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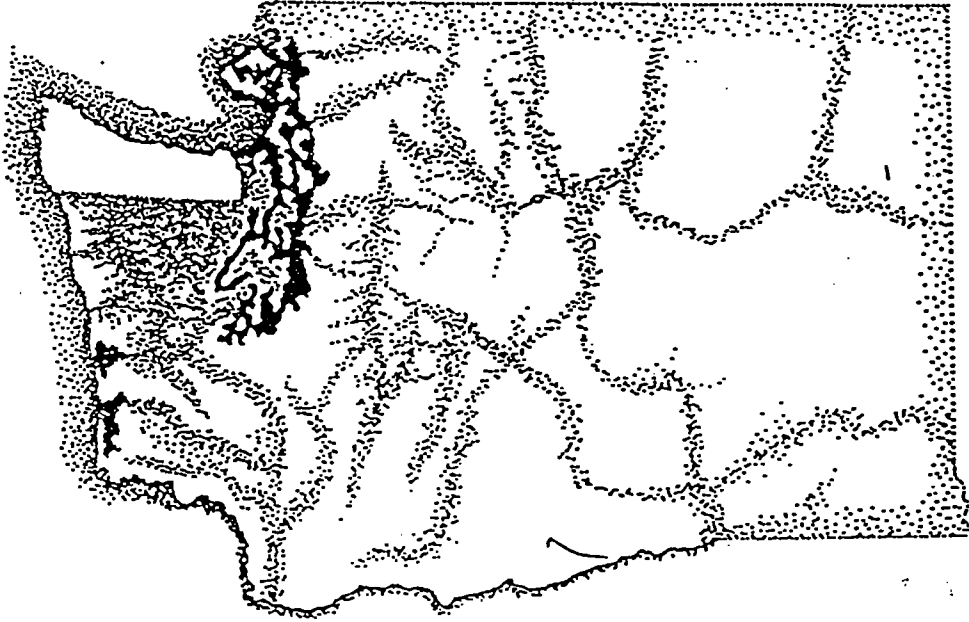
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Clallam County State of Washington Timber Disaster Impact Statement [Report]

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**Clallam County
State of Washington
Timber Disaster
Impact Statement**

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Olympic Job Training Center

Employment Security Department
111 East Third Street Suite 1-D
P.O. Box 2010
Port Angeles, Washington 98362
(206) 452-6202 SCAN 632-2567

NEED

Beginning in late 1989 and continuing on to the present, declines in the federal and state timber supplies have had a significant impact on local communities in Clallam and Jefferson counties. Implementation of federal plans to protect the spotted owl, and old growth ecological systems has dramatically affected the amount of timber available to harvest and as a result, large numbers of workers have been laid off. As many as 2,000 workers in Clallam County alone may have been effected.

TRAINING PROGRAMS OPERATED FOR DISPLACED TIMBER WORKERS

The Olympic Job Training Center, under the auspices of the Olympic Private Industry Council, operates re-training programs for displaced timber workers in Clallam and Jefferson counties. With federal funds provided by Trade Assistance Act (TAA) and by the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA), and State Tuition Waivers funded through the State Board for Community and Technical Colleges, the center has trained over 430 workers since 1991. Of these, 128 are currently in training. JTPA funding for retraining through a national discretionary grant continues through August, 1994.

Employment Security staff working at the training center coordinate plans for each individual with other local service providers including Peninsula College (on campus and at a variety of off campus sites), private training organizations, Community Action Council, and local labor unions. Center staff have worked closely with the College and the Department of Corrections to continue successful retraining classes such as the highly acclaimed pre-correctional officer training class housed and operated within Clallam Bay Corrections Center.

In 1992, staff coordinated with Associate Dean Paul McCarrell of Peninsula College, Roger Reidel of the State Labor Council, Dan Moore of the local Carpenters Union, and Clallam County Parks and Recreation Department, to train building maintenance trainees on county property with materials supplied by the county. Under the direction of Manager Madeline Jensen, staff also coordinated with Clallam County Public Utility District (PUD), the Bonneville Power Administration, and local weatherization contractors to train workers to become certified energy auditors. Lastly, besides taking regularly offered college classes, many trainees have had the opportunity to attend Clallam County Economic Development Council's very successful, state-funded Entrepreneurial Training Program operated by Emma Watson.

To meet the unique needs, skills and abilities of each individual, center staff customize training programs. Training programs include long-term, certificated, occupational skills training of approximately one-year in length, remediation, on-the-job training and employer specific training.

Staff have been greatly assisted in achieving the individual participant's goals by assistance from a multitude of statefunded programs including the rental and mortgage assistance, and emergency needs programs operated locally by Community Action Council's Reemployment Support Centers. Director Ernie Reed and all of his staff should be commended on their cooperation and assistance in meeting the special support needs of participants during training. Without this support, many would not have achieved their goals. Frequently, unemployment insurance runs out for the trainee before his training has finished. Without the support from the Re-Employment Center, the trainee would have had to drop out of school. By matching state and federal funds, trainees have been able to reach their goals, and achieve self-sufficiency at a livable family wage.

SUCSESSES

The original Wood Products Industry Project is near conclusion in the three county area. To date, over 70% of the participants have entered employment. Of the remaining 30%, some are in the process of completing training, and others remain unemployed. For most people, this project has changed their lives. On a whole, they discovered that they were still capable of learning, that learning was even fun and for many, once they started school, many decided to go beyond their original goal.

Many involved their spouses in retraining efforts too. With special project funds awarded by the Department of Labor's Women's Bureau, many women from Forks completed assessment and joined training classes. Several women recently completed a Licensed Practical Nursing class held in Forks at the Community Hospital. Heavily support by state startup funds and college FTEs, this class shows again, the deep community commitment to retraining. Also through a special JTPA 8% literacy grant, coordinated again through the training center, a special computerized Adult Basic Education program was established at the Forks College satellite.

Retraining has and will continue to be successful only to the degree that this cooperation and coordination continues. We all have learned that no one can do this alone. Only as we continue to act as willing partners, sharing resources, skills, and talents will the special needs of each individual and family be met.

Our special thanks go to Commissioner Gaydeski, and Harriette Buchmann, for their support and to the Clallam County Timber Task Force, for all the time and energy contributed by each member.

*Revised
Starting point
Teri*

Direct Cost of Retraining Dislocated Workers

Included in Costs for a two year training program (public & private)

Cost of tuition, fees, books, tools

Cost of transportation to training

Cost of benefits (at U.I.) level

Cost of basic health care plan (individual and state)

* Cost of tuition fees, books, and tools in a public institution for a two year training program averages \$7,500. This figure is based on Wa state averages calculated 4 years ago, new calculations are in progress which may increase this figure.

* Cost of tuition , fees, books and tools in a private institution for a two year training program averages \$9,600. This figure is based on Wa state average calculated 4 years ago, new calculations are in progress which may increase this figure.

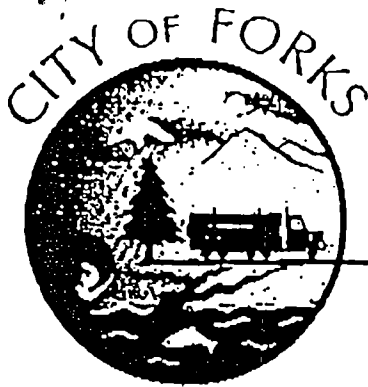
* Cost of transportation for a worker in a rural training area traveling to training or maintaining a temporary residence at the training site for 82 weeks is \$14,350. This figure is based on the trade act allowable amount for transportation or subsistence while a worker retrains outside the normal commute area. The \$14,350 figure is the maximum allowable of up to 50% of the Federal per diem which equates to a maximum of \$35.00 per day.

* Cost of cash benefits to worker at the Unemployment Insurance weekly benefit amount for the full 104 weeks of retraining is \$28,912. This figure is based on a weekly benefit amount of \$278.00.

* Cost of basic health premium for the 104 week training period is \$4,316 for the workers contribution and \$17,180. for the states subsidy. ^{monthly}
The workers contribution is based on a state average contribution of \$41.50 of the average family size of 2.4. The state subsidy is an average of \$165.19 for a family of 2.4.

Cost for a two year program in a public institution \$78,258.

Cost for a two year program in a private institution \$80,358.



ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STEERING COMMITTEE

POST OFFICE BOX 1998 • FORKS, WASHINGTON 98331-1998

(206) 374-5737 FAX: (206) 374-9430 CITY HALL: (206) 374-5412

The Forks Economic Development Steering Committee (FEDSC) was formed in 1989 and sanctioned by the City of Forks to act in an advisory capacity, assisting residents of the Greater Forks area in improving its economic environment by facilitating and encouraging development of industrial, commercial and public sector operations and creating a healthy, stable and diversified employment base.

FEDSC has identified 5 target areas as goals of the committee and community:

- 1) enhance timber related industries,
- 2) enhance the community image and beautification,
- 3) develop the tourism industry,
- 4) assist existing and new business enterprise and,
- 5) staff the FEDSC to carry out the activities associated with our action plan.

We believe we are seeing success in all but one of the aforementioned areas, timber related industries;

- Numerous workshops have been sponsored by FEDSC offering information on business development such as, business and financial planning, marketing your product and networking with comparable businesses.

- Brochures have been printed to market the area to potential residents and businesses.

- Support for the creation of a West End representative for the Tourism Bureau has resulted in the establishment of that position and many more.

FEDSC has been applauded on state and national levels for its accomplishments. While our efforts to diversify our economy have been diligent, we have not allowed that to detract from our position on the issue of timber availability. We can diligently work to develop all of the above, and are. However our best business development strategies are not separate and apart from the utilization of the natural resource so abundant in our area. (We cannot effectively compete for industries whereby material must be shipped in for manufacture. Any business on the I-5 corridor could readily offer a more competitive cost for that product.) We understand the change in climate from past harvesting techniques. We also firmly believe that timber can and should be harvested in an ecologically sensitive manner. Since becoming a resident of this community, I have become increasingly aware of the high level of respect for the environment, from both within and outside of the industry.

Our current strategies for enhancing timber related industries is to 'do more with less'. FEDSC is close to successfully developing the Forks Industrial Park for the attraction of wood products related industries. We have worked for many years on that development. Many regional, state and

federal agencies have witnessed our grass-roots effort and offered assistance. A working model for efficient, citizen driven government is being utilized. We have identified gaps and barriers in the system and offered suggestions for overcoming those. We have applauded policies and procedures that are working. I am proud to say that we are actively involved in the creation of a government by the people and for the people.

With the infusion of \$2.7 million in actual public dollars and well over that in staff time, we are poised to enter into negotiations with a private mill for lease of the developed parcels within the industrial park. That private party has made an offer to finance the cost of equipment, estimated at \$3.6 million, for the drying and planing of lumber currently milled in our area. Actual job creation, day 1, 42 jobs. 38 of those available to unemployed low and moderate income persons in the area. Day 1 of operations. There is but one hesitancy on the part of this mill in making this investment. Timber availability. Our grant awards are contingent upon this mill's participation. No mill, no grants, no developed industrial park.

And...interest in locating in the industrial park is heightening. A proposal is on the table to construct a facility for utilization of state of the art technology in the manufacture of value-added wood products. Forks is the prime site selection. However, without the timber availability, we lose our \$3.6 million private investment mentioned above and the creation of those 42 jobs, the grant awards, the developed industrial park, the technology center.

The University of Washington in cooperation with the Olympic Natural Resources Center, WA. Dept of Natural Resources, and numerous private timber interests are proposing the creation of a facility to test harvesting equipment sensitive to the environment. Prime selection site, Forks Industrial Park. However, without the timber availability, we lose our \$3.6 million private investment mentioned above, and so on.

Pretty bleak prospect considering the incredible efforts underway to identify environmentally sensitive harvesting techniques and ways to utilize every portion of the fiber harvested.

How much is lost in state and federal revenues because of this gridlock? How much is spent in programs designed to assist timber distressed communities because of this gridlock. There is an interim plan for the protection of the species. Let there also be an interim plan of an assured supply of timber. No business person can operate in a world of unknowns.

I could have taken this opportunity to talk about FEDSC's accomplishments in diversifying our economy. I could applaud state and federal efforts to assist resource dependant communities. I could talk about the importance of staffing rural communities with economic development specialists. But, I do not want any of you to walk away from this today believing that what you are doing is working. Yes, it is a part, a critical part. The bottom line is that we need timber. People here are hanging on by their sheer determination to survive and their faith that our government will soon create a plan for land management that includes environmental protection and the harvesting of a renewable resource.

Thank you for your time. I wish you luck in untangling this quagmire.

Sincerely,

Sandra K. Kint, Coordinator
Forks Economic Development Steering Committee

Dave Robinson, is a graphic example of the tremendous sacrifices our self-employed workers are being forced to make as a result of the debate over management of our national forests.

Dave and Melinda moved to Forks in 1970. They have four daughters. Dave was a Clallam County Deputy Sheriff until 1973. In 1973, Dave was shot in the stomach at point blank range, while performing his duties, and was forced to give up his career as a law enforcement officer.

With the responsibility of four daughters to raise, Dave turned to a second career and purchased a used log truck in 1974. In 1977 Dave bought a new truck and in 1978 he added a second new truck. In 1986, he sold both trucks and took delivery a 1986 General logging truck.

His trucking company was called 'One Way Trucking', indicating his Christian background and his commitment to an honest, ethical approach to the trucking industry.

Dave was able to see another dream come true when he bought his airplane. As state Democratic Committeeman, he flew Mike Lowry all over Washington during his campaign for US House of Representatives.

Then the controversy over the spotted owl began. Many timber sales were withdrawn, and the competition for the remaining sales forced logging companies to bid higher and higher.

As a result of the decrease in timber sales, and the ban on export of state timber, the company Dave hauled for was forced to filed bankruptcy in 1990. They owed One Way Trucking over \$32,000.00 in hauling fees, which Dave never recouped. He was forced to sell his truck, at a \$20,000.00 loss. He was forced to sell his airplane. In one year, Dave Robinson suffered over \$52,000.00 in losses.

Accustomed to making \$86,000.00 a year with his log truck, he is now forced to survive and provide for his family, on \$20,000.00 a year as a Children's Case Manager for West End Outreach Services.

Dave's interest in children has been an important part of his life. He works with the Posse Program through the Quillayute Valley School District where he teaches social skills training to high school students. He is a Guardian Ad Litem, and serves as an advocate for children in our judicial system. He has been active in the Juvenile Diversion Program from its onset. He volunteers his photography talents for community events.

Dave Robinson: "It is not the spotted owl, it is the preservationists. They are shutting down industry after industry. We self employed workers cannot just go across the street and get another job. We have no unemployment benefits. We have made extensive investments in our community and our lives. Something must be done."

MOSSMAN TRUCKING

Dick and Barbara Mossman are both second generation loggers. Dick's father was a yarder engineer for Weyerhaeuser for 32 years. Barbara's father was disabled in the woods. Dick has worked in the timber industry since high school; first in the mill, then the woods, and finally driving truck for Weyerhaeuser for fourteen years.

Dick and Barbara saw a dream come true, when in 1979, they mortgaged their sixteen acre farm to buy a brand new International log truck. Between the two, they have over forty-five years experience driving truck.

As a result of the 80-81 recession, they lost everything they had but the log truck, one car and their household belongings. For years, they lived in travel trailers, following the jobs. Then in 1986, they were sent to Forks to haul. They fell in love with the people and the area, and decided to make this their permanent home.

In 1989, they bought an old, rundown four acre farm, nine miles north of Forks and directed every spare minute and every spare dollar into renovating. It was the happiest they had ever been.

Then, in June of 1990, the spotted owl was listed as a threatened species by the US Fish and Wildlife Service. Hauling jobs, became fewer and farther between. The Mossmans lost seven separate hauling jobs due to the presence of spotted owls in or around the proposed timber sales. By the end of 1990, they had lost over \$40,000.00 in revenue.

Today, the Mossman's truck has not worked in sixteen months. They have lost over \$160,000 in revenue as a direct result of protective measures for the northern spotted owl. Their credit has been destroyed. The log truck, that was worth over \$35,000 two years ago, is virtually worthless. They owe \$4000.00 in delinquent fuel bills, \$2000.00 in delinquent tire bills, and almost \$1000.00 for maintenance and repairs. Two creditors have already filed suit against them for nonpayment.

In October of 1992, their home was scheduled to be auctioned off on the steps of the Clallam County Courthouse. The people of the community gathered the money to satisfy the delinquent payments and allow them to remain in their home.

The have been forced to liquidate all non-essential assets in order to survive; their boat, motorcycle, chipper/shredder. They had a garage sale because they had no money for groceries. Both vehicles were traded for older, less reliable transportation rather than have them repossessed. When those efforts were insufficient to meet their obligations, their electricity was turned off. In recent months, they have been forced to seek public assistance in the form of emergency food vouchers and energy assistance.

These are just two examples of the injustices brought about by government regulations to protect the northern spotted owl.

PRESUMMIT TOUR ITINERARY
Soleduck Ranger District
Olympic National Forest
March 21, 1993

1:45 PM Cold Creek -- Habitat Conservation Area (HCA) Blowdown Site

Blowdown -- The toppled trees you see before you are a mixture of old growth trees and younger trees that were regenerated following a windstorm in January, 1921, called the 21 Blow. This storm felled the majority of previously existing trees on this site along with approximately 7 billion board feet of timber in a 30-mile wide swath from the mouth of the Columbia River to Vancouver Island. The stand that grew back from natural regeneration was mostly western hemlock, with some Sitka spruce and Pacific silver fir mixed in. The mix of large and small trees, high canopy closure, dead trees (snags), and down woody material made this good northern spotted owl habitat.

A series of storms in November, 1990, blew this stand down, following some 40 inches or more of rainfall over a five-week period which saturated the soil and loosened the holding power of the trees' roots. Interagency Scientific Committee (ISC) report guidelines, adopted by the Chief of the Forest Service in the summer of 1990, prohibited salvage of blown down timber within HCAs. No attempt was made to salvage the timber during 1991. However, growing public concern, along with indications that the ISC might entertain proposals for projects within HCAs under certain conditions, prompted the Olympic National Forest Supervisor to begin a process of application to the ISC, asking for permission to salvage some of the timber.

A team of Forest Service, Washington Department of Wildlife, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service biologists, along with silviculturists, forest ecologists, an entomologist, and a fire specialist was assembled in late winter, 1992, to look at all the blowdown on Soleduck Ranger District. They were to determine whether the blowdown could be considered extensive, and whether owl habitat could be improved through salvage and associated treatments -- both requirements of the ISC report guidelines in order to salvage inside HCAs. About 30 patches of blowdown containing approximately 15 million board feet of down timber were reviewed. After several meetings and field trips we were unable to prove either that the blowdown was extensive or that salvaging some of it could improve habitat; however it was found that under certain conditions salvage could proceed with a neutral effect on owl habitat.

Such a neutral effect proposal was developed and submitted to the ISC. The proposal was formulated such that no standing green or dead trees would be removed, no additional roads would be built, and sufficient down logs would remain after salvage to provide good habitat for the owl's prey species. The proposal was found to be inconsistent with the ISC report and salvage was denied. This finding has subsequently been appealed to the Interagency Spotted Owl Guidelines Group (INSOGG), which is now deciding whether to recommend a change in the ISC report guidelines to allow salvage inside HCAs where the effect is neutral on owl habitat. If and when such a change is made, we would expect to proceed with salvage projects.

This blowdown patch is the site of the first of two loggers' protests which occurred in the summer of 1992. Some of the saw cuts the loggers made are visible below the road at this stop. The protesters were cited for cutting without a permit.

Young Stand Management -- The Olympic National Forest encompasses an area of 632,000 acres. About 64% of this total, about 407,000 acres, has been designated as a series of habitat conservation areas (HCAs) for the northern spotted owl. Of the acreage within HCAs, about 248,000 acres are thought to be suitable nesting, foraging, and roosting habitat for spotted owls. The other 159,000 acres, consisting mostly of young, managed stands of small trees are currently unsuitable for nesting, foraging, and roosting habitat, providing only dispersal habitat after age 40-60 when they become large enough (about 11 inches in diameter). Some of these young stands are visible at this stop.

Under ISC report guidelines, no further management activities can occur in these young stands after reforestation has been completed. Without thinning on the low to mid-productivity sites commonly found in the National Forests, young trees will stagnate as exceedingly dense stands of pencil-thin stems for many years. Eventually (after 100-200 years) small variations in growth will allow some to outcompete their neighbors for growing space, enlarge their crowns, and ultimately develop into large old growth trees. Further management activities (i.e., thinning and selective tree killing to create snags for cavity nesting birds and mammals) can speed up this process so that large trees and diverse stand structure can be obtained potentially in as few as 50-60 years.

This stand in the Sol Duc Valley was apparently regenerated following a blowdown event about 1880 and is about 110 to 120 years of age. The first logging occurred during the railroad logging era in the late 1930s, when the few old growth Douglas-fir trees that withstood the 1880 blowdown were removed. About 20 years ago, in the early 1970s, the young stand, then 90-100 years old was commercially thinned. This opened up the canopy, allowing enough light to reach the forest floor to stimulate the growth of understory hemlock you can see in this area. The stand is about 75% western hemlock, 15-20% Douglas-fir, and 5-10% Sitka spruce.

This stand is not in an HCA.

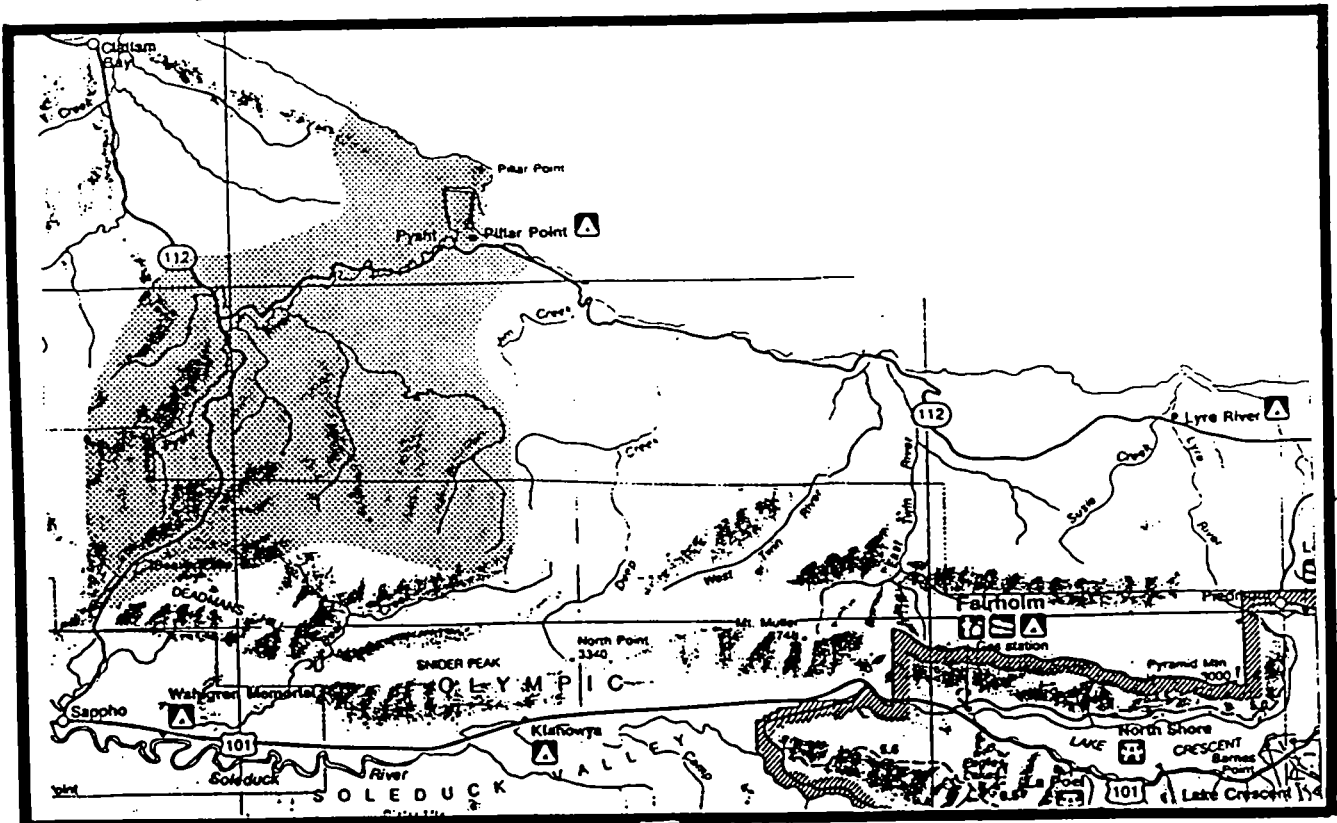
Owl biologists have visited this site, and other even younger managed stands on our district, and found they contain many attributes of spotted owl habitat. They have called this marginally suitable habitat. In managing for owl habitat, you wouldn't want your entire forest to be in exactly this condition, but a significant component is not bad. The question to pose here is this: What could have been done differently earlier in the life of this stand, or what could be done now to produce fully suitable habitat (if that were the management objective)? It would appear that nothing very different would need to be done. Methods can be developed to do so and, indeed, are being developed at this time.

THE PYSHT RIVER COOPERATIVE

A Case Study of Constructive Conflict Resolution

I. **Background** - The Pysht River watershed seen below has been primarily managed for its timber resources for over one hundred years. Over half of the drainage is owned by Merrill & Ring, while the remainder is owned by other timber companies such as ITT Rayonier, and Cavenham. The Pysht fishery has been in decline for some years and it has been easy to lay simple blame for complex forestry and fishery problems. Dialog was at a low in 1991 between tribal interests, who saw their treaty rights at stake, and timber interests that were concerned their livelihoods could be harmed if overly restrictive forest management requirements meant to protect the salmon runs were imposed.

Each side had its own history and collective memory of problems, but a different tack was taken to solving the problem of developing realistic forest management practices while taking measures to protect and enhance salmon habitat. An experiment was begun that built on the communication bridges constructed in the *Timber, Fish, and Wildlife* harvest planning process. In this *TFW* process state agencies, tribal representatives, environmental groups, and land owners met to determine most appropriate harvest methods for a site. While agreement was not guaranteed, at least concerns could be openly discussed. *The Pysht River Cooperative was formed around what each of these groups had in common, not what separated them - this was their mutual interest in rebuilding salmon runs.*



II. What is the Pysht River Cooperative? The co-op is a coalition of some property owners, federal and state agencies, tribes, and environmental groups that have an interest in seeing the return of quality salmon runs on the Pysht River. *Because Merrill & Ring owns half the watershed, and the Lower Elwha S'Klallam Tribe has treaty rights authority over the fishery, these groups have led the Co-op.*

III. What does the Co-op do? The group is a forum where specific salmon habitat opportunities are discussed and planned. *These opportunities have included small things like sharing information among agencies and owners that results in quicker application approvals, to identifying grants for needed research. Larger research needs are also being addressed through the development of a comprehensive research plan.*

IV. Is the Co-op working ? Yes, and the evidence is clear. Fishery managers and technicians from both the Makah and Lower Elwha tribes are allowed free access to properties for research purposes. Salmon habitat considerations are included voluntarily in harvest planning by most timber companies.

The best evidence is that the group was awarded an EPA 319 Clean Water grant (administered by Washington State DOE) for a project to demonstrate techniques to enhance salmon habitat in streams with "large organic debris". Just begun, the work will involve tribal technicians and biologists along with industry foresters. Over \$60,000 of in kind work and resources will match the \$75,000 grant. The product of the study will have wide applicability to other similar coastal lowland streams in the Pacific Northwest.

V. Is the Co-op important? Yes, for some obvious but also some surprising reasons. *Clearly, salmon habitat is being improved and pride in this success is shared by all members. What is more surprising is the way attitudes about each other have changed. Working jointly on a common problem is leading to hopes that small successes can lead to discussions, and solutions to other long-standing issues. The opportunity to discuss problems from interdisciplinary perspectives has also been valuable.*

VI. Summary - Concerns about resource management methods would not have been resolved had all groups continued to focus on memories. *Changing the focus toward a single issue we all wanted to see improved has created the opportunity to build a level of trust that wasn't there before.* All is not perfect yet. Not all land owners are active, but members are hopeful that honest open communication will continue. We believe the Pysht River Cooperative is a model for both salmon habitat enhancement and the role of communication in building quality consensus solutions to complicated problems.

Peninsula Community

Mental Health Center

118 East Eighth Street • Port Angeles, WA 98362 • Phone (206) 457-0431 • FAX (206) 457-0493

March 19, 1993

VIA FACSIMILE

Harriette Buchmann
Timber Task Force Committee
Courthouse/223 E. 4th Street
Port Angeles WA 98362

Re: Timber Impact

Dear Harriette:

I am writing to inform you of the following needs and concerns that are impacting our community. These issues are becoming more severe with the recent rise in unemployment.

- (1) Crisis intervention services with families in conflict (there has been an increase in suicidal situations in our community over the past six months.)
- (2) Local inpatient program or crisis facility to address acute care for mental illness and alcohol/drug affected persons.
- (3) Support and counseling services for family conflict situations (both for children and parents) where the family has few or no financial resources.
- (4) Specialized services for children who have fetal alcohol syndrome and/or who are cocaine affected.

Our agency has been providing community mental health and substance abuse services for the past 21 years, and the recent demand for services is higher than ever before, especially from families and children. Our distance and isolation from any other resources along with the rise in unemployment over this past year further exacerbates our needs.

Harriette Buchmann
March 19, 1993
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I will be glad to provide further information if needed.

Sincerely,


Donald R. Zanon
Executive Director

DRZ/dm



QUILLAYUTE VALLEY SCHOOLS

Office of Superintendent

Harriet Buchman

March 1993

The Quillayute Valley School District serves nearly 1,700 students coming from families of varied socio-economic levels and configurations. The depressed economy as a result of restricted timber harvests in our region of the State is having an increasingly negative impact on our children's readiness to learn. This can be demonstrated by the following facts:

- *Quillayute Valley School District expenditure per pupil is last among school districts of 1,000-2,000 students in size.
- *41% of our student population is eligible for free and reduced lunches as compared to a statewide average of 27%.
- *Unemployment in Clallam County in 1989 was 7.1%; in 1993 it is 12.3%.
- *The Forks Abuse Center, whose primary mission is to deal with families in crisis, reports the following estimates concerning the number of reported cases of domestic violence:
 - * 1989 - 150 cases
 - * 1990 - 245 cases
 - * 1991 - 400 cases
 - * 1992 - 800 cases
- *The local Children and Family Services office is staffed with one full-time case worker with a case load of 63 and a supervisor/licensor with a case count of 106, both far above the national average for effective social work.

Forks Abuse Program

P.O. Box 1775 • Forks, Washington 98331

Most of these concerns, needs and gaps are specific to the west end of Clallam County. BUN: (206) 374-6411 ext 24 HRC (206) 374-2273

CONCERNS: Timber crisis negatively affecting families and contributing to escalating violence in the home, schools and general community.

> From 1990, the number of survivors of domestic violence, sexual assault and homeless individuals we served began escalating. From 135 clients served in 1989, to 828 served in 1992.

> Just as the need for health and family services in economically distressed communities rise, the economy dictates cuts in budgets to those very services creating more stress on already tight services.

> In rural, geographically remote areas of timber impacted counties, service providers are struggling to deliver services with few local resources to a wide spread client population. Distances are far and budgets small.

> A \$5,000 cut to a small rural social service program will have a far greater negative impact on services than a \$5,000 cut to a larger, better funded metropolitan program with access to a larger resource area.

> Local Forks DSHS financial workers currently have a back log of clients; are out of compliance with many of those cases and short on the staff necessary to process new clients.

NEEDS:

> The economic stresses and increased family violence is having a devastating impact on the children of timber communities. Children's services needed:

- * Prevention programs in all grade levels.
- * Increased day care facilities
- * health care, therapy, dental care
- * Emergency shelter and safe home for juveniles.

> Bilingual services of all kinds for our growing Hispanic population (now estimated to be 1/4 to 1/3 of our residents).

> Clallam county is experiencing a housing crisis! Although the Forks Abuse Program provides limited emergency shelter to families in crisis, there is NO other emergency shelter in the west end and NO transitional shelter in the whole county.



Member Agency
United Way

Increased number of counselors for alcohol and drug addictions, family counseling, individual therapy. Waiting lists exist.

We are dedicated to the ideal
that no human should have to live with violence.

North Olympic Combined Services

MANAGING N.O.A.D.C., U.C.S., PRO BONO



THREE-ONE-FIVE EAST EIGHTH STREET - PORT ANGELES, WASHINGTON 98362 - (206) 457-6676

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TIMBER TOUR

3/21/93

Social services in Clallam County are hard hit by the dual effect of lost timber jobs and reduction in government support for low income services. At the same time demand for services are increasing.

- January 1993....women seeking shelter/assistance as a result of domestic violence increased THREEFOLD from January, 1992 (120 current active cases).
- June 1991...Federal government discontinued OTI's (Office of Treatment Improvement) waiting list reduction grant. This reduced funding by \$80,000 annually for Chemical Dependency Treatment Programs in Clallam County due to adverse economics.
- June 1991... The Lodge inpatient treatment center closed. Clallam County has no local beds.
- February 1992...Olympic Memorial Hospital ceased detox and mental health services due to lack of funding. No alternative program exists.
- ADATSA slots (Federal/State treatment program) were slashed from 23 to 8 to save money.
- Counseling staff at the Community Alcohol Center (NOADC) have been cut in half in the last two years due to reduced Federal, State, and local funding. This is also exasperated by high unemployment! Client fees for service have dropped 40% (-\$50,000 annually) over the last two years.
- 70%* of clients seeking service are unemployed or marginally attached to the workforce (10 hours or less per week).
- 50%* of the families seeking help earn less than \$10,000 a year from all sources.
- Demand for low income legal services (Pro Bono) has doubled over the past two years.
- 23% of the CAC's (NOADC) current case load are timber workers who have lost their job or family members of same.



A United Way

Agency

SOLUTIONS

- ° Move Federal dollars from interdiction to treatment.
- ° Reestablish OTI's Waiting List Reduction Grant.
- ° Start funding Domestic Violence Treatment for low income families.
- ° Expand health insurance to all citizens.
- ° Created 1.5 new jobs for each job lost to reduced timber harvests.

*Source DASA



Contact Persons:

Executive Director: Lee Tickell
385-2571

Reemployment
Support Center: Ernie Reed
452-4726

Community Action opened for business in 1966 as a local response, created by local citizens, to address the "War on Poverty". Community Action's continuing task is to assess the needs of the community and seek resources to help meet those needs.

In November 1990, Community Action opened the Reemployment Support Centers in Forks and Port Angeles. The RSC's are designed to respond to the economic, social, and educational needs of displaced workers. During the past year the Reemployment Support Center has provided a myriad of services to 628 displaced workers. These services include mortgage and rent payments to prevent homelessness, food vouchers for those who do not qualify or awaiting an eligibility determination for food stamps, emergency medical and dental assistance, clothing, job search assistance, and assistance in training programs funded by Employment Security.

Of special interest is the fact that early on, staff at the Reemployment Support Center found that because of issues involving the individual pride of the displaced worker, services were being requested by the spouse or significant other. The women seemed much more open to accessing social programs necessary for the survival of the family. This information lead the Olympic Job Training Center, and the Governors Timber Team to design a support program specifically for women. This program was funded by the Department of Labor and later championed by Senator Brock Adams.

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Port Townsend, WA 98368
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☐ West End office:
Forks Recreation Center
P.O. Box 1644
Forks, WA 98331
206/374-6193

A member of the Washington State Association of Community Action Agencies

Community Action has also seen the impacts from economic dislocation on many other agency programs. The Community Resource and Referral Division has traditionally provided the bulk of emergency services offered by Community Action. The demand on services that provide access to affordable health care and heating assistance are increasing significantly during a time when resources are receding at an alarming rate. A major funding source for these emergency services has been the Community Service Block Grant (CSBG) which is slated for a 40% cut during the 1994 Federal Funding Year. An example of some less tangible but very significant impacts to economic instability is the loss of family support for the elderly and infirmed. As families are faced with moving out of the area to seek employment, they are leaving behind parents and grandparents that have relied heavily on their support to maintain an existence outside an institution. Another significant impact is the cost of providing reduced or no cost breakfasts and lunches to a brand new population; the children of the displaced worker.

In a market driven economy business tends to be cyclical; when times are tough one only needs to wait until the market improves. However, the environmental concerns which fuel the timber supply crisis are increasing, as new questions arise and new species are listed. The best case scenario would of course be to finalize an agreement on the timber supply issue. That task is going to take some time. We did not get here overnight and a solution still seems just out of reach. Meanwhile, we urge that services that meet the basic living needs of our neighbors and friends be funded at the levels necessary to meet the demand.



NORTH OLYMPIC TIMBER ACTION COMMITTEE

P.O. Box 1057 • Port Angeles, WA 98362 • (206) 452-6645 • FAX (206) 452-0718

President Clinton's commitment to resolve the fight over management of Northwest forests has offered us hope at a time when we most need it. Communities throughout the Northwest are in crisis. They have suffered unduly as their major industry has starved for supply.

The North Olympic Timber Action Committee represents individuals, families, businesses, and organizations throughout our community who recognize the need for and value of a stable, productive forest industry.

Through the years forest management has changed and adapted as we have gained and applied knowledge. But just as forest management has improved over time, the laws governing our lands have not.

Through good management, our forests can provide for all the very diverse interests and needs. As our interests change, the answer is to work with the changes. Simply shutting down the forests is not the answer.

We have developed a preliminary plan for managing the forests on the Olympic Peninsula. This plan recognizes the diversity of species needs and is not a limiting, singular species approach. The plan incorporates the value of a healthy environment with the need for commodity extractions.

We are constantly learning and improving our ability to manage our forests. One look at the Olympic Experimental state forest verifies our commitment to the future of forest management.

"Man" must be considered as part of nature. We can find a solution that enhances nature and provides for man!

For more information contact:

Tonya Dowse 452-6645

Bill Hermann 452-3341



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HIGHLIGHTS

NOTAC has enlisted the aid of highly experienced professional foresters to suggest an alternative plan for management of the national forests. Highlights are as follows:

- Wide distribution of age classes within each drainage.
- Greater biodiversity for wildlife habitat.
- Reduced impacts of road construction plus active road maintenance.
- Aggressive salvage to maintain healthy forests.
- Enhanced recreation.
- Improved forest protection.

A local example involving fish production may be useful as an illustration. There is now widespread belief that fish are harmed by logging yet the history of the Calawah drainage refutes this charge. This river system has been actively logged for years by private and public forest land managers. The 30,000 acre Forks fire burned much of the North Fork. This area was aggressively roaded and salvage logged during the late 50's and now supports a stand of primarily coniferous reproduction. Fish production in the Calawah rivals and even surpasses that of the Bogachiel which emerges from the Olympic National Park. Comparisons could also be made between the Solduc and the Queets, for instance, but the point is that the public is led to believe that fish are seriously at risk by timber harvesting.

Now a campaign to eliminate the essential silvicultural system of clearcut harvesting is underway despite the enormous benefits derived from this form of forest renewal. The Forest Service plans to reduce, if not eliminate, the practice without carefully quantifying the long term effects. Thus the marvelous productivity of the Olympic will be unrealized, not only for the present, but long into the future.

Many people now embrace ecosystem management as a panacea to problems they perceive in forest management. Some suggest "new forestry" as the answer. One need only review the past fire and blowdown history in the Olympic mountains to understand that these ideas could be a recipe for disaster. Perhaps the greatest danger in all of this is that 50 years of experience in growing new forests may be completely ignored in the present polarized and hostile climate.

As a result of these serious trends which affect the viability of the Olympic region, the North Olympic Timber Action Committee (NOTAC) has enlisted the aid of a team of experienced foresters with long and varied backgrounds to provide an alternative strategy for managing the national forests. They are as follows:

Glenn Beckman -- 13 years as District Ranger on the Solduc District, ONF, 28 total years as a district ranger in the West and 31 years of service with the USFS.

Floyd Dickinson -- Consulting forester with 45 years of experience including 20 years with the Olympic National Park.

E. C. Gockerell -- Former supervisor of the DNR's Olympic Region with 20 years in that capacity and 40 years of experience in forest management.

NOTAC

PROPOSED FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN OLYMPIC NATIONAL FOREST

HARVEST PLANS

Each drainage must be assessed so that harvest plans fit the existing conditions. Considerations are:

- Biodiversity
- Economics
- Site Characteristics
- Species Composition
- Water Quality
- Wildlife habitat

DISTRIBUTION OF CUT

Harvesting can be managed to maximize the diversity of habitat in each major drainage, particularly now that most mainline road systems are in place. With variable cutting schedules, more options are presented. Some of these are:

- Reduced clearcut sizes when economically permitted by the volume per acre at harvest and the logging system employed to create and maintain a diversity of age classes.
- Greater latitude for partial cut regimes to establish a late successional habitat requiring the development of specialized logging systems for this purpose.
- Aesthetic improvements
- Habitat improvements for wildlife.
- Reduced impact on streams.

ROAD DEVELOPMENT

Sensitively planned road systems employing minimum impact specifications can access the remaining unroaded timber. Much has been learned and where these methods have been skillfully employed, the long term benefits are obvious. Some considerations are:

- Narrow road widths with outslopes including ditch elimination to reduce excavation quantities.
- Rolling grades to fit topography.
- Wide road spacing requiring the incorporation of long span skyline/carriage systems or even helicopter logging if required by on-site conditions.
- Elimination of side casting on steep topography and near stream courses.
- Improved drainage structures.

ROAD MAINTENANCE

Mistakes of the past persist particularly where steep slopes were overloaded with excess material or where drainage structures failed. Correction of these problems is essential. This can only be achieved by establishing a timber harvest program which creates the necessary revenue. One without the other adds only to problems for the taxpayer. Without both, it is not likely that environmental concerns will be addressed.

BIODIVERSITY

This can be achieved by utilizing a wide array of harvesting programs including early thinning and shelterwood systems where topography, species composition and windfirmness permit, and by employing small well-planned clearcuts. Leave trees can be left along streams or in clumps in hard to reach areas.

Old growth is often devoid of many species of wildlife. Greater diversity can be created through management than by preserving great new areas of old growth forests, which are quite susceptible to calamities including fire, and insect and disease epidemics.

EDUCATION

The Forest Service needs to begin a program of educating the public to different silvicultural prescriptions and the reasons for their use. Field trips would be particularly helpful but signage similar to what is used by industry is a first step.

SALVAGE PROGRAM

An aggressive program to maintain healthy forests is essential. Early removal of windthrown, fire-killed, and insect infested and diseased timber must be initiated on an ongoing basis. Sufficient reserve dead and down trees could be left to insure that dependent species are adequately considered.

RECREATION

Many more recreational options are available for the public if access is available either by driving or walking on roads provided by logging. These include camping, hunting, ATV use, fishing, mountain biking, berry picking, firewood gathering, etc. Once again, dollars provided through harvest activities enable forest managers to provide the funds needed to enhance recreational opportunities. As we know this is quite dissimilar to the current situation in national parks, for instance, where the needed funds to improve conditions are simply unavailable.

PROTECTION

Nothing is more important than protecting the forest from calamities which can quickly eliminate opportunities for all forest users. This can only be assured through access such as provided by an active forest harvesting program.

SITE SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT

A wide variety of stand conditions requires adaptive management that gives credence to economic as well as environmental concerns. The importance of reaching consensus is essential in order to provide the benefits forests provide.

STATE OF WASHINGTON

FY 1992 Payment to States Adjusted for Owl Guarantee
Compared to what the payment would be based on Actual Forest Receipts

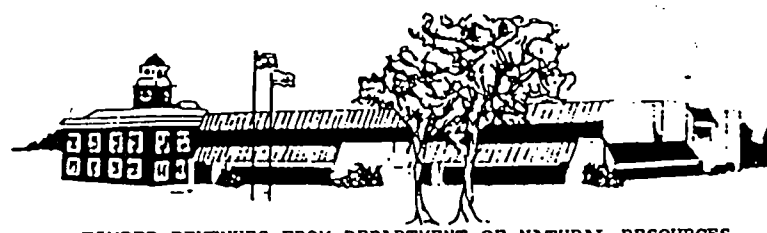
COUNTY	FY-92 PAYMENT IF BASED ON ACTUAL RECEIPTS	FY-92 PAYMENT BASED ON OWL GUARANTEE	DIFFERENCE	PERCENT INCREASE
Asotin	\$ 198,915.95	\$ 198,915.95	\$ 0.00	0.00%
Chelan	1,285,963.75	2,061,905.09	775,941.34	60.34%
Clallam	1,243,233.97	1,784,211.49	540,977.52	43.51%
Clark	7,749.86	11,199.87	3,450.01	44.52%
Columbia	589,755.81	589,755.81	0.00	0.00%
Cowlitz	214,172.00	309,515.10	95,343.10	44.52%
Douglas	1.79	2.86	1.07	59.78%
Ferry	863,581.50	863,581.50	0.00	0.00%
Garfield	352,991.97	352,991.97	0.00	0.00%
Grays Harbor	357,817.75	513,517.62	155,699.87	43.51%
Jefferson	1,675,562.80	2,404,662.75	729,099.95	43.51%
King	1,736,566.81	1,736,566.81	0.00	0.00%
Kittitas	598,780.25	790,851.86	192,071.61	32.08%
Klickitat	91,054.30	131,589.00	40,534.70	44.52%
Lewis	2,813,176.70	3,903,924.00	1,090,747.30	38.77%
Mason	394,373.62	565,980.30	171,606.68	43.51%
Okanogan	1,131,526.76	1,626,913.19	495,386.43	43.78%
Pend Oreille	485,901.40	1,198,916.41	713,015.01	146.74%
Pierce	619,056.33	619,056.33	0.00	0.00%
Skegitt	779,427.52	988,060.25	208,632.73	26.77%
Skamania	5,562,790.97	8,039,182.57	2,476,391.60	44.52%
Snohomish	1,534,038.94	1,720,247.30	186,208.36	12.14%
Stevens	379,464.14	412,332.11	32,867.97	8.66%
Thurston	3,065.06	3,075.47	10.41	0.34%
Walla Walla	8,996.08	8,996.08	0.00	0.00%
Whatcom	1,256,798.74	1,593,211.51	336,412.77	26.77%
Yakima	2,564,968.80	2,674,761.01	109,792.21	4.28%
	\$26,749,733.57	\$35,103,924.21	\$8,354,190.64	31.23%

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To	Ray Osmer	From	Pat Reddell
Co.	Douglas	Co.	AOC
Dept.		Phone #	585-8351
Fax #		Fax #	373-7876

CLALLAM COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE

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TIMBER REVENUES FROM DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES COMPARISON 1989 - 1992

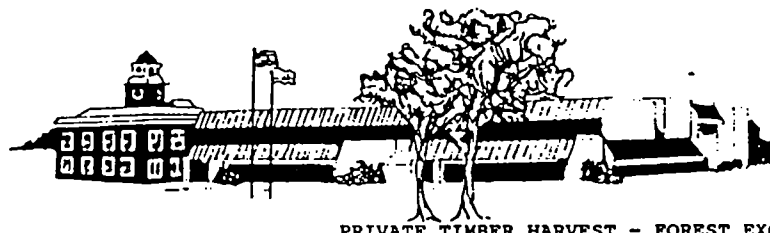
	1989	1990	1991	1992	Increase (Decrease) 1989-1992	Percent of change 1989-1992
Current Expense	1,562,344.92	1,563,266.60	1,482,596.93	925,295.43	(637,049.49)	-40.78%
Camp David Bond	41,744.21	23,167.02	0.00	8,373.85	(33,370.36)	-79.94%
Courthouse Construction	75,155.91	7,427.00	20,026.94	0.00	(75,155.91)	-100.00%
Fire District #1	54,809.86	25,479.40	16,376.10	8,300.99	(46,508.87)	-84.85%
Fire District #2	201,554.82	82,701.28	75,664.11	18,400.60	(183,154.22)	-90.87%
Fire District #3	182,568.82	143,175.95	151,896.39	148,718.02	(33,850.80)	-18.54%
Fire District #4	29,599.27	185,530.87	157,525.57	49,465.77	19,866.50	67.12%
Fire District #5	37,318.44	324.95	18,375.48	12,963.06	(24,355.38)	-65.26%
Fire District #6	28,976.51	4,026.64	74,586.70	85,908.05	56,931.54	196.47%
Hospital #1 Gen.- Forks	290,300.55	196,741.60	121,121.26	108,234.33	(182,066.22)	-62.72%
Hospital #1 Bond	295,439.91	90,796.75	0.00	238,760.19	(56,679.72)	-19.18%
Hospital #2 Gen.-Port Angeles	83,419.64	102,207.32	90,004.20	40,329.76	(43,089.88)	-51.65%
Hospital #2 Bond	46,945.66	52,950.10	46,506.22	20,889.16	(26,056.50)	-55.50%
Human Services	20,962.53	20,992.58	19,542.24	12,215.23	(8,747.30)	-41.73%
Land Assessment	0.00	0.00	12,111.52	(40.99)	(40.99)	0.00%
North Olympic Library	435,632.47	413,476.16	390,691.82	244,267.95	(191,364.52)	-43.93%
Park & Rec. Dist. #1 Bond	21,667.77	22,889.48	61,179.13	33,740.07	12,072.30	55.72%
Park & Rec. Dist. #1 General	82,337.51	37,724.44	0.00	22,343.35	(59,994.16)	-72.86%
Port Capital Improvement	167,465.91	155,646.23	137,468.65	104,300.60	(63,165.31)	-37.72%
Port Industrial Fund	392,062.45	372,154.65	351,622.51	0.00	(392,062.45)	-100.00%
County Roads	1,671,963.50	1,701,068.33	1,639,600.24	1,005,224.13	(666,739.37)	-39.88%
S.D. #121 General-Port Angeles	375,425.61	201,914.39	233,074.84	57,983.11	(317,442.50)	-84.56%
S.D. #121 Capital Project	0.00	58,194.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%
S.D. #121 Bond	42,174.88	20,661.08	16,573.65	3,945.17	(38,229.71)	-90.65%
S.D. #313 General - Joyce	320,534.78	651,442.52	467,971.69	240,975.63	(79,559.15)	-24.82%
S.D. #323 General - Sequim	169,924.44	189,833.73	218,477.97	183,947.01	14,022.57	8.25%
S.D. #323 Bond	120,133.23	126,869.66	145,371.13	58,222.98	(61,910.25)	-51.53%
S.D. #401 General - Clallam Bay	324,646.39	243,085.86	173,442.61	136,083.92	(188,562.47)	-58.08%
S.D. #401 Bond	220,096.75	121,185.15	75,720.82	46,552.53	(173,544.22)	-78.85%
S.D. #402 General - Forks	0.00	180,314.09	198,810.16	205,789.46	205,789.46	100.00%
S.D. #402 Bond	544,483.84	317,617.51	210,398.02	184,650.90	(359,832.94)	-66.09%
State General Schools	3,319,782.04	3,256,636.68	3,068,242.98	1,954,594.09	(1,365,187.95)	-41.12%
Tax Relief	0.00	100,561.62	0.00	(883.14)	(883.14)	0.00%
Veterans Relief	10,484.02	10,491.01	10,751.83	6,724.81	(3,759.21)	-35.86%
TOTALS	11,169,956.64	10,680,555.62	9,685,731.71	6,166,276.02	(5,003,680.62)	-44.80%

cp89-92.wks/timber/r
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CLALLAM COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE

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JUDITH A. SCOTT, CHIEF DEPUTY



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PRIVATE TIMBER HARVEST - FOREST EXCISE COMPARISON 1989 - 1992

	1989	1990	1991	1992	Increase (Decrease) 1989-1992	Percent of Change 1989-1992
Current Expense	385,373.55	460,729.12	413,177.31	389,025.19	3,651.64	0.95%
Camp David Bond	4,836.45	6,497.80	0.00	3,700.52	(1,135.93)	-23.49%
Courthouse Bond	8,598.13	0.00	6,230.22	0.00	(8,598.13)	-100.00%
Fire Dist. #1	378.12	349.17	400.26	343.14	(34.98)	-9.25%
Fire Dist. #2	400.66	523.75	533.67	457.53	56.87	14.19%
Fire Dist. #3	1,287.22	1,571.27	1,334.17	1,258.18	(29.04)	-2.26%
Fire Dist. #4	380.23	523.75	400.26	343.14	(37.09)	-9.75%
Fire Dist. #5	660.20	523.75	933.92	800.65	140.45	21.27%
Fire Dist. #6	145.30	174.59	266.83	343.14	197.84	136.16%
Hospital #1-Forks	85,148.74	188,726.45	98,728.61	92,305.07	7,156.33	8.40%
Hospital #1 Bond	63,762.81	31,684.62	0.00	186,591.30	122,828.49	192.63%
Hospital #2-Port Angeles	21,342.63	8,903.84	6,537.44	5,490.26	(15,852.37)	-74.28%
Hospital #2 Bond	3,332.22	2,610.46	3,468.16	2,742.18	(590.04)	-17.71%
Human Services	5,925.79	7,481.30	5,890.63	5,520.06	(405.73)	-6.85%
Land Assessment	0.00	0.00	3,707.51	0.00	0.00	0.00%
N. Olympic Library	118,692.54	150,666.91	118,340.90	110,491.57	(8,200.97)	-6.91%
Parks and Rec. Gen.	372.25	1,396.69	0.00	2,087.66	1,715.41	460.82%
Parks and Rec. Bond	1,943.27	1,241.84	2,580.96	1,372.57	(570.70)	-29.37%
Port Cap. Improvement	45,627.25	56,565.55	41,626.12	48,954.89	3,327.64	7.29%
Port Industrial	106,811.32	135,652.60	106,466.78	0.00	(106,811.32)	-100.00%
Roads	495,068.11	664,819.90	532,333.95	483,829.54	(11,238.57)	-2.27%
S. D. #121 General-Port Angeles	4,573.75	7,880.24	15,681.60	14,085.84	9,512.09	207.97%
S. D. #121 Cap. Proj.	0.00	4,518.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%
S. D. #121 Bond	1,328.86	1,608.95	2,230.66	1,917.68	588.82	44.31%
S. D. #313 General-Joyce	9,816.78	34,256.67	19,037.12	24,020.12	14,203.34	144.68%
S. D. #323 General-Sequim	3,294.40	7,214.87	4,608.44	5,811.63	2,517.23	76.41%
S. D. #323 Bond	3,275.69	8,793.86	6,132.74	7,260.28	3,984.59	121.64%
S. D. #401 General-Clallam Bay	126,163.23	121,519.58	132,943.02	124,201.09	(1,962.14)	-1.56%
S. D. #401 Bond	94,435.61	105,616.85	116,079.34	84,160.16	(10,275.45)	-10.88%
S. D. #402 General-Forks	0.00	51,421.93	51,556.62	66,726.46	66,726.46	0.00%
S. D. #402 Bond	135,385.32	137,192.59	109,091.06	113,623.02	(21,762.30)	-16.07%
Tax Refund	0.00	63,162.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%
Veterans Relief	2,964.87	3,729.86	3,225.10	3,041.37	76.50	2.58%
City of Port Angeles	351.99	448.90	369.11	370.40	18.41	5.23%
TOTALS	1,731,677.29	2,268,009.41	1,803,912.51	1,780,874.64	49,197.35	2.84%

TAV89-92.WKS/Timber/r
2/17/93

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FEDERAL FOREST FUNDS COMPARISON 1989 - 1992

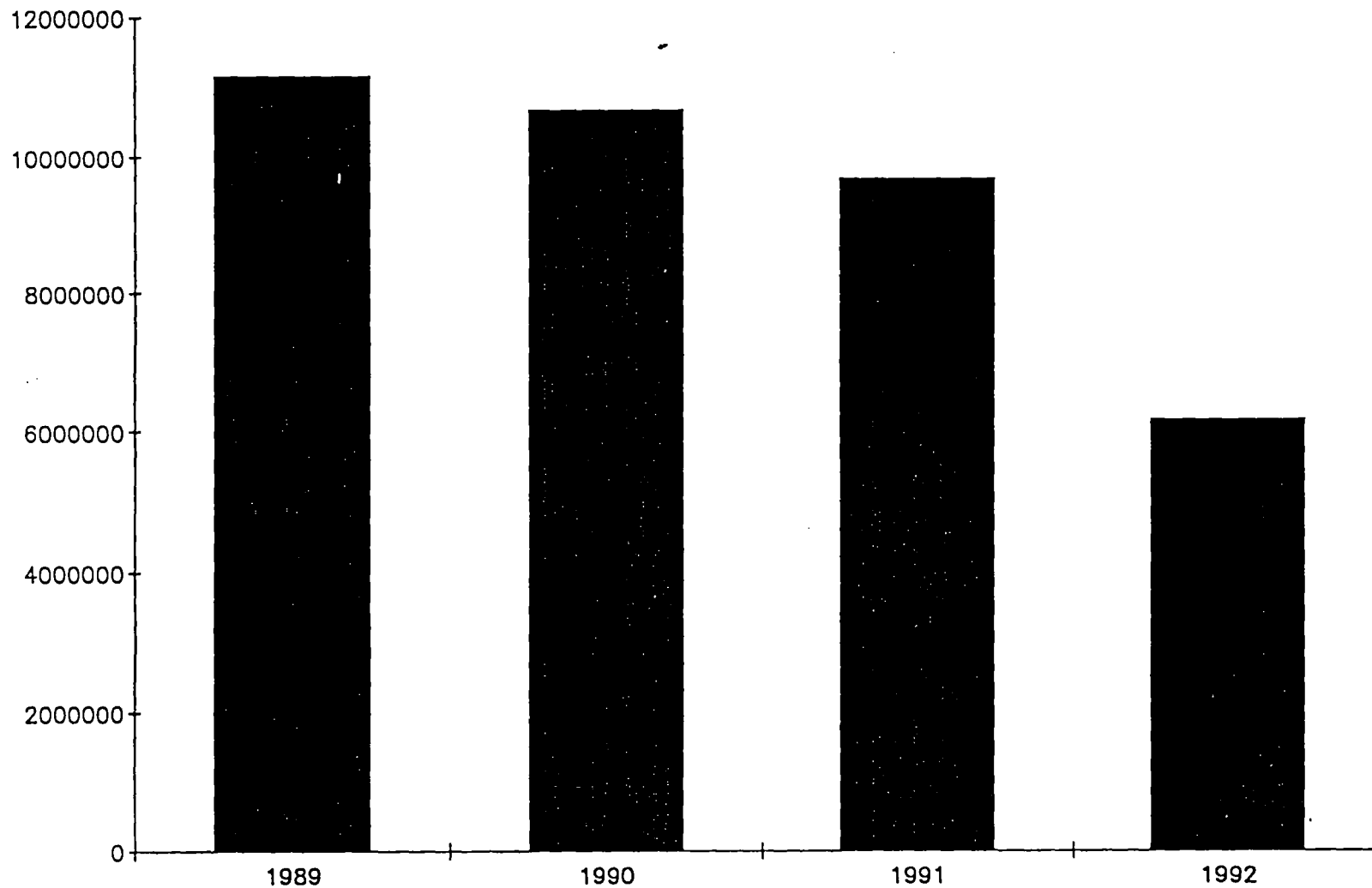
	1989	1990	1991	1992	Increase (Decrease) 1989-1992	Percent of change 1989-1992
Roads	1,222,857.17	920,832.31	1,011,784.70	893,676.61	(329,180.56)	-26.92%
S. D. #121 - Port Angeles	578,330.52	267,302.75	308,765.14	448,660.45	(129,670.07)	-22.42%
S. D. #121 - Capital Projects	0.00	195,000.00	195,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%
S. D. #313 - Joyce	46,650.48	29,606.08	30,842.75	25,796.39	(20,854.09)	-44.70%
S. D. #323 - Sequim	308,667.14	223,296.60	250,596.68	222,937.44	(85,729.70)	-27.77%
S. D. #401 - Clallam Bay	73,810.48	52,632.50	57,238.12	50,740.01	(23,070.47)	-31.26%
S. D. #402 - Forks	215,398.55	152,994.37	169,342.01	145,542.32	(69,856.23)	-32.43%
TOTALS	2,445,714.34	1,841,664.61	2,023,569.40	1,787,353.22	(658,361.12)	-26.92%

ff89-92.wks/timber/r
2/17/93

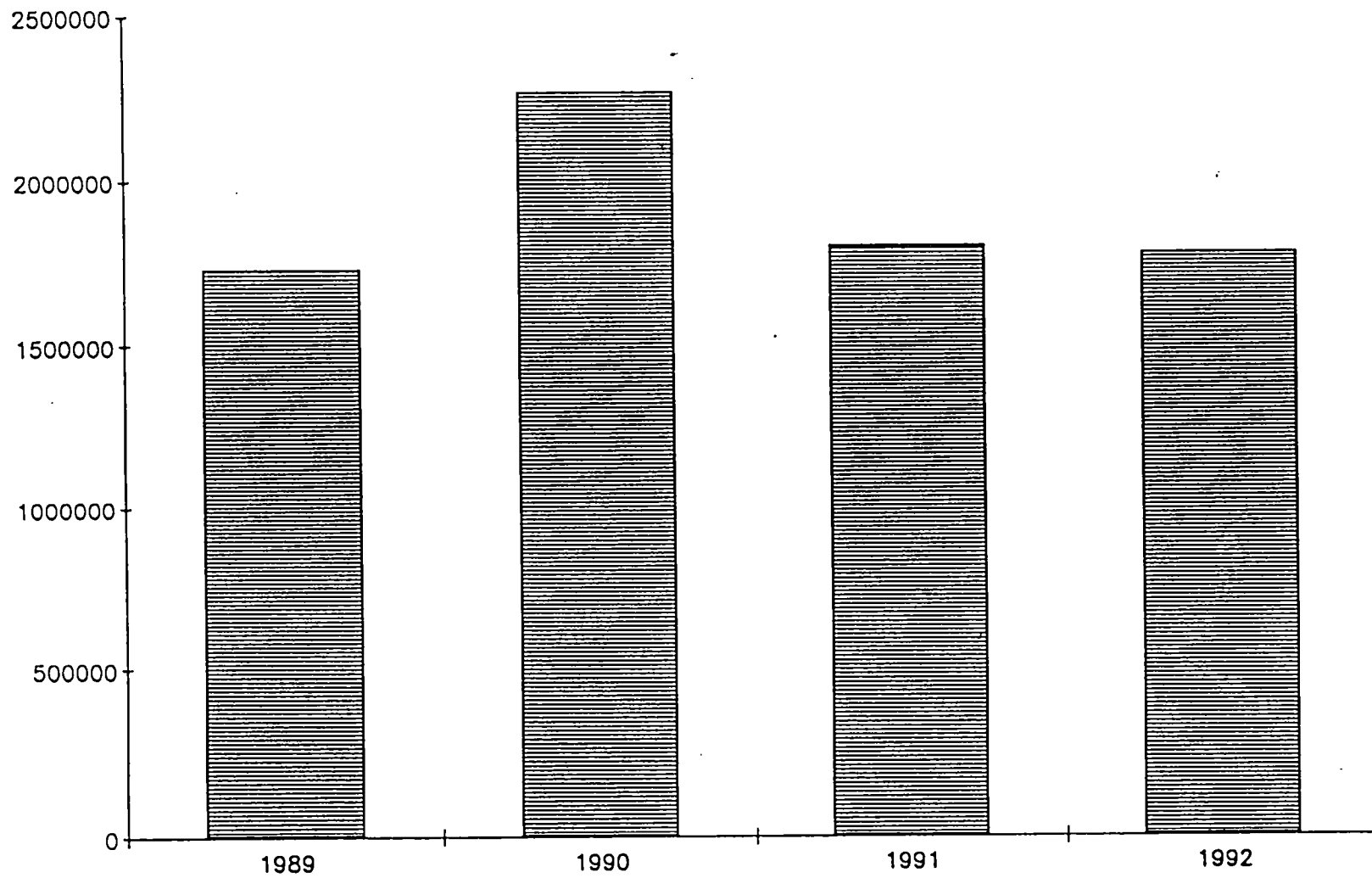
Please note: Payments are being subsidized through the federal budget process. Clallam County's share for 1992 would have been reduced by \$540,977.52.

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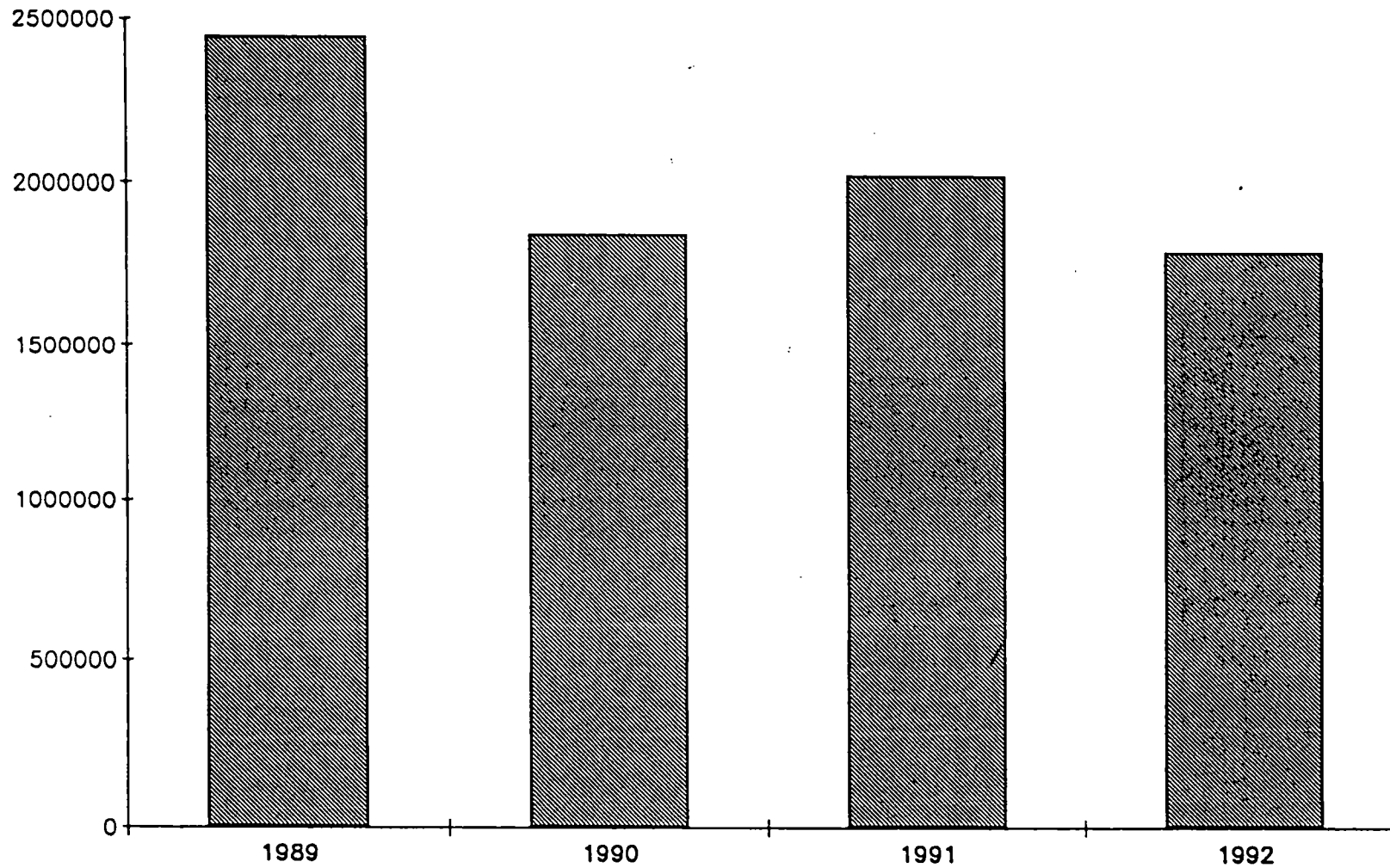
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
STATE FOREST BOARD



PRIVATE TIMBER HARVEST
FOREST EXCISE TAX



FEDERAL FOREST FUNDS
SCHOOLS & ROADS



Please note: Payments are being subsidized through the federal budget process.
Clallam County's share for 1992 would have been reduced by \$540,977.52.

Biographical Sketch:

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Education:

B.S. (honors, Forestry) The University of the South,
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Professional history:

1973-1974: Research Fellow, The Harvard Forest, Harvard
University, Petersham, Massachusetts

1974-1975: Instructor in Biology, Department of Biology,
Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

1975-present: Assistant Professor, Associate Professor,
then full Professor of Silviculture. College of Forest
Resources, University of Washington.

1982-1983: Fulbright Fellow to Turkey at Middle East
Technical University, Department of Biology, Ankara,
Turkey.

1983: Fulbright Visitor to Germany.

I grew up working for my father's forest management company in South Carolina, and then sought a wide range of forestry experience, with summer college jobs in California, Mississippi, and Vermont. My research and studies have been in silviculture and forest ecology. Until recently, I have concentrated on the understanding of ecological aspects of how forests grow, since I felt lack of this understanding most limited silviculture. I (with my former student as coauthor) completed a book entitled *Forest Stand Dynamics* in 1990 which incorporated much of the knowledge. I have since continued work in this area, and have also begun studying the designing of silvicultural systems.

I have been involved with the forestry issues in the Pacific Northwest for many years and in many capacities at the scientific, technical, public (as a source of information), and policymaker (as a source of information) levels. I have over 60 scientific and technical publications in silviculture and forest ecology, including one book and editorship of four symposia (also published as books). I am

a member of the editorial board of three scientific and technical forestry-related journals.

My studies have taken me to nearly all parts of the United States (including Alaska) and to Turkey, Germany, France, Nepal, Japan, and Ecuador. I have concentrated on the similarities of ecological, silvicultural, and land use problems and practices in all areas.

ENHANCING BIODIVERSITY AND ECONOMIC PRODUCTIVITY THROUGH A SYSTEMS APPROACH TO SILVICULTURE

by Chadwick Dearing Oliver, Professor of Silviculture, College of Forest Resources, University of Washington.

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ABSTRACT

Biological diversity can be enhanced by maintaining a variety of stand structures in a dynamic balance across a landscape. Each stand can be managed as a system of changing structures. The structures can be changed in a balanced way across the landscape by using planned silvicultural operations to mimic disturbances and other natural processes. Such management for biological diversity can yield high economic and ecological values, a variety of uses, and employment. Efficient management for biodiversity and forest value will entail managing a forest as a portfolio (a multi-product asset), and realizing that maximum forest value is not always achieved by maximizing wood volume.

Paper presented at the Paper presented at The Silviculture Conference, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. November 18-20, 1991. (Session 10: Increasing Biodiversity Through Enhanced Silviculture.) *Proceedings to be published.*

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INTRODUCTION

This paper discusses managing forests for biodiversity. Forests throughout the world are similar in many ways (Oliver 1992); the principles described here can apply in many places. Managing for biodiversity can bring greater value and employment to the forest and can be done through more intensive management than presently occurs; however, certain anachronistic concepts embedded in forest ecology and management need to be discarded.

This paper first describes three of these anachronistic concepts. Then it describes what biodiversity is, how it can be achieved through management, and what the effects will be.

ANACHRONISTIC CONCEPTS IN FOREST ECOLOGY AND MANAGEMENT

The Steady State Forest and Conservation.

Historically, forest communities were thought to exist naturally in a benign steady-state, sometimes associated with "climax" or old growth forests. Disturbances were considered external to the system, usually artificial and generally harmful. The steady-state forest was assumed to be most conducive to stability and diversity. Preservation of all species, it was believed, could be practiced by maintaining the forest in a "natural", old condition—especially avoiding human intervention.

It is now accepted that many large and small disturbances periodically occur to forests. Forests regrow through a succession of structures (Oliver and Larson 1990; Fig. 1A). Each structure is suitable for some plant and animal species and not for others (Fig. 1B). As the structure changes through growth or disturbances, plant and animal populations change through migration, growth, dormancy, and death. Forests of various structures were somewhat randomly distributed across the landscape before human

populations increased. Large areas with similar structures were created where disturbances were very large; and certain plant and animal populations increased dramatically. As the structure changed, other plants and animals were favored and many previous populations declined—through migration, death, and/or dormancy. Many forest areas have continuously cycled through large disturbances and regrowth, creating repeated “booms and busts” in populations. Where large areas of low human population existed, relatively stable populations of plants and animals were maintained as periodic, random disturbances ensured that all forest structures were represented in the landscape.

Attempts to “preserve” forests through exclusion of natural and human disturbances have endangered species which depend on early “post-disturbance” forest structures—e.g., Canada lynx and Kirtland’s warbler. Also, exclusions of small disturbances have increased the susceptibility of older forests to large disturbances.

The Recycling Forest and the “Warehouse Approach” to Management

Forest management has often assumed that stands regrow to very similar species compositions and structures following disturbances—such as harvesting—with minimal effort. Forest management, therefore, has been based on a “warehouse approach.” After harvest, a forest is regenerated and assumed to regrow to similar products in a continuously recycling pattern (Roth 1925).

It is now known that forest communities are not stable entities. Rather, the dominant species and/or stand structure can change dramatically following different natural disturbances or silvicultural manipulations (Oliver and Larson 1990). Attempts to manage a forest for the same species, stand

structures, and products with each successive regrowth have and will prove difficult or unsuccessful.

Maximizing Timber Volume VS Timber Value and Forest Value

Maximum human benefit from the forest has often been associated with maximum volume of timber produced on a sustained basis. Historical fuelwood shortages and the more recent assumptions that technology would lead to a simple "grinding up of wood and extruding" of reconstructed forest products has promoted the idea that maximizing timber volume is synonymous with maximizing forest value. Before computers allowed sophisticated analyses, timber volume maximization was used as a surrogate for forest value maximization.

Maximizing timber volume often maximizes neither timber value, profits, or revenue nor total forest value, profits, or revenue. More timber value and profits can be derived in an equal time by managing for high quality logs rather than maximum timber volume in Douglas-fir stands west of the Cascade Range (Oliver 1991). Increased forest value and profits have been gained by reducing timber production but increasing wildlife habitat--and hunting leases--in the southeastern United States.

Preoccupation with high wood volumes has created still-existing rules which limit forest operations to those which do not reduce wood volumes in many government and private organizations in the United States.

Management activities such as thinning, pruning, and promoting species diversity can increase forest value, profits, employment, and biodiversity; often, these activities are discouraged when they do not increase total wood volume as well.

BIODIVERSITY

Biodiversity (biological diversity) describes the variation in life forms, genetic makeup, biological processes, and ecological niches (Wilson and Peters 1988). Diversity includes the numbers of species and their importance and is categorized by number of species in a community (alpha diversity) and the variations in species between communities (beta diversity).

There is concern that the number and importance of many species of animals and plants have been declining (Wilson and Peters 1988). Living populations—especially animals—depend on other plants and animals for food and shelter in an interconnected “food web.” Eliminating species reduces the food and shelter sources of other species and hence increases their instability. Attempting to reverse the trend of extinction is of concern from moral and practical perspectives. Practically, the interrelations among species are not fully understood; destabilizing one species may create conditions harmful to others, including humans. In addition, species presently overlooked may prove to be extremely valuable—e.g., the recent discovery of anti-cancer properties of Pacific yew (*Taxus brevifolia* Nutt.).

Managing for Biodiversity

Maintaining stable populations of all species by managing for the species individually is an impossible task: there are too many species, including some not yet known—nor are their requirements for survival known. Alternatively, biodiversity can be promoted by maintaining the habitats in which species are found. In forested areas, these habitats are the various stand structures.

Stand structures constantly change through disturbances and regrowth, as discussed earlier. The present forest area is smaller and does not necessarily contain the same balance of stand structures as the large,

original forested area. Past harvesting has reduced the amount of forest in the "understory reinitiation" and "old growth" structures and endangered old growth species in some areas (Franklin et al. 1986). Exclusion of fires has reduced the area in the "stand initiation" stage in other areas. Fuelwood cutting and grazing has led to an overabundance of the "stand initiation" structure in many economically disadvantaged countries. Forest areas are currently dissected by farms, highways, and urban areas; consequently, animals may not be able to migrate to areas of suitable structures if large, natural disturbances and forest regrowth change the habitat in their present location.

The balance which was maintained over large areas by natural "boom and busts" in plant and animal populations may not be achieved naturally with present human populations and forest uses. In addition, forests are needed for wood and other products, which are extremely ecologically valuable substitutes for energy-consumptive steel, aluminum, concrete, brick, and plastic (Kershaw et al. 1992).

Two methods have been suggested to maintain a diversity of stand structures (Franklin et al. 1986):

1. Set aside areas to be protected from all disturbances or to allow only natural disturbances;
2. Manage forests so each landscape unit contains an acceptable balance of all stand structures.

The first method is found in national parks and similar preserves in many countries. These preserves may offer large areas of older stand structures (to balance the younger structures often maintained in managed forests). As these parks become older and the stands age, it is becoming increasingly difficult to keep natural disturbances out. Management then

depends on a costly program of protection and recovery from natural catastrophes and from human cutting and grazing. When and where economic conditions are harsh, such human use is difficult to prevent. A diversity of structures and species may or may not be maintained, depending on the area's size, the natural disturbance sizes, and the random pattern of disturbances.

The second method would quickly achieve a balance of stand structures across large areas—an important consideration since many forests do not presently contain a balance of structures. The variety of structures would reduce the risk of a single natural disturbance destroying the entire area.

Both methods have advantages, and most effective management will be a combination of the two. The rest of this paper will concentrate on managing by the second method—actively managing to maintain all structures across a landscape. This method can readily be applied extensively to forests currently in a managed state, and it does not eliminate the production of goods and services.

DESIGNING AND IMPLEMENTING A SYSTEM OF ACTIVE MANAGEMENT OF HABITATS

Management to achieve and maintain the balance of structures (for habitats) will require certain changes from usual forest management.

Management would be more efficient since many practices based on the anachronistic concepts described earlier would be eliminated.

Changing Emphasis from Silvicultural Operations to Systems.

To achieve the desired pattern of stand structures across a landscape, a target pattern would have to be developed. Landscape units would be identified (e.g., drainage subbasins of 1,600 to 6,000 ha in western Washington, U.S.A.; Oliver et al. 1992); and component stands would be

delimited based on natural patterns and operational considerations. The target balance of stand structures across each landscape unit could be defined by scientists and would include considerations of spatial distribution for ecological values.

Forest management would shift away from doing standard silvicultural operations and expecting the stands to return to their former structures and products. Instead, emphasis would be on directing the changing structure of each stand to produce the appropriate structure at a given time to fit the targeted landscape pattern. Silvicultural operations would accomplish the desired changes in structures; however, the emphasis would shift to planning, implementing, and monitoring a system of desired changes in structure to each stand—a silvicultural system.

Each stand's current structure and options for change would be assessed. Silvicultural operations (harvesting, regenerating, thinning, and others) would create a series of small disturbances ("boomlets and bustlets") across the landscape. A target landscape distribution of structures would be maintained in a dynamic balance by changing structures through thinning, harvesting, creating snags, and other operations. Features of "understory reinitiation" and "old growth" structures can be created more quickly with active management than would occur without manipulation. These manipulations may not achieve maximum volume, which often occurs by harvesting stands in the "stem exclusion" stage, thus excluding later structures. Thinning may, however, increase total value (and even timber value) to the stand, as discussed. Modern computers, decision systems, growth models, and Geographic Information Systems allow management to be integrated at the landscape, stand, and operational level (Oliver et al. 1992).

Maintaining Structures through Free Enterprise

Maintaining the landscape patterns can be achieved through regulatory laws or through economic incentives, depending on social and political realities. Central planning has proved less efficient than free enterprise (e.g., collapse of the central planning system of the U.S.S.R.)—especially during times of economic hardship. The various structures will be more readily maintained if a variety of uses (and economic returns) are derived from the forest, with each structure being necessary for some uses. The various uses and economic returns would give managers an incentive to maintain a variety of structures. For example, where forests are managed solely for timber volume, managers have little incentive (or local support) to maintain stands in the stand initiation, understory reinitiation, or old growth structures.

Managing the Forest as a Portfolio (a Multi-Product Asset)

Each stand has multiple options for management, and each stand will yield different values at different times (Fig. 1C). The forest can be managed using a "portfolio" approach, with each stand treated as an asset with different structures and products maturing at different times, rather than all stands being treated as if they would yield the same structure and product (Boyce 1985, Gottfried 1990).

Managing Each Stand's Growth as a Process

Each stand's management can be treated as a process once the silvicultural system has been chosen. Many process management techniques used in engineering are compatible with managing silvicultural systems (Oliver et al. 1992).

Creating Nontraditional Structures through Adaptive Management

Where desired stand structures are believed possible but no experience with them exists in a region, the structures can be developed using an

adaptive management approach (Baskerville 1985, Walters 1986). The expected pattern of development with planned manipulations can be projected using analogies from other forests (Oliver 1992). The stands are then manipulated and monitored to determine if the expected ("hypothesized") development patterns are being achieved. Both the stand's development and the effectiveness of future, similar manipulations can be refined based on the monitoring.

Managing Landscapes with Multiple Owners

Where there are multiple owners (or lessees) in a landscape unit, dispute over who is responsible for the structures can be settled following the concept of the United States 1990 Clean Air Act. Rights/responsibilities to create and/or maintain certain amounts of each structure could be bought and sold as commodities.

EFFECTS OF MANAGING FOR BIODIVERSITY

Managing for a balance of structures in a landscape unit will have many effects:

- It can temporarily reduce the wood flow in landscape units where there is already too little area in stand structures achieved at older ages.
- It can increase the diversity and economic return from wood products if trees are removed for low-value products during thinning operations, and larger trees removed later are used for high value products.
- It can increase the total value of the forest where a wide variety of uses and high value products are encouraged. (Whether these uses are treated as public rights or sources of income to the landowner is a political question.)
- It can increase the total employment by doing more intensive manipulations in the forest and by producing higher quality products with more potential for secondary manufacturing.

- It can create more high value quality wood, which is an environmentally sound substitute for aluminum, steel, concrete, brick, and plastic.
- It can create stands with a variety of structures, which can rapidly respond to the constantly changing uses demanded from the forest.
- It can reduce adverse "cumulative effects" caused by many similar forest operations occurring simultaneously in a drainage basin, since operations will be distributed in time and space to maintain the balanced landscape pattern.
- It can create and maintain a forest with a variety of habitats over many areas, thus promoting the survival of many plant and animal species. The landscape patterns will reduce the risk of loss of some habitat by a single large disturbance and will provide an efficient way to regain destroyed structures.

Certain structures associated with very old trees may not be maintained through the system described above. It may be appropriate to maintain some of these structures through preserving them as "outdoor museums." The habitats managed across the landscape will enhance the preserved stands' value by allowing corridors for interchange of animals between preserves, by having nearby stands with old structures to serve as replacements when the old ones are naturally destroyed, by providing other structures necessary to other animals, and by acting as buffers to catastrophic disturbances.

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FIGURE CAPTION

Figure 1A. Forests change in structure following a disturbance, as shown here simplistically (after Oliver and Larson 1990). Although forests change through the general structures shown, their species composition, structure, and suitability for products can shift with each regrowth.

1B. Different plant and animal species utilize each structure but maintenance of all structures are necessary for promoting biodiversity, as shown here for mammal species (Vertical axis = number of mammal species; after Franklin 1986).

1C. Each structure can have many uses. Managing for maximum volume production often leads to harvesting a stand in the "stem exclusion" structure, thus reducing the amount of later structures and yielding small logs rather than high value, large logs. Maintaining a forest with stands of diverse structures promotes biodiversity and many uses. (Political decisions determine if the manager receives income from the uses--and incentives to manage for them.)

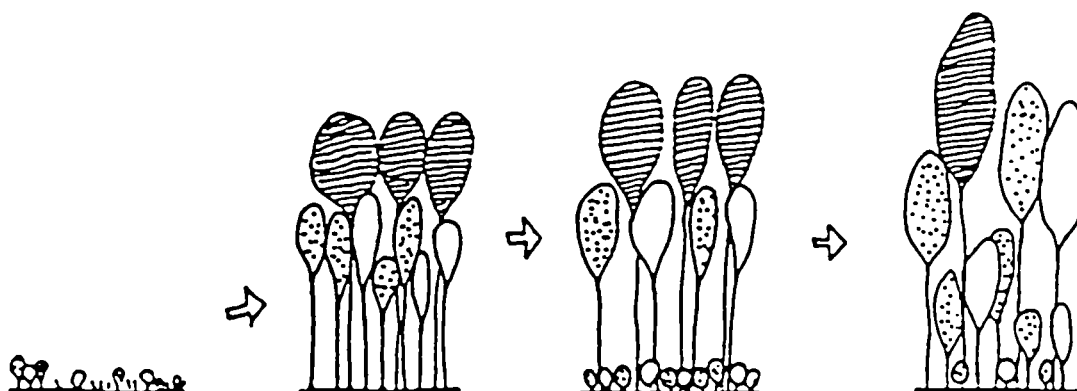
A. CHANGES IN STAND STRUCTURES FOLLOWING DISTURBANCES

STAND
INITIATION

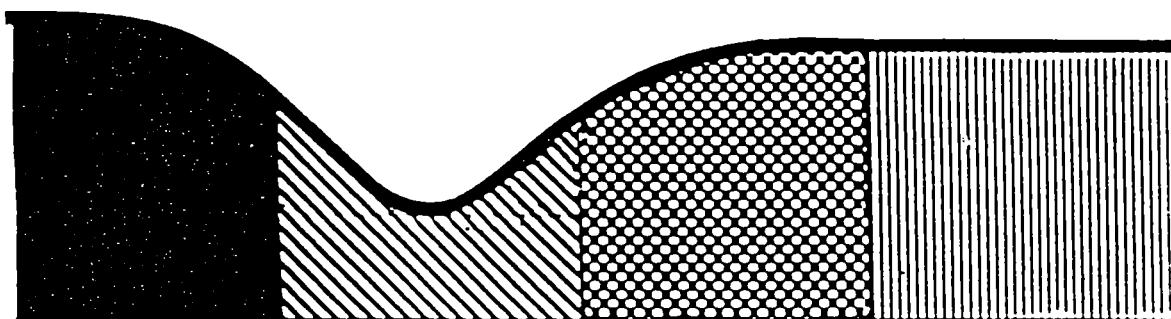
STEM
EXCLUSION

UNDERSTORY
REINITIATION

OLD
GROWTH



B. MAMMAL SPECIES UTILIZING EACH STRUCTURE



C. EXAMPLES OF USES FROM EACH STRUCTURE

BERRIES
ANIMAL HUNTING
BIRD WATCHING
ORNAMENTAL PLANTS
WATER FLOW

SMALL DIAMETER LOGS
MUSHROOMS

LARGE DIAMETER LOGS
MUSHROOMS
FLORAL GREENS
ANIMAL HUNTING

MORE FISH
MUSHROOMS
ANIMAL HUNTING
BIRD WATCHING

**PORT OF PORT ANGELES
FACT SHEET**

**Comparative Revenues/Expenditures Before Adjusting & Closing Entries
For Years of 1990, 1991, 1992**

	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>% Change 1990-1992</u>
<u>Operating Revenues:</u>				
Marine Terminals	2,714,040	1,702,706	2,117,561	(22%)
¹ Log Handling	1,046,711	773,006	866,987	(17%)
Airports	354,581	324,250	320,289	(10%)
Marinas, shipyard, etc.	1,135,477	1,259,829	1,322,859	16%
Property Rentals	<u>770,395</u>	<u>930,648</u>	<u>953,402</u>	<u>23%</u>
Total:	6,021,204	4,990,439	5,581,098	(7%)
<u>Operating Expenses:</u>				
Marine Terminals	(723,391)	(593,193)	(561,090)	(22%)
Log Handling	(923,344)	(663,627)	(747,256)	(19%)
Airports	(394,748)	(358,983)	(348,262)	(12%)
Marinas, shipyard, etc.	(787,226)	(774,439)	(761,796)	(3%)
Property Rentals	<u>(271,680)</u>	<u>(337,909)</u>	<u>(431,971)</u>	<u>59%</u>
Total:	<u>(3,100,389)</u>	<u>(2,673,151)</u>	<u>(2,850,375)</u>	<u>(8%)</u>
Net Operating surplus	2,920,815	2,317,288	2,730,723	(6%)
² Non-Operating Income	<u>1,345,204</u>	<u>1,312,128</u>	<u>246,468</u>	<u>(82%)</u>
	4,266,019	3,629,416	2,977,191	(30%)
<u>Less:</u>				
Depreciation expense	(752,040)	(813,696)	(851,988)	13%
Administrative/Shop/ Maintenance	<u>(1,811,894)</u>	<u>(1,663,152)</u>	<u>(1,544,812)</u>	<u>(15%)</u>
Net Income:	<u>1,702,085</u>	<u>1,152,568</u>	<u>580,391</u>	<u>(66%)</u>

¹Includes log handling for domestic markets. Log volume is placed in log rafts that get towed to other Puget Sound locations.

²Non Operating Income revenues consist primarily of County timber receipts.

Bitter Fruits of Environmental Idealism: Social Impacts of Spotted Owl Conservation

by Robert G. Lee
University of Washington

Many of the world's greatest disasters have been caused by the blind pursuit of ideals, not by greed. The Soviet experiment is perhaps the largest such failure. But American idealists have produced many lesser disasters right here on our home soil. In forestry, the naive attempt to eliminate fire from forests has produced a legacy of unhealthy forests, larger and more disastrous fires, and uncontrolled protection costs and losses. Another human-caused disaster is resulting from naive attempts to conserve the Northern Spotted Owl and old growth forests in the Pacific Northwest. To avoid propagating similar disasters across the nation, the blind idealism of environmental reform needs to be exposed to light of reason.

I will answer four questions to explain how and why spotted owl conservation must consider human welfare along with the welfare of an endangered species:

What is the basic problem of species conservation?

Species conservation involves government decisions to 1) establish a national interest in the protection of species, and 2) design and implement programs for accomplishing species conservation. Controversy arises over the design and implementation of conservation programs because they often involve substantial restructuring of private property rights or rights to use resources on public lands, as well as involving major economic and social impacts. The spotted owl controversy foreshadows far greater environmental conflict that will occur as government attempts to address undesirable ecological effects of human populations growth, attendant resource consumption, pollution, global climate change, and application of complex technologies to environmental management. Although important in other arenas, I do not consider industrial policy issues such as log export

restrictions or plant closure regulation to be part of the root problems governments face in designing and implementing conservation programs.

What has been learned from other governments that have struggled with similar problems involving forest conservation?

Government actions to protect natural forests and promote sustained productivity of commodities have been evaluated in works such as "Caring for the Earth: A Strategy for Sustainable Living," authored by IUCN, UNEP, and WWF. These international assessments conclude that governments are most successful in attaining conservation goals when they: 1) elicit the willing conformity of citizens, 2) protect the security of land tenure arrangements by maintaining predictability in private property rights and rights to use common lands or government lands, 3) provide affected citizens with opportunities for meaningful participation in the government decisions that affect their lives, and 4) promote and protect communities as the fundamental units of self-governance and environmental management -- especially where local resource utilization must be harmonized with declared national interests. Experience and research have shown that sustainable resource management practices must be individually gainful and socially acceptable, in addition to being biologically possible (Firey, 1959).

To what extent have U.S. government spotted owl conservation programs built upon the knowledge and experience accumulated by other governments?

Administrative agencies of the U.S. government responsible for spotted owl conservation have ignored principles that have enabled other

governments to attain conservation goals. The terms of the Endangered Species Act have required agencies such as the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management to rely almost exclusively on biological information to shape species conservation programs. As a result, they have considered economic impacts as political constraints on biological mandates, and given little consideration to citizen involvement, security of land or resource tenure, community stability, or the need to elicit the willing conformity of citizens.

What have we learned about the social and cultural consequences of spotted owl conservation programs?

My research has identified five major causes for social and cultural impacts observed in wood producing communities: 1) sudden wood harvest reductions resulting in loss of jobs, income and businesses, 2) sudden economic decline threatening a traditional small town way of life based on informality, trust, honesty, hard work, and the importance of personal reputations, 3) government restrictions on private property rights that are not matched by compensation, 4) government abandonment of sustained-yield plans that had promised government-dependent communities an economic future, and 5) media blaming of wood-producer victims as tree-killers, land-rapers, and ecosystem destroyers (e.g., Disney Corporation's latest children's cartoon, "FernGully") (Lee, 1990).

These five factors have contributed to an accumulation of individual, family and community stress rivaled only by major disasters. Hence, we (Lee, et al., 1991b) have recommended that policy makers address the social and economic impacts of spotted owl conservation as a major regional disaster bringing traumatic change to well over a hundred thousand workers and family members and causing asset losses and wealth transfers totaling in the tens of billions of dollars (Lippke, et al., 1990).

Yet unlike most rescue and recovery efforts following major disasters, there has been little attempt to assess the magnitude of needs and



Families and communities suffer when individuals are weakened by stress.

deliver appropriate services. What we do know from previous studies is that trauma associated with job loss can be experienced as a life-threatening event and can cause serious individual and family problems that echo through subsequent generations. Individual symptoms include impoverished self image, depression, angry outbursts, divorce, juvenile delinquency, violence toward family members, substance abuse and suicide. The additional stress of losing a way of life, betrayal by government, and public vilification substantially increases the trauma of job or business losses -- increasing the probability of delayed stress syndrome and other problems that inhibit recovery.

Studies show that damage to the human personality becomes less remediable as the source of stress shifts from indiscriminate violence by nature to discriminate oppression by other people, since oppressed individuals develop a diminished sense of themselves and an impaired

capacity for recovery. Our limited field studies, together with the reports of social workers and community leaders, suggest that the blaming of victims has contributed to exceptionally high levels of stress among impacted workers and their families.

Families and communities suffer when individuals are weakened by stress. Problems show up in the disintegration of family structure, the misbehavior of children at school, children who live on the streets at night because it is too depressing at home, and sons and daughters who are terrified by a proud and strong parent who suddenly collapses under stress and escapes by running away or hiding in substances that dull the pain.

Communities suffer as people withdraw from normal voluntary activities, are unable to share with their neighbors during a time of unprecedented need, and find themselves in conflicts when people blame one another and jockey for



Predictability in land use -- both private and public -- is essential for social stability.

position to cut their losses and seek new economic ventures. Tragically, as shown in so many previous studies, the most committed community citizens often absorb the greatest losses, because they suffer defeat while helping others try to maintain a dying community. The uncommitted who drift from town to town suffer the least. As a result, many dying wood producing communities risk becoming breeding grounds for poverty, political alienation, resentment, and economic independence based on resource subsistence and extra-legal industries. Resource conservation programs will be especially difficult to implement under these circumstances.

The ability of local governments to address community needs are seriously impaired by declines in both tax revenues and shares of federal timber sale receipts (Lee, et al., 1991a). Economic decline and blaming of victims has substantially reduced non-governmental assistance that might have compensated for shrinking public resources.

Federal administrative agencies mistakenly assumed that dislocated workers and displaced entrepreneurs would retrain for new jobs and move to other locations. Studies of other industries in far more favorable circumstances show that retraining and relocation have been only marginally effective (Carlson, 1991). Consequently, such programs may provide only partial mitigation for economic dislocation in impacted wood producing communities.

Over the past year, I have spent considerable effort investigating why various institutions in our society have not attended to the enormous human suffering, pain, and economic losses caused by implementation of programs to conserve the spotted owl. My conclusion is that wood producers are suffering from moral exclusion. Wood producers appear to have been denied equal moral standing and social and economic justice because they have been stereotyped as destroyers of forest ecosystems. Moral exclusion, as a form of scapegoating, facilitates the apparently "costless" transfers of assets that makes owl conservation programs so appealing, because it desensitizes people to those who are actually paying the costs.

Experience has shown that "costless" transfers of wealth made possible by degradation of human dignity seldom yield politically stable solutions, since the victims form an historical identity as an oppressed group that perpetuates a memory of the assaults, thefts, and personal suffering inflicted by the oppressors (See especially Rubenstein's 1983 discussion of the English oppression of the Irish during the potato famine). The cultural legacy of oppression often becomes a major obstacle to future reintegration with the larger society.

What issues need to be addressed when seeking more effective ways to conserve forest ecosystems and their dependent species?

Research findings and governmental experience in many parts of the world converge on several basic principles of successful forest conservation: 1) secure land and resource tenure is essential for people to make sacrifices for the future, 2) voluntary conformity with national conservation programs is possible if local citizens are involved in developing and implementing programs and are allowed to capture economic gains sufficient to maintain their way of life, 3) informal social controls embodied in local communities are far more effective than reliance on centralized police powers, and 4) local populations are vehicles for, not obstacles to, attaining national conservation goals.

In conclusion, the U.S. government is likely to remain ineffective in designing and implementing national species conservation programs unless it squarely faces issues of secure private property rights, secure rights to use public lands, community development, orderly community change, family stability, and economic security for workers and small businesses in government-dependent communities.

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