

The Association between One Particular Green Building Program and the Use of Environmentally Certified Wood by US Homebuilders¹

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Quick Facts

- The information contained in this article is adapted from a study that employed a representative sample of US homebuilders (Ganguly, Eastin, Cantrell, & Bowers, 2012). The regional representation of that sample is closely aligned with the regional breakdown of US housing starting in 2010.
- The majority of users of wood certified by the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) cite “green building points” as one of the major reasons for using ECWPs (Ganguly et al., 2012).
- Architects, a major specifier of ECWPs, are becoming more familiar with FCS and residential green building programs (RGBPs) (Bowers, Ganguly & Eastin, 2014).

Terms to Help You Get Started

- **Green Building:** Describes a set of policies and practices to ensure that buildings are built and used in ways that are as environmentally responsible and resource-efficient as possible from construction to demolition (Allen, & Iano, 2008)

- **USGBC:** US Green Building Council
- **LEED for Homes:** Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design for Homes, a residential green building program established by the USGBC
- **Environmentally Certified Wood Products:** Wood products that have been certified to have been produced in accordance with a documented process that ensures responsible forest management practices
- **Forest Stewardship Council:** A non-profit organization that sets standards to ensure that forestry is practiced in an environmentally responsible and socially beneficial manner (Taylor, 2012)
- **Sustainable Forestry Initiative Label:** A label indicating that forest products were derived from well-managed forests (SFI, 2012)

Keywords

Residential Green Building Programs, Environmentally Certified Wood Products, Forest Stewardship Council

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What is sustainable forest management?

The United Nation's Food and Agriculture Organization describes sustainable forest management as a scientific process whose goal is to ensure that forest-based goods and services are able to supply not only current market needs but long-term ones as well. Thus, sustainable forest management practices include matters related to administrative, legal, technical, economic, social, and environmental aspects of the conservation and use of forests (FOA, n.d.).

What is environmental certification of wood, and how does it affect homebuilders?

Environmental certification of wood is usually associated with voluntary eco-labeling and chain-of-custody programs, which are designed to ensure that wood products are harvested from sustainably managed forests. Alternatively, mandatory regulations that attempt to accomplish the same goal are sometimes imposed by governments and international associations. Voluntary environmental certification of wood encourages sustainable management of forests through market-based incentives (Vidal et al., 2003). Ultimately, the market acceptance of environmentally certified wood products (ECWPs) requires consumer confidence in the certification process as well as market awareness and appreciation of the environmental attributes of certified wood by specifiers (e.g., architects, designers) and end-users.

Where might homebuilders be using environmentally certified wood products?

US homebuilders sampled in the Ganguly, Eastin, Cantrell, & Bowers (2013) study are involved in homebuilding in urban/suburban areas, small towns, and rural areas (58%, 29%, and 13%, respectively).

Homebuilder Awareness of Green Building Programs and Wood Certification Programs

There are multiple green building programs in the US; however, this article only addresses one in particular because of the limited data that the Ganguly et al. study has gathered and analyzed to date. Subsequent findings will address

other programs as that data becomes available. According to the data available thus far, the USGBC LEED for Homes green building program is recognized by more than 94% of the homebuilders sampled. Approximately 11% of them have used the program, and an additional 24% are planning to use the LEED for Homes program in the near future. Although LEED only certifies wood products through FSC, the homebuilders sampled made it clear that they are aware of other existing wood-certification programs—specifically the Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI).

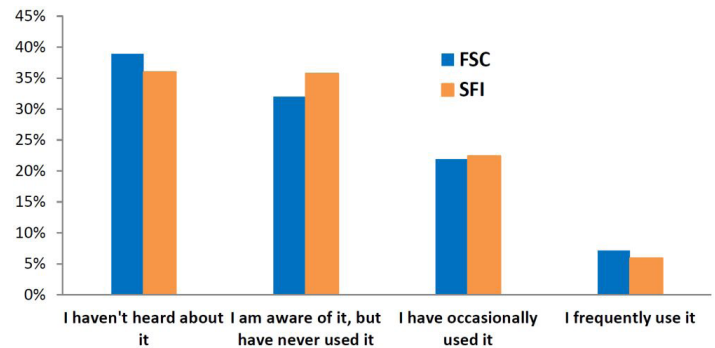


Figure 1. Homebuilder Awareness and Use of FSC and SFI Wood Certification Programs

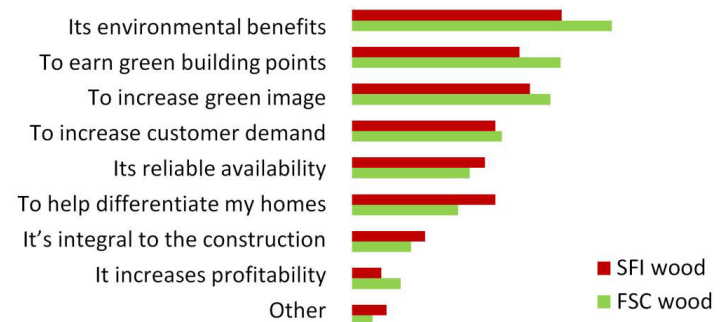


Figure 2. Reasons That Homebuilders Use Certified Wood



Figure 3. Reasons That Homebuilders Do Not Use Certified Wood

Summary

Although only 11% of homebuilders sampled use the LEED for Homes program (mostly larger homebuilders at this time), there is an emerging trend for small- and medium-sized homebuilders to begin using the LEED for Homes green building program in the near future. Half of

the homebuilders sampled desire to receive green-building points, and one way to do so is by using FSC-certified wood. According to the data thus far available from this study, LEED for Homes appears to have increased US homebuilder awareness and use of FSC-certified wood.

References and Resources

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