAF's view. It is the result of thorough study of the issue. Position statements advocate particular actions and/or provide information about the consequences of forest policies. Positions may take the form of written statements, resolutions, written or oral testimony, letters, and audiovisual or electronic messages.

SAF positions serve a variety of purposes. They reflect the aspirations and responsibilities of the profession. By focusing on public policies that affect forests, SAF positions transform ideas into action. Positions are a communication tool for informing landowners and the public about technically and socially complex forestry issues. SAF members might want to periodically check the Internet for national and unit-level SAF position statements on forestry problems and issues confronting them.

The process for developing SAF position statements is defined in the SAF Bylaws. The content or substance of SAF position statements is driven by issues and guided by principles derived from the SAF Code of Ethics.

SAF Position Statement Process

SAF position statements may be developed at the *National*, *Regional*, and *Unit* levels. Procedures also exist for *Emergency* positions. The Forest Policy Department at the SAF national office works closely with members in the formulation of position statements and in other resource policy activities regarding forestry issues.

National Positions – Drafted by the executive vice-president, task forces, the Committee on Forest Policy, or by individual members of the Society. Adoption requires a 2/3 vote from the SAF Council. The Committee on Forest Policy advises the Council in the review of position statements.

Regional Positions – Prepared by two or more adjacent units of the Society and subsequently adapted by each of the participating units. They are subject to review and approval by the Forest Policy Department at the SAF national office, to ensure consistency with national position statements and SAF’s Forest Policy Principles. Multi-unit position statements are encouraged where issues may be more regional than local in scope. An example is forestry’s role in the recovery of particular species protected by the Endangered Species Act.

Unit Positions – Formulated by state societies, divisions, or chapters and adopted by at least 2/3 of the unit’s executive committee. The Forest Policy Department at the SAF national office reviews all unit draft position statements to ensure their appropriate format and consistency with national position statements and SAF’s Forest Policy Principles.

Emergency Positions – Adopted by the affirmative vote of the SAF Council Executive Committee or a minimum of 2 national officers providing they believe the position reflects general agreement of the members of the Society nationally. At the next available opportunity emergency positions are ratified by the full SAF Council, provided they approve of the statement.

SAF Position Statement Content

The required component parts of a position statement are a concise summary of the *Position*, a brief description of the *Issue*, relevant factual *Background*, and an *Expiration Date*. For effective communication, the *Position* and *Issue* paragraphs should not be too lengthy. Additional information could include a section with detailed recommendations, a list of references cited, additional reading, and a glossary.

Position – Summarizes actions the SAF believes are needed to improve the problem situation or resolve the issue. Usually consists of only a few sentences clearly stating what the SAF is supporting, promoting, or advocating. If the position is more complex, it may be appropriate to include a recommendations section after the *Background* is presented.

Issue – Describes the controversy or problem addressed by the position in a short paragraph. The issue statement is the key to an effective statement. If existing forest policies are involved, they should be identified.

Background – Presents relevant factual background information and is generally the lengthiest portion of the position statement. This section should briefly review the scientific knowledge supporting the position and the pertinent social values at stake, with references to literature, adding credibility to the position statement.

Expiration Date – Positions generally expire after 5 years. This allows for reconsideration based on new scientific knowledge or shifts in social values. Emergency positions generally expire after one year.

Briefings on Forest Issues

It is crucial to remain informed about issues affecting the field of forestry. Briefings, including the SAF’s positions on various forest issues are available on the SAF website at <http://www.safnet.org/policyandpress/forestrybriefing.pdf>.

Topics covered include: biological diversity in forestry ecosystems, clearcutting, conservation easements, the Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) Program, herbicide use in forest management, federal tax treatment of timber investments, professionalism, international trade in forest products, protecting endangered species habitat on private land, public regulation of private forest practices, roads, timber harvesting on federal lands, urban forestry, wildfire management, and world forestry.

SAF'S COMMITTEE ON FOREST POLICY (CFP)

SAF's Forest Policy Committee is a nine-person team that reports to and assists the SAF Council in developing the forest policy direction of the Society of American Foresters.

Duties & Responsibilities

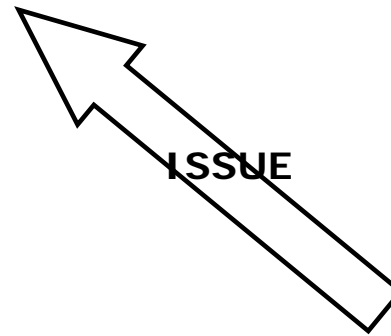
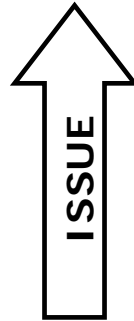
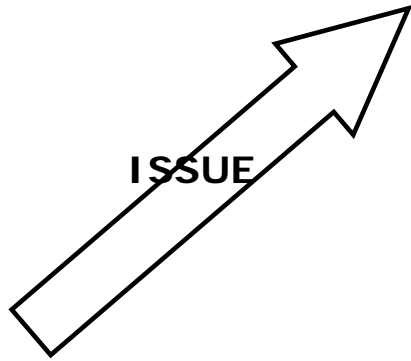
- Developing, reviewing, and presenting position statements to the Council for their adoption as official positions of the SAF;
- Coordinating and facilitating the review of position statements by the Forest Science and Technology Board, the Working Groups of the SAF and other interested members;
- Educating and mentoring national and local leadership about policy issues;
- Bringing grassroots and local issues to the attention of the full Committee;
- Facilitating connections between local leadership and experts on issues they are facing;
- Periodically reviewing the *Forest Policy Principles* of the SAF;
- Providing feedback to staff on emergency issues as appropriate.
- Review draft task force and national committee reports in terms of their implications for position-taking, coordinating such activity with the Forest Science and Technology Board.

Current Chair Nadine Block
1111 19th Street NW Suite 800
Washington, DC 20036
Office: (202) 463-2753
Email: nadine_block@afandpa.org

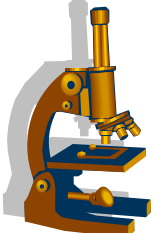
SAF Staff Liaison Michael Mortimer
Director of Forest Policy
5400 Grosvenor Lane
Bethesda, MD 20814
Office: (301) 897-8720 x. 115
Email: Mortimer@safnet.org

Who decides the issues to take positions on?

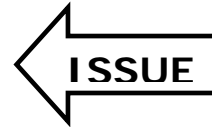
SAF Council



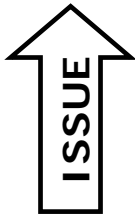
SAF Forest Science and Technology Board (FSTB)



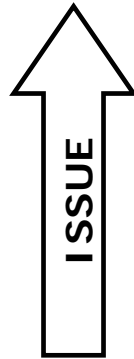
SAF Forest Policy Committee (CFP)



House of Society Delegates (HSD)



SAF Working Groups



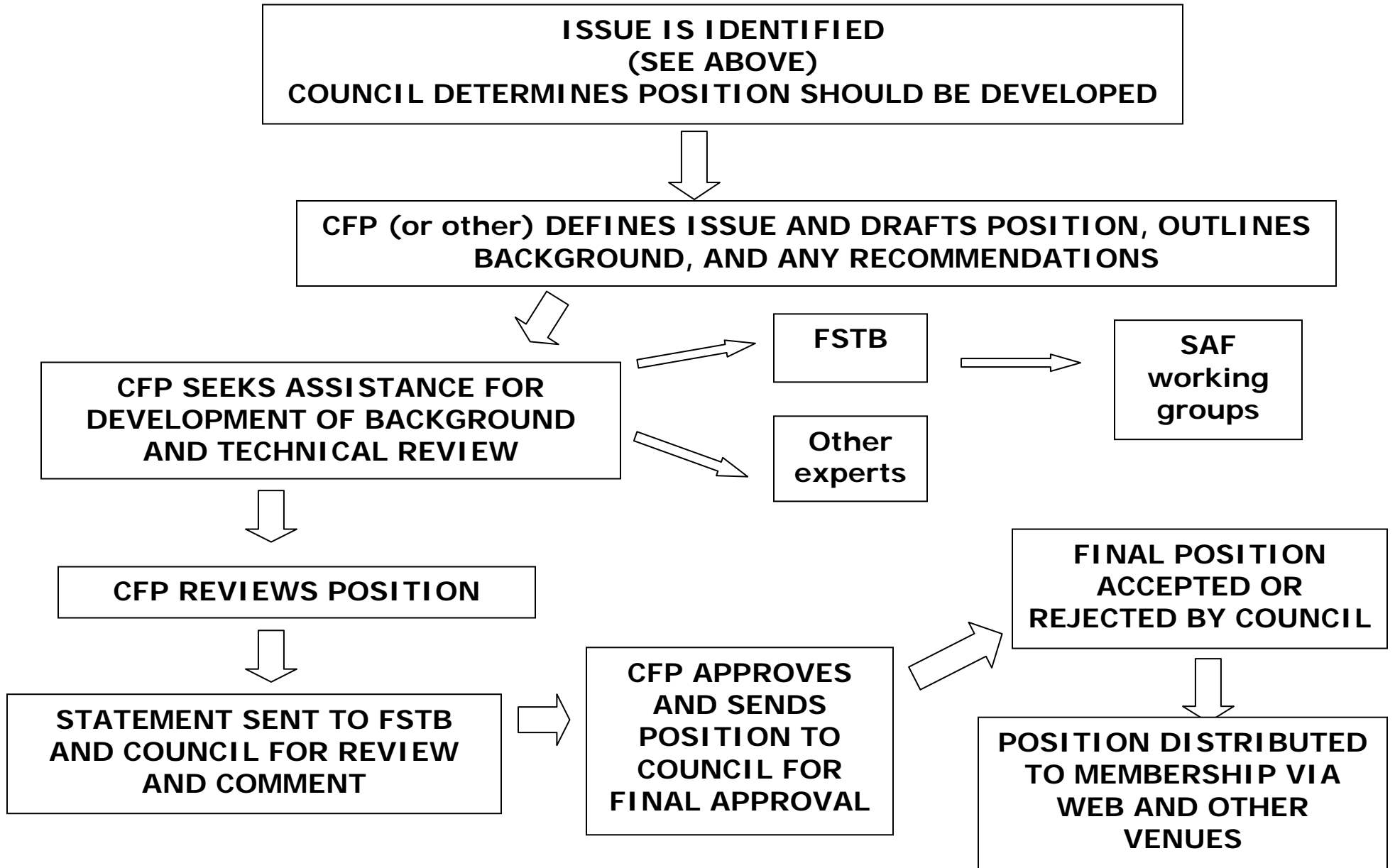
SAF membership



**SAF State/Division Chairs
SAF Policy Chairs**



HOW ARE POSITION STATEMENTS DEVELOPED?



HELPFUL TIPS FOR POLICY DEVELOPMENT

- All SAF Position Statements, whether national, regional, or unit positions, must be consistent with SAF's *Forest Policy Principles*. (Available on the web at <http://www.safnet.org/policyandpress/policyprocess.cfm#forestpolicyprinciples>)

- **Unit/regional position statements:**
 - May use same process as national position development process
 - Must be consistent with national position statements
 - A region or unit may develop a position on an issue for which there is no national position as long as it is consistent with SAF's *Forest Policy Principles* and SAF position statements.
 - Must be reviewed by national office staff:
 - To ensure consistency with national positions
 - To ensure SAF records are kept up to date
 - To ensure web is updated
 - Often unit positions become the basis for national positions, so information sharing is very useful
 - Approval: 2/3 of unit executive committee. Can be sent to membership if desired, in which case approval is by 2/3 of voting members.

- **Emergency positions (national, regional, or unit):**
 - For issues requiring quick response
 - Usually expires after 1 year
 - Requires approval of Council (or unit) Executive Committee or two national (or unit) officers (i.e President, Vice-President, or Executive Vice-President) and ratification of Council (Executive Committee) at the next available opportunity.

- **Task Force:**
 - A group designated to study a particular forestry issue as described in the Task Force Charter
 - Appointed by the President (or Unit Chair) in consultation with the Executive Committee or the full Council.

- **Where can I go for help with an issue?**
 - SAF National Office Staff
 - SAF Forest Policy Committee (CFP)

ADVOCACY VS. LOBBYING: A GUIDE TO POLICY COMMUNICATION

By SAF's Committee on Forest Policy

Is it appropriate for SAF members to become politically active in local, state, or national forestry politics? Is it even legal? How far can an SAF chapter go in supporting a political position on a forestry topic? Can the SAF endorse a political candidate? These are the types of questions that at one time or another face SAF members nationwide. As such, it is important for members, chapters, divisions, and state societies to understand when advocacy becomes lobbying, and what pitfalls might exist.

Advocacy

SAF members may frequently find themselves advocating on behalf of professional forestry, even if they do not recognize it as such. Whenever SAF members adopt a position statement, testify before a legislature on a general forestry issue or topic, comment on proposed regulations, are interviewed by the media, or write an opinion–editorial, they are acting as advocates. There is nothing inherently wrong or unethical with such activity. SAF is founded on a set of principles that encourage its members to “advocate” for forest management and, in the many cases where SAF members become involved with forestry issues in a political setting, advocacy is an accepted form of expressing support or objection to a particular policy. Thus, members should feel free to engage the media, government, and the public in important forestry issues. It is only when advocacy becomes lobbying that greater caution is warranted.

Lobbying

The primary control over lobbying activity is exerted by the Internal Revenue Service. Nonprofit groups such as the SAF have strict limitations on the types of lobbying activities in which they may engage. Failure to comply with the IRS law and rules may lead to the revocation of a group’s nonprofit status. For that reason, groups treat their lobbying activities quite seriously.

There are two fundamental types of lobbying: direct and grassroots. The first involves an organization contacting legislators or calling upon the group’s members to contact legislators to support or oppose a particular program or piece of legislation. The second involves approaching the public to influence the outcome of legislation. What both share is that they attempt to influence a decision-maker or politician to vote in a particular way and both involve mention of specific legislation rather than general topics.

For the purposes of the IRS, as long as nonprofit groups refrain from spending money on direct or grassroots lobbying efforts, the activity is not considered "lobbying." In other words, if an SAF member volunteers her time to meet with a legislator to garner support for a new forestry bill and spends SAF funds to do so, that activity is considered lobbying. If she does not spend her SAF chapter’s funds, then it is not lobbying.

In addition to the limitations pertaining to the way nonprofit groups may use their funds, another area of concern is the endorsement of a political candidate. Nonprofit groups are forbidden to either endorse or oppose the election of political candidates. For example, SAF chapters, divisions and state societies should take special care when inviting political candidates to speak at meetings during an election year. At such times, it is prudent to extend an invitation to the candidate’s competitor as well. The SAF should take care to avoid even the appearance of favoring a particular candidate. This does not mean, of course, that the SAF cannot support or oppose the policies that a particular candidate might embrace.

The information presented here is not intended as legal advice to SAF members and groups. Rather, it is to provide suggestions and cautions when SAF members become involved in the one of the many political facets of forestry.

To that end, SAF's Committee on Forest Policy recommends the following for SAF members engaged in political activity.

Identify your affiliation. The media, politicians, and the public should know on whose behalf comments or remarks are made. Opinions voiced as an individual are obviously less likely to be perceived as lobbying than those on behalf of the Society. Members should always be cognizant that speaking as an SAF member and speaking on behalf of the SAF are not the same thing.

Comments and position statements should coincide. When comments are made to the media or in a political forum, it is appropriate that those comments coincide with the applicable position statements at the national and state level. In that same vein, it is appropriate to have your state executive board approve such things as letters to a legislature prior to submission, if in fact the letter speaks on behalf of the SAF.

Scrutinize the use of funds. If at any point an SAF chapter, division, state society, or member expends SAF funds to participate in a political process, the use of those funds should be a red flag to carefully consider the nature of the activity.

Know the law. SAF members should familiarize themselves with any state-specific laws and regulations that may also regulate lobbying activities should the SAF become involved in state-level politics.

Find answers to your questions. Members should feel free to consult various resources if they have questions about advocacy or lobbying. Your state and regional policy chairs, the Committee on Forest Policy, and national office staff can be helpful in sorting out whether an activity runs any risk of being labeled as lobbying.

For more information about SAF's Committee on Forest Policy, visit the SAF website at www.safnet.org/policyandpress/policy.cfm.

EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, & AGENCY RESOURCES

Updated April 22, 2008

Executive Office of the President of the United States

Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ)

James L. Connaughton, *Chair*

722 Jackson Place, NW

Washington, DC 20503

(202) 395-5750

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/ceq/>

The CEQ coordinates federal environmental policies and initiatives, acts as a liaison between the President and federal agencies, and ensures that agencies meet obligations set forth in the National Environmental Policy Act.

Office of Management and Budget (OMB)

Jim Nussle, *Director*

725 17th Street, NW, Room 9026

Washington, DC 20503

(202) 395-4840

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/>

The OMB advises the President on development of the federal budget and makes Presidential budget recommendations to Congress, including funding of US Forest Service and federal community-based forestry initiatives.

Federal Agencies

Department of Agriculture (USDA)

Ed Schafer, *Secretary of Agriculture*

14th Street & Independence Avenue, SW

Washington, DC 20250

(202) 720-3631

<http://www.usda.gov>

Mark Rey, *Undersecretary for Natural Resources and Environment, USDA*

12th Street & Jefferson Drive, SW

Washington, DC 20250

The mission of the US Department of Agriculture's (USDA) is to "enhance the quality of life for the American people by supporting production of agriculture." The Undersecretary for Natural Resources and Environment oversees the Natural Resources and Environment mission area of USDA, which is made up of the US Forest Service and the Natural Resources Conservation Service. The goal of the Natural Resources and Environment mission area is to ensure the health of the land through sustainable management, to provide rural development opportunities, and to address the natural resource concerns of communities. The undersecretary is responsible for determining administration initiatives that can affect community-based forestry within the US Forest Service.

US Forest Service

The following Forest Service officials receive mail at the following address:

201 14th Street, SW
Washington, DC 20250
<http://www.fs.fed.us/>

Gail Kimbell, *Chief*
(202) 205-1661

Sally Collins, *Associate Chief*
(202) 205-1491

Deputy Chiefs

Hank Kashdan, *Business Operations*
(202) 205-1707

Joel Holtrop, *National Forest System*
(202) 205-1523

Ann Bartuska, *Research and Development*
(202) 205-1665

Jim Hubbard *State and Private Forestry*
202-205-1657

The goal of the US Forest Service is to “sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the 191 million acres of National Forests and Grasslands.” The Forest Service manages the land to maintain the multiple benefits provided by its resources, including timber, range, forage, minerals, and recreation.

State and Private Forestry Programs, Cooperative Forestry

Larry Payne, *Director Cooperative Forestry*
(202) 205-1389

State and Private Forestry provides leadership, technical and programmatic assistance to activities that promote stewardship and sustainable forests, forest based economics, and communities. Cooperative Forestry, one program within State and Private Forestry that is crucial for community forest practitioners, works in partnership with State Foresters and other nonfederal partners to integrate the management of national forest land with that of the 390 million acres of private forest lands owned by 9.9 million private forest land owners and 45,000 rural and urban communities. Programs within cooperative forestry include Economic Action, Landowner Assistance, and Urban and Community Forestry.

Department of Interior

Dirk Kempthorne, *Secretary of Interior*
1849 C Street, NW
Washington, DC 20240
(202) 208-7351
<http://www.doi.gov>

The Department of Interior is the nation’s principle conservation agency, serving as stewards for approximately 436 million acres of public lands. Interior also manages mineral development on approximately 1.48 billion acres of the

United States outer continental shelf and assist 556 federally recognized tribes to manage 56 million acres of Indian trust land. Their five strategic goals include preservation, restoration, recreation, use, and service.

Bureau of Land Management

Jim Caswell, *Director*

1849 C Street, NW

Washington, DC 20240

(202) 208-3801

The Bureau of Land Management is the Department of Interior agency that regulates economic management of much of the nation's public forests, mineral resources, and grazing lands.

Environmental Protection Agency

Steve Johnson, *Administrator*

401 M Street, SW

Washington, DC 20460

(202) 564-4700

<http://www.epa.gov/>

The goals of the EPA are to protect human health and safeguard the natural environment. Programs within EPA include innovation and reinvention, sound science, children's health, supporting small business, civil rights, environmental education, partnerships, and state and local relations.

FORESTRY RELATED CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES IN THE 109TH CONGRESS

Updated June 7, 2006

SENATE COMMITTEES

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry Committee

Maintains jurisdiction over matters relating mostly to non-federal forestry, forest reserves, and wilderness areas and rural development, rural electrification, and watersheds. One activity of this Committee that is significant for community forestry practitioners is the reauthorization of the Farm Bill, which occurs approximately every five years. The Farm Bill often includes a title authorizing and funding forestry programs important to private landowners and communities. Traditionally, the Farm Bill has focused on private forest land because the jurisdiction of the Committee is focused on private lands.

- **Forestry, Conservation, and Rural Revitalization Subcommittee**

This Subcommittee maintains jurisdiction over rural development legislation and rural electrification legislation; oversight of rural electrification, agricultural credit, the Farm Credit System, the Farm Credit Administration, and the Farmers Home Administration and its successor agencies; and crop insurance; forestry in general and forest reserves that were acquired from state, local, or private sources, soil conservation, stream channelization, watershed and flood control programs involving structures of less than 4,000 acre-feet storage capacity.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry Committee

Chair: Tom Harkin (D-IA)

Ranking member: Saxby Chambliss (R-GA)

**Rural Revitalization, Conservation, Forestry, and Credit
Subcommittee**

Chair: Debbie Stabenow (D-MI);

Ranking member: Mike Crapo (I-ID)

Appropriations Committee

The U.S. Constitution requires all government spending bills to originate in the House of Representatives. The Senate then responds to the House. With guidance from the Budget Committee, the House Appropriations Committee is responsible for allocating funds each year to agencies and programs and for providing legislative guidance on how the funds are to be used. The entire budget and appropriations process is complicated. For more information on the appropriations process, please refer to the quick guide “The Federal Appropriations Process.”

- **Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Subcommittee**

The Interior Appropriations Subcommittee is responsible for the Interior and Related Agencies spending bill, which funds most agencies and programs critical to forestry, including the *USDA Forest Service*, the Bureau of Land Management, US Fish and Wildlife, National Park Service, and 31 other public land agencies.

- **Agriculture Appropriations Subcommittee**

Does not directly fund the USDA Forest Service but is responsible for related items such as the Farm Credit Administration, Farm Credit System Financial Assistance Corporation, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, and Department of Agriculture programs.

Senate Appropriations Committee

Chair: Robert Byrd (D-WV)
Ranking member: Thad Cochran (R-MS)

Interior Subcommittee

Chair: Dianne Feinstein (D-CA)
Ranking member: Wayne Allard (R-CO)

Agriculture Subcommittee

Chair: Herbert Kohl (D-WI)
Ranking member: Robert Bennett (R-UT)

Budget Committee

The budget process is complicated, and the Senate Budget Committee is one key actor in this process. The role of the Budget Committee is to review budget requests made by the Executive branch (“the Administration”) and to draft the Budget Resolution. The Budget Resolution establishes guidelines for spending federal money. The Senate and the House of Representatives write separate Resolutions and then work out the differences between them in conference. Congress has a self-imposed deadline of April 15 to approve the final Budget Resolution in both houses. The Appropriations Committee and subcommittees then determine the allocation of funding. For more information on the budget process, you can refer to the quick guide “Understanding the Federal Budget Process.”

Budget Committee

Chair: Kent Conrad (D-ND)
Ranking member: Judd Gregg (R-NH)

Energy and Natural Resources Committee

The Energy and Natural Resources Committee oversees matters relating to public lands and forests, including farming and grazing, and mineral extraction.

- **Public Lands and Forests Subcommittee**

This subcommittee oversees committee issues related to public lands and forests.

Energy and Natural Resources Committee

Chair: Jeff Bingaman (D-NM)
Ranking member: Pete Domenici (R-NM)

Public Lands And Forests Subcommittee

Chair: Ron Wyden (D-OR)
Ranking member: John Barrasso (R-WY)

Environment and Public Works Committee

The EPW Committee oversees all proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating to: Air pollution; Construction and maintenance of highways; Environmental aspects of Outer Continental Shelf lands; Environmental effects of toxic substances, other than pesticides; Environmental policy; Environmental research and development; Fisheries and wildlife; Flood control and improvements of rivers and harbors, including environmental aspects of deepwater ports; Noise pollution; Nonmilitary environmental regulation and control of

nuclear energy; Ocean dumping; Public buildings and improved grounds of the United States generally, including Federal buildings in the District of Columbia; Public works, bridges, and dams; Regional economic development; Solid waste disposal and recycling; Water pollution; Water resources.

- **Fisheries, Wildlife, and Water Subcommittee**

This subcommittee oversees the Endangered Species Act and other fish and wildlife issues.

Environment and Public Works Committee

Chair: Barbara Boxer (D-CA)

Ranking member: James Inhofe (R-OK)

Private Sector and Consumer Solutions to Global Warming and Wildlife Protection Subcommittee

Chair: Joe Lieberman (I-CT)

Ranking member: John Warner (R-VA)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES COMMITTEES

Agriculture Committee

The Agriculture Committee oversees programs under the jurisdiction of the US Department of Agriculture.

- **Operations, Oversight, Nutrition, and Forestry Subcommittee** This subcommittee oversees forestry and rural development issues, particularly focused on private forest land issues.

Agriculture Committee

Chair: Collin Peterson (D-MN)

Ranking member: Bob Goodlatte (R-VA)

Subcommittee on Department Operations, Oversight, Nutrition, and Forestry

Chair: Joe Baca (D-CA) Gil Gutknecht (R-MN)

Ranking member: Jo Bonner (R-AL)

Appropriations Committee

The U.S. Constitution requires all government spending bills to originate in the House of Representatives. The Senate then responds to the House. With guidance from the Budget Committee, the House Appropriations Committee is responsible for allocating funds each year to agencies and programs and for providing legislative guidance on how the funds are to be used. The entire budget and appropriations process is complicated. For more information on the appropriations process, please refer to the quick guide “The Federal Appropriations Process.”

- **Interior Appropriations Subcommittee**

This subcommittee appropriates funds related to *USDA Forest Service*, US Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, and other public land agencies.

- **Agriculture Appropriations Subcommittee**

Does not directly fund the USDA Forest Service but is responsible for related items such as the Farm Credit Administration, Farm Credit System Financial Assistance Corporation, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, and Department of Agriculture programs.

Appropriations Committee

Chair: David R. Obey (D-WI)

Ranking member: Jerry Lewis (R-CA)

Interior Subcommittee

Chair: Norman Dicks (D-WA)

Ranking member: Todd Tiahrt (R-KS)

Agriculture Subcommittee

Chair: Rosa DeLauro (D-CT)

Ranking member: Jack Kingston (R-GA)

Budget Committee

The budget process is complicated, and the House Budget Committee is one key actor in this process. The role of the Budget Committee is to review budget requests made by the Executive branch (“the Administration”) and to draft the Budget Resolution. The Budget Resolution sets targets and establishes guidelines for spending federal money. The House of Representative and the Senate write separate Resolutions and then work out the differences between them in conference. Congress has a self-imposed deadline of April 15 to approve the final Budget Resolution in both houses. For more information on the budget process, you can refer to the quick guide “Understanding the Federal Budget Process.”

Budget Committee

Chair: John Spratt, Jr. (D-SC)

Ranking member: Paul Ryan (R-WI)

Resources Committee

The Resources Committee oversees environmental and habitat measures; matters relating to Native Americans, Native Alaskans, and Native Hawaiians; and cooperative efforts regarding international environmental programs. The full committee has final jurisdiction over natural resource matters, including activities of the US Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management.

Natural Resources Committee

Chair: Nick J. Rahall II (D-WV)

Ranking member: Don Young (R-AK)

National Parks, Forests and Public Lands

Chair: Raul Grijalva (D-AZ)

Ranking member: Rob Bishop (R-UT)

Transportation and Infrastructure Committee

- **Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment**

The jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on *Water Resources and Environment* consists generally of matters relating to water resources development, conservation and management, water pollution control and water infrastructure, and hazardous waste cleanup.

Transportation and Infrastructure

Chair: James L. Oberstar (D-MN)

Ranking member: John Mica (R-FL)

Water Resources and Environment Subcommittee

Chair: Eddie Bernice Johnson (D-TX)

Ranking member: John Duncan (R-TN)

FOREST POLICY WEB RESOURCES QUICK GUIDE

SAF Resources

- A Complete Guide to Position Development: <http://www.safnet.org/policyandpress/policyprocess.cfm#SAFandForestPolicy>
- The SAF's Forest Policy Principles: <http://www.safnet.org/policyandpress/policyprocess.cfm#forestpolicyprinciples>
- SAF's Position Statements: <http://www.safnet.org/policyandpress/positionstatements.cfm>
- SAF Reports: <http://www.safnet.org/policyandpress/selectedreports.cfm>
- SAF National Office Staff Contact Info: <http://www.safnet.org/contact.cfm>
- Issues up for Consideration by the SAF Forest Policy Committee: <http://www.safnet.org/policyandpress/forestpolicy.cfm>
- Briefings on Forest Issues: <http://www.safnet.org/policyandpress/forestrybriefing.pdf>

Congressional Information

- Find Your Congressional Members: <http://www.visi.com/juan/congress/>
- Bill Information, Text, and Status: <http://thomas.loc.gov>
- Public Laws, Court Cases, and Regulations: www.findlaw.com
- Representatives, House Committees, Schedules, etc: www.house.gov
- Senators, Senate Committees, Schedules, etc: www.senate.gov
- Regulations: <http://www.regulations.gov>

Executive Branch Information

- Federal Register - Rules, proposed rules, and notices of Federal agencies and organizations, executive orders, other presidential documents: <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/fr/index.html>
- USDA Forest Service – information on the Agency and its activities: <http://www.fs.fed.us>
- US Department of the Interior – information on the Department and its agencies: <http://www.doi.gov>

