

Timber Times

Partners for Healthy Forests

VOLUME XXIV, ISSUE III OCTOBER 2015

Why A Wildfire Funding Fix is Critical to CTIA

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Wildfire funding issues create havoc for the US Forest Service annual budgets since the FS is required to budget for the 10-Year Average costs of firefighting. That portion of the FS budget is creeping up from 16% of their budget in 1995 to 52% of the budget in 2015 with projections to 67% of their budget 10 years from now. Funding for timber management and hazardous fuel reduction gets decimated as does funding for recreation, wildlife habitat issues, wilderness management and all other programs that contribute to our Colorado forests **and** contribute to our local economies.

In a fire year when nearly 9 million acres have burned, when many cities (including Denver to Boulder) have endured air quality issues and ozone alerts due to smoke from fires many miles away, the CTIA organization is working diligently to urge Congress to pass a comprehensive funding solu-

tion. We are working with many partners including wildlife organizations, sportsmen, and recreational groups and NGOs. We want solutions that address the *causes* forest condition and forest management reforms and the *symptoms*—fire borrowing and fire budgets- that are decimat-



ing sound forest management along with much of the USFS mission.

Congress is often mired in gridlock, but the opportunities for change come when a perform storm of issues become critical. It takes many entities working with many in Congress to make 2015 that year of change!

The Colorado Timber Industry Association (CTIA) is an association of small, family-owned businesses committed to logging, processing and performing service work in the forests of Colorado. We are exceptional partners to the public and private stewards of our valuable and beautiful forests. We embrace Best Management Practices (BMPs) and sustainable forestry. To meet these values, we host annual continuing education classes on BMPs and conduct field audits to demonstrate our accountability to high quality, active management designed to promote long term forest health.

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President's Message

Hello CTIA Partners,

It has been a busy start to the CTIA year and I am amazed at the many issues that are affecting our industry at this time! I have been following the fires in the Pacific NW and Alaska and folks mention that Colorado is lucky not to be fighting a fire year. I have to remind them that my area of Colorado is still fighting the aftermath of the fires from 4 years ago! Colorado Springs and Manitou have had several flood events this summer. The Hayman area is still having flooding issues from the fires in 2002!

It is clear to me that most of the U.S. has no idea about the forest management issues that continue in the years following fires on nearly 1 million acres of Colorado forests and the now subsiding mountain pine beetle epidemic affecting some 3.4 million acres, not to mention the effects of the expanding spruce beetle epidemic on another 1.4 million acres. The challenges and costs are huge, but fire funding issues are problematic in a state experiencing so many different issues on so many acres.

So back to CTIA and my job as President. I believe that it has never been so important to keep our organization strong and our voices LOUD! We need to recruit more members, and meet their needs.

We need to continue to work on a more dependable timber supply. Every year is a struggle to meet the supply needed by industry. During years like this where the dollar is strong and lumber prices are low, supply becomes more critical than ever. Adding production hours and double shifts is the only solution to maintaining a profitable bottom line. Can't do that without more trees to process!

The current legislative efforts to streamline NEPA, craft new Categorical Exclusions, and perhaps attempt pilot arbitration efforts to reduce endless litigation may be our best hope to manage more acres to get that additional supply.

There is much to get accomplished.

I hope to visit with many of you soon.

Dan Casey.





TIMBER TIMES

Healthy Forests Healthy Communities Colorado Timber Industry Association continues to support the Healthy Forests Healthy Communities coalition. Please visit their website to learn about current issues and to easily follow the progress of the fire funding legislation as it weaves through the maze of Congressional committees and twists and turns and tweaks and amendments. This website makes it simple to write your Congressman with your input. Add your voice today! Healthy Forests GO TO: https:\www.healthyforests.org 'Like' them on facebook Call Nancy Fishering (970) 249-1767 or Molly Pitts (928) 521-9476 For more information

Spruce Bark Beetle on the Rio Grande National Forest

On the Rio Grande National Forest alone, over 500,000 acres of mature spruce have died from the spruce beetle epidemic. A conservative estimate of 1 load of spruce logs per acre converts to over 500,000 loads of spruce logs, that is equivalent to a caravan of log trucks that, if lined up 'bumper-to-bumper', would be over 6,000 miles long... Enough to reach from one coast of the United States entirely across to the other coast and back again! That's just the mortality on one forest in Colorado. Expand that by the mortality on the national forests throughout the West and the loss is unimaginable.



http://www.coloradotimber.org/

The goals for the CTIA website are -1) be a resource for CTIA members, and 2) provide information about CTIA members and Colorado forest management for the public.

Colorado Congressional Delegation:

Dear Readers, The following letter is a prototype position paper on the current legislation pending in Washington to address the wildfire funding issues.

We share this in hopes that our membership can take this, or a shorter letter to County Commissioners, Chambers of Commerce, or Economic Development groups in Colorado in order to grow a consensus message to our Congressional Delegation. Thanks for your help!

The Western United States are experiencing another devastating fire season with nearly 500,000 acres burned, firefighter lives lost, homes destroyed and over \$700 million dollars of fire borrowing to fight the on-going fires. As you continue working on legislation to improve federal wildfire funding policies, we urge you to support reforms that would increase the pace and scale of needed forest management to restore the health and resiliency of federal forests, reduce the risk of future catastrophic wildfires, and contribute to the economic and revenue needs of local communities.

As you know, the federal government, primarily through the U.S. Forest Service, controls 68 percent of Colorado's total forest land. Over the last two decades, federal regulations, lawsuits, and the resulting "analysis paralysis" have caused a rapid decline in federal forest management activities across the West. Colorado is unique among western states in that active forest management is dominated by U.S. Forest Service budgets, priorities, and capacity. Relatively few forested acres are within tribal lands, state or private lands or the Bureau of Land Management (BLM).

As a result many acres of our federal forests had become unnaturally dense, overstocked and more vulnerable to insects, disease, and catastrophic wildfires. The 2015 Colorado aerial survey results noted the cumulative effects of the mountain pine beetle at an estimated 3.4 million acres, and cumulative effects of spruce beetle to almost 1.4 million acres. A review of recent Colorado fire history indicates over 800,000 cumulative acres. Colorado has 22.6 million acres of forestland and 25% of the acres has been drastically affected over the recent 10-15 years. Post fire the state continues to experience floods, and sedimentation issues that effect roads, reservoirs and downstream communities and homeowners.

While 2015 has not been a fire year for Colorado, we support legislative efforts to improve wildfire suppression policies and budgeting, but action must also be taken to rehabilitate burned forests, meaningfully reduce the risk of future fires, and restore forest diversity and resiliency on federal forestlands across Colorado through more active management. Increasing sustainable timber harvests on federal forests would not only create additional jobs in the forest products sector, it would also generate revenues for local counties that provide access and essential emergency services, benefit the state's outdoors industry, hunting opportunities, and other sectors that depend on healthy, vibrant forests and watersheds.

Congress should take swift action on solutions that restore the health of our federal forests and reform our approach to fighting wildfires, including ending the nonsensical practice of "fire borrowing" when the Forest Service exhausts its wildfire suppression budget. At this time the Forest Service has already borrowed \$700 million dollars from program areas of critical importance to Colorado including forest management, hazardous fuel reduction within forest management and other arenas such as recreation, road maintenance, and capital expenditures. The House of Representatives recently passed comprehensive wildfire funding and federal forest management legislation that builds on bipartisan reforms included in the 2014 Farm Bill. It earned the support of over 170 organizations, including conservation, sportsmen, outdoor, counties and forestry groups that recognize the benefits of these reasonable reforms. There is also growing bipartisan support in the Senate for improving wildfire and forest management policies.

Active forest management and restoration is one of the few effective, long-term solutions for improving the health of our forests and rural communities. The primary factor limiting active forest restoration on federal lands is the cost and time required for the Forest Service to satisfy exhaustive analytic requirements driven by conflicting regulations and litigation. The Forest Service currently expends over \$350 million annually on environmental reviews, limiting the money available for on-the-ground projects. Those reviews also take an average of 19-37 months to complete, delaying needed projects to get ahead of the growing threat. Fortunately, it is possible to streamline the environmental review process to improve the pace and scale of forest management projects without sacrificing conservation values.

We urge you to work together on a bipartisan basis to support the reforms we need to effectively fight wildfires, rehabilitate burned forests, and actively manage our federal forests to meet the needs of local communities and reduce the size and severity of wildfires in the future.

Sincerely....

Interesting editorials

Chief Tidwell has spent too much time in D.C.: Robin Stanley's response to the Chief's Evergreen interview

Posted on October 7, 2015by ronroizen9

Editor's note: This opinion piece comes to us from NWAF! Coalition member Robin Stanley, submitted earlier today.

I just completed reading Forest Service Chief Tidwell's interview in *Evergreen* magazine". Unfortunately, our Chief doesn't get it. His whole mantra is "Building and maintaining trust with the public." But it isn't an issue of building trust. It's an issue of fundamental beliefs. There are those who do not believe any trees should be cut and that man should not manage our forests. Forests should be left to nature. So what does building trust have to do with changing their fundamental belief? Education maybe, but building trust? Is the Chief asking the extreme enviros to "trust" that collaboratives will do the right thing? Even if collaboratives were successful at convincing 99% of the population that the project is valuable and necessary to save our forests, the remaining one percent can still file a suit.

Secondly, the Chief admits collaboratives move slowly. So his suggestion is to attempt larger projects. Is the Chief so out of touch with reality that he doesn't know that the larger the projects, the greater the probability of law suits? Doesn't the Chief know that for decades there has been an effort to do small projects to keep them under the radar of sue-happy environmentalists?

Furthermore, in the interview, Tidwell states he is reluctant to discourage the availability of the courts to those that cannot afford to put up bonds and mentions that the climate change and other factors have lead to the bad fire season. Unfortunately he failed to mention the elephant in the room, the accumulation of fire fuel over the past three decades.

So in other words, Chief Tidwells solution to our wild fire crisis is increasing the size of the projects proposed for the collaborative, developing better public trust, and hiring more employees to do all the paper work. No wonder we're in trouble. The Chief's comments reminds me of Albert Einstein's quote about "insanity is doing the same thing over and over and expecting different results."

Building public trust and supporting the collaborative approach are definitely the politically correct things to say and do. But the management of our national forests cannot be entrusted to the public. The public in not trained in forest management, but the public does have an opinion. I agree with Congressman Don Young from Alaska in his statement: "I look at this and the Forest Service is no longer the Forest Service, it's the Park Service," Young said. "They're not trying to manage the timber."

I read Chief Tidwell's statements and I see him as the "Park Ranger" trying to please all the park visitors, hoping they will write him a nice review when they exit the park. But he is not trying to manage the timber in our forests to protect our communities from wildfire. He is not willing to stand up to do what he should know needs to be done to protect our forests, wildlife, and communities from catastrophic fire. Instead he is worried about being politically correct and building trust.

Instead of focusing on being politically correct and blaming climate change, he should be addressing the real problem, the accumulation of fire fuel. And there can never be a significant change in forest management without addressing the potential of every significant tree harvesting proposal being challenged in court



Welcome new members ...

This month we would like to welcome Windy Gap Logging and Mike Jolovich to our CTIA membership.

Windy Gap Logging was started in the spring of 2015 by Mike Jolovich as a sister company to Ranch Creek Ltd. Windy Gap logging will self sufficiently supply timber to Ranch Creek Ltd for its production of round wood and rough cut lumber. Ranch Creek Ltd has been in business, producing products from the local timber of Grand County, CO for 23 years. Mike Jolovich's and his son Daniel Jolovich's constant diversification of production and a dedicated and ambitious entrepreneurial spirit have fueled the use of the beet tle killed timber in the area. Windy Gap Logging is just one more step towards maintaining a conscientious use of timber that would otherwise go to waste.



We always welcome new members and urge them to share their needs and ideas with the organization. Likewise, we want our membership to reach out and share our insights and collective expertise with the Jolovichs. Windy Gap is located in Granby and their contact info is:

ranchcreek@rkymtnhi.com (970) 531-1482.

Want to be more involved?

The flyer from the Watershed Wildfire Protection Group on the next page is an organization that CTIA has supported and has benefitted from their correspondence.

Would you or someone in your organization like to be informed about the meetings and educational outreach provided by their efforts?

If so, call Nancy Fishering (970) 249-1767 and she will connect you with their organizers!

Watershed Wildfire Protection Group

The Watershed Wildfire Protection Group (WWPG) began as part of the Front Range Roundtable and was formed to identify hazards to water supplies from wildfires in Colorado. The WWPG is a diverse group of watershed stakeholders including major water providers in the Front Range, and State and Federal management agencies. Our mission is to promote healthy watersheds by facilitating education and awareness; and facilitating prioritization, implementation, and monitoring for people and wildlife (Fish & Aquatics, for the West, Mammals, Next Generation, Public, Recreationists, Rivers & Streams). Our vision is to protect Colorado's water supplies and critical infrastructure from catastrophic wildfire and other threats by maintaining healthy, resilient watersheds through collaboration, implementation, leveraging, and education. Our primary goals are to connect implementers with funders, provide education and outreach, and maintain a statewide focus.

Through our annual outreach meetings we have been able to connect with areas in Colorado outside of the Front Range. These meetings have included engagement with the San Juan Headwaters Forest Health Partnership; Northwest Colorado Council of Governments Water Quality/Quantity Committee; and the Rio Grande Basin Roundtable. As a result, we have been able to more efficiently leverage many of our efforts through broader networks and increase participation during other quarterly meetings with joint presentations and panels.



Challenges of WWPG

As a re-formed group, our early challenge was to define our mission, vision, and primary goals. Our continuing challenge is to offer relevant content in our quarterly meetings and keep group members up-to-date on upcoming issues, information, and funding opportunities Working with all interested communities statewide throughout Colorado

Regional Partners

American Water Works Association Aurora Water Bear Creek Watershed Association Bureau of Land Management Bureau of Reclamation Center for Collaborative Conservation **City of Fort Collins** City of Northglenn **Clear Creek County** Coalition for the Poudre **River Watershed** Coalition for the Upper South Platte Colorado Bark Beetle Cooperative Colorado Conservation Exchange Colorado Dept. of Natural Resources Colorado Division of Water Quality Colorado Division of Fire Prevention and Control Colorado Forest **Restoration Institute** Colorado Parks and Wildlife Colorado Springs Utilities Colorado State Forest Service Colorado State University Colorado Timber Industry Association Colorado Tree Farmers



Colorado Water

Conservation Board ConstruKs **Denver Mountain Parks** Denver Water FireWise of Southwest Colorado Front Range Fuels Treatment Partnership Front Range Roundtable Greeley Water Jefferson County Parks & **Open Space** JW Associates National Forestry Foundation National Park Service Northern Colorado Water **Conservancy District Project Learning Tree** Pueblo Water **Rio Grande Basin** Roundtable **Rio Grande Watershed Emergency Action** Coordination Team Rocky Mountain Research Station (USDAFS) San Juan-Chama Watershed Partnership San Juan Headwaters Forest Health Partnership Senator Cory Gardner's Office Senator Michael Bennet's Office South Platte Enhancement Board The Nature Conservancy Urban Waters Partnership **US Forest Service** Warner College of Natural Resources West Range Reclamation **Xcel Energy**

Contact Information: Rich Edwards CO State Forest Service (970) 491-8036 Rich Edwards@colostate.edu

Brad Piehl JW Associates Inc. (970) 406-0085 bpiehl@jw-associates.org Above Photo: Colorado State Forest Service Below Photo: Bill Cotton, Colorado State University

The Fire Adapted Communities Learning Network is supported by Promoting Ecosystem Resilience and Fire Adapted Communities Together (PERFACT), a cooperative agreement between The Nature Conservancy, the USDA Forest Service and agencies of the Department of the Interior. For more information, contact Nick Goulette (nickg@hayfork.net).



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