

TIMBER HARVESTING in Pennsylvania

**Information for Citizens and
Local Government Officials**



PENNSTATE



College of Agricultural Sciences
School of Forest Resources

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This publication was produced by the Penn State College of Agricultural Sciences School of Forest Resources, in cooperation with the Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources Bureau of Forestry, the Pennsylvania Forestry Association, the Pennsylvania Forest Products Association, the Pennsylvania Division of the Allegheny Society of American Foresters, the Pennsylvania State Association of Township Supervisors, and the Pennsylvania Hardwoods Development Council. The original publication was supported in part by a grant from the U.S. Forest Service State and Private Forestry Program. The revisions were supported by a grant from the Pennsylvania Hardwoods Development Council. This is a second edition, previously published in 1994.

Forests are important to Pennsylvanians. We all want to ensure that the beauty, diversity, extent, and productivity of Penn's Woods are maintained for many generations to come. The state legislature recognizes that well-planned and executed timber harvesting is essential to achieving this goal. As a part of its 2000 Smart Growth package of amendments (Acts 67 and 68) to the state Municipalities Planning Code (MPC), the Pennsylvania General Assembly amended Section 603 [Zoning](f) to state: "Zoning ordinances may not unreasonably restrict forestry activities. To encourage maintenance and management of forested or wooded open space and promote the conduct of forestry as a sound and economically viable use of forested land throughout this Commonwealth, forestry activities, including, but not limited to, timber harvesting, shall be a permitted use by right in all zoning districts in every municipality." In Section 107 [Definitions] of the MPC, the legislature defines "Forestry" as "the management of forests and timberlands when practiced in accordance with accepted silvicultural principles, through developing, cultivating, harvesting, transporting, and selling trees for commercial purposes, which does not involve any land development." Through this statutory language, the legislature calls on all municipalities to view the management of the forest base, like the maintenance of a family farm, as a sound and preferred use of the land, and to encourage its continued presence in the community.

The purpose of this guide is to give community leaders a better understanding of forestry and timber harvesting, and to help them make administrative decisions that reflect forestry's important, ongoing role in sustaining open space throughout the state. The guide also identifies sources of additional information and assistance.

Economic Importance of Forest Products to Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania's forest products industry is vital to the state's economy and to the livelihood of many of its residents.

- Pennsylvania is the nation's largest producer of hardwood lumber, producing over 1 billion board feet per year.
- Annual economic contribution of forest products exceeds \$5 billion.
- The industry provides more than 90,000 jobs (10 percent of Pennsylvania's manufacturing workforce) in 2,600 companies.
- The total industry payroll exceeds \$2 billion per year.
- Payments to private landowners for timber sales exceed \$350 million yearly.
- Pennsylvania's 500,000 private landowners own 75 percent (12.5 million acres) of the state's forestland and supply 80 percent of its timber products.

Benefits of Forestry

Timber management encourages the preservation of open space. The report of the Pennsylvania Twenty-First Century Environment Commission recommends that farms and forests remain among "preferred open space uses of the land," and that these land uses be "sustained, profitable, and environmentally sound." Since forests provide landowners with income from standing timber, timber harvesting is an incentive for them to maintain woodland on their property. Eliminating or significantly limiting this potential source of income makes alternatives such as commercial and residential development more attractive.

Timber management provides tax benefits to local governments. According to a study conducted by the American Farmland Trust, timberland and farmland yield an average of \$3 in taxes for every \$1 in required governmental services, while residential land costs \$1.11 in services for every \$1 collected in tax revenues.

Timber harvesting increases habitat diversity and provides other wildlife benefits. Many animal species, such as the golden-winged warbler, bluebird, hare, deer, and ruffed grouse, benefit from younger forests and the temporary openings created by timber harvesting. However, as a result of logging practices in the early part of this century, most of Pennsylvania's forests consist of mature trees that are all approximately the same age. Little of the forest is made up of younger trees such as seedlings or saplings. This imbalance in the proportion of younger trees causes an imbalance in wildlife and plant habitats. Timber harvesting increases the proportion of younger trees,

which in turn allows for greater habitat diversity and a greater variety of plants and animals in forest areas.

Timber harvesting increases the variety of food sources, making wildlife less dependent on a single source. In addition, slash created from limbs and tops of harvested trees provides small mammals and birds with winter shelter and protection from predators.

Timber management may result in improved recreational opportunities. Trails and roads created during timber harvesting can then be used for hiking and cross-country skiing after harvesting is complete. Also, vistas can be created, adding to the visual enjoyment of the forest.

Basic Forest Management Principles

Forests change constantly. Because changes in a forest take place very slowly, sometimes over periods of hundreds of years, people often view forests as static. But forests are actually dynamic communities of plants and animals. Undisturbed forests go through a predictable series of changes in species composition and physical structure over time. These relatively slow changes continue until a major disturbance such as a fire, windstorm, or insect outbreak starts the growth cycle over again.

Prior to European settlement, the length of time between major disturbances in most Pennsylvania forests was probably about 300 years. However, much of today's forest did not exist 60 to 90 years ago. Large-scale industrial logging, subsequent widespread fires, and the devastating chestnut blight had eliminated nearly all of Pennsylvania's old-growth forest by 1930. Huge areas of the Commonwealth were entirely deforested, and the magnificent forests we enjoy today literally rose from the ashes naturally with the advent of effective forest fire prevention and control programs.

Even without further disturbance, Pennsylvania's forests will change substantially over time (see figures 1–6). The valuable black cherry trees on the Allegheny Plateau, for example, will give way to more shade-tolerant species, such as sugar maple and beech, and the proportion of oaks in the Ridge and Valley Region will decline in relation to red maple. Natural disturbances, such as the 1985 Memorial Day tornadoes (see figures 7–8) or insects and diseases, may accelerate or slow down these changes.

Timber harvesting mimics the natural disturbances that sustain forests. Foresters and loggers work with, not against, the processes of natural change by harvesting wood that would otherwise be lost to natural mortality, and by promoting the kinds of trees that best meet landowners' objectives. The patterns of natural change in forests result from variations in



Figure 1. Little Arnot Run 1927—During logging, The sawtimber has been harvested. The following five photos, which were taken from the same point, illustrate the growth and development of a forest stand following harvest.



Figure 4. Little Arnot Run 1947—The twenty-year-old stand is thinning itself naturally as the trees compete for sunlight.



Figure 2. Little Arnot Run 1928—Logging is complete and regeneration has begun.



Figure 5. Little Arnot Run 1968—Forty-one years after logging, natural thinning has reduced the stand to a few hundred trees per acre.



Figure 3. Little Arnot Run 1937—In ten years, a dense stand of saplings has developed.



Figure 6. Little Arnot Run 1998—Seventy-one years after logging, with trees reaching 20 to 24 inches in diameter, the stand will soon be ready to harvest again.

shade tolerance among different kinds of trees. Some species, such as black cherry and yellow poplar, require full sun to become established and to grow. These are known as *shade-intolerant species*. More tolerant species, such as sugar maple and hemlock, can become established and grow well in shaded areas, but they are soon surpassed by faster-growing

intolerant species in sunnier locations. A third group, including northern red oak and eastern white pine, can tolerate moderate amounts of shade.

The techniques, or *silvicultural systems*, foresters use to harvest and regenerate trees generally manipulate the relative amounts of sun and shade to promote selected species. Intolerant species benefit from cutting practices

that are more like the large-scale natural disturbances caused by fire, wind, or insect epidemics, while tolerant species benefit from smaller disturbances, similar to those caused by the death of an individual tree or a small group of trees. In Pennsylvania, some of the most important economic assets of forests are produced by species that are intolerant of shade.

Both clear-cutting and selection cutting are acceptable silvicultural practices for managing Pennsylvania's forests. Clear-cutting, in which an entire timber stand is cut, is one of the silvicultural systems used by foresters to *regenerate*, or renew, forests. Like large-scale natural disturbances, clear-cutting promotes the establishment and growth of



Figure 7. Tionesta 1985—Tornado damage.



Figure 8. Tionesta 1992—Tornado site seven years later.

intolerant and intermediate species, such as black cherry and oak. It is used when landowners have a reason to harvest the existing trees, and when the seedlings that will become the future forest are already present or the area is to be replanted. Reasons to harvest might include the financial maturity of most of the trees or a desire to create temporary open habitat for certain wildlife species.

Clear-cutting is appropriate for Pennsylvania's two major forest types, northern hardwood and oak/hickory. It creates a new forest with trees of roughly the same age, or an *even-aged forest*. Another way to promote the establishment of seedlings is with a technique called *shelterwood*, which temporarily retains 30 to 70 percent of the forest canopy. Without clear-cutting or other even-aged management and harvesting techniques, the proportion of black cherry and oak in Pennsylvania forests will be reduced in the future.

Selection cutting, a regeneration technique in which trees are removed singly or in small groups, is appropriate for forests comprised of trees of different ages, or *uneven-aged forests*. Properly applied, selection cutting will remove not only some larger, higher-quality trees, but also many smaller, lower-quality ones. This will increase the growing space for the remaining trees and create areas where new seedlings can become established. The intent is to retain a full range of trees, from large old trees to seedlings. This process is designed to control species composition, age structure, and tree quality. Since the forest canopy remains largely intact, selection cutting is best used on shade-tolerant species, such as sugar maple, beech, and hemlock.

Diameter-limit cutting generally is a destructive practice. It is well known that high-grading (also referred to as "selective cutting"), or taking only the largest, best trees of the most valuable species, leads to a progressive deterioration of forest variety and quality. However, many people do not realize that diameter-limit cutting can be almost as destructive. When all trees above a certain diameter (measured at 4.5 feet above the ground) are removed, the smaller, slower-growing specimens are left. In Pennsylvanian even-aged forests, small trees are usually about the same age as large ones. However, these small trees may be (1) a different species; (2) genetically inferior; or (3) in a poor location. Diameter-limit cutting shifts the composition of the forest toward slower-growing, less valuable shade-tolerant species, and it may degrade the quality of the forest by promoting inferior trees. It may also limit future options for the forest and slow down recovery from disturbance by eliminating the sources of seed for the species removed.

Tree planting (artificial regeneration) generally is not necessary in Pennsylvania. Through the use of acceptable silvicultural practices, most of Pennsylvania's forests will regenerate naturally from seeds or sprouts. Studies show that naturally regenerated trees usually grow faster and survive better than planted trees. However, trees may have to be planted to reforest former strip mine sites, old fields, conifer plantations, and areas where insects or diseases have killed all the seed-producing trees.

The visual impacts of timber harvesting are temporary and infrequent. The visual evidence of logging is nearly invisible to the casual observer after 3 to 5 years, as slash rots and new tree seedlings and other vegetation renew disturbed areas. After a harvest, loggers are unlikely to revisit the area for another 15 years or more.

The visual impacts of timber harvesting can be reduced by good planning. Foresters have developed effective management guidelines to minimize unsightly effects of logging. For example, logging roads and landings can be screened by topography and vegetation. Landowners can retain selected large trees to provide fall color and interesting patterns. Other techniques that can make logging sites more attractive include cutting stumps close to the ground, minimizing debris by using as much of each tree as possible, and trimming or lopping the unused tops of trees in visually sensitive areas so that they lie close to the ground.

Forestry is not land development. Few landowners harvest timber in preparation for land development. History shows that landowners who have the relative freedom to harvest their woodlots for economic gain have an incentive to leave the forest in an undeveloped condition. Conversely, forest landowners who become subject to unreasonable levels of regulation, often to the point of making active management of their forests uneconomical, often convert their land to development uses. As with farmers, forest landowners should be encouraged by their communities to keep their lands in a perpetually forested condition. Municipal land-use regulation should be reasonable, making allowances for harvesting while providing for the continuation of the natural resource.

According to U.S. Forest Service inventories, forest areas are actually increasing in Pennsylvania. Forest area throughout the Commonwealth is currently at its highest level since the late nineteenth century. In the heavily populated Southeast, forestland increased more than 6 percent between 1978 and 1989. Likewise, it increased 4.5 percent in the Northeast and 3 percent in the West. Even in the Poconos, an area of rapid population growth, total forestland increased 1 percent. Today, about 60 percent of Pennsylvania is forested.

Timber harvesting generally has little adverse effect on water quality and does not cause flooding. Forest soils are very absorbent. They act as living filters and reduce surface runoff much more than other surfaces such as grass, cultivated fields, or parking lots. Logging normally disturbs less than 10 percent of the forest soil in the harvest area and therefore does not

change forest soil characteristics. In fact, the Department of Environmental Protection's (DEP) water quality assessment of over 35,000 miles of rivers and streams found only 3 miles impaired as a result of silvicultural activities. (Silviculture ranked last among 32 land-use activities identified in the study as having an impact on water quality.) Also, forest management in Pennsylvania does not rely heavily on herbicides or fertilizers. Disturbed soils are a concern, but by law, a plan must be developed to address potential problems before a proposed timber harvest can commence. (See the section on state regulation below.)

Timber harvesting affects only a small portion of Pennsylvania forests each year. In spite of substantial increases in timber harvesting in recent years, a 1989 inventory of Pennsylvania forests showed that forest areas were increasing in volume twice as fast as they were being cut or lost to natural mortality. Overall, the annual Pennsylvania timber harvest is less than 1 percent of the current standing-timber volume.



State Regulation of Timber Harvesting

Several aspects of timber harvesting are regulated extensively under state law. If local governments or citizens have concerns about regulated activities, the most cost-effective way to deal with them is to work with the appropriate state officials or their local agents. (The Appendix contains suggestions on whom to contact for help on various issues.) The following is a summary of the primary state regulations affecting timber harvesting in Pennsylvania.

All timber harvesting operations in Pennsylvania must have a plan to control erosion and sedimentation. Operations that disturb 25 or more acres of land require an erosion and sedimentation control permit; however, timber operations seldom need permits as they disturb very little land. While timber harvesting generally does not have a major impact on soil or water resources, the construction of access roads, log landings, and skid trails can cause temporary soil disturbance in the harvested area. As a result, state regulations (25 Pa. Code, Chapter 102) require that all earth disturbances have a site-specific erosion and sediment control plan. The plan must (1) be designed to minimize erosion and sediment pollution associated with timber harvesting; (2) be prepared by a person trained and experienced in erosion and sedimentation control methods; (3) consider such factors as topographic features, soils, and quantity of runoff; and (4) be available at the harvest site. DEP regional offices are responsible for enforcing the regulation. The program is also delegated to the County Conservation Districts (CCDs). Since the state-mandated requirements are already thorough and rigorous, communities are discouraged from adding regulatory standards that exceed the scope of existing state regulations in their local ordinances.

Stream crossings may require permits. Timber harvesting frequently requires that access roads and skid trails be constructed across streams. To minimize any impact on water flows or quality, stream crossings are allowed only under certain circumstances. State regulations (25 Pa. Code, Chapter 105) require permits for all types of crossings, including culverts, bridges, and fords, that drain more than 100 acres or require wetland fills. Permit applications must be accompanied by an erosion and sediment control plan approved by the local County Conservation District. DEP regional offices and CCDs are responsible for enforcement of Chapter 105 regulations. The DEP also issues general stream-crossing permits to the CCDs, which should be directly consulted for stream-crossing options.

All crossings of wetlands by logging access roads and skid trails require permits under both state and federal law. Wetlands are regulated jointly by the U.S.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and the state Department of Environmental Protection (DEP). A goal of Chapter 105 is to protect water quality, the natural hydrologic regime, and the carrying capacity of watercourses, including wetlands. Although tree harvesting is allowed in wetland areas in most cases, Chapter 105 prohibits the "encroachment" (for example, a road crossing) of any wetland without a permit from the DEP. The permit application must be accompanied by the erosion and sediment control plan described above and a letter from the local CCD stating that it has reviewed the plan and found it to be satisfactory. The DEP and the Corps have a consolidated joint permit application process. The permit issued by the DEP will usually satisfy federal application requirements, utilizing a Federal State Programmatic General Permit (PASPGP); in special cases, the Corps issues a separate permit. Enforcement of Chapter 105, as it relates to watercourses such as wetlands, is the responsibility of the DEP regional offices.

Fish habitat must be maintained. Chapter 25 of the Fish and Boat Code (30 Pa. C.S.A. §§2051-2506) prohibits any alteration or disturbance of streams, fish habitat, or watershed that in any way may damage or destroy habitat without the necessary permits from the DEP, including those required under 25 Pa. Code Chapters 102 and 105. The Fish and Boat Code also states that no substance harmful to fish life may be allowed to run, wash, or flow into the waters of the Commonwealth. Enforcement of the code is the responsibility of the Fish and Boat Commission's waterways conservation officers.

Dealing with Potential Damage to Local Roads

The potential impact of logging truck traffic on local roads concerns many officials. Some of the roads and bridges in forest areas may not be designed to support heavy loads, and the prospect of costly repairs has prompted some local governments to enact road-bonding ordinances. In addition, the Pennsylvania legislature has mandated legal standards for all overweight hauling in Title 75PCS, Chapter 49. Under this system, local road posting and bonding must comply with state procedures and standards required by law as specified in Road Bonding Regulations: Hauling in Excess of Posted Weight Limit on Highways (67 Pa. Code, Chapter 189). Information about these laws and regulations can be found in PennDot publication 221: Posting and Bonding Procedures for Municipal Highways, which may be obtained from the Local Technical Assistance Program. (See the Appendix for the address and telephone number.) The section below describes some of the key procedures and standards

for posting and bonding of roads and for bridges located on posted roads. Similar requirements apply to bridges posted independently of roads.

Posting. A road must be posted with a weight limit before a bond can be required of a hauler. The steps taken to establish a weight limit include (1) completing an engineering and traffic study that supports the need for a weight restriction; (2) passing an ordinance identifying the road segment and setting the weight restriction; (3) advertising the posting two times in a general circulation newspaper at least five days prior to actual posting; (4) contacting known heavy haulers who are using the road about executing a maintenance agreement; and (5) erecting standard signs showing the weight limit.

Excess maintenance agreement. After posting a road, the local government enters into an excess maintenance agreement with each hauler who will be operating overweight vehicles on that road. This agreement allows the local government to shift responsibility for repairing road damages on a pro rata basis to the haulers who damage the road. Note that haulers are only responsible for damage they cause in excess of normal wear and tear on the road.

Permits. Driving an overweight vehicle on posted roads generally requires a permit. The type of permit depends on the number of vehicles, the number of posted roads used, and the amount of use. Permits are issued only after an excess maintenance agreement has been signed.

Inspections and monitoring. Before overweight hauling begins, the local government inspects the road to determine its condition. The hauler, who pays for this service, has the right to be present. After hauling begins, the local government is responsible for monitoring the condition of the road and notifying the hauler of any necessary repairs. If the local government is responsible for making the repairs under the excess maintenance agreement, the local government bills the hauler for the costs.

Security (bonding). Haulers generally must provide security to ensure payment for any road repairs for which they are responsible under the agreement. This security is usually a performance bond, a standby letter of credit, or a certified bank check. The regulations specify the amount of security that may be required for unpaved roads (\$6,000 per linear mile) and paved roads (\$12,500 per linear mile) in cases wherein the hauler agrees not to downgrade the road. When the local government and the hauler agree that the road type can be downgraded during hauling and restored after hauling ceases, the amount of security

required is \$50,000 per linear mile. If the hauler uses several roads for only a short time or makes relatively few trips, the rates per mile may be replaced with a flat rate of \$10,000. By following these rules, local officials can assure taxpayers that they will not have to pay for road repairs caused by overweight vehicles, including logging trucks. In addition, landowners and loggers know what to expect when uniform statewide procedures are followed.

Forestry in Your Community

In the past, only a small proportion of Pennsylvanian local governments have chosen to regulate timber harvesting. However, it may be assumed that more municipalities will consider regulating as timber harvesting increases in our maturing forests and more residential development occurs in rural areas. Development brings more people from cities and suburbs into forested areas where timber harvesting has been a traditional practice. The resulting concerns may lead to calls for the adoption of a timber-harvesting ordinance. Whether this is the best solution for a community depends on the answers to several interrelated questions. This section identifies some of the key questions and suggests a process for answering them.

Examine the need for regulations. Why has timber harvesting become a concern? How extensive and frequent is timber harvesting in the community? What effect does it have on the community? Has it caused problems? If so, how significant are they compared to other land use questions that might potentially claim some of the local government's limited time and resources?

Different problems call for different solutions. For example, if people are most concerned about the impacts of heavier truck traffic, state law and regulation already provide a solution. The same is true for concerns about erosion and sedimentation or wetland degradation. Concerns about forest regeneration or wildlife may be best addressed by education, while concerns about the effects of land development on the forest suggest that a tree preservation ordinance rather than a timber harvesting ordinance is needed. A tree preservation ordinance is designed to preserve or restore trees as part of commercial or residential development, and it should be a part of the community's land development and subdivision ordinance.

Identify and compare alternative solutions. Local regulation is rarely the only way to resolve a conflict. What are the other alternatives, and how do they compare to local regulation in terms of cost and effectiveness? Would regulation of forestry cause landowners to subdivide and develop timberland?

Consider not only the public benefits of each alternative, but also the burdens imposed on forest landowners and the forest industry. Are they reasonably balanced? Do any of the alternatives infringe upon landowner rights?

Avoid duplication of existing regulations. Find out whether your concerns are already addressed by state or local regulations. If so, further local action is not needed.

Evaluate the prospect of regulation in light of the Municipal Planning Code (MPC) amendments prohibiting local governments from using a zoning ordinance to unreasonably restrict forestry activities (53 P.S. §10603(f)). The latest MPC amendments specifically direct all municipalities to permit forestry activities in their zoning ordinances as a “use by right” in all zoning districts. The intent is to make it easier to carry out all forestry activities by limiting the scope of zoning and other regulations. Municipalities that choose to regulate forestry activities will have to create reasonable ordinance provisions that encourage sound forestry principles and practices.

While these statutes do not define “unreasonable restriction” and no appellate court decisions have yet interpreted them, local officials should consult with their solicitors regarding the implications of these provisions before enacting an ordinance. Municipalities that prohibit timber harvesting in forested zoning districts, or that make timbering a special exception or conditional use subject to many burdensome and time-consuming requirements that are not in compliance with the forestry provisions of the MPC, will likely be challenged both by landowners and the forest industry.

Consider additional enforcement costs. An ordinance should be enacted only if it is going to be fairly and consistently enforced, and if the municipality is capable of administering it efficiently. Nearly all local governments assign enforcement authority to the zoning or code enforcement officer, who has many other duties and who rarely has any forestry training. Before enacting an ordinance, local officials should determine the resources needed for enforcement and then proceed only if they are prepared to provide these resources.

Try to anticipate all important consequences. All too often, legislation has unintended consequences (as in Murphy’s famous law). For example, by effectively eliminating timber harvesting as a potential source of revenue for forest landowners, an overly restrictive or costly ordinance might create an unintended incentive for owners to convert this land to developed uses.

Carefully evaluate proposed forestry practices.

A number of existing ordinances require specific forestry practices that are either unnecessary or destructive. For instance, some require artificial forest regeneration (tree planting), which is usually unnecessary in Pennsylvania, while others mandate the generally destructive practice of diameter-limit cutting (limiting harvesting to trees above a certain minimum diameter). Even forest practices that are right for some sites may be wrong for others. For these reasons, including specific forestry practices in local ordinances is generally unadvisable.

Consider the economic and operational impacts of a proposed ordinance on loggers and landowners.

Timber harvesting provides important economic benefits to communities. Forest landowners pay taxes for the expected returns from the land. The income generated by timber sales is an incentive for landowners not to develop their land. Excessive regulatory costs directly reduce landowners’ timber values and might encourage them to convert their land to developed uses.

Loggers are frequently constrained by small profit margins and tight work schedules that depend largely on weather conditions. Lengthy notification and permit processes can cause serious financial and scheduling problems.

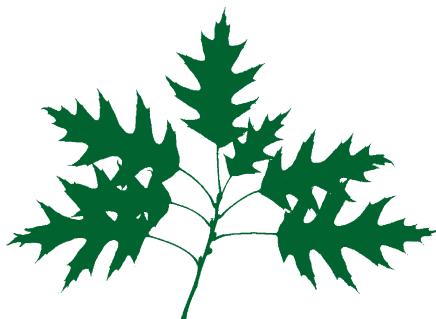
Involve the community. Regulation of timber harvesting raises complex and potentially controversial questions. Conflicts may arise over timber harvesting, usually resulting in a no-win situation for everyone. Bringing all parties together prior to enacting ordinances may prevent future conflicts and avoid lawsuits. Community participation is a way of uniting people who are concerned about a problem to discuss and address the issues before they become confrontational. By promoting a cooperative atmosphere before the regulatory process begins, both sides will be given the chance to voice their concerns and attempt to reach a mutually satisfactory conclusion.

One way to help ensure that the solution adopted is best for the community is to establish a timber harvesting ordinance committee consisting of forest landowners, loggers, environmentalists, concerned citizens, foresters, professional resource managers, and other interested individuals or organizations. The committee should be directed to carry out the tasks described above and to recommend the appropriate action.

Consult a professional forester. Foresters can provide communities with valuable advice on a wide range of forest conservation issues. Foresters are experts in managing forests to provide multiple benefits on a sustained basis. They should be involved early in any discussion of timber-harvesting regulations.

Where to Go for Help

If your township or borough is considering enacting an ordinance on forest management or timber harvesting or is concerned about the impacts of timber harvesting on your community, you should involve a professional forester. The Pennsylvania State Association of Township Supervisors can help you to locate forestry assistance. Pennsylvania Bureau of Forestry service foresters also are available to help you to work through the issues and determine what is best for your community. Other sources of assistance are private consulting foresters; the Pennsylvania Department of Community Affairs; the Penn State School of Forest Resources and Penn State extension foresters; the Pennsylvania Forest Products Association; the Pennsylvania Forestry Association; and the Society of American Foresters. A list of addresses and telephone numbers is provided in the Appendix.



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APPENDIX

Sources of Forestry Assistance

Erosion and sedimentation; water permits; other environmental issues

County Conservation Districts:

There are 66 districts; see the Blue Pages in your phone directory for the district that includes your area.

Forestry

DCNR BUREAU OF FORESTRY HEADQUARTERS

6TH FLOOR, RACHEL CARSON STATE OFFICE BLDG.

PO BOX 8552

HARRISBURG, PA 17105-8552

Phone: 717-705-5194

Fax: 717-783-5109

<http://www.dcnr.state.pa.us/forestry/forestry.htm>

Bureau of Forestry district offices are listed on the back cover.

PENNSYLVANIA FOREST PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION

545 W. CHOCOLATE AVENUE
HERSHEY, PA 17033

Phone: 800-232-HLMA or 717-312-1244

Fax: 717-312-1335

<http://www.hlma.org>

SCHOOL OF FOREST RESOURCES COOPERATIVE EXTENSION OFFICE THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY 7 FERGUSON BUILDING UNIVERSITY PARK, PA 16802-4302

Phone: 814-863-0401

Fax: 814-865-6275

<http://rnrext.cas.psu.edu>

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS

5400 GROSVENOR LANE
BETHESDA, MD 20814-2198

Phone: 301-897-8720

Fax: 301-897-3690

<http://www.safnet.org>

This office can provide the name, address, and telephone number of the current president of the Pennsylvania Division of the Society of American Foresters.

PENNSYLVANIA FORESTRY ASSOCIATION

56 EAST MAIN STREET
MECHANICSBURG, PA 17055

Phone: 717-766-5371

<http://pfa.cas.psu.edu>

Private Consulting Foresters:

ASSOCIATION OF CONSULTING FORESTERS OF AMERICA, INC.—
NATIONAL OFFICE
723 N. WASHINGTON STREET, SUITE 4-A
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314

Phone: 703-548-0990

<http://www.acf-foresters.com>

The national office can provide the name, address, and telephone number of the current president of the Pennsylvania Association of Consulting Foresters. Also, forest district offices of the Bureau of Forestry can provide a list of Pennsylvania consulting foresters.

General

PENNSYLVANIA HARDWOODS DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL
2301 N. CAMERON STREET, ROOM 308
HARRISBURG, PA 17110-9408

Phone: 717-772-3715

Fax: 717-705-0063

<http://www.agriculture.state.pa.us/hardwood>

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, GOVERNOR'S CENTER FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICES
4TH FLOOR, COMMONWEALTH KEYSTONE BLDG.
400 NORTH STREET
HARRISBURG, PA 17120-0225
Phone: 1 888-2-CENTER or 717-787-8169
Fax: 717-783-1402
<http://www.inventpa.com>

PENNSYLVANIA STATE ASSOCIATION OF TOWNSHIP SUPERVISORS
4855 WOODLAND DRIVE
ENOLA, PA 17025-1291
Phone: 717-763-0930;
Fax: 717-763-9732
<http://www.psats.org>

Roads

PENNSYLVANIA LOCAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
PENN STATE EASTGATE CENTER
1010 N. 7TH STREET, SUITE 304
HARRISBURG, PA 17102

Phone: 717-772-1972

<http://www.ltap2.org/pa.htm>

Pennsylvania Dept. of Transportation district offices:

<http://www.dot.state.pa.us>

(click on Regional Information button)

District 1: Crawford, Erie, Forest, Mercer, Venango, Warren

Phone: 814-678-5000

District 2: Cameron, Centre, Clearfield, Clinton, Elk, Juniata, McKean, Mifflin, Potter

Phone: 814-765-0423

District 3: Bradford, Columbia, Lycoming, Montour, Northumberland, Snyder, Sullivan, Tioga, Union
Phone: 570-368-8686

District 4: Lackawanna, Luzerne, Pike, Susquehanna, Wayne, Wyoming

Phone: 570-963-4044

District 5: Berks, Carbon, Lehigh, Monroe, Northampton, Schuylkill
Phone: 610-798-4113

District 6: Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, Philadelphia

Phone: 610-205-6700

District 8: Adams, Cumberland, Dauphin, Franklin, Lancaster, Lebanon, Perry, York

Phone: 717-787-6653

District 9: Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset

Phone: 814-696-7250

District 10: Armstrong, Butler, Clarion, Indiana, Jefferson

Phone: 724-357-2800

District 11: Allegheny, Beaver, Lawrence

Phone: 412-429-5000

District 12: Fayette, Greene, Washington, Westmoreland

Phone: 724-439-7315

FOREST DISTRICTS OF PENNSYLVANIA

Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Bureau of Forestry—<http://www.dcnr.state.pa.us/forestry/dcontacts.htm>

- 1) Michaux** (Adams, Cumberland, Franklin, York) 10099 Lincoln Way East, Fayetteville, PA 17222, Phone: 717-352-2211
- 2) Buchanan** (Bedford, Fulton) 440 Buchanan Trail, McConnellsburg, PA 17233-8204, Phone: 717-485-3148
- 3) Tuscarora** (Juniata, Perry) R.R. 1 Box 486, Blain, PA 17006, Phone: 717-536-3191
- 4) Forbes** (Allegheny, Fayette, Greene, Somerset, Washington, Westmoreland) PO Box 519, Laughlintown, PA 15655, Phone: 724-238-1200
- 5) Rothrock** (Centre, Huntingdon) PO Box 403, Rothrock Lane, Huntingdon, PA 16652, Phone: 814-643-2340
- 6) Gallitzin** (Blair, Cambria, Indiana) PO Box 506, Ebensburg, PA 15931, Phone: 814-472-1862
- 7) Bald Eagle** (Mifflin, Snyder, Union) PO Box 147, Laurelton, PA 17835, Phone (570)-922-3344
- 8) Kittanning** (Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, Clarion, Jefferson, Lawrence, Mercer) 158 S. Second Avenue, Clarion, PA 16214-1904 Phone: 814-226-1901
- 9) Moshannon** (Clearfield) 3372 State Park Road, Penfield, PA 15849-9502 Phone: 814-765-0821
- 10) Sproul** (Clinton) 15187 Renovo Road, Renovo, PA 17764 Phone: 570-923-6011
- 11) Lackawanna** (Lackawanna, Susquehanna, Wayne, Wyoming) 401 Samters Bldg., 101 Penn Avenue, Scranton, PA 18503 Phone: 570-963-4561
- 12) Tiadaghton** (Lycoming) 423 East Central Avenue, South Williamsport, PA 17702, Phone: 570-327-3450
- 13) Elk** (Cameron, Elk) 258 Sizerville Road, Emporium, PA, 15834, Phone: 814-486-3353
- 14) Coroplantner** (Crawford, Erie, Forest, Venango, Warren) 323 N. State Street, North Warren, PA 16365, Phone: 814-723-0262
- 15) Susquehannock** (McKean, Potter) PO Box 673, Coudersport, PA 16915-0673, Phone: 814-274-3600
- 16) Tioga** (Bradford, Tioga) 1 Nessmuk Lane, Wellsboro, PA 16901, Phone: 570-724-2868
- 17) Valley Forge** (Berks, Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Lancaster, Montgomery, Philadelphia) 845 Park Road, Elverson, PA 19520-9523, Phone: 610-582-9660
- 18) Weiser** (Carbon, Dauphin, Lebanon, Lehigh, Schuylkill) PO Box 99, Cressona, PA 17929, Phone: 570-385-7800
- 19) Delaware** (Northampton, Monroe, Pike) HC 1, Box 95A, Swiftwater, PA 18370-9723, Phone: 570-895-4000
- 20) Wyoming** (Columbia, Luzerne, Montour, Northumberland, Sullivan) 274 Arbutus Park Road, Bloomsburg, PA 17815, Phone: 570-387-4255

