

THE VOICE OF THE TIMBER INDUSTRY

TIMBER BULLETIN

DULUTH, MINNESOTA

JULY/AUGUST 2000

VOLUME 56



**North Star Expo
August 11 & 12
Ironworld
Discovery Center
Chisholm, MN**

TIMBER BULLETIN

Volume 56
July/August 2000
Duluth, Minnesota

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1999 best load entry.

The Timber Bulletin is published six times annually, in February, April, June, August, October and December by the Minnesota Timber Producers Association, located at 903 Medical Arts Bldg., 324 W. Superior St., Duluth, Minn. Minnesota Timber Producers Association members receive the Timber Bulletin at an annual subscription rate of \$15 which is included in their membership dues. Periodicals postage paid in Duluth, Minnesota. Advertising rates and data on request. The views expressed in the Timber Bulletin do not necessarily reflect the views or opinions of the Minnesota Timber Producers Association.

Postmaster: Please send address corrections to TIMBER BULLETIN, Minnesota Timber Producers Association, 903 Medical Arts Bldg., 324 W. Superior St., Duluth, Minnesota 55802, Phone 218-722-5013.

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Minnesota
Timber Producers
Association



Grams Votes to Support Northern Minnesota Workers

"These are good, traditional jobs that help a family make a living, allow children to pursue higher education, help rural families stay in rural areas, and provide a legitimate tax base from which rural counties can fund basic services" says Minnesota Senator.

U.S. Sen. Rod Grams recently voted in support of Minnesota's timber and paper workers by helping the Senate reject an amendment that would have reduced the amount of timber put up for sale by the United States Forest Service. The amendment, offered by Sen. Richard Bryan (D-NV) to the Senate Interior Appropriations bill, would have stripped \$30 million from the federal timber sales program, reducing the ability of the Forest Service to prepare areas for sale. The amendment was rejected by a vote of 45-54.

In his remarks, Grams outlined his strong opposition to any attempt to weaken the timber program. "Every year at this time it seems we're here on the Senate floor debating another attack on the Forest Service's Timber Management Program. Every year people throughout northern Minnesota and forested regions across the country see their jobs and their livelihoods threatened in the name of preservation or conservation. And every year, those of us who represent the good people of the timber and paper industry in our states have to fight, scratch, and claw our way to a narrow victory that saves those jobs and those families from economic ruin," said Grams.

Grams also took the opportunity to defend Minnesota's timber and paper workers. "Mr. President, I cannot see how my colleagues can stand here on the Senate floor and tell me that the forest and paper industry in our country, and its employees, are the bad guys. The forest and paper industry in America employs over 1.5 million people and ranks among the top 10

manufacturing employers in 46 states. These are good, traditional jobs that help a family make a living, allow children to pursue higher education, help rural families stay in rural areas, and provide a legitimate tax base from which rural counties can fund basic services. These are jobs that we in Congress should be working diligently not only to protect, but to grow. I also believe that we can have a federal timber program, ensure healthy forests, and care about the environment at the same time. These are not mutually exclusive goals," says Grams.

In closing, Grams stressed the impact the amendment could have on timber and paper dependent areas of our nation and urged his colleagues to oppose the amendment. "This amendment would take jobs from my constituents and hurt the economy of the northern part of my state. The Bryan amendment is just one more step down the road toward eliminating logging on federal land. This amendment would reduce the ability of a number of rural counties in my state to make ends meet and to provide necessary services to residents. Those are just a few of the realities of the Bryan amendment and just a few of the reasons why I cannot and will not support its passage," said Grams.

It was real encouraging to see the good turnout of people to testify against the proposed U.S. Forest Service Roadless Initiative at the public hearings in Duluth and Grand Rapids. I think a strong case was made for forest management, not "mismanagement." A thank you is in order for all who testified for sound forest management. But remember, this is only the beginning. We will have to make our voices heard on every issue

President's Column



that threatens good forestry. It is sobering to see how easy it is for an administration to do an end run around the Congress and citizens, and

then pretend they want our comments.

Well, it is North Star Expo time again. The mechanization committee has been busy at work and my sources tell me they had to expand the original layout to accommodate all the vendors who have signed up to exhibit. The contestants in the best load contest have been working hard to get their rigs ready for the show, and I'm interested to see the old time equipment display.

It will be a chance to view the latest in equipment, visit old friends, and earn MLEP credits at the workshops.

As always, take time to work safely and I'll see you at the Expo.

Patricia - Kell...

The biggest event of the year, the North Star Expo, is in a new location this year: Ironworld, which is on the south edge of Chisholm, Minn., on Highway 169. The dates for the Expo are August 11 and 12. The TPA Mechanization

Executive Vice President's Column



Committee has put together a great line up of events and has been working with vendors on locating their spreads. The committee has had to add new lots as the original layout sold out quickly

this year. Make sure you come to the Expo this year to check out the products and equipment as well as the new location.



My family took a trip to Alaska in June, a trip that I have always wanted to take. I know many readers of the *Timber Bulletin* have made this journey so I won't give you the full travelogue. One of the things that really struck me on the drive up through Alberta and northern British Columbia was how differently they appeared to manage their forests than we do. I know that they have different topography and some different tree species, but, they seem to put an emphasis on management in many areas. The areas that I saw had leave trees, though not as many as we have, and you could tell that they were shaping harvest units to the landscape and providing riparian protections.

One of the biggest differences from the harvesting that we do was the size of harvest units. Unlike the increasing patchwork of small block harvesting that occurs in Minnesota, they had lots of larger units with some smaller blocks thrown in. It must be nice, and more economical, not to have to move their logging crews every week or two as our members must. You could also see the forest mosaic being created that will provide

substantial interior forest habitats in the future.

The GEIS on Timber Harvesting and Forest Management did speak to the issue of the size of harvest units. Many ecologists also have advocated for a greater range in the size of harvest blocks. I hope that public land managers, who control the larger contiguous blocks of land in Minnesota, will review this information and consider more variety in the size of harvest units in the future.

It was also interesting to see the tremendous regeneration in the Canadian forests. While we occasionally see stories in the media about alleged excesses in Canada, it looked to me like everything was being regenerated and that their forests were healthy. This was not the case on the Kenai Peninsula in Alaska. One could see, and there were numerous press accounts about, these public forests being attacked by pests. Of course the Alaskan forests in this area are essentially off-limits to timber harvesting.



Thank you to all of the TPA members and allies who attended or spoke at the recent USFS hearings on their roadless initiative. It was important that we deliver our views on this issue to the Forest Service. Whether or not the current administration has any intention of listening to those views remains to be seen.



U.S. Sen. Larry Craig (R-ID), who chairs the Senate Subcommittee on Forests and Public Lands of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, held a hearing in Grand Rapids on July 7 to listen to testimony on the July 4, 1999, windstorm and other USFS and public land issues. He was joined on the platform by Sen. Rod Grams, Sen. Paul Wellstone and Rep. Jim Oberstar. A big crowd was on hand at the Reif Center to listen to five different panels present their views. I had the chance to testify on one of these panels and a copy of my testimony is printed elsewhere in the *Bulletin*.

As these kinds of hearings go, this one was better than most. There was a little bit of political back and forth which was to be expected. Sen. Craig was very knowledgeable about the issues. When the Audubon Society representative advocated a go slow approach on environmental review of the blowdown, Sen. Craig inquired about Audubon's endorsement of the seven month roadless EIS that proposes making tens of millions of acres of National Forest land off-limits.

Rep. Oberstar again displayed his voluminous knowledge of the issues and forests in Minnesota and Sen. Wellstone made many comments supportive of timber harvesting here in Minnesota.

Sen. Grams again showed what a tireless advocate for multiple use forest management and timber harvesting he has been during his first term in the Senate. He took a few shots for the hearing being "political" and related to his reelection campaign but handled them well.



After the rains of June, summer is finally here. Hopefully, things will dry up a bit so everyone with timber can get back in the woods. Hot weather, cold weather, wet weather, dry weather – they all present their own challenges in the woods and mills. Make sure that you talk about the unique safety issues of the season with your crew. Whether it's stress on equipment or workers, a few minutes spent reviewing safety will give them a chance to work better and safer.

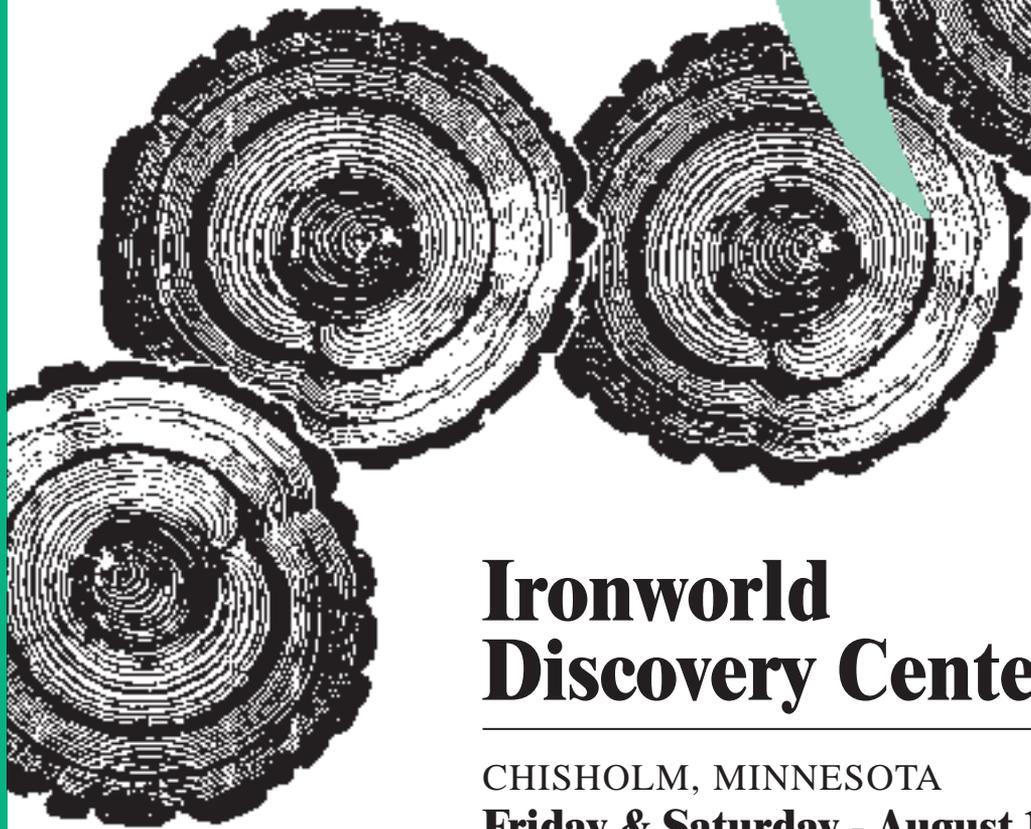


See you at the North Star Expo.

NORTH STAR EXPO

Minnesota's Largest
Logging, Trucking &
Sawmill Equipment Show

*The only one of its kind
in Minnesota!*



- Logging, Trucking & Sawmill Displays
- MLEP Accredited Workshops
- Contests
- Chain Saw Wood Carving
- Old Time Logging Equipment

Ironworld Discovery Center

CHISHOLM, MINNESOTA

Friday & Saturday - August 11 & 12, 2000

For more information:

MINNESOTA TIMBER PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION 903 Medical Arts Bldg., 324 West Superior Street, Duluth, MN 55802 Phone: 218-722-5013

- Tree Farm Awards
 - State Tree Farmer of the Year
 - Recognition of Inspecting Foresters

- Workshops
 - Pre-retirement Planning
2 offerings on Friday, Aug. 11
9-11:30 and 1-3:30
4 MLEP CEUs

- Give Me a Tax Break!
2 offerings on Saturday, Aug. 12
9:30-11:30 and 1:00-3:30
4 MLEP CEUs

NORTH STAR EXPO

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

FRIDAY, AUGUST 11

- 9:00 a.m. • Equipment Displays Open
- 9:00 a.m.-11:30 a.m. • “Pre-Retirement Planning” – Presented by Minnesota Logger Education Program, 4 CEUs. Registration will be taken at the door 30 minutes prior to workshop.
- 10:00 a.m.-11:00 a.m. • Loader Contest (sign up at site)
- 11:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m. • Celebrity/Media Loader Contest
- 12:30 p.m.-3:00 p.m. • Loader Contest (sign up at site)
- 1:00 p.m.-3:30 p.m. • “Pre-Retirement Planning” – Presented by Minnesota Logger Education Program, 4 CEUs. Registration will be taken at the door 30 minutes prior to workshop.
- 5:00 p.m.-7:30 p.m. • BBQ/Door Prize Giveaways (Inside Ironworld at the Pavilion. No Ironworld admission for this event.)
- 5:00 p.m. • Equipment Displays Close
- 5:00 p.m. • Cash Bar Social Hour

SATURDAY, AUGUST 12

- 9:00 a.m. • Equipment Displays Open
- 9:00 a.m.-11:30 a.m. • “Give Me a Tax Break!” – Presented by Minnesota Logger Education Program, 4 CEUs. Registration will be taken at the door 30 minutes prior to workshop.
- 10:00 a.m.-2:00 p.m. • Loader Contest (sign up at site)
- 1:00 p.m.-3:30 p.m. • “Give Me a Tax Break!” – Presented by Minnesota Logger Education Program, 4 CEUs. Registration will be taken at the door 30 minutes prior to workshop.
- 3:00 p.m. • Equipment Displays Close

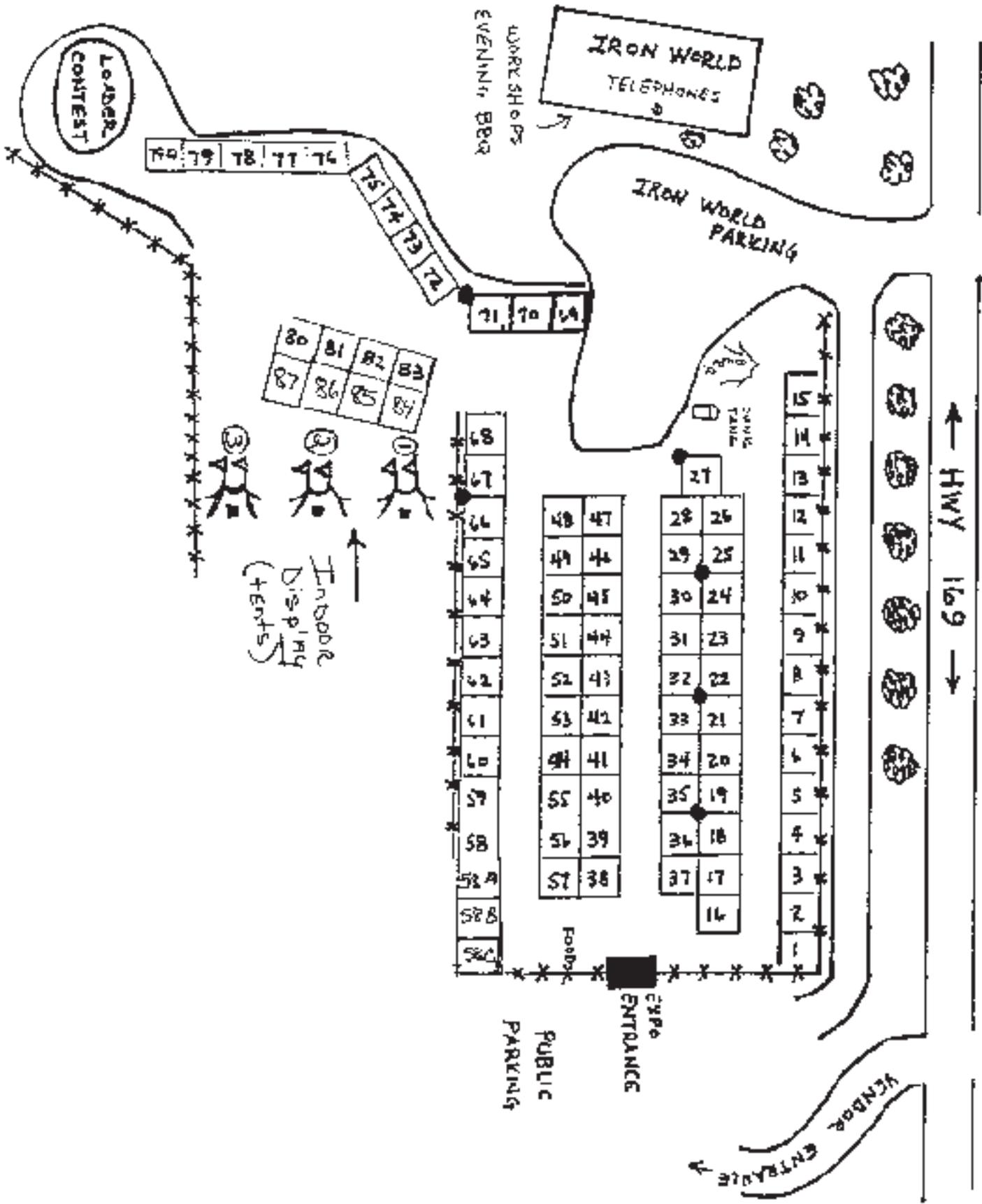
CONTESTS

- Guess the Weight – Guess the weight of a fully loaded truck
- Wood Identification – See how many tree species you can identify
- Loader – Test your skills against the clock
- Best Load – Come and see the Best Loads of Wood on display

For additional information, contact:

Minnesota Timber Producers Assn. • 903 Medical Arts Bldg., Duluth, MN 55802
218-722-5013

NORTHSTAR EXPO 2000



2000 North Star Expo Exhibitors

BOOTH NUMBERS	INDOOR DEALERS		
1	Itasca Greenhouse Inc.	5 & 6	Midwest Diesel
2, 3, 4 & 5	Menominee Saw & Supply	7	Savage Trailers
6	Industrial/Fairway Supply	8	Hancock Fabrication Inc.
7	TPA Group Health Care Plan	9 & 10	Wallwork Truck Center
8	Rapid Garage Door Co. Inc.	11 & 12	Two Harbors Machine Shop Inc.
9	Lumbermen's Underwriting Alliance	13 & 14	Don Dens Sales, Inc
10	Air Hydraulic Systems	15	Arrowhead Equipment Company
11	Hilton Industries	16, 17 & 37	Jake's Quality Tire
12	Rigging & Wear	18 & 36	Lake Superior Mack Sales
13	Wells Fargo Bank Minnesota	19, 20, 34 & 35	St. Joseph Equipment Inc.
14 & 15	Rice Blacksmith	21	Independent Waste Oil Furnaces
16 & 17	Mid States Equipment	22 & 32	Pomp's Tire
18	Logsafe Program	23 & 24	Ponsse USA
19	Minnesota Logger Education Program	25	United Truck Body Co.
20	Mezzenga Distributing Co.	26, 27 & 28	Road Machinery & Supplies Co
21 & 22	Jackson Lumber Harvester Co	29	Lakeland Truck Center Inc.
23	Menominee Industrial Supply	30 & 31	Stuart's Inc.
24	Northern Timberline Equipment	33	Halvor Lines
25	Farm-Oyl Company	38, 39, 40, 55, 56, 57	Nortrax Equipment Co.
26 & 27	CATCO	41	Glen's Truck Center, Inc.
28	General Diesel/Component Power	42 & 53	Mathisen Truck Center
30	Janezich for U.S. Senate	43 & 44	Rihm Kenworth
31	Cartier Agency Inc.	45	Sta-Lite Trailers Inc.
32	Associated Contract Loggers	46 & 49	Ken Waschke Auto Plaza
33	Telmark LLC	47 & 48	Skubic Bros. International
34, 35, & 36	Lindsay Machinery	50	Johnson Mfg & Sales
37 & 38	Anderson Fuel & Lubricants	51 & 52	Great Lakes Manufacturing, Inc.
39	American Pressure Inc.	54	Aqua-Therm, Inc.
40	Carlson Tractor & Equipment	58	Northland Outdoor Wood Furnaces
41	A.M. Ludwig Saw Shop Ltd.	58A	Hahn Machinery, Inc.
42	Nelson Paint Co	58C	RDL Truck Center
43	Minnesota Forestry Association	59	Lemco Hydraulics
44 & 45	Radko Iron & Supply	60 & 61	Allstate Sales & Leasing Corp.
46	Rod Grams Campaign 2000	62, 63 & 64	Bridgestone/Firestone Commercial Tire Center
47	Diesel Service & Supply	65 & 66	Ziegler, Inc.
48	Pendu Manufacturing Inc.	67	Hytec Manufacturing
51 & 52	AMERISAFE Inc.	68	Prairie Trailer
53	Evans Insurance Agency	69	Maggert Machine
54	KBM Sales	70	Superior Truck Inc.
55	Quadco Equipment	71	American Made Sales, Inc.
56	WI State Patrol	72	Timberking, Inc.
57	MN State Patrol	73	Tilton Equipment
58 & 59	Tool Crib of the North	74 & 75	L.W. Meyer & Son
60	Dynamic Consulting & Sales	76	Husqvarna Forest & Garden
		77 & 78	Wood-Mizer Products
		79	Newco Sales Inc.
		79A	Midwest Stihl, Inc.
		80	Smith Tire
		81	GATR Volvo & GMC Center
		82	Les Stevens Truck Sales Inc.
		83	JES Sales Co., Inc.

LOT NUMBERS OUTDOOR DEALERS

1 & 2	Z Trailer Sales, Inc.
3	Cummins North Central
4	Maney International



Tree Farmer C7F grapple skidder.

Agurkis Logging

Agurkis Logging started on the north shore of Lake Superior. After several years when markets did not develop as Larry Agurkis had anticipated he moved his operation to Moose Lake. "I thought there were better opportunities to market

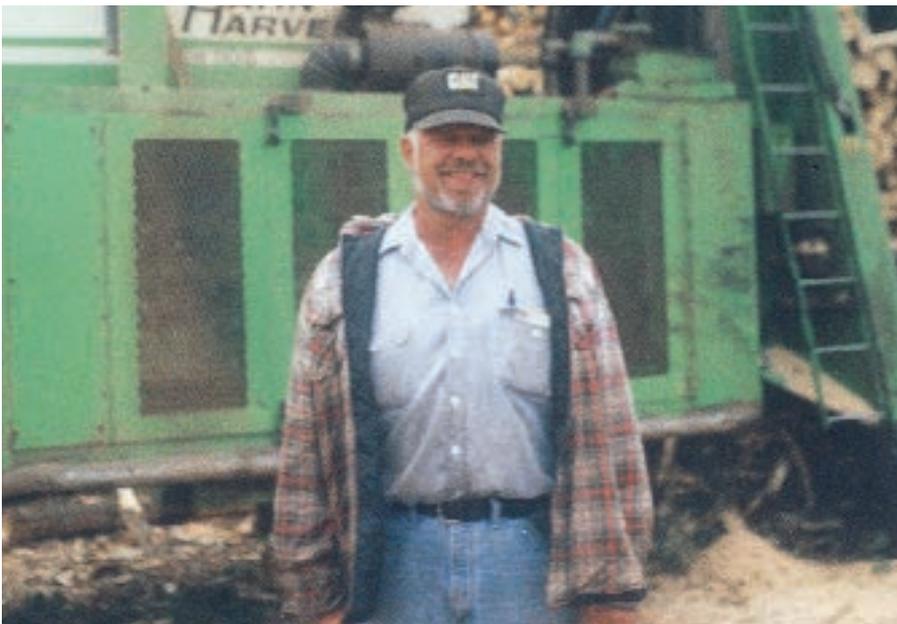
the products and species we were producing. This was about the time Consolidated Papers was cutting back their operations in Minnesota along the north shore of Lake Superior. It appeared to me that we needed to be closer to the

existing markets in order to keep our business profitable," Larry commented.

His business consists of a Hahn Harvester, two grapple skidders, a Cat 525 and a Tree Farmer C7F. Both of the skidders are equipped with wide tires for better flotation. He also has a Cat D6C bulldozer for building roads. They contract with Berthiaume to do the felling and bunching. Larry operates the Hahn and Andy Leino does the skidding. "At present we do not have a full crew. I hope to hire a loader operator later this summer or early fall. By the way, the Tree Farm skidder has only 50 hours and is for sale," Larry added.

The sale they are operating is Potlatch fee land with a mixture of aspen, birch, balsam, spruce, maple and red pine. The birch is going to the mill at Park Falls. The spruce and balsam is going to International Paper at Sartell. The other species are going to Potlatch Corporation in Bemidji and Cloquet.

After the harvest is complete the area will be planted to red pine.



Larry Agurkis takes a break to offer his prospective on logging.

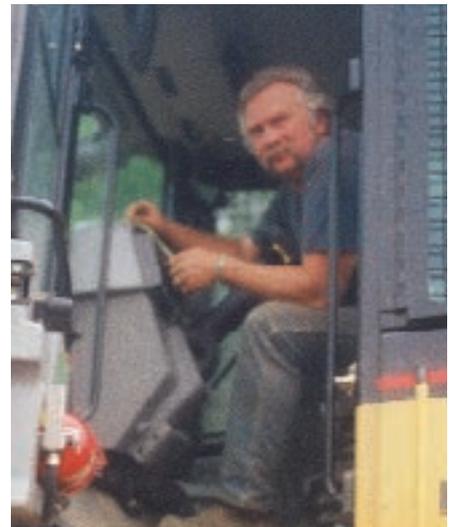


Andy Leino brings in another drag of balsam fir.

The site is high ground with good sandy soil which should grow good red pine.

“My biggest concern used to be worker’s compensation, but with the help of the companies we have been able to get the rates down. I think the required safety training courses has helped to keep everyone aware of safety which has had an impact on the number of injuries,” Larry mentioned. “My biggest concern today is timber

availability. The state and federal agencies aren’t putting up the wood for sale that they used to several years ago. The GEIS said we had the wood available in Minnesota. Why aren’t they putting it up? Because these agencies are not putting up the timber sales they should be, they have caused the stumpage prices to raise to a point where it is hard for a logger to make a profit. I am lucky to have a son that is a



Andy Leino



Larry processes another balsam fir.

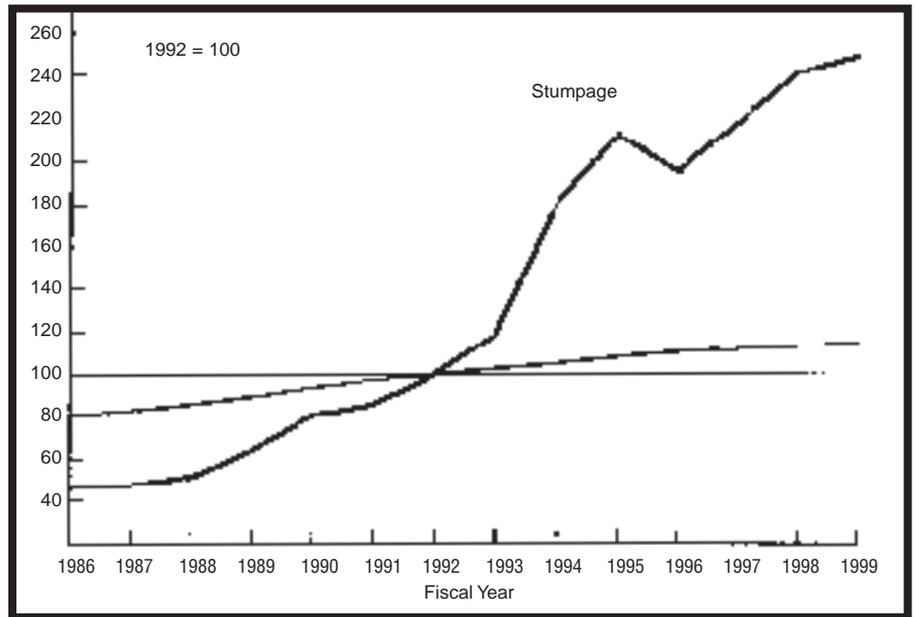
forester who can help out on weekends. This way we are able to purchase private stumpage to fill the gap the public agencies have created.”

“You can’t get into the logging business without a substantial investment. The newer high-tech equipment is expensive. All the new guidelines add to the cost of doing business. It seems like everything is increasing in price,” Larry said. “But I’ll tell you, I like being a logger and working outside. If I couldn’t do this I don’t know what I would do. Besides, I’m getting to old to start in another profession.”

Minnesota 1999 Stumpage Price Index

The Minnesota Stumpage Price Index was developed to provide: (1) a single, uniform measure of stumpage price escalation in Minnesota; and (2) a means of comparing stumpage price changes to general price changes (inflation). The measure of inflation presented is the *Implicit Price Deflator for Gross Domestic Product*, as reported by the U.S.D.C., Bureau

Fiscal Year	Inflation Index	Stumpage Index
1986	80.6	46.0
1987	83.1	47.3
1988	86.1	51.7
1989	89.7	63.7
1990	83.6	80.9
1991	97.3	86.2
1992	100.0	100.0
1993	102.6	118.9
1994	105.0	180.6
1995	107.8	212.2
1996	110.2	194.9
1997	111.6	217.9
1998	112.7	241.3
1999	115.3	249.4



of Economic Analysis.

The Minnesota Stumpage Price Index is derived from the price data found in Table 2 of the *Public Stumpage Price Review* for Minnesota. The index is a weighted aggregate index using fixed quantity weights (the Laspeyres Index technique). The fixed quantity weights used are the volume of each species and product

sold as stumpage from public lands in Minnesota in 1992.

For information about the Minnesota Stumpage Price Index, contact: Timber Sales Supervisor, Division of Forestry, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, Box 44, DNR Bldg., 500 Lafayette Rd., St. Paul, Minn. 55155-4044; phone 651-296-4498.

Log-A-Load for Kids

A Log-A-Load for Kids dunk tank, sponsored by TPA, will be at the North Star Expo to raise funds for the Gillette Children's Specialty Healthcare. There will be teams from Potlatch, Blandin, International Paper, St. Louis County Land Dept. and the DNR Forestry Offices in St. Paul, Brainerd and Grand Rapids, just to mention a few of the organizations that will be participating in this project on both Friday and Saturday, Aug. 11 and 12. Stop by the dunk tank or the registration booth to check the time your team will be participating. Then make sure they are thoroughly soaked for their efforts. This will be one of the few opportunities to dunk your favorite individuals. Do not miss the chance.

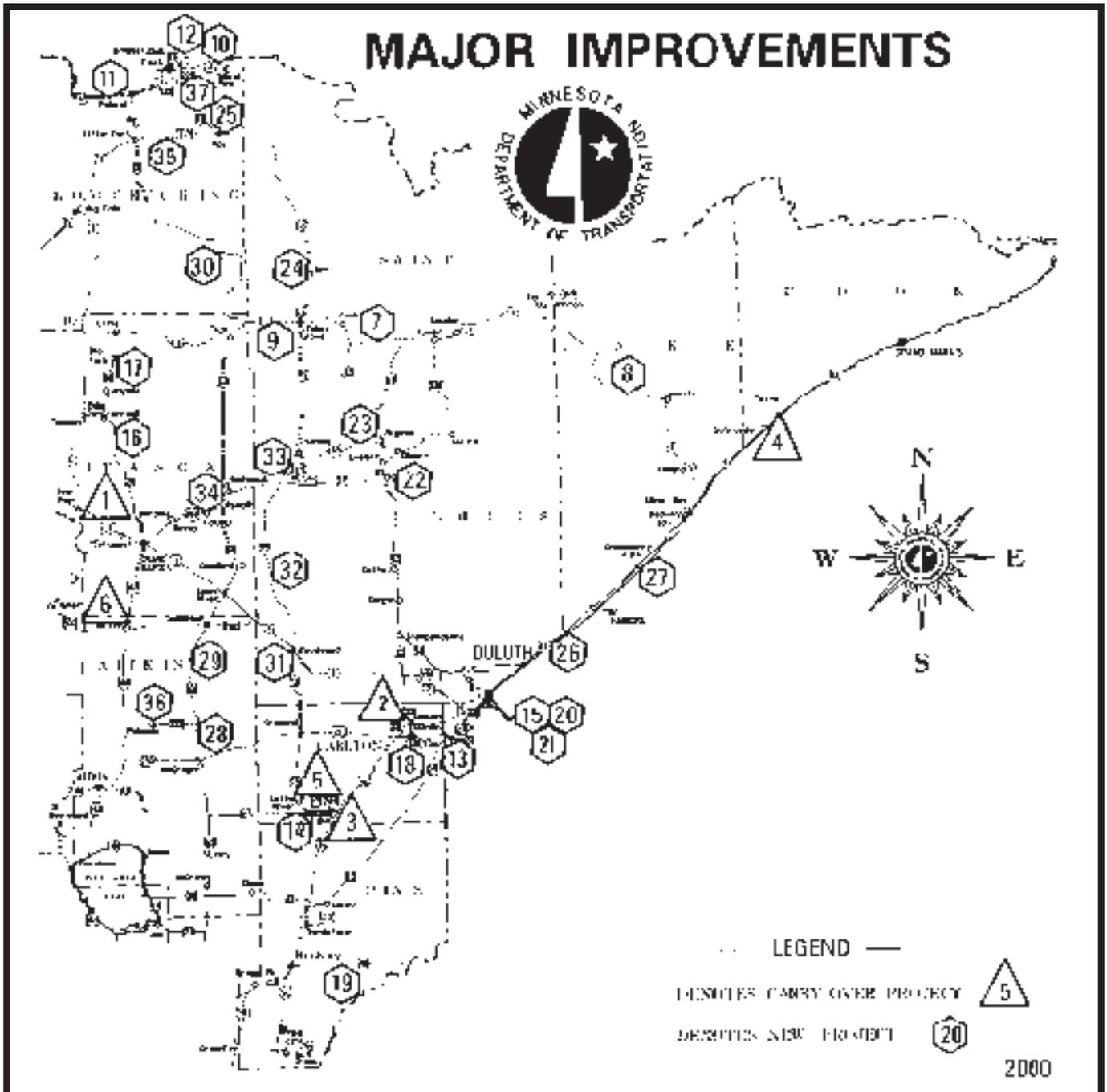
Year 2000 Northeastern Minnesota Highway Work Announced

During the 2000 Highway construction season in northeastern Minnesota, District 1 of the Minnesota Department of Transportation (MN/DOT) will be constructing 37 projects to restore, preserve and modernize the state highway network in Minnesota's Arrowhead Region.

Highlights of this year's road construction activities include major bridge replacements on Highway 232 in Palisade and

Highway 33 in Cloquet, reconstruction of Highway 61 from Schroeder to Tofte and from Gooseberry Falls State Park to one mile north, reconstructing Highway 169 south of Grand Rapids from the Aitkin/Itasca county line to 6 miles north, major improvements to Highway 73 from Prairie Lake to Floodwood and from Floodwood to Hibbing, major improvements to the Highway 61 expressway between Duluth and Two Harbors, improving over 65 miles of

Highway 65 between the Big Sandy River north of McGregor and the Little Fork River north of the Nett Lake Indian Reservation, including paving the last 14 miles of gravel State Trunk Highway in District 1, improving over 55 miles of Highways 11, 53, 217, and 332 in Koochiching County, continuation of improving Highway 48 between Hinckley and the Minnesota-Wisconsin border and repairing I-35 near Moose Lake in Carlton County.



Year 2000 Carry-Over State Highway Improvement Projects

Map Ref.	Trunk Highway	Work Location	\$ Value Remaining	Type of Work	Length (Miles)	Traffic Restrictions	Time Frame
1	2	Deer River to Cohasset	\$ 200,000	Concrete Repairs	10	Single Lane Closures	Done in June 2000
2	33	St. Louis River Bridge	\$1,000,000	Bridge Replacement	-	None	Done in August
		in Cloquet					
3	35	Near Moose River	\$2,000,000	Concrete Repairs	4	S.B. Traffic Bypassed to N.B. Lane	Done in June 2000
4	61	Schroeder to Temperence River	\$ 500,000	Reconstruction	3	Daytime Lane Closures with Flaggers	Done in July 2000
5	73	In Kettle River	\$ 200,000	Bituminous Surfacing	1	Daytime Lane Closures with Flaggers	Done in June 2000
6	169	Aitkin/Itasca Co. Line to Itasca Co. Rd. #67	\$4,700,000	Reconstruction	5	Detour via TH 200 & Itasca Co. Rd. #3	April-October

Total Carry Over Projects = 6

Total Miles of Carry Over Projects = 23

Total Value of Carry Over Projects = \$8,600,000

Year 2000 New State Highway Improvement Program

Map Ref.	Trunk Highway	Work Location	\$ Value Remaining	Type of Work	Length (Miles)	Traffic Restrictions	Time Frame
7	1	0.5 Mi. E. of Jct. TH 53 over Rice River	\$ 300,000	Bridge Replacement	-	Detour via St. Louis County Rd. 952	May-October
8	1	Kawishiwi River to Isabella	\$1,600,000	Resurfacing, Shoulder Repairs	28	Daytime Lane Closures with Flaggers	August-October
9	1	Jct. TH 65 to Cook	\$ 380,000	Spot Bituminous Overlays	10	Daytime Lane Closures with Flaggers	May-June
10	11	12th Ave. in Int'l Falls to Dove Island	\$ 635,000	Resurfacing	13	Daytime Lane Closures with Flaggers	August-October
11	11	St. Louis County Rd. 82 to Littlefork River W. of Pelland	\$ 632,000	Resurfacing	13	Daytime Lane Closures with Flaggers	August-October
12	11	Int'l Falls to Rainier	\$ 145,000	Drainage Repairs, Median Removal	-	Daytime Lane Closures with Flaggers	August-October
13	23	Approx. 5 to 15 Mi. S. of State Line	\$ 562,000	Resurfacing, Slope Repairs	10	Daytime Lane Closures with Flaggers	July-August
14	27/73/289	Moose Lake vicinity to 5 mi. N. of Kettle River	\$2,200,000	Resurfacing, Reclamation, Drainage Repairs	21	Daytime Lane Closures with Flaggers	July-October
15	35	21st Ave. W. to Cody St. in Duluth	\$ 860,000	Bridge Repairs, Tower Lighting	-	Daytime Lane Closures with Flaggers	July-August
16	38	Itasca County Rd. 19 to Jct. TH 286 in Marcell	\$ 780,000	Resurfacing	15	Daytime Lane Closures with Flaggers	July-August
17	38	Grand Rapids to Effie	\$ 220,000	Interpretive Kiosks	-	None	May-June

18	45	Scanlon to Carlton	\$ 75,000	Drainage Repairs	-	Daytime Lane Closures with Flaggers	July-September
19	48	Hinckley to Mn/Wi Border	\$3,800,000	Surfacing, Widening, Bridge Replacement	22	Daytime Lane Closures with Flaggers	June-October
20	53/194	Piedmont Ave. / Mesabe Ave.	\$ 365,000	Resurfacing, Minor Curve Flattening	1	Single Lane SB Piedmont Ave., Truck Detour via Mesabe Ave., Cars via 24th W.	July-August
21	53	Trinity Road Intersection	\$1,100,000	Intersection Revision	-	Single Lane Restrictions	September-October
22	53	1.2 Mi. S. of S. Jct. TH 37 to N. Jct. TH 37 in Eveleth	\$ 400,000	Double Bituminous Chip Seal	6	Daytime Lane Closures with Flaggers	July-August
23	53	Near Virginia	\$ 100,000	Culvert Replacement	-	None	July-August
24	53	In Orr	\$ 130,000	Historic Wall Restoration	-	None	May-June
25	53	Ray to Int'l Falls	\$1,700,000	Resurfacing	15	Daytime Lane Closures with Flaggers	August-October
26	61	Duluth to Two Harbors (NB+SB)	\$4,800,000	Bituminous Surfacing, Drainage Repairs, Shoulder Paving	20	Single Lane Closures	July-October
27	61	Gooseberry River to 1 Mile North	\$3,800,000	Reconstruction	1	Mostly None, Single Lane Restrictions with Flaggers when required	February-October
28	65	1 Mile N. of McGregor over Sandy River	\$ 645,000	Bridge Replacement	-	Two Lane Bypass	June-September
29	65	Sandy River to Jct. TH 2	\$2,200,000	Resurfacing, Culvert Replacement	25	Daytime Lane Closures with Flaggers	August-October
30	65	E. Jct. TH 1 to the Littlefork River	\$3,800,000	Resurfacing, Pave Gravel Portion	41	Daytime Lane Closures with Flaggers	August-October
31	73	Prairie Lake to Floodwood	\$4,200,000	Reclaim, Shoulder Widening, Drainage Repairs	9	Daytime Lane Closures with Flaggers	September-October
32	73	Floodwood to Hibbing	\$7,300,000	Resurfacing, Reclamation, Drainage Repairs, Shouldering	31	Daytime Lane Closures with Flaggers	May-November
33	169	Hibbing to Chisholm	\$5,000,000	Surfacing, Turn Lanes, Traffic Signals	11	Daytime Lane Closures with Flaggers	August-October
34	169	In Calumet	\$ 175,000	Frost Heave Repair	-	Daytime Lane Closures with Flaggers	August-October
35	217	6th Ave. in Littlefork to 8 Mi. East	\$ 400,000	Resurfacing	8	Daytime Lane Closures with Flaggers	August-October
36	232	Near Palisade over the Mississippi River	\$1,310,000	Bridge Replacement	-	Mostly None, Daytime Lane Closures with Flaggers when required	August-October
37	332	Jct. TH 53 to Jct. TH 11	\$ 690,000	Resurfacing	7	Daytime Lane Closures with Flaggers	August-October

Total New Projects = 31

Total Miles of New Projects = 307

Total Value of New Projects = \$50,304,000

Total Carry Over and New Projects = 37

Total Miles of Carry Over and New Projects = 330

Total Value of Carry Over and New Projects = \$58,904,000

**Testimony of Wayne Brandt, Executive Vice President, Minnesota Timber Producers Association before the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, Subcommittee on Forests and Public Lands
July 7, 2000 • Grand Rapids, Minn.**

Senator Craig, thank you for coming to Minnesota and thank you for the opportunity to testify today. My name is Wayne Brandt and I am executive vice president of the Minnesota Timber Producers Association (TPA). TPA was formed in 1937; our members are

loggers, sawmillers, truckers and allied businesses in Minnesota.

between county, state and federal lands tell this story in Minnesota.

I would like to focus my remarks today on the impacts of the July 4, 1999, windstorm *outside* of the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness

(BWCAW) and the ongoing efforts by private and public agencies, including the United States Forest Service, to clean up the affected forest lands.

While the primary area affected by blowdown was in the BWCA Wilderness, approximately 100,000 acres outside the BWCAW were also impacted. These acres stretch across federal, state, county and privately owned lands.

What our members saw after the windstorm was this:

- 1) **private landowners** began clean up and salvage operations the next day – July 5;
- 2) **county land managers** began clean up and salvage operations within weeks;
- 3) **state land managers** were performing salvage operations within the month; and
- 4) **federal land managers** were unable to begin salvage operations until October, and then only after receiving an exemption to NEPA from the CEQ.

The difference between public agencies in their ability to act, react and make decisions in no way reflects on the work ethic, character or desire to make decisions and proceed with needed actions by the employees of the agencies. They are good people.

The difference in the ability to act, especially on the part of land managers in the US Forest Service, is the bureaucracy that has been imposed on the Forest Service by the courts, Congress, the agency's political leadership and ideological activists.

A few comparative numbers

	Superior Nat'l Forest	MN DNR	St. Louis County
Cords Sold/FTE Revenue/	2,600	9,738	13,660
Person Hour	\$34.45	\$113.23	\$129.14
Revenue/Cord	\$30.00	\$ 24.00	\$ 26.00
Cost/Cord	\$34.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 5.00

Where active management takes place, each of these agencies does excellent work. In the case of timber harvesting, few people could tell harvests on the various ownership's apart.

One of the areas most severely impacted by the July 4 windstorm was the Gunflint Trail corridor in Cook County on the east side of the Superior National Forest. Our analysis of this area shows that 85 percent of the area that experienced blowdown was covered with over-mature forests. While this intuitively makes sense, it is stunning to travel through this and other areas and see the devastation of these stands while adjacent or contiguous stands of younger healthy trees remain standing.

A lesson from this windstorm should be that no forest will remain static. In our region, disturbance is part of the ecology. The choice for the managers and owners of non-wilderness areas is fire, insects, blowdown or timber harvesting.

We believe that timber harvesting should be the priority activity for managing the forest; including National Forests. Unfortunately, management of our National Forests has been decimated over the past decade. In fact, on the Superior National Forest, at previous levels of harvest it would take 100 years to harvest all of the mature and overmature lands, outside of the BWCA.

We would like to be able to tell you what the National Forests in Minnesota will look like at present or future management levels. Unfortunately we can't because active management on the National

Forests and their employee's ability to act remains in free fall.

Until Fiscal Year 1993 the Superior and Chippewa National Forests were allowed to sell at or near the volumes in their Forest Plans. These volumes represented about a third of the two forests' annual growth. Since that time, these volumes have been plummeting.

As of yesterday, the Superior National Forest had sold 16.4 percent of their ASQ and the Chippewa National Forest had sold 21.7 percent of their ASQ.

The difference between what the two forests have been allowed to sell and their approved ASQ's is enough wood to build 8,925 average homes.

In conclusion, the Minnesota Timber Producers Association urges that the shackles of bureaucracy be lifted from the Forest Service and that the political dictates to the Forest Service not to manage the public's land be lifted.

Thank you.

Stumpage Prices Still on the Rise

The DNR Division of Forestry has published the "1999 Stumpage Index" which is covered in another article in the *Timber Bulletin*. As expected, stumpage prices continue to increase at a rate much higher than inflation. In the last 12 years the average stumpage price for all species has increased from \$5.39 to \$25.03 per cord, or 464 percent. The following are the average stumpage price per cord of selected species for 1987 and 1999:

Species	1987	1999
Aspen	\$3.68	\$26.35
Balm	2.82	18.04
Birch	2.74	8.97
Balsam Fir	\$2.84	\$15.60
W. Spruce	7.10	29.83
B. Spruce	9.97	21.28
Jack Pine	10.14	32.78
R/W Pine	19.81	57.93

Over the same time period a significant reduction in volume of timber sold from public lands has occurred even though the demand has increased and markets for other species have developed.

The Chippewa and Superior National Forests are not the only agencies that have reduced the amount of timber sold. Overall sawtimber volumes have increased from 1987 to 1999. There has been a significant reduction of volume sold in red/white pine, elm and oak. Some significant increases in volume have occurred in birch, balsam fir and white spruce which has helped to show a volume increase in sawtimber sold. Sawtimber stumpage prices have increased, but not to the same degree as the pulp and bolt prices.

USFS Issues Gunflint Trail EIS

The Superior National Forest has completed the Gunflint Trail EIS which reviewed options for treating blowdown that occurred in the windstorm.

The decision reached in this EIS targets half of the downed wood for mechanical treatment, including timber harvesting, and half for

burning. The areas targeted for burning include substantial areas deemed suitable for timber management in the current forest plan.

"This appears to be a political half-a-loaf-for-everyone decision and not a resource management decision," said Wayne Brandt, TPA executive vice president. "TPA opposes the Gunflint Ranger's decision to burn wood that has the potential to be salvaged. There is no excuse for this. It is the kind of political decision on forestry that other regions of the country have seen but are now starting to creep into our area."

Roadless, Mindless, Clueless II

The *Timber Bulletin* carried a story on the USFS roadless initiative in the May/June issue. Since then a series of hearings on this issue have been held throughout the country including two in Minnesota.

TPA members and supporters turned out in force to testify in opposition to this proposal. Observers at the hearing held in Grand Rapids estimated the ratio of opponents to supporters of the proposal was 10 - 1.

Most people believe that this proposal will be rushed through in the final days of the current administration. While the Superior National Forest will take two years to complete an EIS of the BWCAW blowdown, the Roadless EIS, which impacts 62 million acres of public lands, was completed in seven months.

Public Land Stumpage Price Trends 1987-1999

Species	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Aspen	3.68	3.87	4.94	6.8	7.31	8.63	10.8	17.16	20.59	19.05	22.85	25.39	26.35
Balm of Gilead	2.82	2.42	3.02	3.96	4.06	4.99	7.31	13.23	16.96	15.48	16.01	19.51	18.04
Birch	2.74	3.14	3.7	5	4.75	5.21	4.53	7.51	5.48	9.51	9.03	9.4	8.97
Balsam Fir	2.84	3.55	4.3	6.69	6.98	8.43	10.89	16.03	19.26	15.68	14.97	17.49	15.6
W. Spruce	7.1	10.15	11.84	14.05	14.07	17.57	15.02	17.04	29.57	26.51	27.78	26.56	29.83
B. Spruce	9.97	9.46	9.72	11.88	12.45	12.79	12.24	22.45	23.76	23.03	19.05	21.16	21.28
Jack Pine	10.14	11.88	13	15.27	17.2	20.95	22.45	34.26	39.21	31.27	31.97	33.83	32.78
R/W Pine	19.81	23.13	31.03	28.98	32.42	35.13	39.72	50.6	53.05	44.78	44.71	48.81	57.93
All Species*	5.39	5.95	7.14	9.1	9.5	10.51	12.53	19.12	21.72	20.29	22.05	23.96	25.03

* Includes all woods run species (ash, elm, basswood, etc.)

AFF's American Tree Farm System® and AF&PA's Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI)™ Program Collaborate to Expand the Practice of Sustainable Forestry

–Mutual Recognition of Forest Management Standards and Certification Systems Acknowledges Respective Standards on Large and Small Ownerships

Two of the largest forest management standards and certification programs in the United States – the American Forest Foundation's (AFF) American Tree Farm System® and the American Forest and Paper Association's (AF&PA) Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI)™ program – have formally recognized each other's respective standards for sustainable forest management.

In a Mutual Recognition Agreement, AF&PA recognizes Tree Farm as a credible standard for sustainable forestry on smaller ownerships, including non-industrial forest landowners, and the American Tree Farm System recognizes the SFI™ program as an independent standard for the forest products industry, larger ownerships and licensees. The SFI program encompasses more than 60 million acres; an additional 25

million acres are certified under the Tree Farm System.

The Mutual Recognition Agreement acknowledges that the intent, outcome and process of both the SFI program and the Tree Farm are substantively equivalent and that the credibility and reputation of each program will be maintained by the program's respective systems already in place. In doing so, the Tree Farm program and the SFI program will remain independent of each other and will continue to use their own methods to measure and assure performance standards by participants, partners and licensees. Participants of both programs are committed to sustainable forest management. The Agreement allows Tree Farm and the SFI program to collaborate further to broaden the practice of sustainable forestry on private lands and to educate non-managing landowners about the benefits and support for practicing sound forestry.

"The American Forest Foundation's Tree Farm System and AF&PA's SFI program have enjoyed a long history of cooperation and mutual respect," said AFF president Laurence Wiseman. "We've worked hard to make Tree Farm a certification, educational and outreach program that serves the interests of small landowners. Recognizing each other's standards provides Tree Farm and the SFI program new opportunities to work together for continuous improvement on all sizes of ownership," he said.

"The goal of the SFI program has always been to expand the practice of sustainable forestry on all forestlands," said AF&PA President and CEO, W. Henson Moore. "As such, this agreement provides a practical means for all landowners to demonstrate to both domestic and international markets that SFI

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OLD LOGGING EQUIPMENT NEEDED!

The North Star Expo committee is looking for old logging equipment to display at the year 2000 show. If you have any equipment we can display, please contact Linda or Bruce at the Timber Producers Association office - 218-722-5013.

(continued from page 22)
participants and Tree Farmers are second to none in environmental stewardship."

In 1988, the Tree Farm System was formally recognized through resolution by the forest industry's SFI program as a powerful tool for advancing the practice of sustainable forestry on private lands. Today, the Mutual Recognition Agreement encourages SFI program participants to discharge their responsibilities for non-industrial landowner outreach through direct participation in Tree Farm activities at the state and local levels. As part of the agreement, an independent third-party audit of the American Tree Farm System will be initiated within the next 12 months to contribute to Tree Farm's course of continuous improvement. In addition, both parties will work together to achieve national and international recognition of their respective programs as meaningful systems for expanding and certifying the practice of sustainable forestry.

A nationwide community of 66,000 non-industrial private forest landowners, the American Tree Farm System is the oldest certifier of sustainable forests in the United States. Its members are joined in their commitment to excellence in forest stewardship. The Tree Farm System is a program of the American Forest Foundation, a non-profit organization that develops, funds and administers programs which encourage the long-term stewardship of our natural resources.

The Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI) program is administered by the American Forest & Paper Association, the forest and paper industry's national trade association. AF&PA represents more than 250 companies and related associations that engage in or represent the manufacture of pulp, paper, paperboard and wood products. AF&PA requires all member companies to comply with the SFI program.

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An Interview with Minnesota State Forester Jerry Rose

“The System is Working Just as We Intended”

Editors Note: Gerald A. Rose has been Minnesota State Forester since 1987. He is a 1963 graduate of Michigan State University, and holds a bachelor of science degree in forestry. Before his appointment as state forester he held several positions within the Michigan Department of Natural Resources: manager of the Michigan State Forest, Forest Resource Planning Section Leader and Assistant State Forester. In 1986, he was elected a Fellow of the Society of American Foresters.

Mr. Rose, as state forester, what are your responsibilities?

Minnesota's State Forestry Agency is responsible for the management of 4.3 million acres of forestland, and we monitor forest health and provide wild land fire protection on non-federal lands. We also provide technical assistance to private landowners and communities, and we work cooperatively with other public and private agencies that are similarly engaged.

When you put your finger on the public pulse what do you learn about Minnesota attitudes toward forests and forestry?

Minnesotans care very much about forests in their state and generally speaking they are well informed where forestry issues are concerned. I attribute this to the fact that many in our state rely on forests for recreation and employment.

Would you agree that the public has within its power the ability to confer on an industry an intangible “license” to do business?

I don't know that I would call it a “license,” but public social concerns can and do play a significant role in how forestlands are managed. The environmentalist-sponsored drive toward third-party certification on the sustainability of forest management is an example. Increasingly, Minnesota timberland owners, including counties, are embracing certification, most notably the American Forest and Paper Association's Sustainable Forestry Initiative, but also the certification program offered by the

Forest Stewardship Council.

How has the industry responded to public pressure, and are its actions sufficient to merit public trust?

I've been quite pleased by the industry's proactive response, but public trust seems to be fleeting. Some trust the industry and some don't. They've earned my trust.

Since 1980 Minnesota's forest product manufacturers have invested more than \$3 billion in new plants and environmental technology. In your view, have these investments been positive in terms of the way Minnesotans perceive the industry?

Yes, I think so. But beyond the public's positive perception of the industry, modernization has driven up the price of wood, which has, in turn, stimulated landowner interest in doing what is necessary to increase forest productivity. So apart from increasing demand for wood fiber – an economic benefit – modernization has also stimulated interest in better forest management practices – an environmental benefit. Increased fiber demand has also forced us to address biological diversity in managed forests, also a plus.

How is the state addressing increased public interest in forestry and forest regulation?

The 1995 Minnesota Sustainable Forest Resources Act has been the centerpiece of our response to increased public interest in forest regulation. However, we chose to make the Act's guidelines voluntary, rather than write them into law, because we felt a collaborative approach would help us make further progress in our quest for quality management of all forest resources.

Has the voluntary approach worked to your satisfaction?

It certainly has. The level of cooperation between landowners and our department is far higher than it is in states that observe a strict regulatory approach. Most of our landowners have adopted a real “can-do” attitude. It is human

nature to want to get public credit for doing good work. Of course the key to our program is monitoring, and compliance is quite high, especially among industrial landowners.

What are you monitoring for?

The after harvest quality of water, wetlands, riparian areas, wildlife habitat, cultural and historic resources and visual conditions. Our comprehensive forest management guidelines set the standard. We monitor for compliance with guidelines and the effectiveness of the guidelines.

Harvest levels on public lands in Minnesota – including state lands – are declining. Is this in response to public concern for overharvesting?

To some degree it is, but mainly it is part of the state's planned response to a one-age forest. We have lots of old aspen in Minnesota. To capture as much value as we could before it died, we increased the aspen harvest in the 1970s knowing we would later have to reduce it. Our long-term objective is to balance our age classes – meaning that we will have good representation in all age classes: young, middle age and old. Timber production will be emphasized in some areas, but in others we will let forests age to provide habitat for plant and animal species that occupy niches in older forests.

How much of Minnesota's total harvest comes from state lands, and is the state harvest still significant in economic terms?

State timberlands account for about 16 percent of the total harvest and generate about \$15 million in annual stumpage revenue, so I would say the state harvest is very significant.

How would you characterize the state of forests in Minnesota? For example, is reforestation adequate and are landowners in the aggregate providing a full range of wildlife habitat?

Minnesota forests are in pretty
(continued on page 30)

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good shape, and landowner interest in improving stewardship is quite high. Reforestation is more than adequate among planted tree species, such as red pine, and natural regeneration in aspen is prolific. Most if not all of our timberland owners choose to harvest periodically to recover their investments in the land and to finance projects and products of their interests. Still, most landowners are clearly very interested in improving habitat quality. Private timberland owners are the major providers of early succession plant and animal habitat, while federal lands provide most of our late succession habitat. Between our various state and private ownerships we are providing a full range of habitat.

Minnesota's forest inventory system is widely regarded. Can you describe it to us and tell us why it enjoys such positive notoriety?

Inventory systems are designed to account for growth, harvest and

mortality in forests. Most report every ten years. Because we place such a high value on our forests – and their owners – we developed an annually updated forest inventory system that is based on re-measuring all of our sample plots every four years.

In 1994, Minnesota completed its so-called "Generic Environmental Impact Statement." What was its impetus and would you characterize the document as your state's forest roadmap to the future?

The GEIS was done in response to public concern over increased harvesting brought on by the industry's billion-dollar investment in new manufacturing technologies. You could say it is a roadmap to the future, but like all roadmaps, it will need to be updated whenever significant new information is available.

A year later, in 1995, Minnesota enacted its Sustainable Forest Resources Act. If the GEIS is the roadmap to the future how would you characterize the Act?

If the GEIS is a roadmap, then the Act is the compass. It provides a framework for going forward.

Who is regulated under the Act and for what purpose?

All forest landowners are involved, though I want to say again that no one is regulated. The Act stresses voluntary compliance. We would only adopt a regulatory approach if it became necessary, and it has not. We're making good progress through voluntary compliance and monitoring at the site level. Where we find problems we seek the most efficient and effective remedy. It may be education, technical assistance, a cost-sharing program or, as a last resort, a carefully developed and focused regulation. The system is working just as we intended.

In its approach, how does the Minnesota Act differ from, say, the Oregon Forest Practices Act which places strict, legally enforceable restrictions on the activities of private timberland owners?

Our program is voluntary.
(continued on page 32)

(continued from page 30)

Theirs is not. They have an army of regulators. We don't. Our program costs taxpayers a lot less than theirs and I believe we get the same or better result. On the other hand, they face some challenges we don't face in Minnesota. I cannot over-emphasize the fact that Minnesota timberland owners have given us far more in the way of cooperation and investment than we ever could have hoped to attain had we opted to write our voluntary guidelines into law.

The Minnesota Act gives the governor the authority to appoint a Forest Resources Council. How are council members selected and what is their role?

Council members represent industrial landowners, small timberland owners, environmental organizations, labor, tourism, local government and the academic community. Individuals who desire membership apply to the Secretary of State and are appointed by the Governor. As Council members, they advise on matters of policy. For example –

the recently implemented site-level harvesting guidelines.

What has been the industry response to the Act, the Council and the GEIS?

The industry has been very responsive from the beginning.

And how have Minnesota's loggers responded?

Quite well, I think. The Minnesota Logger Education Program, which provides continuing education for loggers, has done much to improve logger quality as well as the quality of their work.

And how have environmental groups responded to the Act, formation of the Council and the GEIS?

It's hard to characterize environmental groups. Some have played a significant role and have been very supportive of the Act, while others continue to believe we are moving too slow in the wrong direction.

How have federal agencies responded to the Act?

We've had marvelous support

from the U.S. Forest Service. A good deal of the research underway in Minnesota forests would not be possible without their cooperation and financial support.

Your state legislature also enacted a White Pine Initiative in 1996. What is its objective and is there a connection between the Initiative and environmentalist-sponsored efforts to ban harvesting of white pine?

Yes, the attempt to ban white pine harvesting contributed to enactment of the White Pine Initiative, but the dominant factor was statewide public interest in doing what could be done to increase its presence, bringing it closer to historic levels within our forests. The objective of the Initiative is to bring white pine back into prominence in our forests. Deer browsing, blister rust, historic logging practices and a lack of natural regeneration have all contributed to the species' plight, but we're confident that planned public and private sector investments in reforestation, thinning, blister

(continued on page 34)

(continued from page 32)

rust and deer browse control, and vegetation management will eventually pay off.

Forest scientists we interviewed say white pine cannot be restored by simply placing timber stands in reserves where no harvesting is permitted. Do you think Minnesotans understand that management, including periodic harvesting is essential to white pine restoration?

Many Minnesotans are not far removed from family heritages in farming and logging, so I suspect most of them realize that periodic timber harvesting is essential to white pine restoration. Of course urban Minnesotans will want some white pine to be managed for its old-growth characteristics. Our job will be to help them understand that thinning is an essential step in aging a forest.

State harvesting records indicate the white pine harvest is miniscule compared to aspen or red pine. In your view is there a future for Minnesota's once dominant white pine industry or will it eventually fade away?

There will be more white pine available for harvesting in the future as a result of the Initiative, but the industry that uses it will fill a small niche in a manufacturing

complex dominated by paper, oriented strand board and composite materials producers. Aspen, red pine, balsam and spruce will play the dominant role that white pine played a century ago.

These events – the GEIS, the Act, formation of the Council, the White Pine Initiative and industry's responses to them – would seem to be bode well for your leadership as state forester. Would you rate one or perhaps all of these as your most significant accomplishment?

Oh my, I think it would be more appropriate for me to leave it to others to judge my accomplishments. But speaking personally, I've worked hard to engage people of varying points of view in the common cause of improving forests and forestry. Other state foresters around the country would probably say the same thing, though I do believe my job has been made easier by the fact that Minnesotans are very supportive of collaborative approaches to resolving conflict and developing consensus. We aren't perfect here, but because so many Minnesotans share similar goals where forests are concerned, we are on the cutting edge in dealing with many of forestry's most contentious problems.

What is the most significant task still facing your department and how are you approaching it?

We still need to get our landscape level guidelines up and running. Progress was slow initially because landscape level management requires a convergence of many, often competing, scientific disciplines. For example, silviculturists – those who manage timber stands – have not historically had a lot of interaction with wildlife biologists. The GEIS and the Act have forced them to sit at the same table and work toward common goals.

Do you believe Minnesota can avert the legal and political entanglements now so prevalent in other forested regions, particularly western states? If so, how?

I hope so. The credibility of our collaborative process rests on keeping all stakeholders, particularly local stakeholders, at

the same table working together for the common good. I emphasize "local shareholders" to underscore my belief that government leaders, in both the executive and legislative branches, need to address the conflict industry's repeated attempts to disrupt the public will. Special interest groups working at the national level should not have undue power over decision making at the state or community level in Minnesota or any other state.

Draw us a picture of Minnesota forests and forestry in the year 2025?

We will see more natural forests protected and managed at low intensity. These forests will be allowed to grow older to satisfy the public's desire for older forests. We will also see more Minnesota forests managed more intensively to meet the fiber needs of consumers who are served by our robust and growing forest industry. Hybrid poplar and cottonwoods will become an important new source of wood fiber. Plantations harvested every 10-12 years will occupy now idle farmlands, providing farmers with new economic opportunities. A bright future, I'd say.

Reprinted with permission from Evergreen, spring 2000.

TMDL End Run

In order to prevent the Environmental Protection Agency from finalizing its new water quality (TMDL) rules, Congress enacted language preventing the Clinton/Gore administration from proceeding. In a stunning end run of the Congress, President Clinton ordered EPA to finalize and publish the new rule before he signed the bill containing the language preventing EPA from moving forward with the rule.

EPA staff worked feverishly to get the rule out. And all of this is true.

The final rule published by EPA does *not* include previous provisions that would have required EPA permits for all silvicultural activities. It is not clear when EPA will again move to regulate forestry practices, but most observers believe that if Vice President Gore is elected president, this will be a top priority.

Minnesota Timber Producers Association *Meet the Directors*

Director Warren Johnson was born and raised in Ely, Minn. After finishing high school Warren attended two years of college. As a third generation logger he had lots of experience before getting into the business in 1980. He is the owner of Warren Johnson Logging, Inc.

Warren has been active in TPA over the years. Elected to the board in 1985, he has participated in several trips to St. Paul to testify at hearings and contact legislators on issues of importance to the logging industry. He has served on the TPA mechanization committee and is presently the chairman.

Forest management and harvesting are areas Warren is interested in, making sure the public, and especially children, have a better understanding of why trees are cut and regenerated. He has spent



countless hours in classrooms in Ely and the Twin Cities talking about harvesting and regrowing the forests in Minnesota. Warren is a First Lutheran Church Elder and serves on several subcommittees for the school board in Ely.

In his spare time Warren enjoys snowmobiling and fishing. When breakup comes he spends a couple of weeks south of the U.S. border.

functions. Garber added, "This takes us back to the very roots of what the DNR has always considered a primary focus of our work, managing fish and wildlife and habitat."

Hunters, anglers and those who care about Minnesota's fish and wildlife and native plant resources, will see those priorities maintained.

The restructuring will be effective as of the beginning of the new fiscal year, July 1, 2000.

Department of Natural Resources Creates Three New Divisions of Fish, Wildlife and Ecological Services

Minnesota DNR Commissioner Allen Garber announced recently that he is restructuring the division of fish and wildlife. Each of the three DNR sections of fisheries, wildlife and ecological services, will become a division. The effect will be to streamline DNR administration.

These changes will result in the elimination of the position of director of fish and wildlife. That position has been vacant since the retirement of Roger Holmes in January. Lee Pfannmuller, the director of the ecological services section, has been serving as fish and wildlife director. Under the reorganization, Pfannmuller will become director of the new division of ecological services. Tim

Bremicker, the current section chief of the wildlife section, will become director of the new division of wildlife and Ron Payer, the current director of the fisheries section, will become director of the new division of fisheries.

The new directors will answer directly to the commissioner's office, eliminating a layer of management and saving substantial personnel costs. In announcing the change, Garber said, "I want to raise the profile of these extremely important DNR functions, and at the same time make us more efficient and maintain accountability. This will provide for unfiltered communication between my office and the people directly responsible for supervising those

Years Ago

20 YEARS AGO

- The Carter administration's fiscal 1981 budget request for the Forest Service is expected to come up in the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies in the next two weeks. The \$2.125 billion budget provides for a National Forest timber sale program of 11.9 billion board feet, 300 million board feet less than in 1980. The forest industry is urging that the 1981 timber sale program be increased to 12.4 billion board feet, increasing to 18 billion board feet by 2000.
- Safety is the key factor in new legislation requiring the Minnesota Department of Transportation to inspect and tag private motor carriers (truckers) for driver and safety violations. Until now, only "for-hire" motor carriers were subject to state motor carrier rules and regulations.
- The Chippewa National Forest is currently preparing an environmental assessment report addressing the impacts of road construction and reconstruction associated with national forest management activities.
- Tree nurseries operated by the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources produced 13 million trees for planting on public and private lands this spring.
- The Department of Natural Resources reported that \$3,206,000 was received for the sale of trees harvested from state lands during fiscal year 1979. The breakdown of timber harvest showed that 40,000 cords were harvested for fuel, 375,000 for pulpwood and posts and 50,000 for sawtimber and pilings.
- Jerry Murphy, area forest supervisor, DNR, Division of Forestry, resigned in January and has accepted a position as assistant land commissioner for St. Louis County.

30 YEARS AGO

- DNR nurseries have 15 million trees available for planting.
- Cloquet Valley District forester James C. Ryan will retire from the state Division of Lands and Forestry on October 3, 1970, after 47 years of service.
- Potlatch Forests, Inc. plans \$55 million in capital additions to improve the air and water quality of its pulp mill in Cloquet which is operated by Potlatch's subsidiary The Northwest Paper Co. and expand the current 308-ton-per-day capacity to a total of 650 tons per day of wood pulp.



Ray Killmer and Dick Walsh.

7th Annual TPA Golf Tournament

The 7th Annual TPA Golf Tournament was held on June 24 at the Edge of the Wilderness Golf Course in Bigfork. The day was warm and sunny. Thanks to Linda for ordering the nice weather. Ron Bailey did another excellent job of running the tournament although none of us can understand the scoring system. Everyone that attended enjoyed the luncheon.

There was a two-way tie for first place. The winners were: 1st - Keith Hegg, Mark Stevens; 1st - Monty Hegg, Clyde Hadroza; 2nd - Alan Knaeble, Paul Daman.

Minnesota Timber Producers would like to thank Blandin Paper Co., Boise Cascade, International Paper, Potlatch Corporation, Lumbermen's Underwriting Alliance, Cisco Systems, Nortrax and Fryberger, Buchanan, Smith and Frederick for the generous door prizes. TPA also thanks Rajala Companies for providing refreshments and to Bergstrom Wood Products for the snacks served throughout the day to the golfers.



Everyone enjoyed the beautiful weather.

LOGGERS OF THE PAST . . .

Minnesota State Timber

by J. C. Ryan

This story is reprinted from an earlier *Timber Bulletin*—one of the first of “Buzz” Ryan’s ever-popular contributions to these pages. The *Bulletin* will continue to reprint selected stories from the memories he recorded for us.—*Editor*



(continued from page 40)

Classifieds

As a service, the Timber Bulletin offers free classified ads of up to 85 words to all MTPA members and associate members.

FOREST SERVICE TECHNICIAN POSITION

PONSSE USA INC.

Ponsse is a manufacturer of cut-to-length forestry equipment. Ponsse is seeking a field service technician with minimum of three (3) years general mechanical skills, experience in hydraulics, and computer skills with forestry machinery.

Located in Grand Rapids, Minn.

Ponsse USA Inc. offers an excellent salary package, full benefit package, including health, dental, and a retirement program.

Send resume and references to: Ponsse USA Inc., 987 Air Park Rd., Rhinelander, Wis. 54501; attn: Gary Glendinning.

WANTED

WANTED: Distributors to stock and sell genuine and replacement parts for logging equipment. Specializing in parts for planetaries, transmissions, differentials, transfer cases and more! Priced low to save your customers money! For more information, call 1-800-487-2335, or write Aftermarket Parts Inc., P.O. Box 12644, New Bern, NC 28561.

USED EQUIPMENT FOR SALE

FOR SALE

1996 548G JD grapple skidder, heated cab, air, new 28Lx26 tires, low hours, nice machine. Call 920-842-4649, cell 920-664-4649.

1976 Hahn harvester, good condition. 1973 Tree Farmer C6 skidder, good condition. Call 320-468-2646.

FOR SALE

Bottom frame, pins, cylinders and some cylinder kits for 20" Fortec shear head. \$500 takes all. Call 218-787-2264.

FOR SALE

1992 648E JD grapple skidder, 341 hours on new engine; 106' bunching grapple, like new, 28Lx26 tires, enclosed cab, nice machine. Call 920-842-4649, cell 920-664-4649.

FOR SALE

CABLE SKIDDERS
 1965 C4 TF.....\$ 4,000
 1969 C4 TF.....7,000
 C4 TF.....8,500
 440B JD.....POR
 1979 208D TJ.....14,000
GRAPPLE SKIDDERS
 1993 518C Cat, new trans.....49,000
 S-10 International.....14,000
 1983 540B JD.....22,000
 1985 540D JD.....24,000
 1990 548D JD.....POR
 1988 548D JD.....34,000
 1978 640 JD, dual function.....21,000
 1980 640 JD, dual function, rebuilt trans.....23,000
 1990 648D JD, dual function...39,000
 1989 170XL Franklin, 6-cyl. Cummins, new tires.....34,000

CRAWLERS

1983 D31P-17 Komatsu.....19,000
 1994 D31P-20.....35,000
 2 450C, 6-way blades, winches.....ea. 20,500
 1990 650G, 6-way blade.....42,000
 1988 D4H LGP, 6-way blade...47,000
 1987 D4H LGP, 6-way blade, encl. cab.....46,000

KNUCKLE BOOM LOADERS

1986 1187B Case log loader....30,000
 1987 210C 6 cyl. JD slasher package.....30,000
 Prentice 90 on tandem truck, 19' bed.....9,500
 Prentice 150.....9,500
 1987 XL 175 Husky.....19,000
 8000 Lemco.....4,500
 1988 180C Prentice, joy sticks, on tandem trucks.....18,500

HARVESTERS

1996 JD 690 ELC w/453 Pro Pac.....95,000
 1993 Risley Black Magic Lim-mit 2000.....135,000
 New HanFab 60" slashers.....POR

FELLER-BUNCHERS

AND SHEARS

1986 490 JD w/20" Timbco shearhead.....35,000
 1993 T445 Timbco, w/22" Quadco sawhead w/side tilt.....165,000
 1989 643 JD w/Koehring sawhead.....42,000
 1993 Risley Black Magic, w/Risley sawhead.....120,000
 1976 544B JD, 20" shear.....21,000
 1990 Super T Bell, 24".....28,000

1988 910 Cat, 17" shearhead, rebuilt trans.....37,000
 1987 311B Hydro-Ax.....25,000
 1987 411B Hydro-Ax.....25,000
 1986 511B Hydro-Ax, 6 BT Cummins.....POR
 1984 611B Hydro-Ax.....20,000
WHEEL LOADERS
 1979 544B JD.....18,500
 1981 644C.....30,000
MISCELLANEOUS
 2-roller Fabtek processing head.....12,000
 1997 72" circular slasher.....12,000
 1990 210C JD 4x4 backhoe.....20,500
 1989 Kamatsu PC 220LC excavator.....34,000
 Terrain King 6300 self-propelled sweeper.....8,000
 20" Koehring sawhead to fit 643 JD.....9,000
We have other equipment not listed.

New and used parts, new and used tires and chains. Something you're looking for? Give us a call. We may have it or be able to locate it for you!!!

We are distributors for Aftermarket Parts, Rud Chains and HanFab slashers.

NORTHERN TIMBERLINE EQUIPMENT, INC.

6000 Co. Rd. #8
 Littlefork, Minn. 56653
 Phone 218-278-6203
 Fax 218-278-6716
 Richard or Cam Hardwig

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