Professional Foresters Registration Examination, October 2020

PART I

Instructions: APPLICANTS, PLEASE READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY.

Answer any Three (3) of Questions I through V.

Question I Short Answer
Question II - Forest Mensuration
Question III - Forest Ecology
Question IV-Silviculture
Question V - Forest Protection

Professional Foresters Registration
1416 9th Street, Room 1506-16
Sacramento, CA 95814

Applicant #:_____

Question # __I_____

Answer on these pages, tear from the exam and submit with the answer packet if you chose to answer Question I of this examination.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS EXAMINATION

The following Acronyms and /or Abbreviations **may be used** in this examination.
Technical abbreviations that should be known by a forester are NOT included here (e.g. DBH, MAI, MBF). You may remove this page for reference throughout this examination. **It need not be returned.**

Acronym or Abbreviation	Full Text
BLM	Bureau of Land Management, USDI
BOF	California State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection
CA	California
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CAL FIRE	California Dept. of Forestry and Fire Protection
CDF&W	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
FPR	California Forest Practice Rules
PRC	California Public Resources Code
RPF	California Registered Professional Forester
THP	California Timber Harvest Plan
TPZ	California Timber Production Zone
USFS	United States Forest Service, USDA

Applicant #:_____

Question # __I_____

Answer on these pages, tear from the exam and submit with the answer packet if you chose to answer Question I of this examination.

October 2020 RPF EXAMINATION

QUESTION I SHORT ANSWER

3% 1. As the RPF retained by the plan submitter to provide professional advice throughout timber operations, you discover a previously unreported potentially significant historic archaeological site. According to the **FPR's** list your responsibilities in this matter.

_____

_____

_____

3% 2. What is **xylem** of a tree, and how does it **function**?

_____

_____

3% 3. As used in the **FPRs**, what does **Hydrologic Disconnection** mean?

_____

_____

3% 4. What type of tax is levied per timber unit of value harvested to enable the property owner to postpone the taxes normally due until such time as income is received from the property?

_____

Continued on the next page

Applicant #:_____

Question # __I____

Answer on these pages, tear from the exam and submit with the answer packet if you chose to answer Question I of this examination.

3% 5. According to the **FPR**, which silvicultural method is used to develop an unevenaged stand from a stand that currently has an unbalanced irregular or even-aged structure? This method is used to increase stocking and improve the balance of age classes so as to allow the residual stand to be managed by selection or group selection._____

3% 6. According to the **Forest Practice Rules**, the planned program of forest stand treatments during the life of a stand which consists of a number of integrated steps conducted in logical sequence leading to or maintaining a forest stand of distinctive form for the level of management intensity desired is called a: _____ **.**

3% 7. The establishment of a forest or stand in an area where the preceding vegetation or land use was not forest is called _____ **.**

3% 8. Regional Water Quality Boards and the State Water Resources Control Board in California have the authority to require monitoring and reporting as a condition of any applicable waiver of waste discharge requirements on Timber Harvest Plans. What is the **California legislative basis** for this authority?

_____

3% 9. As used in Forest Management, what is **Sustained Yield**?

_____

_____

3% 10. As used in ecology, what is **Evapotranspiration**?

Continued on the next page

Applicant #:_____

Question # __I_____

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3% 11. In terms of water quality law, define the term TMDL and from what Federal law and section does it derive?

4% 12. A stream that derives most or all of its nutrient energy source from such things as terrestrial insect drop and litter-fall from terrestrial vegetation is described as an _____ type of stream.

4% 13. List **four (4)** parameters commonly used in growth and yield models?

4% 14. As used in Forest Ecology, **why** is **Dissolved Organic Matter** important?

3**%** 15. The extent to which the lower portion of a tree's stem diverges from straight, usually measured in degrees, is termed:_____

3% 16. As used in Forest Ecology, what is a **Dioecious**?

3% 17. Define **Magnetic Declination**.

Continued on the next page

Applicant #:_____

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4% 18. As used in Forest Fire Management list **four (4**) common prescribed fire (not burn piles) ignition patterns.

_____ _____

_____ _____

3% 19. As used in Forest Range Management, what is a **Decreaser Plant** Species?

_____

3% 20. List three (3) specific, quantifiable, field observable, individual tree physical characteristics that a tree marker can use to decide which of two equal height and dbh trees of the same species to retain in a thinning. Tree spacing is not an individual tree physical characteristic.

_____

3% 21. What is a **Community Fuelbreak** area?

_____

4% 22. List **four (4)** types of defect that will result in diameter, volume or length deductions by a scaler.

Continued on the next page

Answer on these pages, tear from the exam and submit with the answer packet if you chose to answer Question I of this examination.

3% 23. In economic terms, the actual quantity of a commodity or service that buyers are willing to purchase in the market at a given price over a specified time period is called _____

3% 24. What is the **scaling diameter** of a log??

3% 25. Define a **Critical Dip**.

3% 26. Define the term **marginal cost**.

3% 27. Describe **three (3)** of the general guidelines characterizing Defensible Space in the BOF General Guidelines for Creating Defensible Space.

Continued on the next page

Applicant #:_____

Question # __I_____

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4% 28. When is an LTO not responsible for operational THP Forest Practice Rule violations that result from work required by an RPF?

3% 29. As defined in the **FPRs**, what does "Supervision" mean when an RPF has a supervised designee?

_____

3% 30. What makes an orthophotograph different from other aerial photographs?

3% 31. A THP map has a scale of 1 inch= 400 ft and has 25 ft contour intervals. A proposed temporary road for a logging unit extends 4.5 inches from one permanent road to the intersection with another permanent road. The proposed temporary road starts on a contour line, crosses four other contour lines and ends, at the landing, on a fifth contour line. What is the grade of this proposed temporary road (round to the nearest percent)?_____

3% 32. Dying Trees , as defined in the **FPRs** means trees which exhibit one or more of certain conditions. List three (3) of the accepted conditions that would define a dying tree.

END OF QUESTION # I AND ANSWERS

QUESTION II - FOREST MENSURATION

OBJECTIVE

To demonstrate your ability to identify property location and size, develop and implement cruise specifications, and make rudimentary mensurational calculations.

QUESTION

25% 1. Your employer gives you the attached plat and asks you to write the legal description of the real property shown and to compute the total area in acres. For acreage computation purposes, assume all parcels have the standard size of the Public Land Survey except that portion of the ownership in the S1/2 SW1/4 of section 15 which is 45 acres.

20% 2. Assume you are a Registered Professional Forester in California. Your boss tells you there are some problems regarding the correct location of the property lines on the east boundary of Section 15 on the plat shown in Part 1. He asks you to take the necessary action to locate the property line so it can be recorded with the County as a Record of Survey. Without going into detail about actual survey procedure, what would you do to get the job done?

15% 3 a. Describe "3P sampling".

15% 3 b. Imagine a 40-acre tract of timber (80 to 95 MBF/AC) that is to be sold. Contrast the use of 3P sampling with both a 100% cruise and line-plot sampling to make an estimate of the appraised value of that tract.

4. Your employer asks you to conduct a 20%-line plot cruise of all property shown on the plat shown in Part 1, except for the area located in section 15. Assume the area to be cruised is all timbered except 40 acres in Section 10 and the property located in Section 1, both of which are covered with brush and no trees.

5% a. What is the land area to be cruised? How many 1/4-acre plots will you cruise?

5% b. All of the areas to be cruised are on moderately steep, north facing ground. In what cardinal direction will your cruise lines run?

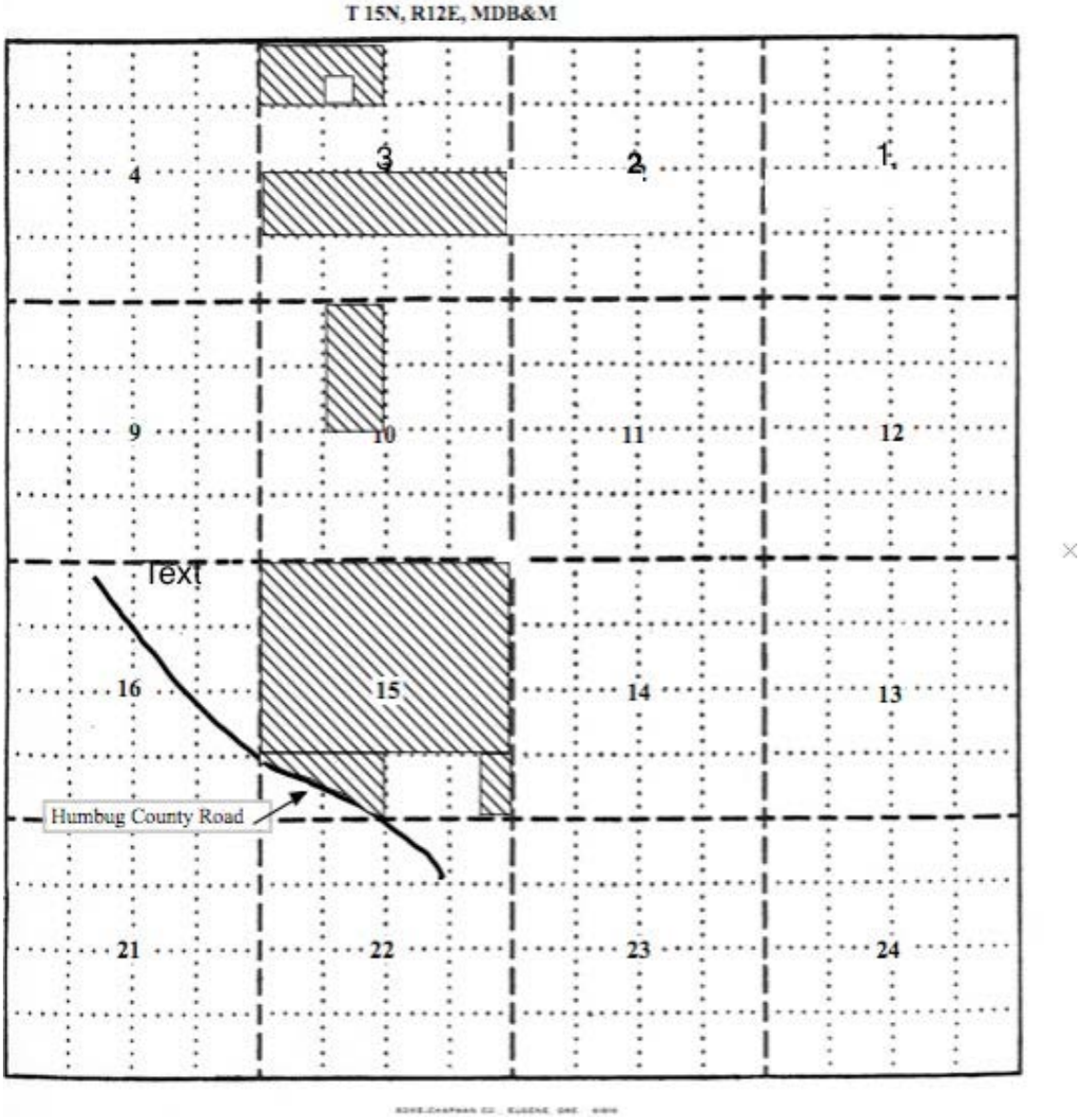
5% c. On completion of the cruise, you calculate that the total sample volume is 700 MBF gross. What is the gross volume on the cruised area?"

10% d. Your boss wants an estimate of the net volume recoverable when the area is logged. What factors have you considered while in the field and during office calculations to arrive at your estimate of net volume?

(SEE MAP ON FOLLOWING PAGE WHICH COMPLETES THIS QUESTION) **NOTE - BE CERTAIN TO INCLUDE PLAT MAP IN THE EXAM PACKET **

MAP FOR MENSURATION QUESTION: APPLICANT NO. _____

This map is to be used to construct the answer to Question 1. You may compute on this map, but all sections and acreages should be listed in table form. Please note that this is a partial township map with the section numbers in the center of each section. **Hand in this map with all answer sheets.**



END OF QUESTION

QUESTION III-FOREST ECOLOGY

OBJECTIVE:

To demonstrate your understanding linking forest practices and water quality.

SITUATION:

Concern has been expressed in the Tahoe Basin that commercial forestry and other forestland management operations could contribute to cultural eutrophication of Lake Tahoe. Similar concerns exist in California and other states for both fresh and ocean waters.

QUESTIONS:

5% 1. **Define** eutrophication.

5% 2. **Define** oligotrophic waters.

5% 3. **Define Cultural eutrophication**.

35% 4. E**xplain** the changes that occur as rainfall and pure snow melt waters travel to reside in Lake Tahoe in terms of processes **and** ecological consequences.

20% 5. **Identify** and **briefly discuss three (3)** significant types of **forest** land-use that might contribute to cultural eutrophication.

30% 6. **Summarize** the best management practices that might be followed to reduce the **three (3)** risks you list in Question 5.

END OF QUESTION

QUESTION IV FOREST SILVICULTURE

OBJECTIVE:

Demonstrate your knowledge of the silvicultural characteristics of young growth and old growth stands and their relationship to wildlife habitat.

SITUATION:

Consider two nearby stands. Each covers several hundred acres over similar topography, aspect, elevation and soils. You may assume each stand is high timber growing site in either California northwest Douglas-fir, or Sierra Nevada mixed-conifer vegetation types. Both stands border a similar class I watercourse.

Stand "A" is old growth, has not had a stand disturbance replacement event for several hundred years, and has never been entered for harvesting or stand treatment.

Stand "B" was indistinguishable from stand "A" until heavily harvested in 1950. Following harvesting, stand "B" was burned and rapidly regenerated by natural processes. Your predecessor had aggressively managed stand "B" as the company's "show-piece" example of even-aged, young growth sawtimber management. The history of this stand includes a sanitation salvage cut 50 years ago, a commercial thinning 30 years ago, and a combined biomass and commercial thinning 15 years ago. It is currently stocked at 70% of the normal yield table level, based on basal area, for its age.

QUESTIONS: Before beginning to answer the following questions, **clearly state the vegetation type**, given in the introduction to this question, you are using.

50% 1. Briefly **compare and contrast** (one or two sentences only) each of the following current characteristics of old growth (OG) and young growth (YG) stands.

A. Vegetation composition (in life form terms)

B. Stand age structure

C. Stand structure

D. Net primary biomass productivity

E. Biomass distribution, by canopy level

F. Forest floor structure

G. Macro pools and cycling for the following minerals: N, P, K, C

H. Current commercial wood production

I. Future carbon sequestration (next decade)

J. Current carbon storage

2. You have been directed to prepare a THP for the OG stand. The company desires to recover as much timber value as possible. They have also agreed with CA Dept. of Fish and Wildlife to maintain "suitable habitat" (per WHR analysis criteria) for all vertebrate species now existing in the OG stand.

Continued on the next page

5% 2.A. **List two (2)** mammal, **one (1)** amphibian, and **two (2)** avian species most likely to inhabit the OG stand whose habitat may be at risk following a regeneration harvest.

10% 2.B. **List five (5)** special characteristics of OG stand **structure** that you may wish to retain as legacies in order to retain habitat for wildlife species commonly associated with OG stands.

15% 2.C. What silvicultural method would you recommend to maintain “suitable habitat” (per WHR analysis criteria) for all vertebrate species now existing in the OG stand? **Explain and justify** your choice.

20% 3. When its’ time to regenerate the **YG** stand, **list** and briefly **discuss ten (10)** measures you might take to allow the post- harvest stand to supply some of the habitat needs of species commonly found in the OG stand?

END OF QUESTION

QUESTION V- FOREST PROTECTION

OBJECTIVE:

Demonstrate your understanding of how protecting forests from catastrophic disturbance affects forest carbon stocks and sequestration.

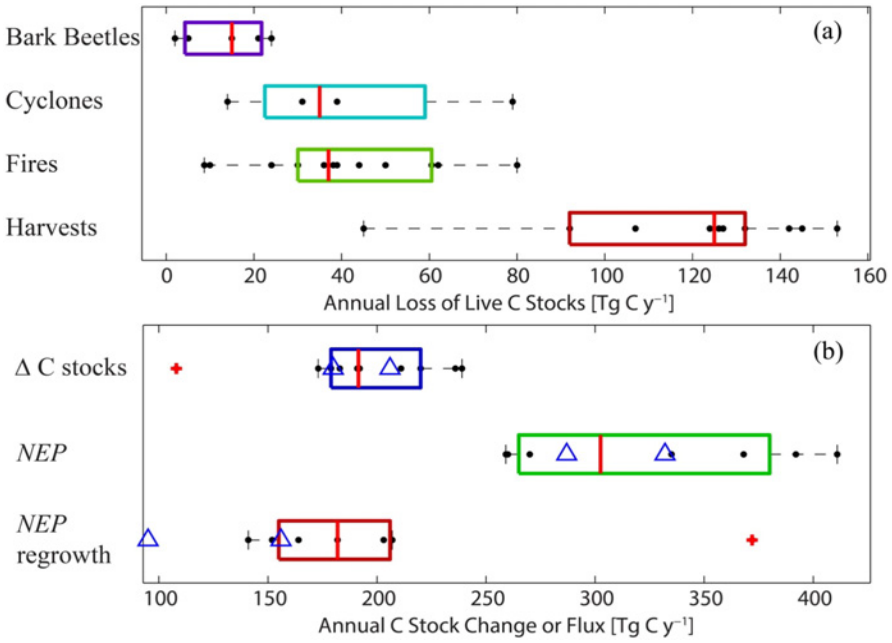
SITUATION:

Disturbances (natural, anthropogenic and mixtures) are a major determinant of forest carbon stocks and sequestration. Foresters and policymakers look to forests for climate protection and mitigation. Due to increasing concern about changes in disturbance intensity and frequency, there is a need for understanding the role of disturbances and recovery in governing forest carbon cycle dynamics, and the likely future of managed forests as sources and sinks for atmospheric carbon.

QUESTIONS:

10% 1. List and rank the **three (3)** disturbance types (natural or anthropogenic) which average the most extensive effects in terms of <u>area affected and carbon impacts</u> in <u>California</u> over the past three decades.

For questions # 2 through # 5, consider the following data covering the past three decades for the contiguous 48 states in USA (not just California).



Box plots of multiple estimates for (a)mean annual disturbance-induced fluxes over the last three decades in the contiguous 48 states of USA, and (b) the change in carbon stocks, total net ecosystem productivity (NEP) and <u>NEP due only to disturbance and regrowth processes (NEP regrowth)</u>. Black dots show values from individual studies, red pluses indicate outliers, and blue triangles indicate process model estimates.

*Tg Cy^{-1} = **<u>T</u>**eragrams of **<u>C</u>**arbon per year*

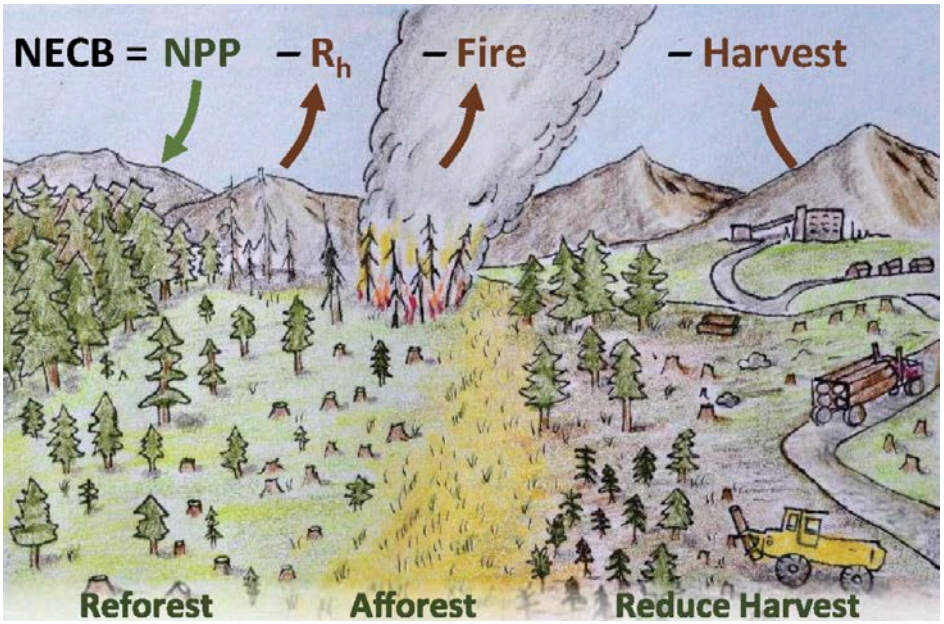
5% 2. Which one (1) of these disturbance regimes averages the most extensive effects in terms of carbon impacts in the contiguous 48 states of USA (not just California) over the past three decades.

10% 3. Is the net flux (change) in forest carbon stocks due to these disturbance – recovery regimes in the contiguous 48 states of USA over the past three decades positive or negative? **<u>Why?</u>**

Continued on the Next Page

5% 4. What is the approximate annual loss in forest carbon stocks due to these four disturbance – recovery regimes in the contiguous 48 states of USA over the past three decades?

15% 6. Discuss how disturbance regimes influence forest carbon storage.



NECB is productivity (NPP) minus Rh (Heterotrophic respiration) and losses from fire and harvest (red arrows). Harvest emissions include those associated with wood products and bioenergy.

10% *7.* Discuss the trend in forest disturbance events,

a. Are forest disturbance events in the contiguous 48 states of USA stable, increasing or decreasing in both frequency and severity?

b. How do forest disturbance events in California compare in both frequency and severity with the rest of the contiguous 48 states of USA and global forests?

20% *8.* Forest carbon storage is one of the most efficient and effective mechanisms currently mitigating anthropogenic carbon emissions. Discuss how climate change may enhance or degrade this opportunity.

20% 9. Discuss the positive and negative ways that forest management effects carbon sequestration and stocks in California forests.

END of QUESTION

Professional Foresters Registration Examination October 2020

Part II

Applicant Must Also Answer any Three of the Remaining Five Questions in Part II

Question VI-Forest Engineering
Question VII-Economics
Question VIII-Forest Administration
Question IX-Forest Policy
Question X-Forest Management

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Sacramento, CA 95814

QUESTION VI-FOREST ENGINEERING

OBJECTIVE

To demonstrate your knowledge of watercourse crossing design and installation on forest roads as required in the California Forest Practice Act.

QUESTIONS

10% 1. For permanent and seasonal roads, the California Forest Practice Rules (**FPR**) requires a minimum design storm flood flow for watercourse crossings. Define the term **flood flow** and specify the minimum flood flow required by regulation on permanent road stream crossings .

30% 2. Three common methodologies used to determine design peak flows for a return period are A) the Rational Equation (also known as the California Nomograph Method) , B) the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Regional Flood Frequency Equations (aka: Magnitude and Frequency Method), and C) Talbot's Equation.

For any **TWO (2)** methodologies, describe the inputs to the equation in text (word) terms. Define all symbols and/or variables used and give the units of output and input variables. Be sure to clearly discuss limitations and special circumstances, assumptions built into these methodologies. Where data is to be obtained from special charts, such as precipitation, clearly indicate the source you use. Be specific. It is not required to state the actual mathematical equations.

20% 3. As most mountain watercourse crossing culverts on forest road systems operate under "Inlet Control" conditions, define the term **inlet control** and discuss **three (3)** variables that influence a culvert's discharge capacity under inlet control.

20% 4. If the watercourse crossing under consideration is a salmonid stream, briefly discuss **five (5)** items that you would consider in the crossing's design, location, and/or installation to facilitate and enhance fisheries at this crossing.

20% 5. For the temporary class of roads in the **FPR**, describe the watercourse crossing requirements required by the **FPR** and the steps in final disposition of such crossings.

END OF QUESTION

QUESTION VII-FOREST ECONOMICS

OBJECTIVE

To demonstrate your understanding of the relationship of standing timber, delivered sawlog and lumber values.

SITUATION

A timber company that owns and operates a sawmill employs you. Your company purchases logs on the open market and your job includes negotiating log purchases. **All logs bought by your mill are purchased at a delivered price to your log yard.** Your employer has given you the following information and asked you to establish a delivered log value.

The company has run a Douglas-fir log test. The Scaling Bureau scaled the logs tested as they were delivered, and they were set-aside to be run through the mill during a single cut. The logs were again scaled as they entered the mill. The resulting lumber was tallied, and values were assigned based on grade and size.

Bureau Log Yard Scale	105 MBF (gross) 96 MBF (net)
Average log scaling diameter:	12.0 inches
Average log scale:	75.0 bd. ft.

Grade	BD FT	Average Lumber Selling Price,	Total Value
Clear and Better	2,100	$ 580	$ 1,218
Select, Structural	32,000	$ 680	$ 21,760
Std and Btr	128,400	$ 445	$ 57,138
Utility	3,800	$ 235	$ 893
Economy	8,300	$ 160	$ 1,328
Stud Grade	2,000	$ 300	$ 600

By-Products Revenue = $2000

Manufacturing and Administration Costs= $125/MBF Log Tally

CONTINUED NEXT PAGE

QUESTIONS

5% 1. What is the percentage of defect of the logs as presented to the mill? Show your work.

20% 2. Did the mill produce an overrun or under-run? What was the percentage? What is overrun/under-run and what are the causes? Show your work.

15% 3. What would be the break-even value at your company's sawmill for delivered Douglas-fir logs? Show your work.

20% 4. Discuss how you would use the break-even value to determine the sawmill's offering price for delivered Douglas-fir logs?

25% 5. Discuss what other information should be considered when developing the company's delivered log price?

15% 6. A potential log seller, who is selling logs for the first time, has asked you to quote a price for delivered logs. His LTO has told him that every mill gets more lumber out of a log than the mill pays to the log seller. After you quote him a delivered log price, he asks you why he only gets paid on the Bureau's scale, when he knows your sawmill gets an overrun. He thinks the mill is taking advantage of him because he gets paid for 1000 board feet of logs and the mill gets over 1000 board feet of lumber. How would you answer him, in general terms?

END OF QUESTION

QUESTION VIII- FOREST ADMINISTRATION

OBJECTIVE

To demonstrate your understanding of the environmental documentation required of Registered Professional Foresters by the CA Forest Practice Rules when preparing THP's.

QUESTIONS

15% 1.The **Forest Practice Rules** and Regulations, Section 897(b)(1), states: “the goal of forest management on a specific ownership shall be the production or maintenance of forests which are healthy and naturally diverse, with a mixture of trees and understory plants, in which trees are grown primarily for the production of high quality timber products".

The CCR [897(b)(1)] further lists five broad objectives that the CALFIRE Director can use as a basis to determine whether a THP conforms to the intent of the Forest Practice Act.

State **THREE (3)** of those objectives.

20% 2. In general terms, briefly discuss what the Forest Practice Rules require of the RPF with regard to probable adverse environmental effects associated with a THP being prepared?

20% 3. Briefly discuss the specific information needed to evaluate, in the THP, **One (1)** of the following THP categories:

a. Harvesting practices & erosion control
b. Watercourse and lakes
c. Wildlife

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45% 4. Using the following scenario, develop **ONE (1) SHORT RESPONSE** to **EACH** of these **Eight (8)** categories of potential cumulative impacts as part of the assessment process for a THP you are preparing. Consider the information given in the scenario, state any assumptions, conclusions and briefly support your conclusions. The eight categories are: Watershed, Soil Productivity, Biological, Recreation, Visual & Aesthetics, Traffic, Cultural, Other (from Technical Rule Addendum #2)

SCENARIO For Question Part #4

The area covers 120 acres of TPZ forestland supporting second growth mid-site commercial conifers and hardwoods. The landowner must pay off medical debts of $250,000 and $300,000 grandchildren educational expenses from revenue generated through timber harvest.

A Class I watercourse flows down the center of the property and two small tributaries flow to the main stem through the property. A downstream neighbor has used one of these tributaries over 15 years for domestic water. The other tributary carries noticeable sediment after light rains from eroded material on an old rotational slump activated by historic railroad logging.

You have found an old railroad grade that would serve as an ideal truck road to the harvest unit you are proposing. The existing wooden trestle crossing one of the tributary watercourses must be replaced with a rail car bridge to facilitate truck traffic into the watershed.

A popular swimming hole is on the main stem within the property.

Neighbors have sighted a bald eagle foraging along this watercourse. The landowner is unaware of any nest sites in the area.

The local elementary school yard is adjacent to the only haul route for timber products from this property to nearby mills.

Assume: Stand age is 60 years; MAI 600 bd ft/ac/yr.; stumpage value $400/mbf

END OF QUESTION

Applicant #:_____

Question # __IX_____

Answer on these pages, tear from the exam and submit with the answer packet if you chose to answer Question IX of this examination.

QUESTION IX- FOREST POLICY

OBJECTIVE:

To demonstrate understanding of RPF Ethical standards and effectively apply them. One can only practice what they understand.

SETTING:

The timberland of California. Understanding Ethical standards for Registered Professional Foresters is critical to retaining public trust.

Circle Ⓣ F if the statement is <u>true</u>

Circle T Ⓕ if the statement is <u>false</u>

X out any choices you wish to <u>change,</u> True or False Questions will be graded:

+2 Points if correct, 0 Point if NOT answered, -2 Points if wrong

QUESTIONS:

1. One of the RPF licensing qualifications is: “Be of good moral character and have a good reputation for honesty and integrity”.

10% 1. a. What are <u>morals</u>?

T F Values which are universally accepted

T F Morals are specific and context-driven rules that govern a person's behavior.

T F An individual's own principles regarding right and wrong

T F system of beliefs that emerge out of a person's core values

T F A mechanism we use to justify an action that benefits us

10% 1. b. What is considered “<u>good</u> moral character” in our society? Which of these characteristics describe good moral character?

T F Commitment to success regardless of the consequences is just good business.

T F Loyalty above all else, if you want it you have to give it.

T F Dependability, reliability

T F Do what is necessary to gain fortune, then you will have the power to do good deeds.

T F Right Intention, Right Speech, Right Action

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Applicant #:_____

Question # IX

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10% 1. c. Honesty means more than just “not lying”. Describe honesty in action.

T F An honest person doesn't do things that are morally wrong.

T F Exaggeration is not really lying.

T F Giving respect to each other.

T F People don’t expect the whole truth unless you are under oath.

T F Honesty “is the refusal to fake reality”.

10% 1. d. How is a “reputation for honesty” maintained? Which of these are correct?

T F Embrace objective reality: Tell it like it is rather than embellishing or sugarcoating it.

T F Your personal interests are your own business, they are not a conflict of interest, unless you make them known.

T F Never compromise your reputation by associating yourself with people whose standards of integrity you mistrust.

T F Buyer and seller beware, we all expect to use what we know to our own advantage.

T F Willingly accept responsibility by admitting a mistake or an error in judgment — in a timely fashion.

10% 2. You are confronted with an opportunity to receive advance information about the exact upcoming RPF exam questions and answers. Which of the following describe how you view this opportunity?

T F Society values achievement and success, no one asks how you got it.

T F Everybody cheats a little bit, no one will ever ask how you passed, only that you did.

T F If I can receive the answers so can everyone else, why put myself at disadvantage by ignoring the gift.

T F They post all the questions, anyway, why spend the time looking up all the answers when you can concentrate on what matters most. Accept the questions but just avoid looking at the correct answers.

T F You deserve this, you have worked hard to graduate and spend three years working and waiting, time to get on as a recognized professional.

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Applicant #:_____

Question # IX

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10% 3. The reputation of a thousand years may be determined by the conduct of one hour. – Japanese Proverb Which of the following describe integrity?

T F Integrity is not synonymous with the good, simply internal consistency.

T F Iintegrity is always doing the right thing, even when no one is looking.

T F Integrity requires that one should not act according to any rule that one would not wish to see universally followed.

T F Having integrity is staying true to yourself and your word, even when you're faced with serious consequences for the choices that you're making.

T F An individual is said to possess the virtue of integrity if the individual's actions are based upon an internally consistent framework of principles.

10% 4. What are **Ethics?**

T F Practical ethics are the body of laws (the ethical code) accepted by a community as correct principles for determining the true worth of actions.

T F The rules a community imposes on average people, elites don't have to follow them.

T F Ethics enact the system we've developed in our moral code.

T F The hypocrites' oath.

T F A policy or code of conduct that defines behaviors that are acceptable and unacceptable.

30% 5. Your RPF Exam application required five references "who can attest to the (your) character and business integrity ". Aristotle stated: "an individual cannot regard his own well-being apart from others". Consider how the following excerpts from Professional Forestry Associations express foresters views of character, ethics and integrity.

5.a. Society of American Foresters

"The mission of the Society of American Foresters is to advance sustainable management of forest resources through science, education, and technology; to enhance the competency of its members; to establish professional excellence; and to use our knowledge, skills, and conservation ethic to ensure the continued health, integrity, and use of forests to benefit society in perpetuity.

Service to society is the cornerstone of any profession. The profession of forestry serves society by fostering stewardship of the world's forests.

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Applicant #:_____

Question # IX

Answer on these pages, tear from the exam and submit with the answer packet if you chose to answer Question IX of this examination.

Members of SAF have a deep and enduring love for the land, … foresters seek to sustain and protect a variety of forest uses and attributes, such as aesthetic values, air and water quality, biodiversity, recreation, timber production, and wildlife habitat.

Foresters have a responsibility to manage land for both current and future generations. We pledge to practice and advocate management that will maintain the long-term capacity of the land to provide the variety of materials, uses, and values desired by landowners and society.

Society must respect forest landowners' rights and correspondingly, landowners have a land stewardship responsibility to society. We pledge to practice and advocate forest management in accordance with landowner objectives and professional standards, and to advise landowners of the consequences of deviating from such standards."

10% 5. a. What are **five (5)** of the core values of the Society of American Foresters listed above?

T F Stewardship of the world's forests.

T F Forest management is a private property enterprise that yields public benefits

T F Conservation ethic, use of forests to benefit society in perpetuity.

T F Landowners have a land stewardship responsibility to society.

T F Practice and advocate forest management in accordance with landowner objectives and professional standards

5. b. Association of Consulting Foresters of America

"Mission Statement

The mission of the Association of Consulting Foresters of America is to advance the practice of professional consulting forestry.

Professional and ethical excellence

Belief in a strong free enterprise system

Commitment to science-based stewardship of natural resources

Policy

Endorses the free enterprise system, including all rights and privileges inherent to the ownership and management of private property.

Believes forest management, timber growing, and natural resource activities are essential private property enterprises that yield public benefits.

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Applicant #:_____

Question # IX

Answer on these pages, tear from the exam and submit with the answer packet if you chose to answer Question IX of this examination.

Believes that management of public forestlands for multiple use, yielding both commodity and non-commodity benefits for all segments of society, best serves the public interest.

Joins with all others who recognize that healthy and economically viable forestlands, as well as economically healthy forest products industries, provide the greatest good for the nation."

10% 5. b. What are **five (5)** of the core values of the Association of Consulting Foresters listed above?

T F Professional and ethical excellence.

T F The natural forest provides a model for sustainable resource management

T F conservation ethic, use of forests to benefit society in perpetuity.

T F free enterprise system privileges are inherent to the ownership and management of private property

T F practice and advocate forest management in accordance with landowner objectives and professional standards

5c. Forest Stewards Guild

"Our Mission: The Forest Stewards Guild practices and promotes responsible forestry as a means of sustaining the integrity of forest ecosystems and the human communities dependent upon them.

Principles

The well-being of human society is dependent on responsible forest management that places the highest priority on the maintenance and enhancement of the entire forest ecosystem.

The natural forest provides a model for sustainable resource management; therefore, responsible forest management imitates nature's dynamic processes and minimizes impacts when harvesting trees and other products.

The forest has value in its own right, independent of human intentions and needs.

Our first duty is to forests and their future. When confronted with circumstances that threaten the integrity of the forest and conflict with the Mission and Principles of the Forest Stewards Guild, members must respond through education, advocacy, or where necessary, disassociation. Guild membership signifies a commitment to the highest forest stewardship ethic."

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Applicant #:_____

Question # IX

Answer on these pages, tear from the exam and submit with the answer packet if you chose to answer Question IX of this examination.

10% 5. c. What are **five (5)** of the core values of the Forest Stewards Guild listed above?

T F Sustaining the integrity of forest ecosystems and the human communities dependent upon them,

T F The natural forest provides a model for sustainable resource management

T F The forest has value in its own right.

T F free enterprise system privileges are inherent to the ownership and management of private property

T F Highest priority on the maintenance and enhancement of the entire forest ecosystem.

End of Question

QUESTION X- FOREST MANAGEMENT

OBJECTIVE:

Demonstrate your understanding of the contractual features of temporary road use agreements and the responsibilities for roads under a Timber Harvest Plan (THP).

SITUATION:

As an RPF you have a client who is a forest landowner. An adjacent landowner wishes to harvest timber on their neighboring property but must gain access across your client's land. The appropriate road is already in place on your CLIENT'S property. Both properties are private TIMBERLAND.

QUESTIONS:

70% 1. **List** and **explain ten (10) essential** provisions you should include in the temporary road use agreement to protect your client's interest.

10% 2. What is the responsibility of any Timberland Owner pertaining to road construction and maintenance on his own property?

10% 3. Under what circumstance is the Timber Operator (LTO) responsible for the construction and maintenance of roads under a THP?

10% 4. Is it within the RPF scope of practice to develop or review a temporary road use agreement? Explain your answer.

END OF QUESTION

END OF EXAM