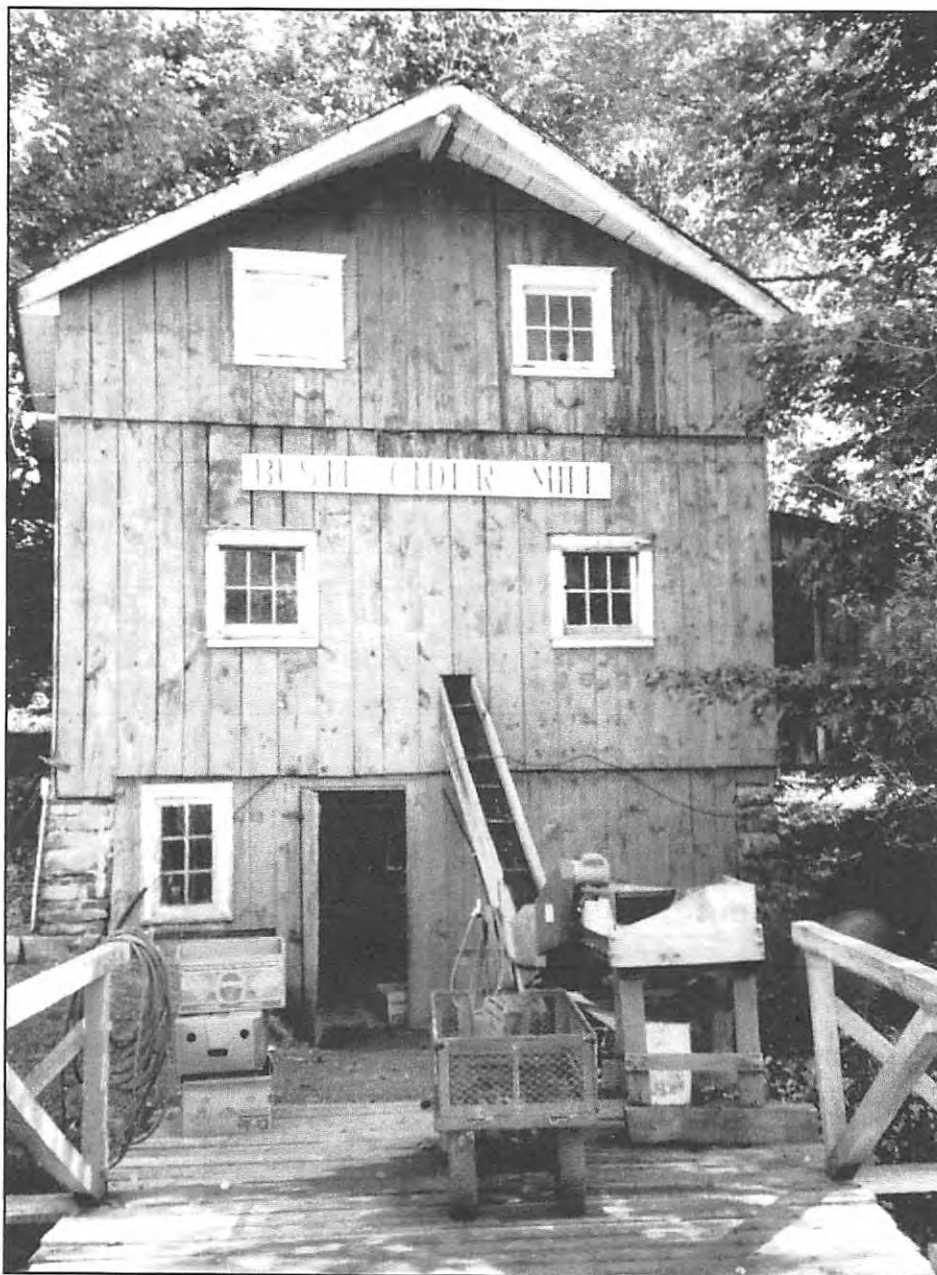


The Allegheny News



Allegheny Society of American Foresters
Winter 2004-05

The Allegheny News

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The mission of the SAF is to advance the science, technology, education, and practice of professional forestry in America and to use the knowledge and skills of the profession to benefit society.

The Allegheny News
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Table of Contents

Chairman's Corner	1
ANSAF Endowment Fun Update	2
Benton Receives Award	2
MFA Presents Lifetime Award	3
Show Off at Reginald Forbes Art Contest	3
Urban Forest Basics and Beyond	4
Clark & Sons is MFA Logger of the Year	4
Councilman's Corner	5
Keystone Chapter Assists Habitat for Humanity	6
PSU Students Interact for Heritage Day	7
MD DNR Forests Seek Certification	8
PSU Student Chapter Travels to Convention	9
The Future of Forest Regulation	10-12
Pennsylvania Forest Fire Museum	12
Allegheny SAF Winter Meeting Registration	13
Roach-Bauer Forum 20th Anniversary	14-15
USFS Launches Centennial Celebration	16
Topping-off Christmas Tree	17
The Cider Connection	18
Watershed Forest Managers in NJ	19
NASF Adopts Principles and Messages	20-21
Nobel Peace Prize/Green Peace Prize	22
Silviculture News	23
Coming Events	24
Allegheny SAF Committee Chairs	24
Allegheny SAF Chairs, Executive Committee and Division Chairs	Inside Back Cover

Cover Photo

The Busti Cider Mill in Busti, NY (near Jamestown) which produced the apple cider sold to raise funds for the Bob Bauer Scholarship Fund. See the article on page 18 for details.



Chairman's Corner

By Kenneth W. Jolly
Allegheny SAF Chair

Happy New Year's Greetings! Exciting new opportunities are coming your way! New opportunities are one reason almost everyone enjoys seeing the calendar roll over into a new year. We all become re-energized as we get involved in new activities and tackle new challenges. We are enriched both personally and professionally as we strive to advance the profession we love by participating in new endeavors.

The year ahead will provide an especially significant new opportunity for members of the Allegheny, as we'll be gearing up to host the 2006 National Convention. While the 2006 Convention is still a year and nine months away, this year - 2005 - is when we'll begin the planning process in earnest. Think about volunteering to be a part of it all!

Many other opportunities also are available. The Allegheny has four State Divisions and seven Pennsylvania Chapters - lots of things are going on right in your backyard! Attending your Section/Division/Chapter Meetings is an easy way to get plugged into your local professional forestry happenings. When you're at a meeting, contact your local leadership and volunteer to get involved. There's always something that can be done. Later on this year we'll also be holding our annual officer elections, which is yet another opportunity for those who want to take the extra step to commit to a leadership position.

These are but a few of the opportunities that are open to you this year. If your involvement in the SAF up to this point has been limited to paying your dues, reading the publications, and attending an occasional meeting. I challenge you to take a step up in 2005! Get involved in your Society! You'll find yourself enjoying your Society much more, and better yet, when you reach the end of the year you'll be able to look back with great professional satisfaction on what you've helped others accomplish! 🌲

Members and News

ANSAF Education Endowment Fund Reaches Over \$29,000

By Ron Sheay, Education Endowment Fund Coordinator

The forest industry is a tough group to contact for donations, and our effort has not gone as well as we would have liked. Therefore we changed our tactic. We wrote letters to all those SAF members that had already given and asked them if they would make another contribution to the fund. This effort so far has resulted in 35 members giving a second contribution, bringing our endowment fund total to \$29,450. To put this in a better perspective, 124 letters were mailed and we received a 27% response. I suspect more contributions will be forthcoming, as some members have indicated a willingness to give a second time but have not yet contributed. We thank all the following members that have made a contribution since the Fall issue of *The Allegheny News*:

Les Alpaugh *	NJ	Ralph Heilig *	PA	Orange Mulhollen *	PA
Richard Bentz *	NJ	Frank Hennion *	NJ	Everette Rast *	WV
Robert Bond *	ME	Terry Hoffman *	PA	Bill Scherer *	SC
Tracy Cate *	NJ	Bill Kidd, Jr. *	WV	Tim Slavin *	NJ
Helene Cleveland *	MD	Tom Koeppel	NJ	Ron Sheay *	NJ
Mark & Anne Conley-Pitchell*	NJ	Maryland/Delaware Division *		Dan O. Snyder *	PA
Paul Felton *	PA	Dave Mc Gill *	WV	Doug Tavella *	NJ
Jim Finley *	PA	V.U. Megnin *	PA	Valley Forge Chapter	
Conrad Franz *	NJ	Rex Melton *	PA	Bill Vanidestine	PA
Kenney Funderburke, Jr. *	SC	Dick Mires *	NJ	Syd Walker *	NJ
Dennis Galway *	NJ	John Moser*	IN	Harry Wiant *	PA
Steve Goodman *	NJ	John Perry *	NJ	Wilbur Wolf *	PA
Chrissy Harrigan *	NJ	George Pierson *	NJ		

Sub total	\$ 4,280.00
Previous Total	<u>25,170.00</u> (Fall Newsletter)
Grand Total	\$29,450.00

* Indicates a second donation has been given.

The goal was to raise an additional \$40,000 for the Allegheny Endowment Fund in a two-year time span. That time frame will end with the Allegheny Winter meeting in February 2005. In the next issue of *The Allegheny News* all contributors will be listed by giving amount categories. If you want to be included on this list, please send a contribution payable to ANSAF Endowment Fund to: Ron Sheay,

12 Glenwood Lane
Stockton, NJ 08559

Keep in mind that the principle will remain invested and only the interest earned from the fund will be used to financially support educational endeavors for our members and the general public. Your contribution will continue to support the Allegheny SAF educational effort in perpetuity. 🌲

Benton Receives Award



John and Karen Benton with the National SAF Outstanding Communicator Award at the SAF National Convention in Edmonton, Canada
See article on page 6 of the Fall 2004 Allegheny News

MFA Presents Lifetime of Service to Forestry Award

By Karin Miller, MFA Executive Director

John and Jean Blake of Myersville, MD (Frederick County) were honored by the Maryland Forests Association (MFA) with the Lifetime of Service to Forestry Award. This is the first time the award has been presented in the 28-year history of the Association. The presentation was made during MFA's Annual Meeting, held earlier this month in Columbia, MD.

"John and Jean have been a shining example of stewardship and commitment to improving forests and forestry in Maryland for many years. They have been MFA members since 1991 and were named the 1992 Maryland Tree Farmer of the Year," stated MFA President Kirk Rodgers. "John has served as MFA's Western Regional VP, Legislative Committee Chair, our first VP for Governmental Affairs, and has been an active Board member since 1993, announcing his retirement this year at the age of 80. He has actively served on the Frederick County Forestry Board and the Executive Committee of the State Association of Forest Conservancy District Boards as well as many other committees and workgroups related to forestry issues." 🌲



John and Jean Blake of Myersville, receive the Maryland Forests Association's Lifetime of Service to Forestry Award. The presentation was made by MFA President Kirk Rodgers (center)

Correction

The SAF video of Retired PA State Forester James Nelson's program of the forest management history of the Pennsylvania's woodlands is 27 minutes long, not one hour long as was reported in the Fall 2004 issue of *The Allegheny News*.

Show off at the Art Show (kids too)! Enter the SAF Reginald Forbes Contest at Allegheny SAF Winter Meeting

By Charlie Newlon, Reginald Forbes Art Show Chair

The Reginald Forbes SAF art show is about many things. It is a chance to show your best prints from your new digital camera, whittle a whistle, sew a quilt, weave a tapestry, or to communicate what forestry really is all about. Dust off those 35mm slides you have in your desk drawer and have those prints made, create a masterpiece with your table saw or chain saw, and let's see that cabinet you made. Find that watercolor you painted, sketch your favorite tree, bird or mountain. Urge your family members to enter too. Bring your masterpiece, or send it with an attendee, to the meeting. There will continue to be amateur and professional categories.

This year we are adding a **Kids Category** for ten years old and under. Most any craft is appropriate. Ask your kid to create something about a forest; or dust off the best picture they hung on your refrigerator. Remember

that 11 year-olds and older have won prizes in the categories open to all ages in the past.

Due to the generosity of members including Bob La Bar and Dennis Galway there are cash prizes to be won. You don't have to be present to win!

The show is open to SAF members of all categories. **SAF Student members** have their own category. Which SAF Student Chapter has the best creativity? Don't be shy! Continue the tradition that Reginald Forbes started in the 1930s. Help prove that students of forestry, foresters, and their families have artistic talents. Show off a little!

Any questions? Contact Charlie Newlon, Reginald Forbes Art Show Chair at cbnewlon@optonline.net, by telephone at 609-259-1723 or snail mail to 3 Whippany Drive, Allentown, NJ 08501. 🌲

Urban Forest Basics and Beyond

By Charlie Newlon, VF SAF Fall Program Chair

The Valley Forge Chapter of SAF presented a Sustainable Agriculture – Urban and Community Forestry Symposium on November 10, 2004 at the Hagley Museum and Library Carpenter Hall, Wilmington, DE.

“Urban Forest Basics and Beyond” was the symposium theme. It was a cooperative effort supported by a Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education (SARE) Program. Cooperators were the Penn-Del Chapter ISA, Delaware State University (DSU) Extension Service, Delaware Community Forestry Council, and the Valley Forge Chapter SAF. **Charlie Newlon**, Valley Forge Chapter Fall Program Chairman scheduled the speakers and moderated the daylong seminar. **Dwight Meyer** and **John Clendaneil** of the DSU Extension Service were the liaisons with the SARE Program and managed the registration.

Topics and speakers included:

Arboriculture and the Law – Bruce Hronek, Professor at the University of Indiana

Risk Assessment – Russ Carlson, Tree Tech Consulting, Bear DE, ISA Certified Arborist and ASCA Consulting Arborist

Successful Tree Selection – Jason Lubar of Morris Arboretum, University of PA

Beyond Planting: the Basics of Tree Care – Vik Krishnamurthy of Delaware Center for Horticulture, Wilmington, DE

200 Years of Trees at Hagley – Richard R. Pratt, ISA Certified Arborist at Hagley Museum and Library

Basic Tree Mistakes – Dr. Dan R. Kucera, Entomologist/Arborist, USDA FS, Retired

Timber Plantations: World Woodbasket of the Future? – R. Bruce Arnold, Consultant with R.B. Arnold Associates

Gordon Natural Area – Dr. Gerald Hertel, Forest Ecology/Entomology Professor at West Chester University, PA

This was the fourth cooperative annual symposium presented by the Valley Forge Chapter, ISA and SAF. CEU credits were awarded. Plans are underway to hold another seminar in November 2005. 🌲

Clark & Sons Logging Honored as MFA Logger of the Year

Grantsville, MD – October 26, 2004. The Maryland Forests Association (MFA) honored **Curtis E. Clark & Sons Logging** of Everett, PA as the MFA 2004 Logger of the Year during their Annual Meeting held recently at the Sheraton in Columbia, Maryland. The logging company is owned and operated by three brothers, Master Loggers Jerry, Todd and Vincent Clark, sons of the former Curtis E. Clark. The brothers were nominated for their outstanding work done on the Green Ridge State Forest by Mark Beals, assistant forester for Green Ridge. The company has been in existence since 1974 and has completed numerous timber stand improvement thinnings and other harvest operations on Green Ridge State Forest in the past thirty years.

“The Clark brothers work during and after a harvest operation exemplifies some of the finest logging work I have ever seen,” stated Mr. Beals. “They are willing to take on harvest operations that are less desirable to other operators because they take pride in coming up with innovative ways to harvest without jeopardizing the integrity of the site and/or residual stand even with more challenging circumstances. They are flexible in working with the forester and always strive to be vigilant of the silvicultural goals of the operation.”



(left to right): Master Logger Program Coordinator James Remuzzi, MFA President Kirk Rodgers, Kim and Todd Clark, Jerry Clark, Mrs. Curtis E. (Betty) Clark, and nominating forester Mark Beals

The brothers were presented with a laser engraved oak plaque and a Poulan Pro Chain Saw, donated by J.P. Fuller, Inc. of Glen Burnie, by MFA President Kirk Rodgers and MD/DE Master Logger Program Coordinator James Remuzzi. Their mother Betty Clark was present to see her sons honored and stated, “I know their Dad would be so proud of them. They are good boys and hard workers.” 🌲



Councilman's Corner

By Mike Lester, SAF District VII Representative

Council recently received the report from the Volunteer Organizational Structure Task Force (VOS TF) at the December Council meeting in Portland, Oregon. What is the Volunteer Organizational Structure Task Force? The Task Force was chartered by the SAF Council in 2002, with three objectives in mind.

1. To evaluate the implementation success of the 1994 VOS TF report.
2. To evaluate the effectiveness of the current organizational structure in meeting the mission and strategic direction of the Society of American Foresters.
3. To recommend changes to improve the vitality and effectiveness of the organization.

The VOS TF is made up of some pretty heavy hitters including past President David Wm. Smith, current President John Helms, 2003 HSD Chair Gary Schneider, Forest Science and Technology Board Chair Ann Camp, SAF Executive VP Michael Goergen, as well as five other members of equal distinction.

Technically, Council accepted the Task Force report, but did not approve any of the recommendations. That's one of the major tasks that Council will be focusing on this year. Council will not approve any of the recommendations until we have a chance to review the report with the membership. That's you. This review will probably take the majority of 2005. It may take longer.

The report contains fifteen recommendations, and I'm not going to summarize them in this issue of the Allegheny News. However, I will show you where you can find the whole report. It's 37 pages long, but it is a pretty quick read and very important for the future of SAF. Their report is available on the SAF website under About SAF>SAF Structure> Volunteer Organizational Structure (VOS) Task Force Report.

In some respects, the report may not have that much immediate impact on most of us. The changes that are suggested, however, should have a significant impact on the future of SAF, and therefore on all of us, and the profession of forestry.

While the report deals primarily with the structure of SAF, the issues that are raised will inevitably lead us into discussions of what we want SAF to be, and what roles foresters will play when society (as in our nation, not SAF) asks for professionals to manage their forests. Certainly, society will be looking for wood products, although they may not be cognizant of where their morning paper or the frame of their homes comes from.

However, the emphasis on recreation, wildlife habitat, and clean water will not diminish. In fact, I believe that it will only increase. And while I believe that foresters have always played a role in providing these other forest values, there are many people, including some members of SAF, who think we should stick to the production of wood fiber and let other natural resource managers deal with the other forest values. I disagree. I think that foresters are ideally suited to coordinate the efforts of all natural resource professionals in the management of forest ecosystems. I believe that our training, both the initial collegiate education and the more lasting subsequent professional education, positions foresters to take a long-term big picture approach to the management of the health of forest ecosystems. My fear is that our window to make policy makers aware of our relevance and our ability to fulfill this expanded role is finite. It is important that we reach some general agreement among ourselves on our role before we can convince the policy makers in our society.

I would like to close this column asking all of you to direct your thoughts and prayers to Gene Odatto and his family. Most of you probably know Gene, but for those who do not, Gene is a forester with the Pennsylvania Bureau of Forestry who has made many contributions to the profession. Everyone who knows Gene knows that he is one of the most considerate and generous people you will ever have the pleasure to meet.

Gene has Leukemia and has just undergone a bone marrow transplant in mid December. Hopefully, by the time you read this, Gene will be home with his wife Kathy and his son Nick, and receiving visits from his daughter Meredith, who is a freshman at Cornell. Gene has a long recovery ahead of him, but he is tough as nails and has a fighting spirit that will be important in the months ahead. Please keep him in your thoughts and prayers.

Carpe Diem.

Keystone Chapter Assists Habitat for Humanity

By Scott Kurtzman, Senior Procurement Forester, Glatfelter Pulpwood Company

On October 2, 2004 seven members of the SAF Keystone Chapter spent the day grading and seeding the lawns of two newly constructed Habitat for Humanity Houses. Members of the families who had recently moved into the houses also participated in the establishment of their new lawns. Glatfelter Pulp Wood Company foresters **Dave Nelson, Charles Brown, Tom Wieland and Scott Kurtzman**, along with PA Game Commissioner **Jack Byerly**, Mont Alto faculty member



Peter Linehan, and retired PA Bureau of Forestry geneticist **Jack Winieski** volunteered their time for this project. Additionally these foresters planted a fifteen-foot Sugar Maple donated by Jack Winieski. The tree was planted in a common area for all the residents to enjoy. Everyone enjoyed the beautiful autumn day and felt good about what they had accomplished.

This project was part of Forests for Humanity, which is SAF's nationwide project to help Habitat for Humanity in its goal to eliminate homelessness by building low-cost housing. The program stresses the relationship between forest resources management and the need for affordable housing. 🌲



PSU Students Interact with the Forest for Heritage Day

By Jamie Murphy, SAF PSU Student Chapter Member

Penn State SAF student chapter members **Chris Dahl** and **Jamie Murphy** participated in *Heritage Day* at Park Forest Middle School in mid-October 2004. The day was filled with educational activities for approximately 125 seventh graders. Students learned about pottery, sheep shearing, spinning, chainsaw carving, and forestry.

PSU Extension agent **Dave Jackson** with Park Forest Middle School Science Teacher, **Steven McAninch**, organized the forestry activity. Mr. McAninch requested hands on activity that could be conducted in a small woodlot at the school. Dave looked to some Penn State forestry students for help.

Since the middle school students had already done leaf collections and some work with the 4-H dichotomous key and tree identification, Dave chose a tree identification and measurements exercise. The kids were organized in groups of 25 for several 45-minute sessions throughout the day. Each session began with either Dave or Jamie giving a brief history of the forests in Pennsylvania. They discussed the importance of trees as a raw material for other products. The goal was to teach the students that a tree has value, and that the value of each individual tree varies with species, diameter, and merchantable height.

The students were quick to volunteer answers and ask questions about the activity. Most groups were able



Penn State SAF member Jamie Murphy (left) teaches the value of trees

to properly identify an assigned tree, as well as come up with accurate measurements of diameter, height, and value. The students were also encouraged to read an interesting fact about their tree from the "Common Trees of Pennsylvania" booklet published by DCNR Bureau of Forestry.

Activities like *Heritage Day* provide excellent opportunities to educate youth about forestry. All of the students and instructors involved gained something from the experience. Hopefully Penn State and its SAF student chapter will have further outreach endeavors as successful as this *Heritage Day*. 🌲

Advertisement

Tree Pro Introduces "Double Wide" Tree Protector

West Lafayette, Indiana – November 5, 2004. **Tree Pro** today announced the introduction of a seven-inch diameter tree protector, called *Double Wide*. Partly in response to customer feedback and its own research, Tree Pro saw a need for wider tree protectors, especially for trunk protection of larger trees as well as for trees with a spreading growth habit. Fruit trees, ornamentals, evergreens and chestnuts in smaller protectors cause leaves to get bunched up, terminal buds that get turned upside down and form crooked branches. Deer damage to larger diameter trees is also a problem addressed by the *Double Wide*.

The *Double Wide* protector incorporates all the advantages of smaller sizes, including Tree Pro's proprietary pigmentation formula that promotes improved tree diameter growth with reduced heat build-up common to some protectors. For more information, call toll-free 1-800-875-8071, or go to www.treepro.com or sales@treepro.com



Maryland DNR Forests to Seek Sustainable Management Certification

Governor Ehrlich Initiates the Process through Executive Orders

"One of the most important legacies Maryland can bestow upon future generations is the sustainability of a healthy, productive forest system throughout the State."

To those ends, Governor Robert L. Ehrlich, Jr., along with DNR Secretary Franks and other prominent forestry stakeholders, met at JV Wells Lumber to announce an executive order that will protect the Chesapeake Bay and sustain a healthy and productive forest system for Maryland. Governor Ehrlich announced that Maryland's Department of Natural Resources (DNR) would begin discussions with the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and the Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI) about obtaining independent certification to verify that Maryland's state-owned forests are managed in an environmentally responsible manner.

Forest certification has been increasingly sought for public and commercial forestlands over the last decade. States such as Pennsylvania, Maine, Minnesota, and Michigan have already received certification for forestlands or have recently announced intents to do so.

Certification is an objective stamp of approval that offers consumers a chance to choose products made from the wood of forests managed in an environmentally sound manner. It is also viewed as verification that forests are well managed. Achieving this valued status requires an independent, third party audit. Forest operations must meet standards that include biodiversity, forest regeneration, and protection of water quality. Having certified forests near manufacturing facilities benefits local forest-product businesses by improving access to markets requiring certified wood in products.

DNR took a major step towards its certification goal when it acquired 58,000 acres of the former Chesapeake Forest Products property on the Eastern Shore four years ago. The Conservation Fund greatly helped DNR in this process by donating 29,000 acres of the total. The Mellon Foundation, which supplied funding to The Conservation Fund for purchasing the land, had included a condition that third-party certification must be sought on these 29,000 acres intended for donation. That condition was met with the development of the Sustainable Forest Management Plan by Vision Forest, a Salisbury land manager contracted by DNR. This plan subsequently underwent a third-party audit by a private firm in 2003.

The FSC and the SFI auditing systems were used to grade Chesapeake Forest management practices, which met the standards of both systems. The goal now is to obtain dual certification by the end of 2005 on the remaining 29,000 acres of the Chesapeake Forest Lands, which is the portion DNR had purchased outright. The Chesapeake Bay Foundation also assisted DNR in moving through the certification process. Contact Heather Lynch for more details at 410-260-8010. 🌲

Wiant Publication Available

"Elementary 3P Sampling," a popular 1976 publication by Harry V. Wiant, Jr., is now available for downloading from www.geocities.com/harryvwiant/

Scroll to the citation in the list of publication. Also at the bottom of the "Stand Up For Forestry" article you can download a copy of articles written for *The Allegheny News*, with some wit and, hopefully, a bit of wisdom. 🌲

Harry V. Wiant, Jr.
Ibberson Chair Forest Resources Mgt.

The Allegheny News, Winter 2004-05

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PSU Student Chapter of SAF Travels to National Convention

By Bob Lindemuth and Carson Engelskirger, Penn State Students

On September 30, 2004, six members of the Penn State University Student Chapter of the SAF, along with their advisors, ventured to Edmonton, Alberta, Canada to participate in the SAF National Convention. The students attending the convention were **Chris Dahl, Jamie Murphy, Bob Lindemuth, Scott Rogers, Carson Engelskirger, and Amanda Subjin.** Mike Powell and Dr. Harry Wiant were the group advisors.

Before the convention was in full swing, the students had the opportunity to spend a day in Jasper National Park, located in the heart of the Canadian Rockies. Among the wildlife spotted were coyote, deer, mountain goat and elk, including many large bulls. The beautiful western landscape was truly a breathtaking sight. Scott Rogers commented, "This is the first time I have ever seen the Rockies, and they make our Pennsylvania mountains look small in comparison."

This year's convention was unique in that it was a joint meeting of the Society of American Foresters and the Canadian Institute of Forestry/Institut forestier du Canada, a once-a-decade event.

While in Edmonton, the students had the opportunity to participate in many cultural, professional, and educational experiences. Events ranged from renowned speakers and presentations, to alumni



A view of the Canadian Rockies in Jasper National Park. From left to right: Bob Lindemuth, Scott Rogers, Chris Dahl, Amanda Subjin, Jamie Murphy and Carson Engelskirger

gatherings, to interaction with many players in the forest industry. This allowed the students the chance to discover graduate school opportunities, mingle with prospective future employers, and to further determine which career path is their best option.

The PSU Student Chapter also competed in the Quiz Bowl, losing a hard-fought battle in the first round to the eventual winners, Humboldt State University of Arcata, California.

On the last night of the trip, the PSU Student Chapter received two awards - 2nd place for the Most Outstanding Student Chapter and 2nd place in the Student Chapter Website Design contest. "We really worked hard to earn these awards, and it's a great feeling to be recognized for our efforts," said Jamie Murphy.

Overall, the students had a good time and gained a wide variety of forestry knowledge as well as the chance to interact with leaders of government, industry, academia, and also with other students in the forestry profession from both the United States and Canada.

We would like to thank the following companies for donating the much-needed funds to help send us on such a long journey: Lewis Lumber Products, Pine Creek Lumber Company, Weaber, Inc., and the Penn State University School of Forest Resources. 🌲



Members of the Penn State SAF Student Chapter and advisors with their 2nd place Outstanding Student Chapter Award and 2nd place Student Chapter Website Award

The Future of Forest Regulation*

By Thom J. McEvoy, Associate Professor & Extension Forester, School of Natural Resources, University of Vermont

There are few words in the lexicon of American forestry that evoke as much angst and rancor among professionals and owners as regulation. Almost regardless of context, foresters, logging contractors and others have come to hate regulation for everything it represents: higher authority, unreasonable practices, loss of control, paperwork and extra expense. Just the mere mention of the word is enough to trigger a fight, usually with words, but sometimes with fists. Regulation is a hot button even among those who readily admit there are problems with the way we use forests. Why? Because "people ought to be given an opportunity to do the right thing," according to one forest industry pundit, "otherwise we'll end up with regulations to regulate the regulations!"

Since most of the forces that drive decision making with forests are based on maximizing economic values, and it is largely these forces that have been the proximate cause of poor practices, the only way to protect nonmarket ecosystem values is to control when and how people use their land. This, despite the fact that control is antithetical to what most owners assume is the sovereign rights of private property. Those rights—guaranteed in the Constitution ("life, liberty and the pursuit of property," if the words of Thomas Jefferson had been allowed to stand, rather than the successful edits of Benjamin Franklin to the words we see today: "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness")—allow owners to enjoy full control over property so long as it does not

impinge on the rights of others.

The premise for regulating forests is complicated and by no means widely accepted, especially among those who own woodlands and those who depend on income from selling services or from harvesting products. It is based on the theory that society shares an interest in forest ecosystems with those who own land. Within the context of this theory, society has rights and obligations to exercise control over practices that may impinge on ecosystem functions. For example, timber harvesting practices that result in significant habitat alterations affect wildlife populations in which society has an interest. The same goes for construction and maintenance of access routes with the potential for soil erosion and sedimentation in public waters. In both cases, the public has a vested interest in any practices that might have long-term effects over areas wider than the property on which practices are installed. Lacking financial incentives to protect these larger interests, regulation is often the only alternative that will ensure compliance.

Families that have owned forests for many years tend to interpret society's interests more narrowly. The expense of owning forests on most sites far exceeds a sustainable rate of return. Adding insult to injury, society is also unwilling to acknowledge and compensate owners for the positive externalities of forests—clean air, carbon sequestration, wildlife habitat, watersheds, pleasing vistas, recreational opportunities and all the intrinsic values of healthy sustainable

ecosystems. Thus, owners have little incentive to use practices that also benefit society. Without market-based incentives that encourage owners to make decisions that also benefit society, there are few alternatives, but more regulation.

Although forest owners, managers and users might disagree on the extent of society's interests, virtually all forestry communities agree that *ad valorem* property taxes on forestlands are too high. Instead of taxing forests on net financial benefits that accrue to the owner, fair market valuations fuel conversion of viable forests into other, more developed, uses. When lands are taxed based on the future value of conversion, development becomes a self-fulfilling prophecy: forestlands that are taxed beyond their capacity to yield economic benefit are converted to uses that can. The problem is that converted uses have nothing to do with forest ecosystems and healthy local forest industries. Thus, as much as forestry communities complain about regulation, the alternative is insidious development and the death knell of the forest industry as we know it.

Forest regulation is probably a better alternative to the conversion of forests to more developed uses, but forest regulation, especially on non-industrial private lands, is difficult to effect. Generally, regulations are promulgated at state and local levels, often in the cause of protecting water quality or wildlife habitats, or some other tangential value. For example, the Clean Water Act empowers the

Environmental Protection Agency to make states accountable for water quality. Most states have exempted silvicultural activities from permitting requirements, provided owners use best management practices. In this example, the regulation is a requirement that owners use specific practices and, for the most part, the practices are common sense.

States can avoid direct control statutes by disguising regulation in the form of statutes that require notification of intent. Notification of intent generally requires owners to file action plans with a proper authority if activities are expected to exceed an established threshold. The thresholds are commonly tied to the extent of a treatment (e.g., number of acres), or to the degree of disturbance (e.g., what is the extent of canopy removal?). Notification of intent statutes often appears more onerous than is usually the case. In reality, they are the least invasive form of regulation. If a practice is clearly silvicultural in nature (as opposed to creating landscapes for housing), and the owner agrees to use accepted silvicultural techniques, it is doubtful a permit will be declined or a practice disallowed. It is often the compliance process that causes owners and managers to bristle, not the outcome, if the intent is to practice silviculture.

A governing authority's right to enact statutes is the equivalent of exercising the will of a collective public conscience. When it is unreasonable to assume woodland owners and forestry professionals will always use practices that protect nonmarket ecosystem values, lacking incentives or disincentives to do so, there is no other alternative but to control behaviors through legislation. Antiquated taxation policies, coupled with a long-standing view of forests as

nothing more than assets, whether for timber or development, sets the stage for more regulation of forestry practice, not less.

We're in the midst of a growing trend for states to control forestry activities and the people who provide services to woodland owners. The purpose of these efforts is to limit the severity of cutting, to ensure forest ecosystems are protected and to protect the public from people who claim professional competency, but have none. Generally, cutting restrictions and forest protection mechanisms also take the form of notification statutes that require an owner to file a plan when harvesting more than a certain threshold amount of timber. In some states, permitting is based on access to public roads, on protecting water quality or even on some obscure (and possibly illegal) local ordinance aimed at controlling timber harvesting. If there are such ordinances, forest owners are required to comply, as it is the owner's responsibility to ensure forestry activities comply with local laws. Consulting foresters, loggers and other contractors are shielded from liability as agents.

Some states are requiring foresters, loggers and other woods workers to maintain credentials that document competence. These statutes take on many different forms and are largely intended to help the public understand the extent of a person's abilities and to require full disclosure of the professional's relationships with the wood-using industry or others whose interests may be in conflict with those of the forest owner.

Certification programs are the least restrictive method of controlling the credentials of people who offer services. Why? because certification is usually voluntary. Often sponsored by a professional

organization, a certificate commonly requires members to have attained a certain level of professional competence and to make a commitment to maintain that competency.

When certification is required by statute, it takes the form of a registration. Often differentiated in conversations by references to "big C," indicating a certification required by law, and "little c" for a self-policing program, the difference has to do with the consequences for failing to meet, or maintain, a program's requirements. Certification, both big C and little c, usually requires continuing education programs and adherence to a standard of conduct or a code of ethics. If an individual fails to complete the requisite education, or violates the standard of conduct, certification is suspended or lapsed.

Licensing is the most restrictive form of controlling forestry credentials. It is only rarely used because forestry is somewhat obscure and poses minimal threats to human health, safety and welfare. Most states reject licensing of forestry professionals because of the expense associated with maintaining a board of licensure and on the grounds that only a small number of citizens benefit.

The difference between licensing and registration is in the degree to which the controlling authority takes responsibility for licensees. A licensing authority assures the public that people with licenses have achieved a minimum level of competency and that the licensee will perform in an acceptable and professional manner and in accordance with all laws and regulations. Registration does not usually provide the public any guarantees, other than that of credentials. Regardless of the

(Continued on page 12)

(Continued from page 11)

method - certification, registration or licensing - each has a standard of conduct by which professionals are expected, or required, to abide.

Despite the fact that many landowners and forestry professionals would argue that regulation of forestry practices is already excessive and generally bad, we should prepare for more regulation in the future. Here is sampling of what to look for:

- Harvesting will be disallowed at times of the year when forest ecosystems are most vulnerable. For example, in the spring when frost leaves the ground in northern states, soils are saturated and heavy equipment can compact soils and injure roots; when migrant birds are breeding in certain forest types; following widespread defoliations or other stressful events, such as drought; or at times when transportation of timber may promote the spread of disease or infestations.
- Expect to see stronger notification of intent statutes that effectively prevent real estate speculators from disguising development intentions with silviculture by requiring an owner to maintain a practice for an extended period of time.
- States will increasingly require licensing and bonding of logging contractors, forestry consultants and others that provide services to forest owners, requiring education programs, credentials and proof of continuing education.
- Finally, states may require credentials of forest owners before allowing them to harvest timber from their lands. Even owners that work with forestry professionals must demonstrate that they have a basic understanding of forest ecosystems and that they are fully aware of the impacts of their activities on the long-term health and integrity of forests.

The future of forest regulation is that there will be more of it-far more than what has transpired over the past 10 years. Attempting to resist more regulation for cause is futile. The only reasonable alternative is to engage the debate. "The world is run by those who show up," but the rules are the product of those who speak up.

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The Pennsylvania Forest Fire Museum

By Norman Lacasse, Member, PFFMA Board of Directors

The Pennsylvania Forest Fire Museum Association (PFFMA) has embarked on a mission to *preserve and showcase the heritage of forest fire protection as it relates to forestry and to celebrate Pennsylvania's pioneers in forest stewardship - past, present and future.*

To date, there are 345 active members managed by a board of directors and counseled by an advisory body in this 501c(3) non-profit organization. A tract of land has been acquired along US Route 30 in Franklin County, PA near the Michaux State Forest Headquarters, very near the Penn State Mont Alto campus - the cradle of Pennsylvania forestry. Architects have completed the

concept design, interpretive and business plans have been developed, and the collection of forest fire-fighting artifacts is already on going. A professional fundraiser is establishing a major capital campaign. If you have questions, contact Norman Lacasse at 717-652-4079.

The PFFMA extends an invitation to SAF members in the Allegheny SAF to join in this endeavor by becoming members, actively participating in the development of this museum, attending meetings and becoming part of the preservation of the proud heritage of forest fire fighters, "... *past, present and future.*" 

Memberships (Circle One)

- \$ 10 Individual
- \$ 15 Family (# in household)
- \$ 25 Sustaining
- \$100 Corporate
- \$300 Life

- \$_____ Contributing
- \$ 35 Non-Profit Volunteer Organizations
 - Forest Fire Crews
 - Forest Fire Wardens Associations
 - Volunteer Fire Companies
 - Environmental, etc.

Please make checks payable to: The PA Forest Fire Museum Association
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Allegheny SAF 2005 Winter Meeting

Hosted by Pinchot Chapter ** Mt. Laurel Resort & Spa, White Haven, PA ** February 23, 24 & 25, 2005

Sustaining Biodiversity, Open Space & Forestry

Wednesday, February 23

4:00 pm - 6:00 pm Registration, Reginald Forbes Art Contest Entries, & Silent Auction Items
 4:30 pm - 6:30 pm Allegheny Section Executive Committee
 6:30 pm - ? Icebreaker Reception

Thursday, February 24

7:00 am - 9:00 am Registration, Reginald Forbes Art Contest Entries, & Silent Auction Items
 8:30 am - 8:40 am Welcome - Dick Cary, Chair, Pinchot Chapter SAF
 8:40 am - 9:45 am Opening & Keynote - Don Oaks, DCNR retired, Forestry Consultant
 8:40 am - 8:50 am Opening Remarks - The Honorable Ray Musto, State Senator (invited)
 8:50 am - 9:45 am Keynote - Michael DiBerardinis, Secretary PA DCNR (invited)
 10:15 am - Noon Sustaining Biodiversity - Mark Deibler, PA DCNR Silviculture Section
 10:15 am - 10:50 am "Biodiversity: What We Don't Know Can Hurt Us" - Ann Rhoads, Morris Arboretum
 10:50 am - 11:25 am "The Pennsylvania Biodiversity Conservation Plan" - Sue Thompson, President,
 The Pennsylvania Biodiversity Partnership
 11:25 am - Noon "What PA Forest Inventory Tells Us About Wild Places and Habitat" - William McWilliams,
 Inventory Coordinator, USDA Forest Service, Forest Inventory and Analysis
 Premiere Showing: "History of PA Forests" - Dave Miller, Chair, PA Division SAF
Sustaining Open Space - Denise Cooke-Bauer, NPS, Delaware Water Gap NRA
 1:50 pm - 2:30 pm "The Rising Tide of Landscape Conservation" - Jad Daley, Coordinator, Eastern Forest Partnership
 2:50 pm - 3:30 pm "The Impacts of Highlands Legislation on Forestry" - Tom Gilbert, Executive Director, Highlands Coalition
 3:30 pm - 3:45 pm "New Jersey SAF Position Statement on Land Use Planning and Stewardship" - Dennis Galway, NJ SAF
 4:00 pm - 5:00 pm Student Quiz Bowl
 6:00 pm - 7:00 pm Reception & Cash Bar
 7:00 pm - 9:00 pm Banquet - MC Mike Lester, SAF Council Awards - Ken Jolly, Chair, Allegheny SAF
 Entertainment - "Is Sustainability Impossible or Inevitable?" (a light-hearted look at a serious subject)
 Dr. James Hamilton, Professor of Communication Arts & Sciences, PSU Mont Alto

Friday, February 25

7:00 am - 8:00 am Chair's Inspirational Breakfast
 8:00 am - 8:30 am PA Division Meeting
 8:30 am - 9:15 am Allegheny Section Meeting
 Silent Auction, Foresters Fund Raffle, Reginald Forbes Art Show
 9:30 am - 11:30 am Sustaining Forestry - Brad Elison, Chair-Elect, PA Division SAF, PA DCNR
 9:30 am - 10:00 am "Recent Progress in Understanding Oak Regeneration" - Kim Steiner, Professor, PSU School of Forestry
 10:00 am - 10:45 am "Effects of Clearcutting and Unevenaged Management on Biodiversity"
 Mary Ann Fajvan, USFS Northeast Forest Station and Tom Shuler, West Virginia University
 10:45 am - 11:30 am "Old Growth Silviculture" - Dylan Jenkins, Director Mid-Atlantic Forest Conservation Program,
 The Nature Conservancy
 11:30 am - Noon Concluding Remarks & Wrap Up - Jim Finley, Professor, PSU School of Forest Resources

Reservations: Block room rate \$55/night (plus tax, gratuity); suites available. Childcare for nominal fee. Reserve directly with The Mountain Laurel Resort & Spa, phone: 570-443-8411 or toll free 1-888-243-9300; Website: www.mountainlaurelresort.com

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 Maryland/DC: I-95 North (495 in DC, 695 in Baltimore) to Rt. 476 North to Pocono Exit 95. Right onto Rt. 940 West, Spa on right (4 hrs)
 Delaware: I-95 North to Rt. 476 North to Pocono Exit 95. Right onto Rt. 940 West. Spa on right (3 hrs)
 Philadelphia: Rt. 76 West to Rt. 476 North to Pocono Exit 95. Right onto Rt. 940 West. Spa on right (2 hrs)

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Registrations due January 30, 2005. Late fee of \$15 applies to all registration fees postmarked after January 30, 2005.

SAF Member	_____	@ \$ 70	Total \$ _____
Non-Member	_____	@ \$ 85	Total \$ _____
Student	_____	@ \$ 45	Total \$ _____
Chair's Inspirational Breakfast	_____	@ \$ 11	Total \$ _____
Banquet	_____	@ \$ 28	Total \$ _____

Banquet Choices (# of meals for each choice): _____ Prime Rib _____ Vegetarian Plate _____ Chicken Oscar

Make checks payable to: SAF Pinchot Chapter

Total Enclosed \$ _____

Send payments and direct questions to:

Alan R. Knox
 147 Christian Hill Road
 Milford PA 18337

Phone: 570-296-8346
 Email: ianknox@warwick.net

Roach-Bauer Forestry Forum 20th Anniversary

Foresters know that from a small acorn a mighty oak may grow. Likewise a small idea to hold some forestry seminars has grown over the years to become a tradition of forestry research, technology transfer, discussion of issues and professional fellowship known as the Roach-Bauer Forestry Forum.

In 1984, a group of foresters met to discuss sponsoring a series of professional seminars for foresters from NW Pennsylvania and SW New York. The Forestry Sciences Lab in Warren, the Allegheny National Forest, the State University of New York and SAF were represented. It was soon agreed that the seminars would be aimed at practicing foresters but would be offered at a level of interest to researchers as well. Other potential sponsors including Penn State were contacted and soon the first seminar was being planned.

The seminar series was named after Benjamin A. Roach who had worked at the Forestry Sciences Lab and whose passion had been forestry research and technology transfer to practicing foresters. The Benjamin A. Roach Forestry Forum was born and Dr. Charles Strauss from Penn State University became the first speaker. His presentation entitled "Sawtimber Availability in North Central PA - the next three decades" was well received and soon plans were being made for future forums. After holding three forums in 1984, it was decided to hold two per year. In the first few years forums were held in Salamanca, Coudersport, Ridgway and various locations in Warren. Beginning in 1987 the Kane Country Club became the home of the Forum.

Over the years speakers have covered a wide variety of subjects from natural resource research to social and political issues affecting foresters in the region. Speakers have come from Washington DC, New England, Ohio, West Virginia, Michigan, Wisconsin, Georgia, Oregon, and California as well as New York and Pennsylvania.

The steering committee has expanded, and in addition to the original organizations, now includes AHUG, Assn. of Consulting Foresters, Emporium



First ever Forum speaker Dr. Charles Strauss (right) receives the coveted black cherry Biltmore stick from Ned Karger at the Roach-Bauer Forum's 20th Anniversary

Hardwoods, Forest Investment Associates, Kane Hardwood/Collins Pine Co., NY DEC, PA DCNR Bureau of Forestry, NY Forest Owners Assn. and SFI of Pennsylvania.

In 2003, the forestry community was shocked at the tragic death of Bob Bauer who had chaired the steering committee for 15 years and had become the face of the Forum. In his role as master of ceremonies, he became known for his "philosophical interludes" which always stimulated much thought and discussion. The steering committee decided that the forum should be renamed to recognize Bob's leadership and boundless energy in promoting sustainable forestry. In the spring of 2003 it was announced that the Forum would now be known as the Roach-Bauer Forestry Forum.

On Oct. 7, 2004, the Roach-Bauer Forestry Forum celebrated its 20th anniversary. All former speakers and steering committee members were invited and those attending were recognized along with the current committee members. The first Forum speaker, Dr. Charles Strauss, who is now the director of the Penn State School of Forest Resources, was the guest speaker. He looked back to his predictions of 20 years earlier and presented his latest research on the economic impact of the forest products industry in the 14 counties of NW and NC PA (AHUG region).

Dr. Strauss' study looked at the economic impact of the wood industry relative to total sales, value added and employment. Economic impacts were determined by direct surveys of representative companies and analyzed using an input-output model. Timber consumption by the industry was determined and analyzed relative to the region's timber inventory and growth.

Strauss' study found that 2/3 of the region is



forested with 4.7 million acres classified as commercial timberland. The region has a population of 969,000 (2000). While not the largest economic segment, the wood industry contributed \$2 billion dollars to the regional output and provided 7970 jobs. The sawmill sector was the lead component with 2400 jobs. Other key sectors included secondary wood manufacturing and paper, composite board and fiber.

In 2003, most of the 308 MMBF of logs utilized in the region came disproportionately from private land. Only 22 MMBF came from the vast public lands in the region and 41 MMBF came from outside the region. In 1984, Strauss had predicted increases in timber harvested in the region as the forests continued to mature. While this has occurred, a major difference is the amount of timber harvested on public land including the Allegheny National Forest. Increasing political and social constraints have limited the amount of harvesting on public lands in the region. Strauss stated that 2/3 of the timber growth on private lands is being harvested. Public lands harvest a much smaller percentage of their total growth.

The total economic impact generated by the wood industry including direct and secondary impacts was \$2.7 billion. The total employment impact involved 17,000 people and wages and salaries totaling \$430 million.

Strauss stated that while no one economic sector dominates in the region, the wood industry represents a key sector. Any reduction of output would impose serious impediments to economic growth within the region.

A lively question and answer session followed the presentation. Dr. Strauss was then presented with the traditional Black Cherry Biltmore stick which is given to each speaker at the Roach-Bauer Forestry Forum.

The Forum's steering committee plans to continue to facilitate the on-going feedback between forestry research, forestry education and the application of forest management practices. To date there have been 43 Forums and planning is already underway for the 2005 Forums. 🌲



Cecile Stelter and Dave Steward enjoy the anniversary celebration



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US Forest Service Launches Centennial Celebration

By Terry W. Hoffman, Staff Specialist, USFS NE State & Private, Newtown Square, PA

July 1, 2005 will be the Centennial of the U.S. Forest Service, and the agency will be celebrating this anniversary with their many partners and cooperators throughout the year. The kick-off events this fall were a series of eleven regional thematic centennial forums across the country where the agency is seeking ideas on new issues and how the Forest Service should be responding during the next 100 years.

One of these forums occurred on November 15, 2004 at the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia, where 200 people gathered to address the topic of "Open Spaces to Crowded Spaces: Landscape Change along the I-95 Corridor." The forum included displays at the Academy, which focused on interpreting natural resource issues for the public visiting the museum on Sunday and Monday, November 14th and 15th.

The forum was opened by Sally Collins, Associate Chief of the Forest Service, who reviewed the major historical events in the agency's history. She also described the transition phase we are now in with the emphasis being on ecosystem restoration, including fire hazard reduction, protection of open space, controlling invasive species, and managing recreation use. This look back at history included a performance by Keith McGough of Pittsburgh, who did an historical re-enactment of Teddy Roosevelt as President of the United States.

The opening presentations were followed by four panel sessions that addressed:

- A Landscape of Change - Where have all the Forests Gone?
- The Urban Ecosystem - Our Changing Environment
- Backyards and Main Streets - Forests and Quality of Life in the Urbanized Landscape
- Thinking Locally - Urban Environmental Awareness

The forum was concluded with an open forum addressing the issues and opportunities, which was facilitated by Al Todd. There will be five individuals selected to represent the forum participants at the National Centennial Congress in Washington, DC on



Dr. Bernard Sweeney, Director, Stroud Water Research Center discusses the display with Sally Claggett, USFS Chesapeake Bay Program Office

January 4-6, 2005. These delegates will make recommendations from the Philadelphia forum. The National Centennial Congress is patterned after the forestry congress that was held on the same date in 1905, which helped to establish the Forest Service as an agency from the Bureau of Forestry, and to have the Federal Reserves transferred from the Department of Interior to the Department of Agriculture. These reserves were later renamed the National Forests.

A preview of the new two-hour documentary film on the history of the Forest Service titled "The Greatest Good," which will be first shown at the Washington Centennial Congress, was viewed. Following the showing in Washington, the film will be held and presented at the Sundance Film Festival and many other film festivals over a several month period. The film is

then scheduled for numerous theater showings throughout the country in 2005. Showings in the Allegheny Society area will be publicized in future editions of *The Allegheny News*, or you may visit the venue map at www.fs.fed.us/greatestgood

The Forest Service will also be one of the featured topics at the Smithsonian "Folklife Festival" on the Mall in Washington, DC June 23-27 and June 30-July 4, 2005. Watch for further information on this event in future issues of *The Allegheny News*. 🌲



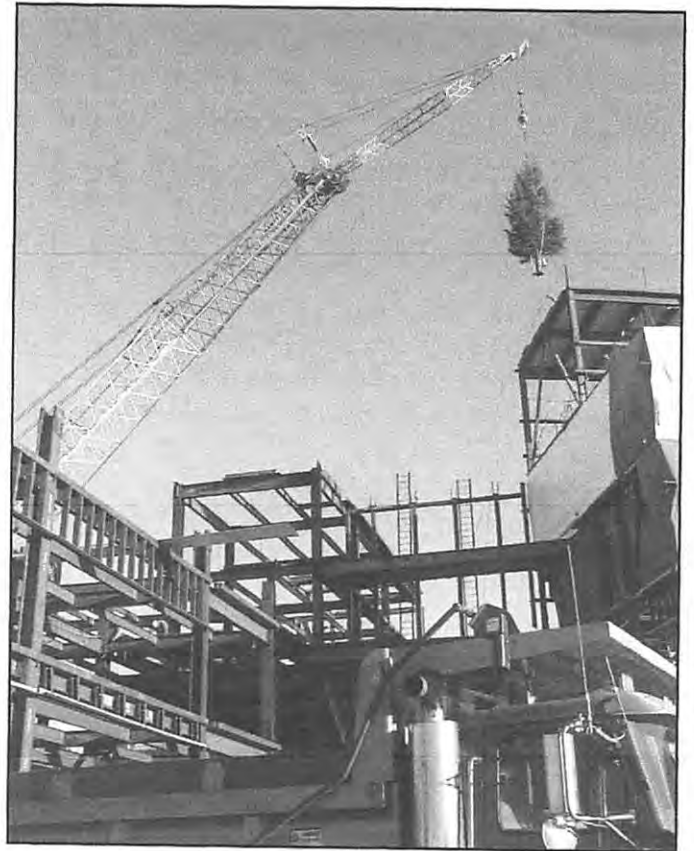
Keith McGough as Teddy Roosevelt

Topping-off Christmas Tree

By Dr. Henry D. Gerhold, Penn State University

A topping-off tree has been erected on the new Forest Resources building that is under construction on the Penn State campus near the corner of Bigler Road and Park Avenue. Steel workers have a long standing tradition to place a small evergreen tree on top of the steel girders when the frame of a new building has been constructed. But this one is a 30-foot tall Douglas fir, which also exemplifies research of the School of Forest Resources besides serving as a symbol of the topping-off ceremony.

The School of Forest Resources has been collaborating with the Pennsylvania Tree Improvement Program in developing genetically improved varieties of Christmas trees. PennTIP has been supporting this research, and also harvests seed-bearing cones from seed orchards of the College of Agricultural Sciences. The Douglas-fir was grown as part of this genetic research, and given by the School to the building contractor, the Gilbane Building Company. Gilbane made arrangements for erecting the tree and fastening it



Tim Phelps decorates the tree

securely. A steel cylinder welded to a steel girder holds the trunk, and steel cables support it in place.

Laminated wooden beams also form part of the building structure. The wooden beams were fabricated by RidgidPly Rafters Inc. using red maple lumber from Pennsylvania sawmills, coordinated by the Pennsylvania Forest Products Association. Lewis Lumber Company planed the lumber, with the material kiln-dried by the School of Forest Resources and Pennsylvania House. Faculty of the School also provided technical specifications for the beams, based on their research on glulam beams for timber bridges. For more information, contact Henry Gerhold, Professor of Forest Genetics, 814-865-3281, hdg@psu.edu 🌲

As a member of the Allegheny Society of American Foresters, would you like to receive The Allegheny News via email as a PDF instead of as a hard copy newsletter? Please respond with your preference to Editor Jack Winieski at ansaf@paonline.com

The Cider Connection

By Paul Brohn, Penn State Cooperative Extension

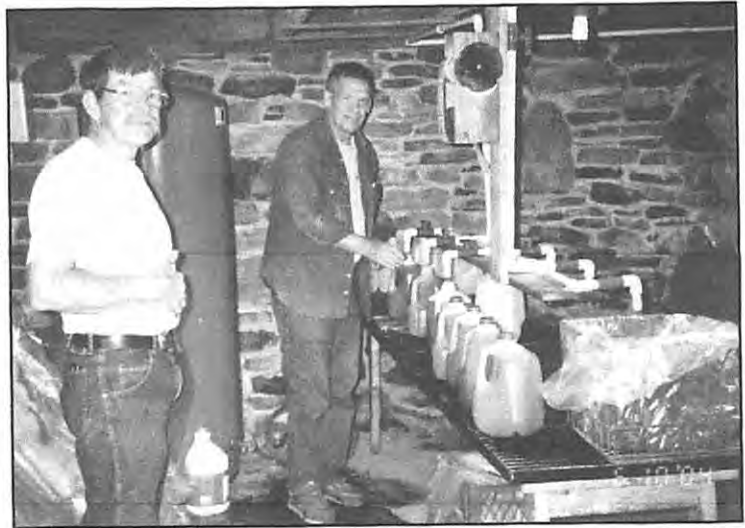
As with each season, sights, smells, sounds, activities and even condiments herald different times of the year for our enjoyment. While hunting, football and leaf raking extolled their fall roles, the semiannual gathering of foresters and friends at the Roach-Bauer Forum also took its place with these autumn rituals. The Forum, this year was especially meaningful as it was the 20th anniversary of a twice-a-year event whereby foresters can learn about the latest topics in natural resource management while enjoying an ambience of camaraderie.

Twenty years ago, Dr. Charles Straus, Director of Penn State University's School of Forest Resources, initiated the first Forum with a talk about the economic impact of timber production in north central Pennsylvania. On October 14, 2004, Dr. Straus presented the same program, but with a 20-year update.

Another special feature of this fall's Forum was the sale of Lou Auchmoody's famous homemade cider as a money-raising venture for the Bob Bauer scholarship fund at Penn State University. This delightful undertaking began at the 2003 fall Forum and met with such enthusiasm that it was repeated this year.

Lou, a retired researcher with the Forest Service Northeast Forestry Lab, has 30 apple trees of approximately 20 varieties on his property just northeast of Warren, PA. Many of these varieties were grafted and planted by Jack Winieski 20 years ago. Jack is a former Bureau of Forestry geneticist. Since this initial planting, Jack makes annual pilgrimages to Lou's property to assist in spring pruning and fall harvesting. These trips are dutifully planned to coincide with Forum meetings.

Each year the apples are taken to a cider mill near



Mill owner Bob (left) supervises as Lou Auchmoody jugs the cider

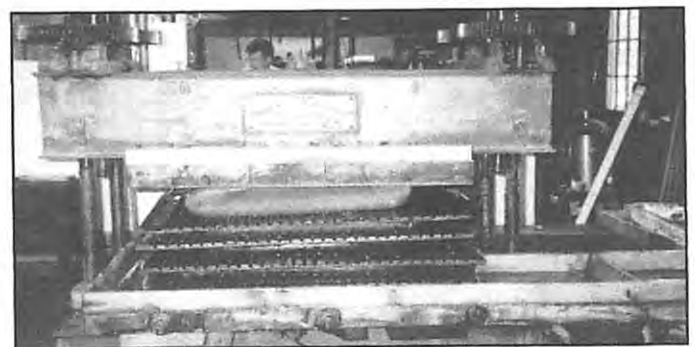
Jamestown, NY operated by Bob and Judy Schultz (Bob is a graduate of the New York State Ranger School at Wanakeena). The resulting cider is then savored by Lou and friends.

The 2003 cider sale spontaneously came about from a surplus of apples, the establishment of the Bauer Scholarship Fund and Lou's desire to donate to the fund. This year's harvest produced 40 gallons of fresh cider also known as Auchmoody's Apple Ambrosia (no TM pending). At the beginning of the Forum program and through Jack Winieski's dynamic huckstering, each donated gallon quickly sold for \$5 resulting in \$200 for the Scholarship Fund. In addition, a box of Lou's "best" Pippin apples was also sold for a donation, with "Big" Ed Kocjancic the happy purchaser.

There's a forestry family connection in the whole cider process: the Forum, two foresters' hobby, the cider mill operator and the forestry community supporting the memory of Bob Bauer through purchase of a product



Jack Winieski controls the apple pulp



from trees. Will this event become a tradition? Lou and Jack say they will continue as long as the trees keep bearing, the two of them continue to enjoy orcharding, and the Roach-Bauer Forum attendees continue their overwhelming support. 🌲

Watershed Forest Managers Converge on New Jersey

By Ron Farr, NJDWSC and Frank Hennion, NJFS

It's all about the water!

This year's attendees at the annual meeting of the Northeast Association of Watershed Forester Managers, hosted this year by the New Jersey Division (NJD) SAF, have known that for years. Now elected official both in New Jersey and at the National level are jumping onto the Highlands Bandwagon.

Held in mid-October the annual gathering of federal, state, private and quasi government foresters and water managers was attended by 40 foresters and speakers from eight states. They came to New Jersey to learn about the state's efforts to protect water quality and water quantity and land preservation efforts. The timing was great given the recently Highlands Water Protection and Planning Act, signed into law by New Jersey Governor Jim McGreevey on August 10, 2004. The Federal Highlands Conservation Act was approved by the US House and Senate days before the meeting and signed by President Bush on November 30, 2004.


The state legislation created a preservation area of approximately 398,000 acres and a 400,000-acre planning area as well, as a Highlands Planning Commission. Immediate statutory standards include 300' buffer on all open water, zero net fill in floodplains, impervious cover reduction to no less than 3% and reduced development on slopes greater than 20 percent. Forest management activities are exempt with an approved forest management plan by the NJ Forest Service.

The Federal legislation makes \$100 million available for land preservation efforts within the Highlands Region in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Connecticut, as well as \$10 million for planning efforts in this region.

Speakers at the meeting included James Barresi and Steve Koehn, State Foresters from New Jersey and Maryland respectively, Ken Klipstein, NJDEP, Edward Boyer, Highlands Coordinator for the US Forest Service, Dan Van Abs from the New Jersey Water Supply Authority, Doug Tavella, Consulting Forester, Nathaniel Sadjak and Ernie Hofer from Wallkill River Watershed Planning, Tom Gilbert of the Highlands Coalition and Steve Kahl, Refuge Manager of the Wallkill National Wildlife Refuge.

The ever-popular field tours included

visits to the Wallkill National Wildlife Refuge to discuss the Refuges goals and work being done in conjunction with the Wallkill River Watershed Management Planning efforts. Other visits included stops at the City of Newark's Watershed covering 35,000 acres, which protects five reservoirs and presentations and tours of the Vuocolo Tree and Water Farm in Glen Gardner. The Vuocolo Farm is private forestland being actively managed while focusing on protecting water quality (it is in the drainage area to one of New Jerseys largest reservoirs).

If you are interested in attending future meetings of the Northeast Association of Watershed Forest Managers please contact Albert Todd, Watershed Program Leader, USDA Forest Service, by phone at 410-267-5705, or email at atodd@fs.fed.us, or Roxane Palone, Forester, USDA Forest Service, by phone at 304-285-1531, or email at rpalone@fs.fed.us 

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NASF Adopts Guiding Principles and Key Messages Regarding Healthy Forests and Clean and Abundant Water

By Steven W. Koehn, MD State Forester and NASF Water Resource Committee Chair

October 15, 2004 – One undisputed reality is that freshwater is a finite resource requiring diligent and forward looking stewardship. Today, we know that 66% of the freshwater runoff in the U.S. originates within forests. Well over half of our population depends on drinking water supplies that originate on or are protected, in part, by forestlands.

With increasing population growth and demands on our water supplies, particularly drinking water supplies for urban areas, greater pressure is exerted on the lands and watersheds from which our water originates. The prospect of continued regional droughts adds to the importance of water and forested watershed management. Securing sustainable water supplies is becoming a driving factor influencing policy, law, economic vitality and consumer habits. Thus, a renewed focus on sound forest management and its connection to sustainable sources of clean and abundant water is critical.

Water policy and laws are highly variable, very complex and therefore challenging. Clearly, healthy forests are critical to sustaining sources of clean and abundant drinking water, as well as providing for the products and services expected by the public; such as wildlife habitat, sustainable fiber supply, carbon sequestration, as well as spiritual reflection. With the prospect of continued regional droughts and increasing populations, the importance of water and forested watershed management will be a driving factor on everyday life with influences on policy, law, economic vitality, and consumer habits far into the future. Finding common ground between users will require cooperation from many groups and will shape the nation's future, particularly in the west.

On September 29, 2004 at their annual meeting in Jackson, MS, the National Association of State Foresters (NASF) adopted a policy statement which included guiding principles and key messages regarding the connection between healthy forests and clean and abundant water. The purpose of this policy statement is to provide context and stimulate dialogue that leads to development of strategies for achieving clean and abundant water from forested watersheds and reducing threats to water resources. The goal is to raise the awareness across the nation of the connection between healthy forested watersheds and clean water. Through this, NASF seeks to gain public interest and support to manage and sustain forested watersheds to protect and

enhance water resources for immediate and future gains.

Guiding Principles:

As members of the National Association of State Foresters;

- 1) We believe in a strong sustainable forest management ethic that supports clean and abundant water. To this end, we must develop strategies that address the linkages among forests, riparian systems, aquatic systems, and management actions. A sustainable and integrated watershed forest management program may include all of the following activities: sustainable forest management of both public and private lands; fire control and prevention; stream monitoring; reforestation; afforestation; management of road and trail networks; detection and rapid response to control/remove invasive species; fencing and animal management in key watersheds; riparian forest restoration; active vegetation management – thinning and fuels reduction operations – where needed; and public education and outreach.
- 2) We believe all our water resources should be “fishable, drinkable, and swimmable” as established under the Clean Water Act of 1972. We must re-connect the value of our water and riparian resources with sustainable forest management so we can maintain and improve these benefits in the future.
- 3) We believe that a well-managed forest contributes to the production of water as a commodity in all its forms.
- 4) We believe that the protection and management of forested watersheds must consider the dynamic nature of forests. Wildfires, floods, insects and disease, hurricanes, and windstorms can cause changes at the watershed scale. Forest management practices can reduce the impacts from some natural disturbances. In the long-term, disturbance is often critical in maintaining forest health. Forest management practices can also emulate, but not necessarily duplicate, disturbance events and thus, be used to maintain forest and watershed health, while simultaneously providing an array of social, economic and environmental services.
- 5) We believe that as population increases, our fundamental commitment to sound forested watershed management is critical. A new paradigm for the protection of the natural water-providing systems must be established with the necessary

resources to ensure sustainable sources of water now and into the future. Many of the threats to forested watersheds, such as fragmentation, invasive species, and catastrophic wildfire, cross ownership boundaries. Watershed partnerships are an important element in developing and implementing this new paradigm, as they have historically been the most efficient and cost effective way to protect our water resources.

- 6) We believe the multiple federal, state and local land management mandates over the past three decades complicates forest management responsibilities on both public and private forest lands. As a result, public investment in watershed management has diminished at the same time our communities' demand for water resources and attendant watershed values have increased dramatically. The public budgets are now being reduced and the resources currently available for forest management are not in balance with the value of the water that is being harvested from the watersheds.
- 7) We believe renewed and long-term watershed research and monitoring is vital to improving our application of forest management practices.
- 8) We believe that private forest landowner compliance with state approved nonpoint source Best Management Practices (BMPs) and/or water quality standards fulfill the landowner's responsibility to provide high-quality drinking water to the public at-large. Policies and assistance, both technical and financial, should provide additional incentives for private forest landowner to provide high-quality drinking water to the public at-large. Expectations for higher levels of drinking water quality should be met through cooperative, non-regulatory methods.

Messages:

- Water, in all its uses and permutations, is by far the most valuable commodity that comes from well-managed forest land. It is also the one commodity that most of the public that we serve


want to see optimized from our forest lands.

- We can have active forest management AND healthy watersheds ~ provided that Best Management Practices are applied. In fact, healthy forests and watersheds are no accident. Planning and active forest management is essential to maintaining consistent flows of clean and abundant water.
- Some of the highest quality water (and best fishing) is on streams that originate in watersheds where active forest management is ongoing.
- Water quality and quantity are the integrated result of connections among the upland forest/rangeland, riparian, and stream systems. Any efforts to maintain or improve water conditions will require consideration of these connections and their interactions.
- Water quantity considerations are just as important as water quality considerations in the management of watersheds, realizing that water quality and water quantity may not be achieved in the same practices on the land.
- Significant losses of biodiversity can lead to watershed degradation, and decreases in water quality. Sound stewardship of forest watersheds is defined by substantial progress and success in both the abundance and quality of the water flowing forth, and the quality of fish and wildlife habitat.
- Forested watersheds provide habitat for riparian dependent species, provide fish passage up and down stream at all life stages. A well-managed forest can provide all these, concurrent with delivery of other products and services.
- The need and cost to manage the watershed is not connected at the policy level to the value of the water commodity in all its forms that is being utilized from the forested watersheds. 🌲

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The 2004 Nobel Peace Prize/A Green Peace Prize*

The 2004 Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to Professor Wangari Maathai of Kenya for her contribution to sustainable development, democracy and peace. As stated by the Nobel Committee, "peace on earth depends on our ability to secure a living environment." Wangari believes that sustainable management of our natural resources will promote peace. Thirty years ago she formed the Green Belt Movement (<http://www.greenbeltmovement.org/>) with the original idea to give women firewood. The easiest way to do that was to plant trees - since then 30,000,000 trees have been planted!

Since 1977 she has seen the natural forests of Kenya disappear. She recognized the importance of these forests to provide among other necessities (fuelwood, medicines, poles and lumber), a sustainable supply of clean water. She stood up during Daniel arap Moi's decades-long rule in Kenya to stop his government from its support of forest destruction and forestland giveaways. That resulted in major clashes in Nairobi in 1999.

That is when SAF's Gerard "Gerry" Hertel (West Chester University of Pennsylvania) first got to know Dr. Maathai. He was working in Kenya on a forest health study at the same time that the Green Belt Movement and local university students were clashing with the government over their selling 200 acres of government-owned forests (part of Karura Forest) at the edge of Nairobi. The actions of the Green Belt Movement and the students saved a piece of forest. Since then, Gerry has gotten to know Wangari and the Green Belt Movement very well.

In September 2001, Professor Maathai spoke to a West Chester

University audience. One quote that she used was, "trees can live without people, but people cannot live without trees." During the visit, Dr. Hertel presented Wangari with the USDA Forest Service sponsored forest health report for the Taita Hills of Kenya (one of the few places where the wild African violet grows). Since 2001, Hertel has visited and interacted with the Green Belt Movement in Nairobi. He is currently providing technical assistance to the Green Belt Movement and the Stroud Water Research center on a stream health project for Kenya.



Gerry Hertel presenting Wangari Maathai with the Taita Hills Forest Health report in 2002 at West Chester University

In a piece written by David Sandalow entitled, *A Green Peace Prize*, the author notes that, "Wangari Maathai's musical name hides a fierce spirit. For more than three decades she's faced down dictators and detractors, building a Green Belt Movement in her native Kenya. Now Wangari is suddenly a global symbol of the often-overlooked connection between the

environment and preventing conflict. But what does protecting the environment have to do with preventing conflict? Sandalow counters with, 'First, environmental degradation is often a precursor of violence.'

Since World War II, the Nobel Committee began taking a more expansive view of its charter, awarding the Peace Prize to Albert Schweitzer, Forester Norman Borlaug, Mother Teresa, Desmond Tutu and Elie Wiesel - extraordinary individuals whose selection reflects growing interest by the committee in inspirational leaders and the forces behind strife."

Wangari, in her speech on the occasion of acceptance of the Peace Prize, recounted her long struggle in protecting the environment in her native country from the irresponsible government exploitation of resources at the expense of the quality of life of Kenya's inhabitants. The first African Woman to receive the Nobel Peace Prize continues to protect environmental degradation in Kenya as the Honorable Wangari Maathai, Assistant Minister for the Environment, Natural Resources and Wildlife, Kenya.

**The above article was extracted from information provided by Dr. Gerard Hertel, Forest Ecologist & Entomologist, Dept. of Biology, West Chester University, PA 19383, and A Green Peace Prize, by David B. Sandalow as published in the 10/22/2004 issue of Update, published by the PA Dept. of Environmental Protection.*

Silviculture News

Mary Ann Fajvan, Forest Science Coordinator

The Role of Silviculture in Integrated Pest Management of Exotic Pests

Loss of a tree species due to an introduced pest can have severe ecological and economic effects. The appropriate silvicultural treatment for managing introduced forest pests requires an understanding of the ecological interactions of both the pest and the host species. Integration of silvicultural techniques at a variety of spatial scales may be necessary to prevent or mitigate the effects of a pest invasion. Because introduced pests have not co-evolved and have no natural enemies in native forests, traditional silvicultural approaches designed for managing native pests (e.g. sanitation/salvage operations) may need to be modified.

Pest invasions typically follow three phases: arrival, establishment and spread. Combined with local quarantines, preventative silvicultural techniques can be used along the leading edge of pest invasion prior to arrival. For example, creation of a barrier to pest movement through removal of host species in a wide band around a small infestation zone may be feasible if pest dispersal distances were limited. Alterations in the timing of management activities (e.g. road closures) near infested areas can also be preventative if certain seasonal climates are more favorable to pest spread than others.

After arrival, the next invasion phase occurs when the pest begins the process of establishing a permanent population. Early in the establishment phase when pest populations are typically low, biological and chemical eradication tools can be successful for removal of all or most individuals, especially if treatments are repeated. Once an established population begins to rapidly increase, silvicultural efforts should focus on containment of the pest. Reduction in stand density through thinning and removal of the most vulnerable individuals of targeted host species can be used alone or in combination with eradication tools, to reduce potential infestation targets and minimize mortality. For example, the goal of thinnings used to lower the density of gypsy moth-preferred host species is to select crop trees with the most vigorous crowns. However, the best results from this type of density manipulation occur when the treatments are applied before pest arrival. Whereas, in stands infested with beech bark disease, density reductions should occur 10-20 years after pest establishment so that trees with observed genetic resistance can be selected for retention.

In the spread phase, the pest population frequently moves rapidly across large geographic areas and silvicultural efforts are targeted at reducing host damage/



Thinnings can be used in oak stands to increase tree and stand vigor and reduce stand vulnerability to gypsy moth defoliation. Photo taken at the WVU Research forest and used with permission by USFS Northeastern Research Station, Morgantown, WV

mortality and slowing the spread. Stand structure manipulations can be used ahead of the leading edge of the invasion to increase individual host tree and stand resistance. Landscape-scale management can be used to create a heterogeneity of stand structures (ages, sizes, species mixtures) to reduce vulnerability to a particular pest.

Silvicultural activities focused on invasive species may be more frequent and intense than those prior to pest arrival. The resulting effects on stand dynamics may cause changes in species dominance, age and canopy structures, and hence management direction. 🌲

**Next newsletter deadline is
March 15, 2005**

Send your articles in the form of
Microsoft Word documents and photos
as 300 dpi JPEG files and e-mail to
Allegheny News Editor Jack Winieski at:

ansaf@paonline.com

Coming Events

February 2005

23-24 Register your artwork, sculptures, photos, needlework, etc. for the Reginald Forbes Art Contest at the Allegheny SAF Winter Meeting at Mountain Laurel Resort

23-25 Allegheny SAF Winter Meeting, "Sustaining Biodiversity, Open Space and Forestry" at the Spa at Mountain Laurel Resort in White Haven, PA. Look for registration and reservation information in the mail and on page 13 of this issue

March

15 Deadline for articles and photos for Spring 2005 issue of *Allegheny News*

April

26-27 2005 Forest Resources Issues Conference hosted by Penn State University "Pennsylvania's Forest Resources: Assessing Its Condition" at Nittany Lion Inn, University Park, PA. Contact Laurie Schoonhoven at 814-865-7932 or email at lms28@psu.edu

June

15 Deadline for articles and photos for Summer 2005 issue of *Allegheny News*

Future Allegheny SAF Meetings

Summer 2005 - Plateau Chapter (July 27-29, Erie)

Winter 2006 - Valley Forge Chapter

Summer 2006 - Cancelled because of the SAF National Convention hosted by Allegheny SAF in Pittsburgh, PA

Future SAF National Conventions

October 19-23, 2005 - Fort Worth, Texas

October 25-29, 2006 - Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Hosted by Allegheny SAF

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