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GLLCA Joins Log Building Leadership Alliance in St. Louis

by John Schroeder

In February and then again in early May John Schroeder and Bob Kenel traveled to St. Louis MO, to join other log association and organization leaders to discuss the future of the industry.

A number of tightening codes and standards that don't take into consideration the unique performance of logs are becoming an ever-encroaching threat to the log building industry. In able to ensure that codes don't erase logs from the future of building materials, GLLCA has been represented at International Code Council hearings and now is meeting with other organizations to strategize a future. Representatives joining the conversation were from International Log Builders Association, Log Home Council, BC Log & Timber, and from some log product manufacturers like Sashco and Perma-Chink. The discussions even saw input remotely through Skype from European builders.

The strategy has changed as new information and opportunities surface, but the group of professionals are creating a good plan to lay foundation to a strong future for log construction. It has been a unique experience for so many sections of the log industry to come together and find a path viable for all levels of log construction.

The strategy is in continual development and is currently being kept quiet from public ears, so specific details aren't yet available at the time of the newsletter publication. Overview and details, however, will be presented by Bob Kenel and John Schroeder, who have been representing GLLCA at the joint discussions.

GLLCA members are encouraged to attend the 2017 annual conference to get some important updates on the current threats and future opportunities for the log home industry.

USING X CHOCKS FOR ADJUSTING SINGLE NOTCH LOGS FOR SCRIBING

By Ronn Hann

With a little adaption, this RV item can be used to support a one-notch log. Originally invented to take the wiggle out of dual axle travel trailers, it appears to be heavy duty enough to support good sized logs. Can be purchased from Campers World for \$45 to \$55 and comes with a $\frac{3}{4}$ " ratcheting boxend.

On the inside of this cover, I put a 2x6 board or log slab in the middle of the cover, going vertically in an upright position from the ridge to the ground. I then fasten this board or log slab to the ridge and logs below.



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The GLLCA is an organization of professional log builders and others interested in the art of handcrafting log structures. GLLCA exists for "PROMOTING EXCELLENCE IN THE HANDCRAFTED TRADITION."

The Marketplace Winter 2017

Insect-infested Furniture Discovered in Minnesota Imports

By: Mark Abrahamson, Plant Protection Division, Minnesota Department of Agriculture (MDA)
reprinted from <http://www.dnr.state.mn.us/forestry/um/winter2017/furniture.html>

During 2016, the Minnesota Department of Agriculture (MDA) uncovered two separate instances where large amounts of insect-infested log furniture were imported into the state from Asia and sold to customers in Minnesota and elsewhere in the U.S. The first incident was brought to MDA's attention in March after customers reported insects emerging from furniture sold by a Minnesota company.



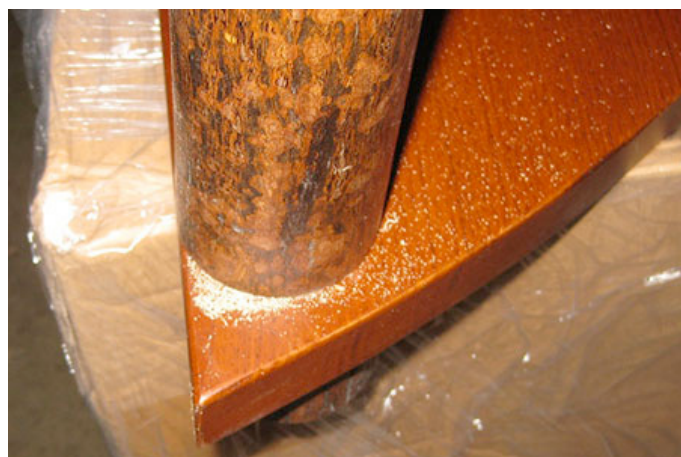
In this case the furniture was manufactured from pine and the insect was identified as the brown fir longhorned beetle (*Callidiellium villosulum*). This is not an insect that is known to occur in Minnesota or North America, and customers purchased this furniture in over 40 states. As a result, the seller, the USDA and state governments across the country worked quickly to retrieve and destroy the infested furniture.

Just about the time that the last pieces of infested pine furniture were being collected and destroyed, the MDA received another report of insect infestation in a different line of log furniture manufactured in China. In this case the furniture in question was manufactured from walnut although advertised as hickory, and the insect involved was the velvet longhorned beetle (*Trichoferus campestris*). This insect has been reported a number of times in North America including Minnesota where USDA insect trap monitoring near

the Minneapolis/St. Paul airport has resulted in finds of this species each of the last three years. However, the only places in North America where it has been documented infesting trees have been Ontario and Utah. Much is still unknown about the biology of this insect but it is considered a potential forest threat. Similar to the first incident, customers were present in Minnesota as well as many other states. However, unlike the first incident which was discovered within a few months of the furniture entering the country, much of the furniture in this incident has been in the U.S. for one or even two years. This case has taken longer to resolve due to the amount of time the furniture has had to move and change hands. The MDA continues to work with the importing company, USDA and other States to resolve the issue.

These events have illustrated the potential for exotic insects to enter the U.S. via log furniture. Now that the problem is known, future incidents may be prevented. However, it is possible that this has happened more times in the past than have been discovered. The MDA has been working with partners to address the issue and is seeking help from citizens to identify any other instances where insect-infested furniture may have been imported into Minnesota.

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Customers who have purchased log furniture in the last two years or are considering a purchase of log furniture should be aware of this issue. It is important to determine the origin of the furniture. An origin in the U.S. is good; however, while the primary concern is furniture originating outside the U.S., there are also wood-boring insects present in some areas of the U.S. that should not be moved to other parts of the country. So, any signs of insect activity in log furniture should be investigated.

The strongest indicator that insects may be actively tunneling in a piece of log furniture is the appearance of sawdust on or below the furniture. Emergence holes and tunnels are also signs of insect activity, but they may simply be evidence of old damage to the wood before the furniture was crafted.

For more tips on diagnosing potential insect infestation in log furniture, visit the MDA website

For questions or to report suspected insect activity in log furniture, contact the MDA at arrest.the.pest@state.mn.us or 888-545-6684.

A Few Thoughts on Attaching Logs to Floor Joists Whole Walls

By Dan Wait

Frontier Builders has been building with logs for 30 plus years and over that time there have been some changes in the way logs are joined together. I volunteered to do a write up for our newsletter at Frank's suggestion. I know that Frank does a lot of log repair work and he brought this topic up at our last board meeting.

Through the years, we have done many simple chalet style cabins with the open concept, tie-log with log rafters over the tie. Tie-logs very near center and the log joists cross over that tie. I must say that I really don't recall having many, if any, issues at that connection. The biggest thing I would notice is that we typically do a round notch there and we would get some open notches on either side of the notch, simply due to log shrinkage. Most of the issues that I have seen are hang ups at frame walls below. Most of the time we do not cut a flat on the bottom side of the tie and are trying to keep the top of tie near level to keep the joist notches similar trying to remove no more than around 1/3 the diameter. My hunch is that issues have more to do with builders not allowing for settlement on frame walls below, or allowing some room for settlement, but not enough.

I have had to address this a couple times when carpenters installed an extra jack due to a design load change at a later stage in a project, one time they simply didn't calculate the nut and washer (it is not fun cutting that out). We show the details from best practice in our plans. But as we know, sometimes this is not fully understood or just missed or not calculated properly. This I have seen and have had to, a couple times, free up a hang up by removing some from the joist or cutting some of the top plate of the infracting frame wall.

One thing we do when we supply plans (and even if we are not doing the plans), we ask that the design person/architect get a copy of best practices. Many things that we all know because we work with logs all the time, a stick builder simply doesn't see. But they may look at the plan and at least call the log builder to get explanation. Whenever possible, I go over the plans with the carpenters on the job, not necessarily the boss or principal of the finishing company, and I will give them my cell and encourage them to call. I'm not saying that we log guys don't mess up once in a while, but generally we learn after one time.

When I took over for my Father back in 2000, one of the things that we did on some of our projects was thru-bolt them. We also use the springs on our bolts. I knew it was a pain to do, as it adds a lot of extra drilling when disassembling. It seemed like at least one or two of the holes would be missed and you find that out when you're trying to install bolts on site. But I felt that it gave us a little control when we came back to check the project or to make adjustments to the place. If we have a four-corner building, we typically will drill 2' from the corner center (trying to avoid the main floor joists) and maybe 3 or 4 more in the free-standing walls. I also have purposely put through bolts near or even through the tie logs. I know many guys do this and think it's a great way to take care of that tie connection.

The only comment I received that was not 100 percent positive was from a designer who said he did the through-bolts, but he would sleeve the hole first. I don't do that and do understand the logic of a piece of steel in the wall condensation and all, but we drill a 1" hole and use either 5/8 or 1/2 inch all thread. I haven't seen this being an issue.

As for securing log joists to the tie logs, if we must, we will use GRK screws the RS washer head ones. We then counter-sink the screw hole and put a washer over to prevent the wood from hanging up on the screw and we will put a good deal of pressure here its compressed for sure. If we do install a GRK, we drill a counter sink hole at 1", that's are standard counter sink, we always have 1" dowel with us to use for a plug. Generally, we put one in each joist when required. Where the joist crosses the log wall at gable end, generally we depend on the through bolts with the spring to do the job. I prefer to not run the joists through, if at all possible, for obvious reasons .(more places for weather bugs) . If the screw is not required, then we will simply dowel the connection, or let the notch keep it in place.

To summarize, I do depend on an engineer to look over our plans. I must say that this is not something I have seen as a big problem area. However, it is an important area to address at the design stage if there are frame walls below. This is the most common hang up area that I have seen when checking on wall framers.

Holey Woodpeckers!

By John Schroeder

Has anyone else seen an increase in woodpecker damage on homes? It's not just a log an issue, because my father-in-law has been battling a woodpecker that was terrorizing their painted T1-11. The woodpecker made it all the way through the exterior wall and knocked a picture off the drywall inside.

Similarly, I've gotten a lot of calls from homeowners looking for a way to deter them, but so far I've only had a number of imperfect solutions to offer. Wire mesh on the logs, suet feeders to distract them, flashy objects to try and scare them... there are a lot of commonly heard tactics, but I haven't found a good answer yet. Well, I just heard of a new one to try:

A customer came in a couple of weeks ago and said that he puts hot sauce on the place they're pecking... they get a taste of it and take off, never to return. It isn't widely tested yet, but if anyone has woodpecker trouble and wants to get rid of some old Sriracha, Tabasco, or Cholula, I'd love to hear what which brand woodpeckers hate the worst. It could be a cheap solution to an expensive problem. (Of course, removing pepper stains might be a new problem of its own) **Let me know... does it work?**



By Donovan Dums

Have you ever been upside down and backwards inside a truss system while looking for a toehold? Have you ever needed to have 100% confidence in your shoes while laying plywood on a 14/12 roof? Have you ever had only a one-inch ledge as you climbed your way into the upper reaches of a house?

Last year we built a log home. The log work was straightforward; eight notches per course and a covered porch on the entry side. But, the roof was interesting. The main ridge was a 12/12 with an intersecting 14/12 wing. Off the main ridge came five additional 12/12 dormers. To say the least, I spent my summer days higher than most birds in the area.

Because one miss-step can mean death in our line of work, I needed a shoe that I could trust. Instead of getting the classic Keene shoe, or the Wolverine construction boot, I looked to a different industry. Rock Climbing. Rock climbers make their way by finding tiny foot-holds, and scaling unreasonably crazy heights. In my search I found the company Salewa (www.salewa.com). They carry most apparel for mountain/rock climbing, but made a name for themselves by their footwear. I purchased their Firetrail 3, a "...low-cut tech approach shoe with a modern design and Vibram Megagrip sole for excellent climbing performance"(www.salewa.com) and they didn't disappoint.

The shoe is designed for technical rocky paths, their lacing system pulls tight on all sides of your foot, and the rubber bottoms are extra sticky; designed to give up to 25% more traction. As a result, in dry conditions, I could pretty much go anywhere. Never before had I been able to climb the way I climbed. I could trust that my shoes wouldn't fail as spent my summer climbing the 2x4 trusses, plywood, scaffolds, and toe-boards to the ridges.

I have worked in them for over a year now. They are slightly coming apart, don't have as good of traction any more, and the laces have broken, but next time I go above 20 feet, I will be wearing a pair of Salewa's.

I'm not saying everyone needs to get out an buy these exact shoes, just maybe next time you think of buying shoes for the job, think about the task at hand, and maybe another industry has your answer.



REGULATIONS

Four Terms Every Nonprofit Financial Team Member Must Know

Daniel Persaud • 2/17/2017

Reprinted from Clifton Larson Allen

Nonprofit organizations like yours often recruit and hire finance professionals whose experience, while rich, has been exclusively with for-profit entities. Members of your governing board and finance committee, as well, may only be familiar with for-profit financial statements. When they start learning the ropes at your nonprofit, they scratch their heads over esoteric terms like “restricted net assets” or “statement of functional expenses.” But these and other terms are indeed part of the nonprofit financial vernacular, and it’s important that your team members grasp their definitions and functions. When they do, they can more meaningfully participate in the financial management of your organization.

To help you help them, here’s a description of terms that I find stump nonprofit novices the most. You can share this overview with anyone needing a primer on your organization’s financial statements.

Net assets

Net assets are similar to equity in for-profit accounting. But in the nonprofit world, the majority of an organization’s revenue stream comes from donors, and donations often come with strings attached. Those strings are what sort net assets into three distinct categories:

Unrestricted net assets — This line shows the net worth of a nonprofit after taking into account any donor-imposed spending restrictions on the organization.

Temporarily restricted net assets — These are net assets (equity) the organization has but are only to be spent on certain items. Sometimes donors don’t place restrictions on their funding contributions, which are reflected in the unrestricted net assets (above). But when donations come with specific instructions, perhaps to be used only for a designated purpose or program, they are known as purpose-restricted net assets. In cases where donors place restrictions on when the funds can be spent, those are time-restricted net assets. All these restricted amounts cannot be spent within the normal course of operations; they are limited to covering strictly designated expenses. There are serious consequences to nonprofits that spend funds outside their donor-restricted use.

Permanently restricted net assets — Donors occasionally contribute amounts to organizations with requirements that those funds be kept in perpetuity. However, the earnings on the contributions can be spent based on what the donor stipulates in the original contribution. The only way to spend the funds contributed to help in operations is to get approval from the donor.

Pledges receivable

Unlike accounts receivable, where the balance is recognized after a purchase or service is performed, pledges receivable reflect commitments of funds to be received in the future. Pledges receivable can be recognized once made, even though actual money donations aren’t received until later and the project the donor is contributing to is scheduled for the future. It’s important to note that corresponding revenue is also recognized but captured as a temporarily or permanently restricted net asset (see above).

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Statement of functional expenses

Most nonprofits are required to present a statement of functional expenses on their financial statements. There are generally three categories under this statement: program, management and general, and fundraising.

Nonprofits must track how much of every dollar is spent in each of these three categories. Most donors are encouraged by a nonprofit's financial prudence when the statement of functional expenses shows that the majority of each contributed dollar is spent on programs. They believe their donations will go to your organization's mission rather than your administration. It is imperative that your expenses are correctly allocated among these three categories.

Single audit

Nonprofit financials often include a supplementary section relating to federal awards. This is a report on a previously conducted uniform guidance audit. When nonprofits have federal expenditures of more than \$750,000, they must have a separate audit known as a single audit.

Before a single audit is performed, an auditor needs to evaluate the organization's programs that used federal funds. The auditor then determines which federal programs are considered major and, as such, must be tested.

Each major program has certain compliance requirements dictated by the Office of Management and Budget. Auditors report any findings in the single audit related to that compliance, which are made available to the federal grantor. If there are findings year over year, grantors conduct a review to ensure that these are not repeated. If findings are repeated, grantors can reduce their funding to your organization. It is very important, then, that all findings are rectified, if necessary, as soon as possible.

These four terms often boggle the minds of those uninitiated to nonprofit financial statements. Understanding them helps finance team professionals and governing board and committee members see a whole host of related issues more clearly.

How we can help

CLA's nonprofit industry professionals help organizations with the audit, review, and compilation of their financial statements. We can also train your people and board and committee members on both basic and more complex aspects of financial compliance.



Make Sure Your Nonprofit Directors and Officers Know Their Fiduciary Duties

Ronald Benjamin • 2/17/2017

Reprinted from Clifton Larson Allen

Supporting a nonprofit organization with cash donations is very charitable (and highly encouraged), but serving on the board of directors can be an even more valuable measure of support, especially to small nonprofits with limited resources.

Most people know that the board of directors of a for-profit company represents the interests of the stockholders, but those who serve on a nonprofit board should represent the interests of society or the community served by the group. In both cases, board members assume a fiduciary responsibility for the resources of the organization and can be held accountable for breaches of that responsibility.

Video: See Ron Benjamin's presentation on board member duties at New York Nonprofit Media's Nonprofit BoardCon in January 2017.

Watch now: <https://livestream.com/NYNMedia/events/6895176/videos/147110753>

The laws incorporating nonprofit organizations define fiduciary duties in three broad categories:

1. Duty of care
2. Duty of loyalty
3. Duty of obedience

Before proffering a board position to someone, it is important for the candidate to understand the duties, responsibilities, and risks of the role, and to know when is appropriate to seek counsel.

Duty of care: good faith and regular monitoring

Duty of care requires a director to act with diligence and in good faith. In other words, do what an ordinary, prudent person would do in a like position under similar circumstances. Typically, this includes staying well informed of corporate activities, regularly attending board meetings, reviewing materials, and questioning matters that are not clear.

It also includes gathering all material information about the organization that is reasonably available and regularly monitoring the status of business and the actions of management. When reasonable and appropriate you can rely on management and financial or legal advisors, but in some circumstances, matters should be discussed without management present.

Duty of loyalty: avoiding conflicts of interest

The duty of loyalty requires directors to act in good faith and in the best interests of the organization rather than their own interests or those of other parties. Being loyal means avoiding conflicts of interest or conduct that is not transparent.

A director should avoid:

- Appearing on both sides of a transaction involving the corporation
- Receiving a personal benefit from a transaction with the corporation
- Usurping or appropriating a financial opportunity for personal gain

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To support the duty of loyalty boards should establish a conflict of interest policy that addresses the handling of transactions with related parties. This may include the disclosure of possible conflicts when an individual joins the board and on an annual basis.

Duty of obedience: being a champion for the mission

The duty of obedience obligates directors to ensure that the mission of the organization is upheld and perpetuated. To do this, directors must work to ensure a common understanding of the corporation's mission among the board members, dedicate the resources of the organization to its mission, and comply with the law. Any diversion of the corporation's assets from the mission is a violation of the duty of obedience. Accordingly, the directors must provide for the protection of the corporation's assets.

The board member's point of view

Board members should also be capable of looking at the big picture that includes the future, the present, and the past.

A view of the future involves review and approval of strategic planning, material capital allocations, budgets, and projections. It also includes the selection, evaluation, and compensation of management.

A view of the present includes monitoring corporate performance against plans and budgets, fundraising activities, investment performance, and liquidity. Board members also need to be conscious of "red flags" that could point to conflicts of interest, fraud, or other issues, and of limitations on management's authority.

A view of the past involves reviews of financial statements and governmental annual returns, overseeing the annual audit process, and following up on prior requests and discussions.

Make it a positive, productive experience

Board service is a rewarding experience and can provide significant benefits to the nonprofit organization that receives it. To make the most of a volunteer's time and effort, the board should make sure all of its members are aware of their individual and group responsibilities:

- Understand their fiduciary duties
- Stay informed and inquisitive
- Pay attention to red flags
- Ensure that assets are managed properly
- Implement best practices, policies, and procedures
- Know when to ask for help

How we can help

Our nonprofit professionals can work with your organization to develop detailed criteria for choosing and training board members. The board should also consult an attorney experienced in nonprofit law to advise its directors as to their fiduciary duties.



Ten Ways to Detect and Prevent Fraud in Nonprofits

Timothy Warren • 3/9/2015 • Update: 2/1/2017

Reprinted from Clifton Larson Allen

This article was updated to reflect the 2016 statistics related to fraud occurring in religious, charitable, and social services organizations. It is important to note that the majority of cases involved fraud related to billing, check tampering, corruption, and expense reimbursements.

The culture of most nonprofits is based on trust, honesty, and a commitment to the public interest. But a noble mission and sparkling public image are not bullet-proof protection against fraud. According to the Association of Certified Fraud Examiners' (ACFE) 2016 Report to the Nations, while only 2.4 percent of fraud found in 2016 was attributed to religious, charitable, and social services organizations, the median fraud loss for these groups was \$82,000.

"The Association of Certified Fraud Examiners (ACFE) defines occupational fraud as, "The use of one's occupation for personal enrichment through the deliberate misuse or misapplication of the employing organization's resources or assets."

For an organization already operating on a shoestring, such a loss could spell disaster.

That's why administrators, boards of directors, and financial managers need to be proactive in their approach to detecting and preventing fraud. Most of the actions that follow carry a price tag, so fraud prevention usually begins with the setting of goals, priorities, and budgets.

1. Hire the right people.

Although the majority of fraud perpetrators are first-time offenders, weeding out the criminally inclined is not impossible. A great deal can be learned from a candidate's references, work history, credentials, pre-employment drug testing, and criminal background checks. If nothing else, background checks put job applicants on notice that the organization values integrity.

2. Develop a formal fraud policy and code of conduct.

Put policies in writing and have all employees sign documents saying they will follow the rules. This is an area where you will probably want to work with an attorney to make sure you're staying within the law.

3. Prosecute offenders.

Cost and fear of notoriety keep some organizations from exposing fraud and taking legal action, but lax attitudes make it that much easier for the next person to commit fraud without fear of reprisal.

4. Establish internal controls.

Controls can be preventive or detective. Preventive controls might include keeping blank check stocks under lock and key, setting authorization limits, and requiring multiple signatures on checks. Detective controls include having an independent employee reconcile bank statements, surprise inventory counts, and independent reviews of accounts payable lists.

5. Require vacation and job rotation.

When an employee stays in the same position for a long period, or never takes a vacation, there are ample opportunities for that person to design, commit, and conceal fraud. Mandatory vacations and job rotation make it difficult for an employee to continue concealing a crime.

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6. Create a whistleblower's hotline.

Studies show that most frauds are initially detected through tips from employees, clients, and outside vendors. The reporting system should be anonymous, managed by a third party, and available 24/7. This service doesn't have to break the bank, either. Some vendors charge as little as \$500 a year for a hotline.

7. Educate employees and volunteers.

Employees and volunteers are the eyes and ears of your organization, but they can't report fraud if they don't know what it is. For a moderate investment, you can locate self-training resources online. If the budget allows, send employees to training or conduct internal training on a regular basis.

8. Discourage a "win at all costs" attitude.

Keep the organization's purpose and mission at the center of everything. Undue pressure to meet goals, or an overly generous bonus structure, can lead employees to bend the rules, falsify records, or commit other offenses in order to meet expectations.

9. Institute appropriate personnel policies and procedures.

Employees might commit fraud because they have been passed over for a promotion, believe they have been underpaid, or are otherwise treated unfairly. Make sure that all policies are applied equally and fairly.

10. Provide counseling services.

An employee assistance program or similar outreach initiative can help prevent fraud by providing professional help with personal problems such as alcoholism, drug abuse, marital problems, and gambling.

How we can help

Preventing fraud can be costly, but it's not necessarily unaffordable and you don't have to do it all at once. Prioritize this list so it makes economic and organizational sense for your nonprofit. We can help you set goals, analyze your resources, and take action toward an effective solution.





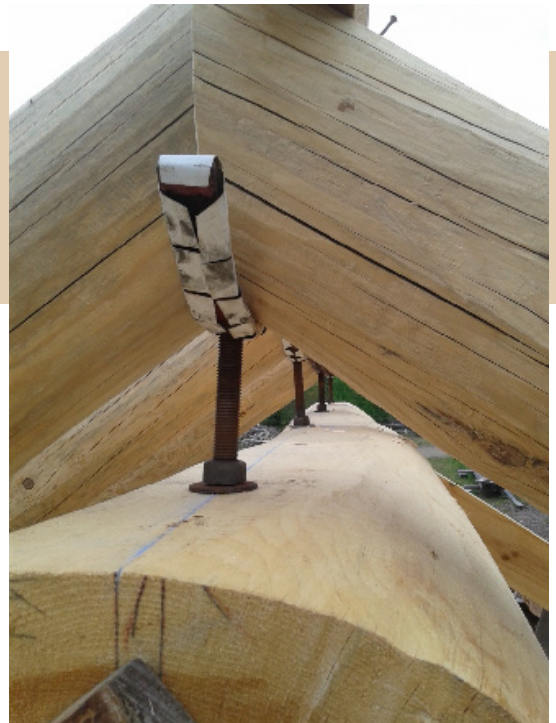
President's Corner

By John Schroeder

I don't have much to jot in this spot, other than to direct attention to the first article in this issue, which reflects on the meetings Bob Kenel and I have joined in St. Louis. It is more important than ever for us to notch together as an industry, to think and act proactively to keep log construction viable in the codes and standards moving forward. We will fill in more details at the conference in Seeley, so that is just another reason to be sure to join us this year! (Also, based on donations arriving, I think our fundraiser auction will be particularly good!)

USING LAG BOLTS TO LEVEL POLE RAFTERS FOR SCRIBING

CRADLES SUPPORTING
THE RAFTER PAIRS
ON RIDGE



BROKEN SAW BLADE SHIM
LAG BOLT ADJUSTER

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**ASSEMBLY READY TO
SCRIBE ALL RAFTERS AT
THE SAME SETTING**

Each rafter is lifted with the lag bolts to be in the roof plane checked with a digital level. I attached a 2x4 on the decking flats to confirm roof pitch plane.

The rafter pairs are pre-bolted at the peak and supported and adjusted with a cradle jack on center line of ridge log. A 2x4 was scribed on the upper centerline at the rafter pairs to allow for leveling of rafters.

Counter bore top of rafters at all purlin and plate log intersection, insert $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 12" lag bolt through rafter (not drilled) to lift rafter. A broken piece of band blade is used to prevent the tip from penetrating into purlins and plate logs.

COMPLETED STRUCTURE



Sliding Drawer

for a full size pickup with a 2' tool box in the front

by Frank Vanderveur

Materials needed:

Two sheets of 3/4"x4x8 plywood	2 lbs. of 1 1/2" screws GRK
Seven 2x4x12'	2 lbs. of 3" screws GRK
One sheet of 5/8"x4x8 plywood	Two 1x6x12'
Fourteen 3" casters	Two strips of 3/4"x 5 1/2"x6' plywood
One 2x6x8'	One strip of 3/4"x2 1/4"x6' plywood

I got this idea from "Brad" from a video on the internet but made my own modifications with drawers to it for the storage of our log builder tools.

This pickup toolbox slider is based on a Ford F-250 pickup long box with a 24" existing toolbox in the front. Measurements may vary with different pickup brands.

Lay two 2x4x6', 50 1/4" apart. Cut the 3/4"x4x8' plywood to 6' length and lay the 3/4"x2 1/4"x6' piece next to the previous cut plywood on each side, place them on top of the two 2x4x6'. This piece of plywood, 3/4"x2 1/4"x6', can be salvaged out of the 2'x4' piece that you just cut out of the 4x8 sheet. Flip this plywood sheet with the 2x4x6' attached to it upside down. This unit will lay on the bottom of the pickup box. Cut two 3/4"x3 1/2"x6' and lay them on top of the 2x4 that you just fastened to the plywood. Lay two 2x4x6' on top of the 3/4" plywood you just fastened to the 2x4. Repeat this procedure for the other side, too.

Now we have a total height of 5 1/4". (Three 2x4's and one 3/4" ply). On top of these 2x4's install the 3" casters 12" apart. Start at the tail end of the pickup. Mount them flush to the outside of the 2x4.

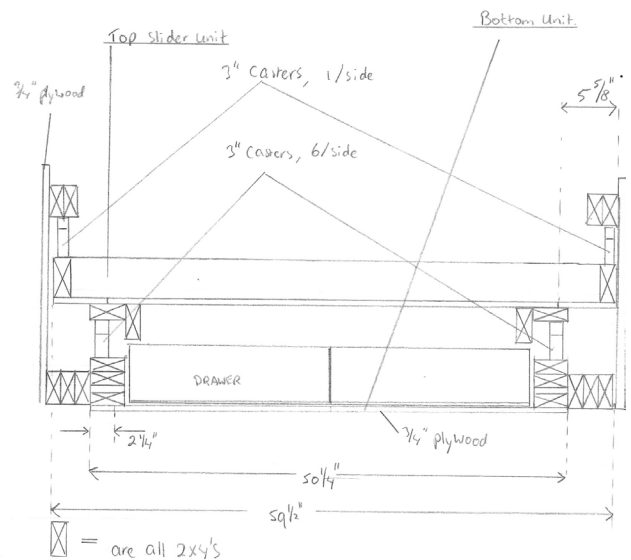
Cut the next 3/4"x4x8' sheet of plywood to a 6' length. This one will be used as the top slider. Cut 2 strips of 3/4"x5 1/4"x6'. Screw two 2x4x6' together like in drawing #1. Attach the 3/4"x4x6' plus the 3/4"x5 5/8"x6' next to each other to the 2x4x6' you just screwed together (see drawing). Make sure the horizontal 2x4 overlaps the 5 1/4" plywood by 1".

Fasten three 2x4x8" to the bottom of a 3/4"x8"x18" plywood and fasten two 2x4x6' to the top of the plywood (see drawing). Mount one caster to the bottom of the two top 2x4's. This caster will run on top of the 2x4 mounted on the bottom unit.

After installing the top slider to the bottom piece, I recommend putting a stop (piece of wood) on top of the 2x4 at the end of the 2x4 of this slider, which prevents the unit from sliding all the way out.

The drawers are made out of 5/8" plywood for the bottom, 2x6 for the front, and 1x6 for the sides and rear. You can make these drawers whatever width you like.

I didn't fasten the bottom unit to the pickup box. There has not been an incident that the slider would tip out. The weight of the drawers with tools seems to keep the bottom unit down.



Code of Ethics

– The Building Code – The Rabbit Hole

By Hank Petit

Last year at the annual meeting, the general membership of the GLLCA was asked to approve changing of the By-Laws of our organization. Later the Board of Directors approved all of the final changes.

One of these changes was to change the Code of Ethics so we have to build to the ICC-400 Code. I had a bad feeling about this, as the ICC-400 is very vague in many details and does not address some of the issues we have to deal with in log building; in fact building codes are advertised as being minimum standards. So we have now lowered the bar from which we have worked to achieve. At one time, our organization had adopted the ILBA Standards which was developed by many professionals and engineers within our industry. I believe that to maintain our integrity we must present our knowledge and professionalism First and Foremost.

In 2002, I sent \$400 to the ILBA to take the certification pledge that said - This company has pledged to use the Log Building Standards of the ILBA, as a guideline to ensure that the log work they create is of the highest standards and to inform their clients of these standards. I did this because I was proud of these Standards and the Notoriety that it presented, Not because I had an extra \$400 and wanted a certificate to hang in my office (it still hangs in my office!)

We (ILBA) wrote acceptable code within the industry. This was the only code in the Wisconsin UDC for many years. Now the ICC- 400 is also recognized along with the ILBA Standards. We have now given our notoriety to the ICC-400 in our code of ethics and up front on the home page of our website. We have, in a sense, empowered a bureaucratic code writing agency over our building process.

I am not sure but the IECC code writers come with the ICC-400, this would be the same energy code writing agency that says log walls are less efficient than a window. Do we really want them in our code of ethics? And then there are many other code writers involved in this process – ASABE – ANSI – ISO – IEC that are all looking for a bite of the pie. In 1982, there was a study done on log efficiency by the National Bureau of Standards.

Now comes the Rabbit Hole of which the GLLCA has already jumped in. Quote “If you go too far down the rabbit hole of what people think about you, it can change everything about who you are.”

The other part of the Rabbit Hole is solving the Energy Code Predicament for Log Homes and Buildings. We need to be careful in dealing with this new issue that all the professionals in the Log Building Industry do not follow the lead of the GLLCA. I believe that if the IECC does not have a handle on evaluating the efficiency of Solid Mass Walls, they should not be writing the Codes for Log Homes. And is it our responsibility to prove that they are wrong, such as funding the research.

I do know that strict regulation such as this is not popular in the USA. The forest products industry in Canada and the Great Lakes States has strong support with legislative representation. So when the Code Writers start talking about shutting down an entire industry it starts looking like a rabbit hole to me.

All this being said, I know we need building codes and our respective organizations need to be proactive in dealing with the process. Yet our representatives need to remember who we are and where we came from. Keep our professionalism and knowledge FIRST, we can help them, they are not helping us. We already know how to build a home (we wrote the Standards).

**Join us
in Seeley!**



2017 GLLCA CONFERENCE SCHEDULE JUNE 2nd & 3rd, 2017

Thursday, June 1st, 2017 7:00 p.m. Board of Directors Meeting

Friday, June 2nd, 2017

7:30 to 8:00	Registration
7:00 to 8:00	Breakfast
8:00 to 8:50	<u>Log Building Demo at Lumberjack World Championships</u> by GLLCA Members, Mike and Deb Hansen
8:50 to 9:00	BREAK
9:00 to 10:00	<u>Scarf/Saddle Notch Demonstration</u> by Duane Sellman
10:00 to 10:10	BREAK
10:10 to 11:00	<u>Advantages of Spray Foam Insulation in Log Structures</u> by Justus Keenan, Keenan Spray Foam
11:00 to 12:00	<u>WI Department of Agriculture - Forest Pests & Quarantine</u> Updates by Tim Allen, DATCP
12:00 to 1:00	Lunch
1:00 to 1:30	<u>Lumberjack Demonstration</u> - Ben Hansen
1:30 to 3:00	<u>Log Home Tour, GLLCA 2014 Build</u> at North Lake
3:00 to 5:00	<u>Posts, Corners, and Answers on How to Make Your Home More Loggy,</u> by Dan Wait, Frontier Log Homes
5:00 to 6:00	Supper
6:00 to 7:00	Wine & Cheese Social
7:00	Fundraiser Auction

Saturday, June 3rd, 2017

7:00 to 8:00	Breakfast
8:00 to 9:45	<u>LBILC (Log Bldg. Ind. Leadership Council)</u> by Bob Kenel
9:45 to 10:00	BREAK
10:00 to 12:00	<u>Annual General Meeting</u> Chaired by President John Schroeder
12:00 to 1:00	Lunch
1:00 to 2:00	<u>Chainsaw Maintenance</u> by Frank Vanderveur, Minnesota Logworks, Inc.
2:00 to 5:00	<u>Log Building Games, Axe Throw, Chainsaw Carving, Notch Cutting,</u> <u>Tech Talk</u> By All Attendees
5:00 to 7:00	Slideshow/Supper

NO.5 Schedule 04-24-2017

GLLCA

Great Lakes Log Crafters Association



The Sound of Trees

I wonder about the trees.
Why do we wish to bear
Forever the noise of these
More than another noise
So close to our dwelling place?
We suffer them by the day
Till we lose all measure of pace,
And fixity in our joys,
And acquire a listening air.
They are that that talks of going
But never gets away;
And that talks no less for knowing,
As it grows wiser and older,
That now it means to stay.
My feet tug at the floor
And my head sways to my shoulder
Sometimes when I watch trees sway,
From the window or the door.
I shall set forth for somewhere,
I shall make the reckless choice
Some day when they are in voice
And tossing so as to scare
The white clouds over them on.
I shall have less to say,
But I shall be gone.

Robert Frost

