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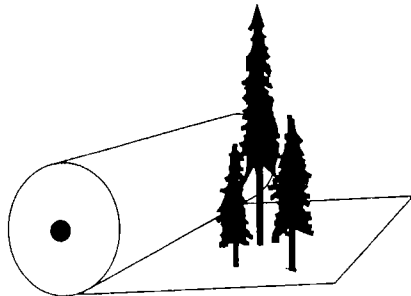
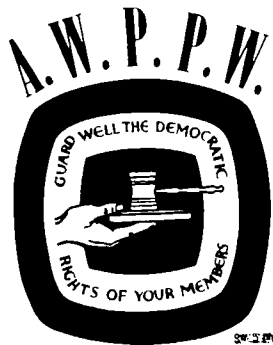
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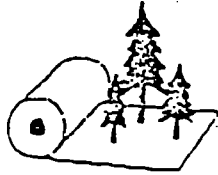
PULP & PAPERWORKERS' RESOURCE COUNCIL

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Pulp & Paperworkers' Resource Council



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POSITION PAPERS

Clean Water

Clear Cutting

Cluster Rule

Fire Salvage

Forest Health

Private Property Rights

Endangered Species Act

American Lands Sovereignty Act

Mississippi River Heritage Corridor

Pulp & Paperworkers Resource Council



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P.P.R.C. Position Paper on Clean Water Act Reauthorization

Wood Products Industry Employees Support Good Science Approach
Act Must Ensure Viable Agriculture & Forest Industry While Providing Water Quality

Significant Progress Made Toward Maintaining & Improving Water Quality.

- Forest and agricultural practices have improved substantially over the last 50 years.
- More effective harvest and cropping technology continues to result in better water quality.
- Improved water quality has resulted from responsible land management, not from greater regulation.

Voluntary Best Management Practices (BMP's) & Incentives Are Best.

- Provide forest & crop land managers incentives to voluntarily adopt best management practices.
- Cooperative partnership between states and landowners can address non-point source runoff.
- Land managers are best qualified to tailor stream and wetland protection for water quality.

Prevent Broadening Federal EPA Authorities.

- Exclude provisions that expand EPA authority to designate forestry as "new source" of pollution.
- Forest Practices should remain State authority and not subject to rigid federal regulations. Some regions generate insignificant non-point run-off from forest activities for which regulations would only add a cost burden.
- State forest & agricultural practices have improved in absence of EPA regulations. Allow this to continue.

Wetlands Reform Should Not Mandate Abandoning Established Forest And Crop Land

- Must exclude prior converted crop land from required wetlands reform.
- Commercial forest land uses should be recognized rather than locked up by federal law.
- Prior use and ongoing practices take precedence, with voluntary reform encouraged by incentives.

Next Step: Wood Products Industry Employees Seek Balanced Solution from Congress.

- I. Any proposed legislation should provide balance between viable industry and water quality.
- II. Prevent an Act that further complicates forest and crop management with additional federal hurdles.
- III. Develop reauthorization language that protects the managers ability to maintain clean water.
- IV. Emphasize a program that would develop voluntary adoption of BMP's, site-specific technical assistance and cost sharing.

The PPRC is a grassroots organization representing more than 300,000 of the nation's Pulp, Paper Solid Wood Products and other natural resource based industries. We are people dedicated to preserving the environment while taking into account the economic stability of the workforce and the surrounding community.

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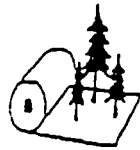
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P.P.R.C. Position Paper On Clearcutting As A Forest Harvest Tool

Wood Products Industry Employees See Clearcutting As A Sound Management Practice

- Clearcutting is a tool to conduct sustainable forest management, maintain forest health, and replenish forests that are declining, diseased, or in poor health.
- Clearcutting applied by skilled professionals using current science is conducted without significant damage to soil, wildlife, water, or ecosystems.
- Ecosystems suffer when dead, diseased, and dying trees are not harvested.
- Many desirable trees, including Douglas Fir, Aspen, and some oaks and pines require full sunlight to be successfully regenerated.
- Clearcutting and reforestation of trees killed by fire and blow-downs is necessary to restore aesthetic values.
- Wildlife management techniques often employ the use of clearcuts.
- Prompt attention to needed clearcuts ensures a quick recovery of the land to productive use.
- Dead and dying trees present a safety hazard to anyone wishing to use the forest.

Next Step: Wood Products Industry Employees Support Good Science and a Practical Approach to Clearcutting.

- I. Clearcutting science should include species diversity and ecosystem values.
- II. Forest managers need clearcutting as an option to conduct sustainable forestry.
- III. Clearcutting often is the best harvest tool to restore forest health.
- IV. Clearcutting methods should include the use of buffer zones by public roads when practical.
- V. An ecosystem management approach should be used on all proposed clearcuts.

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P.P.R.C. Position Paper on Proposed EPA Cluster Rule Regulations

Wood Products Industry Employees Seek Practical Approach to Cluster Rules

- Over 100,00 jobs will be directly affected by a rule that doesn't give significant environmental benefit.
- People suffer when jobs are lost and we must be certain that job losses are really necessary to protect the environment.
- The Proposed rules go far beyond what is necessary to ensure that the environment and the public are protected.
- The proposed cluster rule regulation does not recognize that there are different processes used at each mill site, i.e. sulphite, kraft.
- The time line on the industry proposed cluster rule compliance is not realistic.

Next Step: Wood products industry employees seek a more practical approach to the cluster rule than that proposed by the EPA.

- I. Categorize mills into groups of similar technological operations.
- II. Ensure flexibility on achieving compliance targets.
- III. Allow easing of time line for implementation.
- IV. Utilize the best science available from the EPA and industry when establishing emission guidelines.
- V. Congressional hearings should be held prior to implementation of Cluster Rules.

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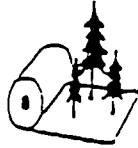
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P.P.R.C. POSITION PAPER ON FIRE SALVAGE OF TIMBER ON PUBLIC LANDS

Wood Products Industry Employees See Thinning and Controlled Burns As A Forest Health Management Tool.

Fire Salvage as Forest Enhancement:

- Salvage of fire - damaged timber contributes to local, state and national economies.
- Contributes to restoration of forests when followed by replanting.
- Will aid in restoration of game habitat and restore aesthetic values much faster.
- Discourages infestation from insects like the bark beetle, Douglas Fir tussock moth, mountain pine beetle and the Douglas Fir beetle.
- Salvage and thinning operations will reduce the prospect of catastrophic fires and help to reduce safety hazards.

NEXT STEP: Wood Products Industry Employees Seek A Practical Approach to Forest Management

1. Make the salvage of fire damaged trees a high priority with the appropriate time lines to insure the maximum recovery of trees possible.
2. Make understory management and thinning a high priority and a fully funded part of the budget.
3. Encourage the use of controlled burns as a forest management tool.
4. Evaluate current regulations regarding forest fires and limit new regulations.
5. Foresters should be allowed to apply short-term emergency solutions during severe outbreaks.
(i.e. modify constraints of appeals process)
6. Policies should utilize more site-specific, goal-oriented management rather than blanket regulations.
7. Laws should be written in a way that directly tells the foresters how to use their knowledge and tools to maintain and manage forest health.

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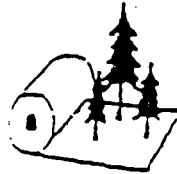
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P.P.R.C. Position Paper on Forest Health

Wood Products Employees Support Aggressive Forest Health Approach

Forest Health Management requirements:

- Restoration of tree species best suited for site.
- Prevention of unhealthy conditions.
- Thinning to species composition and stand density.
- Consideration of impacts of insect infestation, root disease, wildfire and actions necessary to sustain forest health and long term productivity.
- Professional and private foresters need workable management approaches and strategies to sustain forest ecosystem values that society desires.
- Encourage local public involvement in forest health decisions.
- Salvage logging is useful for reducing fuel loads.

Next Step: Congress needs to act: Wood Products Employees Support Change.

- Direct Forest Service to salvage dead and dying timber to reduce catastrophic losses and reestablish healthy viable forest.
- Protect the salvage program from lengthy delay by appeals and litigation.
- Direct Forest Service not to deviate from forest plans without proper analysis, public involvement and documentation.
- Pass legislation to give the needed funding to expand the Forest Health and salvage sales. This combined with thinning, pest suppression and fuel load treatment programs are environmentally and economically responsible.

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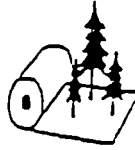
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P.P.R.C. Position Paper on Private Property Rights

Wood Products Industry Employees

Demand A Reasonable Approach to Private Property Rights

That are affected by the Endangered Species Act

Governmental agencies need to give more consideration to the rights of individuals as property owners.

While the PPRC supports the rights of individual property owners to manage their property in a fair and balanced manner, we also recognize that mistakes were made in the past and laws were needed to protect the environment and personal safety of those who lived there. The PPRC believes that the current laws are not balanced and do not adequately address the individual rights of property owners. We need to encourage continued investment in private property and we further believe that legislation is needed to protect our members' rights as property owners.

Governmental Laws that regulate and restrict the rights of individual property owners

- Endangered Species
- EPA Regulations
- Wetland Rules
- Clean Water

Next Step: Wood Products Industry Employees Seek A More Balanced Approach To Private Property Rights Than Current Laws And Regulations Allow.

1. Clearly define roles and responsibilities of individuals as private property owners.
2. Insure that the condition of providing a benefit to society does not place any undue burden on the private property owner without just compensation.
3. Recognize that an individual's property has significant and historical heritage.
4. Insert language in current laws and regulations that the government has the burden of proof in "takings" cases.
5. Reevaluate current laws and regulations and limit new regulations that restrict an individual's private property rights.

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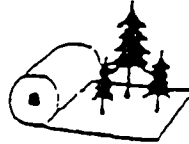
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P.P.R.C. Position Paper on the Endangered Species Act

Wood Products Industry Employees Support Revision

The Endangered Species Act is the most severe and least flexible of all environmental laws, and has become a favorite weapon for attacks on legitimate economic enterprises. This was not an original or intended goal of the act.

That endangered and threatened species should be protected is not in question. Whether or not the ESA is a fair and effective law and includes people in the environmental equation is the issue.

Complex Environmental Regulations have insufficient federal appropriations.

- Economic considerations are required prior to designating critical habitat or developing a recovery plan.
- A recovery plan is the focal point of the protection of the Endangered Species Act.
- Implementation of any recovery plan requires financial appropriations.
- The act should be amended to make sure that the species will not be listed until a recovery plan is developed and appropriations approved.

Next Step: Amend ESA to give equal consideration to social and economic as well as biological concerns

- I. Ensure that ESA decisions are based on sound science, including peer review of listing and recovery decisions.
- II. The definition of threatened and endangered "species" should be limited to those species which are biologically unique— excluding those that are only geographically isolated from other populations of the same species.
- III. Agency meetings to list or delist species should be held in the geographic area to be economically impacted.
- IV. After a listing decision is made, there should be full consideration of all social and economic issues in all subsequent steps in the ESA process.
- V. Anyone who is adversely impacted because of the ESA should receive adequate compensation.

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"AMERICAN LAND SOVEREIGNTY PROTECTION ACT"

Currently, designation of United Nations World Heritage Sites and Biosphere Reserves within the United States is done without the approval of Congress and with virtually no Congressional oversight. Also disturbing is that these international land designations rarely involve consulting the public and local governments, and they give the international community an open invitation to interfere in domestic land use decisions.

Biosphere Reserves and World Heritage Sites are under the jurisdiction of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). World Heritage Areas are natural sites or cultural monuments recognized by UNESCO under "The Convention Concerning Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage." Biosphere Reserves are part of the US Man and Biosphere Program which operates in conjunction with a worldwide program under UNESCO. ***The US program operates without legislative direction and is not authorized by Congress.*** Over 68% of our National Parks, Preserves and Monuments have been designated as a United Nations World Heritage Site, Biosphere Reserve or both. Biosphere Reserves alone cover an area about the size of Colorado, our eighth largest state. There are now 47 UNESCO Biosphere Reserves and 20 World Heritage Sites in the United States.

The American Land Sovereignty Protection Act of 1996 (H.R. 3752), introduced in the 104th Congress by Congressman Don Young, Chairman of the House Committee on Resources, ***required specific approval of Congress before any area within the US. is made subject to an international land use designation and protects the property rights of neighboring landowners.*** H.R. 3752 was brought up for a vote on the Suspension Calendar on September 26, 1996 and failed to get the required two-thirds approval of those voting in a 246-178 vote. Congressman Young will re-introduce this bill in late February.

In creating a World Heritage Site or Biosphere Reserve through Executive Branch action, the United States may be indirectly agreeing to terms of international treaties, such as the Convention of Biodiversity, to which the United

States is not a party or which the United States Senate has refused to ratify. For example, the Strategic Plan for the US Biosphere Reserve Program published in 1994 by the US State Department states that a goal of the US Biosphere Reserve Program is to "create a national network of biosphere reserves that represents the biogeographical diversity of the United States and fulfills the internationally established roles and functions of biosphere reserves."

By consenting to these international land use designations, the United States also promises to protect designated areas and regulate surrounding lands if necessary to protect the designated area. Honoring these agreements could force the Federal government to prohibit or limit some uses of private lands outside the international designated area unless our country wants to break a pledge to other nations. At a minimum, this puts US land policy-makers in an awkward position. Federal regulatory actions could cause a significant adverse impact on the value of private property and on the local and regional economy.

Furthermore, the underlying international land use agreements potentially have several significant adverse effects on the American system of government. The policy-making authority is farther centralized at the Federal Executive Branch level, and the role that the ordinary citizen has in the making of this policy through their elected representatives is diminished. The Executive Branch may also invoke these agreements in an attempt to administratively achieve an action within the jurisdiction of Congress, but without consulting Congress.

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PPRC POSITION ON MISSISSIPPI RIVER HERITAGE CORRIDOR

The Pulp & Paperworkers' Resource Council opposes the designation of the Mississippi River Heritage Corridor for the following reasons:

- **No specific area has been defined**
The proposal includes..."all lands within each county or parish that borders the river with each state having the freedom to add more lands at will."
- **No proven economic value has been shown**
The only "Industry " proposed in the plan is tourism.
Other language in the proposal could be detrimental to existing industries:
"As envisioned by the Commission, " the Mississippi River Heritage Corridor could ... achieve the following objectives:
"Identify and reach common goals and visions."
"Promote the local, national and world importance of the corridor's natural and cultural resources."
Stimulate the full potential of economic development compatible with the environmental health of the corridor."
- **Loss of local control**
Three "Management Alternatives" are being proposed.
Since funding is now through the National Park Service, we feel they will be implementing the management.
- **Private Property Rights are at stake**
"Preserve, restore, and enhance environmental, cultural, agricultural, historical, recreational, and economic resource within the corridor."
"Improve access to and within the corridor for the use and enjoyment of its resources."
- **Many of the proposals of the "Commission" are already being implemented by private citizens and local governments.**
- **Even "Simple Designation" could be detrimental to thousands of Americans who live within the confines of this region.**
"Simple designation" would mean simply, a foot in the door.

FIX THE CLUSTER RULE

***EPA Cluster Rule data points to a balanced solution
for our environment and our economy***

Since 1993, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has been working on the "Cluster Rule," new water and air standards for the U.S. pulp and paper industry. The union men and women who work in this industry believe the rulemaking must balance environmental concerns with the needs of mill workers and their communities.

The EPA's original draft proposal could have cost thousands of jobs. Since then, the EPA has taken a balanced approach to rulemaking. As a result, the EPA has obtained solid evidence for developing a rule that will protect the environment with a minimum impact on jobs, families and communities.

Recently, the EPA published data on water guidelines for bleached kraft and soda mills. These new data present evidence that substituting chlorine dioxide for 100% of the chlorine gas used in a mill's bleaching process achieves the same environmental protections as the approach EPA originally intended — while costing the industry billions of dollars less to implement.

The 100%-substitution approach will get the EPA's job done without taking our jobs away.



United Paperworkers
International Union



Association of Western
Pulp and Paper Workers

LET'S PULL TOGETHER FOR OPTION A

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is finalizing the first phase of the "Cluster Rule," new air and water standards for U.S. bleached papergrade kraft and soda mills. The EPA has identified two technology options (Option A and Option B) that achieve the same environmental goals, but only Option A balances environmental concerns with economic realities.

Option A protects the environment

The EPA publicly concluded that:

- "Analysis to date demonstrates that Option A ... should be given equal weight with Option B as a possible basis for the final rule ..."

In terms of environmental benefits, Option A equals Option B. However, Option B would cost at least a billion dollars more to implement.

Option A protects communities and jobs

If the EPA chooses to implement Option B, our members will face a wave of unemployment, displacement and heartache as mills they work in are closed and their communities dismantled.

Our unions want sound environmental policy. We support Option A and an incentives program that properly rewards companies that make the investment to go beyond Option A's requirements.

Option A works for all of us

Option A is what the President has called for — a policy that protects the environment while allowing for economic growth. It is the best choice for the EPA, and it has earned the support of workers, our employers and members of Congress from both parties.

Option A makes environmental sense without placing unnecessary burdens on the men and women who work in the pulp and paper industry.

JOIN US IN PULLING TOGETHER FOR OPTION A



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International Union

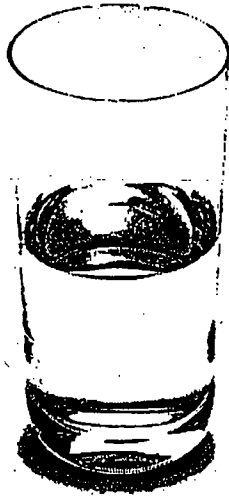


Association of Western
Pulp and Paper Workers



United Brotherhood of Carpenters
and Joiners of America

Which One Costs a Billion Dollars More?



Option A



Option B

The Facts about EPA's Cluster Rule. In the July 15 Federal Register, EPA published two technology options as a basis for regulating wastewater discharges for the pulp and paper industry. Here are the facts about EPA's "Cluster Rule" air and water standards:

FACT: EPA's new data supports complete substitution of chlorine dioxide for chlorine as the basis for Best Available Technology for bleached papergrade kraft and soda mills. (This is "Option A" in EPA's notice.)

FACT: No compelling environmental or health reason exists for adopting Option B – oxygen delignification coupled with complete substitution – over complete substitution alone.

FACT: Both Option A and Option B achieve the same reductions in dioxin. In fact, even without the Cluster Rule, the industry voluntarily reduced dioxin in effluent below measurable levels at 98% of U.S. bleached pulp and paper mills.

FACT: The toxics reduction benefits of Option A and Option B are similar. However, Option B would cost at least a billion dollars more — closing mills, costing jobs and demoralizing the 150,000 people who work in this industry.

FACT: The claim that Option B will cause hardship to only a few mills is without merit. In its notice, EPA only considered costs for the water portion of the Cluster Rule. The costs to meet the new air standards were not included. The economic achievability of either option cannot be determined until all Cluster Rule costs are tallied up.

FACT: We support incentives that recognize the industry's record of continuous environmental improvement. Ignoring substantial investments already made or tying the industry to a single technology will restrict innovation and progress.

The best choice, which has received bi-partisan congressional support, is for EPA to adopt Option A and an incentives program that properly rewards companies for going beyond Option A's requirements.

Option A – It's The Only Clear Solution.



United Paperworkers
International Union



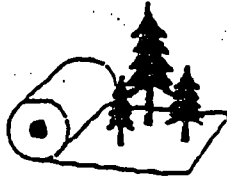
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Pulp and Paper Workers



United Brotherhood of Carpenters
and Joiners of America



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PURPOSE STATEMENT

TO ESTABLISH A GRASSROOTS COALITION
CONCERNED WITH FIBER SUPPLY, FOREST
PRACTICES, THE ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT, AND
OUR ENVIRONMENT IN A WAY THAT PROMOTES
KNOWLEDGE AND POLITICAL ACTIVISM, SO WE MAY
INFLUENCE LEGISLATION THAT AFFECTS OUR
JOBS.

Pulp & Paperworkers' Resource Council



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MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

NAME: _____

BUSINESS UNIT: _____

BUSINESS ADDRESS: _____

BUSINESS PHONE: _____ FAX NUMBER: _____

HOME ADDRESS: _____

HOME PHONE: _____

LOCAL UNION NUMBER (IF APPLICABLE): _____

LOCAL UNION ADDRESS: _____

US CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT YOU LIVE IN: _____

PLEASE INDICATE THE COMMITTEE(S) YOU ARE MOST INTERESTED IN:

_____ LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS _____ EDUCATION _____ CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS
_____ COMMUNICATIONS

IF YOU (OR SOMEONE IN YOUR FAMILY) HAVE SPECIAL TALENTS SUCH AS ART, VIDEO, PHOTOGRAPHY, MUSIC, OR WRITING, PLEASE LET US KNOW BY WRITING US A NOTE BELOW. YOUR TALENTS COULD MAKE THE DIFFERENCE IN ONE OF OUR ACTIVITIES.

OTHER COMMENTS OR IDEAS: _____

PLEASE SEND THIS APPLICATION TO:

YOUR CONTACT PERSON IS:

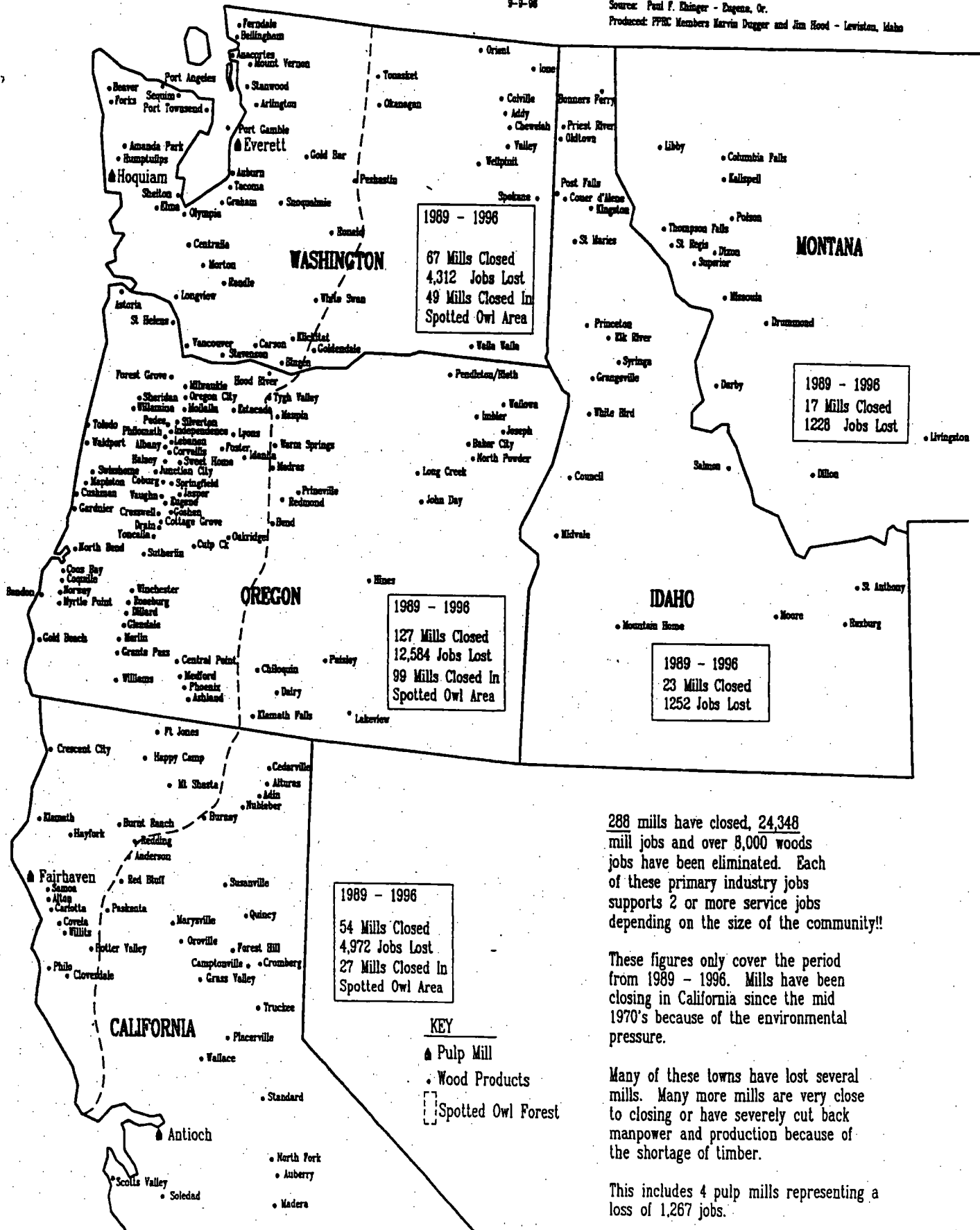
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MILL CLOSURES 1989 - 1996

9-9-96

Source: Paul F. Ehinger - Eugene, Or.

Produced: FPBC Members Marvin Dugger and Jim Hood - Lewiston, Idaho



288 mills have closed, 24,348 mill jobs and over 8,000 woods jobs have been eliminated. Each of these primary industry jobs supports 2 or more service jobs depending on the size of the community!!

These figures only cover the period from 1989 - 1996. Mills have been closing in California since the mid 1970's because of the environmental pressure.

Many of these towns have lost several mills. Many more mills are very close to closing or have severely cut back manpower and production because of the shortage of timber.

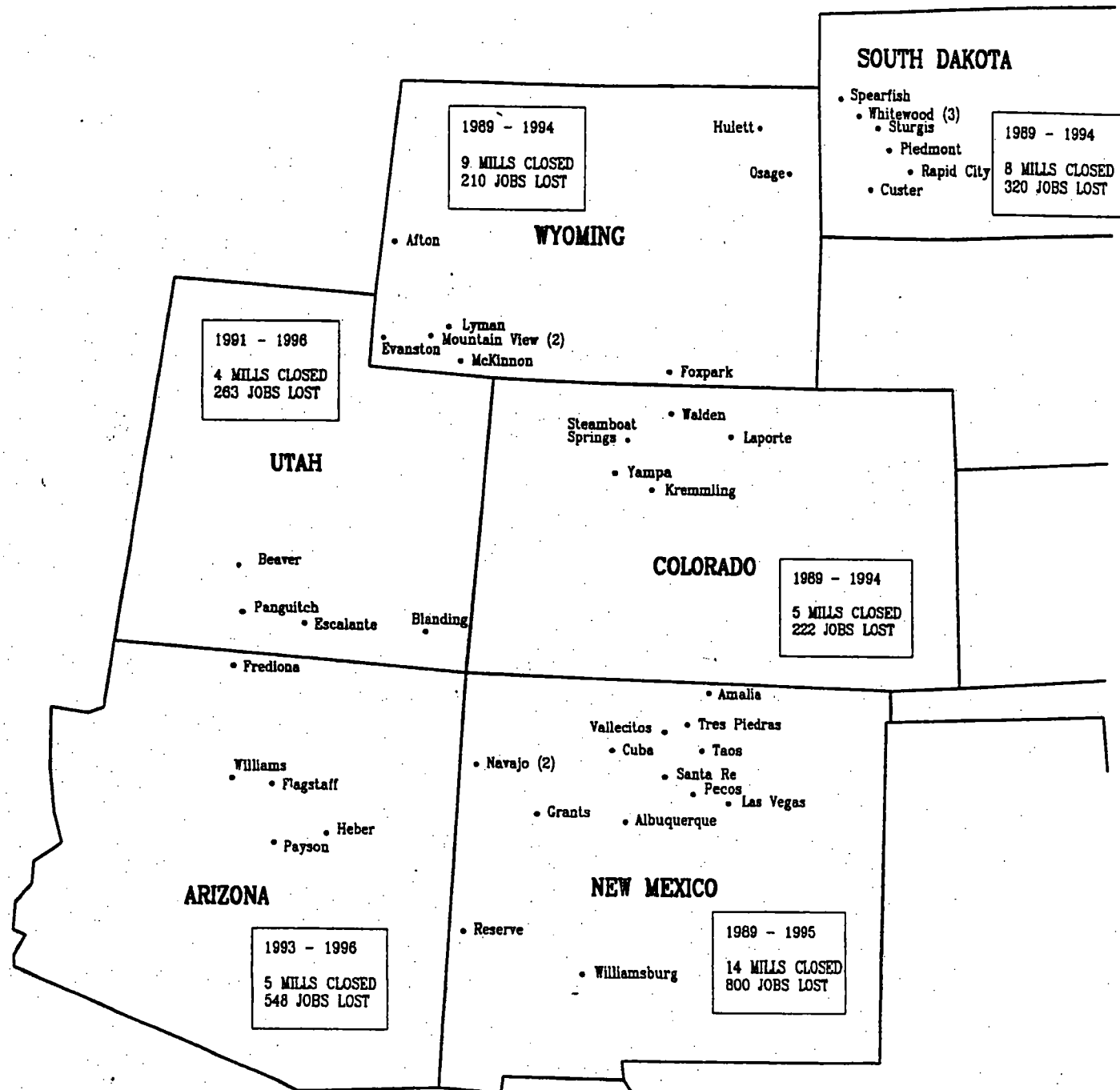
This includes 4 pulp mills representing a loss of 1,267 jobs.

MILL CLOSURES 1989 - 1996

9-9-96

Source: Paul F. Ebinger - Eugene, Or.

Produced: PPRC Members Marvin Dugger & Jim Hood - Lewiston, Id.



45 mills have closed, 2,383 mill jobs and around 800 woods jobs have been eliminated. Each of these primary industry jobs support 2 or more service jobs depending on the size of the community!!

Some of these towns have lost several mills. Many more mills are very close to closing or have severely cut back manpower and production because of the shortage of timber.

Pulp & Paperworkers' Resource Council



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N. Dakota
S. Dakota
Illinois
Minnesota
Wisconsin
Michigan
Nebraska
Iowa
Ohio
Indiana

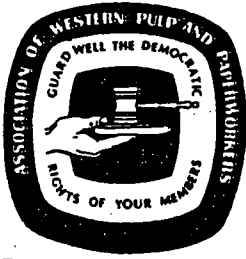
Southern Pine Region

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Arkansas
Louisiana
Mississippi
Oklahoma
Tennessee
Kentucky
Missouri
Texas
Kansas

Pulp & Paperworkers' Resource Council



AWPPW



UPIU



Southern Leadership Region

*Melvin Dixon (Director)

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Alabama

Georgia

West Virginia

Virginia

N. Carolina

S. Carolina

Northeast Region

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Wrk. 207-369-2618

Fax 207-369-2798

Patty Barber(Special Projects Dir.)

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Wrk. 518-585-5415

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Massachusetts

New Jersey

Pennsylvania

Maryland

New Hampshire

Rhode Island

Connecticut

Maine

Vermont

New York

Delaware

Special Projects Directors At Large

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*Don Besaw

UPIU Local 1171

1472 Kiev Street

Springfield, Or. 97477

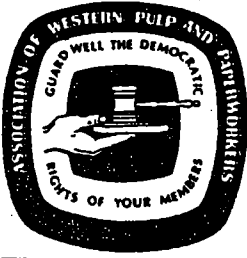
Res. 541-746-5282

Wrk. 541-369-2293 Ext. 1313

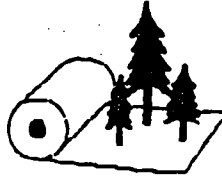
Fax 541-741-8001

*Denotes Founding Members

Pulp & Paperworkers' Resource Council



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UPIU



PPRC FEBRUARY 1997 "NATIONAL FLYIN" FEBRUARY 22 THRU 28, 1997

After a Position Paper Committee meeting and a PPRC Steering Committee meeting which both were held on Sunday, February 23; we got down to the business at hand. Monday morning, 80 PPRC members from 20 states representing 43 mills, 19 different corporations, and at least 4 different Labor Unions converged on Washington, D.C. for a week of work doing Congressional visits to not only their respected Congressman, but to as many others that would listen to them.

We began on Monday morning at 9:00 am with a packed room at the Washington Court Hotel where we were all briefed on the upcoming events of the week. PPRC Chairman, Melvin Dixon, opened up the meeting with the pledge of allegiance. After welcoming everyone, he then proceeded with the program as listed below:

Gloria Bergquist, AF&PA Director of Environmental Affairs: Gloria proceeded to give us an update concerning the EPA Cluster Rules. She stated that the PPRC's timing for being in town could not have been planned any better. The Cluster is a huge concern, and the enviro's are pushing the Administration extremely hard asking for Option B to be the final ruling. They have already met with EPA's Administrator Carol Browner, and now they are hammering on the Administration. She stated that some of the key contacts we need to make are: White House Staff, Ron Wyden of Oregon, Patty Murrey of Washington, and all of the newly elected officials.

John Hissenbittel, AF&PA Senior Director of Forest Resources: John introduced some of his Associates to us who have been working real close with the PPRC. Ann McCord, Grassroots Director, Alex Stoddard, Director Federal Relations, and Grace Terpstra, Consultant. John proceeded to tell us the "Hot Issues" concerning Forestry at this time. He said this is the first legitimate opportunity to reauthorize ESA that we have had. He strongly encouraged Senator Kempthorne's Bill because it would put good, sound science back into equation. Senator Chaffee is cosponsoring this bill, and looks very promising. He also encourage the need to get the Western Democrats and bipartisan support of Senator Craig's Forest Health Bill. New members are absolutely critical to get on board, Enviro's are trying hard to eliminate funding for roads and timber sales. The administration is now taking the Wilderness Society's data concerning Roads and Timber sales cost over the data collected from the U.S. Forest Service. Congressman Charles Taylor is interested in starting a Forest Health Bill on Congress side, and we should work hard

Page 1

trying to get members of Congress working with him on this. It should be released by the end of March. John then encouraged us to keep up the good work that the PPRC has been doing, and to not only focus on our "Friends" while we are in D.C., but to focus on the new and the difficult members of Congress. It's going to take bipartisan support to get any of this done, and no one can help get that support any more than the PPRC.

Keith Romig, United Paperworkers International Union Legislative Assistant: Keith reiterated the full support that the UPIU is giving the PPRC. The issues of the PPRC are very critical not only to our Industry's, Worker's, but also our Union's. "The most important issue at this time is the Cluster Rules, Cluster Rules, & Cluster Rules." These rules are in play as we speak, and will be issued this year. If we get a bad Cluster Ruling, we will lose Industries and Jobs. The other major concern, will be the Appropriations of Infrastructure, concerning the roads into the National Forest, and also the cost of Timber Sales. Keith said it is very important to not only follow up with letters to the people you will meet with, but to get our Union members to write letters to the Administration and Congressional representatives. Remain focused on Cluster Rules, and Infrastructure.

Bob Powers, UBCJA Legislative Director: Bob stated there were lots of animosities on the Hill at this time. There are a lot of partisan issues concerning the representatives, but we need to remain focused, especially when addressing the Democrats, on jobs and workers. We need to really let them know how much these laws are affecting not only our jobs, but our communities.

John Jarvis, McGlotten & Jarvis: John said the general mood in congress is very different from last year, and maybe any other year the PPRC has ever been in D.C. We need to not only let the Democrats know we are speaking for workers, but also reinforce this to the Republicans. He said he had just come back from a National AFL-CIO meeting, and that Labor will not always support the Vice-President. The Vice-President has gotten too far extreme and labor is tired of being hurt from some of his actions. John discussed that Congress should have a light week, which should give us more opportunity to have better visits. He also stated that the Cluster Rule and Infrastructure issues are the "Hot Items". We need Dave Obey, Norm Dicks, and Jack Metcalf all on our sides when it comes to the roads issue.

Jeff Joseph, Senior Vice-President; Ogilvy, Adams, & Rinehart: Jeff put on a superb Lobbying Tips presentation. He encouraged us to know our issues, but to remember, when talking to the Congressman, You are the experts. You know the issues for better than any of the them, and you know the economic impacts back home that you need to relay to them. You are not just another statistic, but an actual human being, and it's your face they will remember should a mill have to shutdown. Jeff encouraged us not to be bashful, stick to your issues, and you will make a difference by being here in D.C. this week.

Don Besaw, PPRC Special Projects Coordinator: Don gave us directions as to what we should do for the next three days. I wish to take this time to personally thank Don Besaw for all the many hours he has put into setting up hotels and setting up over 250 scheduled appointments for

us this week. Don, like I told you in D.C. "We love you man!" Don did describe to us how he and Art Moreau has broken our group up into 14 different teams, and how the Team Leaders will be responsible for making sure all the appointments are kept. No one ever realizes the amount of work that has gone on behind the scenes, by not only Don, but many other people to make this week a success.

After a few more housekeeping remarks from Melvin Dixon, we had a little skit or play worked up to show how a mock interview would go. Yours' truly got to play the part of a Republican Congressman who was upset with labor, but the group leader Kent Gibson did a superb job of keeping his cool. I would like to thank Leroy Nicholson, Kent Gibson, Bob Cochran, and Rob Ecklund for helping educate the new members.

How the Week Progressed:

Officially we had 235 scheduled appointments with 188 being with Congressman, and 47 being with Senators. These were scheduled appointments where many of them were with the actual representative. We also had about 100 to 125 unscheduled walk-in meetings in which in most all cases, we were very well received. By noon on Tuesday, it was all over the town that the PPRC was back, and people were calling us trying to make appointments.

We also had a very impressive list of other appointments in which I will list below:

White House Deputy Chief of Staff: John Podesta

AFL-CIO: Gerald M Shea, Assistant to the President

Jane Perkins, Environmental Governmental Affairs

U.S. Forest Service: Chief Mike Dombeck

U.S. Department of Agriculture: Under Secretary Jim Lyons

Department Of State: Stephanie Caswell, Deputy Director

Robert J. McSwain, International Economist

Nick Lauderdale, Foreign Relations

U.S. Man & Biosphere Program: Antoinette Condo, Administrator

Office of Management & Budget: Sally Katzen

National Economic Council of the Office of Policy Development: Elgie Holstein

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers: Michael Davis, Deputy Assistant to the Secretary

Council on Environmental Quality: Kathleen McGinty, Chairman

Brian Campbell

U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations: Bill Richardson

American Land Sovereignty Protection Press Release: Congressman Don Young

PPRC member Tom Isle

PPRC member Don Wesson

AF&PA Sustainable Forest Initiative Briefing: John Hissenbuttal, Senior Director

Rick Cantrell, Mgr. Forest Policy

Landscape Management: Dr. Chad Oliver, University of Washington
Quincy Library Group: Rose Comstock, President California Women in Timber
Paul C. Harris, Western Council of Industrial Workers
Brian Dahle, Board of Supervisors, Lassen County, Ca.
Forest Health Educational Workshop: Senator Larry Craig
House Appropriations Subcommittee On Interior: Bruce Babbitt, Sec. of Interior

These were a list of meetings that I new we had in Washington, D.C. I'm sure that there were some other meetings and appointments that I was not aware of. Listed on the next few pages, will be a list of States, Companies, and PPRC members. If I left anyone out, I want to apologize before hand, it is very hard to keep up with everyone!

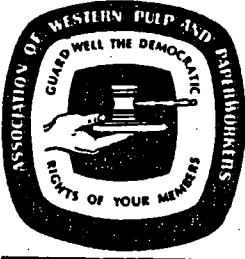
This was by far, the best PPRC Flyin ever. With your continued support, and help, we will only keep growing. If you have any questions concerning any of the above material, please contact:

Don Wesson

PPRC National Recording Sec.
Southern Pine Regional Dir.
112 Sherwood
McGehee, Ar. 71654
501-877-3330 Work
501-877-3360 Fax
501-222-3502 Home

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Pulp & Paperworkers' Resource Council



AWPPW



UPIU



LIST OF MEMBERS & COMPANY'S FEBRUARY PPRC FLYIN

ALABAMA:

James River-Naheola
Melvin Dixon
Byron Vice
Judy Kegley
Jo Long

Alliance Forest Products
Leroy Nicholson
Jerry McDonald

Boise Cascade-Jackson
Mike Whitehead
Leonard McHaney

ARKANSAS:

Green Bay Packaging
Roger Hern
Joe Jones

Potlatch-McGehee
Don Wesson
Lorretta McNeely
Charles Knobloch
Don Zamaripas

ARIZONA:

Stone Container-Snowflake
Kent Gibson
Dawn Archuleta

GEORGIA:

Georgia Pacific-Cedar Springs
Otis Buxton
James Cochran

Gillman Paper-St. Mary's
Paul Townsend
Steve Williams

IDAHO:

Potlatch-Lewiston
Jerry Klemm
Greg Quigley

KENTUCKY:

Westvaco-Wickliffe
Dale Lovett
Ron Smith

LOUISIANA:

Boise Cascade-DeRidder
Lonnie Neugent
Milton Wisby

S&G Bag-Hodge
Juanita Tyler
Lorenza Mason

Stone Container-Hodge
Walter Stringer
Gerry Mims

International Paper-Bastrop
Lynn Eppinette
Randy Bowen

Crown Vantage-St. Francisville
Keith Toney

MAINE:

Mead-Rumford
Don Barker
Bill Morse
Steve Milligan

Champion
Gerald Gusey
Jerry French

Bowater
Mike Jewers
Fred Moore

MINNESOTA:

Potlatch-Brainerd
Tom Isle
Deanne Kinder

Potlatch-Cloquet
Dan Green

Boise Cascade-Int. Falls
Rob Ecklund

MICHIGAN:

Stone Container-Ontonogon
Tom Colgin

MONTANA:

Stone Container-Missoula
Don Serba
Doug Dove

NEVADA:

Potlatch-Las Vegas
Marty Olson
Tom D'Orio

NORTH CAROLINA:

Champion-Roanoke Rapids
Joe Coyne

NEW YORK:

International Paper-Ticonderoga
Patty Barber
George Benton

SOUTH CAROLINA:

Bowater
Gene Carver
Bennie Dawkins
Pete Thompson

Westvaco-Charlston
James Henry Fergusson Jr.
Jerry Hatcher Jr.

OREGON:

James River-Halsey

Don Besaw
Larry Charny
Larry Collins

James River-Portland

Bob Olson

James River-Wauna

George Kiepke

WASHINGTON:

Boise Cascade-Wallula

Larry Larson
Ernie Horvath

Boise Cascade-Kettle Falls

Gary Garrison

Boise Cascade-Yakima

Mike McFeeley

James River-Camus

Bob Watrous
Robert Cochran
John Wagner

Georgia Pacific-Bellingham

Art Moreau

Stone-Steilacoom

Willie Strong
Billy Christie

Simpson-Tacoma

Ivan Fangmeyer

Weyerhaeuser-Longview

Jim Hedglin

WISCONSIN:

James River-Ashland

Dennis Kontry
Mark Hrybrecht

Weyerhaeuser-Rothchild

Doug Helke
Dan Jones

Consolidated-Ws. Rapids

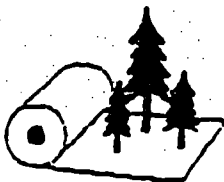
Tom Stensberg
Charles Hutkowski

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Pulp & Paperworkers' Resource Council



AWPPW



UPIU



MANAGEMENT'S ROLE IN THE PPRC

Management's role in the PPRC is limited to labor/management training seminars, workshops, initial recruitment meetings and labor/management informational meetings.

Since membership is defined as "hourly" employees, management will not be involved in business meetings, lobbying trips, or other PPRC business functions.

This separation of the roles between labor and management in the PPRC is critical to the success of this grassroots organization.



United Paperworkers
International Union



Association of
Western Pulp
And Paper Workers

February 12, 1997

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20501

Dear Mr. President:

Since 1993 the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has been working on new air and water discharge standards known collectively as the "Cluster Rule" for the pulp and paper industry. Over this length of time, we and many of the 150,000 union men and women employed in this industry have worked to make you, the EPA and members of Congress aware of the fact that this rulemaking must balance environmental concerns with the needs of mill workers and their communities.

The EPA's original draft proposal for the rule could have cost thousands of jobs. However, since then the EPA has taken a more balanced approach to this rulemaking. In July 1996, the EPA published new data on two technology options for final guidelines for the water discharges of bleached paper grade kraft and soda mills based on the best available technology.

These new data present evidence that substituting chlorine dioxide for 100% of the chlorine gas used in a kraft or soda mill's bleaching process achieves the same environmental protection as the approach EPA originally proposed. In fact, in the public notice the EPA stated that complete substitution of chlorine dioxide (Option A) should be given equal weight with oxygen delignification coupled with complete substitution of chlorine dioxide (Option B) as a possible basis for the final rule.

No compelling environmental or health reason exists for adopting Option B - oxidation delignification coupled with complete substitution - over complete substitution alone. Both Option A and Option B achieve the same reduction in dioxin. In fact, even without the "Cluster Rule" the industry has since 1985 voluntarily reduced dioxin in its effluents below measurable levels at 98% of all U.S. bleached pulp and paper mills.

The toxics reduction benefits of Option A and Option B are virtually identical. However, Option B would cost at least \$1 billion more, closing mills, costing jobs and demoralizing the tens of thousands of union members who work in this industry.

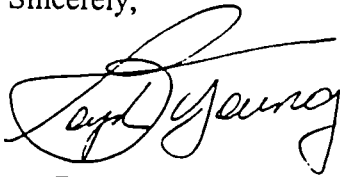
Last summer the EPA requested public comments to help it select one of the two options as the basis for the final rule. Comments from our members have supported Option A. We have enclosed for your information copies of more than 2,700 comment letters from our members. In addition, members of Congress from 31 states, including members of the delegations of 17 states, wrote to the EPA in support of Option A.

February 7, 1997
The President
Page 2

Furthermore, we support incentives that encourage the industry to reach and maintain a record of continuous environmental improvement. We call upon you to support an incentives program that properly rewards companies which make the investment to go beyond Option A's requirements.

The EPA has stated its intention to finalize the water guidelines for bleached papergrade kraft and soda and papergrade sulphite mills along with the MACT I and III air standards by early 1997. For over three years the "Cluster Rule" has been discussed and analyzed. The best choice, which has received bipartisan Congressional support, is for EPA to adopt Option A. We ask you to support the promulgation of Option A soon.

Sincerely,



Boyd Young
International President, UPIU



Lenard Roberts
President, AWPPW

cc: Vice President, Albert Gore
Carol Browner, EPA Administrator
Kathleen McGinty, Chair, President's Council on Environmental Quality



UNITED PAPERWORKERS INTERNATIONAL UNION

BOYD YOUNG

*International
President*

March 3, 1997

Robert Perciasepe, Deputy Administrator
Office of Water
U.S. EPA
401 M Street SW
Washington, D.C. 20024

Dear Mr. Perciasepe:

It seems some confusion has developed as to whether or not the United Paperworkers International Union (UPIU) fully supports Option A of the EPA Cluster Rule for the water emissions from the bleached-kraft segment of the pulp and paper industry. This confusion is unfounded.

The UPIU fully supports Option A—100% substitution of chlorine dioxide for chlorine gas with no mandate for oxygen delignification or extended delignification—as the best alternative for both the environment and for jobs. We agree with the EPA's analysis last July that Option A would provide substantially the same environmental protection as Option B, while costing \$1 billion less to implement. We believe Option A could save thousands of jobs which might be lost to Option B.

Sincerely,

Boyd Young

cc: President William J. Clinton
Vice President Albert Gore, Jr.
Kathleen McGinty, Chair, President's Council on Environmental Quality
Carol M. Browner, Administrator, U.S. EPA
Brad Campbell, Associate Director for Toxics and Environmental Protection,
Council on Environmental Quality



- SAMPLE LETTER -



UNITED PAPERWORKERS INTERNATIONAL UNION

sent to over 140 members of congress

BOYD D. YOUNG

International
President

October 21, 1996

The Honorable J. Bennett Johnston
D-LA, United States Senate
136 Hart, Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

RE: EPA Cluster Rule

Dear Senator Johnston:

As I am sure you are aware, the EPA is on the verge of issuing the final version of its Cluster Rule for the water emissions of bleached kraft mills. As you also know, these mills have been the subject of intense controversy much of which is in our view unwarranted, particularly given the enormous strides this industry has made in the last ten years to clean up its air and water emissions.

On July 24, delegations consisting of UPIU and other union members came to see many of you in your offices in Washington. This is part of an ongoing effort to help the EPA avoid enacting a regulation which could cost this one segment of the industry billions of dollars and could result in the loss of as many as several thousand of our members' jobs.

The EPA has proposed two options on the cluster rule for these mills and asked for comments in support of each view. Option A, that favored by the UPIU and by most of the industry, would require mills to eliminate the use of chlorine gas for bleaching and substitute chlorine dioxide in its place. Option B would require an additional oxygen delignification or extended delignification step. The complex additional technologies required for Option B would cost approximately one billion dollars more than Option A without doing anything more to clear up our waterways, and we believe could close mills resulting in the loss of perhaps hundreds if not thousands of jobs. To us, a lost job is a lost family. Even one lost job concerns us.

I understand that subsequent to our members' visits your office took action to let the EPA know that you favored the adoption of Option A. On behalf of the 250,000 members of the UPIU, I want to extend my heartfelt thanks to you for doing so. You have taken a brave step on behalf of thousands of working people. It is appreciated and will be remembered next month.

Please do not hesitate to contact my office if I can be of further assistance.

Sincerely,

Boyd Young
International President

INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS: P. O. BOX 1475 • NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37202
TELEPHONE: (615) 834-8590 • FAX: (615) 834-7741





A Message from the *President*

Boyd Young

PPRC, Union Members, Industry Working to Save Forest Jobs

Twenty-five years ago, many of the complaints that the pulp and paper industry was dirty no doubt were justified. That was 25 years ago. Since then, the U.S. pulp and paper industry has spent tens-of-billions-of-dollars to filter and reduce the waste from its production processes.

Nevertheless, many people, ranging from honest but misguided environmentalists to cynical real estate sharks selling the condo-life over good-paying jobs, have continued to attack the industry.

Even those who claim a commitment to jobs assert that total chlorine-free bleaching (TCF) is a magic bullet that will end the industry's environmental problems. They ignore the enormous capital costs of the transition to TCF, increased overall costs leading to higher prices, and the fact that there still is not a substantial market for TCF-produced products in North America. Indeed, the only producer of TCF kraft pulp in the U.S.—chronic environmental and labor law offender Louisiana-Pacific Corp.—is forced to sell its TCF product in Europe.

Fortunately, UPIU members and other union members working in forest products industries nationwide joined together a few years ago to form the Pulp & Paperworkers Resource Council (PPRC). The PPRC is a group of workers concerned about preserving

the resource base of the industry in order to preserve jobs and communities.

PPRC members have taken action to fuel the debate over the viable balance between preservation of natural resources and the jobs and communities dependent on those resources. That debate had been skewed in an anti-industry direction. PPRC members are working to inform the public of the big strides made by the industry to preserve the environment. The PPRC and other UPIU members are determined to present that case for as long as necessary until the industry's survival in the U.S. is assured.

In late 1993, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued its first draft of the cluster rule to regulate air and water discharges of every pulp or paper mill. That proposal would have mandated process changes that might have run as high as \$10 billion over the three years of the rule. The UPIU sent letters to President Clinton and formal comments on the cluster rule draft to the EPA. UPIU members sent several thousand letters to the EPA. In addition, industry representatives and outside scientists sent the federal agency exhaustive technical critiques of the entire draft which pointed out that the technology did not exist at the time to comply with the rule.

As a result of this labor-industry group's work, the EPA rethought much of the first draft and began issuing proposed final drafts last year of the cluster rule. The agency is issuing the new draft in stages. The new versions were substantially improved. The portion of the rule which is of direct concern to UPIU members is water discharge regulations from bleached kraft mills.

Although workers and the PPRC have done a great deal to moderate the cluster rule, more must still be done. The EPA is considering two options for this water discharge: one, Option A, requiring every bleached kraft mill in the U.S. not already having done so to convert its bleaching process from chlorine gas to 100% chlorine dioxide; or two, Option B, favored by environmentalists, a requirement that each bleached-kraft mill add an oxygen delignification or extended delignification step in addition to converting to chlorine dioxide. The UPIU supports Option A, since Option B would cost over \$1 billion and an unknown number of jobs. The EPA's decision on the two options is due late next month.

The American Forest Congress convened last year in Washington, D.C., holding only its seventh congress since 1885. These meetings have set the broad outlines that control U.S. forest policy since that time. Many anticipated the debate last summer would be highly-skewed against commercial forestry. But more than 100 PPRC members took up the challenge and registered as delegates. At the two-day meeting, they used their personal experience of America's forests to lend balance to the conference proceedings. The final documents issued by the conference took a moderate tone, and clearly showed the impact of the union members' work.