

The Pennsylvania Sustainable Forestry Initiative® Implementation Committee (SIC)

It Could Happen to Anyone

Editorial: Eric A. Johnson, Executive Editor (Reprinted with permission of *The Northern Logger and Timber Processor* - April 2007 Edition)

The New England logging industry is still reeling following the death of Shawn Poczobut, a 41-year-old independent logger from Center Rutland, Vermont. Poczobut was killed while working alone, cutting pine with a chain saw on a woodlot near Pittsford. According to the police report, he apparently felled a tree, which struck a snag, which fell back on him. When he failed to return home, the police and rescue squads were called and they found his body at the jobsite.

I didn't know Shawn, even though we had probably met once or twice, but I was well aware of his reputation as a fine logger. He was featured in the Northeastern Loggers' Association's public relations video, "Farmers of the Forest: The Facts about Modern Logging in Vermont," and was the association's Outstanding Logger of the Year for 1996. Those two distinctions alone put him into a unique position in the industry as one of the people the rest of us look to for leadership, and as an example of what we should be striving for.

"If this could happen to this guy," I found myself thinking after hearing about his death, "it could happen to any of us."

Shawn Poczobut was not only a safe logger, by all accounts, but a very good one as well. In its March 24 edition, the *Rutland Herald* printed the following tribute from a forester, Russell S. Reay, who worked with Poczobut. I think it's a fitting tribute that sums up the definition of a good logger.

The death of Shawn Poczobut in a logging accident has created a void in this area's forest industry, which will remain unfilled for a long time. Shawn was a quiet but effective ambassador representing the very best of what loggers could and should be. He recognized that misconduct of any kind by a logger reflected poorly on the entire profession, and he was diligent in his mission to be part of the solution, not part of the problem. Foresters have had to compete for Shawn's services for many years, because he always made us look good. There were never any property line or water quality violations, the roads were always well-maintained, no skidder damage to the unmarked trees, never a need to wonder whether the wrong trees were cut, and landing areas left looking remarkably like your front lawn. Landowners like that kind of logging, and with Shawn there was no other. His honesty, integrity, competence, good example, and personal courtesy will be deeply missed.

News accounts of the accident made mention of the fact that Poczobut was working alone. One quoted my colleague, Mona Lincoln, explaining that some loggers think it's safer to work in a situation where you don't have to worry about felling trees on a partner - or having your partner fell trees on you. She pointed out that improvements in cell phone coverage have made working alone a little less isolated and thus, at least in theory, a little less dangerous.

I agree with all those points, with one important caveat. While I think you're less likely to become injured working alone, I also think your chances of surviving an accident are also much less if you're alone and hurt on the job. Loggers like Shawn Poczobut know these risks, and do what they think makes the most sense in any given situation. I don't know enough about the accident to say whether or not he stood a chance of surviving if help had been summoned sooner, but the police said he made a cell phone call earlier in the day and reported no problems, so presumably help could have been called immediately if someone else had been on the scene.



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Summer 2007

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The Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI) program is a voluntary, industry driven effort developed to ensure that future generations will have the same abundant, healthy, and productive forests we enjoy today. Created in 1995 by the American Forest & Paper Association (the national trade organization representing the United States forest products industry), SFI is a program of comprehensive forestry and conservation practices, which now functions under SFI, Inc., a registered 501(c)(3) organization.

In order to broaden the practice of sustainable forestry in our state, an Implementation Committee was formed to develop the Sustainable Forestry Initiative of Pennsylvania. Today, the PA SFI program works to ensure the progress of the national initiative, here in Pennsylvania.

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*DENOTES SFI Program Participant

Questions or comments regarding the PA SFI newsletter, contact 814-867-9299, 888-734-9366, or via e-mail at sfi@penn.com.

It Could Happen to Anyone

(continued)

In the wake of any accidental death, I find myself searching for reasons why. In the case of car accidents, part of me hopes that the victim was doing something obviously wrong -- a somewhat desperate attempt to believe that by avoiding doing that thing, I can cut the risk of meeting a similar fate. Was alcohol involved? Speed? Other reckless behavior (that I'll be sure to avoid in the future)? Finding a cause like that allows us to compartmentalize the tragedy and put the impact of it aside that much more quickly so that we can get on with our lives. Some people call it closure. As emotionally useful as it is, such thinking is, to my mind, an attempt at self deception.

Tragic accidents are a way of life, especially in the rural culture and areas where you're most likely to find loggers. Anyone who grew up in a farming or logging community is well aware that disaster can strike even the most careful, conscientious people-- without warning while they're working or playing or otherwise minding their own business. That's not an argument against being careful and conscientious -- on the contrary. But it is a fact of rural life, and always has been.

When an outstanding logger like Shawn Poczobut dies on the job, we mourn the loss of one of our own, and decry the injustice of an untimely -- and undeserved -- death. We also need to accept the fact that accidents happen in all facets of life and work. We need to refocus our efforts on protecting ourselves and our families, and get on with our lives. We need to do the best we can with what we have, as I'm sure Shawn Poczobut was.

* * * * *

I was going to write a brief introduction to the above article, but the more I thought about it the more it seemed such was not necessary. Besides, what could I say? In my judgment the article's author, Eric Johnson, captured very well the tragedy of this situation. It's something we hear about all too often. While the circumstances surrounding the incident may vary from one case to another, the outcome is all too common. One misstep, one moment in time, and unfortunately it can't be taken back.

This particular edition of the PA SFI Newsletter may come across as containing more somber information than usual. Logging accidents and the ever-growing threats to the well-being of our forest resource are not the kinds of things one can disguise. Nor should they be. What we must remember is that there are things we can do to minimize the potential for something serious, or tragic happening. Stay focused. Err on the side of caution. Take nothing for granted. Play by the rules. Be safe. Manage.

Ken Manno
Program Manager
Pa SFI Program



Pennsylvania Sustainable Forestry Initiative[®] SIC Block 2 Schedule 2007: August 8 to October 17

CORE COURSES (Must complete Environmental Logging, Logging Safety and First Aid/CPR to complete SFI Core Training Requirements. First Aid/CPR may be taken through other entities. To receive credit, send us a copy of your First Aid/CPR cards.)

Course Date	Course Name	Location	Registration Deadline	Cost
Weds. 8/8/07	Logging Safety	Craftmaster, Towanda	Weds. 8/1/07	\$55.00
Tues. 8/14/07	Logging Safety	Johnsonburg Fire Hall, Johnsonburg	Tues. 8/7/07	\$55.00
Thur. 8/23/07	Logging Safety	Pike Co. Conservation Dist. Office, Hawley	Thur. 8/16/07	\$55.00
Sat. 8/25/07	FA/CPR	Craftmaster, Towanda	Sat. 8/18/07	# See Below#
Tues. 8/28/07	Environmental Logging	DCNR Office, Penfield	Tues. 8/21/07	\$55.00
Weds. 8/29/07	Logging Safety	BOF Office, Wellsboro	Weds. 8/22/07	\$55.00
Thur. 8/30/07	Environmental Logging	Grand Valley Fire Hall, Grand Valley	Thur. 8/23/07	\$55.00
Tues. 9/11/07	Environmental Logging	Craftmaster, Towanda	Tues. 9/4/07	\$55.00
Weds. 9/12/07	Logging Safety	Dauphin Co. Ag Building, Dauphin	Weds. 9/5/07	\$55.00
Thur. 9/13/07	FA/CPR	Grand Valley Fire Hall, Grand Valley	Thur. 9/6/07	TBA
Sat. 9/15/07	FA/CPR	Craftmaster, Towanda	Sat. 9/8/07	# See Below#
Tues. 9/18/07	Environmental Logging	Warriors Mark United Methodist Church, Warriors Mark	Tues. 9/11/07	\$55.00
Wed. 9/19/07	Environmental Logging	Dauphin Co. Ag Building, Dauphin	Weds. 9/12/07	\$55.00
Weds. 9/19/07	Environmental Logging	BOF Office, Wellsboro	Weds. 9/12/07	\$55.00
Weds. 9/19/07	Logging Safety	Warriors Mark United Methodist Church, Warriors Mark	Weds. 9/12/07	\$55.00
Thur. 9/20/07	FA/CPR	Warriors Mark United Methodist Church, Warriors Mark	Thur. 9/13/07	\$55.00
Thur. 10/4/07	Environmental Logging	Pike Co. Conservation Dist. Office, Hawley	Thur. 9/27/07	\$55.00
Mon. 10/8/07	Logging Safety	Potato City County Inn, Denton Hill	Mon. 10/1/07	\$55.00

#This Course is Free to NTHA Members; The fee for Non-NTHA Members is \$55.00#

- **PLEASE NOTE:** If you have taken Logging Safety in the past, you may retake it for your CE requirement until the end of 2007.
- **PLEASE NOTE:** Due to the recent changes in our requirements, you will receive (2) years of CE Credit for this course! **CALL THE SFI OFFICE FOR MORE DETAILS!**

CONTINUING EDUCATION COURSES: (1) year of credit is given for a 4-hr.* course and (2) years of credit is given for an 8-hr. course as per SFI Training Letter dated 1/5/07.

Course Date	Course Name	Location	Registration Deadline	Cost
Thur. 9/6/07	GPS for Forest Mgmt.	Moose Lodge, Tunkhannock	Thur. 8/30/07	\$85.00
Mon. 9/10/07	Game of Logging 1	Richfield, Snyder Co.	Mon. 9/3/07	\$120.00
Mon. 9/10/07	Timber Harvest Planning on the Web*	PSU Cooperative Ext. Office, Bellefonte	Mon. 9/3/07	\$60.00
Tues. 9/11/07	Game of Logging 4	Richfield, Snyder Co.	Tues. 9/4/07	\$120.00
Fri. 9/14/07	Game of Logging 5	Kane Area - to be announced	Fri. 9/7/07	\$120.00
Tues. 9/18/07	Intro to Forest Management	Shire Lodge - Camp Lackawanna	Tues. 9/11/07	\$75.00
Tues. 9/18/07	Forest Products Trucking Safety**	Keystone Chip Mill North, Kane	Tues. 9/11/07	\$40.00
Weds. 9/19/07	Forest Products Trucking Safety**	Keystone Chip Mill South, Woodland	Wed. 9/12/07	\$40.00
Weds. 9/19/07	Game of Logging 3	Michaux State Forest, Fayetteville	Wed. 9/12/07	\$120.00
Thur. 9/20/07	Forest Products Trucking Safety**	Craftmaster, Towanda	Thur. 9/13/07	\$40.00
Mon. 9/24/07	Game of Logging 3	Huntingdon Co. Area - to be announced	Mon. 9/17/07	\$120.00
Weds. 10/3/07	Mechanical Harvesting Safety***	Glatfelter, Spring Grove	Weds. 9/26/07	\$40.00
Thur. 10/4/07	Garage Safety***	Metzler Forest Products, Belleville	Thur. 9/27/07	\$40.00
Fri. 10/5/07	Garage Safety***	Dwight Lewis Lumber, Hillsgrove	Fri. 9/28/07	\$40.00
Tues. 10/16/07	Game of Logging 1	Towanda Area - to be announced	Tues. 10/9/07	\$120.00
Weds. 10/17/07	Game of Logging 2	Towanda Area - to be announced	Wed. 10/10/07	\$120.00

*Indicates 4-hour Course

**Indicates W J Cox/NELA Course

***Indicates W J Cox Course

For additional information, please contact the SFI office at (814) 867-9299 or Toll free at (888) 734-9366. Upon receipt of your completed registration form and payment, participant will receive further, more detailed information regarding the classes.

PLEASE NOTE: For the most-up-to date schedule, visit www.sfiopa.org. Also, please check our upcoming newsletter for any changes or additions to the schedule.

To Register for One or More of These Courses by Mail, Send Completed Form & Check (made out to PA SFI SIC) to: 315 South Allen Street, Suite 418, State College, Pennsylvania 16801

Name Attending: _____

Name, Date & Location of Courses Attending: _____
(Use back for additional space)

Street Address: _____

City, State, & Zip Code: _____

Telephone Number: _____ A Check is Enclosed for \$ _____

Commercial Use of National Forests: Breaking out of the Time Warp - Remarks by Ernesta Ballard, May 10, 2007 (Ernesta Ballard is a vice president at Weyerhaeuser, Federal Way, Washington, and was the featured speaker at the Allegheny Hardwood Utilization Group Annual Dinner on May 10, 2007. We believe her thoughtful and insightful comments are worthy of being shared on a wide-scale.)

Thank you for this wonderful opportunity to return to the State of Pennsylvania. I am a native of Philadelphia and always welcome a trip back East—especially when I can visit the Allegheny forest at this beautiful time of year.

I feel at home in the Allegheny forest – not because I was born and raised in Philadelphia, but because I lived for 20 years in Alaska’s Tongass national forest— ground zero in the Forest Service planning wars. Commercial users of the forest have lost the war. If the present allowable cut is “balance,” then someone has a thumb on the scale. Timber harvest on federal lands has fallen dramatically, with collateral damage to both human and ecological communities. Local economies in ruins. More, larger, and hotter forest fires. Increased disease and insect infestations. Fewer sun-loving species, such as ponderosa pine, sugar pine, Douglas-fir, white ash—and even the black cherry for which the Allegheny region is famous.

Weyerhaeuser no longer purchases much federal timber, but we advocate access for those who depend on it. We know that if you are denied access because of a loss of public will to see trees harvested, our own license to operate is threatened.

We have been at this debate for almost a quarter of a century. We are making little progress because both sides are locked in polar-opposite positions: we in the industry have sought access to timber and those in opposition have sought protection from logging. We have played defense, they have played offense. The oversimplified debate has not been, as it should have been, over stewardship, resource protection and the interests of all forest users.

The global concern about climate change and search for sustainability offers those of us who favor balanced use of our national forests a different and bully pulpit from which to launch a new campaign. In the quest for restored carbon balance, and demand for sustainable resource management, we are part of the future solution regardless of what has been said about us in the past. It may be time, at last, for us to play a new, unfamiliar role – offense, for a change.

To reframe the discussion about our industry we need to address some legacy problems. It is not surprising that after so many years of accusation, recrimination and litigation there are residual issues. I will touch on three this evening: consumers are plagued by guilt; our détente with ENGOS is uneasy; and market-place rhetoric about saving trees is all wrong.

Let’s talk about guilt first. Using products that come from trees causes deep-seated guilt among some consumers.

Let me give you an example: A new employee recently joined my team. He was truly excited about being a part of Weyerhaeuser and wanted to show pride in the company. So at a recent trip to the grocery store, he asked for paper bags rather than plastic. “My company makes those,” the enthusiastic employee said. “Oh,” said the clerk. “You cut down trees.” The new employee thought for a minute, looked the clerk in the eye and said, “We GROW them.” The clerk nodded looking relieved. “Well, that’s okay then.”

This guilt is all around us. In focus groups around the country, college educated women express extreme guilt about using paper towels. Disposable paper towels were seen as being wasteful. As depleting resources. As killing trees.

These same consumers had a tough time describing renewable resources or discussing the abstract concept of renewability. Almost none could describe what it means. When they guessed, they usually described it as recycling—or using something again, but in a different way. “It can be reused,” they said. Several offered electricity as an example of a renewable resource.

Few, if any, were able to link the idea of prudent resource management with predictable future supply. The idea of sustainability was an esoteric, abstract concept. But they were certain that the nation’s forests were “in trouble”.

These same consumers, when asked to think about trees and told that there were more forests in the U.S. today than a hundred years ago didn’t believe it. They were skeptical and disputed the numbers. They became upset, argumentative. It can’t be true, they said, not with everything we hear in the media. When we use trees, we deplete the forest—that was their gestalt. Some other examples of consumer guilt:

- Newspapers, many apologized for not using the Internet more.
- Paper plates, many apologized for not using reusable dishes.
- Paper bags, many apologized, saying maybe plastic would be better, especially if the bags were used again for other things.
- Too much paper is being wasted in school, they said. Their laments went on and on.

Why the guilt? Why such irrational guilt, at odds with the reality of today’s forests?

Most, if not all, believed we had fewer forests, fewer trees and fewer acres of forest land than 20 years ago. Consumers believe forests are dying. They are burning up, said one focus group participant. Again, when confronted with the numbers, that acres are increasing in the U.S.: Denial, Denial, Denial.

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"That's hard to believe. I'd dispute those numbers. I'm really skeptical." Are the kinds of things they said.

Some anthropologists suggest this attitude reflects a post-industrialist society where there's psychological tradeoff over the comfortable lives we lead – an anxiety that our benefit is gained at another's expense. It is well documented that consumers choose products for convenience and hygienic value over any other performance factor. So, consumers, in a complex psychological exchange are buying guilt. If it makes me feel good, then it must make someone or something else worse off.

Consumer research also shows that some industry messages about sustainable forest practices are reaching the marketplace. Nearly 50 percent of consumers agree that the wood and paper products industry's effort to "improve forest management practices have been improving over the past two years." 74 percent agree that industry is committed to ensuring there will be abundant forests in the U.S. for future generations.

But they still feel guilty about using forest products. It took a generation to teach people to use seatbelts. It took a generation to turn the tide on smoking in the US. Our industry has been demonized for over a generation. To regain the public trust, we have much work to do.

Now, on to the industry-environmentalist détente. It may seem a stretch to say that there has been an easing of the strained relations between our industry and ENGOs, but I believe this to be the case. We have formed new alliances across the historic divide. These cooperative efforts are most successful when focused on field research, for example caribou in our northern forests or bat populations in the south. They are increasingly successful when focused on global-scale interests in sustainable forest management. But this détente is not advancing nearly fast enough.

In thinking about this problem, my thoughts return to Philadelphia. Not to fond memories of my childhood home—but because it was also the home of our nation's founders, not to mention the cradle of the American Revolution.

I believe there are lessons to be learned from our founders that need to be applied to the current stalemate in our U.S. forests.

For our founders, opposing ideas were the impetus, not a roadblock. From diverse, passionate points of view, they crafted a bold Declaration of Independence. And a new Constitution unlike what the world had ever seen before. For bedtime reading I recommend James Madison's notes from the constitutional convention. Again and again, as delegates debated the role of the executive, the structure of the legislature, the role of the electorate, the power of the purse, the differences appeared insurmountable. Again and again new forms emerged from the stone.

That has not been the case with our national forests. We and our ENGO partners are still stuck between the same rock and the same hard place we have fought in for decades. Although the pressure has eased, the tension between our industry and ENGOs has not produced a new or common vision. We are not uplifted by optimism for a better future, even though over the years of strife we in the industry have instituted best practices that now constitute world class stewardship.

Perhaps you remember former chief of the forest service, Jack Ward Thomas. His tenure came at the height of some of the most intense controversy of the last 25 years. In the spring of 1993, in the wake of President Clinton's Forest Conference in Oregon, Thomas was named to head the Forest Ecosystem Management Assessment Team (FEMAT). His assignment was to use the best scientific evidence to resolve the spotted owl crisis in the Pacific Northwest and northern California. It was partially as a result of his work on this project that Thomas was chosen to be the new Chief of the Forest Service. He served until 1996. Several years later, in testimony before Congress, Thomas discussed the impasse in the national forests: (I quote) "Fierce in battle, many of the eco-warriors have been unable to come to grips with the consequences of victory and are now reduced to wandering about the old battlefields bayoneting the wounded." (end quote)

Our national forests are locked in a time warp. The lessons from our Founders' great struggle to create a new nation are forgotten by today's policy makers, activists and combatants. In other arenas, consumer activism partnered with new technology has produced spectacular results. Look at air pollution. From 1970 to 2000 the gross domestic product increased 161%. During the same period, vehicle miles traveled in the United States increased 149%, yet energy consumption only increased 42%. Of specific relevance to environmental protection, aggregate emission of air pollutants decreased by 25%.

A world without products from the forest would be a world far more heavily dependent on non-renewable resources. Forest activists were successful in dramatically reducing national forest harvests. Yet the environmental community had no reconstruction plan – no Marshall Plan, further alienating rural communities. You can see the result in Oregon, where endless litigation delays salvage-logging in areas scarred by forest fires while voters overturn the nation's strongest land use planning laws.

Thomas' allusion to warfare is dramatic but appropriate. Sometimes the hardest part is "winning the peace." The choices presented by stale, tired arguments need to give way to the fresh air of new ideas. Only very slowly are new alliances forming after the great forest battles of the last several decades.

One of the bright spots is forest certification. Here in the U.S., over 90 million acres of mostly private forest land is independently certified to international standards of sustainable forest management. SFI – the Sustainable Forestry Standard – is by far the best accepted, influencing management of over 50

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million acres, including all of Weyerhaeuser's land in the U.S. The Forest Stewardship Council, on the other hand, is the smallest system but quite familiar here in Pennsylvania, where state-owned lands are included. The American Tree Farm system, at over 22 million acres, is the second most popular and the benchmark for family-owned forests.

Yet for all the success certification has had in North America, over 90% of the world's forests – especially those in most need – are not certified, and there is little sign of growth in developing countries.

SFI has provided a “table” around which the forest and paper products industry has been able to find common ground with environmental leaders in the U.S. Started originally by the American Forest & Paper Association as a code of conduct for members, SFI is now entirely independent, governed by a board representing the diverse stakeholders in American forestry. Through SFI, ENGO leaders – including Steve McCormick of The Nature Conservancy, Peter Seligman of Conservation International, George Fenwick of the American Bird Conservancy, Laurie Wayburn of the Pacific Forest Trust, and especially Larry Selzer of the Conservation Fund– have had extraordinary influence over our on-the-ground practices.

So, I've discussed consumer guilt, ENGO relations. Now let's talk about marketplace rhetoric. Despite progress, new models have not yet replaced the old—the old arguments persist in the marketplace. I recently attended a celebration – the 25th anniversary of a moderate ENGO think tank. The dinner party was in New York City, and attended by over 1,000 people. There were goody bags for the guests containing a long-life fluorescent light bulb, messages about the planet, a calculation sheet for personal carbon impact, and – wrapped in a plastic tube – a tree seedling. The seedling packaging bore a message about deforestation as one of the world's most serious ecological threats. There was no mention on the package of the impressive forest-cover statistics for North America. I was disappointed that our partners in détente had not yet developed energy and passion around a shared vision and new story – of forest products as part of a sustainable resource economy.

Wood is good. Solid wood and cellulose fiber products sequester 56% of the carbon stored in the growing trees. Managed forests themselves store a “pool” of carbon and preserve habitat and shelter a diversity of plant and animal species. Managed forests are feeding grounds and breeding grounds.

How often have you heard, “save a tree”? Until now this has been a harmless cliché. After all, we can't save individual trees – they're not immortal – but we can save forests. Now, with concerns about climate change, the need to save forests and use forest products is too compelling to rely on slogans.

A forest can be “saved” in two ways. It can be reserved from commercial uses, foregoing economic value but meeting other important values. Vast amounts of our public forests and not insignificant amounts – 10 to 15 percent – of our private forests are dedicated to this use. The second way to save a forest – especially privately owned forests – is to ensure the economic value of the trees. If the forest has economic value, the landowner will retain the value by actively managing for products now and into the future. Land and water will be protected and new trees planted soon after harvest. The “threat” to forest lands occurs when their value for timber is lost. If people do not use forest products, timberland values become diminished. Therefore, to save a forest one must use the trees.

Counter-intuitive – yes? Impossible to convey? – NO.

Consumers can be savvy, and markets can be swift. Market research shows great interest, particularly among high-end consumers, in purchasing products made from wood derived from sustainably managed forests. Products from our SFI-certified forests have been embraced by the country's leading retailers – Home Depot, Lowe's, Staples, and Office Depot. It's time to turn public opinion away from being against logging and toward being “for” wood.

We offer so much to be for in our industry. Sustainable forestry, carbon neutrality, biodiversity preservation, alternative fuels.

Here's what I recommend we do:

- Help consumers make the connection to what they want. Recycling. Green and natural products. Clean water and wildlife habitat. Trees are the most remarkable, most highly renewable resource available.
- Reframe the debate. Rejecting wood products to save a tree is a false choice. We are part of the solution. When consumers buy more forest-based products, we plant more trees. And if they select those products more often, we grow even more trees.
- Go to the source. Public policy begins with public policy makers – elected representatives. You have a very good one in Representative John Peterson. We need representatives who engage in critical thinking, who embrace science, understand economics, and have confidence in human ingenuity.

At Weyerhaeuser, our mission is to release the tremendous potential in trees to solve important problems for people and the planet. We are inspired by trees. Their strength, vitality and unlimited potential to be transformed into useful products have guided our approach to business for more than a century. Trees and human ingenuity are equally precious, sustainable resources and we are committed to growing both.

The need for imaginative solutions to the world's challenges has never been greater. We are doing things every day that contribute to the human good. So are you. It is time for our industry to roll out new messaging - our true world value proposition: Use a tree - sustain the planet.

CORE TRAINING COMPLETED

Since January 2007, the following individuals have completed Core Level training with the PA SFI. Core Level Courses are FA/CPR, Logging Safety, and Environmental Logging.

Carl Anderson Penfield
Thomas Arnold McClure
Jamie Atkins Titusville
Ken Baldwin Shinglehouse
Ray Bange McConnellsville
Matthew Barger Port Matilda
Bill Barrick St. Thomas
Dale E Bean Shinglehouse
Jacob Beiler Jersey Shore
Scott Bilger Mill Creek
Kent Black Bolivar
Scott A Brown Lebanon
Leroy Brownlee Brookville
Charles Brucklacher Liberty
Philip Q Byers Fannettsburg
Michael Callahan Steamburg, NY
Frank Carr Shinglehouse
Timothy Carr Swiftwater
Mark Case Beach Lake
Nick Chamberlin St. Marys
John N Chapman, Jr. Brockport
Winston Chesney Petersburg
Taylor Clingerman Carbondale
Fred Cobb Carbondale
John Daugherty Knox
Christian Delancy Thompsontown
Jode M Delp Brookville
Robert J Dilulio Johnsonburg
Michael Donahue St. Marys
Michael I Dreese, Jr. Lewisburg
William G Dunn Beach Lake
Christopher A Eutsey Scottsdale
Matthew Ferris Wyalusing
Howard Foltz Hydetown
Jacobi Foltz Meadville
Douglas Foster Shinglehouse
Tim Frazier Wellsboro
Shawn Galvin Dalton
Philip Gee Lawrenceville
Roger Gee, Sr. Lawrenceville
Bradley Gilliland Orbisonia
Terry Gregerson Clarendon
Justin R Hamaker Penfield
Cyril T Hardinger Driftwood
David W Hart Champion
Matthew Hazen Swiftwater
James (Toby) Himes DuBois
Scott H Hinkson Kunkletown
Larry G Horn Upper Strasburg
Randy S Hunt Wellsville, NY
Randy L Karr Shinglehouse
Marvin Kauffman Myerstown
Jim Keller Penfield
Jeff Kline Ridgway
Theodore D Kline III McClure
Randall Kondor York
Ed Korwinski Bradford
Fred Krywy Bradford
Tiim Ladner Swiftwater
Curtis Libby Jersey Shore
Shawn Likens Liberty
Edward Mattison Westfield
Cory E McConnell Wellsville, NY
Mike McConnell Bradford
Bruce E Meeker, Jr. Frenchville
Erick Merryman Shipperville
Curlee Miller Cumberland, MD
Jeff Miller Lonaconing, MD

Joseph J Miller Reynoldsville
Roy Miller Youngstown
Thomas Narehood Morrisdale
Scott D Naugle Champion
Leo Bear Niedzwiecki Benton
Nick Parker Michias, NY
Jason Pequignot Covington
Lars E Olsson Bradford
Dan Peterson Endeavor
Jeremy Pruszko DuBois
Alice Ramsey Emporium
Delmas Ramsey Emporium
Paul Raybuck DuBois
Kenneth Ring Pleasant Gap
Stuart M Robertson Rixford
Raymond Robinson Cuba, NY
Karl J Root Bolivar
Wade Roupp Mansfield
David Sallack Wilcox
Matthew Servatius Wellsboro
Matt Seward Benton
Jeff Shadeck Clearfield
John Shaffer Titusville
Joe Shugarts Clearfield
Gary Shutt Wellsville, NY
Jason Shutt Wellsville, NY
Leo Shutt Wellsville, NY
George A Smith, Jr. Howard
Shawn Smith Linden
David L Sommers Reynoldsville
Rocky Stanford Punxsutawney
James Stein Mill Hall
Ralph Striner Connellsville
Bruce Taylor Port Allegany
Robert G Temple Lairdsville
William Thomas Pleasant Gap
Art Tomak Ulysses
Travis Twoey Wellsboro
Brian Walls Cresco
Curtis Walter Middleburg
Kevin Wescott Lindley, NY
Mike Whitehill Howard
Shane Wolbert Woodland
Dale L Wriight McClure

Continuing Education Courses Completed Since January 2007

ADVANCED MISCELLANEOUS

John Biel Ludlow
Roy Bucher Reedsville
Christopher Guth Endeavor
Thomas R Hartman Kane
Shane A Lister Kane
Mike A McEntire Smethport
Walt Graham Hopwood
Glenn A White Sigel

GAME OF LOGGING 1

Josiah W Bailey Benton
Tim S Fenstermacher Hillsgrove
Robert G Temple Lairdsville

GAME OF LOGGING 2

Josiah W Bailey Benton
Robert G Temple Lairdsville

GPS IN FOREST MANAGEMENT

Aaron Bailey Spar tansburg
Rodney Bedow, Sr. Titusville
Stephen E Billman Spar tansburg

Thomas N Harger Titusville
Jason Lorenzo Kane
Jeff Patten Spartansburg
James Savitz Pittsfield
Terry L Shaffer West Middlesex
Todd Sparks Brookville
Ronald A Weisenstein Sharpsville

LOG BUCKING & GRADING

Robert Akers Kane
Bradley J Allen Grand Valley
DeWayne Allen Grand Valley
Charles S Allen, Sr. Grand Valley
Robert C Anderson Clarendon
Mike Asel Kane
Norman Asel Kane
Travis Asel Kane
Patrick R Bright Kane
Ryan Bright Mt. Jewett
Joseph W Britton, Jr. Smethport
Joseph W Britton, Sr. Smethport
Bill Dillely Wilcox
Aaron J Gelder Clarendon
Dan Gregory Kane
John Holt Kane
Michael Holt Kane
Charles E Housler Kane
James M Hulings Kane
Tom Jashurek Kane
Doug Karlene Kane
Gary Karlene Kane
Larry Kness Hazel Hurst
Lester J Lapp Port Allegany
Mark Lapp Port Allegany
Rod Luchs Ridgway
Seth Luchs Ridgway
Thomas Luchs Ridgway
John Luchs, Jr. Ridgway
Jason V McGarvey Port Allegany
James McGuire Mt. Jewett
Donald Park Ridgway
Richard Park Youngsville
Gary T Rossman Kane
Kenneth Spaich Hazel Hurst
Daniel Szymanski Wilcox
Jacob Szymanski Wilcox
Wayne Tadder Kane
Dave G Taylor Port Allegany
Dave Wahlbert Kane
Shane Wildnauer Johnsonburg
Paul Williams Johnsonburg
Michael Wingard Sigel
Scott W Zimmerman Wilcox
Stanley M Zimmerman Wilcox
Stephen F Zimmerman Wilcox

PROACTIVE ACCIDENT PREV.

Ken Abrahamson Brockway
Robert Bumbarger Woodland
Richard Conrad Corsica
Dick Cooney St. Marys
David A Freemer Brockway
William Geisler Curwensville
Duane Gibson Pittsfield
Thomas E Hanes St. Marys
Troy A Hanes Benezette
Jon Hoffner Morrisdale
Carl Huss Brookville
Richard K Kelley, Jr. Connellsville
Bob Kirchner St. Marys
Donald T Kovalick Clearfield
Gary Laslow Brookville
Bruce Mick Corry

Randy L Piper Latrobe
Brett W Shope Huntingdon
Henry F Smith Reynoldsville
Gregory Shultz Scottdale
Jason R Shultz Scottdale
Justin T Shultz Scottdale
Gregory Shultz, Jr. Scottdale
Kevin R Stout Marble
Mike Trumbull St. Marys
Henry R Wiltrout White

SF-1: INTRO TO FOREST MANAGEMENT

Al Bartels Reynoldsville
Andrew Scott Freemer Brockway
David A Fremer Brockway
Paul Fremer Brockway
Charles Hemphill Genesee

SF-2: ADVANCED FOREST MANAGEMENT

Roy Callihan New Paris
John Cessna Clearville
Donald E Cessna, Sr. Clearville
Jerry E Clark Everett
Richard E Clark Everett
Todd M Clark Everett
Robert J Elick Cherry Tree
Ken Gibbs Bedford
Alvin D Jackson Philadelphia
Kenneth R Klahre Clearville
Ronnie Northcraft Artemas
Scott E Redinger Clearville
Monte E Redinger, Sr. Clearville
Kenneth Roberts Cumberland, MD
Zane J Weicht Everett
Allen Weyant Claysburg
Michael T Wolf Ebensburg
Samuel T Yokum Clearville
Wesley Yokum Clearville

TIMBER HARVEST PLANNING ON THE WEB

Stan Brooks Jersey Shore
James Coslo, Jr. Bellefonte
Jerry Himes, Jr. Bellefonte
John Levavasseur Coudersport
Patrick D Sherren Warriors Mark
Paul Zwald Williamsport

TIMBER 2007 TRAINING

Lamar Bauman Lancaster
Albert L Baylor Trout Run
Mark A Baylor Trout Run
Lynn Beegle James Creek
Les Bender Dushore
Danny L Bilger Millcreek
Corey L Brumbaugh Shirleysburg
Wesley E Brumbaugh Shirleysburg
Jason S Bullers Shingway
Steve Chappie Central City
Mahlon C Coblentz Glen Campbell
John M Garner Martinsburg
Curt P Gosnell Ridgway
Raymond Guthridge Yeagertown
Terry Haskins Coudersport
Tim Iraca Colport
Allen Kniseley Bradenville
C. Martin Lehman Carlisle
Scott Morgan Indiana
Daniel J Norris James Creek
Todd D Norris James Creek
Howard Rathbun Shinglehouse
Harvey Reckner, Jr. Confluence
Harry Riley James Creek
Paul Riley Hesston

(continued on page 9)



Emerald Ash Borer Update – The Ticker, Friday, July 6, 2007 Issue (The Ticker is a weekly news publication of the PA Forest Products Association)

Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) was discovered in late June in Cranberry Township, Butler County. While a survey of the area is still ongoing, reports are that the infestation is well established and extends significantly beyond a single property.

The PA Dept. of Agriculture (PDA) has issued a Quarantine Order for the following counties: Allegheny, Beaver, Butler and Lawrence. The following items are subject to the quarantine: Ash trees; limbs; branches; stumps and roots; ANY firewood; ANY woodchips (larger than one inch in any two directions); ash logs and lumber (with either bark or the outer one inch of sapwood attached); and any item made from ash (green) that is capable of spreading the pest (this would include items such as untreated pallets).

Presently there is no plan to require mandatory removal and destruction of infested and nearby ash trees.

Ash material can move freely within the quarantine zone. Forest product companies located within the quarantine zone will be allowed to move logs, lumber, and chips outside of the restricted area, provided that they have entered into a compliance agreement with the PA Dept. of Agriculture. In entering the agreement, the company agrees to process the ash material within the quarantine zone prior to shipment (by removing the bark and outer one inch of material from the logs, or kiln-drying, heat treating or fumigating). The company would also agree to maintain certain records of ash shipments and allow for periodic Dept. of Agriculture inspections of the facility and shipments. Compliance agreements can be obtained by contacting Walt Blosser at PDA (Phone: 717-772-5205).

The transportation of ash material through the quarantine area is permitted, provided that the truck is enclosed or covered and the truck does not stop in the quarantine area (except for refueling and traffic conditions). The truck will also require documentation on the origin and destination of the trip.

Individuals violating the quarantine are subject to possible 90 days imprisonment and fines of up to \$20,000 per violation.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Order of Quarantine

Recitals

- A. The Plant Pest Act (act) (3 P. S. §§ 258.1—258.27) empowers the Department of Agriculture (Department) to take various measures to detect, contain and eradicate plant pests in this Commonwealth.
- B. The powers granted the Department under section 21 of the act (3 P. S. § 258.21) include the power to establish quarantines to prevent the spread of plant pests within this Commonwealth.
- C. Emerald Ash Borer (EAB), *Agrilus planipennis* (*Fairemaire*) —a beetle indigenous to Asia—is a serious plant pest that attacks and kills ash trees belonging to the genus *Fraxinus*. This insect was first detected in the United States in summer, 2002, in Michigan.
- D. It is suspected that EAB was accidentally introduced into the United States years earlier on solid wood packing material used for crating imported goods. EAB has since spread to other states, including Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Maryland, and Ontario, Canada.
- E. EAB has killed 20-25 million ash trees during the short time it has been present in North America. Typically, trees are killed within 3 years of the initial attack by this beetle. EAB clearly is a threat to the Commonwealth's forest and horticultural resources.
- F. EAB can be transported long distances through human activity, including the movement of ash trees and ash firewood.
- G. EAB was recently detected in Mahoning County, Ohio, within 4 miles of the Pennsylvania's western border.
- H. Surveys conducted by United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) staff in western Pennsylvania have revealed the presence of EAB in southern Butler County, near the Allegheny County line.

Order

Under authority of Section 21 of the Plant Pest Act (act of December 16, 1992, P. L. 1228, No. 162)(3 P. S. § 258/21), and with the Recitals above incorporated into this Order by reference, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture hereby orders the following:

(continued on page 10)

Cogongrass Threat Alarming Scientists across the Southwest – The E-Forester, June 12, 2007 Issue

Researchers associated with the South Carolina Forestry Commission are urging all South Carolinians to brace themselves for an invasive plant species thought to pose a greater threat to the Southeast than Kudzu. The species is called Cogongrass and it is known to spread aggressively, choking out virtually all other plant species. It forms dense mats of undergrowth which also sabotage wildlife habitat. Cogongrass is much harder to control than kudzu. It is also extremely flammable, posing a serious wildfire threat to developed areas and forestlands alike.

For more information, visit the South Carolina Forestry Commission website.

Substance in Tree Bark Could Lead to New Lung-Cancer Treatment – The E-Forester, July 11, 2007 Issue

Researchers at the University of Texas (UT) Southwestern Medical Center have determined how a substance derived from the bark of the South American lapacho tree kills certain kinds of cancer cells, findings that also suggest a novel treatment for the most common type of lung cancer.

The compound, called beta-lapachone, has shown promising anti-cancer properties and is currently being used in a clinical trial to examine its effectiveness against pancreatic cancer in humans.

For more information, visit the UT Southwestern Medical Center website.

Continuing Education Courses Completed Since January 2007

TIMBER 2007 TRAINING (Continued from Page 7)

Steven B Rishel	Millmont
Richard N Robinson	Bellefonte
Robert W Robinson	Howard
Timothy E Roth	Spring Grove
George A Smith, Jr.	Howard
Larry Stark	Ridgway
Todd Sweet	Wellsboro
Jeffrey W Thompson	James Creek
Keith E Walter	Middleburg
Wesley Walter	Middleburg
Dwight Weaver	Strongstown
Ray Yoder	McVeytown
Samuel C Yoder	Belleville

SFI, Inc. Program Participants in Pennsylvania

- Allegheny Wood Products (3)
- Glatfelter Pulp Wood Co. (10)
- Hancock Forest Management (2)
- International Paper (10)
- NewPage Corp. (10) ☑ ☒
- Temple-Inland (4)
- Weaber, Inc. (10) ☑ ☒
- Domtar, Paper Co., LLC (10) ☑ ☒

PA SFI SIC Program Partners

Partners Program Participants are committed to the SFI Standards and pay a set fee annually based on sawmill production from Pennsylvania sawlogs.

- Appleton Papers, Inc. (9)
- Blue Ox Timber Resources (8)
- Bonham Log & Lumber, Inc. (8)
- Brode Lumber (8)
- BroJack Lumber Company, Inc. (6)
- Brooks Lumber & Timber Harvesting (9)
- Clear Lake Lumber (8) ☑ ☒
- Cornerstone Forest Products (9) ☑ ☒
- Craftmaster Manufacturing, Inc.(5)
- Cummings Lumber (8) ☑ ☒
- D&D Wood Sales, Inc. (2)
- Deer Park Lumber (9)
- Dwight Lewis Lumber Co. (5)
- C.A. Elliot Lumber (7)
- Heacock Lumber (6)
- Helsel Lumber Mill (2)
- R.J. Hoffman & Sons Lumber (6)
- Hyma Devore Lumber (8) ☑
- Kern Brothers Lumber Company (6)
- Gerald King Lumber (9)
- Krumenacker Lumber Company (8)
- Kuhns Brothers Lumber (9) ☑ ☒
- Lapp Lumber Company (8)
- Lauchle Lumber (9) ☑
- Lee Brothers Lumber Company (5)
- Matson Lumber Company (6) ☑ ☒
- Mountain Hardwoods (9) ☑ ☒
- Mt. Airy Lumber Co. (4)
- Ordie Price's Sawmill (6)
- P & S Lumber Company (6)
- PA Veneers, Inc. (4)
- Patterson Lumber Co. Inc. (6)
- Pine Creek Lumber (8)
- RAM Forest Products (8)
- Salem Hardwood, Inc. (4) ☑ ☒
- Solt's Sawmill (7)
- St. Marys Lumber Co., Inc. (8) ☑
- Sterling Forest Products (6)
- Trumco, Inc. (3)
- Tuscarora Hardwoods, Inc. (7)
- W. B. Shaffer Lumber (9)
- Wheeland Lumber (9) ☑ ☒

**denotes new company*

()= years as participant

Visit our web site for e-mail addresses (☑) and web site links (☒) for these Partners and Supporters!

PA SFI SIC Program Supporters

Supporter Companies help to promote sustainable forestry practices and pledge meaningful financial contributions.

- Allegheny Hardwood Utilization Group (4)
- Bailey Wood Products, Inc.(6)
- Bingaman & Son Lumber (7) ☑ ☒
- Brownlee Lumber Co. (2)
- Catawissa Lumber & Specialty Co. (4)
- Clarion Timber Co. (2)
- W. J. Cox Associates, Inc. (2) ☑ ☒
- Custead's Sawmill, Inc. (8)
- Forest Investment Associates (6)
- Hobbes Forestry Services (6)
- Horizon Wood Products (6)
- Keystone Chipping North, Inc. (5)
- Keystone Chipping South, Inc. (5)
- Long Forestry Services, Inc. (3)
- Northern Tier Hardwood Assoc. (4)
- Penn State University (5)
- (Forest Land Management Office) ☑ ☒*
- Pennco International, Inc. (4) ☑ ☒
- Red Rock Enterprises LLC (7) ☑ ☒
- Stiber Forestry (2)
- Suez Northumberland Cogen. (4)
- Sylvandale Forestry (6)
- TimberLeads, Inc. (5)
- Walker Lumber Co. (2)

**denotes new company*

Please send me information on

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SFI Supporters

SFI Program in general

send to:

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Suite 418, State College, PA 16801

Name:

Company:

Street Address:

City, State, & Zip Code:

Telephone Number:

Sawmill _____ Manufacturer _____

Forester _____ Logger _____

1. *Imposition of Quarantine.* A quarantine is hereby established with respect to Allegheny County, Beaver County, Butler County and Lawrence County (collectively, the “quarantined area”), effective immediately

2. *Limitations Imposed.* The following objects or materials may not be moved out of the quarantined area, unless done in accordance with Paragraph No. 3 of this Order:

- a. The Emerald Ash Borer in any living stage of development;
- b. Ash trees of any size;
- c. Ash limbs, branches, stumps, and roots;
- d. Any cut, non-coniferous (hardwood) firewood;
- e. Non-coniferous (hardwood) bark and non-coniferous (hardwood) wood chips larger than one inch in two dimensions;
- f. Ash logs and lumber with either the bark or the outer one inch of sapwood, or both, attached;
- g. Any item made from or containing the wood of the ash tree that is capable of spreading emerald ash borer; and
- h. Any other article, product or means of conveyance determined by the Department to present a risk of spreading the EAB infestation.

3. *Movement of regulated articles from quarantined areas.* An article described in Paragraph No. 2 of this Order may be moved from a quarantined area only one or more of the following circumstances:

- a. If, pursuant to Paragraph No. 4 of this Order, the Department grants a limited permit or has a compliance agreement allowing for the movement, and a copy of that document accompanies the article when it leaves the quarantined area.
- b. If the article is moved by USDA or the Department for experimental or scientific purposes.
- c. If the article originates outside the quarantined area and is moved intrastate through the quarantined area under the following conditions:
 - i. The points of origin and destination are indicated on a waybill accompanying the article; *and*
 - ii. The article, if moved through the quarantined area during the period of May 1 through August 31 or when the ambient air temperature is 40 degrees Fahrenheit or higher, is moved in an enclosed vehicle or is completely covered to prevent access by the EAB; *and*
 - iii. The article is moved directly through the quarantined area without stopping (except for refueling or for traffic conditions, such as traffic lights or stop signs), or has been stored, packed, or handled at locations approved by the Department as not posing a risk of infestation by EAB; and
 - iv. The article has not been combined or commingled with other articles so as to lose its individual identity.

4. *Obtaining a Limited Permit or Compliance Agreement from the Department for Intrastate Movement of Articles.* The Department will issue a limited permit or enter into a compliance agreement authorizing the intrastate movement of articles described in Paragraph No. 2 of this Order if it is satisfied if all of the following are accurate:

- a. The article is *either* of the following:
 - i. The article is apparently free of EAB, based on inspection; or the article has been grown, produced, manufactured, stored, or handled in a manner that, in the judgment of the Department, prevents the article from presenting a risk of spreading EAB; or
 - ii. The article is to be moved to a specified destination for specific processing, handling, or utilization (the destination and other conditions to be listed on the advance written permission), and this movement will not result in the spread of EAB because EAB will be destroyed by the specific processing, handling, or utilization; and
- b. The article is to be moved in compliance with this Order and any additional emergency conditions that the Department may impose under the Plant Pest Act in order to prevent the artificial spread of EAB; and
- c. The article is eligible for intrastate movement under all other Federal domestic plant quarantines and regulations applicable to the regulated articles.

5. *Documentation to Accompany Articles in Intrastate Movement from the Quarantined Area.* If an article described in Paragraph No. 2 of this Order is to be moved intrastate from the quarantined area, the article must be plainly marked with the name and address of the consignor and the name and address of the

consignee and must have a copy of the applicable Department –issued limited permit or compliance agreement securely attached at all times during intrastate movement attached to the article itself, or to the container carrying the article, or to the consignee’s copy of the accompanying waybill: Provided, that the description of the article on the limited permit or compliance agreement, and on the waybill, are sufficient to identify the regulated article. The carrier must furnish the limited permit or compliance agreement authorizing the intrastate movement of the article to the consignee at the destination of the shipment.

6. *Federal Requirements for Interstate Movement of Articles.* This Order is distinct from, and in addition to, any Federal statute, regulation or quarantine order addressing the interstate movement of articles from the quarantined area or the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

7. *Contacting the Department.* A person seeking information about the requirements of this Order, or a limited permit for intrastate movement of quarantined articles, or a compliance agreement for intrastate movement of quarantined articles, shall contact the Department at the following address or telephone number:

Pennsylvania Department of agriculture
Attention: Walt Blosser
2301 North Cameron Street
Harrisburg, PA 17110-9408
Telephone: (717) 772-5205
E-mail: wblosser@state.pa.us

8. *Criminal and Civil Penalties.* A person who violates this Order will face summary criminal prosecution carrying up to 90 days imprisonment and a fine of up to \$300 with respect to each violation. In addition, a person who violates this Order may be assessed a civil penalty of up to \$20,000 with respect to each violation.

9. *Cooperation with other agencies.* The Department will consult with USDA, other state agencies and the Pennsylvania State University Cooperative Extension with respect to the most efficacious measures to survey for and detect EAB in order to slow the spread or eradicate this pest.

10. *Effective Date.* This quarantine is effective as of June 27, 2007, and shall remain in effect until rescinded by subsequent order.

BY THE PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
DENNIS C WOLFF, Secretary

2006 ALLEGHENY SAF AWARDS – The Allegheny News by Howard Wurzbacher, ANSAF Awards Chair

Each year at the annual winter meeting of the Allegheny Society of American Foresters, two awards are presented with great honor to individuals of the organization. The first is the Forester of the Year award, which recognizes professional performance in the previous calendar year, or a specific and notable achievement within 2006, along with promotion of the importance of professional forestry and a high caliber of professional conduct. The second annual award is the Robert W. Bauer Outstanding Service to Forestry award, in recognition of outstanding professional achievements in forestry over a career time span, a high caliber of professional conduct, outstanding promotion of forest conservation and service to the Society of American Foresters and local community organizations.

At the 2006 Allegheny SAF winter meeting awards banquet in Hagerstown, MD, two individuals from among our membership were recognized for their exemplary conduct and dedication to the Society of American Foresters and to the forestry profession.

The recipient of the 2006 Allegheny SAF Forester of the Year Award is Ken Roberts of the MD/DE Division. Ken graduated from Paul Smiths College with a degree in Forest Technology in 1979, a BS in Forestry from the University of Massachusetts in 1982, and subsequently with an MBA from Frostburg State in 1991. He began his employment with Westvaco in 1982, and then transferred to Westvaco’s Forest Management landowner assistance program in 1983. In 1991, he transferred to the Wood Procurement Department, where he is currently a Senior Procurement Forester with the Luke Mill. His responsibilities include working with landowners and loggers to provide the mill with a sustainable supply of wood fiber using environmentally responsible practices. He is admired for his professionalism, down-to-earth attitude, and willingness to work with others to achieve this goal.

Ken’s professional activities include working on the Pennsylvania Sustainable Forestry Initiative committee and Logger Training committee. He also serves on the Green Ridge Advisory Board, the Allegany County Forestry Board, the Maryland Tree Farm Committee, and the Maryland Stewardship Committee. He recently served as the team leader for the Sustainable Forestry audit of the New Page corporate SFI policy, and the Luke mill policy and processes for compliance. He has been a member of SAF since 1982, and is an SAF Certified Forester.

Editor’s Note: Ken Roberts is a long-time member of the PA SFI Implementation Committee and was the PA SFI Program Chairman during 2003-2004.





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