

Backcountry Bounty: Colorado

Adding TEETH to our roadless rule



TRADITION • ECONOMY • EXPERIENCE • TROPHIES • HABITAT



A REPORT BY THE THEODORE ROOSEVELT CONSERVATION PARTNERSHIP
WWW.TRCP.ORG

FOREGROUND

More than a century ago, President Theodore Roosevelt played an instrumental role in creating Colorado's extensive public lands system. Between 1903 and 1909, Roosevelt worked to establish a network of national forest lands in the state, making it possible for all sportsmen, regardless of social stature, to use and enjoy these rich game habitats and stunning landscapes.

Since then, the Centennial State's big-game herds have experienced dramatic changes, once approaching extirpation but since rebounding to the plentiful numbers seen today. Due in large part to contributions by sportsmen and the leadership of visionaries like Roosevelt, Colorado now enjoys the highest elk and mule deer populations of any state in the country.

One feature of Colorado's public lands has remained unchanged since Theodore Roosevelt's time: the qualities of the state's 4.4 million acres of roadless national forest lands. Commonly called "backcountry," roadless areas contain some of the most important habitat in the Rocky Mountain West for big game and native fish populations. Too much human disturbance and too many roads can reduce big-game hiding cover, often resulting in shorter hunting seasons and reduced hunter opportunity. They also can impair spawning habitat and result in less-productive fisheries. Ultimately, roadless areas offer some of the best remaining hunting and fishing available on public lands in the United States.

While more than 90 percent of the American public and the majority of sportsmen — both from Colorado and across the country — have consistently indicated support of backcountry area conservation, a complicated series of court rulings, federal decision making and special-interest influence have left management of these areas up in the air.

Beginning in 2007, Colorado has been working with the federal government to establish management guidelines for roadless areas within its borders. That collaboration produced a draft rule that the federal government released to the public on July 25, 2008.

The current effort in Colorado to develop a state-specific roadless rule attempts to end the debate here, but the release of the draft plan — and its substance — have elicited concerns from sportsmen regarding the impacts the plan could have on the state's hunting and fishing heritage. Coloradans deserve a roadless plan that benefits not only sportsmen and other public-lands users but also the habitat on which our fish and wildlife depend.

The Theodore Roosevelt Conservation Partnership (TRCP) is working to involve Colorado hunters and anglers in the rule-making process so that the final Colorado roadless rule serves the habitat needs of the state's fish and wildlife populations and is consistent with the interests of sportsmen.

To this end, sportsmen believe that by adding **TEETH** to the Colorado roadless rule, we can ensure that backcountry values — sporting **T**raditions, Colorado's **E**conomy, hunting and angling **E**xperiences, **T**rophy-class animals and irreplaceable **H**abitat — are sustained into the future. By following in the footsteps of Theodore Roosevelt, America's conservation legacy and our outdoor heritage will live on in the mountains, valleys and waters of Colorado's backcountry.

To uphold Colorado's national forest roadless lands and sportsmen's backcountry hunting and fishing traditions, the governor and the Forest Service must add **TEETH** to the Colorado roadless rule and uphold the values — Tradition, Economy, Experience, Trophies and Habitat — that roadless areas sustain in the Centennial State.



Photo by Jason Gilsinger

Pagoda Roadless Area, Routt National Forest – An important area for Colorado River cutthroat trout, elk and mule deer, this region is vulnerable under the draft Colorado rule.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Why roadless areas matter to Colorado sportsmen

Much of the reason sportsmen continue to experience high-quality hunting and fishing on public lands is because of national forest roadless areas. Broadly defined, backcountry lands contain 5,000 or more contiguous acres without improved roads – and are known by hunters and anglers to contain some of our best remaining public-lands fish and wildlife habitat. Roadless backcountry is found in 37 states and Puerto Rico and comprises 58.5 million acres, or 2 percent, of the 2.3 billion-acre land base of the United States.

Roadless areas provide large blocks of exceptional habitat for big-game species such as mule deer, elk, bighorn sheep and mountain goats. These areas also offer the most pristine waterways where trout and other desirable fish species – dependent on clean water, stable stream-flows and consistent lake levels – can thrive.

While some roads are important for providing sportsmen access to the lands where they hunt and fish, too many roads are associated with increased big-game vulnerability and fewer mature bucks and bulls, often resulting in shorter seasons and fewer available tags. Elk occur in greater densities in roadless area compared to roaded areas, and hunter success is higher in roadless areas compared to roaded areas. Furthermore, the vast majority of our remaining healthy populations of native

trout are found on unroaded public lands. Too many roads can increase siltation and decrease the quality of their spawning habitat.

Colorado has 345 roadless areas comprising 4.4 million acres on eight different national forests. This backcountry helps sustain more elk and mule deer than any other state in the country, as well as some of the finest wild trout fishing in the world.

Roadless areas are also big business. For example, Colorado is one of the only states to sell over-the-counter elk tags to nonresidents. Hunters and anglers contribute \$1.03 billion to Colorado's economy each year.

Most sportsmen and state fish and wildlife agencies agree that backcountry values must be conserved. However, roadless area management has remained unsettled for decades, and forces are at work that would fragment many of the remaining roadless lands that sportsmen enjoy – leaving an uncertain future for some of America's best public lands hunting and fishing.

The national struggle to responsibly manage our backcountry

Established in 2001, the Roadless Area Conservation Rule was designed to limit backcountry timber harvest and road construction and reconstruction – activities with the greatest likelihood of altering and fragmenting landscapes – with a goal of upholding the roadless values found on these public lands. The rule allows reasonable exceptions for management activities to protect



Photo by John Stansfield

Thirty-nine Mile Roadless Area, Pike & San Isabel National Forests –
The draft Colorado roadless rule could result in negative impacts to the area's crucial winter range for mule deer and elk.

communities from wildfire and permits projects from valid existing rights to proceed. At the same time, it attempts to conserve key fish and wildlife habitat while maintaining existing access to high-quality lands for hunting and fishing.

The federal rule was adopted following more than 600 public meetings and 1.7 million citizen comments nationally, with more than 95 percent of comments advocating roadless area conservation. Despite strong support from a variety of interests, including sportsmen, the rule has been a victim of legal challenges from powerful economic interests. Its current status is unresolved. Two U.S. District Courts have issued conflicting rulings on the 2001 rule, most recently an August 2008 movement to “enjoin,” or invalidate, the rule. This ruling conflicts with a 2006 decision to reinstate the rule. Legal uncertainty means that the status of the federal roadless rule will not be definitively resolved until after 2008.

Sportsmen, both in Colorado and across the country, maintain that the 2001 rule remains the most protective for managing America's national forest roadless areas.

Sportsmen's concerns in Colorado

In April 2007, Colorado Gov. Bill Ritter submitted a roadless petition to promulgate a federal rule-making process by the state of Colorado and the U.S. Forest Service. The governor has stated that roadless areas are

“a resource that we must protect and pass on to future generations.” On July 25, 2008, the Forest Service released the draft Colorado roadless rule, a plan riddled with loopholes and exceptions allowing new development in prime backcountry habitats.

Problems with the Colorado roadless rule lie in its details. For example, entire roadless areas could be logged, supposedly to reduce wildfire threats, rather than such efforts being focused near communities. Massive power line corridors could be routed through the backcountry instead of on lands already developed. Approximately 70,000 backcountry acres could be opened to road building, and natural gas pads could be installed in these sensitive roadless areas where less-invasive directional drilling would be more appropriate.

As currently written, the Colorado rule could change forever places such as the HD Mountains in the San Juan National Forest, Mamm Peak in the White River National Forest and Clear Creek in the Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre and Gunnison National Forests. Fortunately, the Colorado rule is still in draft form. Its flaws can be corrected.

Fixing the Colorado roadless rule

By acting now to right the wrongs of the draft Colorado roadless rule, Gov. Ritter and the U.S. Forest Service can ensure that Colorado's backcountry traditions and millions of acres of public lands enjoy a secure future.

The comment period for the draft Colorado rule closes on Oct. 23, 2008. After that date, the Forest Service planning team will work for several months to revise the rule and address the concerns of the public and outdoor interests. Because Colorado is a cooperating partner in the rule's development, the governor and the Colorado Department of Natural Resources can request specific changes, as well. The Forest Service and state also can elect to accept counsel from the Roadless Area Conservation National Advisory Council, a national advisory group tasked with developing recommendations for resolving some of the many problems with the Colorado rule.

Gov. Ritter and the U.S. Forest Service must listen to the desires and needs of hunters and anglers to ensure the long-term conservation of Colorado's backcountry fish and wildlife habitat. To uphold Colorado's national forest roadless lands and sportsmen's backcountry hunting and fishing traditions, the governor and the Forest Service must add TEETH to the Colorado roadless rule – and uphold the values – Tradition, Economy, Experience, Trophies and Habitat – that roadless areas sustain in the Centennial State.

TRADITION

The draft Colorado rule includes liberal exceptions permitting new roads. A good roadless rule will clearly define the narrow circumstances under which road building and development are acceptable. To continue the traditions of hunting and fishing in the state, Coloradans need clean water, high-quality habitat and backcountry areas to share with families and friends.

The Colorado roadless rule must more narrowly define the unique circumstances that allow limited road building in backcountry areas if sportsmen's traditions are to endure. Loopholes allowing new roads for utility and water conveyances, grazing, oil and gas, coal, and ski resorts must be closed.

ECONOMY

Unless the draft Colorado rule is changed, sportsmen's favorite lands and waters could be subject to increased drill rig traffic, water projects, grazing roads and power line corridors. We must uphold the value these backcountry areas bring to businesses in the state. Hunting- and fishing-related activities contribute more than \$1 billion annually to Colorado's economy and are an essential component of a strong and diverse marketplace.

The Colorado rule must prohibit new leases allowing backcountry road building for North Fork coal development in the Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre and Gunnison National Forests. Road building also must be prohibited in the development of 70,000 acres of oil and gas leases sold after the 2001 Roadless Rule was enacted – these projects should be developed through directional drilling operations, located outside backcountry boundaries.

EXPERIENCE

While protecting communities from wildfire is important, timber management justified as “fuel reduction projects” – but done deep in the backcountry and away from homes – doesn't belong in the Colorado rule. Such projects could damage important habitat and should focus on communities. Few experiences are finer than casting a line for cutthroat trout or calling a rutting bull elk, but without intervention from Gov. Ritter and the Forest Service, they could become a thing of the past.

As defined in the Colorado rule, Community Wildfire Protection Plans can allow timber cutting in the name of fuel reduction throughout entire roadless areas. The Colorado roadless rule must more narrowly define community protection areas to ensure that timber cutting is focused around homes, where fires are the biggest threat to public health and safety.

TROPHIES

New roads in Colorado's backcountry could eliminate hiding cover and reduce opportunities for sportsmen to tag trophy-class deer and elk. Big bucks and bulls thrive in the habitat security provided by roadless national forests, facilitating longer hunting seasons while attracting both resident and out-of-state hunters.

The Colorado roadless rule must specifically outline criteria for timber harvest exemptions, including specifying that these projects will maintain or improve roadless area characteristics and will be conducted infrequently, to help conserve secure habitat for mature bucks and bulls.

HABITAT

Implementation of the draft Colorado rule could increase the spread of invasive weeds in roadless areas by 1,000 percent annually. It also would permit new roads on crucial big-game range and near backcountry trout streams. Traditionally, roadless areas have provided large blocks of exceptional habitat for big game and offer waterways where trout – dependent on clean water, stable streamflows and consistent lake storage – can thrive.

The Colorado roadless rule must use crucial habitat information from the Colorado Division of Wildlife to increase protections for areas of habitat identified as important to fish and wildlife. These backcountry areas represent some of the state's best remaining habitat. Providing them with the highest level of long-term protection is critical to ensuring the future quality of hunting and fishing in Colorado.

With 4.4 million acres of national forest backcountry, Colorado has a lot at stake in the roadless debate. And with strong public support for conservation of these areas, Colorado has an opportunity to get roadless management right. But the draft Colorado roadless rule sets the stage to alter important backcountry areas and affect roadless area values important to hunters and anglers. It's up to Gov. Ritter and the U.S. Forest Service to establish a secure future for the Centennial State's backcountry – and add TEETH to the Colorado roadless rule.



Photo courtesy of Benjamin Miller

FLY FISHING COLORADO'S FINEST WATERS

By Benjamin Miller
Chemical Engineering Student
University of Colorado-Boulder

It is not hard for me to explain my love for the state of Colorado — and my love of fly fishing. I was born and raised in Colorado and spent much of my childhood exploring the Rocky Mountains. My past summer was spent almost entirely in rugged and remote areas where I could catch wild cutthroat trout.

For an avid fly fisher, catching a fish that has never or rarely seen a human-made fly is like scoring an eagle on a championship golf course. It simply does not happen often in this day and age. In my opinion, these secluded streams are the finest waters in Colorado. The fish that I caught and the places I saw have ingrained themselves in my brain as the most beautiful examples of nature in its most pristine form.

I dream that I will be able take my children to places like the Platte River and Tarryall Mountains and catch native trout. For me, ripping through the forests to build roads near my beloved trout streams would be like tearing down my childhood home. Avid anglers and outdoorsmen like myself have as many fond memories and attachments to the places that they visit as they do to the places where they live.



TRADITION

Roadless areas offer places for sportsmen to enjoy time-honored Western traditions like stalking mule deer or fly fishing for native cutthroats in tranquil, undisturbed settings. Colorado has more than 571,000 resident anglers and 138,000 resident hunters who head to the fields and waters each year, many wishing to pass on a legacy that began with their parents and grandparents.

Sportsmen face growing pressure to pursue game and fish on fewer acres. Vacation homes and “no trespassing” signs continue to eliminate access to private land, while energy development is affecting millions of acres under both public and private ownership. Hunters and anglers find it increasingly difficult to enjoy and share their outdoor heritage. During a 10-year period, the number of resident anglers in Colorado declined by 5.7 percent, while the number of resident hunters declined by 41 percent. Loss of access to hunting and fishing areas contributes to this decline.

Colorado’s roadless areas represent some of the last, best places to hunt big game or fish for wild trout. These places can sustain future generations of Colorado sportsmen. Yet if the Colorado rule allows industrialization of the state’s back-country, sportsmen could lose the chance to participate in and sustain Colorado’s legendary outdoor traditions.



Photo by John Gale



Photo by John Gale

Indian Peaks Roadless Area, Arapaho National Forest – As drafted, the Colorado roadless rule could negatively affect Colorado River cutthroat trout, moose, mule deer and elk habitat in this area.

ECONOMY

Summer and autumn are busy seasons on Colorado's Western Slope. Sportsmen from across the state – and the country – travel to the area, purchasing food and supplies, booking hotels, buying fuel, and utilizing guide and outfitter services to hunt and fish.

Hunting- and fishing-related activities annually generate \$1.03 billion for Colorado's economy. Wildlife watching provides an additional \$1.39 billion. Much of this money is spent at local businesses in small towns throughout the state.

Unlike the boom and bust of many industries, Colorado's outdoors-related economy provides long-term, stable sources of income, with more than 160 outfitters registered in the state. Responsible roadless area management will ensure that this revenue continues to grow. Places such as Mamm Peak in the White River National Forest, Burning Bear in the Pike and San Isabel National Forests and Pagoda Peak in the Routt National Forest provide irreplaceable opportunities for sportsmen to go afield.

If Colorado's backcountry is compromised, sportsmen will continue to be squeezed out of the last remaining places to hunt and fish in the state – and Colorado businesses are bound to feel the effects. Broad exceptions in the draft rule for new roads and development could permanently damage this sustainable economy.



Photo by Kurt Brewer

BACKCOUNTRY CONSERVATION IS GOOD BUSINESS

By Bill Dvorak

Bill Dvorak Kayak and Rafting Expeditions Inc.
Nathrop, Colo.

I've been guiding fishing trips on Colorado's rivers since 1979. In 1984, the state began issuing licenses for river outfitters, and I received the first one.

I truly love leading trips into the backcountry of the "wild West." Visiting roadless areas in national forests such as the Pike San Isabel, White River and Routt gives my clients the chance to discover the beauty of canyon vistas, alpine landscapes and wildlife in its natural habitat. Their time afield is enriched by Colorado's backcountry landscapes.

The economic benefits of roadless areas literally spill out onto the surrounding Colorado countryside. My business depends on backcountry lands where the unsullied headwaters of Colorado's rivers are located. These waters flow into famed trout rivers such as the Rio Grande, Dolores and Arkansas, where my clients catch big, wild trout. If up-stream areas were roaded and developed, the water quality of these bread-and-butter fisheries could suffer. This would decrease the quality of experiences I can provide clients and affect my bottom line.

Sportsmen from across the country choose to come to Colorado – and spend their money here – because of the fine habitat, clean water and trophy game offerings provided by our backcountry. Roadless areas are critical to the continued success of my company and the quality of life in Colorado. A strong Colorado roadless rule will ensure the future success of outdoor-related businesses in the state.



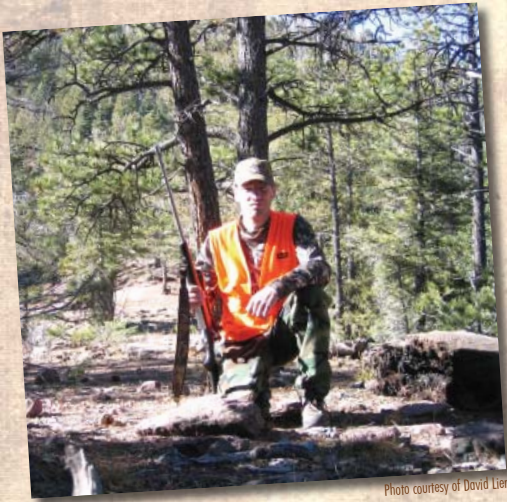


Photo courtesy of David Lien

ELK HUNTING IN SOUTHWEST COLORADO: MOUNTAINEERING WITH A GUN

By David A. Lien

Co-Chair, Colorado Backcountry Hunters and Anglers
Colorado Springs, Colo.

It's doubtful that anything could have better prepared me for the rigors of elk hunting in southwest Colorado's rugged San Juan Mountains than years of high-altitude mountaineering experiences in places like Alaska, Antarctica, Tibet and Nepal. That's because true backcountry elk hunting, the likes of which only can be found in our nation's roadless public lands, is the rough equivalent of mountaineering with a gun.

I hunt north of Durango, Colo., in the Hermosa-Hesperus Peak Roadless Area, which at 148,000 acres is the state's largest roadless area. As most hunters know, to find the biggest and longest-lived elk and other big game, you have to find the best habitat: wilderness and roadless areas. The San Juans are a good place to get away from roads, trucks and ATVs. As southwest Colorado outfitter and hunting guide Mike Murphy says, "This is a place where elk still die of old age."

Although last fall's warm and snowless post-rut conditions kept most elk up high, spread out, and hard to find or approach, I encountered some big bulls, which was more than enough reward for a hard hunt. Like summits are to mountaineering, the kill tastes the best to hunters. But it's the hunt — and climb — that fills us up.



EXPERIENCE

Most sportsmen agree that the best part of hunting and fishing is simply the experience itself. Big mountain views, quaking aspen leaves and the smell of sage draw sportsmen outdoors year after year.

Many of the Centennial State's most memorable hunting and fishing experiences take place on backcountry national forest lands. Three-quarters of the 4.4 million acres of roadless lands in Colorado lie within 1 mile of a road and are easily accessible to the public. These are areas where folks can fish for native trout and never see another angler, or pursue elk and mule deer without crossing paths with another hunter all day.

Places like the Hermosa Roadless Area in the San Juan National Forest could be permanently altered if the draft Colorado roadless rule is finalized. Road building in this 150,000-acre backcountry area could affect populations of big game and Colorado River cutthroat trout.



Photo by John Gale

Hermosa Roadless Area, San Juan National Forest — The draft Colorado rule could negatively affect the region's elk, mule deer and bighorn sheep.

TROPHIES

Record-class deer and elk are a product of three factors: genetics, nutrition and age. Colorado's backcountry plays a key role in helping the Colorado Division of Wildlife maintain mature age-class bucks and bulls without having to drastically restrict hunting opportunity.

Thirty-three percent of Boone and Crockett trophy-class mule deer have come from Colorado. The state also has produced a number of record-class Rocky Mountain elk. Animals like these have the chance to mature through careful game management techniques. It can be a challenge for state wildlife agencies to enable plentiful hunting opportunities for sportsmen while simultaneously providing trophy animals. Roadless areas, however, make meeting this objective possible. Too many roads result in insecure habitat, with fewer of these animals remaining to grow to maturity.

As drafted, the Colorado roadless rule would allow unnecessary road building projects and fragment some of the best big-game habitat in the state. These changes could force the Division of Wildlife to resort to hunting restrictions instead of secure habitat to maintain trophy-class animals in the state's big-game populations. Tightening and clarifying development exceptions in the draft rule could give sportsmen continued opportunities to tag animals of a lifetime.



Photo by CDOW



Photo courtesy of Mike Duplan

HUNTING MATURE BUCKS AND BULLS IN WILD COUNTRY

By Mike Duplan

Outdoorsman and freelance writer
Silverthorne, Colo.

More than just a sport, hobby or pastime, hunting deer and elk in the mountains and canyons of the West is part of my life that seems to defy explanation. I would have an easier time explaining why I breathe. Rarely an hour passes without me daydreaming about a grand old bull elk or ghost-like mule deer in some spectacular landscape — wild and raw country that enables wildlife to grow old, evade hunters and become splendid examples of their species.

Personally, I prefer to hunt mature bucks and bulls. I revel in the challenge of hunting these wild and wary animals in country seldom traveled other than by hardy and adventurous hunters. Some may call me a “trophy hunter.” I just consider myself to be “pretty picky” when it comes to pulling the trigger. Rather than take a bull that still has some growing up to do, on many occasions I have chosen to take home a cow or yearling elk for my family’s winter meat.

The country that these bucks and bulls call home differs in topography and vegetation. But one recurring theme draws me back to these places again and again: Roadless, wild backcountry is the lure, and the rare opportunity to cross paths with a mature buck or bull is the reward.





Photo courtesy of John Ellenberger

CONSERVING WILDLIFE AND HABITAT – NOW AND IN THE FUTURE

By John Ellenberger
Biologist, Grand Junction, Colo.

I worked for the Colorado Division of Wildlife for 33 years. For the last nine years of my career, I was the state big-game manager. In that position, I coordinated statewide management activities for deer, elk, pronghorn antelope, moose, bighorn sheep and mountain goats.

Maintaining habitat on public lands for big game is about security. Maintain the habitat with the right amount of food, cover, water and space, and animals feel secure. Change that mixture of components, and security decreases. Animals avoid the area or decrease their use of it.

A substantial body of information concerning the impacts of roads and recreationists on wildlife has been compiled over the last 30 years. Studies show a direct loss of big-game habitat due to road building, and the habitat effectiveness of adjacent areas is reduced as animals avoid them due to traffic or human activity. Studies also demonstrate that hunting pressure in areas with high road densities increases the movement of elk from public land to private land, reducing hunter opportunity and the effectiveness of hunting as a management tool.

In my opinion, roadless areas on public lands are a very important component of big-game habitat. Preserving roadless areas as they currently exist is an excellent opportunity to protect wildlife and habitat.



Photo by Kurt Kunkle

Thompson Creek Roadless Area, White River National Forest – Language in the draft Colorado rule could negatively affect elk calving habitat and winter range in the area.

HABITAT

Colorado's backcountry offers superior habitat for fish and game. Roadless areas provide secure big-game range and ample hunting opportunity. Roadless area watersheds generally have higher water quality and important spawning habitat, both key in sustaining native fisheries.

More than 20 percent of Colorado's native cutthroat trout streams are located in roadless areas. Irresponsible backcountry management could cause these species and others to suffer. Greenback cutthroat trout could be devastated by sediment from road building in the Comanche Park Roadless Area in the Arapaho National Forest. Colorado River cutthroats will take a hit in the East Animas Roadless Area of the San Juan National Forest. And the Colorado River cutthroat has been designated a "species of concern" by the Colorado Division of Wildlife. Continued access to the valuable habitat in roadless areas will help maintain populations – and enable continued angling opportunities – for this prized gamefish.

The state's abundant big-game populations also stand to gain from well-managed roadless areas. Colorado has nearly 300,000 elk and 600,000 mule deer, more of each than any other state. They thrive in large part because of Colorado's expansive backcountry. Conserving national forest roadless areas will help sustain important wildlife habitat in Colorado.

CONCLUSION

In order to support Colorado's world-renowned fish and wildlife populations – and legendary hunting and fishing – we must work together to add TEETH to the Colorado roadless rule: Tradition, Economy, Experience, Trophies, Habitat. Sportsmen in Colorado and across the country look to Gov. Ritter and the U.S. Forest Service for leadership in assuring a future for the state's proud conservation legacy. They also expect firm guidance by the Roadless Area Conservation National Advisory Council so that sportsmen's values are represented in the final Colorado rule.

With 345 roadless areas comprising 4.4 million acres, Colorado possesses a hunting and fishing heritage found nowhere else in the world. These traditions provide more than \$1 billion annually to the state's economy and meaningful opportunities for sportsmen seeking exceptional outdoor experiences. Exceptions for road building and development in roadless areas must be narrowly and clearly defined to conserve Colorado's backcountry values and prevent unwanted and unintended changes to these important lands and waters.

We have an opportunity to craft a robust Colorado roadless rule and leave a legacy of which sportsmen can be proud. But hunters and anglers must speak up and get involved to ensure that our concerns are addressed and our traditions are sustained.

Colorado's governor and the U.S. Forest Service must act decisively. Colorado needs and deserves a strengthened Colorado roadless rule. Adding TEETH will create it.

For more information or to get involved, visit www.trcp.org or contact

Joel Webster
Policy Initiative Manager
406-360-3904
jwebster@trcp.org

Jason Sorter
Field Representative
303-638-5207
jsorter@trcp.org

Katie McKalip
Communications Manager
406-240-9262
kmckalip@trcp.org

Inspired by the legacy of Theodore Roosevelt, the Theodore Roosevelt Conservation Partnership is a coalition of organizations and grassroots partners working together to preserve the traditions of hunting and fishing.



TRCP National Office
555 Eleventh St. N.W., 6th Flr.
Washington, DC 20004
877-770-8722
www.trcp.org



Photo by John Gale



*Guaranteeing you a place
to hunt and fish*

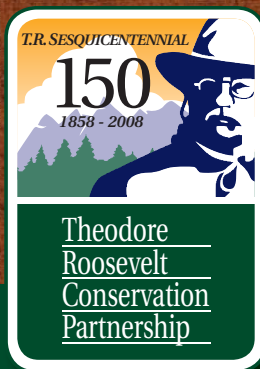


Photo by Jason Gilsinger

555 ELEVENTH ST. N.W., 6TH FLR. • WASHINGTON, DC 20004
877-770-8722 • WWW.TRCP.ORG