

Forest Products Modernization

Western Partner Feedback Session Notes- All Locations

October 10, 2018

Presenters: Allen Rowley, Acting Associate Deputy Chief for National Forest System, USDA Forest Service (USFS); Dave Wilson, National Presale Forester and FPM Project Leader, USFS; and Dave Cawrse, FPM Implementation Team Leader, USFS.

Virtual Session: Ben Irely, National Forest Foundation

On-site Locations: Wildland Fire Training & Conference Center; McLellan, CA; Gifford Pinchot NF SO, Vancouver, WA; R10 RO, Juneau, AK

On-site Facilitators: John Exline and Joe Sherlock, R5; ML Smith, R6; Dave Harris, R10.

On-site Note-takers: Lisa Ball, Kevin Roehrs

Registrants:

Anderson	Jon Paul	High Cascade, Inc.
Beck	Paul	Mountain Western Log Scaling and Grading Bureau
Bednarczyk	Jerry	Forest Service
Bertone-Riggs	Tyson	Rural Voices for Conservation Coalition
BigEagle	Jerry	Swinomish Tribe
Carlson	Jana	Forest Service
Cawrse	David	US Forest Service WO Forest Management
Copeland	Ken	Kenneth W Copeland Logging
Copsey	John	Franklin Logging, Inc.
Darbyshire	Robyn	USDA Forest Service - Region 6 RO
David	Marshall	Sierra Pacific Industries
Davis	Marie	PlacerCounty Water Agency
Ediger	Vernita	Central Oregon Forest Stewardship Foundation
Hadley	Ryan	Sierra Pacific Industries
Hardigg	Karen	Rural Voices for Conservation Coalition
Hardwick	Don	Rosboro Company, LLC
Hardy	Pam	Western Environmental Law Center
Harris	David	USDA-FS- Alaska Region
Huber-Stearns	Heidi	University of Oregon
Irely	Benjamin	National Forest Foundation
Jordan	Chung	Southern California Edison Company
Keady	Joe	BLM
Keithley	Chris	State of California - Forestry
Kiser	Cliff	Kiser & Kiser LLC

Kreimes	Melody	North Central Washington Forest Health Collaborative
Latimer	Luna	Mid Klamath Watershed Council
Lupien	Sandra	Independent (Recent MPP UC Berkeley) researching forest mgmt/biomass utilization
Macdonald	Iain	TallWood Design Institute, OSU
Malgarini	Mike	Northwest Renewable Energy Group
Mandich	Becky	SCE
Martin	Ed	
Mattioda	Matthew	Miller Timber Services
McFadden	George	Bureau of Land Management
McGlothlin	Debbie	USDA Forest Service
Monks	Joe	Northwest Hardwoods, Inc
Morgan	Susan	Association of Oregon Counties
Morse	John	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
Naas Cook	Lisa	South Gifford Pinchot Collaborative
O'Malley	Micheal	O'Malley Brother Corporation
Porter	Dan	The Nature Conservancy
Roth	Robert	Clackamas Stewardship Partners
Sessions	John	College of Forestry, Oregon State University
Smith	Marie-Louise	USFS R6
Spradlin	Brian	USFS
Steensen	Jacob	Southport Forest Products
Stern	Mark	The Nature Conservancy
Storm	Rex	Associated Oregon Loggers Inc
Vella	Kevin	National Wild Turkey Federation (NWTF)
Vosick	Diane	Ecological Restoration Institute - Northern Arizona University
Warness	Lindsay	Boise Cascade
Warren	Aly	USFS R6 RO
Waterfield	William	Boise Cascade
Webb	Mark	Blue Mountains Forest Partners
Williams	Zach	Iron Triangle LLC
Wolf	Samantha	Clackamas County
Yemma	Bill	USDA FS R2 RR Timber Management

VIRTUAL FEEDBACK SESSION

Questions and Comments on Presentation:

Andy G AFRC: Term "Low value"- concerned about definition. Borderline commercial product that you can't dispose of. DXP section- low-value as trigger for appropriate use of DXP. Why are you using low

value as the criteria for DXP? Why aren't you using stand conditions as the trigger for DXP and not presence of low value?

- A: We gave up on trying to define low value. There are areas in need of restoration, thinning, smaller diameter material. Digital prescript guide- 4FRI- GTR310 report- there are ways to simplify and use GPS for coverage that shows where to open Siuslaw has been using stewardship sales for a long time and are leaders in use of DXP.
- Do you have flexibility to change appraisal system, or is this something you have to change res for/have to go to Congress?
- A: Don't think we have to go to Congress- says we have to get fair market value, but does not prescribe how. We determine how determine value by policy so we have the ability to change that. If we wanted to
- We had a Chief's letter last year that instructed employees to increase use of DXP and good neighbor auth. We are encouraging it to reduce overall costs of those projects.

Q: Carl NW Forest Workers Center: How will compliance with labor law be assured with these changes? How will forest workers be protected from job-related illness, injury and fatality?

And appraisals: How will you ensure that timber and service contracts don't go below cost? Many contractors bid so low that they can't possibly properly train and protect their workers; wage theft occurs.

- A: DW: Worker safety- if we can use technologies to use digital boundaries to reduce time spent in the field would increase safety of employees. When we look at appraisals for salvage- blowdown, etc we try to do comparison appraisals. So when we talk about efficiencies, we are looking at working smarter, not harder so that people don't have to push themselves so hard out in the woods.
- A: DC: We need to capture this, because we haven't thought about it much. These are important points that we need to look at with our procurement folks.

R6: Mark Stearns TNC Vancouver: Two questions. You said 300 solution ideas, and you drilled down on what were the most important. Might be interested to share those original 300 because there might be some small, easily implemented ideas in there. Demonstration pilots... Identify a district within regions, deliver to staff in the field, (local engagement and buy-in)

- A: DC: the 1y0 or so that were distilled down. Some are regional in scope, and we passed those down to the regions. Some are smaller- here's one- why can't we have peer-to-peer learning? We have a workforce of 30K people, hard to get messages out sometimes. Re: demo projects: we are rolling out some pilots Drones for sale for 800 but we are behind in use of that technology.

Q: Pam Hardy: I'm thrilled that you are doing so much to improve the use of technology, including DXP, to lower the cost of timber sales. However, the lion's share of the work that needs to get done to actually restore our forests is non-commercial, which includes getting sufficient prescribed fire on the land. Is improving that a priority in this process? How will this be applied to non-commercial contracts? Will there be a process looking specifically at this very expensive part of forest restoration?

- A: DW: As we lower the costs of our commercial sales, we have policies and procedures from the trust fund side to capture as many of the surplus receipts as possible. Implementation of expanded K2 program- regional KV program. Gives us a chance to look at more non0commercial projects and focus on restoration activities. Using receipts from timber sales to expand work in restoration and prescribed fire to make sure we are as integrated as possible.

Steve California Foresters Association:

1. 80 million acres in need restoration- 5 million is current pace. Where does that figure come from? The agency agreed not to use low intensity fire burned acres toward restoration indicators...A: probably does include burned acres.
2. Sale admin academy- is that national or regional? A- national. We have a task book that regions can adapt to their specific needs, but the academy is national. Also helping employees finish tasks in their certification requirements by going to other forests that can mentor them in the event a certain type of activity is not on their forest.
3. Pilot in place for testing? FTPC is unaware of this pilot. As you continue toward a nationalized simplified appraisal, no bids continue at the forest level. The no bids is bc of lack of appraisals- put together contracts that are impossible for any contractor to achieve at the price the FS is willing to pay.
 - a. A: DC: the system is being reviewed by FTPC, is being tested on Salmon-Challis, Bill Imbergamo and Tom Troxel are well aware of what we are testing and where we are going. A: DW: If it is not already on the agenda for the next FTPC meeting.
4. Was disappointed you didn't have more specificity on some information- esp demos. Is there a list of demos on the website? Weight scaling- that's great, but where is the information on that?
 - a. DC: Great idea, will talk to Deb McG to see if we can have a public-facing innovations underway.
5. Hiring- there were 2000 positions approved. What is the status on that? A: DC: most of those allotments were internal merit-based so it doesn't help when they have to be internal. You are hiring 100-150 via the national convention. But you have a barrier when it comes to hiring. You advertise first gov-wide and if no interest, and then you advert outside, that takes a lot of time. It's inefficient, and it's a barrier. I suspect attrition and retirement still exceeds your rate of hiring. I don't have data, but I suspect that is the case.
 - a. A: DC: Mission critical occupation- have some recommendations on that. ANOTHER is recruitment and retention. ACES- Agriculture conservation experience- silviculture, sale administration, I suspect we will be expanding that program this years.
6. Master stewardship agreement can be a way to get hiring done to do marking of sale, prep of contract, award, sale admin, etc.

Discussion Questions:

How do the priorities we've shared today resonate with you?

Not convinced that the priorities and activities that you are talking about to date are responsive to the marketplace. Existing and future markets for forest products are very important. Not seeing what you are providing as additional value. I am not seeing how these improvements are moving the agency to be

more compatible with local business standards, the standards of the sector....the FS is not there. Ex: accurate value- economic valuation and economic contribution of a project- the forest products program could do a better job of providing economic value and measuring that value. This seems to be a one size fits all initiative similar to prior initiatives that were unsuccessful.

- A: DW: We are not trying to come up with a one-size-fits all, but rather reduce restriction that get in the way of regions getting their work done. We are trying to build in flexibility so that the regions can do what is necessary to get work done. Provide guidance but then get out of the way so that regions can get work done. Partners are important in this endeavor and we want to hear what you have to say, suggestions as to how to bring contemporary ideas and practices into our practices, we want to see if and how they can fit into our processes.
- A: DC: National direction- DXP national direction is a brief description of what it is and then the regions provide framework and guidelines. Sampling error, scaled sales now have 30% error, used to be 20%, but the regions can be stricter if they wish. But we are trying to provide simple national guidance that also provides flexibility so that it is not a one size fits all.
- This is a feedback session. During national session, we heard that markets should be a high priority and contracts not as much. We'd like to hear more feedback like that today.

BLM: Silviculture is not an afterthought, a sillyculture, stupidculture will create an unviable sale, silviculture is vital to a viable timber sale. 2. No talk about the transportation management.

- A: DC: #2 sale layout includes transportation and logging systems. We recognize there are concerns and sales are not properly laid out. Want to make sure that we have short course for other IDT members, we have an extended team that includes a transport engineer and we are working on transportation management.

Q: Samantha Wolf: will there be new funding opportunities to support partners with innovative design?

A: We haven't thought about it but we are supporting projects within FS, limited due to funding, but trying to do as many projects as possible. We can look at letting partners know what demo projects are coming up or allowing you to propose an idea to work with a forest on a demo project. That's where I can see it going. DC: We are not sure where our budget is going to be, but with U of AZ we looked at use of Lidar to do stand census, could be an easy way to do cruising, especially in areas where it is not safe to send crews out. Can't say there is funding right now, but sometimes as the year goes on we are able to secure funding.

- Q- DW: Would folks like to see opportunities to propose ideas on our website? We could have a chat board or something where people can propose partnering on projects. (one person said sounds great).

J Keady: When I look at # 1 on the list, I think about how federal agencies hire. Why hire professional (460) for tech positions. Professionals move on, techs tend to stay longer. When we fly a Tech position, we should hire a tech. Seems we wind up hiring professionals in tech series positions and they don't stick around. If we would hire a tech and train them, they are more than likely to stay.

- A: DC: SAF convention we are hiring 150 people, but you are right. We need to update position descriptions so that skills match the job. Mentoring to talk about career paths. Often times, the

person with a 4-year degree out competes the person with the 2-year degree, and we could do a better job matching skills to those positions.

Can you talk more about FSC/SFI certification?

- We have a demo, understand the benefits, but worry about another layer(s) of oversight and requirements from the organizations
- Sale admin cert- task book for that now. Carl Maass and Steve Lohr are looking at streamlining certification. Right now there is an 8-hour class. Timber sale admin certification solutions group is looking at this from several different angles including task book and training. We have a website in the works that will be a one stop shop for supervisors, managers and staff to hook up with training opportunities. That should be up and running in 6 months.
- FSC and SFI certifications- we looked at piloting that on the CNNF in WI. It would be good to have a pilot there because all state and county lands there are certified, wouldn't it be good if federal lands there were certified as well. Certification allows you to access more markets (Ikea). Argument against it- there are national laws in place- what's the comparative advantage versus cost? Also looking at federal branding similar to USDA beef...
- This also means certifying the people out on the ground doing the work. If we aren't doing what our NEPA documents say, we won't be able to get certification.

Dan Porter 2: Comment: Can the USFS evaluate local and regional manufacturing capacity to determine to what degree more predictable small log supplies be absorbed? Progress on Priorities 2 3, 5 & 6 should help make small log supplies more predictable, which could help with Priority 10.

- A: We have cross-dep teams that are participating in the process. They are seeing our needs to address things like markets and needs of local communities and we are hoping that they can address it through research or other deputy areas. One of the focuses of these teams is to get the whole agency to look at how to modernize forest products delivery, not just FMRMVE.

Carl NW Forest Workers Center: Re: training- I would say CORs need training in compliance with labor law. Contracts already stipulate that contractors have to comply with applicable labor laws and CORs are already out there inspecting compliance with terms of contract, could also be doing labor law compliance inspection at the same time. (# of hours workers spend at site to combat wage theft, etc.)

Integrated resource service contracts can certify payroll, interviewing workers, and other inspections...Janitors in LA...LA unified school district is using those.

- A: DW: We are looking at our current conditions in terms of training packages, and now we need to look at what needs to be done, where we need to go. Do we need to add courses to keep up with modern contemporary practices?

If you could do one thing to improve the Forest Service's business practices in the delivery of forest products, what would you do?

Andy G AFRC: Knee-jerk response is- has always been our major issue- FS ability to create operating seasons that are flexible enough for operators to implement contracts. Sometimes we are looking at one month at the end of summer and it seems to be getting tighter and tighter. Should prioritize expanding the operating season into winter, include considerations on infrastructure to keep people working

throughout the whole year (roads, etc). Road decommissioning seems to be a priority when it should be road rehabilitation.

- A: R5 has just implemented new contact provisions that offer more flexibility in their operating system. Sometimes not possible because of wildlife considerations or other resource impacts, but I appreciate the comment.

Samantha Wolf: Utilize Forest Collaboratives in your regions. Our Clackamas Stewardship Partnership here in Oregon has been instrumental in collecting public comment and reducing litigation on Mt Hood National Forest.

- A: DW: We do a lot of collaboration through CFLR and we see the benefit. So that is one modernization that precedes this effort and is gaining traction and becoming commonplace. We are hoping that ideas like that that have come up over the years can be shared amongst ourselves and among partners so that they can be replicated across the country. I hope FPM in the short and long term will result in more collaborative efforts.

Sandra Lupien: Samantha, would you be willing to speak on the call a bit about specifically how the collaboratives have reduced litigation? Is it more about increasing a sense of inclusion or about actually changing the parameters/methods of management in a project?

R6: There has been a rebalancing of the mix of forest products and economic expertise within the agency and there is a diminished number of staff with expertise in aspects of operations, e.g. how to deliver operationally viable logging and transportation systems. USFS aims to train its employees on current procedures and technologies, which is an important part of modernizing. We are looking at partnering with entities that have this expertise while we are bringing people up in training.

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) needs reform. What happened with the Environmental Analysis and Decision Making (EADM) reform? Where are some of the new rules and guidelines that were supposed to be out months ago?

- A: There is a lot of overlap between FPM and EADM, so the aim is to determine how to integrate both into one lane of accomplishments. Larger projects with timber sales are a part of that. The efforts are not overlapping nor redundant. EADM is about a year into its endeavor, we will follow up on reporting the status of EADM.

When it comes to the implementation of sales and the related use of tracer paint, tagging boundaries, etc., are Timber Theft Prevention Plans being revised?

- A: Yes, we will be updating those plans along with FPM implementation.

What practices, process, or implementation tool from state or private timber operations would you recommend the Forest Service consider in order to achieve forest restoration objectives?

Is the USFS allowed to use a cutting-line agreement between neighbors instead of having to survey it? This is a tool from private forestry for USFS to consider.

- A: The USFS is looking for ways to streamline documenting boundary lines, there are probably more ideas coming along in this regards.

Use master stewardship agreements and use GNA. Although GNA hasn't worked well in California so far, it is working well in Upper Midwest. In California, the state is more geared toward fighting fires so it is harder to get forestry work done.

- A: USFS hopes to use such authorities more and more to achieve its goals.

NEPA decisions can include everything under the kitchen sink but under-delivers during implementation. Creating realistic mitigations or prioritizing the implementation of projects may help in building the public trust. NEPA does not really have to have everything in it. You could also do Categorical Exclusions (CE) to keep the NEPA part of the timber sale simpler.

When awarding contracts to bidders, take into consideration payment of prevailing wages and providing people with training and rest breaks and all other requirements to ensure protection from wage theft.

Other questions or suggestions?

Wasn't there an effort 5 or 10 years ago to map the USFS planning and permitting process in an effort to highlight steps most directly tied to forest health outcomes? If so, is that evaluation being integrated into this effort?

- A: USFS would like to build off past efforts, we will review what's been done to see if useful to FPM.

Better define the term "low value" and the application of stand condition versus value when using DXP prescriptions.

Do we have flexibility to change minimum bids?

Better training and compliance with labor laws in the appraisal and modernization process.

Identify and utilize Forest Service staff at the district or zone level that have experience working on these types of projects in order to push or expedite their use. Better peer to peer communication.

There are concerns regarding the nationwide problem of the lack of Contracting Officers. Additionally we need to improve recruitment coupled with the ability to fly positions that can reach candidates outside of the Forest Service.

Other hiring issues in terms of keeping employees. Hiring professionals into technician positions and the inability to keep them in that series.

The lack of attention to appraisals in conjunction with poor project designs.

Improvement in providing economic value and measuring that value.

<CONCLUSION OF VIRTUAL SESSION>

ON-SITE DIALOGUE NOTES

(No on-site participants in Region 10)

Region 5

- Suggestion to advertise CO jobs in both the 462 and the 460 series. This would likely lead to a larger and better pool of applicants.
- Many timber provisions incorporated into agreements are out of date.
- Lack of project management skills (measurement/scaling skills). Bringing in people from private industry.
- Continued use of retired FS employees. (Ties directly into the ACES program)
- Is there any data back from forests that are using DxP prescriptions that have been completed? Are there any processes for comparing the scaling versus cruised volumes?
- Is there a push to get away from tree measurements sales?
- Comments regarding the use of P-codes for cutting and skidding timber.
- Need to look at using winch assist (tethered logging) systems for steep ground that has essentially been ignored in the last 20 years.
- Concerns with the requirement to remove biomass in a skyline type harvesting operation.
- Overall lack of skills in the planning process. A sale gets to gate 6 and then the forest realizes it is not a viable project.

Region 6

Andy – there had been question from group on non commercial questions and how that fit in, heard that one of the ways to deal with that is to use expanded KV. Not sure how feasible it is to keep treatments into perpetuity, but liked the initial response. One good way to do it, now have an opportunity to really expand on it. Areas of low value stuff, they can't put viable sales but moving the KV around will really help with treatments to make forests healthier.

- Every dime we can legitimately retain in the Region we want to collect and use in the region
- New financial system should help with that
- We have to put certain amount towards treasury, and need to do that, but we want to take what we can to use elsewhere.
- Planning without implementation breeds cynicism

Feel we should be up front about not only what we want to do, but what will reasonably be done under a NEPA document. Need to be clear on what exactly will happen, not just plan and then not get so much of it done.

- We plan projects because people are hopeful. Having internal discussions about how to handle permits, trusts and receipts. Ability of forests to generate revenue is unequally distributed across the region, but there is universal need.

If the goal is to get to a restoration, find a mechanism with something that includes restoration (fire) treatments more integrated and not just after the timber removal.

- Ian – one area doing a good job is the Deschutes NF, fuels, timber, etc. They seem to be following through with their management. Might be due to public support and flat easy ground. Deschutes does not have high value sales, but they have a robust sale program.
- They are well integrated and have a good vision

Rex – one of the pitfalls of this Modernization, we may only treat the symptoms not the core disease. There are some systemic problems that fit into the EDAM. FPM cannot be completely separate from the EADM process. What happens in NEPA affects all the rest. When plans are made and rules followed, we need forest products and economic outcomes rebalanced. Imbalance of economic considerations being a minority voice. Might not change the number of chairs on the deck, but might need to change who is sitting there.

- We have a structural imbalance, who is on IDTs. Every discussion about forest products highlights this.
- Might need to cross train some people to bring that to people who need to understand that and bring that to the process

Communication to external partners, environmental groups are willing to cut some larger trees, but need to know how many we are talking about. Should tell people “hey if you cut these extra big trees, we can do this; or if we helicopter this, we won’t be able to do this.” External stakeholders need to know on the eastside (or anywhere) that some projects don’t pay their way out of the woods. What we see is a laundry list of what we can’t do and restrictions, but not articulate the costs that those incur. Prevents the projects from happening, or devalues it so much that local sector barely scrimps by.

- Happens a lot on the Westside, with wildlife restrictions. Trying to work with Fish and Wildlife
- Willamette is working on a programmatic that we hope to use as a template and have expand the program out to generate programmatics for subregional areas
- Working on: can we articulate a programmatic with F&W to not have to keep doing consultation on similar types of projects again and again
- Have something coming out on this in regards to roads and some other activities coming out (fish specific?)
- Want to identify easy to get helpful things, but also work towards big items

John Paul – very little top down directions on forest NEPA teams, management should tell them that timber is a priority. Easy to come up with “no’s” hard to justify “yes”. Have every specialist on the NEPA team, except timber. Have implementation team, more than just saying a “forester” get to specifics.

- We have a mismatch and it shows up. How do we bring at least a basic knowledge to a wider array
- Nothing prevents us from having non-FS personnel from being on a NEPA team.

George (BLM) - Silviculture can be done by a wildlife biologist, tell them they have to make a viable timber sale and they start to think more holistically

Low value in particular especially in east it is getting rid of material more than getting the best value.

- No bid is not systemic here, few pockets in the region where it is higher
- Cost of planning, and integrated planning, we want to get things done
- Want fair value for wood, our charge to the citizens

Ian – while listening it struck him in regards to what should the FS incorporate from state – has a list of things. No bid sales on the Rog-Sis, was not just the black wood and lack of operators, it was a \$500,000 road package.

John Paul – appraisals, noticed that a lot of the fixed costs items are inaccurate, asphalt, culverts, logging and hauling costs have been way off.

Sale prep and appraisals need to work with the sale administrators and talk with the contractors to get practical knowledge. And they need to pay attention to costs and wages and everything.

- We need more training of our personal

There is much room for improvement in appraisals, but want to encourage local adjustments. TEA is not a good model because you are looking backwards. Not response to all of the obstacles in our way.

- We are having a lot of discussion internally about changing the appraisal systems

With the min bid, if you price low enough you will get multiple bidders and they will bid and will end up with fair market value. Should focus of making sure viable and set the price low and then get the bidder to the table. A lot of private has no min bid.

Low value and no value material is hard to move and sell. Has costs incurred, when the FS differentiates the difference between no value and non-value it is not accurate. They are not just no value, they are negative value.

The minimum price size of 8 feet is a sticking point. It is too small to go through the head saw. 16 would be better. In old growth days maybe 8 foot made sense, but not today's. Know there is flexibility to identify adjusting diameter if not the length. The forests should be talking to the mills about what the diameter should be. No modern mills in the Pacific NW can handle anything less than 12 feet. 16 foot is standard, no mill will pay a private landowner for anything less than 16 feet.

Look at alternative views, not just cheaper, faster. What are other options.

Inconsistency around the region in the use of options to do approved options, i.e. use of CE's. Need more tools to be nimble and able to get things done. Should embrace smaller projects that can be done quickly, especially with salvage. Smaller quick projects add to the market for smaller operators and for the market to adjust and be more robust

- Being looked at in EADM process. Looking at options for simplifying our NEPA, and not make it overly complicated.

Amanda ARFC - In house training was helpful when she worked on a district. But didn't see much cross training. A lot gets put on the timber shop and pre-sale. Those in the woods need to know a lot, but sometimes they don't. One way to get around that is in house trainings, brown bag lunch, and other cross training. With all of the specialization no one knows what anyone else does. Other disciplines need to understand what goes into what the timber shop does, and the purchasers and loggers have to do.

Train people in the local markets and timber industry. Rain with partners, let people see/know about mills etc.

The -ologists on different forests implement wildlife restrictions differently which is frustrating.

John Paul - Want to see us updating the contracts, streamline, simplify, less confusing, modern... there is a lot of lawyer talk in them. Can tell which ones we have been sued on. How does the BLM do it? Their contracts are simpler and better. ODF has a good contract too.

Rex- Emulate what they local system (local logger, private, state, mills...local culture and economy) does.

Get away from DxD, just go to DxP. Disagreement – escalation is important on lump sum and is not included on scaled sales. Would like to see an appraisal item for DxD marking.

Glad to hear that we are looking at what can we affect quickly at local scales. What are the priorities at the Regional level?

- We have worked on some things. Would like to see more scaled and DxP scales
- We would like to be able to give specific feedback to the forests.
- We have had a lot of turnover, 3-5 years and people are cycling in and out. How do we keep what we need to and get rid of what we don't when have turnover

Does this affect stewardship as well?

- Not IRTC, because of the rules and regs that we have to follow with basically no influence on those contracts. IRTC we have a lot of influence over those and they can be more included in this.

Rex- precision and tolerance affects things greatly, payment, what gets cut, what is taken that shouldn't or what gets left that shouldn't. Historically the FS looks at the lowest common denominator such as the individual tree. We over worry about things that have no value, should have a higher tolerance (maybe a load or something). Think painting and branding all of the trees, do we really need to do that.

- We need to focus on getting our objectives. Our system is based on the value of what might be taken, due in part to theft in the (past, even long past). We need to adjust our process to align with the thought as the industry as our partners.

A lot of the industry is moving away from boots on the ground, and mechanization. Then have to get someone out of the cab to mark, paint, brand.

- We recognize that we are not modern/contemporary in this regard.

A lot of the industry is moving away from boots on the ground, and mechanization. Then have to get someone out of the cab to mark, paint, brand.

Steep slope, why have to do skyline on 30% slopes when Miller is doing tethered logging.