

The Pennsylvania Sustainable Forestry Initiative® Implementation Committee (SIC)



Winter
Issue 2005

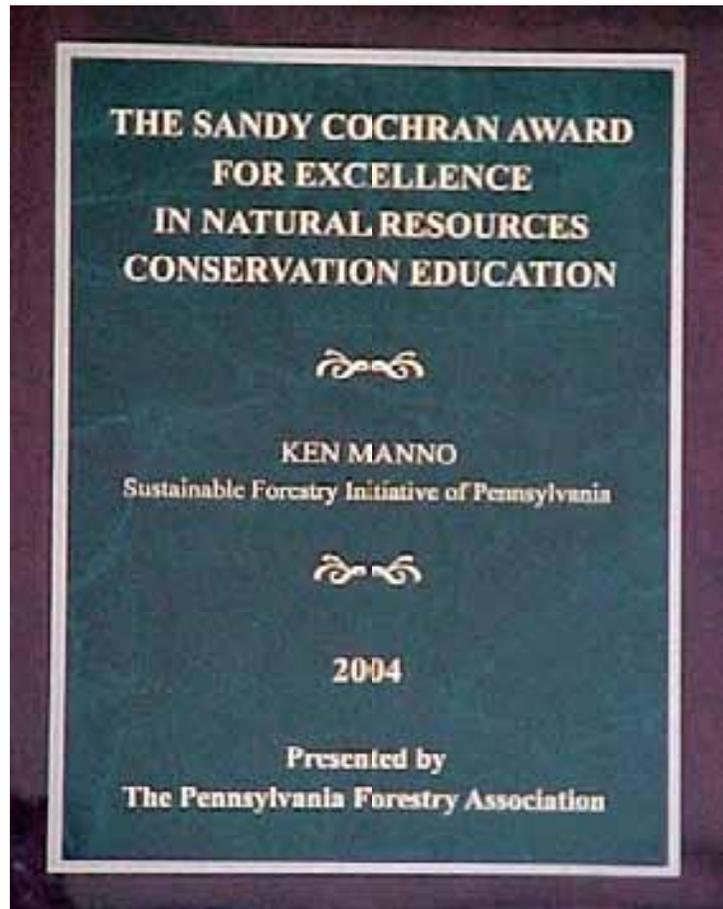
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SFI Program Update

The Sandy Cochran Award for Excellence in Natural Resource Conservation Education

Ken Manno

Program Manager, Pennsylvania State Implementation Committee

Actually, there are a number of recent items that may be of interest to you. The first one involves a very prestigious recognition the Pennsylvania SFI program received from the PA Forestry Association (PFA). At its Annual Awards Dinner which was held at the Mont Alto Campus of Penn State on September 10, the PFA honored us with The Sandy Cochran Award for Excellence in Natural Resources Conservation Education.

As a point of explanation, Sandy Cochran served for several years as a forestry extension representative for Penn State in some of the northern counties. Among his areas of greatest importance was educating people about how to conserve our forests natural resources. Sandy was by no means a "tree hugger". He was, however, a proponent of sustainable forestry practices perhaps even before that term had been coined.

We feel extremely fortunate to have been selected for this recognition and while the award bears our name, it belongs to the countless number of people who have attended our training programs or helped us in some way to create and deliver them. Since our first training programs were offered in early 1997, they have grown remarkably in topics and content. Literally thousands of people have contributed to the success we have enjoyed over the years. This award is a tribute to each and every one of them.

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Winter 2005

(Issue #17)

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.

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.

SFI Implementation Committee (SIC) Members

Ken Roberts, Chairman, Mead Westvaco*

Matt Andrews, Deer Park Lumber

John Bouch, Timber Management Inc.

Bill Bow, Appleton Papers, Inc.

Charlie Brown, Glatfelter Pulp Wood Co.*

Tom Buzby, Weaber, Inc.*

Blair Carbaugh, Private Landowner

Keith Craig, PA HDC

Dan Evans, Weyerhaeuser*

Jim Finley, Penn State University

James Grace, Bureau of Forestry

Bob Hobbes, Hobbes Forestry

Val Kelmeckis, Temple-Inland*

Dave Jackson, Penn State Cooperative Ext.

Jeff Kochel, Forest Investment Associates

Dave & Mark Krumenacker,

Krumenacker Lumber Co.

Rich LaBrozzi, RAM Forest Products

Paul Lyskava, PFPA

Ken Manno, PA SFI

Gene Odat, Bureau of Forestry

Ron Rohall, PACD

Dave Sienko, Sienko Forest Products

Sue Swanson, AHUG

Kevin Stout, Allegheny Wood Products.*

Susan Stout, USDA Forest Service

Todd Waldron, Craftmaster Manufacturing, Inc.

Mark Webb, Webb Forestry Consulting

Jonathan Wirth, Pine Creek Lumber Co.

Jay Farrell, AF&PA Liaison

* DENOTES AF&PA MEMBER COMPANY

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

SFI Program Update

(continued)

The second item I want to report on involves some recent action by the PA SFI SIC (State Implementation Committee). At its meeting in August, the committee voted to offer financial credit for training program attendance to companies that provide financial support to the PA SFI program. For example, if a company paid \$1000 financial support to us during 2004, next year (2005) they will receive four credit slips valued at \$25.00 each for a total of \$100. The company can then remit these for its employees to attend our training programs, or it can pass them on to its wood/fiber suppliers for their use. A limitation applies of one coupon per person per course. We have over 70 companies that will qualify for receiving these coupons. If your company would like to join their ranks, please contact the PA SFI office toll free at (888) 734 – 9366.

And finally, in late September I attended the National SFI Conference in Austin, Texas. One of the sessions that I had the opportunity to observe had a panel of distinguished individuals representing three of the most prominent Certification Programs. They were Bill Banzhaf, President and Executive Director, Sustainable Forestry Board, Roger Dower, President, Forest Stewardship Council-US, and Ben Gunneberg, Secretariat-General, Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification Schemes.

In recent years there has been a great deal of discussion about the ever-growing number of Forest Certification Programs. Many believe that it would be in the best interest of all concerned and it would certainly simplify things if the programs would agree to mutual recognition. This concept appears more appealing because more and more individual countries, given their respective different and in some cases perhaps unique conditions that they are trying to deal with, have decided to develop their own Forest Certification Scheme. For example, the SFI program is currently working with Japan, Mexico, China and Argentina to assist them in creating Forest Certification Standards that will best fit their particular needs. Most likely, each of these countries will eventually adopt different standards that they believe best meets their circumstances and goals.

I am not sure just how many different Forest Certification Schemes are in effect at this time. I do know that the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification Schemes (PEFC) has 13 different schemes that they have endorsed, and these involve 27 different countries. PEFC is well on its way to being the best known and most widely recognized endorsing agent for Forest Certification Schemes in the world. But that alone does not control just which schemes will survive long-term to be among those still standing when all is said and done. While by far the strongest sentiment right now is for mutual recognition among the various programs through an umbrella organization, just how that will play out is unclear.

The message that did come through loud and clear in the panel discussion with Messrs. Banzhaf, Dower and Gunneberg is that any mutual recognition between the SFI and FSC programs is highly unlikely, at least in the foreseeable future. They also were unanimous in their beliefs that forest certification and product labeling are here to stay. Not all companies will be impacted at the same time and in the same way, and each individual company needs to decide if and when certification is in their best interest. For some companies, dual certification (being certified under more than one scheme) may be the most beneficial in terms of meeting the demands of the markets they serve. It is expected that certified products could eventually command a higher price than non-certified materials. The more promising outcome is that certification will open doors of opportunity for doing business in markets where not being certified will be detrimental.

In essence, you are the only one who can determine the best time, place, and certification scheme for your organization. There are resources you can consult with if necessary to help you sort it all out. We at the PA SFI office also offer whatever assistance we can provide in this regard. Hopefully, in spite of all the uncertainty that surrounds the future of Forest Certification Schemes, we will remember that these schemes merely serve to acknowledge that our forest management and timber harvesting practices are in keeping with those standards which promote and ensure long-term sustainability of our vital forest resource. ■

ForestEthics Selects "Victoria's Secret" -- Forest Resources Association Bulletin, 10/21/04, Vol.6 No. 13

ForestEthics has decided to focus part of its "customer campaign" on direct mail catalog merchants, "challenging" them to "stop buying paper from endangered forest and to maximize post-consumer recycled content in catalogs." At the time, ForestEthics stated that some particularly egregious catalog merchant would be targeted in due time. The "winner", it appears, is intimate-apparel merchant Victoria's Secret, a division of Limited Brands Inc., which is alleged to be "destroying some of the world's last remaining old-growth forests and threatening endangered species" in the Canadian boreal forest region, due to its massive mailing of catalogs. Limited Brands protests that it has "initiated a major effort to use more post-consumer recycled-content paper, reduce direct mail, and conduct more efficient targeted mailing"; while International Paper, the supplier of the firm's catalog paper, points out that wildlife populations in the section of Alberta at issue are steady or growing - and that IP furthermore is actively advocating recycled fiber to its customers.

Perhaps ForestEthics has selected this particular merchant for its news value, rather than out of any special notions about its environmental impact. Glamorous models in lingerie get into the news more easily than fly rods and polo shirts do - as PETA has aptly demonstrated over the years. For a sample of the spin, see www.victoriasdirtysecret.net.

Patagonia Unable to Find U.S. Clearcut -- Forest Resources Association Bulletin, 10/21/04, Vol.6 No. 13

Another catalog sales firm, outdoor outfitter Patagonia, seems confident ForestEthics won't draw a bead on its paper procurement. This firm has a long history of mingling preservationist advocacy with its direct marketing messages and, in a current advertising campaign, urges "the outdoor community" to reform forest management in the U.S. by turning out for the November 2 election. It complements this appeal with a photograph of an ugly clearcut - which, it has subsequently emerged, was taken 21 years ago in Canada, beyond the reach of any action conceivable under U.S. sovereignty, Republican or Democrat.

According to the October 12 Associated Press report, Patagonia knew it was playing loose with the truth when it selected the image: "Patagonia officials considered the use of a foreign photo to advocate domestic policy might be challenged. 'We knew there was a trade-off going into it. We knew people might argue against it. But it was a very dramatic ad that got the point across visually,' [Patagonia marketing executive Rick] Ridgeway said. 'We went after the drama in the photograph to communicate the message quickly and we don't make apologies for that.'" No apologies needed, Mr. Ridgeway, if ugly clearcuts are as endangered as all that!

In the same story, Mr. Ridgeway comments that Patagonia's corporate giving is carefully directed away from organizations that undertake or advocate illegal actions, although recipients include two EarthFirst! chapters, which he admits engaged in tree sitting protests in which arrests were made. AP quotes him: "But nobody was doing anything that was illegal. We view that as civil disobedience." Got it!

Greens Try to Intimidate Finnish Forestry -- Forest Resources Association Bulletin, 10/21/04, Vol.6 No. 13

On October 11, a coalition of environmental non-governmental organizations, led by Greenpeace, published a critical report on Finland's forest management, entitled *Certifying Extinction? - An assessment of the revised standards of the Finnish Forest Certification System*, alleging a history of negligence with respect to endangered species conservation, old-growth conservation, protection of special places, and sensitivity to Sami reindeer herding. The Finnish Forest Industries Federation published its response four days later, pointing out the report's hidden agenda - to promote the Forest Stewardship Council's certification system, which is attempting unsuccessfully to find traction with Finnish forest owners.

FFIF points out that the state of endangered species had stabilized in Finland by 2000, with one of the most positive records in Europe, as acknowledged by the Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forest in Europe; that the protection of special places in Finland is set by a sufficiently stringent set of government mandates; that the Report fails to define "old growth" in any meaningful way; and that it willfully misrepresents the Finnish Forest Certification System. It also points out that "both the Sami parliament and the Reindeer Herders' Association participated in the FFCS Working Group on Forest Certification Standards in 2002-2003 and accepted the revised standard."

For more information, visit www.pressi.com/int/release/92011.html.

New Secretary at PA SFI Office

Effective October 1, Connie Shoemaker became our new secretary at the PA SFI office. Carolyn Clark, who had been our secretary for the two years prior, announced her departure and accepted a position at Penn State.

Connie has an extensive secretary and administrative assistant background. She is a graduate of the South Hills Business School in State College. Professionally, she has served as the office manager of the State College Office of the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency, and was the administrative assistant at the State College Regional Office of the Department of Labor and Industry. Among the many accolades she had received from her former employers, one of her supervisors reported, "Connie is very effective at everything she does and can always be counted on to get the job done. She works hard, creates a positive work environment and completes her work with professionalism and attention to detail. To summarize, she is 'terrific'." Given what Connie has shown during her first couple of months with us, we would gauge that to be a pretty accurate description.

China's Appetite for Timber Grows

"The great sucking sound continues," reads the first line of a recent policy bulletin from the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR). The "sound" is timber from around the world flowing into China.

With a population of more than 1.25 billion and a booming economy, China's need for natural resources – oil, minerals, and timber – has increased dramatically in the past decade. According to China's Forest Product Import Trends: 1997-2002, a report produced this year by Forest Trends, a US-based, non-profit organization, China is now the largest importer of industrial roundwood in the world and is second only to the United States in total imports of forest products.

China's Natural Forest Protection Project (NFPP), established in 1998, has further increased the country's needs for imported wood products. Under the NFPP, China's State Forestry Bureau banned timber harvesting on 95 million hectares in 17 provinces and retrained tens of thousands of timber industry workers as "forestry guardians" to restore the forests. Harvests from these areas dropped from 18.5 million cubic meters in 1997 to 10.9 million cubic meters in 2003, according to China's State Forestry Bureau.

Russia, Indonesia, and Malaysia are the three largest suppliers of timber products to China, accounting for more than half of China's imports. Russia is China's largest supplier of logs. China, which imported 14.8 million cubic meters of logs from Russia in 2002, is working to build free-trade ties with Russia to increase imports of natural resources from the Russian far east.

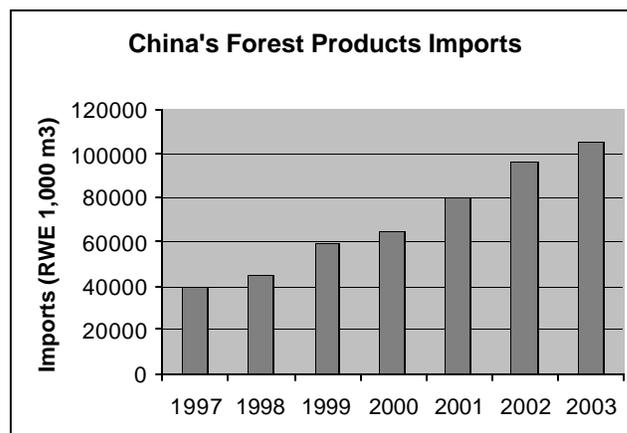
Together, the United States, Gabon, Germany, Thailand, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, and Myanmar supplied more than 8.8 million cubic meters of timber products to China.

Canada, Indonesia, and Russia provide more than 60 percent of China's pulp and paper imports, according to CIFOR.

"China will account for the majority of the global increase in demand for pulpwood and recycled paper over the next five years," said David Kaimowitz, director of CIFOR. "Hence it will have quite an important impact on US and Canadian pulp and paper markets."

"Exports of Chinese furniture (made of imported timber) to the United States will also have a large effect on US furniture markets," said Kaimowitz.

The collapse of several Asian economies in the mid- and late-1990s led to lower demand for timber in the region, but growing economies in China and other Asian countries have increased demand in recent years. As a result, John Perez-Garcia, an associate professor at the Center for International Trade in Forest Products at the University of Washington's College of Forest



China's imports of timber, pulp, and paper products have increased in volume from about 40 million cubic meters (round wood equivalent, or RWE) in 1997 to nearly 107 million cubic meters RWE in 2003. The value of those imported forest products rose from US\$6.4 billion in 1997 to \$12.9 billion in 2003.

Resources, says US softwood lumber supply is good, and prices are unlikely to rise significantly because of Asian demand.

"The US market is still fairly strong – other countries want to export to the US market. But at the same time, the Asian markets are recovering, so there is an upward pressure on prices there," said Perez-Garcia.

Although strong demand in Asia, combined with a weaker US dollar, makes foreign markets more attractive to exporters, prices are likely to remain stable in the United States, even if imports from Canada and elsewhere should decline.

"Prices are determined by both supply and demand, but we can get a constant price level with increasing demand if the supply is there to meet that increasing demand. There appears to be no supply crunch in the United States," said Perez-Garcia.

Just as China's thirst for oil has created trade opportunities for timber-exporting countries, it has also greatly increased the occurrence of logging – both legal and illegal – on tropical and Russian forests.

Kaimowitz says Indonesian forests, where illegal logging has long been a problem, are increasingly vulnerable to timber thieves.

"Illegal logging has clearly gotten worse in recent years if measured in terms of the percentage of the total timber harvest that lacks the appropriate permits from the central government. Increased Chinese demand accounts for a substantial portion of that," said Kaimowitz. ■

Public Forests, Dying of Overprotection

Larry W. Tombaugh, PhD., dean emeritus of the College of Natural Resources at N.C. State University

I recently visited forests in eastern Oregon as part of a team of wildlife biologists, foresters and water-quality specialists. Our task was to audit forest practices on privately owned forests and to assess whether the practices were environmentally sustainable. Since many of these private lands were adjacent to national forests, the trip provided an opportunity to observe forest conditions on the two different types of ownership, and I have made similar observations in other parts of the country.

The federal forests that I saw are heading for serious ecological problems. The privately owned forests were in much better overall health. Decisions made by the courts or in the halls of Washington D.C., in the name of environmental consequences on the ground. How did we get to this sorry situation?

Timber management has been an important activity on our national forests from the time they were created by President Theodore Roosevelt. Later, providing plentiful, low-cost housing for veterans and others became a major national priority after World War II. A strong consensus supported the need for affordable housing. Our national forests were seen as a critical element in meeting that need.

Regrettably, public policy swung too far. For several years timber harvest exceeded levels that would protect and maintain a wide variety of resource and environmental values.

Few would argue that we should return to those excessively high harvest levels. But the pendulum has swung too far the other way, and the public and the national forests are paying the price.

National consensus about the purposes of our federal forests has collapsed over the past three decades. Forest policy has become the source of endless controversy and litigation. The opposing values are usually framed as timber harvesting vs. environmental preservation. The amount of timber now harvested on public lands is only a fraction of what was cut in past years.

It is easy for the public to jump to the conclusion that a blanket prohibition of logging is always good for the environment. But consider the situation in

“The amount of timber now harvested on public lands is only a fraction of what was cut in past years.”

eastern Oregon:

Elk herds are an important component of ecosystems throughout the Intermountain west. But elk populations in eastern Oregon and Idaho are declining. Why? Most wildlife biologists believe one cause is the decline in summer habitat on the national forests.

Early succession-forest conditions, which consist of grasses, shrubs and young trees, occur after some form of disturbance. Disturbances may be inflicted naturally, through volcanic eruptions, hurricanes, insect or disease attacks, or fires; or they may be encouraged by man through timber harvesting. Modern forest harvesting on appropriate sites can enhance wildlife habitat, reduce hazardous buildups of fuels and provide useful products.

Elk represent a source of food for large predators like mountain lions. As elk herds have begun to decline, these predators are moving out of the public lands to seek other food sources, spelling trouble for ranchers and the public. Clashes between humans and large predators will increase as populations continue to grow.

Millions of acres of federal forests are dying. Coupled with continuing drought conditions, the threat of catastrophic wildfire increases daily. Prior to the drastic reductions in timber harvesting, many of these trees would have been salvaged to arrest the spread of insects and disease, and to provide useful products. New trees would have been planted

in their place and another cycle of successional vegetation would have begun.

In many parts of the West, dead and dying trees could not be salvaged now even if public policy is relaxed to permit harvesting. Restrictions on availability of timber purchased from the federal government have put many sawmills out of business. Consequently, there are few markets for the timber. Salvage costs can no longer be recovered from sale of the wood. Our options are increasingly limited to either letting them burn or incurring ever-mounting fire suppression costs.

Our nation is fortunate to be able to afford to preserve over 106 million acres in the National Wilderness Preservation System, an area the size of all the New England states plus New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware. These lands are, by federal law, off limits to resource exploitation. We have millions more acres protected in fish and wildlife management areas, national parks and state forest preserves. These need to be protected for future generations.

But decisions about the management or preservation of the remainder of our national forests should not be made through blanket, often politically motivated national decrees, nor should they be regulated to the courts.

Federal law allows planning on a forest-by-forest basis by teams of qualified natural resources professionals who must solicit public input. This planning process should be allowed to work, and timber harvesting should be permitted where it is deemed needed and appropriate through the forest planning process.

Americans need to realize that the pendulum has swung too far toward non-management of our national forests. Only when citizens begin to express concern through the political process will resource managers be able to provide future generations with healthy forests, plentiful wildlife populations and biologically diverse ecosystems. This is what modern sustainable forestry is all about. ■

PA SFI Training Program News

PA Bureau of Forestry to Require Trained Loggers

For the past several months the PA Bureau of Forestry has been considering adopting requirements for loggers who cut on the Bureau's timber sales. This action is needed to bring the agency into compliance with the terms and conditions of its FSC Forest Certification.

The adopted requirements specify that the lead person on the logging crew must have a current PA SFI Training Card. That card is earned by completing the three core level courses – Logging Safety, Environmental Logging, and First Aid/CPR. Then, to maintain a "currently trained status", the individual must take a minimum of one continuing education course each year or participate in some other program that the PA SFI office will recognize for continuing education credit. The Bureau has elected to make these stipulations effective in September 2007. By doing so, timber harvesters have plenty of time to become familiar with the requirements and to take advantage of the extensive PA SFI program training opportunities offered each year.

We are also aware that the PA Game Commission is considering adopting a policy as well that will call for a minimum level of training to be achieved by loggers cutting on PGC timber sales. We expect the details of this program to be determined and released within the next several months. We look forward to working with the professional timber harvesters in Pennsylvania to help them meet the standards established by the PA Bureau of Forestry and those that are anticipated from the PA Game Commission.

Training Program Feedback

We get a lot of feedback from people who take our various training courses. Following are a few comments we received during 2004 for the courses indicated.

Job Layout & Profitable Skidding:

- Reduces trips in and out of the woods
- Helped to develop time as a factor in profitability
- Improved efficiency increases production for crews
- I learned how to better use wet time

Game of Logging:

- I learned a lot about chainsaw safety and proper felling techniques
- It shifts gears from quantity to quality and efficiency of operation
- Helps reduce potential for injuries thus saving lost work-time
- Learning how to better control my saw when felling produces less damage to the log.

GPS - Practical Applications for Forest Management:

- I can now produce more accurate information in much less time
- Saves time on cruising and improves accuracy
- Improves identifying boundary lines, skid trails and road locations
- Great way to improve site mapping and information (data) collection

Intro to Forest Management:

- Emphasized the importance of forest management now and for the future
- Learning about different harvest types means improved forest sustainability
- The on site discussion and demonstration helped me better understand things
- Better forest management now = better quality and profitability in the future

Log to Lumber Yield:

- Helped me better understand how what I do affects the sawmill operation
- A better log produces better lumber
- Saves time at the mill and yields a better product
- This course helps loggers make better decisions

On page 3 of this newsletter is the schedule for the first block of training programs to be offered in 2005. The first block of training will run from Monday, February 28 through Friday, April 8.



Check out our website! www.sfiopa.org

Do you have access to the internet? If so, the PA SFI SIC website harbors a wealth of training information! Here are some things that you can find out by visiting our site:

- Is your PA SFI training status current? Visit the *Current Cardholders* page to see if your name is listed.
- The PA SFI training calendar is on our website and is updated weekly. Check it out for the most current information!
- Visit the *Course Descriptions* page to get a summary of all of our training programs.
- View past issues of the PA SFI Newsletter in PDF format!
- Find links to many of the PA SFI Partner and Supporter companies' websites.
- View and print several of our important forms such as the Timber Unit Sustainability Assessment Form (TUSAF), Timber Harvesting Assessment Form (THA) and the Inconsistent Practices Form.
- Find out more about the PA SFI's Master Logger Program and Forest Landowner Outreach Program!

Training Program Fees:

Some training program fees have been adjusted. They are as follows:

- Logging Safety, \$55.00
- Environmental Logging, \$30.00 (*A grant from the PA Hardwoods Development Council has reduced this fee from the original \$55.00 per person*)
- Job Layout & Profitable Skidding, \$100.00
- GPS For Forest Management, \$75.00
- Intro. to Forest Management, \$60.00
- Advanced Forest Management, \$60.00
- Wildlife, \$60.00
- Business Management, \$60.00
- Advanced Environmental Logging, \$55.00
- Game of Logging 1-4, \$110.00



CORE TRAINING COMPLETED

Since January 2004, the following individuals have completed Core Level training with the A SFI. Core Level Courses are First Aid & CPR, Logging Safety, and Environmental Logging.

Jacky Ayotte	Warren Center
James Ayotte	Middletown
William Batterson	Galeton
Charles Baughman	Shippenville
Anthony Beichner	Shippenville
David Bish	Spring Grove
Randy Brode	Saxton
Doug Davenport	Sligo
David A. Eline	Spring Grove
Lynn Fair	Biglerville
Harry Fulton	Shippenville
Abraham Hoffman	Mt. Pleasant Mills
Jeffrey Hoko	Spring Grove
Thomas Holt	Kane
Edwin Kenchinski	Brookville
Perry Libby	Coudersport
Norman Pattison	Titusville
Timothy E. Roth	Spring Grove
Ben Seybert	West Middlesex
Douglas Shaffer	West Middlesex
John Swartzbaugh	Spring Grove

Continuing Education Courses Completed Since July 2004

GPS: PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS FOR FOREST MANAGEMENT

Jack Bailey	New Tripoli
David Baumunk	Forksville
Les Bender	Dushore
Randon Bevan	Lebanon
Dam Bowman	Castle Creek NY
William Brooks, IV	Trout Run
Steven Carey	Williamsport
Brian Carr	New Albany
Charles Dake	Blossburg
Charles Dodson	Blain
James Feldman	Pleasant Hall
Lathan Fite	Dauphin
Steve Forrester	Shippensburg
Richard Garrison	Troy
Joe Gezzi	Columbia NJ
Lesley R. Gezzi	Columbia NJ
Eric Gilbert	York Springs
Jack Goulet	Gettysburg
David Gregg	Middletown
Dam Griffiths	Montrose
Perry Grimaud	Tunkhannock
Jeffrey Halley	New Bloomfield
Roy Holtry	Newburg
Kevin House	Blossburg
Paul Lampietro	Chambersburg
Michael Jones	Ft. Loudan
Jeff Jordan	Muncy Valley
Richard Jordan, Jr.	Muncy Valley
Timothy Kasharia	Columbia NJ
Christopher Lehman	Jersey Shore
Delvin Lewis	Hillsgrove
Van Mann	Kingsley
John McCanna	Lebanon
Matthew McCanna	Lebanon

Continuing Education Courses

GPS: PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS FOR FOREST MANAGEMENT (CONT.)

Ronald McCarty, Jr.	Forksville
Galen Myers	Orrstown
Lauren Price	South Gibson
Ordie Price, III	South Gibson
Thomas Pukavige, Jr.	South Mountain
Pierron Reasner	Neelyton
John Redell, III	Wellsboro
Jude Richardson	Cogan Station
Delos Robinson	Owego
Dennis Rosenberry	Fannettsburg
Christopher Route	Troy
Andrew Schneck	Auburn
Paul Shaffer	Oley
William Shaffer, Jr.	Dushore
Brian Sheetz	Lebanon
Mark Sickler	Tunkhannock
Bruce Teats	Selinsgrove
David Tetz	Alpine NY
Gerald Timinski	Moscow
Timothy Tuttle	Castle Creek NY
Wade Ulmer	Jersey Shore
Justin Ulsmer	Williamsport
Pete Umstead	Forksville
Randy Watters	Brandamore
Beryl Weaber	Lebanon
Elvin Weaber	Lebanon
Shawn Webber	Orwigsburg
Bryan Wech	Kingsley
Brian Wettlaufer	Muncy Valley
Steve Willard	Washingtons Crossing
Heath Wolfe	Pine Grove
Duane Wood	New Milford
Ray Yoder	McVeytown

LOG TO LUMBER YIELD

Michael Baker	Fayetteville
Joseph Baker	Fayetteville
Lynn Beegle	Everett
Adam Cressman	James Creek
Scott Feagley	Petersburg
James Kauffman	Fayetteville
William Morgan	Huntingdon
Doug Morgan	Cassville
Todd Norris	James Creek
George Rabenstein	Orbisonia
Harry Riley	James Creek
Paul Riley	Hesston
George Salyards	Newrey
Charles Salyards, Jr.	Duncansville
Jeff Thompson	James Creek

ADVANCED ENVIRONMENTAL LOGGING

Kevin Croyle	Schellsburg
Paul Custer, Jr.	Frostburg
Matt Ross	Meyersdale
George Salyards	Newrey
David Seliga	Ebensburg
Ken Smith	McVeytown
Jay Watts	Sewickley
Ray Yoder	McVeytown

ENVIRONMENTAL LOGGING

Michael Allen	Wyalusing
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ENVIRONMENTAL LOGGING (CONT.)

James Ayotte	Middletown
Jacky Ayotte	Warren Center
Chad Bish	Spring Grove
Bill Bow	Roaring Spring
Fred Bradford	West Decater
David Carver	Centre Hall
Kasey Chaney	Snow Shoe
Norman Clark	Ginter
David Eline	Spring Grove
Lynn Fair	Biglerville
Dillon Foster	New Paris
David Gregg	Middletown
George Hill	Camp Hill
Jeffrey Hoko	Spring Grove
Roy Hubler	Drifting
Suzanne Klinger	Johnsonburg
Michael Krause	West Decatur
Scott Kurtzman	Spring Grove
Mike Lankey	Bedford
Kevin Libby	Jersey Shore
Perry Libby	Coudersport
Dave Lytle	Morrisdale
Eldon McBride	Slippery Rock
Donald Mellott	Breezewood
Vernon Mellott	Breezewood
James Movinsky	Clymer
Jason Oxford	Ebensburg
George Pearce	Smicksburg
Jason Ritz	Spring Grove
Timothy Roth	Spring Grove
Daniel Sarver	Confluence
Kevin Schofield	Ebensburg
Robert Shomo	Oceola Mills
Robert Stiffler	Holidaysburg
John Swartzbaugh	Spring Grove
Bruce Teats	Selinsgrove
Paul Weyandt, Sr.	East Freedom
Jonathan Whitsel	Mapleton Depot
Dale Wright	McClure
David Yoder	Allensville

JOB LAYOUT & PROFITABLE SKIDDING

Doyle Baum	Schuylkill Haven
Ronald Brown	Shinglehouse
Charles Brown, Jr.	Seward
Douglas Dellinger	Lebanon
Michael Dreese, Jr.	Lewisburg
Robert Green	Gettysburg
Terry Haskin	Coudersport
James Hulings	James City
Douglas Hyde	Genesee
Ed Johnson	Kane
Gerald Knouse	Thompsontown
Rudy Kocjancic	Leeper
Kasey Kocjancic	Leeper
Joseph Kocjancic	Johnsonburg
Richard Kordes	Lewisburg
Tim Kuhns	Lewisburg
Jessie Miller	Leeper
Kerry Mulkin	Shinglehouse
Nick Parker	Bradford
Fay Parsells	Wellsboro
David Platt	Lewisburg

JOB LAYOUT & PROFITABLE SKIDDING (CONT.)

Howard Rathbun	Shinglehouse
John Urmann, Jr.	Ridgway
Dave Wahlberg	Kane
Keith Walter	Middleburg
Wesley Walter	Middleburg
Todd Weaver	Smethport

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

Ronald Buzard	Kane
Andrew Carlson	Kane
Dan Evans	Johnsonburg
Carl Huss	Brookville
Fred Kepple	Sarver
Thomas Shields	St. Marys
Robert Shields	St. Marys
Fred Stoltzfus	Lewisburg
Jonathan Stoltzfus	Lewisburg
Perry Swanson	Kane

BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

Jeffrey Deems	Volant
Raymond Graham	West Decatur
Jeff Graham	West Decatur
Darrell Graham	West Decatur
DeWayne King	Harrisville
Bill Krause	Houtzdale
James Savitz	Pittsfield
Ken Seybert	West Middlesex
Terry Shaffer	Harrisville
Douglas Shaffer	West Middlesex

GAME OF LOGGING I

David Carver	Centre Hall
Michael Corbeil	Marion Center
Jeremy Dube	Northern Cambria
Jean Dube	Northern Cambria
Robert Egluff	Endwell
Joseph Lydic	Clymer
Marc Michini	Pipersville
Aaron Montross	Tunkhannock
Leo Niedzwiecki	Benton
Benjamin Pisasik	Kingsley
Brandon Scott	New Milford
Nathan Smith	Ebensburg
Thomas Weiland	Nicktown

GAME OF LOGGING 2

David Carver	Centre Hall
Michael Corbeil	Marion Center
Jeremy Dube	Northern Cambria
Jean Dube	Northern Cambria
William Eberhardt	Laceyville
Robert Elick	Cherry Tree
John Eshelman	Benton
Timothy Hogan	Greensburg
Paul Holtz	Hastings
Michael Konitsky, III	Northern Cambria
Joseph Lydic	Clymer
Marc Michini	Pipersville
Aaron Montross	Tunkhannock
Nathan Smith	Ebensburg
Thomas Weiland	Nicktown

(continued on page 9)

Continuing Education Courses Completed since July 2004 (continued from page 8)

GAME OF LOGGING 3

David Carver	Centre Hall
Michael Corbeil	Marion Center
Jeremy Dube	Northern Cambria
Jean Dube Northern	Cambria
John Eshelman	Benton
Timothy Hogan	Greensburg
Paul Holtz	Hastings
Michael Konitsky, III	Northern Cambria
Joseph Lydic	Clymer
Marc Michini	Pipersville

GAME OF LOGGING 4

Michael Corbeil	Marion Center
Jeremy Dube	Northern Cambria
Jean Dube	Northern Cambria
Timothy Hogan	Greensburg
Paul Holtz	Hastings
Michael Konitsky, III	Northern Cambria
Mark Krumenacker	Carrolltown
Joseph Lydic	Clymer
Nathan Smith	Ebensburg
Thomas Weiland	Nicktown

MISCELLANEOUS COURSES

Eric Beitzel	Accident MD
Jason Beitzel	Accident MD
Brian Beitzel	Accident MD
Ronald Beitzel	Accident MD
Jason Beitzel	Accident MD
Dennis Brehm	Lebanon
Vincent Clark	Everett
Jerry Clark	Everett
Todd Clark	Everett

MISCELLANEOUS COURSES (cont.)

Brian Deeb	Hershey
Danny Dellis	Accident MD
Jeffrey Miller	Lonaconing MD
Zane Weicht	Everett
Casey Weicht	Everett
Billy Wilt	Grantsville MD
Paul L. Custer, Jr.	Frostburg MD

Wood Declared World's Most Eco-friendly Building Material

A 1 million dollar study carried out by the Consortium for Research on Renewable Industrial Materials, a non-profit corporation of 25 research universities in the United States, has confirmed that wood is one of the most environmentally-sensitive building materials for home construction.

It is so because wood uses less overall energy than other products, causes fewer air and water impacts and does a better job of the carbon sequestration that can help address global warming.

The research showed that wood framing used 17 percent less energy than steel construction for a typical house built in Minnesota and 16 percent less energy than a house using concrete construction in Atlanta. And in both these two examples, the use of wood had 26 to 31 percent less global warming potential.

James Wilson, professor of wood science and engineering at Oregon State University, and vice president of the research consortium said that the latest information about wood would be very useful for consumers and government agencies.

"There's a significant consumer movement and even some voluntary standards that are interested in green, or environmentally conscious construction methods. We need to have a good understanding of the overall effects that different types of construction have in such areas as energy consumption, global warming, air and water impacts, or solid waste disposal," said Wilson.

"We've seen a general substitution for wood in many aspects of home construction for years, using less of it for siding, windows, roofing and other purposes."

Price and availability of wood were some of the factors involved, along with building codes. And about five years ago, the steel industry began a big push for more use of steel in home construction, which didn't accomplish as much as that industry hoped for, but did have some impact," he added.

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SFI of PA In Action



Ken Roberts of MeadWestvaco and chairman of the PA SFI Program State Implementation Committee, facilitates a Logging Safety course. Logging Safety is one of the three courses that comprise our core level of training.



Ken Balliet, Penn State Cooperative Extension Financial Management Agent in Snyder County, and Mike Jacobson, Assistant Professor of Forest Resources at the University Park Campus of PSU, instruct Business Management training.

LOG – A – LOAD FOR KIDS

On Saturday, October 23, 2004, the Log-A-Load-for Kids program was the focus of attention as the Second Annual Northeast Woodsmen’s Day was held at the Mountaineer Park in Monroeton, just south of Towanda. Organizers managed to create a day full of events and activities and in the process they raised more than \$14,000 to benefit seriously ill children across Pennsylvania. While the day started out cold and cloudy, by 11am the sun was shining brightly and the activities were in full swing. We congratulate all who helped to make this event such a huge success and we look forward to being there again in 2005.



This 1946 Chevy truck owned by Brooks Lumber Company in Ralston, and the Woodmobile in the background were two very popular attractions for both young and old. The Woodmobile, provided by the PA Hardwoods Development Council, helps to educate the public about our vital forest resource.



This load of sawlogs, donated by Dwight Lewis Lumber Company in Hills Grove, was one of several such donations auctioned off to raise money for the Children’s Miracle Network.



Anyone who has ever attended a County Fair can recognize a good old tractor-pull when they see one, and the large number of young competitors involved in this competition made for a great deal of excitement.



These two photos show the Game of Logging log bucking competition and the felling accuracy competition, two of the many GOL related activities conducted throughout the day. It was a real pleasure to watch the expert woodsmen who competed for the top prize of \$1,000 and which was won by Kevin Snyder. Close behind in second and third respectively were Scott Glezen and Craig Jochum.

Sustainable Forestry Board Elects New Chairman

New SFB Chairman Looks Ahead

Larry Selzer

Chairman and CEO of The Conservation Fund,
Chairman of the Sustainable Forestry Board

Dynamic is a word often overused when describing the condition or state of an activity or institution. I believe it is safe to say that the Sustainable Forestry Initiative® program is dynamic regardless of how one might define the term. The Merriam-Webster on-line dictionary defines the word as: a. "marked by continuous and productive activity or change" and b. "energetic, forceful."

When asked which of these best characterizes the SFI program, clearly both apply. It is currently the largest certification system in North America with over 105 million acres third party certified in the United States and Canada. It is also the standard by which 90% of the integrated forest products industry manages its' fee owned land and fiber supply in the United States.

As the first Chairman of the SFB from the environmental ENGO community, it is both an honor and a pleasure to be part of a program that constantly strives for continual improvement. By the end of this year we will have completed a multi stakeholder process resulting in the new 2005 SFI® Standard. This new standard will be based on economic viability, environmental health and social equity.

Although I am proud of the independence of the SFB in the development of the new Standard, it is only through a strong partnership with SFI program participants that we can truly make a difference on the land. We on the Board are committed to continually strengthening that partnership. ■

Reprinted from SFI Program Newsletter, 6/04

American Forest & Paper Association Member Companies in PA

- *Allegheny Wood Products Georgia Pacific (8)
- Glatfelter Pulp Wood Co. (8)
- International Paper (8)
- MeadWestvaco (8) 📧🔗
- Temple-Inland (2)
- Weaver, Inc. (8) 📧🔗
- Weyerhaeuser (8) 📧🔗

SFI Program Licensees

PA DCNR - Bureau of Forestry

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 PA sawlogs.

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

* denotes new company
+ denotes AF&PA Member 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 (2)
- Babcock Lumber (5)
- Bailey Wood Products, Inc.(4)
- Bingaman & Son Lumber (5) 📧🔗
- Custead's Sawmill, Inc. (6) 📧
- Forest Investment Associates (4)
- Hobbes Forestry Services (4)
- Horizon Wood Products (4)
- Keystone Chipping, Inc. (3)
- *Long Forestry Services, Inc.
- Northern Tier Hardwood Assoc. (2)
- Penn State University (3)
- (Forest Land Management Office) 📧
- Pennco International, Inc. (2) 📧🔗
- Red Rock Enterprises LLC (5) 📧🔗
- Sylvandale Forestry (4)
- TimberLeads, Inc. (2)
- Timber Management, Inc. (2)
- Viking Energy/Tractebel, Inc. (2)
- Woodland Forest Products (3)

Please send me information on
SFI's Partners
SFI Supporters
SFI Program in general

send to:

PA SFI SIC, 315 South Allen Street,
Suite 418, State College, PA 16801

Name:

Company:

Street Address:

City, State, & Zip Code:

Telephone Number:

Sawmill _____ Manufacturer _____

Forester _____ Logger _____





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funding for printing the PA SFI Newsletter provided by the Pennsylvania Hardwood Development Council

MANBECK FAMILY RECEIVES M. K. GODDARD FOREST RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AWARD

The Manbeck Family of Fredericksburg, Lebanon County, recently received the M. K. Goddard Forest Resource Management Award for its commitment to forest resource conservation. The family, which consists of Barbara Bauer, Aletta Schadler, Eve Manbeck and Andrew Whitehill, was recognized on July 27, 2004 at the awards luncheon of the Pennsylvania Association of Conservation Districts, Inc. (PACD) held in Coraopolis, PA. This annual awards ceremony recognizes individuals and organizations that have helped to promote or continue conservation efforts in Pennsylvania. The M. K. Goddard Forest Resource Management Award is sponsored by the PA Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI) Program.

The Manbeck family owns 301 acres in Lebanon County and was nominated for this award by the Lebanon County Conservation District. Considerations for the award are compliance with a written woodland management plan, demonstrated wise use of the forest resources, and by being a conservation district cooperator. Their management plan was first written in 1996 and most of the activities identified in the plan have already been accomplished. Local residents are allowed to gather firewood, hunt and fish on the property. In return, community members help with maintaining the property lines and acting responsibly while on the property.

Manbeck Photo (To Be Added)

In the accompanying photo, Barbara Bauer and Andrew Whitehill (center), Manbeck Family members, accept the M. K. Goddard Forest Resource Management Award from Ken Manno (far left), Program Manager of the PA SFI program, and C. Jarrett Miller (far right), President of the PA Association of Conservation Districts.