



THE PINCHOT LETTER

News from the Pinchot Institute for Conservation

Vol. 8, No. 3 Winter 2003

CELEBRATING 40 YEARS OF PARTNERSHIP WITH THE USDA FOREST SERVICE

1963 🌿 2003

*Dedicated by former President John F. Kennedy at Grey Towers National Historic Landmark
to further Gifford Pinchot's forest conservation legacy.*

Invasive Species: Conserving Biological Diversity in Reunited Gondwanaland

*Dr. V. Alaric Sample
President
Pinchot Institute for Conservation*

Protecting biological diversity in forested ecosystems is one of the greatest scientific and operational challenges in sustainable forest management. Yet forest managers may have been holding the key all along. Intensive forest management and forest plantations—done in the right ways, in the right places, and with adequate attention to offsite ecological, economic and social effects—could become one of our most useful tools for conserving biodiversity *and* sustainably meeting global wood needs.

The need to conserve biological diversity—and especially to protect habitat for threatened and endangered species—represents a fundamental challenge to sustainable forest management. Scientific uncertainty as to just where the limits of sustainability lie, and the degree of sensitive species' resilience to recover should these limits be exceeded, have resulted in a conservative approach to biodiversity conservation. In many instances, this precautionary approach regards even a modest level of human manipulation in the ecosystem as ex-

ceeding the limits of what can be sustained.

Zoologists and botanists who have studied speciation—the process by which plants and animals adapt to



Al Sample

different environments and evolve new species—tell us that invasive species are in the process of greatly simplifying the world's ecosystems. At the end of the Paleozoic Era, some 250 million years ago, today's continents were joined in a single large landmass, referred to by scientists as

Gondwanaland. With few physical or climatic barriers, a relatively few plant and animal species ranged freely over this super continent, filling the available ecological niches. With the drifting apart of the continents, and the opening of vast new oceanic barriers to travel by terrestrial species, a multitude of new species evolved and diversified. Similar ecological niches in Asia, Africa, the Americas and most notably Australia were eventually filled by very different types of flora and fauna.

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Leadership in Forest Conservation Thought, Policy and Action



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The continents are physically no closer to one another today, of course, but in biotic terms they have been brought together by the extensiveness of human trade, “giving the animals and plants of the now separated continents access to their age-old corridors of dispersal” (Ward 2001). “The functional reuniting of Gondwanaland may take us back to a lower global biodiversity reminiscent of that bygone age.” Considering just mammals, for example, biologists estimate that, had the continents remained together as they were at the end of the Paleozoic, we would have approxi-

mately 2,000 mammalian species, about half of what exists in the world today. It has also been estimated that the current transportation of mammals among the continents is leading to extinctions that will eventually have about the same result, approximately 2,000 mammalian species globally (Vitousek et al. 1996).

History may someday show that the critical turning point for global biodiversity came not during the Industrial Revolution, or even during the rapid expansion of human population and technology in the 20th

century, but with the 15th and 16th-century voyages of Columbus, de Gama, Vespucci and Cooke. Some scientists have postulated that global biodiversity peaked some time in the centuries immediately prior to the age of European exploration, and has steadily declined ever since (Wilson 2002).

The extent and rapidity with which we now travel and trade among continents introduces new organisms to continents and ecological niches

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ABOUT THE PINCHOT INSTITUTE

Recognized as a leader in forest conservation thought, policy and action, the Pinchot Institute for Conservation was dedicated in 1963 by President John F. Kennedy at Grey Towers National Historic Landmark (Milford, PA)—home of conservation leader Gifford Pinchot. The Institute is an independent nonprofit organization that works collaboratively with all Americans nationwide—from federal and state policymakers to citizens in rural communities—to strengthen forest conservation by advancing sustainable forest management, developing conservation leaders, and providing science-based solutions to emerging natural resource issues. Further information about the Pinchot Institute’s programs and activities can be found at www.pinchot.org.

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separated eons ago. Some of these are aggressive, generalist species that outcompete native species, occupying the ecological niche and displacing them—e.g., cheatgrass, kudzu, or Scotch broom. Others are pathogens and pests for which native species are unprepared—e.g., chestnut blight, or gypsy moth. Local populations are decimated and are unable to re-establish themselves, clearing the way for more aggressive species—often alien invasives.

Forest ecologists are now finding that this is one of the most surprising and troubling after-effects of large scale wildfires. It is well established, of course, that periodic fires have long played an important and natural role in many forest types. Today, however, with the presence of hundreds of alien plant and animals species—many of them more aggressive and resilient than native species—the ecological outcome of wildfires is much different. Large-scale wildfires wipe the slate clean, and clear the way for invasives. The result is a species composition changed, perhaps forever, from that which was native. This has particularly serious implications for the habitat of threatened or endangered species, such as the thousands of acres of spotted owl habitat destroyed in Oregon's Biscuit Fire in 2001. In previous millennia, much the same late-successional habitat could be expected to develop over a century or two. Today, such an outcome is far less certain.

This may throw into question our entire approach to conserving biodiversity, and especially our current efforts at saving threatened or endangered species. Are our best efforts little more than momentary pauses in the march of species over the brink of extinction, pushed on by global forces now far beyond our control? Maybe, or maybe not, depending upon the species in question and its circumstances relative to alien invasives. Certainly human population

and its impact on the natural environment will continue to increase, and international commerce will become ever faster and more extensive. This will bring with it added responsibilities for sustaining natural systems, which ultimately what is necessary to sustain ourselves. According to some of the nation's leading conservation biologists:

Our activities are causing rapid, novel, and substantial changes to Earth's ecosystems. Maintaining populations, species, and ecosystems in the face of those changes, and maintaining the flow of goods and services they provide humanity, will require active management for the foreseeable future. There is no clearer illustration of the extent of human dominance of Earth than the fact that maintaining the diversity of "wild" species and the functioning of "wild" ecosystems will require increasing human involvement. (Vitousek et al. 1997)

The key to conserving biological diversity in the world's forest ecosystems may have two sides: the protection of large, undisturbed bioregions in which the pathways for penetration by alien invasive species is actively minimized; and intensively-managed plantations to meet global wood fiber needs from the smallest possible area, while relieving development pressures on those remaining large, native forests.

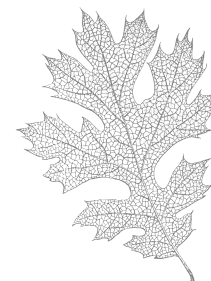
Concentrating a large share of wood fiber production in intensively managed plantations has potential negative ecological, economic and social effects, both on-site and off-site. These effects are relatively well understood, as are the technological and policy means for mitigating them. Similarly, there are potential negative effects associated with creating large-scale bioregions. But the ecological consequences of not taking both these steps are beginning to dawn on us. The effects are significant in scope

and intercontinental in scale, and we have neither the technologies nor policy mechanisms to effectively mitigate them.

The ongoing consolidation of the forest products industry worldwide, and the increasing shift of commodity wood fiber production to intensively managed plantations, are being driven by economic factors that are likely to become even more compelling in the decades ahead. Rather than reflexively opposing this trend in the forest industry, and the long-term global economic tides on which the forestry industry itself is but a small boat, perhaps it is time for conservationists to recognize that our best, most vital, and most urgent opportunity to conserve biodiversity may be to work with rather than against this trend, guide its future pathway using new science and improved policy, and turn what initially may have seemed to be a liability into one of our strongest assets for conservation.

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Independent, Science-Based Report Finds Washington State Forests Could Be Certified as Sustainably Managed

Improvements in ecological reserves and habitat protection must be made before certification awarded

Recently, during the midst of public debates on the issue, the Pinchot Institute for Conservation publicly released the findings of an independent, science-based assessment of 1.2 million acres of forest managed by the Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR). Scientific Certification Systems (SCS), which completed the review of DNR's practices on its Western Washington forests, outlined measures that the state agency would need to satisfy before FSC certification could be achieved and several other conditions that would have to be met over the first five years of certification.

The scientific review team commended DNR for its performance related to ecological issues, including efforts to protect wetlands and streams, and assure fish passage. However, the assessors raised a number of issues concerning the negative ecological impacts of DNR's management approach. One concern related to High Conservation Value Forests, if unresolved, would be a barrier to green certification.

The scientific team also investigated DNR's performance related to social and economic guidelines, noting a need to minimize the negative effects its management strategy has on timber-dependent communities.

The SCS report addresses the six sustainable harvest alternatives currently being considered by the Washington Board of Natural Resources. The certifiers cautioned that "four or five" of these alternatives may lead to forest management practices that

do not conform with the FSC-certification standards – principally as a result of increased harvesting without greater accommodation for wildlife habitat.

Pinchot Institute President Al Sample said that the certification is achievable for DNR and that other states have faced similar conditions on their way to becoming certified.

"The types of concerns in this report mirror those we have seen in other states," Sample said. "While Washington state faces unique issues related to its trust lands, we saw a unique opportunity to learn more about the applicability of certification on public forest lands."

The Pinchot Institute also is overseeing a review of DNR lands by a second certification organization, the Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI). BVQI, the auditing firm for SFI, submitted the results of a preliminary assessment for SFI certification, which did not show any nonconformance with the SFI guidelines. Whether the DNR conforms with SFI standards in practice would be determined during a field portion of the audit.

Public land agencies in other states have taken part in similar independent reviews facilitated by the Pinchot Institute. In most cases they went on to become FSC certified. These states include Maine, Tennessee, Pennsylvania and North Carolina. The Institute has also facilitated certification assessments with 30 Indian Nations, and is currently engaged in a similar effort with the Potlatch Corporation in Idaho. Pot-

latch's Oregon lands are already FSC certified.

The Pinchot Institute for Conservation has secured private funding, which includes support from Lanoga Corporation and several private foundations, for the assessment of state forests. No state funds were used for the project.

The Institute has conducted certification pilot projects for five years, testing the applicability of forest certification in new settings. In all of its projects, the Institute works with its partners to test certification for their lands, and compare the two major competing certification programs: (1) The Forest Stewardship Council, an international brand established by a broad coalition of interests including environmental, social and economic interests and, (2) the Sustainable Forestry Initiative, a national brand developed by the American Forests & Paper Association, the major trade association of the U.S. forest products industry.

Just as with its other projects (profiled throughout last year's issues of *The Pinchot Letter*), the Pinchot Institute will study how certification works on state trust lands, compare the two major certification programs in the United States, and then provide its findings to forestland managers and others around the country.

The full SCS report can be found at www.pinchot.org. For more information, please contact Program Associate Will Price at (570) 296-9626 or willprice@pinchot.org.

Study Completed for the United Nations Forum on Forests

Stephanie L. Kavanaugh
Research Associate
Pinchot Institute for Conservation

In the years that followed the 1992 UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), the United States worked with other members of the United Nations to develop a comprehensive and integrated set of actions to guide nations toward achieving the goal of sustainable forest management. The Proposals for Action emerging from the IPF (1997) and IFF (2000) were meant to address all aspects of sustainable forest management—ecological, economic and social. The UN Forum on Forests (UNFF) was established to foster the implementation of the IPF/IFF Proposals for Action by all countries. Key to this role is facilitating effective monitoring, assessment and reporting by each country on specific policies, programs and other activities to implement the Proposals for Action.

As part of a five-year program of work culminating in 2005, UNFF is sponsoring a series of sessions in which countries come together to share information on their efforts to

promote sustainable forest management and to learn from one another. A session held in 2002 focused primarily on ecological aspects of sustainable forest management; the 2003 session focused primarily on economic aspects; and a 2004 session will focus primarily on social aspects. A final session in 2005 will review overall progress towards sustainable management of all types of forests, and review the effectiveness of this process.

Last May, the Pinchot Institute completed a study that served as a basis for the country report of the United States to the third session of the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF 3), held in Geneva, Switzerland on May 26–June 6, 2003.¹ The primary purpose of this report is to describe the policies, programs and other activities currently being undertaken in the US that address the Proposals for Action that emerged from earlier UN-sponsored efforts through the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests (IPF), and the subsequent Intergovernmental Forum on Forests (IFF).

The report by the Pinchot Institute provides additional background and analysis not included in the US country report. The corresponding reports of many other countries have focused primarily on the policies, programs, and actions of their central governments. The Pinchot Institute's study took a somewhat different approach, recognizing the importance in the US of sustainable forest management activities undertaken not only by the federal government, but by state and tribal governments, the corporate sector, and nonprofit non-governmental organizations.

This report is referred to as an "interim" assessment, since it represents only the first stage of a full U.S. assessment of the Proposals for Action related to UNFF 3 themes.

The full text of the Pinchot Institute's report can be found at www.pinchot.org. The US country report to the third session of UNFF can be found on the Forest Service website at www.un.org/esa/forests/reports-unff3.htm.

The second phase of the assessment process will include a multi-stakeholder evaluation of the adequacy of policies and program for addressing the Proposals for Action, and priorities for additional action. The Pinchot Institute for Conservation has already begun to gather input from federal agencies through interagency assessment workshops held in 2002 and 2003. Notes from interagency assessment workshops can also be found at www.pinchot.org. A full assessment report that covers all domestically relevant Proposals for Action will be completed by 2005. For more information, please contact Research Associate Stephanie Kavanaugh at (202) 797-6582 or skavanaugh@pinchot.org.



Stephanie Kavanaugh



1. United States of America, 2003. *Preliminary National Report to the Third Session of the United Nations Forum on Forests: Progress and Issues Related to the Implementation of the IPF/IFF Proposals for Action*. US Department of State, Washington, DC.

GREY TOWERS NEWS NOTES

NEWS OF PROGRAMS AND INFORMATION AT GIFFORD PINCHOT'S ANCESTRAL HOME, GREY TOWERS
NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK (MILFORD, PA)

A NEW SEASON FOR THE ARTS

In 2004, we to continue our highly successful *Kindred Spirits Chamber Music Series*, but we are now ready to lay the groundwork for further explorations. The Pinchot Institute is interested not only in fostering a conversion experience through the arts, but more importantly, in understanding the mechanism by which that conversion takes place. Thus, the plan for summer 2004 is to bookend the concerts with two lectures, designed to explore in words the ways that the arts contribute to a culture's perception and response to nature.

We will begin in May with the first lecture, then continue with chamber music during the summer months—one concert each in June, July, August, and September. The final event will be another lecture in October. All six events will be marketed together as the *Kindred Spirits Music and Lecture Series*. We believe that the lectures will add a new dimension to the Pinchot Institute's goal of using the arts to bring people into a greater understanding of conservation by enabling us to better understand that process.

Another element of the plan for 2004 is to commission a site-based work of art to be constructed somewhere on the Grey Towers grounds. The purpose of this artwork is to demonstrate how an artist can use natural materials from a specific site to enhance and frame nature in new and thought-provoking ways. It also provides a visual example of the Pinchot Institute's commitment to exploring the link between art and nature.

The preceding was contributed by

Conservation and the Arts Director Nancy Pinchot. For more information on the program, please phone (570) 296-9669.

NEW CONSERVATION EDUCATION PROGRAM OFFERING

At a time when extreme development pressure and unprecedented economic activity are pushing the boundaries between the wildland and urban interface closer together, it is becoming imperative that today's youth are instilled with the tools and skills they need to become sound decision makers and land stewards.

Next year, in partnership with the Forest Service at Grey Towers, the Pinchot Institute will inaugurate *The Children's Forest at Grey Towers*. Conducted in both the traditional and outdoor classrooms, this hands-on, interdisciplinary, conservation education program teaches elementary school-aged children about forests, forestry, and forest ecosystems. There are three components to the program: (1) collaborative curriculum development, (2) interdisciplinary instruction within the classroom setting, and (3) field assessments, projects, and tours within *The Children's Forest*.

The mission of the *Children's Forest* at Grey Towers is to provide a place where youth can: (1) participate in stewardship, research, and education projects to learn about forestry and forest ecosystems; 2) develop skills in communications, leadership, and problem solving, and (3) share with their families their newfound knowledge, which was gained as they explored a forest setting.

By partnering with the Forest Service, the Pinchot Institute can expand

the existing conservation education program at Grey Towers by reaching students through a new and unique hands-on program that provides a natural, outdoor "place" that youth can call their own. This sense of ownership will in turn foster a stewardship ethic that the students can take into their daily lives and into the future.

The preceding was contributed in part by Information and Public Affairs Specialist Lori McKean and Conservation Education Specialist Daniel Banks, both with the USDA Forest Service at Grey Towers, and Will Price, Program Associate for the Pinchot Institute. For more information on the program, please contact Conservation Education Specialist Daniel Banks at (570) 296-9671 or dsbanks@fs.fed.us.

THE DIME BANK DONATES \$10,000 FOR CONSERVATION EDUCATION

Recently, the Pinchot Institute and Grey Towers received a \$10,000 check from The Dime Bank (based in Honesdale, PA) through the Pennsylvania Educational Improvement Tax Credit program. The program is an initiative established by the Pennsylvania Department of Community and Economic Development in 2001 to award up to a 90% tax credit to businesses that make contributions to Commonwealth-approved educational improvement organizations. In 2002 alone, up to \$10 million was awarded through the program.

Serving the same community residents as the bank, the Pinchot Institute, through its partnership with Grey Towers, was selected to receive this donation for its innovative educational programs that teach children the importance of conserving forests and other natural resources. Furthermore, the bank was attracted to the



Left to right: Will Price, Pinchot Institute for Conservation; Jill George, Vice President, The Dime Bank; Gary C. Beilman, Executive Vice President and Chief Executive Officer, The Dime Bank; Daniel S. Banks, Conservation Education Officer, USDA Forest Service at Grey Towers; Peter C. Pinchot, Director, Milford Experimental Forest.

Institute for its dedication to improving the environment and quality of life within the Delaware Highlands, across the nation, and in South America.

With offices in Honesdale, Hawley, Damascus and Greentown, The Dime Bank offers a complete line of retail and commercial products as well as Trust and Investment services. Its Dingmans Ferry office, due to opening in 2004, will further the bank's commitment to community residents and strengthen its support for Pike County organizations. For more information, please visit www.thedimebank.com or phone toll free 1-888-4MY-DIME.

GREY TOWERS WELCOMES NEW CONSERVATION EDUCATION SPECIALIST

In July, Grey Towers National Historic Landmark welcomed Daniel Banks as the new Conservation Education Specialist. Daniel is a native of North Carolina, and a graduate of the University of North Carolina. Although new to the USDA Forest Service, he has worked as an Interpretive Park Ranger with the National Park Service in four national parks. These sites are: Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park, Petrified Forest National Park, Gettysburg National Military Park, and Lake Mead

National Recreation Area. Each park was different and offered Daniel opportunities in resource management, environmental education as well as living history and historic interpretation.

Daniel also completed a tour as a Peace Corps Volunteer where he spent 27 months in the Philippines working with the Integrated Protected Areas program at the Banaue Rice Terraces World Heritage Site. In the Philippines, Daniel taught Environmental Science to juniors and seniors in the local National High school in his village. Daniel also worked directly with the Local Government in the Local Planning and Development Office where he developed sustainable management practices for the municipality's solid waste as well as several workshops for the townspeople on recycling techniques. He also created and oversaw a community based environmental group, which developed and managed several community-based projects such as construction of septic tanks, creating safe water systems for local communities as well as livelihood techniques.

Daniel's responsibilities at Grey Towers National Historic Landmark will be to continue the already extensive Conservation Education program as well as create and add new programs for the local schools and community, such as the one noted in this segment of Grey Towers News Notes. Daniel will be working directly with the Pinchot Institute for Conservation at Grey Towers as well as the Milford Experimental Forest.

The preceeding was contributed by Dan Banks.

PINCHOT INSTITUTE'S WILL PRICE RELOCATES TO THE GREY TOWERS OFFICE

After more than four years in the DC office, Will Price has permanently relocated to the Pinchot Institute's offices at Grey Towers, in Milford,

Pennsylvania. He will continue working in the Institute's Conservation Policy and Organizational Change program area, including coordination of projects in forest certification. At Grey Towers, he will also develop and strengthen the Institute's forest conservation work in Milford's surrounding areas, principally the portions of New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey composing the Delaware Highlands. In this region, the Institute's policy work will complement the expanding research and demonstration program at the Milford Experimental Forest, the former Yale teaching forest, directed by Peter Pinchot.

Lead by Ed Brannon, Grey Tower's Forest Service staff has restored the former Pinchot estate as a place where diverse expertise and interests can resolve how to best conserve forest resources, locally, nationally, and globally. Through sessions held at Grey Towers, the Institute plans to increase its work on long-term forest conservation policy development and testing.

Grey Towers is now also a place where visitors can learn more about the Pinchot family, and the history of forestry and forest conservation in the United States. The Forest Service has worked with the Institute in developing *Conservation Education* and *Conservation and the Arts* program areas—both uniquely oriented to forestry and forest conservation. The Pinchot Institute office in Grey Towers will support the ongoing development of these program areas as well.

Will's work at the Institute has included a wide array of projects, addressing non-timber forest products management, forest practices on small private holdings, and forest certification. He graduated from the Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies with a Master of Forest Sci-

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Pinchot Institute Celebrates its 40th Anniversary

In celebration of the four decades of contributions the Pinchot Institute has made to conservation policy and environmental education, its Board of Directors hosted an October 3 dinner at Gifford Pinchot's ancestral home, Grey Towers National Historic Landmark. During the evening, the Board dedicated The

Letter Box, a historic building on the estate grounds.

Once used as Pinchot's office and archives, this newly restored building will now serve as the center of the Conservation Education & Outreach program (see page 6 for more information on the latest children's pro-

gram). In addition to several donors and friends, Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources Secretary Michael DiBerardinis, Pennsylvania State Senator Charles Lemmond—who was honored that evening for his many years of support and commitment to Grey Towers—attended the event.

CELEBRATING 40 YEARS IN PARTNERSHIP WITH THE USDA FOREST SERVICE (1963–2003)

Photos © Courtesy of Lynne Bookey



The Letter Box at Grey Towers National Historic Landmark



Kendra Miller (left), Pinchot Institute director of external affairs, with PIC Board member Gifford Pinchot III (right), president of Pinchot & Company



Grey Towers Director Ed Brannon presents a watercolor print of The Letter Box to Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources Secretary Michael DiBerardinis



Milford residents DeNise Cooke Bauer (PIC Board Secretary) (left) & Charlie Bauer (right)



Pinchot Institute's Naureen Rana (left), research associate, and Jennifer Becker (right), operations manager



Milford residents Julie and Andrew Wilshinsky



Dr. V. Alaric Sample (left), president of Pinchot Institute presents a Grey Towers replica to Pennsylvania State Senator Charles Lemmond (right)



Peter Pinchot, senior fellow for Pinchot Institute, addresses the audience about his great-grandfather, Gifford Pinchot



Former Pinchot Institute board members George Bohlinger III (left) and John Guttenberg (right)



UPCOMING EVENTS

ACTIVITIES AT GREY TOWERS NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK, MILFORD, PA
Unless noted otherwise, please call (570) 296-9630 for more information on a particular event.

December 5, 5:30-7 p.m.

Holiday reception for special friends and supporters. Event precedes tree lighting ceremony.

December 5, 7 p.m.

Annual tree lighting ceremony. Traditional holiday music by the Delaware Valley High School Chorus. Refreshments served; no snow date planned.

December 6, 2 p.m. and 7 p.m. and December 7, 2 p.m.

A Christmas Carol, performed by Joe Plummer and son. Admission \$15 per

person. For tickets, please call (570) 296-9630.

December 8-23, 1-4 p.m.

Open House. Unique opportunity to see all three floors of the Grey Towers mansion, beautifully decorated by the Milford Garden Club.

December 13, 4-6 p.m.

Gifford Pinchot Audubon Society's Annual Christmas Tea. Special program and refreshments. Please call (570) 686-5045 for more information.

December 14, 1-4 p.m.

Open House with a visit from Santa and demonstrations by the Lost Art Lacers of North Jersey.

December 27 & December 30, 1-4 p.m.

Open House.

HOLIDAY GIFTS AT THE TOWER SHOP

Looking for that perfect holiday gift? Try the Tower Shop interpretative outlet at Grey Towers! (Shop open upon request.) A percentage of the proceeds go toward educational programs at Grey Towers.

GOT AN AMERICAN EXPRESS CARD?

WANT TO EARN TRIPLE MEMBERSHIP REWARDS POINTS?

LOG ON TO WWW.GUIDESTAR.ORG/PARTNERS/AMEX TO MAKE A CREDIT CARD DONATION TO THE INSTITUTE THROUGH GUIDESTAR®, AMERICA'S LEADING NATIONAL, ONLINE DATABASE OF NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS.

YOUR PARTNERSHIP TO ENSURE THE FUTURE

Though the economic climate has improved, nonprofit organizations across the country are faced with new fundraising challenges. The recession had a major impact on philanthropic foundations that provide much of the support for the nonprofit sector. Furthermore, public support for nonprofit organizations is still at an all-time low. The cumulative effect is that this is the first time in a decade that nonprofits have had to raise funds for operating and project support during a depressed economy.

The Pinchot Institute for Conservation is not immune to these economic trends. During the past several years, the Institute's board and staff have built a *Working Capital Fund* for unrestricted/general operating support. Furthermore, we established the *Pinchot Legacy Fund* in 2001 as an endowment to help ensure the Institute's long-term financial health and well-being. Such support is essential to our steadily providing timely research and policy analysis on key natural resource conservation issues as they arise. And in times such as these, the *Working Capital Fund* and *Pinchot Legacy Fund* become essential to continuing, without interruption, the kinds of innovative, quality programs for which the Institute has become known.

By far, the most important source of such support is unrestricted contributions from people like you. Through our annual campaign, contributions via the Combined Federal Campaign, matching employer gifts, credit card or vehicle donations made through a secured server on our website, and a number of innovative planned giving opportunities, those of you committed to conservation are helping to ensure that we continue to play a leading role in this task of discovering new and creative solutions to the challenges of sound natural resource management.

Now more than ever, we need your support. If you have already contributed, especially as a Pinchot Associate and/or major donor, we gratefully acknowledge your contribution and the continued vitality it brings. If you have not yet contributed, please consider doing so now, when it is most important to our having a lasting, positive impact on the future of conservation.

Over the last two years, the *From the Professionals* column in this newsletter has explained various ways in which to leave a legacy. We can easily help you establish one of the following vehicles that offer significant tax savings beyond making an outright gift via check, payroll deduction or credit card:

- ✿ **Bequest in your Will** – one of the simplest ways of making a planned/deferred gift, which is done by naming the Pinchot Institute for Conservation in your will as a partial or full beneficiary of your estate.
- ✿ **Retirement Plan Gift** – another simple gift in which the Pinchot Institute for Conservation is named as one of the remainder beneficiaries after your death.
- ✿ **Life Insurance Gift** – a gift of an old or new insurance policy that names the Pinchot Institute for Conservation as the beneficiary and/or owner.
- ✿ **Real Estate Gift** – a donation of real property, either in full or with a retained life estate, the latter meaning the option for you to continue living in the property though you have transferred ownership to the Pinchot Institute for Conservation.
- ✿ **Charitable Gift Annuity** – a contract in which the Pinchot Institute for Conservation invests your gift, then agrees to pay you back a percentage of it annually throughout your lifetime.
- ✿ **Charitable Lead Trust** – a trust that pays an income to the Pinchot Institute for Conservation for a period of years before you or your heirs receive the remainder of the trust.
- ✿ **Living Trust** – a trust you can create to take effect during your lifetime.
- ✿ **Charitable Remainder Annuity Trust** – a trust that pays a *set* income to you or those you name before the Pinchot Institute for Conservation receives the remainder of the trust.
- ✿ **Charitable Remainder Unitrust** – a trust that pays *variable* income to you or those you name before the Pinchot Institute for Conservation receives the remainder of the trust.

For more information on the different ways you can donate to the Pinchot Institute, please contact Kendra Miller at (202) 797-6580, kmiller@pinchot.org or visit our website at www.pinchot.org.



Now that winter's here, are you ready for spring? Spring cleaning, that is!

Do you have quality, unused items that are lying around collecting dust?

Are you looking for a creative way to support our work in forest research, policy analysis, education, and conservation?

Consider registering with MissionFish, a nonprofit service of the Points of Light Foundation, to sell your item(s) on eBay, The World's Online Marketplace®. Through MissionFish you can donate a portion of the proceeds from your sell (from 10–100%) to the Pinchot Institute.

What a unique way to make a thoughtful gift, clear your home or office of unused items, and help others acquire the things they need in a low-cost manner.

For more information on this opportunity, please contact Kendra Miller at (202) 939-3454, kmiller@pinchot.org or visit the "Sell!" links at www.missionfish.org to learn more and/or to begin your auction.

PARTNERING THROUGH THE CFC

Considering the reality of the current marketplace, we realize that now, more than ever, we need to diversify our base of financial support, begin establishing relationships with new friends who recognize the value of our work, and build an endowment to ensure that our programs can continue to impact forest policies and conservation. Your fully tax-deductible gift made through the current *Combined Federal Campaign (CFC)* can help us do this, plus much more.

By ensuring that we have well-maintained forests, your gift also helps our nation to have cleaner air, better quality water, reduced pollution and toxic substances, sustainable timber, more affordable energy resources and supplies of fish, and properly maintained rivers, beaches, and shorelines. In turn, this gives us more opportunities for outdoor recreation, an abundant quantity and variety of wildlife, and affordable grazing lands and soil conservation for our animals.

Please don't forget us. With over 3,000 nonprofits participating annually in the *CFC* campaign, we want to make sure that we can continue to fund our efforts—work that directly supports yours. Only by working together can we spread the roots of forest conservation.

For more information on how to contribute through the *CFC* and to ensure that you're kept informed of our work and exciting events at Grey Towers, please contact Kendra Miller at 202-797-6580 or kmiller@pinchot.org.



Pinchot Institute for Conservation: a new member of the Conservation and Preservation Charities of America federation. Check your guide for our new charity number.

Results of the 2003 Readers' Survey

Yenie L. Tran
Pinchot Institute for Conservation

The results for our 2003 Opinion Survey have been tabulated. Below is what we learned from you and what we plan to do as a result.

Respondents would like to see more articles from the president's perspective, updates on our latest publications, and articles about current projects. There were also a number of write-ins of interesting topics that we will begin to explore. A few examples include invasive or alien plants, ecological education, and impact of economic growth on environment.

There was a high level of interest in the Land Stewardship Contracting project, which is part of the Community-based Forestry program. We will consider the possibility of including more information about this project.

Many survey respondents gave the newsletter a high credibility rating, which indicates to us the importance of our work and the need to communicate more of what we are doing to our readers.

We received a fair amount of feedback indicating that we do not have enough photography or art in our newsletter. We are making an effort to include more meaningful images. You will notice this newsletter a photomontage from our 40th Anniversary Partnership Celebration and dedication of The Letter Box, which was held on October 3 at Grey Towers National Historic Landmark in Milford, Pennsylvania.

We were surprised and pleased by the diversity of our readership. Our readers are not just from natural re-

sources fields, but come from other backgrounds as well such as artists, landowners, and writers. We hope our work continues to motivate and reach diverse readers.



Yenie L. Tran

To our respondents, thank you for taking the time to submit the survey. Your responses generated rich content for discussion. If you haven't yet sent in your survey, please do so. We are interested in your comments and will continue to tabulate the results. For more information on the survey or how the results will be applied, please contact Yenie Tran at (202) 797-6580 or ytran@pinchot.org.

(Continued from page 7)

ence degree. He has also worked as a community forester in southern Mexico, a researcher for NASA's Boreal Ecosystem Atmosphere Study in northern Canada, the USDA Forest Service's PNW Forest Sciences Laboratory in Oregon, and Texas A&M's Public Policy Institute. He holds a Bachelor's of Science from University of Notre Dame, where he studied ecology.

"A major part of my excitement over moving to Grey Towers is my affinity and respect for the ideas cultivated in that place—from the likes of the Pinchots, the Roosevelts, John Muir, and various other guests. Beginning this work at Grey Towers is an inspiring professional opportunity." Our Grey Towers partners are appreciative as well.



Will Price and his wife Fran, who works for The Nature Conservancy, overlooking the Delaware River and the surrounding highlands.

FROM THE PROFESSIONALS

From the Professionals is a tri-annual column of finance and investing tips from different members of the professional services industry. The opinions represented here are authorized by the following firm, and may not reflect those of the Pinchot Institute for Conservation.

From Nuisance to Gold: A Charitable Strategy for Avoiding Capital Gains on the Sale of Appreciated Real Estate

Glenn B. Grevengoed
James A. Schorner, PA
Vero Beach, FL

At a time when people have watched their stock portfolios shrink and many investments fail, real estate has continued the steady growth in value it has enjoyed, virtually unabated, since the Second World War. While it is wonderful to have at least one part of an investment portfolio performing well, commercial real estate investments can be a real day-to-day management headache. Even if the property is strictly “recreational” in nature or just being held for its investment potential, there are ongoing costs, and a “recreational” investment in land is neither liquid nor producing a net income stream.

Over the years I have met a number of people who have held an apartment building or other form of relatively labor-intensive income producing real estate who wished to liquidate it and transform it into investments that are easier to manage. Likewise, those who held highly appreciated recreational or investment real property sometimes wished to cash in on their bounty prior to their deaths. All these people felt deterred from selling their real estate because of the substantial capital gains tax liability that they would incur when they sold it outright.

POSSIBLE ALTERNATIVES

In these situations, doing a 1031 exchange is one alternative. Using

that provision of the tax code, a holder of real estate is allowed to exchange one piece of real estate for another without incurring capital gain tax liability. However, if you do not wish to hold real estate anymore, the 1031 exchange has served only to change the address of your investment headache. It does not take it away. It



Glenn B. Grevengoed

has not helped you change your real estate investment into stocks or bonds or another type of asset that is not real estate.

There is, however, another alternative. This option transforms your real estate into a current year tax deduction, allows it to be sold while avoiding capital gains tax, provides a lifetime income stream and allows you to leave a charitable legacy that can improve the world we all share. The Charitable Remainder Trust, when properly structured and funded, can

do all these things for you and your real estate “headache.”

BENEFITS

Although charitable remainder trusts were in existence long before, the Internal Revenue Code recognized the charitable deduction for gifts to a charitable trust in 1917. Like most other trusts, charitable remainder trusts are created by a written instrument and must be funded with assets either during your life or at your death.

A charitable remainder trust can be a wonderful mechanism for helping your favorite charities while deferring and, in most cases eliminating, capital gains tax on the transfer of the asset. It generates a sizeable current-year tax deduction; the proceeds of the sale provide lifetime income for you and/or your spouse; you avoid capital gains while transforming your real estate into an investment of a different character; and you also extend a benefit to your favorite charities in the process. So what’s the catch? In most instances, there really isn’t any “catch.” However, once your assets are transferred into the trust, they belong to the trust and will not be available for your use, except for the distributions you will receive during your life.

EXAMPLE: INDIVIDUAL

Let me explain the concept more

fully by using an example. Mrs. Widow, age 69, has a piece of commercial property worth \$750,000 that was bought by her now deceased husband 12 ago. The current basis in the property is \$50,000. Mrs. Widow does not enjoy being a landlord and the property needs maintenance and repairs. If she sells the property for \$750,000, she will have a tax liability of \$105,000 on her \$700,000 capital gain. Her net will be \$645,000, which she can then invest in other assets. If she receives a return of 5% on her investments, her asset will generate \$32,250 in annual income.

However, if she creates a charitable remainder trust, which is funded with her property prior to making a contract to sell, her results look much different. The trust would receive the full \$750,000, which, if the trust payout amount is set at 5%, will generate an income of \$37,500 in the first year. In addition, she will receive a deduction for her charitable contribution of over \$390,000¹, which, if she is in the 28% tax bracket, could save her an additional \$109,000 in income taxes².

If she is subject to the estate tax, the assets of the charitable remainder trust will pass, without tax, to her favorite charities outside of her estate and avoid any estate tax that otherwise would have been incurred on those assets. In short, she will have the full \$750,000 to provide her with an income stream. She will also have potentially saved another \$109,000 in income taxes, which she can use or invest as she wishes.

EXAMPLE: A COUPLE

What if a husband and wife, both ages 75, are in the same situation, but want some of the proceeds to use right now? They could also develop a plan in which they funded their charitable remainder trust with a $\frac{2}{3}$ interest in the property. Then they would have an investment of \$500,000 in trust that could then be sold without

capital gains tax. With a 5% payout, they will receive income of \$25,000 per year until the last of them dies. Although they will potentially have to pay capital gain taxes on \$233,333 ($\frac{1}{3}$ less basis) of the proceeds, they will receive a charitable income tax deduction of over \$249,000³ that they can use to offset the tax liability on the gain.

CONSIDERATIONS

There are some things to remember if you do decide to create a charitable remainder trust. First, it is



charitable! Whatever remains in the trust after you and your spouse pass away will go to charity. This is a wonderful opportunity to leave a lasting legacy that can impact our world for years to come.

Second, this is a highly technical and specialized type of trust. To qualify for treatment as a charitable remainder trust, it must be properly structured in all details. Make sure your professional advisor is intimately familiar with the nuances of charitable trust law. If you do not have an advisor, please contact me or the Pinchot

Institute's Kendra Miller for leads on estate planning attorneys in your area.

Third, when funding a charitable remainder trust with real estate, be sure that you have not contracted to sell the property prior to its transfer into the trust. If you have, the IRS may assert that you have made a "pre-arranged sale" and you will be taxed on the gain. Get your advisor involved early in the process and, whatever you do, do not sign a contract to sell your property before it is transferred into the trust!

With those things in mind, remember to keep this powerful, planning concept in your tax-planning arsenal. It can save you bundles now and help you leave a lasting legacy as well.

Glenn B. Grevengeod is an attorney specializing in Estate Planning, Charitable Planning and Real Estate. He has previously been an Illinois Assistant Attorney General, had his own downtown Chicago law firm, and worked as a staff attorney for a Christian Charitable Foundation. He is presently located in Vero Beach, Florida where he works with James A. Schorner, PA, a firm specializing in estate planning, income tax planning, probate and trust administration and estate tax return preparation. He may be reached at (772) 231-5300 or Glenn@jschorner.com.

1. Figures are based on the AFR rate for the month of May 2003. These rates fluctuate on a monthly basis. Contact your professional advisor for the actual deduction based on current AFR rates

2. Unfortunately, charitable deductions for gifts of appreciated property may be deducted only to the extent of 30% of your adjusted gross income. Fortunately, the charitable deduction may be "carried forward" for up to five additional years. You could potentially see a 30% reduction in your income taxes for six years from one gift. Now that's a gift that keeps on giving!

3. Based on AFR for May, 2003.



BECOME AN INNOVATOR FOR FOREST STEWARDSHIP

Concerned about the changing global climate? Not sure if the natural resources we enjoy today will be here tomorrow for future generations? Dissatisfied with the quality of your water?

Not sure if you can make a difference? Well, you can. Make today your first day as an innovator for forest stewardship by becoming a **Pinchot Associate**.

As a Pinchot Associate, you will join others across the nation who invest resources the Institute needs to quickly, yet thoughtfully, respond to natural resource issues *before* they become policies that ruin our environment, diminish our livelihood or destroy our quality of life. The flexibility your unrestricted gift provides enables us to collaborate nationwide with all of America's people—from rural landowners to federal policymakers—to sustain natural resources and build economic capacity through educational programs, research on forest-management policies, and technical assistance for on-the-ground projects.

As a natural resource steward, becoming a Pinchot Associate will enable you to feel good about protecting our environment while helping others. For your gift of \$100 or more, we will:

- ✿ Keep you informed of timely natural resource issues through *The Pinchot Letter*;
- ✿ Send you advanced notification of our workshops, seminars, conferences, and newly released publications;
- ✿ Give you special recognition in our newsletter and annual report;
- ✿ Send you invitations to special events we host in your community, Washington, DC, and at Grey Towers so you can see for yourself how you are helping to advance forest conservation.

Your gift can be made to the Pinchot Institute through the Combined Federal Campaign or by returning the enclosed envelope. For information on additional tax-advantaged ways to become an innovative conservationist and follow in Gifford Pinchot's footsteps, please contact Kendra Miller at (202) 797-6580 or kmiller@pinchot.org.



Pinchot Institute for Conservation is a member of the Conservation and Preservation Charities of America. Check your guide for our listing and charity number under this federation.

A Guidebook to Forest Management Certification on Private Forestlands in the US: A Resource for Landowners and Assistance Providers

Naureen Rana
Research Associate
Pinchot Institute for Conservation

While there are a number of existing resources that examine various aspects of forest certification, private forest landowners continue to raise numerous questions regarding the various forest management certification efforts currently underway throughout the country. These questions express concerns over issues including: the costs and benefits of certifying, the process of undertaking certification, and the potential ramifications of *not* getting one's land certified.

In an attempt to provide private forest landowners with pertinent, timely information about certification, the Pinchot Institute for Conservation, in cooperation with the Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies, has developed a guidebook to forest management certification for private forestlands in the US. The overall purpose of the guidebook is to inform private forest landowners about certification, to help them decide if it is a path worth pursuing, and to highlight the steps and considerations involved in the process of becoming certified.

This guidebook is a valuable resource for private landowners seeking relevant information about certification. Not only does it serve as a general introduction to forest management certification, it was written specifically with an eye toward addressing issues of interest to private, non-industrial forest landowners. As such, the guidebook profiles the basic components (as of June 2002) of four

major certification programs operating in the U.S.: the American Tree Farm System, the Forest Stewardship Council, Green Tag Forestry, and the Sustainable Forestry Initiative.

It does not evaluate or endorse any of these programs. Instead, the guidebook functions as an objective source of information on certification options and considerations for private landowners.

Simply stated, this guidebook addresses the *what, who, why, and how* of certification. **Section One** offers an overview of certification's development over time. **Section Two** highlights the various certifying organizations that currently operate in the United States. **Section Three** explores the considerations for deciding whether or not to pursue certification, especially the costs and benefits. **Section Four** reviews the process of preparing for certification and the expected requirements. And finally, the **Appendix** lists a number of resources that can be consulted for further information.

The guidebook is \$10 per copy. Please reserve your copies by emailing publications@pinchot.org or calling 202-797-6580. For more information, please contact Research Associate Naureen Rana at (202) 797-6584 or nrana@pinchot.org.



Naureen Rana



101 Conservation Scholarship

The Pinchot Institute for Conservation is currently accepting applications for the 2004 *101 Conservation Scholarship*. The scholarship is made available by the generous contributions of active and retired U.S. Forest Service personnel and is available to qualified individuals on a competitive basis. The minimum award is \$1000. Applicants must meet the following criteria:

- ✿ be a son or daughter of a active or retired U.S. Forest Service employee;
- ✿ has been accepted into or is currently pursuing undergraduate or graduate studies at an accredited college or university in natural resource conservation. Examples include forestry, wildlife management, fisheries, environmental

history, and natural resource policy.

- ✿ be in good standing academically, based on GPA or an equivalent measure.

- ✿ Current scholarship recipients may submit applications to renew their scholarships. Renewals will be evaluated on the same basis as new applications. More than one scholarship may be awarded each year.

Applicants should send: (1) a personal resume, including the identity of and relationship to an active or retired U.S. Forest Service employee, (2) a letter from the accredited institution indicating enrollment in a qualifying field of studies and verification of GPA for all college coursework, and (3) an essay of no longer

than two pages explaining what the candidate hopes to accomplish through his or her studies. There is no application required beyond these materials and there is no associated fee. The award must be used for tuition and/or books and will be deposited directly to the student's university account.

Applications will be accepted through January 30, 2004, and can be sent to Pinchot Institute for Conservation; Attn: Conservation Scholarship, 1616 P Street, NW; Suite 100; Washington, DC 20036. Recipients will be notified by March 1. With questions or to receive additional information, please phone (202) 797-6580 or send an email to pinchot@pinchot.org.

GREY TOWERS MORTIMER GARDEN INTERNSHIP OPPORTUNITY

Through the generosity of Elisabeth and Charles Mortimer, the Elisabeth S. Mortimer Garden Internship at Grey Towers National Historic Landmark was established in 1994 to provide an aspiring horticulturalist with invaluable practical experience.

Set along the Delaware Water Gap in Milford, Pennsylvania, Grey Towers is a 116-year-old, French-chateausque mansion designed by Richard Morris Hunt. The 101-acre site, administered by the USDA Forest Service, consists of formal, landscaped and wooded grounds. The student chosen for this opportunity will receive a \$2,000 stipend and hands-on experience that will challenge and broaden practical applications learned in horticultural theory.

The Mortimer Garden internship opportunity is open to students above the freshman level who are interested in a variety of fields of study. Past participants in this 10-12 week summer program were enrolled in such disciplines as ornamental horticulture, forestry, and landscape architecture.

Resumes are being accepted now for future opportunities. For more information on the application process or on this unique opportunity, please contact Grey Towers Horticulturalist Elizabeth Hawke at (570) 296-9661 or ehawke@fs.fed.us.

Environmental Film Festival Marks Its Twelfth Year in D.C.

From David Attenborough to David Brower, from Africa's threatened cheetah to the Asiatic black bear, and from global warming to a neighborhood tree program, the 12th annual Environmental Film Festival in the Nation's Capital will screen nearly 100 films on a broad range of topics selected to provide fresh perspectives on environmental issues around the globe. The 2004 Festival, which will take place March 18 through 28, will present documentary, feature, archival, animated and children's films at museums, embassies, universities, libraries and environmental organizations throughout Washington, D.C.

Founded in 1993 by Flo Stone, the Environmental Film Festival has grown to become a major annual event in the nation's capital. A national leader in showcasing the finest in environmental filmmaking, the Festival brings winning selections from international film festivals to

Washington, D.C. Winners from the Jackson Hole Wildlife Film Festival will be presented in this year's Festival, as well as selections from the United Nations Association Film Festival and Germany's OKOMEDIA International Environmental Film Festival.

The precarious condition of the global fishing industry will be examined in the film, *Empty Oceans, Empty Nets*, while another program will describe the making of Pixar's underwater animated hit, *Finding Nemo*. Films also visit the world's terrestrial ecosystems, from the wild places of Tasmania to Panama's Coiba Island and from the Sahara Desert to Yellowstone National Park. The effect of global warming on northern animals will be assessed in the Canadian film, *Lords of the Arctic*. Solutions to environmental problems are considered in films on *Holland's Barriers to the Sea* and *The Anacostia—Restoring the People's River*.

Built and created environments in architecture and art are spotlighted in films examining the architecture of Frank Gehry and the work of artist Gabriel Orozco. Films about the origins and making of chocolate and how to protect Earth's resources through *Simple Living with Wanda Urbanska* deal with practical aspects of the natural world.

By offering a broad mix of film topics, the Environmental Film Festival seeks to expand public knowledge and understanding of our world. For complete program information on the 2004 Festival, visit our website at www.dcenvironmentalfilmfest.org in February or contact the Festival office at 202-342-2564 for a printed film brochure.



THE PINCHOT LETTER

News from the Pinchot Institute for Conservation
FAX / MAIL-IN RESPONSE FORM

☐ I would like to be notified via email of new issues of *The Pinchot Letter* available on your website.

☐ Please add my friend or colleague to your mailing list to receive *The Pinchot Letter*; their contact information is below.

☐ I would no longer like to receive *The Pinchot Letter*, please remove my name from your mailing list.

Name _____

Company _____

Address _____

Email _____

Phone _____

Fax _____

Additional remarks/ comments/suggestions:

Thank you! Please fax or mail this form to:

Pinchot Institute for Conservation
1616 P Street, NW
Suite 100
Washington, DC 20036
Fax: 202-797-6583

Pinchot Institute Website Linked to the Library of Congress

Recently, the United States Library of Congress selected the Pinchot Institute's website for collection, inclusion and preservation in the Election 2002 Web Archive, a selective collection of nearly 4,000 websites archived between July 1, 2002 and November 30, 2002 that were associated with mid-term Congressional, gubernatorial, and mayoral elections in 15 major US cities.

The Library's traditional functions, acquiring, cataloging, preserving and serving collections of historical importance to foster education and scholarship, extend to digital materials, including websites. As a result, the archive is part of a continuing effort by the Library's MINERVA Web Preservation Project, which builds and preserves a universal collection of knowledge for Congress and the American people. More information can be found at webarchivist.org/minerva/DrillSearch.



A new year calls for a new look! We're pleased to announce the launch of our newly designed, easier to navigate website. Log on to www.pinchot.org beginning in January to see the changes.



CONTINUING THE PINCHOT LEGACY

HOW CAN YOU MAKE A DIFFERENCE IN FOREST CONSERVATION?

Partner with us by making a fully tax-deductible gift to:

- ✿ The ***Working Capital Fund*** — to help us provide decision makers with timely information and analysis on key issues in natural resource policy.
- ✿ The ***Pinchot Institute Legacy Fund*** — planned/deferred gifts for an endowment to ensure our long-term financial well-being.
- ✿ The ***101 Scholarship*** and ***Mortimer Garden*** funds — to offer internships and scholarships to future natural resource professionals.
- ✿ The ***Grey Towers Fund*** — to offer training workshops, educational conferences, and to assist with other initiatives at Grey Towers, the Institute's home.

OR

- ✿ Become a ***Pinchot Associate*** and receive advanced notification of our activities and publications; special mention in our printed materials; and invitations to events held in your community, Washington, DC and at Grey Towers.

Other tax-advantaged ways to help us conserve America's forestlands are to:

- ✿ Contribute in-kind goods or services to the Institute.
- ✿ Donate online on a secure server via our website, ***www.pinchot.org***.
- ✿ Have your employer match your gift.
- ✿ Donate appreciated securities through your broker or a donor advised fund, like Fidelity Investment's ***Charitable Gift Fund***.
- ✿ Establish a planned gift.
- ✿ Auction off an item on ***eBay.com***.
- ✿ Contribute via federal or state government payroll deduction. (See the note near the CFC logo below.)

For more information on these and other ways to make an investment towards the future of America's forests, please contact Kendra Miller at (202) 797-6580 or ***kmiller@pinchot.org***.

PINCHOT INSTITUTE FOR CONSERVATION

Leadership in Forest Conservation Thought, Policy, and Action.



1616 P Street NW, Suite 100, Washington, DC 20036

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