APPENDIX:

ETHICS CODES
American Fisheries Society

STANDARD OF PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT

Preamble:
A member of the American Fisheries Society (AFS) has an obligation to perform his/her duties in an ethical manner. First and foremost, on joining the AFS, a member accepts the responsibility to serve and manage aquatic resources for the benefit of those resources and of the public, based on the best scientific data, as specified by the Society’s “North American Fisheries Policy” (see Fisheries 21[3]:26–29). He/she acts ethically in his/her relationships with the general public and with his/her employers, employees, and associates, and he/she follows the tenets of the Society’s Equal Opportunity Policy (see 1997–1998 AFS Membership Directory and Handbook, page 3). He/she strives to preserve and enhance the fisheries profession. All members must adhere to the “Standard of Professional Conduct” as herein established.

Section I. Integrity of the Profession

Each member of the AFS shall:

I-1. Avoid actual or apparent dishonesty, misrepresentation, and unprofessional demeanor by using proper scientific methodology, by adhering to the Society’s “Guidelines for Use of Fishes in Field Research” (see Fisheries 13[2]: 17–21) by fully documenting technical conclusions and interpretations, and by encouraging these practices by others;

I-2. Not speak for, represent, or imply in any way that he/she represents the Society without the express approval of the president or Governing Board. No member of any Chapter, Division, or Section may speak with authority for that group without specific authorization;

I-3. Give appropriate credit for professional work done by others;
I-4. Make the fisheries profession more effective by exchanging information and experiences with colleagues, students and the public via formal publications, reports, and lectures; informal consultations; and constructive interactions with professional societies, journalists, and government bodies;
I-5. Approve only those plans, reports, and other documents he/she has helped prepare or has supervised;
I-6. Make professional recommendations and decisions to benefit fishery resources and the public, base them on the best available scientific data and judgments, and give a clear and balanced exposition of the consequences of following and of not following such recommendations and decisions;
I-7. Restrict, to the extent feasible, criticisms of technical results and conclusions of other researchers to professional forums such as meetings and technical journals;
I-8. Treat employees justly and fairly with respect to recruitment, supervision, job development, recognition, and compensation.

Section II. Relations with Clients, Employers, and the Public

Each member of the AFS shall:

II-1. Serve each client or employer professionally without prejudice or conflict of interest; unless the member’s professional convictions conflict with the policies of the employer, in which case the member will provide the employer with full supporting evidence and sufficient time for study and action;
II-2. Maintain confidential relationships with employers and clients unless authorized by the employer or required by law or due process to disclose information or results produced while employed by that client;
II-3. Advertise his/her professional qualifications truthfully, without exaggeration and without denigration of others;
II-4. Express opinions on an aquatic resources subject only if qualified to do so by training, experience, or study;
II-5. Clearly separate professional opinion from accepted knowledge or fact in all communications;
II-6. Advise against any action or decision by an employer, client or colleague that violates any law or regulation. If a member finds
employment obligations conflict with professional or ethical standards, the member should advise the employer of the conflict. If such a conflict is not resolved in a timely manner, or if the action appears to materially affect the public health, safety, or welfare, then the member shall advise AFS of the objectionable condition or practice and supply substantial evidence of the problem. The member should reject attempts by employers and others to coerce or manipulate professional judgment and advice. The member should exercise professional judgment without regard to personal gain, and refuse compensation or other rewards that might be construed as an attempt to influence judgment;

II-7. Not distort or withhold information solely to substantiate a personal point of view;

II-8. Give expert testimony to a court, commission, or other tribunals only when based on adequate knowledge and honest conviction and give balanced judgments about the consequences of alternative actions;

II-9. Expose scientific or managerial misconduct, including misrepresentation to the public of aquatic science/professional information, by informing the president of the AFS. The president shall refer this material to “The Ethics and Professional Conduct Committee.”
Canadian Institute of Forestry
Code of Ethics

Approved by the Canadian Institute of Forestry National Board of Directors, December 2000.

A. RESPONSIBILITY TO MAINTAIN THE PUBLIC GOOD

I. Forest Stewardship

To advocate, promote and practice the highest possible standards of forest stewardship, based on ecologically sound principles, which will maintain, protect and enhance the integrity, utility and value of the forest resource for the benefit of society, without compromising the opportunity for present and future generations to meet their objectives.

Guidelines and Standards

Forest management requires making choices and gauging the short and long-term consequences of those choices on the forest, while seeking to meet the diverse demands of society. Forest management choices and decisions should be made with consideration for the multiplicity of values of forest resources including their ecological, economic, recreational, aesthetic, cultural and spiritual values. Decisions should include the consideration of public concerns and use sound ecological principles as their basis. Impacts resulting from management decisions should be examined, fully considered and mitigated to the greatest extent possible. The goals of society, as expressed by citizens and their various levels of government should be met, in the context of legislation, valid and current information, sound science, pertinent experience, responsible economics and rational planning.

II. Public Confidence

- To inspire the public’s confidence in the practice of forestry by maintaining high standards in one’s conduct and daily work.
- To carry out such work in a spirit of integrity, honesty, fairness, good faith and courtesy.

Guidelines and Standards

Forest practitioners have an obligation to the public to conduct themselves, both personally and professionally, in a respectful and dignified manner. Service should be put ahead of gain and excellence above quantity. Specialized skills and knowledge should be applied in the best interests of society, thereby inspiring confidence in the practice of forestry. People should be treated with equality, while discrimination, harassment and other unethical behavior will neither be practiced nor tolerated in others.

III. Public Understanding

To broaden the public’s understanding of forests, the practice of forestry, the value of forestry to society and our commitment to the highest possible standards in the practice of forestry. The promotion of truthful and accurate statements on forestry matters should also be undertaken.

Guidelines and Standards

It is essential that the knowledge and skill of the forest practitioner be used to promote an enhanced public understanding of the forest resources, forest regulations and practices so that the public may be able to make informed decisions as to how forests can best be managed and conserved. When asked, expertise should be provided to those who society or employers have empowered, to help them in their forestry related tasks. For example, expert advice should be provided to elected representatives and those involved in drafting legislation and policy related to forests. When engaging in activities that will broaden the public’s knowledge of forestry, all statements and professional opinion should, to the best of one’s ability, be truthful, accurate and objective. Professional opinion should be expressed only when founded on adequate knowledge of the facts and upon solid technical experience and competence in the subject matter. It should
be clearly stated on whose behalf opinions are being provided. Untrue, incomplete, biased or exaggerated statements will be challenged and corrected. Information cannot be distorted or withheld in order to support or refute a particular opinion or perspective. Information can only be withheld when such information is provided in confidence by the client or employer and must be held as confidential unless authorization is provided to release such information.

IV. Public Welfare and Safety

To have proper regard, in all aspects of work, for the safety, health and welfare of the public and the potential impacts of forestry practices on public welfare.

Guidelines and Standards

Forestry practices can have wide ranging effects on the welfare of the public both today and in the future. Forest practitioners should be aware of the social and environmental factors related to forest management that could affect the public. Such factors include but are not limited to aesthetic values, spiritual values, cultural benefits, economic benefits, wildlife habitat and ecological integrity. The forest contains many natural hazards and potentially dangerous conditions. The public should be made aware of these known dangers and advised of the proper actions to take to avoid them. Legal obligations with respect to environmental, industrial and construction safety legislation must be clearly understood and complied with. All necessary safety precautions and public notices must be maintained and no plans should be approved or undertaken if they are seen to jeopardize the safety, health and welfare of the public, forest workers or other forest users.

B. RESPONSIBILITY TO THE PROFESSION

I. Improve the Practice of Forestry

To work towards improving the standards, practices and policies that affect the stewardship of forest land.

Guidelines and Standards

Every effort should be made to keep informed and aware of current technical, professional, political, economic and environmental issues pertaining to forestry and to improve the level of education and
knowledge in the practice of forestry. Such efforts should include reviews of current literature, attending professional development seminars and conferences, consulting with other practitioners and seeking other sources of current information, including electronic sources. Keeping informed with respect to laws related to the practice of forestry in the jurisdiction in which one works is another important aspect of improving forestry practice. Maintaining a professional or technical designation through provincial professional and technical bodies, if such organizations exist, will assist in keeping up to date on appropriate legislation. Maintaining active membership and participation in national and provincial forestry organizations and educational institutions will also keep forest practitioners current. Maintaining efforts in continuing education programs, both formal and informal, will ensure knowledge remains current. In provinces where professional and technical organizations do not exist, working towards the creation of these organizations is an important way to ensure standards and measures will be in place in all jurisdictions. Scientific and technical knowledge and skill should be developed and maintained and all work undertaken should be consistent with current scientific knowledge. When new approaches and emerging science begin to challenge traditional practices, these new methods should be explored, communicated to others and adopted where appropriate.

II. Ensure Competency

To undertake only such work as the person is competent to perform by virtue of their training and experience and to strive to improve the competence of all those practicing forestry.

Guidelines and Standards

Only work for which the individual has the training and experience should be undertaken. Activities or circumstances where it is unlikely that competent service can be provided should be avoided. If additional expertise is required, other forest practitioners and/or specialists should be retained. Employees or those under the supervision of senior practitioners should be provided opportunities to increase their expertise. Experience should be as wide ranging as possible but work assignments should be geared to an individual’s expertise, competence and level of responsibility. All work carried out or supervised should meet the highest possible standards of
stewardship and all documents must be complete, comply with legal requirements and reflect the best possible forest management principles. Forest practitioners should be capable of conducting all aspects of their work in an efficient and competent manner and individuals should seek reviews and evaluations of their work on a regular basis. The work of others must be given credit and acknowledged. Forest management principles and the rights of others should be upheld against the demands of employment.

**C. RESPONSIBILITY TO THE EMPLOYER/CLIENT**

**I. Consistent, Professional and Dedicated Service**

To promote the best interests of an employer or client by consistently maintaining high standards of performance while acting in a conscientious, diligent and efficient manner.

**Guidelines and Standards**

Forest practitioners are obliged to provide dedicated, professional service in the interest of achieving their employer’s objectives, except where such services may conflict with legal or professional duties or responsibilities. Forest practitioners should not misrepresent their own abilities either in advertising or competition for the provision of services. The principle of just compensation, based on comparative qualifications, degree of responsibility and difficulty of work, as well as upon responsible and equitable negotiation of adequate salary scales, is accepted. Forest practitioners should strive to deliver all work on time and in a complete and accurate manner, giving fair notice of any delays or deficiencies in the work. No compensation in any form should be accepted for a particular service from more than one source without the full knowledge and consent of all interested parties.

**II. Consequences of Actions**

To anticipate and advise employers or clients of the consequences of any contemplated policy, procedure or course of action which, based on professional judgment, is not consistent with the principles of sound forestry practice and best possible stewardship of forest land.
**Guidelines and Standards**

Specialized knowledge regarding the practice of forestry includes an understanding of the potential moral, legal and environmental consequences of forestry related activities that may not be anticipated or understood by an employer or client. Although they may not always be responsible for the employer’s or client’s final decisions or actions, forest practitioners should be responsible to fully inform their employer or client of the potential consequences. When a forest practitioner believes that the employer’s or client’s actions will be detrimental to the best possible forest stewardship of forest land, they should apply reasonable efforts to ensure that the employer or client fully comprehends the reasons for concern and/or the possible consequences of the actions. The availability of possible alternative actions and their implications should also be described. The potential results of such actions must be expressed as accurately as possible, noting any unsubstantiated factors or issues. The employer or client should be made aware of the limits of knowledge available in a particular situation. Assumptions that are made about a particular course of action and the anticipated results need to be fully explained. Where knowledge is incomplete, measures should be put in place to gain additional knowledge. Where assumptions are made, a range of outcomes, based on a range of reasonable assumptions should be provided. Tests and procedures, which can verify that assumptions are reasonable or need to be adjusted, should be in place.

**III. Confidentiality**

To hold as confidential and not to disclose information obtained as to the affairs, technical methods, practices and processes of the employer or client, unless released from this obligation by the employer or client, or except as required to do so by law.

**Guidelines and Standards**

In the course of their employment, forest practitioners may be exposed to confidential information that is the exclusive property of their employer or client. It is incumbent upon the forest practitioner to keep such information confidential, except when disclosure is required by an appropriate authority. In all cases, forest practitioners
must exercise judgment in the use and disclosure of confidential information. Confidential or proprietary information received from, or prepared for a previous or current employer or client must not be disclosed without the consent of the previous employer or client. Similarly, confidential information should not be used for a forest practitioner’s benefit or the benefit of a third party without the owner’s consent. Forest practitioners should ensure the maintenance of confidentiality by all persons in their employ.

IV. Conflict of Interest

To ensure that activities related to all forestry undertakings do not conflict with the interests of their employer or client.

Guidelines and Standards

In the course of conducting their work-related activities, forest practitioners must pay special attention to any possible conflict with the interests of their employer or client, or between clients. Forest practitioners should not undertake any assignment that may create a conflict or even the appearance of such conflict with the interests of their employer or client without the full knowledge of the employer or client. Any business connections, interests or circumstances that might be construed as prejudicial to the judgment of the forest practitioner in rendering service to the employer or client should be promptly and fully disclosed to the forest practitioner’s employer or client. The forest practitioner should be prepared to act immediately to resolve such conflict. When there is any doubt as to which course of action to follow, forest practitioners are encouraged to seek the advice of their professional or technical association, senior practitioners, a member of any Section Council, the Executive Committee, or legal counsel. In all such cases, forest practitioners should record their actions and the steps that were taken to resolve any potential conflict of interest.

D. RESPONSIBILITY TO OTHER PROFESSIONALS

I. Fairness

To conduct oneself in a manner that demonstrates personal dignity and respect towards other forest practitioners, who are involved in the practice of forestry at all levels.
Guidelines and Standards
Where differences of opinion exist between forest practitioners or others with regard to the practice of forestry, discussions should be undertaken with a view to resolving such differences. Such discussions should be professional in nature, using neutral, non-personal language and descriptions. Undignified or unfair criticism should be avoided and there should be no attempt to injure the reputation or business of other forest practitioners. Malicious or damaging information must be avoided and must not be used to gain an advantage over another forest practitioner. Persons using malicious or damaging information should be advised and steps taken to correct their actions.

II. Support
To provide advice, recognition, support and guidance to those practicing forestry in order to assist in furthering and enhancing their efforts and to ensure that the best possible practices and objectives are undertaken and recognized.

Guidelines and Standards
The work of other forest practitioners should not be interfered with unless it is determined to be in conflict with recognized standards. Offers to share information and experience with others and to assess the work of others, should be made. The work of others should only be assessed with their full knowledge, unless such assessments are in the form of recognized and often anonymous peer review of scientific or technical papers.

It is appropriate to:

- provide opportunities for the professional development and advancement of forest practitioners including employees and/or less experienced individuals;
- recognize and give credit for work done by others and support qualified individuals in gaining membership in the CIF/IFC and other associations and societies;
- cultivate an esprit de corps among forest practitioners and recognize the outstanding contributions made to forestry by forest practitioners through CIF/IFC national awards and other mechanisms; and
• recognize and welcome new forest practitioners to the profession through support and participation at events such as ring ceremonies and graduations.

III. Questionable Practice

To strive to avoid improper or questionable practices in their own work and in the work of others and to take steps as soon as possible to correct such practices and minimize their impacts on both the resource and the reputation of those engaged in the practice of forestry.

Guidelines and Standards

If, in the opinion of a forest practitioner, another forest practitioner is undertaking an action that is likely to cause damage to the resource, steps should be taken to correct such action. Minor technical issues should be resolved between forest practitioners. More serious violations may warrant a formal complaint to the appropriate licensing body.
Land Trust Standards and Practices

Revised 2004

PART I: ORGANIZATIONAL STRENGTH

Standard 1: Mission
The land trust has a clear mission that serves a public interest, and all programs support that mission.

Practices

A. Mission. The board adopts, and periodically reviews, a mission statement that specifies the public interest(s) served by the organization.

B. Planning and Evaluation. The land trust regularly establishes strategic goals for implementing its mission and routinely evaluates programs, goals and activities to be sure they are consistent with the mission.

C. Outreach. The land trust communicates its mission, goals and/or programs to members, donors, landowners, the general public, community leaders, conservation organizations and others in its service area as appropriate to carry out its mission.

D. Ethics. The land trust upholds high standards of ethics in implementing its mission and in its governance and operations.

Standard 2: Compliance with Laws
The land trust fulfills its legal requirements as a nonprofit tax-exempt organization and complies with all laws.

Practices

A. Compliance with Laws. The land trust complies with all applicable federal, state and local laws.

9 Land Trust Alliance website: http://www.lta.org/sp/. Used with permission.
B. Nonprofit Incorporation and Bylaws. The land trust has incorporated according to the requirements of state law and maintains its corporate status. It operates under bylaws based on its corporate charter or articles of incorporation. The board periodically reviews the bylaws.

C. Tax Exemption. The land trust has qualified for federal tax-exempt status and complies with requirements for retaining this status, including prohibitions on private inurement and political campaign activity, and limitations and reporting on lobbying and unrelated business income. If the land trust holds, or intends to hold, conservation easements, it also meets the Internal Revenue Code’s (IRC) public support test for public charities. Where applicable, state tax-exemption requirements are met.

D. Records Policy. The land trust has adopted a written records policy that governs how organization and transaction records are created, collected, retained, stored and disposed. (See 9G.)

E. Public Policy. The land trust may engage in public policy at the federal, state and/or local level (such as supporting or opposing legislation, advocating for sound land use policy, and/or endorsing public funding of conservation) provided that it complies with federal and state lobbying limitations and reporting requirements. Land trusts may not engage in political campaigns or endorse candidates for public office.

Standard 3: Board Accountability
The land trust board acts ethically in conducting the affairs of the organization and carries out the board’s legal and financial responsibilities as required by law.

Practices
A. Board Responsibility. The board is responsible for establishing the organization’s mission, determining strategic direction and setting policies to carry out the mission, and, as required by law, the oversight of the organization’s finances and operations.

B. Board Composition. The board is of sufficient size to conduct its work effectively. The board is composed of members with diverse skills, backgrounds and experiences who are committed to board service. There is a systematic process for recruiting, training and evaluating board members.
C. Board Governance. The land trust provides board members with clear expectations for their service and informs them about the board’s legal and fiduciary responsibilities. The board meets regularly enough to conduct its business and fulfill its duties, with a minimum of three meetings per year. Board members are provided with adequate information to make good decisions. Board members attend a majority of meetings and stay informed about the land trust’s mission, goals, programs and achievements.

D. Preventing Minority Rule. The land trust’s governing documents contain policies and procedures (such as provisions for a quorum and adequate meeting notices) that prevent a minority of board members from acting for the organization without proper delegation of authority.

E. Delegation of Decision-Making Authority. The board may delegate decision-making and management functions to committees, provided that committees have clearly defined roles and report to the board or staff. If the land trust has staff, the board defines the job of, oversees and periodically evaluates the executive director (or chief staff person). (See 3F and 7E.)

F. Board Approval of Land Transactions. The board reviews and approves every land and easement transaction, and the land trust provides the board with timely and adequate information prior to final approval. However, the board may delegate decision-making authority on transactions if it establishes policies defining the limits to that authority, the criteria for transactions, the procedures for managing conflicts of interest, and the timely notification of the full board of any completed transactions, and if the board periodically evaluates the effectiveness of these policies.

**Standard 4: Conflicts of Interest**

The land trust has policies and procedures to avoid or manage real or perceived conflicts of interest.

**Practices**

A. Dealing with Conflicts of Interest. The land trust has a written conflict of interest policy to ensure that any conflicts of interest or the appearance thereof are avoided or appropriately managed through disclosure, recusal or other means. The conflict of interest policy
applies to insiders (see definitions), including board and staff members, substantial contributors, parties related to the above, those who have an ability to influence decisions of the organization and those with access to information not available to the general public. Federal and state conflict disclosure laws are followed.

B. Board Compensation. Board members do not serve for personal financial interest and are not compensated except for reimbursement of expenses and, in limited circumstances, for professional services that would otherwise be contracted out. Any compensation must be in compliance with charitable trust laws. The board’s presiding officer and treasurer are never compensated for professional services.

C. Transactions with Insiders. When engaging in land and easement transactions with insiders (see definitions), the land trust: follows its conflict of interest policy; documents that the project meets the land trust’s mission; follows all transaction policies and procedures; and ensures that there is no private inurement or impermissible private benefit. For purchases and sales of property to insiders, the land trust obtains a qualified independent appraisal prepared in compliance with the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice by a state-licensed or state-certified appraiser who has verifiable conservation easement or conservation real estate experience. When selling property to insiders, the land trust widely markets the property in a manner sufficient to ensure that the property is sold at or above fair market value and to avoid the reality or perception that the sale inappropriately benefited an insider.

Standard 5: Fundraising
The land trust conducts fundraising activities in an ethical and responsible manner.

Practices

A. Legal and Ethical Practices. The land trust complies with all charitable solicitation laws, does not engage in commission-based fundraising, and limits fundraising costs to a reasonable percentage of overall expenses.

B. Accountability to Donors. The land trust is accountable to its donors and provides written acknowledgement of gifts as required by law, ensures that donor funds are used as specified, keeps accurate
records, honors donor privacy concerns and advises donors to seek independent legal and financial advice for substantial gifts.

C. Accurate Representations. All representations made in promotional, fundraising, and other public information materials are accurate and not misleading with respect to the organization’s accomplishments, activities and intended use of funds. All funds are spent for the purpose(s) identified in the solicitation or as directed in writing by the donor.

D. Marketing Agreements. Prior to entering into an agreement to allow commercial entities to use the land trust’s logo, name or properties, the land trust determines that these agreements will not impair the credibility of the land trust. The land trust and commercial entity publicly disclose how the land trust benefits from the sale of the commercial entity’s products or services.

**Standard 6: Financial and Asset Management**

The land trust manages its finances and assets in a responsible and accountable way.

**Practices**

A. Annual Budget. The land trust prepares an annual budget that is reviewed and approved by the board, or is consistent with board policy. The budget is based on programs planned for the year. Annual revenue is greater than or equal to expenses, unless reserves are deliberately drawn upon.

B. Financial Records. The land trust keeps accurate financial records, in a form appropriate to its scale of operations and in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) or alternative reporting method acceptable to a qualified financial advisor.

C. Financial Reports and Statements. The board receives and reviews financial reports and statements in a form and with a frequency appropriate for the scale of the land trust’s financial activity.

D. Financial Review or Audit. The land trust has an annual financial review or audit, by a qualified financial advisor, in a manner appropriate for the scale of the organization and consistent with state law.

E. Internal System for Handling Money. The land trust has established a sound system of internal controls and procedures for
handling money, in a form appropriate for the scale of the organization.

F. Investment and Management of Financial Assets and Dedicated Funds. The land trust has a system for the responsible and prudent investment and management of its financial assets, and has established policies on allowable uses of dedicated funds and investment of funds.

G. Funds for Stewardship and Enforcement. The land trust has a secure and lasting source of dedicated or operating funds sufficient to cover the costs of stewarding its land and easements over the long term and enforcing its easements, tracks stewardship and enforcement costs, and periodically evaluates the adequacy of its funds. In the event that full funding for these costs is not secure, the board has adopted a policy committing the organization to raising the necessary funds. (See 6F, 11A and 12A.)

H. Sale or Transfer of Assets (Including Land and Easements). The land trust has established policies or procedures on the transfer or sale of assets, including real property. (See 4C, 9K and 9L.)

I. Risk Management and Insurance. The land trust assesses and manages its risks and carries liability, property, and other insurance appropriate to its risk exposure and state law. The land trust exercises caution before using its land to secure debt and in these circumstances takes into account any legal or implied donor restrictions on the land, the land trust’s mission and protection criteria, and public relations impact.

Standard 7: Volunteers, Staff and Consultants
The land trust has volunteers, staff and/or consultants with appropriate skills and in sufficient numbers to carry out its programs.

Practices

A. Capacity. The land trust regularly evaluates its programs, activities and long-term responsibilities and has sufficient volunteers, staff and/or consultants to carry out its work, particularly when managing an active program of easements.

B. Volunteers. If the land trust uses volunteers, it has a program to attract, screen, train, supervise and recognize its volunteers.

C. Staff. If the land trust uses staff, each staff member has written goals or job descriptions and periodic performance reviews. Job duties
or work procedures for key positions are documented to help provide continuity in the event of staff turnover.

D. Availability of Training and Expertise. Volunteers and staff have appropriate training and experience for their responsibilities and/or opportunities to gain the necessary knowledge and skills.

E. Board/Staff Lines of Authority. If the land trust has staff, the lines of authority, communication and responsibility between board and staff are clearly understood and documented. If the board hires an executive director (or chief staff person), the board delegates supervisory authority over all other staff to the executive director. (See 3E.)

F. Personnel Policies. If the land trust has staff, it has written personnel policies that conform to federal and state law and has appropriate accompanying procedures or guidelines.

G. Compensation and Benefits. If the land trust has staff, it provides fair and equitable compensation and benefits, appropriate to the scale of the organization.

H. Working with Consultants. Consultant and contractor relationships are clearly defined, are consistent with federal and state law, and, if appropriate, are documented in a written contract. Consultants and contractors are familiar with sections of Land Trust Standards and Practices that are relevant to their work.

**PART II: LAND TRANSACTIONS**

**Standard 8: Evaluating and Selecting Conservation Projects**

The land trust carefully evaluates and selects its conservation projects.

**Practices**

A. Identifying Focus Areas. The land trust has identified specific natural resources or geographic areas where it will focus its work.

B. Project Selection and Criteria. The land trust has a defined process for selecting land and easement projects, including written selection criteria that are consistent with its mission. For each project, the land trust evaluates its capacity to perform any perpetual stewardship responsibilities.

C. Federal and State Requirements. For land and easement projects that may involve federal or state tax incentives, the land trust determines that the project meets the applicable federal or state requirements, especially the conservation purposes test of IRC §170(h).
D. Public Benefit of Transactions. The land trust evaluates and clearly documents the public benefit of every land and easement transaction and how the benefits are consistent with the mission of the organization. All projects conform to applicable federal and state charitable trust laws. If the transaction involves public purchase or tax incentive programs, the land trust satisfies any federal, state or local requirements for public benefit.

E. Site Inspection. The land trust inspects properties before buying or accepting donations of land or easements to be sure they meet the organization’s criteria, to identify the important conservation values on the property and to reveal any potential threats to those values.

F. Documenting Conservation Values. The land trust documents the condition of the important conservation values and public benefit of each property, in a manner appropriate to the individual property and the method of protection.

G. Project Planning. All land and easement projects are individually planned so that the property’s important conservation values are identified and protected, the project furthers the land trust’s mission and goals, and the project reflects the capacity of the organization to meet future stewardship obligations.

H. Evaluating the Best Conservation Tool. The land trust works with the landowner to evaluate and select the best conservation tool for the property and takes care that the chosen method can reasonably protect the property’s important conservation values over time. This evaluation may include informing the landowner of appropriate conservation tools and partnership opportunities, even those that may not involve the land trust.

I. Evaluating Partnerships. The land trust evaluates whether it has the skills and resources to protect the important conservation values on the property effectively, or whether it should refer the project to, or engage in a partnership with, another qualified conservation organization.

J. Partnership Documentation. If engaging in a partnership on a joint acquisition or long-term stewardship project, agreements are documented in writing to clarify, as appropriate, the goals of the project, roles and responsibilities of each party, legal and financial arrangements, communications to the public and between parties, and public acknowledgement of each partner’s role in the project.
K. Evaluating Risks. The land trust examines the project for risks to the protection of important conservation values (such as surrounding land uses, extraction leases or other encumbrances, water rights, potential credibility issues or other threats) and evaluates whether it can reduce the risks. The land trust modifies the project or turns it down if the risks outweigh the benefits.

L. Non-conservation Lands. A land trust may receive land that does not meet its project selection criteria (see 8B) with the intent of using the proceeds from the sale of the property to advance its mission. If the land trust intends to sell the land, it provides clear documentation to the donor of its intent before accepting the property. Practices 4C, 9K and 9L are followed.

M. Public Issues. A land trust engaging in projects beyond direct land protection (such as public policy, regulatory matters or education programs) has criteria or other standard evaluation methods to guide its selection of and engagement in these projects. The criteria or evaluation methods consider mission, capacity and credibility.

**Standard 9: Ensuring Sound Transactions**

The land trust works diligently to see that every land and easement transaction is legally, ethically and technically sound.

**Practices**

A. Legal Review and Technical Expertise. The land trust obtains a legal review of every land and easement transaction, appropriate to its complexity, by an attorney experienced with real estate law. As dictated by the project, the land trust secures appropriate expertise in financial, real estate, tax, scientific, and land and water management matters.

B. Independent Legal Advice. The land trust refrains from giving specific legal, financial and tax advice and recommends in writing that each party to a land or easement transaction obtain independent legal advice.

C. Environmental Due Diligence for Hazardous Materials. The land trust takes steps, as appropriate to the project, to identify and document whether there are hazardous or toxic materials on or near the property that could create future liabilities for the land trust.
D. Determining Property Boundaries. The land trust determines the boundaries of every protected property through legal property descriptions, accurately marked boundary corners or, if appropriate, a survey. If an easement contains restrictions that are specific to certain zones or areas within the property, the locations of these areas are clearly described in the easement and supporting materials and can be identified in the field.

E. Easement Drafting. Every easement is tailored for the property according to project planning (see 8G) and: identifies the important conservation values protected and public benefit served; allows only permitted uses and/or reserved rights that will not significantly impair the important conservation values; contains only restrictions that the land trust is capable of monitoring; and is enforceable.

F. Documentation of Purposes and Responsibilities. The land trust documents the intended purposes of each land and easement transaction, the intended uses of the property and the roles, rights and responsibilities of all parties involved in the acquisition and future management of the land or easement.

G. Recordkeeping. Pursuant to its records policy (see 2D), the land trust keeps originals of all irreplaceable documents essential to the defense of each transaction (such as legal agreements, critical correspondence and appraisals) in one location, and copies in a separate location. Original documents are protected from daily use and are secure from fire, floods and other damage.

H. Title Investigation and Subordination. The land trust investigates title to each property for which it intends to acquire title or an easement to be sure that it is negotiating with the legal owner(s) and to uncover liens, mortgages, mineral or other leases, water rights and/or other encumbrances or matters of record that may affect the transaction. Mortgages, liens and other encumbrances that could result in extinguishment of the easement or significantly undermine the important conservation values on the property are discharged or properly subordinated to the easement.

I. Recording. All land and easement transactions are legally recorded at the appropriate records office according to local and state law.
J. Purchasing Land. If the land trust buys land, easements or other real property, it obtains a qualified independent appraisal to justify the purchase price. However, the land trust may choose to obtain a letter of opinion (see definitions) from a qualified real estate professional in the limited circumstances when a property has a very low economic value or a full appraisal is not feasible before a public auction. In limited circumstances where acquiring above the appraised value is warranted, the land trust documents the justification for the purchase price and that there is no private inurement or impermissible private benefit. If negotiating for a purchase below the appraised value, the land trust ensures that its communications with the landowner are honest and forthright.

K. Selling Land or Easements. If the land trust sells land or easements, it first documents the important conservation values, plans the project according to practice 8G, and drafts protection agreements as appropriate to the property. The land trust obtains a qualified independent appraisal that reflects the plans for the project and protection agreements and justifies the selling price. (The land trust may choose to obtain a letter of opinion from a qualified real estate professional in the limited circumstance when a property has a very low economic value.) The land trust markets the property and selects buyers in a manner that avoids any appearance of impropriety and preserves the public’s confidence in the land trust, and in the case of selling to an insider (see definitions) follows practice 4C. (See 6H for sales of other assets.)

L. Transfers and Exchanges of Land. If the land trust transfers or exchanges conservation land or easements, the land trust considers whether the new holder can fulfill the long-term stewardship and enforcement responsibilities, ensures that the transaction does not result in a net loss of important conservation values and, for donated properties, ensures that the transfer is in keeping with the donor’s intent. If transferring to a party other than another nonprofit organization or public agency, the consideration is based on a qualified independent appraisal (or letter of opinion when the property has a very low economic value) in order to prevent private inurement or impermissible private benefit.
Standard 10: Tax Benefits
The land trust works diligently to see that every charitable gift of land or easements meets federal and state tax law requirements.

Practices

A. Tax Code Requirements. The land trust notifies (preferably in writing) potential land or easement donors who may claim a federal or state income tax deduction, or state tax credit, that the project must meet the requirements of IRC §170 and the accompanying Treasury Department regulations and/or any other federal or state requirements. The land trust on its own behalf reviews each transaction for consistency with these requirements.

B. Appraisals. The land trust informs potential land or easement donors (preferably in writing) of the following: IRC appraisal requirements for a qualified appraisal prepared by a qualified appraiser for gifts of property valued at more than $5,000, including information on the timing of the appraisal; that the donor is responsible for any determination of the value of the donation; that the donor should use a qualified appraiser who follows Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice; that the land trust will request a copy of the completed appraisal; and that the land trust will not knowingly participate in projects where it has significant concerns about the tax deduction.

C. No Assurances on Deductibility or Tax Benefits. The land trust does not make assurances as to whether a particular land or easement donation will be deductible, what monetary value of the gift the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and/or state will accept, what the resulting tax benefits of the deduction will be, or whether the donor’s appraisal is accurate.

D. Donee Responsibilities. IRS Forms 8282 and 8283. The land trust understands and complies with its responsibilities to sign the donor’s Appraisal Summary Form 8283 and to file Form 8282 regarding resale of donated property when applicable. The land trust signs Form 8283 only if the information in Section B, Part 1, “Information on Donated Property,” and Part 3, “Declaration of Appraiser,” is complete. If the land trust believes no gift has been made or the property has not been accurately described, it refuses to sign the form. If the land trust
has significant reservations about the value of the gift, particularly as it may impact the credibility of the land trust, it may seek additional substantiation of value or may disclose its reservations to the donor. (See 5B for other gift substantiation requirements.)

**Standard 11: Conservation Easement Stewardship**

The land trust has a program of responsible stewardship for its easements.

**Practices**

A. Funding Easement Stewardship. The land trust determines the long-term stewardship and enforcement expenses of each easement transaction and secures the dedicated or operating funds to cover current and future expenses. If funds are not secured at or before the completion of the transaction, the land trust has a plan to secure these funds and has a policy committing the funds to this purpose. (See 6G.)

B. Baseline Documentation Report. For every easement, the land trust has a baseline documentation report (that includes a baseline map) prepared prior to closing and signed by the landowner at closing. The report documents the important conservation values protected by the easement and the relevant conditions of the property as necessary to monitor and enforce the easement. In the event that seasonal conditions prevent the completion of a full baseline documentation report by closing, a schedule for finalizing the full report and an acknowledgement of interim data [that for donations and bargain sales meets Treasury Regulations §1.170A-14(g)(5)(i)] are signed by the landowner at closing.

C. Easement Monitoring. The land trust monitors its easement properties regularly, at least annually, in a manner appropriate to the size and restrictions of each property, and keeps documentation (such as reports, updated photographs and maps) of each monitoring activity.

D. Landowner Relationships. The land trust maintains regular contact with owners of easement properties. When possible, it provides landowners with information on property management and/or referrals to resource managers. The land trust strives to promptly build a positive working relationship with new owners of
easement property and informs them about the easement’s existence and restrictions and the land trust’s stewardship policies and procedures. The land trust establishes and implements systems to track changes in land ownership.

E. Enforcement of Easements. The land trust has a written policy and/or procedure detailing how it will respond to a potential violation of an easement, including the role of all parties involved (such as board members, volunteers, staff and partners) in any enforcement action. The land trust takes necessary and consistent steps to see that violations are resolved and has available, or has a strategy to secure, the financial and legal resources for enforcement and defense. (See 6G and 11A.)

F. Reserved and Permitted Rights and Approvals. The land trust has an established procedure for responding to landowner required notices or requests for approvals in a timely and consistent manner, and has a system to track notices, approvals and the exercise of any significant reserved or permitted rights.

G. Contingency Plans/Backups. The land trust has a contingency plan for all of its easements in the event the land trust ceases to exist or can no longer steward and administer them. If a backup grantee is listed in the easement, the land trust secures prior consent of the backup grantee to accept the easement. To ensure that a backup or contingency holder will accept an easement, the land trust has complete and accurate files and stewardship and enforcement funds available for transfer. (See 11H.)

H. Contingency Plans for Backup Holder. If a land trust regularly consents to being named as a backup or contingency holder, it has a policy or procedure for accepting easements from other land trusts and has a plan for how it will obtain the financial resources and organizational capacity for easements it may receive at a future date. (See 11G.)

I. Amendments. The land trust recognizes that amendments are not routine, but can serve to strengthen an easement or improve its enforceability. The land trust has a written policy or procedure guiding amendment requests that: includes a prohibition against private inurement and impermissible private benefit; requires
compliance with the land trust’s conflict of interest policy; requires compliance with any funding requirements; addresses the role of the board; and contains a requirement that all amendments result in either a positive or not less than neutral conservation outcome and are consistent with the organization’s mission.

J. Condemnation. The land trust is aware of the potential for condemnation, understands its rights and obligations under condemnation and the IRC, and has appropriate documentation of the important conservation values and of the percentage of the full value of the property represented by the easement. The land trust works diligently to prevent a net loss of conservation values.

K. Extinguishment. In rare cases, it may be necessary to extinguish, or a court may order the extinguishment of, an easement in whole or in part. In these cases, the land trust notifies any project partners and works diligently to see that the extinguishment will not result in private inurement or impermissible private benefit and to prevent a net loss of important conservation values or impairment of public confidence in the land trust or in easements.

Standard 12: Fee Land Stewardship

The land trust has a program of responsible stewardship for the land it holds in fee for conservation purposes.

Practices

A. Funding Land Stewardship. The land trust determines the immediate and long-term financial and management implications of each land transaction and secures the dedicated and/or operating funds needed to manage the property, including funds for liability insurance, maintenance, improvements, monitoring, enforcement and other costs. If funds are not secured at or before the completion of the transaction, the land trust has a plan to secure these funds and has a policy committing the funds to this purpose. (See 6G.)

B. Stewardship Principles. The land trust establishes general principles to guide the stewardship of its fee-owned properties, including determining what uses are and are not appropriate on its properties, the types of improvements it might make and any land management practices it will follow.
C. Land Management. The land trust inventories the natural and cultural features of each property prior to developing a management plan that identifies its conservation goals for the property and how it plans to achieve them. Permitted activities are compatible with the conservation goals, stewardship principles and public benefit mission of the organization. Permitted activities occur only when the activity poses no significant threat to the important conservation values, reduces threats or restores ecological processes, and/or advances learning and demonstration opportunities.

D. Monitoring Land Trust Properties. The land trust marks its boundaries and regularly monitors its properties for potential management problems (such as trespass, misuse or overuse, vandalism or safety hazards) and takes action to rectify such problems.

E. Land Stewardship Administration. The land trust performs administrative duties in a timely and responsible manner. This includes establishing policies and procedures, keeping essential records, filing forms, paying insurance, paying any taxes and/or securing appropriate tax exemptions, budgeting, and maintaining files.

F. Community Outreach. The land trust keeps neighbors and community leaders informed about its ownership and management of conservation properties.

G. Contingency Backup. The land trust has a contingency plan for all of its conservation land in the event the land trust ceases to exist or can no longer manage the property. To ensure that a contingency holder will accept the land, the land trust has complete and accurate files and stewardship funds available for transfer.

H. Nonpermanent Holdings. When a land trust holds fee land with the intention to sell or transfer the land, the land trust is open about its plans with the public and manages and maintains the property in a manner that retains the land trust’s public credibility. (See 8L.)
National Association of Environmental Professionals
Code of Ethics and Standards of Practice for Environmental Professionals

The objectives of Environmental Professionals are to conduct their personal and professional lives and activities in an ethical manner. Honesty, justice and courtesy form moral philosophy which, associated with a mutual interest among people, constitute the foundation of ethics. Environmental Professionals should recognize such a standard, not in passive observance, but as a set of dynamic principles guiding their conduct and way of life. It is their duty to practice their profession according to this Code of Ethics.

As the keystone of professional conduct is integrity, Environmental Professionals will discharge their duties with fidelity to the public, their employers, clients, with fairness and impartiality to all. It is their duty to interest themselves in public welfare, and to be ready to apply their special knowledge for the benefit of mankind and their environment.

CREED

The objectives of an Environmental Professional are:

1. To recognize and attempt to reconcile societal and individual human needs with responsibility for physical, natural, and cultural systems.

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2. To promote and develop policies, plans, activities and projects that achieve complementary and mutual support between natural and man-made, and present and future components of the physical, natural and cultural environment.

ETHICS

As an Environmental Professional I will:

1. Be personally responsible for the validity of all data collected, analyses performed, or plans developed by me or under my direction. I will be responsible and ethical in my professional activities.

2. Encourage research, planning, design, management and review of activities in a scientifically and technically objective manner. I will incorporate the best principles of the environmental sciences for the mitigation of environmental harm and enhancement of environmental quality.

3. Not condone misrepresentation of work I have performed or that was performed under my direction.

4. Examine all of my relationships or actions, which could be legitimately interpreted as a conflict of interest by clients, officials, the public or peers. In any instance where I have financial or personal interest in the activities with which they are directly or indirectly involved, I will make a full disclosure of that interest to my employer, client, or other affected parties.

5. Not engage in conduct involving dishonesty, fraud, deceit, or misrepresentation or discrimination.

6. Not accept fees wholly or partially contingent on the client’s desired result where that desired result conflicts with my professional judgment.
GUIDANCE FOR PRACTICE AS AN ENVIRONMENTAL PROFESSIONAL

As an Environmental Professional I will:

1. Encourage environmental planning to begin in the earliest stages of project conceptualization.

2. Recognize that total environmental management involves the consideration of all environmental factors including: technical, economical, ecological, and sociopolitical and their relationships.

3. Incorporate the best principle of design and environmental planning when recommending measures to reduce environmental harm and enhance environmental quality.

4. Conduct my analysis, planning, design and review my activities primarily in subject areas for which I am qualified, and shall encourage and recognize that participation of other professionals in subject areas where I am less experienced. I shall utilize and participate in interdisciplinary teams wherever practical to determine impacts, define and evaluate all reasonable alternatives to proposed actions, and assess short-term versus long-term productivity with and without the project or action.

5. Seek common, adequate, and sound technical grounds for communication with and respect for the contributions of other professionals in developing and reviewing policies, plans, activities and projects.

6. Determine that the policies, plans, activities or projects in which I am involved are consistent with all governing laws, ordinances, guidelines, plans and policies to the best of my knowledge and ability.

7. Encourage public participation at the earliest feasible time in an open and productive atmosphere.

8. Conduct my professional activities in a manner that ensures consideration of technically and economically feasible alternatives.
ENCOURAGE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROFESSION

As an Environmental Professional I will:

1. Assist in maintaining the integrity and competence of my profession.

2. Encourage education and research and the development of useful technical information relating to the environmental field.

3. Be prohibited from lobbying in the name of the National Association of Environmental Professionals.

4. Advertise and present my services in a manner that avoids the use of material and methods that may bring discredit to the profession.
Society of American Foresters
Code of Ethics

Preamble

Service to society is the cornerstone of any profession. The profession of forestry serves society by fostering stewardship of the world’s forests. Because forests provide valuable resources and perform critical ecological functions, they are vital to the wellbeing of both society and the biosphere.

Members of the Society of American Foresters have a deep and enduring love for the land, and are inspired by the profession’s historic traditions, such as Gifford Pinchot’s utilitarianism and Aldo Leopold’s ecological conscience. In their various roles as practitioners, teachers, researchers, advisers, and administrators, 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.

The purpose of this Code of Ethics is to protect and serve society by inspiring, guiding, and governing members in the conduct of their professional lives. Compliance with the code demonstrates members’ respect for the land and their commitment to the long-term management of ecosystems, and ensures just and honorable professional and human relationships, mutual confidence and respect, and competent service to society.

On joining the Society of American Foresters, members assume a special responsibility to the profession and to society by promising to uphold and abide by the following:

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Principles and Pledges

1. 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.

2. 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.

3. Sound science is the foundation of the forestry profession. We pledge to strive for continuous improvement of our methods and our personal knowledge and skills; to perform only those services for which we are qualified; and in the biological, physical, and social sciences to use the most appropriate data, methods, and technology.

4. Public policy related to forests must be based on both scientific principles and societal values. We pledge to use our knowledge and skills to help formulate sound forest policies and laws; to challenge and correct untrue statements about forestry; and to foster dialogue among foresters, other professionals, landowners, and the public regarding forest policies.

5. Honest and open communication, coupled with respect for information given in confidence, is essential to good service. We pledge to always present, to the best of our ability, accurate and complete information; to indicate on whose behalf any public statements are made; to fully disclose and resolve any existing or potential conflicts of interest; and to keep proprietary information confidential unless the appropriate person authorizes its disclosure.
6. Professional and civic behavior must be based on honesty, fairness, good will, and respect for the law. We pledge to conduct ourselves in a civil and dignified manner; to respect the needs, contributions, and viewpoints of others; and to give due credit to others for their methods, ideas, or assistance.

The Society of American Foresters’ Bylaws specify processes through which a member’s violation of the code may lead to reprimand, censure, expulsion from the Society, or other disciplinary action. Any two persons, whether or not SAF members, may charge a member with violation of the code. Such a charge must be made in writing to the SAF President and must refer to the specific Pledges alleged to have been violated.

The Wildlife Society

IV. ETHICS AND PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT FOR WILDLIFE BIOLOGISTS

Associate and Certified Wildlife Biologists shall conduct their activities in accordance with the Code of Ethics and the Standards for Professional Conduct as prescribed by The Wildlife Society outlined below.

A. Code of Ethics

Associate and Certified Wildlife Biologists have a responsibility for contributing to an understanding of mankind’s proper relationship with natural resources, and in particular for determining the role of wildlife in satisfying human needs. Certified individuals will strive to meet this obligation through the following professional goals: They will subscribe to the highest standards of integrity and conduct. They will recognize research and scientific management of wildlife and their environments as primary goals. They will disseminate information to promote understanding of, and appreciation for, values of wildlife and their habitats. They will strive to increase knowledge and skills to advance the practice of wildlife management. They will promote competence in the field of wildlife management by supporting high standards of education, employment, and performance. They will encourage the use of sound biological information in management decisions. They will support fair and uniform standards of employment and treatment of those professionally engaged in the practice of wildlife management.

B. Standards for Professional Conduct

The following tenets express the intent of the Code of Ethics as prescribed by The Wildlife Society and traditional norms for professional service. Wildlife biologists shall at all times:

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1. Recognize and inform prospective clients or employers of their *prime* responsibility to the public interest, conservation of the wildlife resource, and the environment. They shall act with the authority of professional judgment, and avoid actions or omissions that may compromise these broad responsibilities. They shall respect the competence, judgment, and authority of the professional community.

2. Avoid performing professional services for any client or employer when such service is judged to be contrary to the Code of Ethics or Standards for Professional Conduct or detrimental to the well-being of the wildlife resource and its environment.

3. Provide maximum possible effort in the best interest of each client/employer accepted, regardless of the degree of remuneration. They shall be mindful of their responsibility to society, and seek to meet the needs of the disadvantaged for advice in wildlife-related matters. They should studiously avoid discrimination in any form, or the abuse of professional authority for personal satisfaction.

4. Accept employment to perform professional services only in areas of their own competence, and consistent with the Code of Ethics and Standards for Professional Conduct described herein. They shall seek to refer clients or employers to other natural resource professionals when the expertise of such professionals shall best serve the interests of the public, wildlife, and the client/employer. They shall cooperate fully with other professionals in the best interest of the wildlife resource.

5. Maintain a confidential professional-client/employer relationship except when specifically authorized by the client/employer or required by due process of law or this Code of Ethics and Standards to disclose pertinent information. They shall not use such confidence to their personal advantage or to the advantage of other parties, nor shall they permit personal interests or
other client/employer relationships to interfere with their professional judgment.

6. Refrain from advertising in a self-laudatory manner, beyond statements intended to inform prospective clients/employers of qualifications, or in a manner detrimental to fellow professionals and the wildlife resource.

7. Refuse compensation or rewards of any kind intended to influence their professional judgment or advice. They shall not permit a person who recommends or employs them, directly or indirectly, to regulate their professional judgment. They shall not accept compensation for the same professional services from any source other than the client/employer without the prior consent of all the clients or employers involved. Similarly, they shall not offer a reward of any kind or promise of service in order to secure a recommendation, a client, or preferential treatment from public officials.

8. Uphold the dignity and integrity of the wildlife profession. They shall endeavor to avoid even the suspicion of dishonesty, fraud, deceit, misrepresentation, or unprofessional demeanor.
Biosketch of Author

**Lloyd C. Irland** is Lecturer and Senior Scientist at the Yale School of Forestry & Environmental Studies and President of The Irland Group, a Maine consulting firm. His Ph.D. is from Yale and he has taught at Yale F&ES at several different times during his professional career. His undergraduate degree in forestry is from Michigan State University and his Master’s is from the University of Arizona, Tucson.

At the outset of his career, he served with the USDA Forest Service as a research economist before coming back to teach at Yale for three years. He then served five years with the Maine Department of Conservation, and five years as Maine’s State Economist. Since 1987 he has been consulting, mostly to industry, but also to governments, trade groups, and environmental groups. He served as a junior author of one section of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, and participated in the U.S. National Assessment on Climate Change. He has worked actively in the field of forest certification and is a Fellow of the Society of American Foresters.

Lloyd Irland has also worked in forestry and professional ethics and edited a major readings volume, *Ethics in Forestry* (Timber Press, 1994). His most recent book is *The Northeast’s Changing Forests*, distributed by Harvard University Press (1999). He is also co-editor of a recent Yale Global Institute of Sustainable Forestry publication on long-term forest research.

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Environmental Statement by
Cover Artist Linda Fries

Artists care for the Earth both by the subjects we address and the materials we use. I am a painter and out of concern for the impact of potentially dangerous man-made chemicals in art products, I have chosen to make art using only natural ingredients. My Earth paintings are composed entirely of natural earth pigments that I have collected in San Francisco and Marin counties. I grind each color of soil by hand using a mortar and pestle. I mix the soil with tree sap, which I use as a binder to make the paint. Each year I collect natural pigments during the rainy season when clay runs down the hillsides and along the roads in rivers of oranges, reds, greens, grays, creams and yellows.

I had been a painter for over twenty years before I began to question the nature of my art materials. At last, my involvement with environmental issues infiltrated my practice of art. I found that art materials are among the most toxic consumer products available. The manufacture, distribution, use and disposal of most art materials cause ecological harm. So I left behind my indoor studio work with conventional art products and started painting entirely under open skies in wild places. I used simple materials: recycled papers, sumi ink from pine bark, and the earth on which I sat. The drama and energy of the natural world influenced my work.

While I continued on my own path as an artist, I began to develop education materials about “Earth-safe” art. Truly “Earth-safe” art materials can be used without causing harm to any living system. By example I hope to inspire other artists in any specialty to ask questions and to find their own “Earth-safe” practices.

ltfries@hotmail.com
www.friesarts.com
www.weadartists.org (Women Environmental Artists Directory)
Yale School of Forestry & Environmental Studies

PUBLICATION SERIES

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