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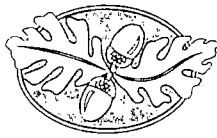
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FOREST POLICY CENTER

April 9, 1993

Kathleen McGinty
Office of Environmental Policy
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20006

Dear Katy:

As the Forest Policy Center approaches its second anniversary, I thought it might be valuable to let our friends know a little more about who we are and what we've been up to. The enclosed summary of current programs and activities provides an overview of a few of our ongoing projects in private and public forest land policy, urban forestry, and the role of forests in global climate change.

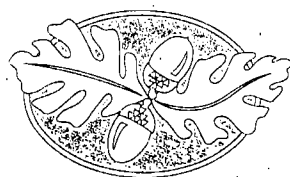
We welcome your comments and suggestions on our programs. We also welcome expressions of interest in participating in upcoming events or in working cooperatively with the Forest Policy Center on particular projects or activities. If you have any questions, or you know of someone else who would like to receive a copy of this summary, please don't hesitate to give me a call.

Best regards,

V. Alarie Sample
Director

**CURRENT PROGRAMS
AND ACTIVITIES**

MARCH 1993



FOREST POLICY CENTER

**CURRENT PROGRAMS
AND ACTIVITIES**

MARCH 1993

**Forest Policy Center
1516 P Street, NW
Washington, DC 20006**

V. Alaric Sample, *Director*

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CURRENT PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

MARCH 1993

INTRODUCTION

Forest management in the United States is currently undergoing its most profound change since the introduction of forestry to this country more than a century ago. Fundamental scientific and philosophical principles must evolve to address growing challenges in forest ecosystem management. With its founding in 1875 by citizens concerned over the destruction of the nation's forests, AMERICAN FORESTS¹ pioneered public education and citizen action establishing policies for sound, sustainable forest management. The Forest Policy Center was founded in 1991 as a program of AMERICAN FORESTS to facilitate thoughtful and responsible evolution in policies regarding the protection and sustainable management of forest ecosystems, the impact of trees and forests on the urban environment, and the role of forests in mitigating global climate change. Through the work of the Forest Policy Center, as well as its other major programs, AMERICAN FORESTS is committed to continuing its leadership role in conservation.

The purpose of the Forest Policy Center is to improve decision-making at the federal, regional, and state levels on issues relating to the protection and sustainable management of forest ecosystems. The Center accomplishes this by providing a timely and objective synthesis of current scientific information, and its broad dissemination to policymakers and the American public, rather

¹ American Forests, formerly the American Forestry Association, was founded in 1875 and is the oldest national citizens' conservation organization in the United States. Through such programs as Global ReLeaf, AMERICAN FORESTS seeks to educate and encourage individual and community action to protect and care for trees and forests, and thereby the natural environment as a whole, in the United States and worldwide.

than through advocacy or litigation. An explicit goal of the Forest Policy Center is to help the conservation community--which includes government and industry as well as citizen conservation organizations--move beyond the politics that have divided and polarized it in the past, and toward more collaborative approaches that turn the different perspectives within the community into a positive engine for innovation and change.

The stated mission of the Forest Policy Center is to serve as a bridge between the policymaking community and the scientific community in the development of policies promoting the protection and sustainable management of forest ecosystems. A primary function of the Forest Policy Center is to identify current and emerging information needs on the part of policymakers, provide timely and objective analysis of relevant scientific information, and interpret the results in a manner that will effectively inform policymakers and educate the public. An explicit objective is to help policymakers to be proactive and timely instead of only being able to react to the established positions of a few special interests. The genesis of the Forest Policy Center was an assessment that this function was not currently being fulfilled by the established institutions within the conservation community--including non-profit conservation groups as well as government agencies--and a sense that others in the community felt the same need.

CURRENT PROGRAMS

The programs of the Forest Policy Center are focused on the policies--the laws, regulations, and administrative policies at the federal, regional, and state levels of government--that are influencing the evolution from traditional approaches to forest management to the protection and sustainable management of forest ecosystems at large spatial scales. The scope of these programs is generally limited to policies of domestic U.S. concern, although some are of international

significance.

The Center's approach to the policy process is comprehensive, and not limited to just the steps leading up to a policy decision. Our concept of the policy process goes beyond problem identification, option formulation and analysis, and policy decision to encompass policy implementation, evaluation, and revision/termination as well. Many a sound policy has been distorted or rendered ineffective by poor policy implementation and evaluation. Thus, the Center's policy analysis considers the many social, economic, and organizational barriers that must be overcome and suggests changes in institutions and administrative processes (including budgeting) that may be necessary for effective implementation.

An express goal of Forest Policy Center programs and activities is to foster cooperation and partnerships among the many sectors within the conservation community. In our written materials as well as our conferences and workshops we seek broader participation and co-sponsorship among government, industry, and non-profit organizations. Similarly, we seek broad, diverse support for each of our projects, receiving assistance from charitable foundations, selected corporate foundations, and through cooperative agreements with federal and state agencies. Our cooperative agreements often involve several agencies at once, providing an opportunity for closer interagency cooperation as well as cooperation of agencies with the Center and its private partners.

Following is a description of a few of our current activities within the Forest Policy Center's three main programs: (1) Forest Policy on Public and Private Lands, (2) Forests and Climate Change, and (3) Urban Forest Policy. More detailed information on these and other activities is available upon request.

Forest Policy on Public and Private Lands

Forest management in the United States is currently undergoing greater change than at any time since the beginning of the conservation movement at the turn of the century. The Forest Policy Center is committed to playing a leading role in conservation, facilitating a thoughtful and responsible evolution of forest policy from traditional approaches to the sustainable management of forest ecosystems. Three recent activities in this area help to illustrate this commitment.

1. Defining Sustainable Forestry.

In January 1992, the Forest Policy Center along with the World Resources Institute and the Bolle Center at The Wilderness Society sponsored a benchmark national workshop entitled *Defining Sustainable Forestry*. The workshop assembled more than 140 ecologists, foresters, sociologists, economists and other professionals for three days to determine the attributes of sustainable forestry and explore policy options for accomplishing the necessary changes in the management of each of the major forest types in the United States. Invited papers and subsequent discussions addressed not only the scientific and technical challenges that confront us in managing forest ecosystems at a landscape level, but the social, economic, and institutional barriers to implementation once the scientific and technical understanding is in hand.

As important as the scientists who participated is the range of organizations that were brought together as co-sponsors of the workshop. These co-sponsors ranged from The Wilderness Society to the National Woodland Owners Association. It included federal agencies such as the Forest Service and Environmental Protection Agency as well as leading universities such as Yale, Purdue, and the University of California–Berkeley. The remarkably broad collaboration and participation was one of the notable successes of the effort, and it is our intent that this sort of bridge-building become a hallmark of Forest Policy Center activities and programs.

The edited contributions and results of workshop discussions will be published by Island Press in early 1993 for broad public dissemination. Major support for the workshop was provided by the Surdna Foundation, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and the W. Alton Jones Foundation.

2. Old-growth forest protection in the Pacific Northwest: sorting out the job loss question.

Among the most immediate and identifiable costs of protecting habitat for the northern spotted owl and other old-growth species, are the jobs that will be lost in timber-related industries that will be unable to process the old-growth timber they anticipated would be available to them. Recent estimates of the employment effects of protecting spotted owl habitat under the strategy proposed by the Interagency Scientific Committee (the "Thomas Report") and the Critical Habitat Areas proposed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service have ranged by an order of magnitude, from 12,000 jobs to 147,000 jobs, even though the analysts all used basically the same data to develop their estimates. Obviously, there were some differences in the assumptions used in each case, but what were they?

In March 1992, the Forest Policy Center released a study entitled *Assessing the Employment Impacts of Proposed Measures to Protect the Northern Spotted Owl*. The purpose of the Forest Policy Center's report was to examine the findings of each of four recent employment studies--by the Forest Service, American Forest Resource Alliance, The Wilderness Society, and the Scientific Panel on Late-successional Forest Ecosystems--and make clear the differences in the analysis and assumptions that produced them. The objective was not to produce yet another set of estimates to compete with all the rest. It was to get down to the employment impacts that are directly

attributable to measures designed to protect habitat for the spotted owl that are estimated in each study and separate them from factors which will continue to affect employment regardless of the decision over whether or not to protect old-growth forest habitat. The objective was to allow policymakers and the public to reach their own informed conclusions about the possible employment consequences of various options for protecting habitat for the spotted owl and other old-growth forest species in the Pacific Northwest, on the basis of information that is as complete and impartial as possible.

More than 700 copies of this report have been provided upon request to members of Congress, congressional committee staffs, federal and state agency personnel, conservation leaders and interested citizens. A large number of additional requests are now being fulfilled as conservationists prepare for the White House-sponsored Pacific Northwest Forest Summit, in which a resolution will be sought to end the impasse over habitat protection for the northern spotted owl.

This report was prepared by V. Alaric Sample, Director of the Forest Policy Center, and Dennis C. Le Master, Professor and Head, Department of Forestry and Natural Resources, Purdue University. Major support for the study was provided by the Consultative Group on Biological Diversity, the Town Creek Foundation, and the Sacharuna Foundation.

3. Building partnerships for ecosystem management on forest lands of mixed ownership.

A major focus at the Forest Policy Center during 1993 will be the development of non-regulatory policy mechanisms to facilitate coherent ecosystem management on lands of mixed public and private ownership. Ecosystem management at the landscape scale is gradually replacing "sustained yield" as the dominant concept underlying the protection and sustainable management of forests in the United States. However, there are few areas of the U.S. in which the delineation of

forest ecosystems at an ecologically-significant scale does not encompass a mixture of both public and private forest lands, suggesting a need for far greater coordination and cooperation among public and private landowners in the development of coherent forest ecosystem management strategies.

In the past, the protection of public values on private forest lands has been achieved largely through state-level forest practices regulation, but it is unclear that the present objectives can be effectively addressed through additional regulation. First, existing regulatory approaches are aimed primarily at forestry practices rather than controlling changes in forest land use, and thus may be of limited use in protecting landscape-level features such as wetlands or habitat for sensitive species. Second, many landowners feel that existing regulations are already close to a "taking" of private property under the terms of the U.S. Constitution. Whether or not the argument has legal merit it is a widely held public concern, and it behooves us to thoroughly explore opportunities for facilitating cooperation through non-regulatory approaches before calling for additional regulation of private land use.

The current proposal is to explore the array of options for protecting public environmental values on private forest lands through a national-level scoping workshop, to be followed by a series of regional workshops to evaluate the efficacy of various approaches in different situations. Different regions of the United States vary widely in their land ownership patterns, but also in the social, economic, and cultural context in which the policy mechanisms would be applied. Among the options to be explored are market-based economic incentives and voluntary efforts for both corporate and non-industrial private forest owners. The first workshop will bring together a diverse group of scientists and policy specialists, including landscape ecologists, conservation biologists, economists, legal experts, and land management planning professionals to apply state-of-the-art principles of ecosystem management to mixed-ownership landscapes by finding ways to overcome

social and institutional barriers that could otherwise impede their application. Specific funding for this effort is not yet assured. The project proposal is currently under review by several potential funding sources, including private foundations and federal and state government agencies.

4. The economics and carbon implications of sustainable forest ecosystem management.

Already under way is a related study to assess the economics and carbon–budget implications of sustainable forest management techniques on federal lands. In June 1992, both the USDA Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management announced policy changes to minimize the use of clearcutting and to adopt an ecosystem approach to forest management on more than 250 million acres of federal forest land. As this broad ecosystem management approach becomes better defined in terms of specific management prescriptions for the major U.S. forest regions, the Forest Policy Center will assess the economic implications of these new techniques in comparison with the economics of conventional forest management practices. The study will examine the implications of different rates of timber removal over time and changing road construction and maintenance requirements, but also the larger regional economic implications for forest resource–based industries and communities. Preliminary studies suggest that some of these new approaches may enhance the effectiveness of forests in sequestering and storing carbon, providing an important component in the overall U.S. Climate Action Plan to reduce greenhouse gases. Major funding for this study is provided primarily by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

5. The use of remote–sensing and geographic information systems (GIS) in forest ecosystem management.

Ecologists and resource managers alike are being challenged by the need to greatly expand

the scale on which they analyze and manage forest ecosystems. While this need is being driven largely by efforts to protect biological diversity by considering interactions among plant and animal communities at the landscape scale, it is being reinforced by growing concerns over the cumulative environmental impacts of human activities on watersheds and other natural values. Recent advances in remote-sensing technology, and the processing of remote-sensing data through geographic information systems (GIS) to directly address specific analysis or management queries, presents ecologists and resource managers with a tool of tremendous potential value--but only if they understand its capabilities sufficient to capture that potential. Similarly, policymakers confronted with issues over land and resource allocation are often presented with visual representations developed with remote-sensing and GIS technology, but many have little or no understanding of how the information is developed, what its limitations are, and how different representations can be derived from the same basic data.

In March 1993, the Forest Policy Center hosted a national workshop on the use of remote-sensing and GIS in forest ecosystem management. Landscape ecologists and resource managers described their needs for landscape-scale ecological information and remote-sensing/GIS applications specialists responded with descriptions of current technological capabilities to address those needs. Scientists from NASA and Defense-related intelligence agencies discussed the potential for development and/or declassification of capabilities heretofore unavailable to the commercial and private sector as part of the current effort to adapt military and space technologies to improving environmental quality. Prepared papers examined different ecosystem management challenges in four different regions of the United States--the Pacific Northwest, Southwest, Southern Appalachians, and northern Lake States. The results of the workshop will be compiled and edited by the Forest Policy Center and published in book form by Island Press in late 1993. Major funding

for this project was provided by the Pew Charitable Trusts, with additional support from the USDA Forest Service, The Wilderness Society, Pacific Meridian Resources, James Sewall Company, and the Department of Forestry and Natural Resources at Purdue University.

Forests and Climate Change

The question of how forests affect, and are affected by, global climate change is a common thread uniting much of the work taking place at the Forest Policy Center.

During 1992, the Forest Policy Center published the first volume of a two-volume book presenting the latest scientific information on forests and climate change, and outlining the policy options for addressing this unprecedented phenomenon. This first volume, focusing on opportunities to mitigate CO₂ buildup by increasing the forest cover, was released in August 1992. A second volume focuses on improving the management of existing forests to improve carbon sequestration and storage and to help forests adapt to the expected environmental stresses associated with a warming climate. Volume 2 is scheduled for release in early 1993.

The Forest Policy Center's ongoing research on the economics of implementing forest management opportunities to mitigate climate change may form the basis for a third volume in this series. We are currently examining the economics of the full array of opportunities for increasing forest area and improving the management of existing forests to sequester and store CO₂ and to mitigate CO₂ emissions by substituting for fossil fuels. This analysis, in combination with the information already developed on practical opportunities, will provide the basis for developing a comprehensive, cost-efficient strategy for employing forest management opportunities in an overall U.S. Climate Action Plan. This work is being partially funded by the U.S. Environmental Protection

Agency, and other public and private sponsors are being sought.

Development of the scientific basis for policies relating to forests and climate change is one example of the Forest Policy Center's assisting the progress of other countries, as well as the United States, through knowledge sharing. In March 1993, AMERICAN FORESTS Executive Vice President Neil Sampson delivered invited testimony to the German Bundestag summarizing the information contained in our two-volume book described above. Also in March 1993, the Forest Policy Center co-sponsored an international workshop in Bad Harzburg, Germany, bringing together top scientists from around the world to assess the state of our knowledge regarding the storage and release of atmospheric CO₂ in terrestrial ecosystems. The results will be interpreted for policymakers in a published workshop summary and articles in journals and magazines. The complete results will appear in a book to be published by Kluwer Press in late 1993.

Urban Forest Policy

A rethinking of our perception and management of urban forests is an important component in the general thrust toward the protection and sustainable management of forest ecosystems. Leading ecologists have urged those concerned over major conservation issues like the protection of biological diversity to look beyond the boundaries of biological preserves, beyond the boundaries of public forest lands, and to consider the landscape as a continuum from the heart of the most unspoiled wilderness out to the green fringes of the nation's greatest cities. Four-fifths of Americans now live in urban areas. Helping them to recognize the value of the forest outside their door, and their ability to improve their own environment through individual and community action, may be key to their recognition of the value of forests and the natural environment more generally, in the United States and globally.

An important step in improving the health and extent of urban forests is making urban policymakers and planners, beset with other urgent budgetary needs, aware of the full array of values and environmental services the urban forest provides. In cooperation with the USDA Forest Service and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the Forest Policy Center is conducting a two-year study to assess the social and economic benefits, as well as the biological and aesthetic benefits, of the urban forest. The assessment will provide one of the first detailed economic analyses of benefits that have only recently begun to be recognized, such as direct and indirect benefits for energy conservation, improvement of air and water quality, and contributions to human health and psychological well-being. This evaluation will provide a more complete picture than we have ever had of the array of different values and benefits of forests in urban environments, and how they measure up to the costs of maintaining and improving this important resource.

Related to this is an effort being undertaken to improve environmental policies and the protection of the natural environment on the vast expanse of military installations in the United States. This effort began with a recently-completed study of the feasibility of modifying the management of forests and rangelands on military installations to better protect soil, water, and biological resources and to maximize their effectiveness for the sequestration and storage of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases. Currently, we are utilizing the unique experimental opportunities on military bases to develop better information on the neighborhood-scale effects of urban trees on energy conservation and greenhouse gas emissions. The study will examine the direct effects of shading and windbreaks on energy use for heating and cooling, as well as the indirect effects at the neighborhood level in mitigating the "urban heat island effect." The information developed in these demonstration projects will influence urban forest policy not only on military installations, but in cities and suburban areas throughout the United States.

GOVERNANCE AND STAFF

Forest Policy Center Advisory Council

The Forest Policy Center's activities are overseen by an Advisory Council comprised of scientists and conservation leaders from the public, private, and non-profit sectors and from the nation's leading universities (see current list of Advisory Council members, Appendix A). The Advisory Council meets semi-annually to review current activities and recent accomplishments, and to set priorities for the Center's work during the subsequent months. Prior to May 1992, the Advisory Council was guided by founding chairman, John C. Gordon, then-Dean of the Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies. As a member of the AMERICAN FORESTS board of directors, Dean Gordon also chaired the steering committee that helped shape the development of the Forest Policy Center. The current chairman of the Advisory Council is Dennis C. Le Master, professor and head of the Department of Forestry and Natural Resources at Purdue University. Professor Le Master is a nationally recognized authority on forest resource policy and has a particular interest in the creation of policies that facilitate an ecosystem approach to the management of U.S. forests.

The Council's primary responsibility is to think creatively and act energetically to facilitate the Forest Policy Center's staying at the forefront of conservation thought and policy development. Though its special focus is the protection and sustainable management of forest ecosystems, the Center must foster a broader perspective among resource managers and policymakers—one that recognizes the importance of forests and forest management in the larger context of today's social,

economic, and environmental concerns, but also recognizes that resource managers are not the only legitimate authorities or sources of knowledge in the use and protection of forest ecosystems. The diverse and talented membership of the Advisory Council assures that the work of the Forest Policy Center will continue to reflect these perspectives.

The Council's role is advisory, and technical matters of governance, such as budgetary and personnel decisions must meet the approval of AMERICAN FORESTS' executive vice president, Neil Sampson, and its board of directors (see board list, Appendix C). By charter, two members of the Advisory Council also serve on the AMERICAN FORESTS board of directors to provide liaison to the board and reflect the discussions that take place within the Advisory Council. The director of the Forest Policy Center is appointed by AMERICAN FORESTS executive vice president. Advisory Council members are appointed by AMERICAN FORESTS president and chairman of the board of directors, currently Donald M. Willeke.

Staff list

V. Alaric Sample, Director. Al Sample is widely recognized for his experience and expertise in the development and implementation of U.S. forest policy, particularly that relating to the management of the national forests. He has served in various resource planning and policy roles in government, industry, and in national conservation organizations, including the Conservation Foundation where he was a Senior Fellow specializing in forest economics and policy. He has held positions in land management planning and policy analysis with the U.S. Forest Service, and has served as forester for the Prince of Thurn und Taxis in Germany. Sample holds Doctor of Forestry, Master of Forestry, and Master of Public and Private Management degrees from Yale University, a BS in forest resource management from the University of Montana and an AAS in forestry from Paul

Smith College. He is a member of Xi Sigma Pi, and was the 1987 recipient of the National Wildlife Federation's Environmental Conservation Award for Excellence in Graduate Research. He serves on the Council of the Pinchot Institute for Conservation at Grey Towers, and on the President's Commission on Environmental Quality task force on biological diversity conservation on private lands.

Dwight Hair, Forest Economist. Dwight Hair has lead responsibility for much of the Forest Policy Center's work in the area of forests and climate change. Prior to coming to AMERICAN FORESTS in 1987, Hair served for 37 years as research forester and forest economist with the USDA Forest Service where he had responsibility for leading and directing the preparation of analyses of the conditions and demand/supply situation for renewable forest and rangeland resources across the United States. He has served as the U.S. Representative to the Timber Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe, and as an advisor to the Timber Committee of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization. Hair holds an undergraduate and graduate degrees in forestry, and a Ph.D. in forest economics from the University of Michigan.

Susan Stedfast, Research Associate. Susan Stedfast provides policy and legal research on a wide range of environmental and natural resource issues, with special expertise in the area of tax policy effects on natural resources and the environment. She brings to the Forest Policy Center more than a decade of experience on Capitol Hill and in law firms where she provided legal and legislative history research and environmental analysis. Susan holds a J.D. from the George Washington University National Law Center and a B.A. in Government from Hamilton College. She is a member of the District of Columbia Bar, where she also serves as a member of the Environment, Energy, and Natural Resources section.

Lance Clark, Forest Policy Center Fellow. Lance Clark serves as a resource policy

specialist with special expertise in the role of forests in global climate change. He also oversees policy research in the area of ecosystem health and biodiversity and serves as staff director for the National Commission on Wildfire Disasters. Lance holds a bachelor of science degree in political science and biology from the University of Oregon.

Sylvan Kaufman, Forest Policy Center Intern. Sylvan Kaufman is serving in an extended internship at the Forest Policy Center in preparation for doctoral study in forest ecology. Her responsibilities span a number of projects at the Center, with a special focus on the role of federal policymaking in the protection of biological diversity. Sylvan is a 1992 Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Vassar College with a BS in biology. In 1991 she participated in the Amazon Studies and Ecology Program in Brazil, where she conducted an independent research project examining barriers to tree establishment in pasture grasses in eastern Amazonia.

R. Neil Sampson, Executive Vice President, AMERICAN FORESTS. Sampson holds a B.S. in Agronomy from the University of Idaho and Master of Public Administration degree from the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University. He has served as Executive Vice President of AMERICAN FORESTS (formerly the American Forestry Association) since 1984. Sampson has been a leader in soil and water conservation, and in development of natural resource conservation policy at the national level for many years. He has authored several books and a number of articles on conservation policy and is a frequent contributor to activities within the Forest Policy Center.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The budget for the Forest Policy Center during its first full year of operation, 1992, was \$388,227. The estimated budget for 1993 is \$603,000. Major support was provided by the Pew

Charitable Trusts, Town Creek Foundation, the Consulative group on Biological Diversity, and the Sacharuna Foundation. The Forest Policy Center also participated in cooperative research agreements with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the USDA Forest Service.

The Forest Policy Center is continuing to develop a broad and diverse funding base, with support from charitable foundations, selected corporate foundations, and cooperative agreements with federal and state agencies. The Center also seeks a balance between general support and project-specific support. General program support is critical to the Center's capability to provide timely analysis and information to policymakers, not incurring the extensive lead time necessary to develop project-specific support.

Appendix A: Forest Policy Center Advisory Council

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Appendix B: Recent Publications of the Forest Policy Center

Forest Policy Center Reports

1. Parks, Peter J. and Hardie, Ian W., *Least Cost Carbon Reserves: Cost-effective Subsidies to Convert Marginal Agricultural Land to Forests*, 20 pp. + appendices, August 1992.
2. Wellman, J. Douglas and Tipple, Terence J., *Working With the Community in Urban and Community Forestry: A Conceptual Framework for Urban Forest Resource Managers*, 24 pp., August 1992.
3. Beattie, Jeffrey E., *Human Benefits from Protecting Biological Diversity: The Use of Pacific Yew in Cancer Treatment*, 45 pp., July 1992.
4. Sample, V. Alaric and Le Master, Dennis C., *Assessing the Employment Impacts of Proposed Measures to Protect the Northern Spotted Owl*, 65 pp., February 1992.

Books

1. Sample, V. Alaric, (ed.), *Forest Ecosystem Management at the Landscape Level: The Role of Remote-sensing and GIS in Resource Management Planning, Analysis, and Decision Making* (Washington, DC: Island Press, 1993), in press.
2. Olson, Jeffrey T., Sample, V. Alaric, and Johnson, Nels (eds.), *Defining Sustainable Forestry* (Washington, DC: Island Press, 1993), in press.
3. Sample, V. Alaric, "Social and Policy Considerations," in: Szaro, Robert C. (ed.), *Biodiversity in Managed Landscapes* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1993), in press.
4. Sample, V. Alaric, *Land Stewardship in the Next Era of Conservation* (Milford, PA: Grey Towers Press, 1991).

Other publications

1. Sample, V. Alaric and Le Master, Dennis C., "Employment Impacts of Protecting the Northern Spotted Owl," *Journal of Forestry*, Vol. 91, No. 8 (August 1992).
2. Sample, V. Alaric, "Resource Planning and Budgeting for the National Forest Management," *Public Administration Review*, July/August 1992.
3. Sample, V. Alaric, "Cumulative Impact Assessment in Forest Management: Response of the Courts," *Journal of Forestry*, 1993, in press.
4. Sample, V. Alaric, "Assessing Cumulative Environmental Impacts in National Forest Planning," *Environmental Law*, Vol. 21, No. 3 (1991).

Appendix C: AMERICAN FORESTS Board of Directors and IRS 501(c)(3) Determinations

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** Past Presidents

Department of the Treasury



Internal Revenue Service
Washington, DC 20224

Date:

10-20-70

In reply refer to:

THE AMERICAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION
919 17TH STREET N W
WASHINGTON, D C

20006

Gentlemen:

Based on the information you recently submitted, we have classified you as an organization that is not a private foundation as defined in section 509(a) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Your classification is based on the assumption that your operations will be as stated in your notification. Any changes in your purposes, character, or method of operation must be reported to your District Director so he may consider the effect on your status.

Sincerely yours,

Chief, Rulings Section
Exempt Organizations Branch

FORM M-0714 (8-70) (CONTINUOUS)

CERTIFICATE REGARDING TAX STATUS OF
THE AMERICAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION

The undersigned, R. Neil Sampson, the Executive Vice President of The American Forestry Association, and as such authorized to execute this certificate in the name of The American Forestry Association, hereby certifies that to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief, the following facts are true, correct, and complete:

- (1) The American Forestry Association has received a ruling of determination letter from the Internal Revenue Service stating that The American Forestry Association qualifies as an organization described in Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Service Code and in the particular section or sections of the Internal Revenue Service Code identified below.

Section 509 (a)(2)

- (2) Notice of a change in the status of The American Forestry Association under the section or sections of the Internal Revenue Service Code identified above has not been made to the public (such as by publication of the Internal Revenue Bulletin), and the Internal Revenue Service has not given notice to The American Forestry Association that it will be deleted from such status.

Dated: 4-16-91

American Forestry Association
(Name of Organization)

R. Neil Sampson
(Name of Responsible Officer)

Executive Vice President
(Title of Office Held)



FOREST POLICY CENTER

1516 P STREET, NW WASHINGTON, DC 20005
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A Program of the American Forestry Association