

**Forest Service Handbook  
National Headquarters - Washington Office  
Washington, DC**

**Forest Service Handbook 6609.11 – System Management Handbook  
Zero Code**

**Amendment:** 6609.11-1991-1

**Effective date:** September 03, 1991

**Duration:** This amendment is effective until superseded or removed.

**Approved by:** F. Dale Robertson, Chief

**Date approved:**

**Responsible Staff:**

**Last Change:**

**Superseded Document(s):** Title Page; 00--1 thru 53; 5, April 1989; 4, July 1988

**Digest:** Following is an explanation of the changes throughout the directive by section.

This amendment is a reissuance of FSH 6609.11 to conform the format and structure of the Handbook to the requirements of electronic directive issuance.

This amendment makes no substantive changes to the text. The only changes made are those necessary to meet new format requirements or to correct spelling, punctuation, or unit names.

This Handbook is now available electronically in the National Information Center in the same format as the paper copy. Henceforth, amendments to this Handbook will be issued to Forest Service units electronically on a document basis.

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## Zero Code

This handbook provides Forest Service standards and procedures for implementing and operating the Data General AOS/VS systems.

### 02 – Objective

To provide a means to move information among organizational units and interconnect systems.

### 05 - Definitions

1. AM. The FSIA Access Management routine.
2. CEO. Data General's Comprehensive Electronic Office software.
3. CLI. Data General's Command Line Interpreter.
4. DCC. Department Computer Center.
5. NCC-FC. The USDA National Computer Center - Fort Collins
6. FSIA. Forest Service Information Architecture.
7. IAC. Intelligent Asynchronous Controller.
8. IS. The FSIA Information System.
9. PIM. Public Information Manager. An individual(s) responsible for the management of information contained in the Public cabinet.
10. Public. Information available to all or selected segments of the user community, regardless of staff affiliation.
11. SIM. Staff Information Manager. An individual(s) responsible for the management of information contained in the respective Staff cabinet.
12. SM. The FSIA System Management routine.
13. System Node. Each Data General system is a node in the communications network. Each node has an unique name so that it can be properly identified within the network, such as W01B, R10A, R01F09A, R05F13D52A, S29A, or S22L01A.

## **06 – References**

The Data General technical manuals, Forest Service Manuals 1390 and 6620, Forest Service Handbook 1309.15, and Forest Service system software documentation contain additional information for implementing the standards set forth in this handbook.

## **07 - Distinction Between IRM and System Management**

Information Resources Management (IRM) consists of all the tools for managing an organization's information resource, plus a knowledge of what makes up the information itself and the processes involved.

The list of tools includes the people, facilities, equipment, software, supplies, etc. required to satisfy the organization's information needs. These information needs cover all of the areas in which information is processed and communicated including voice, data and visual demands.

System Management is a sub-set of IRM pertaining to those information resource tools required to manage the processing and communication of data. For the Forest Service, system management is limited to the operation of the Data General and other computer related equipment employed to process and communicate data and information. In practice, however, it is sometimes difficult to separate system management functions from information management functions. This is because the tools of information management are closely related to the information resource itself. For this reason, there are areas where information management functions will be included in this handbook.

## **08 - Distinction Between the Concept of FSIA And Its Current Applications Software**

The Forest Service Information Architecture (FSIA) can be accurately viewed as an umbrella encompassing all aspects of the management of information for the agency. This umbrella covers such items as how we utilize current technologies (data tables, spreadsheets, data base servers, laser printers, etc.), what new technologies are needed and how we evaluate them (office publishing tools, lap top computers, geographic information systems, etc.), our informational requirements (National Information Requirements Project, Resources Information Project, etc.), what hardware and software is needed, etc. As such, FSIA is a concept which is much broader in scope than what is implied by its current applications software. Where FSIA is referred to in this handbook, the discussion will be limited to its current system software.