The forest products industry has long been an integral part of Maine’s economy and cultural identity and has consistently provided critical markets for sustaining the logging industry and forestry activities throughout much of northern New England. Recent mill closures and declining markets have raised concerns regarding the long-term viability and future contributions of this industry to the economic well-being of Maine and the broader region.

This theme highlights recent research led by Dr. Mindy Crandall at the University of Maine examining the current status of the forest industry in Maine and its overall economic contribution. Despite recent downturns, this work highlights the continued economic importance of forestry in the state and how economic benefits expand far beyond the counties with wood product manufacturing facilities.

(Article begins on page 4)
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Submission Deadline</th>
<th>Publication Date</th>
<th>Advertising Size</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Winter</td>
<td>22-Dec</td>
<td>15-Jan</td>
<td>1/2 page</td>
<td>$90/issue</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spring</td>
<td>22-Mar</td>
<td>15-Apr</td>
<td>1/3 page</td>
<td>$70/issue</td>
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<tr>
<td>Summer</td>
<td>22-May</td>
<td>15-Jun</td>
<td>1/4 page</td>
<td>$50/issue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autumn</td>
<td>22-Sep</td>
<td>15-Oct</td>
<td>1/8 page</td>
<td>$30/issue</td>
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The News Quarterly Publication and Advertising Information
The best time of the year to work in the woods is upon us - crisp days, no bugs!, and beautiful color followed by the ability to see through what had been a wall of green. It is also time to start thinking about nominating folks for the annual NESAF awards. All of us have at least one go-to contact we call when we want advice on a management problem (Austin Cary Practicing Professional Award), or know a forester under 40 who seems to have incredible energy and juggles work with service (Mollie Beattie Young Forester Leadership Award), an extension specialist or professor who is a great educator or resource (Ernest M. Gould, Jr. Technology Transfer Award), or someone who has made an outstanding difference to our profession and has enhanced the public image of the forestry profession (Distinguished Service Award). You also probably know of a local or state organization working with natural resources that has adhered to principles and demonstrated of high standards in the face of adversity (Integrity in Conservation Award).

Please nominate a colleague or worthy organization. The process is fairly easy and only requires a cover letter and nomination form (those you have to fill out), a biographical sketch (get the nominee’s resume, and two letters of endorsement. The deadline is December 1. Details can be found on the NESAF website (http://www.nesaf.org/society-american-foresters-awards.asp). Step up to the plate and let all of New England know about those who have made a real difference in your life and to our profession.

The NESAF Silvicultural Field Tour in the Adirondacks organized by Bennet Leon was great. Ralph Nyland's distilled a half-century of experience working with northern hardwoods during the first day at the Huntington Forest. The next day we Mark Twery lead a walking tour of a series of distinct harvesting practices at a Paul Smiths' forest during the morning, and Joe Orefice took us to an off-the-map stand of 400-yr-old eastern white pine in the afternoon. If you haven’t had the chance in the past, I would highly recommend making time for next year’s tour.

In the January 2018 News-Quarterly you will be finding information about 2018 annual meeting in Nashua, NH on March 27, 28, and 29. Mark your calendars. Susan Francher (General Chair) has assured me that this will be a great NESAF meeting! If our paths don’t cross before next year - check the binding on your snow shoes and have a great Thanksgiving and holiday season.

What do you expect from SAF? ~ Si Balch, District 6 Council Representative

Are you happy with SAF? Are you getting enough value for your dues?

These are critical questions. SAF, like all professional societies, is a non-profit that struggles to be financial sound and deliver value to its members. The volunteer time given to run the chapters, accounts for much of SAF’s success. SAF delivers on all the levels, with publications, legislative work, certification, meetings, workshops and networking.

So, going forward, examine your own expectations. Why are you a member and what do you anticipate getting from SAF? What would you give to SAF beyond your dues to make it successful? I have one more year as your BOD representative. Tell me what you expect.

Happy Autumn

Si Balch CF
Tracking the Contributions of the Forest Products Industry through Sectors and Counties

Mindy S. Crandall, Assistant Professor of Forest Management and Economics, University of Maine, mindy.crandall@maine.edu
James L. Anderson III, Ph.D. Student, University of Maine, james.l.anderson@maine.edu

Most of us involved in forestry know intuitively that the overall health of the forest products industry matters. Not only might we be concerned for the mill jobs of friends and family, we see the effects through our capacity as managers; without a buyer for material removed from the forest, the options in our manager’s toolbox shrink rapidly. But how can we be sure that the general public in our states also grasps the importance of the industry? Someone working in a completely different sector, or in a major urban area, may hear about a mill closing in a far-off region and be tempted to dismiss it as trivial. They may think only those working directly in the industry will be affected, or that all the impacts will be far away.

Economic contribution studies attempt to close this gap by providing a metric that we can all understand - dollar value - of an industry in a way that captures its interconnectedness with other industries and jobs. It accounts for both direct and multiplier effects of the industry, whether they happen near or far. Direct contributions are those resulting from an industry’s direct employment of workers, the wages paid to them, the value of their production (the direct sales), and the value added to the inputs in production (a measure of contribution to state gross regional product). They are the visible, identifiable contributions an industry makes. Multiplier effects are less visible and include both indirect and induced contributions. Induced contributions are those that arise as the industry does business and draws on other sectors. Induced contributions are those that arise as the households employed by the primary industry of analysis purchase goods and services. In this way, the impact of a dollar of production in the primary industry generates greater circulation of money through the economy. Through these measures, economic contribution studies can demonstrate the impact of an event like a mill closing to someone who doesn’t identify as being directly involved with the industry.

The last assessment of the contribution of forest products to Maine’s economy was done for 2011, and clearly showed how important the industry was to the overall state economy, contributing some $8 billion (in 2011 dollars) in direct and indirect impacts. In the last couple of years, however, Maine has been rocked by several closures of mills in the pulp and paper sector, leading many to speculate that the industry was “dying” and would no longer be such an important component of the state’s economy. To address that concern, we worked in conjunction with Maine Forest Products Council to shed some light on the current contribution of the industry to the state. In addition, we wanted to highlight the role it plays in every Mainer’s life - not just those living in the north Maine woods and not just those working directly in the mills. This integrated view of the forest product industry illustrates the interconnectedness of seven forest-based sectors and the involvement of all 16 of Maine’s counties.

Table 1: Estimated Economic Contribution of Maine’s Forest Products Industry (FPI) in 2016 ($2016)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contribution</th>
<th>Direct Contribution</th>
<th>Total Multiplier (Indirect + Induced) Effects</th>
<th>Total Impact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FPI</td>
<td>FPI Support</td>
<td>non-FPI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output (1,000 $)</td>
<td>$4,889,267</td>
<td>$617,575</td>
<td>$414,409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jobs</td>
<td>12,572</td>
<td>1,990</td>
<td>1,040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wages</td>
<td>$664,056,504</td>
<td>$93,717,637</td>
<td>$50,976,529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prop Income</td>
<td>$93,099,947</td>
<td>$54,106,618</td>
<td>$32,933,481</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What's the current condition?
Our first goal was to update the estimated contribution of the forest products industry to the state’s economy. The last estimate, also produced at the University of Maine, used 2011 data and was published in 2013. The discrepancy between the data year and the publishing date highlights an important issue in generating this information: the lag between current time and when we have data available to use. We were able to produce a comparable estimate using 2014 data, but stakeholders knew that the value of 2014 information in 2016—when five mills closed over that same time period—was very limited. The first task was to take the standard contribution value for 2014, produced using a combination of data from public sources and IMPLAN, a standard input-output economic impact model, and adjust it for the known mill closures over the time period.

These closures were Millinocket (February 2014), Bucksport (December 2014), Lincoln (September 2015), Old Town (November 2015), and Madison (May 2016) in the pulp and paper sector, along with cutbacks in production in Jay (October 2015) and the closure of biomass electricity-generating plants in Jonesboro and West Enfield in March 2016.

As detailed in a recent paper published in Maine Policy Review (http://digitalcommons.library.umaine.edu/mpr/vol26/iss1/4/) and in a report produced by Maine Forest Products Council (http://maineforest.org/issues-information/sustainable-forestry-initiative/) we estimate that the Maine forest products industry had a total 2016 statewide economic contribution, including multiplier effects, of $8.5 billion in sales output, 33,538 supported full- or part-time positions, and $1.6 billion in labor income. Due to the integrated nature of the industry, several sectors buy and sell to each other; therefore, some of the multiplier impacts of the industry are within the industry or very closely related ones (here called FPI Support). The total employment in the forest products industry of 14,562.5 jobs supports an additional 18,975 jobs in Maine (Table 1).
While the industry’s position has fallen relative to 2011, it hasn’t declined as much as you might think given the press around mill closures. Nonetheless, the closures still represent significant absolute employment and output losses in the industry and a spatial consolidation. These losses also cause ripple effects throughout the forest products industry due to the decline in markets for low-grade wood previously used by the closed mills.

Still, the forest products industry provides just over 4 percent of the employment in Maine; about one out of twenty-four jobs in Maine are associated with the forest product industry. The industry contributes an estimated $2.7 billion in value added contribution, or just under 5 percent of gross regional product (GRP); just under $1 out of every $20 of Maine’s GRP is associated with the forest products industry (Table 2).

What part of the industry matters most?
The forest products industry is complex, with an interdependent system of interrelated sectors, from harvesting and land management to sawmills and pulp mills. For our analysis of the contribution of the forest products industry to the state’s economy detailed above, we aggregated 20 codes of the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) into seven primary sectors: Harvesting, Biomass Electricity, Sawmills, Plywood and Veneer, Wood Products, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Furniture. These sectors correspond to aggregations of 25 IMPLAN sectors. To that list we added one more “primary” sector: the Maine Forest Service (MFS). Taken all together, this was our definition of the forest products industry.

Once the contribution of the total industry is broken out by sector, the dominance of the pulp & paper sector becomes clear. However, despite the dominance that certain sectors or certain locations may hold in people’s perceptions, we argue here that neither role is “more important”, nor is any one particular place “more important”. The generation of direct economic activity has obvious benefits, but the support counties and supply sectors retain money in Maine that would have otherwise leaked out of the state through input imports.

Analysis by Sectors within the Forest Products Industry
There are two ways in which a sector may contribute to a regional economy. They may sell products outside the region, bringing sales dollars into the region. Alternatively, they may make a sale to another sector within the region, thereby keeping dollars in the region, as opposed to leaking dollars from the region when sectors import goods and services (a good description of this idea can be found in: Watson, P., Cooke, S., Kay, D., and Alward, G. 2015. A Method for Improving Economic Contribution Studies for Regional Analysis. Journal of Regional Policy and Analysis, 45(1), 1-15). Returning to our description of how the economic contribution is calculated and our list of forest products industry sectors, we can illustrate this idea. A paper mill makes direct contributions to the state economy by selling paper to many customers out of the state; this brings money into the state that wouldn’t otherwise come here. In contrast, harvesting activity in the state that supplies fiber to the pulp mill is keeping that harvesting economic activity in the state, rather than having it come in through imported fiber. Both are essential to capturing the maximum local economic contribution from the resource. Here we look only at the additional contributions outside of a sector supported by that sector (bringing) and additional contributions within a sector supported by the other sectors (keeping) and focus on employment numbers (Table 3).

In the state of Maine, of the primary FPI sectors, Pulp and Paper will have a large absolute role in both bringing and keeping due to its size (Table 3). However, table 3 suggests that Harvesting and

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 2: Summary of Forest Products Industry Contributions to Maine’s Economy in 2011 and 2016 ($2016).</th>
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<tr>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine GRP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FPI Value Added</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of GRP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FPI Total Sales Contribution</td>
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<tr>
<td>All Maine Jobs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FPI Jobs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of Employment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Payroll</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total State and Local Taxes</td>
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Sawmills are responsible for the largest amount of keeping contributions in Maine. This makes sense as all the forest product industries make purchases from harvesting, and sawmilling produces byproducts that may be sold for further manufacture. On the other hand, the Maine Forest Service and Furniture Production keep very few contributions in Maine. This, again, makes sense as the MFS makes no sales to the FPI (or to any other sector, for that matter), while wood furniture is a finished wood product much more suited to export (bringing) than use by another FPI sector (keeping). We wouldn’t expect the forest products industry to require much wooden furniture, so it follows that wood furniture production does not keep very many contributions in Maine. It is, however, a relatively more important bringer of contributions to Maine.

Analysis of the Contribution of the Forest Products Industry by County

If we breakdown the direct economic activity in the industry by county, it’s also clear that forestry-related industries are a larger component of economic activity in the more rural, remote northern counties. However, communities less actively involved in Maine’s forest-based sectors are still crucial as they provide many of the support functions necessary for the industry, such as food, financial and insurance services, tools and machinery, and housing. When considering the county employment that is attributable to the activity of the forest products industry, we can easily identify the direct employment of those in the industry: the readily-visible component of sawmill employees, foresters, and loggers, among others. However, the employment that is due to the multiplier effects of the industry’s activity can be expressed in two ways. The first, called here “multiplier state employment”, refers to the state-level employment associated with the FPI activities occurring within the county. The second, called “multiplier county employment” refers to the within-county employment attributable to the forest industry economic activity in the state.

These two factors can be very different depending on the county (Table 4). For example, in 2016, Aroostook County has the highest direct county-level employment in the industry (1,616). Aroostook County has large areas of working forest land, several sawmills, a paper mill, and biomass electricity production. This FPI business activity occurring in Aroostook County also supports an additional 3,284 jobs across the state, for a total contribution of 4,900 jobs resulting from the forest products industry activity in Aroostook County. In contrast, Cumberland County has lower direct FPI employment (1,123) and therefore FPI activity within the county supports fewer multiplier jobs across the state (1,922). However, the presence of the FPI in the state results in a large amount of multiplier employment that occurs within Cumberland County: 6,346. This is due to the preponderance of support industries such as financial services, hospitals, and restaurants that are located in Cumberland County.

This recent work shows how important the forest products industry still is, and how different areas and sectors work together to contribute to important economic activity. In our example, we find that, adjusting for sector size, pulp and paper manufacturing brings the most value to the forest products economy, while harvesting keeps the most forest product value in state. The analysis demonstrates what is known locally: the forest products industry is an interdependent, interlinked group of sectors, which rely on each other. Focusing on the essential roles

Table 3. Employment brought and kept in Maine through the Forest Products Industry, 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2016 Sector</th>
<th>Direct FPI Employment i.e. Bringing and Keeping</th>
<th>Additional State Employment Supported by Sector i.e. Bringing</th>
<th>Additional Sector Employment Supported by FPI i.e. Keeping</th>
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<tr>
<td>MFS</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>67.7</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harvesting</td>
<td>2,655</td>
<td>1,921.7</td>
<td>2,860.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bioelectric</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>361.1</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sawmills</td>
<td>1,880</td>
<td>4,840.8</td>
<td>638.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plywood, Veneer, &amp; Engineered</td>
<td>628</td>
<td>1,303.0</td>
<td>29.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood Products</td>
<td>2,045</td>
<td>1,907.0</td>
<td>90.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulp &amp; Paper</td>
<td>4,408</td>
<td>13,536.6</td>
<td>199.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood Furniture</td>
<td>1,056</td>
<td>700.3</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Other Sectors</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>20,810.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>12,861.0</td>
<td>24,638.1</td>
<td>24,638.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(article continues on next page)
of all sectors within the industry is both more realistic and beneficial than focusing on one or two sectors that contribute large “bringing” economic activities in the state.

Similarly, while we may think only of certain counties in Maine as being primarily forest industry dependent, this notion obscures the role that the industry plays in all counties. Urban areas with little active harvesting, few mills, and a more diverse economy than rural regions of the state, such as Portland, Maine in Cumberland County, may perceive that changes in the industry are unlikely to affect their local economy. However, this analysis shows the inter-related nature of all of Maine’s counties in all aspects of the industry. While the rural counties may be more dependent on primary industrial activity related to forests, more urban counties provide many of the support services needed for the industry to prosper.

Table 4. Employment Contributions of the FPI by County, 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Direct County Employment in FPI</th>
<th>Multiplier State Employment due to FPI in County</th>
<th>Multiplier County Employment due to FPI in State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Androscoggin</td>
<td>1,109.74</td>
<td>2,307.67</td>
<td>1,717.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aroostook</td>
<td>1,615.83</td>
<td>3,283.52</td>
<td>1,373.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumberland</td>
<td>1,123.40</td>
<td>1,921.70</td>
<td>6,345.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin</td>
<td>1,093.01</td>
<td>2,668.78</td>
<td>586.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hancock</td>
<td>243.21</td>
<td>452.37</td>
<td>1,092.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kennebec</td>
<td>678.67</td>
<td>1,581.44</td>
<td>2,088.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knox</td>
<td>268.12</td>
<td>189.24</td>
<td>853.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln</td>
<td>66.86</td>
<td>117.00</td>
<td>529.94</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oxford</td>
<td>1,493.63</td>
<td>3,259.29</td>
<td>909.76</td>
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<tr>
<td>Penobscot</td>
<td>1,775.04</td>
<td>2,892.72</td>
<td>3,196.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piscataquis</td>
<td>386.75</td>
<td>413.75</td>
<td>304.85</td>
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<td>Sagadahoc</td>
<td>108.17</td>
<td>77.11</td>
<td>571.30</td>
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<td>Somerset</td>
<td>1,517.42</td>
<td>3,092.58</td>
<td>1,127.71</td>
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<tr>
<td>Waldo</td>
<td>143.10</td>
<td>173.67</td>
<td>519.37</td>
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<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>594.82</td>
<td>1,269.67</td>
<td>678.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>York</td>
<td>643.23</td>
<td>937.69</td>
<td>2,743.06</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2014 Total: 12,861.00, 24,638.20, 24,638.10

Both the sector analysis and the county analysis point to the need to maintain a complete view of the forest industry, and how it relates to all residents of the state, not just those living near and working in active mills or harvesting.
Some Thoughts on the Future of `Koa, a High Valued Hardwood of the Forests of Hawaii

Pete Hannah, formerly at University of Vermont, and now in New Harbor, Maine phannah@tidewater.net

On a recent trip, I read an article about a large Koa tree, the state champion, found in the forests on the southwest side of the island of Hawaii. Koa (Acacia koa) is a high valued hardwood tree of the Hawaiian Islands. The wood has an attractive grain and is in demand for craftwork such as: furniture, cabinetry, jewelry, and musical instruments. It’s also an important component of the habitat for the honey creeper, a small native bird. A member of the Leguminosae family, Koa is effective in fixing nitrogen and enriching the forest soil.

Koa was once abundant in forests of Hawaii, before settlement from the US mainland and the introduction of farming and ranching. Many areas that were once converted to farm or ranch land are now reverting back to forest. However numerous new challenges exist, primarily from invasive plants and browsing animals. Free ranging livestock had a major impact on native species, but now where animal control is practiced, Koa and other native species are slowly regaining position in the forest ecosystem. Focused efforts in protected areas can further the success of koa and produce quality trees.

On my trips to Hawaii, I saw a number of sites where koa is doing quite well. During a recent visit, I saw where this large specimen (Figure 1) supports many koa seedlings and saplings, with trees 5-20 ft tall and about 20 years old, in small openings created by the falling of trees left during the original clearing. Well formed koa in the surrounding main canopy, trees 60 ft in height and 12-16 inches dbh are becoming common. It appears that the scattered old remaining trees, periodically fall and create canopy gaps. Long term storage of koa seeds in the litter and surface soil further the replacement of koa on the site. Koa seeds have a hard coat and within crown openings exhibit good germination and establishment. Fires may also periodically occur diminish the litter, deterring grasses and promoting germination.

The manner of trees falling and creating a gap, results in a favorable environment for koa and other preferred species. One can see similar responses in northern hardwood and mixed hardwood stands of the northeastern US. Many conifer forest types also display a similar response. Such effective gaps suggest that creation of group shelterwood gaps may be an effective practice for regenerating koa. Remaining overhead and surrounding competition should probably be removed while the new koa seedlings are still quite small (4-6 ft), and control of undesirable understory competition should be part of the shelterwood process as the new seedlings grow.

Koa seems to grow best at elevations between 3000-9000 feet, in a zone of moderate temperatures and ample rainfall. The harvesting of trees in a careful manner, proper site specific removals, and minimizing erosion are important in maintaining site capability. Careful silviculture and harvest practices to protect sites and promote desired regeneration should further the goals of having healthy and diverse forests, which in turn support a diversity of natural wildlife while maintaining an environmental and aesthetically acceptable forest that society can enjoy and provide a valuable wood resource.
Maine Division News - Anthony Filauro

Silvicultural Activities Report
The Maine Forest Service recently issued the 2016 Silvicultural Activities Report. The report shows a 14% reduction in acres harvested in 2016, which is indicative of the economic situation confronting the logging industry during the past two years. The report can be viewed at: www.maineforestservice.gov, click on “Publications”.

Disposal of Pesticide Products
MESAF members can properly dispose of unwanted or unusable pesticide products through a state sponsored program. Inquiries about proper disposal of pesticide products should be addressed to the Maine Department of Agriculture, Conservation & Forestry or to the Board of Pesticides Control at 207-287-2731.

Change of Administrations
In 2016, Dr. Ed Ashworth retired as Dean of the Collage of Natural Sciences, Forestry, and Agriculture at the University of Maine. Dr. Fred Servello, Professor of Wildlife Ecology, was appointed to serve as interim dean and recently was confirmed as the new dean of the college. Previously, Dr. Servello served as the director of the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station.

University of Maine Forestry Video
In July, a new video was released by the university entitled, “Forestry and Environmental Sciences at UMaine. The short video emphasizes the importance of Maine’s forestlands to the environmental and economic well being of the state and likely may attract students to a career in forest science. More information can be found at: https://umaine.edu/news/blog/2017/07/18/forestry-environmental-science-maine/

Forest Management Concerns
Exotic insects such as the Asian longhorn beetle and the emerald ash borer present concerns for forest landowners planning for the future. Now the southern pine beetle (SPB) is making its appearance in areas north of its typical range. The southern pine beetle may not have received press coverage equal to the ALB or the EAB, however this beetle has been expanding its range northward for many years and is making its presence felt north of its southern roots. Rising temperatures has allowed this beetle to become a concern on forestlands in southern New England and it may expand in coming years into southern Canada. If problems caused by the EAB and the ALB is any indication of future forest management concerns, the expanding range of the SPB bears watching.

Tree Growth Tax Law
In July, Governor LePage continued efforts to reduce the 11.1 million acres that’s managed under the Maine Tree Growth Tax Law (TGTL). Sixty-eight percent of TGTL lands are located in unorganized townships, with the remaining lands, 3.6 million acres, located in organized areas of the state. Most of the properties included under the TGTL are less than 100 acres in size; however there are landowners of significant size located in unorganized townships. The governor has proposed that the TGTL be limited to properties of at least 25 acres in size (it’s now 10 acres) and not allow properties into the program that are within 10 miles of the ocean.

The TGTL should be reviewed to make certain the law protects properties that are used for timber production or other forest products; however the law should not be arbitrarily revised whereby forestlands are placed in jeopardy of development because of municipal tax policies. The law benefits Maine by reducing pressure to develop forestlands that would be taxed by local municipalities based upon their interpretation of its “highest and best use”.

Federal Money For Job Training
The LePage Administration recently indicated it is refusing to accept $8 million of a $9 million dollar grant from the Federal Government for job training programs in the State on Maine. The job training programs assist unemployed workers, individuals of low-income and young workers entering the labor force. During the tough economic times being experienced in the state, losing funds for job training is not beneficial to our economy. MESAF members are encouraged to express their views concerning this matter to their state representatives, in the hope of having the Legislature take a position on this issue.
Granite State Division News ~ Stephen Eisenhaure

It was a busy summer season for forestry in the Granite State. In July, the Northeast Silviculture Institute for Foresters had dual sessions at the University of New Hampshire and the Massabesic Experimental Forest to talk about Pine-Oak-Hemlock management. The fall session, that focused on Northern Hardwoods, was held at Bartlett Experimental Forest on September 13th and 14th.

Also in July, at Fox Forest, over 70 people participated in the GSD co-sponsored workshop titled “Hands On With Today’s Forests Insects and Disease.” Attendees got the chance to identify and learn about many of the common pests and diseases that impact our forests.

We have seen an uptick in a number of forest health issues in the state. Kyle Lombard, State Forest Health Program Coordinator recently described the situation - “The big forest health issues currently playing out in NH are the large outbreaks of forest tent caterpillar in Coos County and the addition of Strafford County to the existing emerald ash borer quarantine area. Please visit nhbugs.org for more information on both of these situations.”

“Hemlock woolly adelgid continues to fill in throughout southern NH but has not spread north of the lakes region. Gypsy moth definitely defoliated a larger area this year in extreme southern NH but we’re seeing large numbers of dead caterpillars which suggests natural controls have kicked in.”

Coming up this fall there are several events to look forward to. On Friday, September 29th a Horse Logging Workshop and Forestry Management Demonstration, was held at the Cornish Fairgrounds. The 28th annual Tree Farm Field Day was held in Lancaster at the Tomapo Farm property on September 30th. The Northeast Silviculture Institute’s Mixed Oak-Hickory Session will be held on October 30th and 31st in Sturbridge MA and the Yale-Myers Forest in Eastford, CT.

We hope to see many of you at the NESAF winter meeting, which will be in Nashua this year.

Interest in or questions about the horse logging workshop call 802-763-0771 or email dapnetinfo@gmail.com.

Information about the Tree Farm Field Day can be had by contacting Rita Carrol at the Forest Society, 603-234-224-9945, rcarroll@forest society.org

Contact Charlie Levesque for more on the Northeast Silviculture Institute levesque@inrsllc.com or 603-588-3272.
Forester Licensing in Vermont
On August 1, 2017, the Vermont Secretary of State through its Office of Professional Regulation released the Administrative Rules for Foresters that govern Forester Licensure in Vermont. These rules and other information on licensure can be found online at www.sec.state.vt.us/professional-regulation
While foresters who applied earlier this year were “grandfathered” (or “grandmothered”) into the program, eligibility for future foresters will need to pass the SAF Certified Forester exam and Vermont subpart. They must possess a bachelor’s degree or higher in forestry from a recognized college or university and two years of SAF Certified Forester experience, a bachelor’s degree or higher in a forestry-related field and three years of SAF Certified experience OR an associate’s degree from a recognized college or university and four years of SAF Certified Forester experience.
This will affect those who contract to write Use Value Appraisal Plans and perform other services, so paying attention to continuing education opportunities and license renewals will be important for foresters in Vermont.
Licensure will be for a two-year period which begins and ends on September 30, and is administered by and fees paid to the Office of Professional Regulation.

Integrated Resource Project on the Green Mountain National Forest
The Green Mountain National Forest is preparing to release an environmental assessment for public comment in October for the “Robinson Integrated Resource Project”. This assessment will disclose the effects from proposed activities within several sub-watersheds of the White River, taking a landscape approach in a 60,000-acre project area that includes federal, state, municipal and private lands. The project is very specific in tasks and activities proposed primarily on National Forest System lands within the towns of Rochester, Hancock, Chittenden, Stockbridge, Pittsfield, Goshen, Granville, Braintree and Bethel. The proposal includes timber sales, habitat restoration work and recreation projects. The Forest Service will announce the availability of the environmental assessment for a 30-day comment period. Public response will be used to finalize the assessment to use as a basis to decide what projects to implement by spring 2018. For more information, contact Jay Strand at jstrand@fs.fed.us

Vermont Climate Action Commission includes a Forester
On July 20, Governor Phil Scott signed an Executive Order re-affirming Vermont’s commitment to greenhouse gas reduction from all sectors of the state’s economy, and creating the Vermont Climate Action Commission, charged with drafting a plan by July 31, 2018 with recommendations for ways to reach Vermont’s renewable energy and greenhouse reduction goals while driving economic growth. This group will have twenty-one members, including the Deputy Secretary of the Agency of Natural Resources, Peter Walke and one representative from the Forestry or Forest Products sector who is Robert Turner, a consulting forester with experience in carbon and climate change issues.
ANR will also be responsible for the administrative, technical and legal assistance to the Commission including hosting information on the Commission on its website at http://anr.vermont.gov/.

Forest Tent Caterpillar in Vermont
Forest Tent Caterpillar (FTC) defoliation was mapped this summer on roughly 56,500 acres, predominately in Essex, Orleans and Lamoille Counties. Other areas throughout the state reported localized defoliation as well. FTC traps attracted more moths than last year, so expectations are that the defoliation will continue into 2018. FTC predators have been observed, so we are hopeful this will impact FTC populations. For more information on FTC in Vermont, visit: http://fpr.vermont.gov/forest/forest_health
Connecticut Chapter News ~ Mel Harder

CTSAF Summer Field Meeting
The CTSAF summer field meeting was held August 30 at the Hopeville Pond State Park pavillion in Griswold. About 40 CTSAF members attended, as well as several from RI. CTSAF officers Nancy Marek, Larry Rousseau and Emery Gluck organized the event, including a catered lunch and social. Wood fired pizza was on the menu, prepared on site by Brick & Basil of Norwich CT, a mobile pizza company. The field tours focused on pitch pine/scrub oak management and treatment of oak stands impacted by gypsy moth.

Pitch pine/scrub oak barrens are one of CT’s imperiled ecosystems. CT DEEP forester Emery Gluck led the group on a tour of pitch pine/scrub oak stands he has been managing, including harvesting and controlled burns, to promote pitch pine growth and regeneration. Although pitch pine in CT is not a significant commercial species today, it was however in the past. Extensive stands were cut for the production of pitch and tar for the maritime ship building industry, and now serve as ecologically important areas.

Emery and CT DEEP forester Dan Evans then led the group on a visit to oak stands in the Pachaug state forest that have been heavily impacted by gypsy moth and drought. Large scale oak decline and mortality has been tracked in these stands. Treatment includes pre-salvage harvesting and the removal of hazard trees along the forest roads and recreational trails. Mark Edmunds, NRCS EQUIP forester, reviewed NRCS funding and requirements for landowners seeking assistance in the restoration of impacted stands.

CEU certificates were handed out at the end of the field tours; 1.0 CEU for CT forest practitioners and 2.5 for SAF certification.

CT Primary Processor Directory
The CT DEEP produces a primary processor directory for the state, available online. It lists 20 sawmills with contact info; mill type; mill capacity; equipment; products & species used for each. There is also an interactive map of the state that can be searched for primary processors producing specific products such as ties, poles, mats etc. Log on to the CT DEEP site, select forestry under the natural resources tab, then select CT Primary Wood Producers under featured links. Also under featured links is a link to the current CT Directory of Licensed Forest Practitioners.
Massachusetts Chapter News - William Hill

**MA SAF meeting**
The Massachusetts SAF Chapter held an workshop  September 28th titled “Forest Management Techniques and the Affect on Carbon” at the H.O. Cook State Forest in Colrain. The workshop was attended by about 50 foresters from MA, NH and VT. Workshop primary speaker was Tony D’Amato from University of Vermont. Workshop hosts and leaders were Bill Hill, State Forest Lands Manager, and Nick Anzuoni, Management Forester with MA Bureau of Forestry. Additionally Robbo Holleran, Vermont Consulting Forester collaborated on the workshop.

The idea for this field tour stemmed from the growing sentiment, by a segment of the general public, who promote that all forest trees should be allowed to become “old growth” in order to store carbon and combat climate change. This field tour included an opportunity to see and discuss various silvicultural techniques and how they fit into the carbon cycle. Specific tour sites included Norway spruce and white pine plantations managed with “classic” even age silviculture, Norway spruce treated with strip shelterwood regeneration harvest 1980s, and Norway spruce plantations with irregular shelterwood in preparation. Good discussions were had within the group and the presenters about how the silviculture applied to date and planned silviculture for the future has and will affect the carbon cycle.

The annual MA SAF chapter meeting was held after the field tour, 40 members attended. Chapter chair Jennifer Fish introduced Jeff Ward, NESAF chair. Jennifer discussed the current status of the MA SAF and ideas for future programs. Jeff Ward also spoke about the future of the Yankee Division.

A group photo was taken to celebrate and commemorate the 50th anniversary of the naming of H.O. Cook State Forest (the forest was originally the Colrain State Forest but renamed to honor long time State Forester, H.O. Cook).

**Dave Kittredge Retires**
In August of 2017 Dave Kittredge retired from the faculty at UMass. Dave completed his tenure 30 years on the faculty as the state’s extension Forester, and leadership of the undergraduate forestry program. While on the faculty Dave taught courses in silviculture, timber harvesting, human dimensions, and conservation practices. Importantly, he collaborated with Dr. Brett Butler of the USDA Forest Service, and others, on important family forest owner research through the Family Forest Research Center. In his retirement, Dave will still retain a scientist position at the Harvard Forest in Petersham.

**MA Division of Fish and Wildlife host Habitat Site Walks**
Public Habitat Site Walks were held at the Birch Hill Wildlife Management Area in Winchendon, MA on Thursday, October 5th and the Montague Plains Wildlife Management Area in Montague on Thursday, October 12th. The walks discussed future plans and completed work in restoring rare inland pitch pine barrens. These sites typically support several rare and declining species and are threatened by a recent history of human fire exclusion that has led to nutrient enrichment and associated plant community composition shifts toward more generalist species within these historically fire-associated ecosystems.
Rhode Island Chapter News ~ Chris Modisette

Chapter Member Recognition
Paul Dolan was one of the 22 SAF members elected to the position of Fellow in 2017 in recognition of his long-standing service to forestry at the local, state, and national level.

Rob MacMillan was awarded SAF’s Presidential Field Forester Award in recognition of his dedication in his professional careers to the application of forestry on the ground using sound, scientific methods and adaptive management strategies.

Rhode Chapter Annual Summer Meeting
The Rhode Island Chapter held its annual summer meeting on September 13, 2017. Paul Dolan hosted the meeting at his home in Scituate, RI. NESAF Chair Jeff Ward attended the meeting and presented Paul Dolan with his 2017 Fellow Recognition and Rob MacMillan with his Presidential Field Forester award.

RIDEM – Division of Forest Environment
Deputy Chief Bruce Payton has retired following 35 years of service in various roles at the Division of Forest Environment, including Service Forester, Forest Health and Urban Forest Coordinator roles. Bruce’s retirement was official on June 30, 2017.

Tee Jay Boudreau has been promoted from Urban and Community Forestry Program Coordinator to Deputy Chief/State Forester. Tee Jay has worked for the Division since 1985, and along with Gregg Cassidy, co-wrote the first Water Quality BMP Guidelines for Forestry in the State.

Will Walker has been promoted from Forester/Stewardship Coordinator to Supervising Forester/State Lands Manager.

Fern Graves is Rhode Island’s newest addition to our forestry community. She has assumed the former duties held by Will Walker who has moved into the Public Lands Forester position, formerly held by Jay Aron. Fern earned a B.S. in forestry from Auburn University in her home state of Alabama. She went on to earn an M.S. in Entomology from Penn State, completing a thesis on the Asian longhorned beetle. Since moving to Rhode Island, she has been involved in some private consulting work, both in forestry and entomology. Her professional interests lay in forest entomology, botany, and forest ecology.

In the wake of these promotions, several positions are scheduled to be posted, including: Cooperative Forestry Program Supervisor and Urban and Community Forestry Program Manager.

Rhode Island Woodland Partnership ~Christopher Riely
The partnership’s recently completed 2017-21 Strategic Plan was recognized with a 2017 Rhode Island Smart Growth Award for “Outstanding Smart Growth Policy/Plan.” This acknowledgement came as a surprise but affirms that forest conservation and stewardship fit into big-picture planning efforts that include cities and their surroundings. The RIWP also received Certificates of Special Recognition from Rhode Island Governor Gina Raimondo and U.S. Representative David Cicilline.

A remaining project from the Rhode Island Foundation Strategy Grant that funded the strategic plan is to conduct an “industry focus group” that will include representatives from different parts of the state’s wood products supply chain. A report on the focus group and follow-up interviews will detail industry concerns, needs, and potential opportunities for working together.

Forest fragmentation continues to be one of the greatest threats facing the state’s forests. Conversion for energy development is putting pressure on undeveloped land. Over the summer, the RIWP developed a position statement on “Preventing the Loss of Rhode Island’s Forests” to draw attention to this concern. More information can be found at https://rhodeislandwoods.uri.edu/files/RIWP-PreventingLossForestland.pdf

The RIWP will soon be commencing work on a three-year, $60k NRCS Conservation Innovation Grant project on “Forestry for Rhode Island’s Birds”, adapting a program that has been highly successful in other Northeastern states. A complementary goal is to educate landowners and natural resources professionals on the benefits of managing their land for these species.
In Memoriam

John T. Hemenway, of Strafford, VT, passed away on December 21, 2016, at the age of 92. He graduated from the Noble and Greenough School and, after enlisting in the Army during WW II, graduated from Harvard College in 1946. He served for thirty-five years as the Director of the New England Forestry Foundation, and had lifetime interests in sustainable timber management, land conservation, tennis, and the natural world. Contributions in his name may be made to the New England Forestry Foundation, 32 Foster St., Littleton, MA 01460.

Roy A. Whitmore, Jr., 88, Professor Emeritus of Forestry, University of Vermont, died on April 2, 2017 at the UVM Medical Center in Burlington. Following military service, he enrolled at the University of Vermont, majoring in forestry. He completed his education at the University of Michigan where he earned a B.S. in forestry in 1952 and a Master's in Forestry Utilization and Measurements in 1954. He also completed course work at Southern Illinois University and the USDA graduate school.

His professional life began with the U.S. Forest Service where he worked in the Central States Forest Experiment Station as a research forester and forest economist in Columbus, Ohio, Carbondale, Illinois, New Philadelphia, Ohio, and Washington, D.C. He left the Forest Service to accept a position as Associate Professor of Forestry at the University of Vermont in 1958. He also served on university committees and in various administrative roles including University Marshall, 1966-1981 and Forestry Department chair, 1975-1988. Professional memberships included the Society of American Foresters in which he had been a member since 1951, earning a Golden Membership Award in 2004. He was Secretary-Treasurer for the New England Division in 1987. Other memberships were in the Forest Products Research Society and the American Society of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing. In lieu of flowers, please consider a gift to Charlotte Volunteer Fire & Rescue, 170 Ferry Road, Charlotte.

Joseph F. Gray, 93, died at his home in Schooner Cove Independent Living in Damariscotta, Maine, on June 11, 2017. Joe enlisted in the Army in 1941, and served in North Africa, Italy, France, Germany and Austria, and later in the Reserves, retired as Captain, CE-USAR. The GI Bill enabled him to earn a B.S. degree in forestry at Penn State. He worked for the Pennsylvania Game Commission, Tennessee Valley Authority and New York State Natural Gas.

Upon retirement, he served as a volunteer interpretive naturalist, working with Tanglewood 4-H Camp & Learning Center (retiring as Director Emeritus) and Mid-Coast Audubon Society as two-term President, Director and program presenter. He also served on the executive boards of Knox-Lincoln County Cooperative Extension, Pine Tree State Arboretum, Maine Outdoor Education Association, and Maine Extension Association.

He was a 70-year member of the American Legion, Life Member of the VFW, 50-year Golden Member of the Society of American Foresters, an active member of the Josslyn Botanical Society and Maine Entomological Society. He was a 50-year Master Mason, member of Jefferson’s Riverside Lodge, Valley of Rockland Consistory, Kora Shrine Temple and Mid-Coast Shrine Club.

He received many awards for volunteerism during his life, and three most coveted were the National Fish and Wildlife Award, Boy Scouts Central West Virginia Council’s Silver Beaver Award, and the National Audubon’s William F. Dutcher Award for regional volunteerism. Other awards were DAR medal for conservation, and several Kno-Wal-Lin Home Health honors for volunteerism.
George Robert Stephens, Jr. was called home to the lord on Friday, July 7, 2017, at Connecticut Hospice in Branford. He was a graduate of Agawam High School (1947), University of Massachusetts Amherst (Summa Cum Laude 1952), Yale School of Forestry (Master of Forestry 1958) and Yale University (PhD 1961).

He was a First Lieutenant in the United States Army and served from 1952-57, in the 1st Armored and 4th Infantry Divisions. George was stationed at Fort Knox, KY; Fort Hood, TX; Germany and Fort Polk, LA. He began his career as an assistant scientist in 1958 at the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station in New Haven and retired in 1997 as Chief Scientist in the Department of Forestry and Horticulture. He served as the NESAF Secretary/Treasurer, and was a recipient of the NESAF Distinguished Service Award in 2000. George’s true calling was to the diaconate and he was ordained a Permanent Deacon in 1981, serving the parish of St. Frances Cabrini in North Haven until 2015. He touched the lives of many people while sharing his strong faith. In lieu of flowers, memorial contributions may be made to the Office of Radio & Television, Archdiocese of Hartford, 15 Peach Orchard Road, Prospect, CT 06712-1052.

Everett L. Towle passed away Sept. 4, 2017, at the Gosnell Memorial Hospice House in Scarborough, ME. He graduated from Hollis High School in 1952, and the University of Maine in Orono in 1956 with a degree in forestry.

He began his career in Bridgewater, VA with the U.S. Forest Service in 1956 and before moving to positions in Kentucky and Florida. Subsequently, he held Forest Service management positions in California, Montana and the District of Columbia. Everett was director of policy analysis, director of aviation and fire management, and ultimately director of land management planning when he retired from the Washington, D.C., office in 1989.

For his service to U.S. Forest Service, Everett received various awards including a Presidential Award to the Rank of Meritorious Executive in the Senior Executive Service. Returning to Maine upon retirement, Everett had his own forestry consulting business. He was a member and then became president of the Maine Woodland Owners (formerly known as Small Woodland Association of Maine or SWOAM). Everett received the New England Society of American Foresters Distinguished Service Award in 2017, and had a woodlot named for him in Buckfield. Memorial contributions may be made in his memory to Alzheimer’s Association Maine 383 U.S. Route 1, Suite 2C Scarborough, ME 04074, or Gosnell Memorial Hospice House of Maine c/o Hospice of Southern Maine 180 U.S. Route 1 Scarborough, ME 04074.
### Continuing Forestry Education Update ~ Andrew Fast, UNH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>TITLE</th>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2-Jun</td>
<td>US Army Corps wetland delineator methods (day 5)</td>
<td>Portsmouth, NH</td>
<td>6.0/I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-Jun</td>
<td>Forestry for Maine Birds</td>
<td>Waldoboro, ME</td>
<td>3.0/I</td>
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<td>3-Jun</td>
<td>Mass Forest Trust Annual Meeting Workshops 2017</td>
<td>Westborough, MA</td>
<td>5.5/I</td>
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<td>7-Jun</td>
<td>Soil Morphology/Describing Soils</td>
<td>Concord, NH</td>
<td>5.5/I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-Jun</td>
<td>Foresters for the Birds: Demonstration Harvest Tour and Annual Gathering</td>
<td>Huntington, VT</td>
<td>3.0/I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-Jun</td>
<td>Introduction to sedges and rushes</td>
<td>Portsmouth, NH</td>
<td>5.5/I</td>
</tr>
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<td>14-Jun</td>
<td>Managing Forests for Wildlife Habitat and Forest Products in Changing a Env.</td>
<td>Searsmont, ME</td>
<td>3.0/I</td>
</tr>
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<td>16-Jun</td>
<td>Maine GIS User Group: Lidar in Forestry and Agriculture</td>
<td>Presque Isle, ME</td>
<td>4.5/I, 0.5/II</td>
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<td>16-Jun</td>
<td>Wetland classification</td>
<td>Portsmouth, NH</td>
<td>5.5/I</td>
</tr>
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<td>20-Jun</td>
<td>Forest Management at Umbagog Wildlife Refuge</td>
<td>NH</td>
<td>5.0/I</td>
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<td>21-Jun</td>
<td>Forest Management at Dartmouth Second College Land Grant</td>
<td>NH</td>
<td>4.5/I</td>
</tr>
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<td>22-Jun</td>
<td>Northeast Silviculture Institute for Foresters: Spruce-Fir Session 1</td>
<td>Orono, ME</td>
<td>8.0/I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23-Jun</td>
<td>Northeast Silviculture Institute for Foresters: Spruce-Fir Session 2</td>
<td>Orono, ME</td>
<td>6.5/I</td>
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<td>23-Jun</td>
<td>Hydric soils of New England</td>
<td>Auburn, NH</td>
<td>6.0/I</td>
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<td>29-Jun</td>
<td>Succession Planning for Foresters</td>
<td>White River Junction, VT</td>
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<td>14-Jul</td>
<td>Hands on with today's forest insects and diseases</td>
<td>Hillsborough, NH</td>
<td>4.0/I</td>
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<td>14-Jul</td>
<td>Management of Small Diameter Softwood: Utilizing Early Commercial Thinning</td>
<td>Rangeley, ME</td>
<td>3.0/I</td>
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<td>17-Jul</td>
<td>Northeast Silviculture Institute: pine-oak-hemlock (Day 1)</td>
<td>Portsmouth, NH</td>
<td>7.5/I</td>
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<td>18-Jul</td>
<td>Northeast Silviculture Institute: pine-oak-hemlock (Day 2)</td>
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<td>Advanced identification skills for grasses (day 1)</td>
<td>Durham, NH</td>
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<td>TSP Forester Workshop</td>
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<td>8-Aug</td>
<td>Bark Beetle Identification and Related Topics Training (Day 1)</td>
<td>Amherst, MA</td>
<td>3.0/I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8-Aug</td>
<td>Enhance Forest and Fish Habitat</td>
<td>Rangeley, ME</td>
<td>3.5/I</td>
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<tr>
<td>9-Aug</td>
<td>Urban Tree Editor Tool Training</td>
<td>Rockingham, VT</td>
<td>1.5/I</td>
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<tr>
<td>9-Aug</td>
<td>Bark Beetle Identification and Related Topics Training (Day 2)</td>
<td>Amherst, MA</td>
<td>4.5/I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-Aug</td>
<td>Bark Beetle Identification and Related Topics Training (Day 3)</td>
<td>Amherst, MA</td>
<td>3.0/I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-Aug</td>
<td>Vermont Outstanding Tree Farm of the Year Tour</td>
<td>Greensboro, VT</td>
<td>2.0/I</td>
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<tr>
<td>18-Aug</td>
<td>QGIS for Forestry</td>
<td>Orono, ME</td>
<td>4.5/I</td>
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<tr>
<td>18-Aug</td>
<td>Climate Adaptation in the Northwoods Demonstration Forest</td>
<td>East Charleston, VT</td>
<td>4.5/I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-Aug</td>
<td>Identifying ferns of northeastern New England</td>
<td>Portsmouth, NH</td>
<td>5.5/I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-Aug</td>
<td>SAF CT Chapter Summer Meeting</td>
<td>Griswold, CT</td>
<td>2.5/I</td>
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<tr>
<td>31-Aug</td>
<td>Invasive Forest Pest Workshop</td>
<td>Belgrade Village, ME</td>
<td>2.0/I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8-Sep</td>
<td>Tree Care &amp; Grounds Operation Training</td>
<td>Essex Junction, VT</td>
<td>3.5/I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13-Sep</td>
<td>Northeast Silviculture Institute: Northern Hardwoods (Day 1)</td>
<td>Bartlett, NH</td>
<td>7.5/I</td>
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<tr>
<td>14-Sep</td>
<td>Northeast Silviculture Institute: Northern Hardwoods (Day 2)</td>
<td>Bartlett, NH</td>
<td>8.5/I</td>
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<tr>
<td>16-Sep</td>
<td>Invasive Forest Pest Workshop</td>
<td>Belgrade Village, ME</td>
<td>2.0/I</td>
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<tr>
<td>22-Sep</td>
<td>New Hampshire SFI SIC Fall Field Day</td>
<td>Lancaster, NH</td>
<td>4.5/I</td>
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<tr>
<td>23-Sep</td>
<td>Landscape and Forest Tree and Shrub Disease Workshop</td>
<td>Amherst, MA</td>
<td>5.0/I</td>
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<tr>
<td>29-Sep</td>
<td>Horse Logging and Forest Management Demonstration Workshop</td>
<td>Cornish, NH</td>
<td>6.0/I</td>
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<tr>
<td>6-Oct</td>
<td>Proposed Changes to Maine's Tree Growth Law and Chestnut Restoration (Day 1)</td>
<td>South Portland, ME</td>
<td>6.0/I</td>
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<tr>
<td>7-Oct</td>
<td>Proposed Changes to Maine's Tree Growth Law and Chestnut Restoration (Day 2)</td>
<td>Vienna, ME</td>
<td>2.5/I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-Oct</td>
<td>Road Building Workshop</td>
<td>Augusta, ME</td>
<td>7.0/I</td>
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</table>
**NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS AWARD NOMINATION FORM**

*Please indicate which award you are submitting a nomination*

- **INTEGRITY IN CONSERVATION AWARD:** Presented to an individual or organization working with natural resources for adherence to principles and demonstration of high standards in the face of adversity. The work may be in process and the effort need not have “won” or “lost” – only that it was conducted in an outstanding manner in an adverse operating environment. Nominations need not be limited to members of NESAF.

- **DISTINGUISHED SERVICE:** The purpose is to give official recognition to professional achievement in forestry; to make known to the general public outstanding contributions of individual foresters to their profession and to enhance the public image of the forestry profession. The criteria include: professional achievement in the field of Forestry or closely allied fields (i.e. working group of the parent society); participation in SAF; and service to the local or regional community.

- **JAMES W. TOUMEY AWARD:** Presented for Outstanding Achievement in Service to the New England Society of American Foresters.

- **AUSTIN CARY PRACTICING PROFESSIONAL AWARD:** Presented to a member who has shown outstanding achievement recently or over a period of years as a practicing forest manager or consultant forester.

- **ERNEST M. GOULD, JR. TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER AWARD:** Presented to a member who has made outstanding contribution to natural resource science and management through education, extension, or youth service.

- **MOLLIE BEATTIE YOUNG FORESTER LEADERSHIP AWARD:** Presented to a member who is less than 40 years old at the time of nomination and has shown leadership in a program or project benefiting the practice of forestry.

- **DAVID M. SMITH AWARD:** Presented annually to a member engaged in research, teaching, or the field application of silviculture whose work reflects Dave’s advice that, “we should observe and analyze the patterns of stand development first and devise silvicultural treatments to fit or modify them afterwards.”

**Nominator (Your name, address, phone number, email):**

**Nominee (Name, address, phone number, email of the individual or group you wish to nominate):**

**A complete nomination package must include these four elements**

1. **NESAF AWARDS NOMINATION FORM**
2. **NOMINATION LETTER:** The Nominator’s description of how the nominee meets the stated award criteria. Please limit your comments to a maximum of two pages.
3. **BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH:** A one-page (maximum) biographical sketch of the nominee’s education and professional experience.
4. **TWO LETTERS OF ENDORSEMENT:** Please supply 2 letters of endorsement, which provide additional descriptions of how the nominee meets the stated award criteria.

Mail/email entire package to:
William Hill, NESAF Awards Committee Chair
PO Box 484
Amherst, MA 01004
[william.hill@state.ma.us](mailto:william.hill@state.ma.us)

Award nomination packages must be received by December 1st. *Deficient and/or incomplete nomination packages will be returned to the nominator, with allowance of a resubmission until December 31st.*
Our mission as foresters is to be responsible stewards of the earth’s forests while meeting society’s vital needs. The challenge of our mission lies in keeping forest ecosystems healthy and intact while concurrently drawing on their resources. We will meet this challenge by carefully monitoring and managing the effects of natural and human forces on the forest. Our decisions will be guided by our professional knowledge, our compassion for all living things, our desire to improve citizens’ lives, and our respect and concern for the entire forest ecosystem. By advancing forestry science, education, technology, and the practice of forestry, NE SAF will provide the leadership to achieve its mission.