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Forest Conference [3]

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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. draft	list, possible conference attendees [personally identifiable information] [partial] (1 page)	03/06/1993	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Council on Environmental Quality
Kathleen "Katie" McGinty
OA/Box Number: 2617

FOLDER TITLE:

Forest Conference [3]

2012-0769-F

kc1979

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
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- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

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- Cong. Staff.

2-5750 [001]

Wed 11 A.M.

DRAFT
INCOMPLETE
3/6/93

Katie

LABOR 11:30

Mike Draper* (Carpenter's Union)
Mike Kolb* (Carpenters Union, DC)
Denny Scott (Carpenter's Union, DC)
AF-CIO

503/228-0255

fax
- 0245

202/546-6206

INDUSTRY 1:30-2:00

Mark Rey (American Forest and Paper Assoc, DC)

202/463-2750

Jim Geisinger* (NW Forestry Assoc, Portland)
Pat Amedeo* (NW Forest Res. Council, Portland)
Les AuCoin* (Bogle and Gates for NFA) 202-300

503/

202/508-9048 * called

Dick Barnes * (for WFIA, DC)
David Ford* (West. For. Ind. Assoc, Portland)
Bob spence* (Pac. Lumber & Shipping, Seattle)
Bob Bannister Home builders 822-0200 Leg Dir
Michael Carliner 822-0376 Chf Econ

202/628-1700

503/

206/682-7262

~~ENVIRONMENTALISTS~~ 2:00-2:30

Bob Chlopek* (Americans for Anc. For.)
Brock Evans* (Nat'l Audubon)
Mike Francis* (Wilderness Soc)
Fran Hunt* (Nat'l Wildlife Fed.)
Richard Johnson* (SC
Kevin Kirchner* (SC Legal Defense Fund)
Jim Owens (Ancient Forest)
David Wilcove (EDF)

202/296-2777
202/547-9009
202/429-2662
202/797-6862
202/547-1141
202/667-4500
202/939-3324
202/

TRIBES IN PNW

Bill Frank (NW Indian Fish. Comm, Olympia)
Don Peasley (Intertribal Timber Council, Portland)

* David has met with as of 3/6
@ David has spoken with on phone as of 3/6

DRAFT AGENDA
Please do not Distribute

FOREST CONFERENCE
Portland, OR

April 2, 1993

9:00 a.m. OPENING STATEMENT: President Clinton

9:30 WELCOME: Governor Roberts, Governor Perry, Governor Wilson

9:45 BACKGROUND:

A historian will put current forest management issues into perspective by summarizing the region's history. Such history will discuss the region's development, the region's economic diversification, and the role the federal government, forest products industry and environmental community have played within the region.

10:15 PANEL 1: THE CURRENT SITUATION: WHO IS AFFECTED AND HOW

Twenty or so individuals representing those involved in the Pacific Northwest and northern California forestry debate will participate in this roundtable discussion.

This panel will allow people to speak out about how their forests are currently being managed and how this management affects the communities and workers who depend on them. The discussion will focus on three questions:

(1) **What is the state of our forests?** -- This discussion will provide a sense of how our forests are being managed and -- depending on the perspective -- whether they are in good or bad shape.

(2) **What is the state of our forest dependent industries?** -- this discussion will address the health of the timber industry, but, also allows for discussions on fishing, tourism and recreation industries.

(3) **What is the state of our forest related communities and workers?** -- This discussion will give a sense of how some rural communities are tied to the forest products industry and how others have diversified their economies.

The discussion on each question will begin by having two panelists summarize their answer to the question within five

minutes. The President and Vice President will then lead the group in a dialogue on the issues.

12:15 p.m. LUNCH

1:30 **PANEL 2: ECOLOGICAL, ECONOMIC, AND SOCIAL TECHNICAL ISSUES:**

There will be much disagreement in the first panel about the "facts". Therefore, this panel will have so scientists will serve as a "truth squad" to help work out some of the technical disagreements that will be brought up during the first panel.

This panel will provide technical summaries of forestry related ecological, economic and social issues. While there is also disagreement within the scientific community, this panel will attempt to narrow some of the technical areas of agreement and disagreement.

The participants will be broken down into two panels as follows:

Ecological Components of Old Growth Issues - This panel will discuss forest science as it relates to the management of forests, fisheries, wildlife, and water quality.

Social and Economic Issues - This panel will discuss the macro-economic health of the region, the micro-economic health of forestry related communities, and the affects of timber issues on the people of the region.

Three scientists per panel will give five minute technical presentations on a topic. Two other scientists per panel will have an opportunity to respond to what they have heard or the President's and other's comments.

3:00 **BREAK**

3:30 **PANEL 3: WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?**

Twenty of so individuals will help the President, Vice President, and secretaries seek out new ways to resolve forestry issues in the region in a roundtable discussion.

The polarization gets the press. However, there are many reasonable people on all sides of the forestry debate that are working on new ways to protect all the forests and the jobs that depend on them. Without ignoring the very deep and very real divisions that exist between various interests, the following three roundtables will attempt to provide a forum for bringing people together -- instead of

apart. These questions are:

(1) **How can we manage and protect our forests for today and future?** This discussion will allow people to talk about how much old growth can be protected, how new forestry practices can protect our ecosystems and jobs, and what our forests should look like for our children and grandchildren.

(2) **Do communities need to change? If so, how can these communities grow and adapt to today's changing economy?** This discussion will provide an opportunity for people to discuss local, regional, and national opportunities for bolstering the region's rural economic health.

(3) **If workers are impacted, how do you help those people who are affected?** This discussion will allow people to show how to help workers adapt to new forest related and other work opportunities.

Again, The discussion on each question will begin by having two panelists summarize their answer to the question within five minutes. The President and Vice President will then lead the group in a dialogue on the presentation.

5:00 **CLOSING STATEMENT:** The President will close the Forest Conference with personal comments and directives to his cabinet for what steps need to be taken to resolve the issue.

5:30 p.m. **ADJOURN**

3/22/93 - 8:10 AM

FOREST CONFERENCE
DRAFT PARTICIPANT LIST

Please do not change this

** Enclosed in the parentheses are the names of those who recommended the participant

BACKGROUND BRIEFING

* **Kimbark MacColl**, Historian, Oregon Historical Society? - Very well respected historian, great speaker and story teller, balanced perspective. (Gaede)

PANEL 1: THE CURRENT SITUATION: WHO IS AFFECTED AND HOW

Environmental:

* **Jay Hair**, President, National Wildlife Federation, Washington, D.C. (202) 797-6800 - respected national environmental leader, Phd in Zoology, articulate, hard line, aggressive. (Sec Babbitt, Alliance, Thompson)

* **Bob Doppelt**-Exec Director, Pacific Rivers Council Eugene, OR (503) 345-0119 - Fisheries expert, drafted report on the environmental and economic effects of fisheries decline, environmental perspective, but, not hardline. members of organization are have both economic and environmental stake in outcome of fisheries habitat management. (Long DeFazio, Furse)

* **Diana Wales**, Attorney at Law, Roseburg, OR

* **Mark Lawler**, Chair, Cascade Chapter of National Forest Committee and V.P. Washington Wilderness Coalition, - Very knowledgeable and familiar with science and data, good bridge between the scientific and grassroots environmental community. (Cong McDermott)

Labor:

* **Mike Draper**, Executive Secretary, United Brotherhood of Carpenters Western Council of Industrial Workers, Portland, OR - Labor leader who helped form coalition on timber management, hard line until recently on timber issues. straight shooter, helped pull timber workers toward Candidate Clinton, continues to work for a successful Summit. (Cong DeFazio, Labor, Tuchmann)

* **?? Sedman** (Difficult to read signature), papermaker, Eugene, OR (503) 484-0577 - Thoughtful, moderate. knows the current

situation will no continue, appreciated the efforts, Paperworkers union member?, (Himself)

* **Tom Donahue**, Secretary-Treasurer, AFL-CIO, Washington, D.C. (Labor)

* **Al Kirnak**, Timber Worker, (Cong Dicks)

Timber Industry:

* **Charley Bingham**, Executive Vice-President Weyerhaeuser Co, Tacoma, WA - Largest private timberland holder, little supply has historically come from federal lands, however, that may change, do not want to limit log exports, articulate team player, but, understands the big picture. (Industry)

* **Jim Geisinger**, President, Northwest Forestry Association, Portland, OR (503) 222-9505 - The regional spokesperson and strategist, takes a hard line, will lead the industry's basic message, good speaker. (Cong Dicks, Industry)

* **Dan Tomascheski**, Vice President, Sierra Pacific Industries, Redding, CA - Understanding of impacts, knows the science, Articulate, Tried to pro-actively deal with spotted owl issue. (Cong Herger)

* **Bob Spence**, President, Pacific Lumber and Shipping, ?, WA (206) 682-7262 - Small timber owner who thinks big. Soft spoken, creative, His operation may have been controlled but should be checked. (Dicks, Unsoeld, industry, Herger)

* **Sara Smyth**, Co-owner of Hardel Lumber, Olympia, WA - Young attorney, articulate (Cong Unsoeld)

Timber-related Industry:

* **Ira Norris**, President, INCO Homes, Redland, CA (714) 981-8989 - Recognized affordable housing leader in Southern California, received a number of awards from National Assn. of Home Builders, experiences on the ground impacts of rising timber prices. (National Assn of Home Builders)

* **Larry Mason**, Western Commercial Forest Action Committee, - "Wise-use activist, very thoughtful, decent person, owned a high value added old growth mill in Forks, WA, spent a lot of time talking to environmentalists in an effort to initiate dialogue, proponent of "landscape management" (Cong Herger)

* **Ken Marson**, President, Marson and Marson Lumber, Leavenworth, WA - Co-chairman of lumber dealers assn., National Lumber and Building Material Dealers Assn, Himself

Non-timber Related Industry:

* **Ken Helfrich**, River Guide, Outfitter, (503) 547-4097 - Third generation river guide, guide of prominent people down rivers in the region, good rivers, moderate perspectives. (Cong DeFazio)

* **Nat Bingham**, Salmon Fisherman, Habitat Director for Pacific Coast Federation of Fishermen, preparing model for Klamath river in OR and CA. Person in charge of salmon depletion. (Cong Hamburg)

Tribes:

* **Billy Frank**, Chairman, Northwest Indian Fish Commission, Olympia, WA - Diplomatic tribal elder, big picture. (Cong Unsoeld)

Academics/Professional:

* **Zane Smith**, Northwest Representative, American Forestry Assn. Former regional forester for California, retired 5 years ago, Progressive thinker. (Cong DeFazio, Tuchmann)

* **Dr Jerry Franklin**, Professor, University of Washington, Seattle Washington, (206) 543-4853 - The godfather of old-growth forest science and "new forestry". Articulate, creative, dedicated, good speaker. (Tuchmann, Thompson)

* **Kent Connaughton**, Council, Society of American Foresters, Thoughtful Forest Service economist who has attempted those traditional in the forestry profession. (Society of American Foresters, Tuchmann)

* **Jim Torrance**, Retired Regional Forester, Portland, OR - Knows where all the bureaucratic bodies are buried, publicly stated that Forest Service was overcutting, loss of credibility, (Frampton, Tuchmann)

School Boards/Educators

* **Environmental Educators** - Dept. of Education

* **Jim Gold**, Physical Education Teacher, Grays Harbor, WA, (206) 533-7630 - Former logger who lost business and life savings, "Helped many other families through the crisis", Industry perspective, good speaker, calm, rational. (Cong Swift)

* **Frank Tallerico**, Siskiyou County Superintendent of Schools, Yreka, CA, Thoroughly articulates issues related to timber receipts relationship to schools. Sincerely cares about his kids, willing to push the envelope, but is heavily pressured by timber interests in his county. Only one to support components of the Leahy/Adams environmental bill. (Cong Herger, Tuchmann)

County Commissioners/Community Leaders

* **Harriet Buckman**, Special Assistant to Mayor Impacts, Clallam County, WA (206) 452-7831 - Staffs all Washington state counties on timber issues. Down home, articulate traditional perspective but knows things will be changing. (Sen. Coates, Nafziger)

* **Ray Dorner**, O and C Lands,

* **Phyllis Shrauger**, Mayor, Hoquiam, Hoquiam, WA - School teacher who is trying to deal with 40% unemployment in a mill town, good economic development advocate, on state Community Economic Revitalization Board and Development Joint Fund advisory committee. (Nafziger)

* **Bill Coates**, Supervisor, Plumas County, Quincy, CA, (916) 283-6314 - (Nat. Assn of Counties)

* **John Kitzhaber**, Former State Representative, Salem, OR, (503) 581-7729 - One term state representative three term state senator and past Oregon State Senate President, understands and represents the diverse constituency especially timber oriented Douglas County.

Public-at-large:

* **Nadine Bailey**, Wife of Unemployed -- or soon to be unemployed -- logger, Hayfork, CA - "Tells story like a bedtime (nightmare) story". Daughter participated in President's Saturday morning children's discussion. Says the President already invited her. (Sen. Feinstein, Cong. Herger)

* **Theresa Sygitowicz**, Women in Timber, Bellingham, WA (206) 734-4231 - A grassroots organization of women who work or whose husbands work in the timber industry. Hard-line, need more background on this recommendation. (Sen. Coates)

* **Sterling Cobb**, Highschool Freshman, Dallas, OR, (503) 623-6258 - (Himself)

PANEL 2: TECHNICAL PANELS

* **John Gordon**, Dean, Yale University, New Haven, CT, (203) 432-5107, - spent majority of his career at Oregon State University, great speaker, (Lyons, Tuchmann)

* **Jim Sidell**, Researcher, USDA Forest Service, Corvallis, OR

* **Chuck Meslow**, Director, USDOJ Fish and Wildlife Service Cooperative Unit, Corvallis, OR (503) 734-1955 - Good speaker, studied owls for years, a bit "acerbic" when speaking about the politicians not listening to the biologists. (Lyons)

* **Chad Oliver**, Professor of Silviculture, University of Washington, Seattle, WA (206) 685-0875 - Quite, articulate, Proposes "new forestry" practices that provide for timber harvesting and ecosystem protection (DeFazio, Cong Dicks, Kriedler, Unsoeld)

* **Lorn Hicks**, Plumb Creek Timber Co. Seattle, WA, (206) 467-3600 - Timber industry researcher, has helped put together "new forestry" program on company lands, traditional perspective, good speaker, knowledgeable (Industry)

* **Bill Conerly**, Vice President and Economist, First Interstate Bank of Oregon, Portland, OR (503) 225-1942 - moderate, will give a realistic view of the region's economy, great speaker, (Frampton)

* **Norm Johnson**, Professor, Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR - (503) 758-2377 - one of the most knowledgeable on relationship between timber supply and effects on rural economy, great speaker, unflappable, independent, been involved in numerous state and federal studies. (Tuchmann and Lyons)

* **Louise Fortman**, Professor, University of California, Berkeley, CA - (510) 642-7018 - moderate perspective focusing on communities, smart, articulate, (Tuchmann)

* **Ed Whitelaw**, Professor, University of Oregon, Eugene, OR, - (503) 346-4661 - great speaker, compelling, well respected, talks about the "greening" of Oregon's economy (Cong Kreidler, DeFazio, Gov Roberts)

* **Bob Lee**, Professor, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, (206) 685-0879 - studied rural forest dependent economies for two decades, used to have an environmental perspective, however, his presentations now talk about the devastating affects of timber starved communities, good speaker (Sen Carson, Industry, Tuchmann)

* **Jeff Romm**, Professor, University of California, Berkeley, CA

(415) 642-6499 - Specializes in forest economics and policy.
Very articulate, soft-spoken, creative and big thinker.
Responds with specifics (Tuchmann, 6/10/93)

PANEL 3: WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?**Environmentalists:**

* **Bill Arthur**, Director, Sierra Club Northwest Office, Seattle, WA, (206) 621-1696 - Regional representative, early Clinton supporter who helped out a lot in the campaign. (Hattoy, Gaede)

* **Charlie Rains**, Environmental Analyst, City Lights and Chair of Sierra Club Ancient Forest Campaign Steering Committee, Seattle, WA (206) 386-4575 - Most knowledgeable environmentalist in terms of what is happening on the ground, participated in labor/environment dialogue, thoughtful, reasonable, creative. (Cong. Unsoeld, Nafziger, Tuchmann)

* **Julie Norman**, Headwaters, Ashland, OR (503) 482-4459
Environmental leaders on watershed and BLM issues. Articulate, "folksy", will present underlying environmental view, but, understands and supports the need to provide for rural communities. Environmental leaders in the Applegate Project which brought all sides together. (Gov Roberts, Tuchmann)

* **Bill Bakke**, Director of Resource Conservation, Oregon Trout, Portland, OR - Traditional conservationist, author, scientists. (Gov Roberts, Dorval)

* **Felice Pace**, Program Coordinator, Klamath Forest Alliance, Etna, CA - Recognized advocate of sustainable forestry and rural development, leading proponent of salmon habitat rehabilitation, works closely with federal agencies and interest groups. (Western Ancient Forest Campaign)

Labor:

* **Charles Oliver**, Longshoreman, - Participated in Humboldt Bay Harbor Conservation, Recreation, and Development Commission to develop harbor improvement plans with local government and environmentalists. (Cong. Hamburg)

* **Jim Coates**, International Woodworkers of America, Grays Harbor, WA, - Member of Governor's Timber Team, community coordinator for jobless, has local business support (Cong Unsoeld)

* **Ron Judd**, Executive Secretary, Seattle Building and Trades Council. Seattle, WA, (206) 441-0550 - Labor leader, facilitated discussions and problem solving among labor and environmental organizers,. (van Daalen (environmental rt)

* Alternative or unorganized labor?

Timber Industry:

* **Eric Hollenbeck**, Owner, Blue Ox Mill, Eureka, CA - small

family mill that uses primarily re-cycled old growth redwood to manufacture a broad range of products. (Cong Hamburg)

* **Gary Jones**, Owner of Mill, Darrington, WA (206) 436-1411, Foresaw crisis coming, but, was not able to convert to second growth fast enough. Have now made the transition, but, don't know if there will be enough lumber to pay for new equipment. They import logs from eastern and southern Washington. (Cong Swift)

* **Walter Minnick**, President, Trus-Joint International, Boise, ID - Worlds leading manufacturers, of engineered lumber, high-quality substitutes, for the lumber traditionally cut from old-growth trees, technology driven process. Timber industry outsider, own three lumber plants in Oregon. (Tuchmann)

* **Gus Kostopulos**, President, Woodnet, Port Angeles, WA - Heads up networking organization which promotes small value-added forest products firms, innovator who is "squeezing a lot of value-added out of small amount of wood". (Nafziger)

Timber-related Industry

* **Realtors**, to be supplied

* **Meca Wawona**, Founder, New Growth Forestry Institute for Sustainable Forestry, Mendocino County, CA - 20 year record of restoration and reforestation projects. Knows interrelationship with Clean Water Act, respected by all sides. (Cong Hamburg)

* **Katherine Mater**, Vice President, Mater Engineering, Corvallis, OR, - A company specializing in lumber modernization. Articulate, creative thinker, speaks beautifully "shes a must". (Frampton)

Non-timber Related Industry:

* **Tom Robinson**, Oregon Salmon Commission

* **REI**, ??

* **Zeke Grader**, Pacific Coast Federation of Fisherman Association, San Francisco, CA - Commercial fishermen, increasingly vocal about the effects of timber harvests on fisheries. (Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund)

Tribes:

* **Ted Strong**, Executive Director, Columbia River Intertribal Fish Commission, Portland, OR - Yakima Indian, deeply committed to traditions, attempts to balance and find common ground with other people. (Cong Furse, environmental groups)
Cong Hamburg will provide somebody from CA

Academics/Professional:

* **Bill Banzhaf**, Executive Vice President, Society of American Foresters, Bethesda, MD (301) 897-8720. Worked in industry now represents the forestry profession, moderate, progressive, balanced, need to ask him to speak a little of himself. (SAF, Tuchmann)

* **David Hulse or Steve Radosevich**, Professors, Oregon/Oregon State University, Eugene/Corvallis, OR. Undertaking research to (1) develop tools and information base to model the ecological and economic implications of current and future land management plans, and (2) to implement new multi-jurisdictional decision-making processes. (President, University of OR)

* **Roy Keene**, Public Forestry Foundation, (503) 687-1993 - ex-logger, independent voice, peacemaker with labor and industry, focuses on forest management versus forest preservation. (Cong DeFazio, environmentalists)

* **Jack Ward Thomas**, Scientist, USDA Forest Service, La Grande, OR, - Chaired numerous scientific panels over recent years on issues related to spotted owl and associated species management, great speaker, unflappable, sincere. (Tuchmann, Lyons)

School Boards/Educators:

* **Leon Lead**, Mayor, City of Redmond, Redmond, WA - Teaches New Chance training program at Grays Harbor Community College, headed state dislocated timber worker program during 1982 recession, former IWA official (Nafziger)

County Commissioners/Community Leaders:

* **Ric Holt**, Commissioner, Jackson County, ??, OR, - Organized and ran "Applegate Project" which successfully brought environmentalists, industry, community leaders and others together in January to develop a plan for the Applegate watershed. (Tuchmann)

* **Kaye Masco**, Former Skamania County Commissioner, Stevenson, WA, - Progressive thinker from a tough timber community, sharp. (Cong Unsoeld)

* **Tammy Garrow**, Grays Harbor, WA - Spokesperson for the need to diversify and recognize that timber supplies are down permanently. (Frampton)

* **Joe Windell**, City Manager, Lebanon, OR - Has seen area transform itself from timber-dependent to more diversified economic base. (Frampton)

* **Gib Johnson**, Chair, Washington State Economic Recovery Board, Mason County - Electrician for the state, former mill worker and logger and president of IWA in Shelton. He is progressive who cares about both jobs and the environment. (Nafziger)



OREGON
STATE
UNIVERSITY

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Fax: 503-737-2668
thielgeb@ccmail.orst.edu

* **Roslyn Heffner**, Vocational Counseling Service, Tualatin, OR, (503) 620-3882 - Worked with Forest Service workers in returning to work, top placers in her region, worked with injured, displaced loggers, moderate perspective will give "positive" recommendations (Herself)

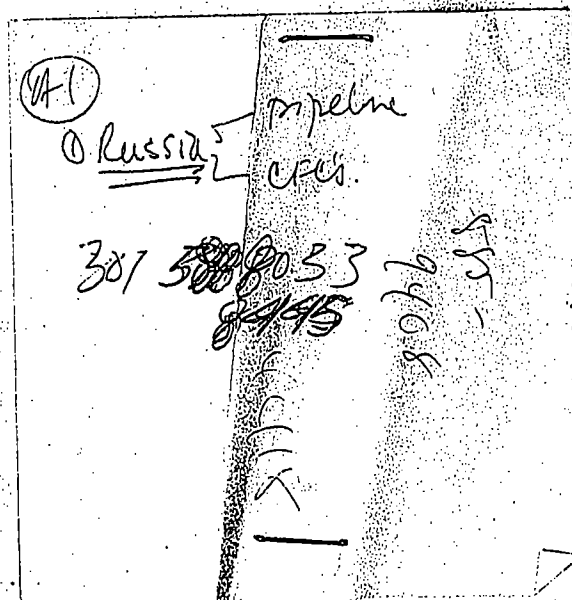
* **Dave Schmidt**, Commissioner, Linn County, Albany, OR, (503) 687-4203 - (Natl Assn of Counties)

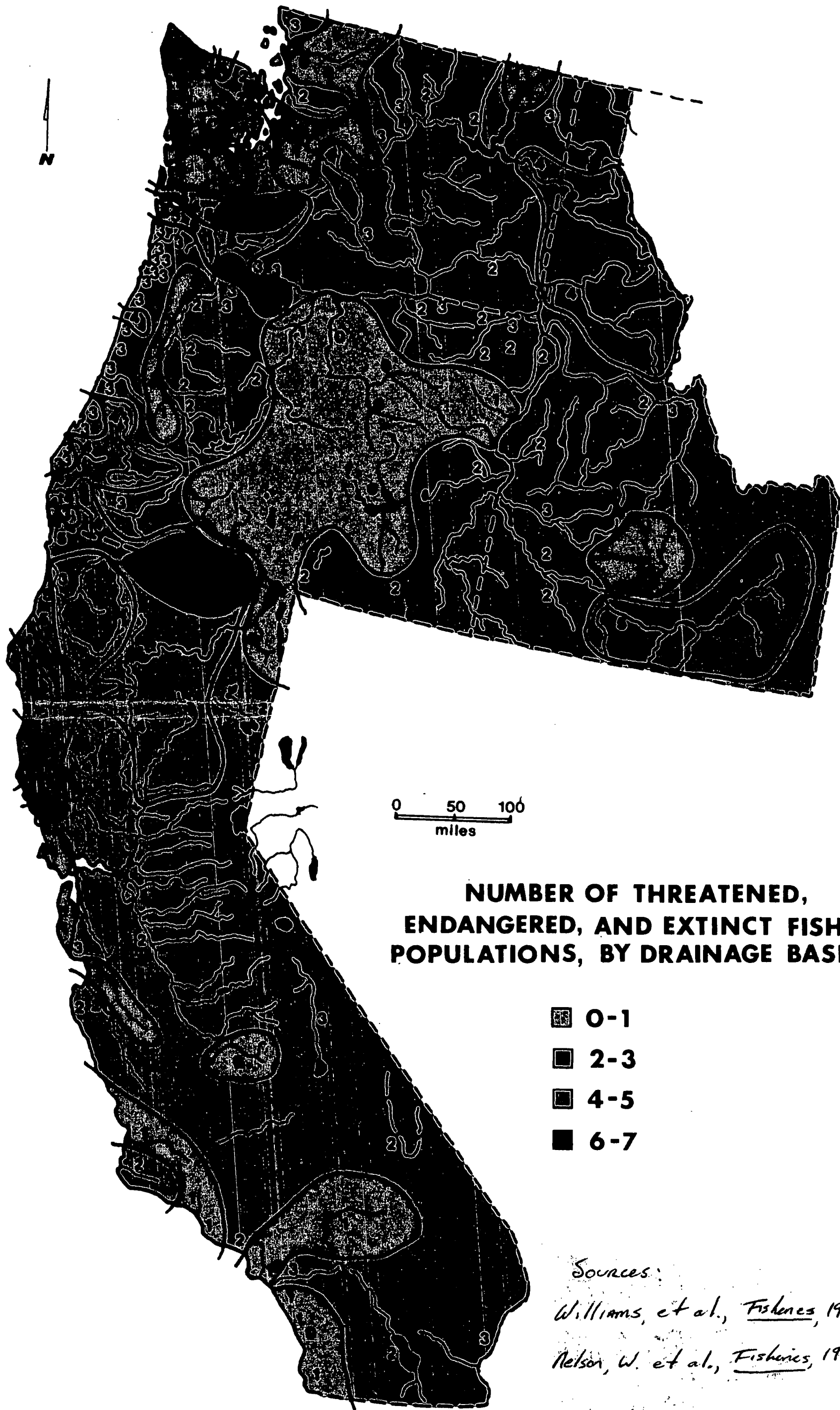
Public-at-large:

* **Archbishop Thomas Murphy**, Catholic Bishop, Hoquium, WA - Cares deeply about both jobs and environment. He has been on a timber community crusade for the last few years, appeared with Gov. Gardner in a couple of anti-Bush, anti-demagoguery blasts in 1992 campaign, Grays Harbor "Citizen of the Year" in 1991, (Cong Dicks, Nafziger, Lux?)

* **Dennis Hayes**, Executive Director, Bullit Foundation, Seattle, WA - From Camas, Visionary, Earth Day 1970 and 1990 organizer. (Cong Unsoeld, Jim Maddy)

* **Rich Nafziger**, Former Director of Washington State Timber Team, Olympia, WA (206) 943-1883 - Known and respected throughout the state. Knows the status quo will change and spent last four years in assisting counties and communities in dealing with such change. Very deep and practical understanding of both biological and economic issues. (Cong Dicks, Unsoeld and others)





**NUMBER OF THREATENED,
ENDANGERED, AND EXTINCT FISH
POPULATIONS, BY DRAINAGE BASIN**

- 0-1
- 2-3
- 4-5
- 6-7

Sources:

Williams, et al., *Fisheries*, 1990

Nelson, W. et al., *Fisheries*, 1991

March 9, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR: The President
 The Vice President

FROM: Katie McGinty

SUBJECT: FOREST SUMMIT -- Talking Points for Congressional Meeting

You are meeting with Congressional delegations from Oregon, Washington, and northern California, and leadership of key committees Wednesday, April 10, at 8:30 a.m. in the Indian Treaty Room of the Old Executive Office Building. The Vice President will host the briefing.

1. The Summit will take place in Portland, Oregon, on Friday, April 2.
2. You and the Vice President will chair the Summit conference. Secretaries Babbitt, Espy, and Reich as well as Administrator Browner will attend and be part of the Administration team preparing a comprehensive program to address the issues. We are seeking broad public participation.
3. Prior to April 2, Cabinet members will make "information gathering" trips to the region.
4. The Summit conference begins the process to develop an Administration Comprehensive Northwest Forest Management Program. It will include:
 - measures to provide immediate timber sales on Federal forest lands;
 - a long-term strategy for managing Federal forest lands on the west side of the Cascade Mountains; and
 - expand displaced worker and community development assistance programs in areas dependent on Federal forest lands for timber.
5. Attachments to this memo provide additional background on the issue.
 - Attachment 1: Talking points
 - Attachment 2: Potential questions and recommended answers for March 10 meeting
 - Attachment 3: General background
 - Attachment 4: Chronology of major events regarding forest-spotted owl activities
 - Attachment 5: Invited Members of Congress

ATTACHMENT 1: TALKING POINTS

You should raise the following points with Members of Congress:

1. The Administration will need your assistance to organize the Summit by providing input to the Office on Environmental Policy. We will continue to consult with Congress as we approach the Summit and following it.
2. I will leave it to ^{you} ~~Members of Congress~~ to determine how ^{you} ~~they~~ want to participate in the Summit. Note here that Speaker Foley and most Members think that Members should not participate. Congressman Dicks, however, wants to ~~at least~~ attend, ~~and possibly~~ ^{members} address, the Summit. _{but not}
3. There are no magic solutions here. However, we will work hard -- with your help -- to produce a plan to resolve this crisis. I believe that our plan must include:
 - a comprehensive and scientifically sound approach to managing Federal forest lands; and
 - a comprehensive displaced worker and community development assistance package.
4. We need to provide certainty in terms of timber supply to timber dependent communities. We need to protect important ecosystems. We need to base our decisions on the best available science.
5. Working together, I believe we can produce a plan that will resolve this long-standing issue.

~~The~~ Administration expects to present its solution to the situation by June 15. We want to provide adequate opportunity for Congress to pass legislation, if required. 

~~We are not prepared at this time to provide details~~
~~on who public participants are~~
You should
Be aware ~~of that~~ of the following:
i) we have not yet completed detailed advance and logistics

ATTACHMENT 2: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Anticipated Questions from Congressional Delegation on Forest Summit:

Q: How will Congress be involved?

A: Members from the three state region and appropriate Congressional leaders will be consulted on all issues related to the Forest Summit. Congress people from California, Oregon and Washington will be invited to the Forest Summit along with the Governors and local elected officials. The summit begins the process of developing the Administration's comprehensive Northwest Forest Management Program. We hope to involve Congress in every step of the process.

Q: Where and when will the site visits take place and how can I, as a Congressperson from the region, be involved?

A: We have yet to finalize exact details related to location of the site visits. Between now and April 2, Cabinet members will visit each of the three states to speak with residents of forest dependent communities, local environmental leaders and industry representatives. These fact finding missions will allow us to develop a better understanding of the complexities on this issue. It will also enable us to reach out to the communities most affected by this issue, allowing them to share in the difficult decisions which lie ahead. Congressional representatives are welcome to accompany the delegations to their district.

Q: What will be the outcome of the Summit?

A: At this time we do not have a magic solution. I have already directed the secretaries of Agriculture, Commerce and Labor to begin gathering information that will lead to a comprehensive regional forest management strategy which includes worker and community development components.

Q: Will ~~legislation~~ be required?

A: Our White House and ~~Agency~~ advisers are currently reviewing this issue. If legislation is required, we expect to submit it to the Congress by the middle of June. With or without legislation this Summit will lead to the development of a long-term forest management strategy which is consistent with land management and wildlife protection statutes as well as based on the best available scientific information.

Q: Who should we contact if we wish to give input on the structure and participants at the summit?

A: The White House Office on Environmental Policy will be coordinating this effort. We are committed to working with Congress throughout the process and will look forward to your suggestions.

ATTACHMENT 3: GENERAL BACKGROUND

The Problem

Pacific Northwest (Oregon and Washington) and northern California forestry issues are complex and polarized. The debate has focused on the environmental and economic benefits and costs of protection of the northern spotted owl. The debate escalated with the formal listing of the owl as threatened under the Endangered Species Act. It increases in anticipation of the listing of the marbled murrelet and several species of salmon. The problem centers on how the public forest lands should be managed to address the needs of old growth forest dependent species as well as the needs of the heavily timber-reliant economies of the region.

Major concerns:

- How much old-growth forest should be protected?
- How much old growth acreage can be made available to timber production?
- How and to what extent should old growth dependant species other than the northern spotted owl be dealt with?
- How should the needs of communities affected by changes in forest management policies be addressed?

Background

- Most remaining old growth stands are on federal lands administered by the Forest Service in the Department of Agriculture (25 million acres) and the Bureau of Land Management in the Department of Interior (2.4 million acres). Old growth has been extensively cut on most private lands leading to increasingly heavy reliance on federal forests. Second growth forests on most private lands are still 15-20 years away from being of harvestable age.
- About half of all timber harvested nationwide from Forest Service lands comes from Washington and Oregon.
- Since 1989, injunctions have stopped most Forest Service and some BLM timber sales in the region.
- Reductions in logging in the region have also occurred as a result of reductions in market demand and limitations on logging on federal lands.

Key Issues

The following issues have emerged as critical components of any resolution coming out of the summit process.

- Ancient forest protection: The establishment of forest preserves as a means of ensuring protection of the remaining old growth forests in the region may provide part of a solution.
- Ecosystem management: The anticipated Endangered Species Act (ESA) listing of a number of other old growth dependent species which have been affected by timbering activities (e.g. marbled murrelet and several species of salmon) suggests the need for management strategies that focus on maintaining the integrity of the forest ecosystem as a whole rather than isolated individual species. Ecosystem management is likely to have greater long-term efficacy than a species-by-species or stand-by-stand approach.
- Implications for management of other forest lands: The extent to which efforts to resolve this issue will affect management of private forest land in the region should be considered. Federal ESA listings require landowners to avoid "taking" listed species or destroying their habitat.
- Timber supply: A reasonable degree of certainty with respect to future timber supply is essential to timber industry investment decisions. Timber interests are concerned over both absolute quantities as well as the reliability of a constant timber supply. They are also concerned that appeals and litigation may limit availability of timber.
- Worker Assistance: Worker assistance strategies should be included in any resolution to be developed: retraining, education and new resource-related employment such as watershed restoration are potential elements that should be considered.
- Community assistance: Community development in the affected region will address economic diversification and investment in rural development to ease the transition away from dependence on a single resource.

ATTACHMENT 5: MEMBERS OF CONGRESS INVITED

OREGON

Mark Hatfield (R)
Bob Packwood (R)

Peter DeFazio
Elizabeth Furse
Mike Kopetski
Bob Smith (R)
Ron Wyden

WASHINGTON

Slade Gorton (R)
Patty Murray

Maria Cantwell
Norm Dicks
Jennifer Dunn (R)
Tom Foley
Jay Inslee
Mike Kreidler
Jim McDermott
Al Swift
Jolene Unsoeld

CALIFORNIA

Barbara Boxer
Dianne Feinstein

John Doolittle (R)
Vic Fazio
Dan Hamburg
Wally Herger (R)
Robert Matsui
George Miller
Lynn Woolsey

KEY LEADERSHIP

House of Representatives

Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee

Gerry Studds, Chair
Jack Fields, Ranking Minority
Jim Saxton, Ranking Minority, Subcommittee on Env. and Natural Resources

Agriculture Committee

Kika de la Garza, Chair
Pat Roberts, Ranking Minority
Charles Rose, Chair, Subcommittee on Crops and Forestry
Tom Lewis, Ranking Minority, Subcommittee

Natural Resources Committee

George Miller, Chair
Don Young, Ranking Minority
Bruce Vento, Subcommittee on Natl Parks & Public Lands
Jim Hansen, Ranking Minority

Senate

George Mitchell, Majority Leader

Energy and Natural Resources Committee

Bennett Johnston, Chair
Malcolm Wallop, Ranking
Dale Bumpers, Chair, Subcommittee on Nat'l Parks and Forests
Frank Murkowski, Ranking, Subcommittee

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

Patrick Leahy, Chair
Richard Lugar, Ranking
Tom Daschle, Chair, Subcommittee on Forestry
Larry Craig, Ranking, Subcommittee on Forestry

Environment and Public Works

Max Baucus, Chair
John Chaffee, Ranking

THE WHITE HOUSE
OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

For Immediate Release

Wednesday, March 10, 1993

**WORKING TOWARD NEW, BALANCED AND COMPREHENSIVE POLICY
FOREST CONFERENCE SET FOR APRIL 2 IN PORTLAND, OR
After Years of Gridlock, Action to Save Jobs and Precious Resources**

WASHINGTON -- Beginning the critical work to craft a balanced and comprehensive policy that will save jobs and the unique, precious resources of the old growth forests in the Northwest and northern California, President Clinton today (3/10) announced he will convene a Forest Conference in Portland, OR on April 2.

"Planning and good long-term management can help us protect jobs and the unique, old growth forests that are as much a part of our national heritage as the Grand Canyon or Yosemite," President Clinton said. "It is time to break the gridlock that has blocked action and bring all sides together to craft a balanced approach to the economic and environmental challenges we face."

The Forest Conference fulfills a commitment by President Clinton to the American people and to the residents of the Northwest and northern California to confront these issues with a thorough review and balanced policy. President Clinton will convene the conference with Vice President Al Gore and members of the cabinet, including the Secretaries of Interior, Agriculture, and Labor and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

"We have to take action to protect jobs and recognize the important economic contribution federal forest lands make to supporting local communities. We owe it to our children and to every generation that follows to preserve this unique treasure with a balanced, long-term policy that recognizes we don't have to sacrifice jobs to protect a unique natural resource," Vice President Gore said.

The President has directed his staff to work closely with the cabinet agencies to involve representatives of all parties affected by the management of forests in the Pacific Northwest and California. This will include but not be limited to the Governors of California, Oregon, and Washington, and Members of Congress from the affected states and from the leadership of key Congressional committees. And, the President has asked the Secretaries of Interior, Agriculture, and Labor to begin collecting information central to developing comprehensive, long-term policies for forest management and worker and community assistance.

#####

NOTE TO MEDIA: ADDITIONAL DETAILS ON THE FOREST CONFERENCE -- LOGISTICAL AND SUBSTANTIVE -- WILL BE ANNOUNCED.

forest summit

December 31, 1992

NOTE TO STEPHANIE SOLIEN
KATIE MCGINTY ✓

FROM: Gus Speth *Gus*

I asked a friend -- the top staff person at the leading dialogue/conflict resolution group in the U.S., the Keystone Center -- to think about the ancient forest summit, as we discussed. He came up with the following which should be helpful, though it poses more questions than it answers.

FROM: KEYSTONE CENTER

TO: 12029731083PPPP081

DEC 21, 1992 4:12PM #813 P.01



December 21, 1992

James Gustave Speth
Coordinator
Natural Resource Cluster
Presidential Transition
1120 Vermont Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20270

Dear Gus,

It was good to see you the other night at the WRI celebration. I'm sure you are very proud. We wanted to communicate with you regarding your mention of the old growth/spotted owl issue. As you correctly noted, we do not want to begin making suggestions about options without carefully thinking through the situation. In that regard we have been in contact with Jim Lyons and Tom Tuchman from the Hill with whom we have discussed these issues in the past.

Several of us are off to various locales for the holidays, but plan to stay in touch so that we can generate some concrete suggestions on how these difficult issues might be addressed to implement the President-Elect's commitment. Based on our preliminary thinking it would appear the first question that needs clarification is what the goal of this process would be. Is it addressing the immediate spotted owl/timber cut issues?; the need to address ongoing conflicts between jobs and environment in that region?; or how to create a sustainable future for the Pacific Northwest? How does or should the reauthorization of the Endangered Species Act affect the goal of the process? There are, of course, many other possible goals, some of which are not mutually exclusive. Regardless, it is clearly important to clarify goals early in the planning process.

Another important consideration is who would participate and who would they represent? Should it be influential individuals or people with the formal power to speak for their constituents? The answer to these questions is

DOANVILLE THOMAS
William P. Bishop, Ph.D.
Vice President for Research
Forest Research Institute
Balsam Lake
President
Rural TV, Information and Network Center
Werner Brothers
Harold Brown
Director of Federal Forestry
Alla News
Ronald A. Cape, Ph.D.
Forest Manager
Chenoweth Corporation
Philip Cottrell
President, Vice President
Shell Oil Company
Alvin L. Cohen
Rancher, Director
Charles L. Condy
Kest Company Partners, Inc.
Douglas M. Cook, Captain
Department of Natural Resources
Institute of Sustainable Communities
James E. Coombs, Ph.D.
Professor
School of Natural Resources
University of Michigan
Robert Cunningham, Ph.D.
President
Pharmaceutical Research Division
Werner Brothers Company
Charles B. Corp
Van Ness, Feldman & Company, PC
Robert Chandler, Director
National Wildlife
Population Change Committee
David L. Eager
Executive and Chief Executive Officer
Golden Spar Resources Ltd.
David L. Greenberg
Vice President
Phillips Morris Companies
Arthur J. Hughes, Jr.
Vice President
Legislative and Public Affairs
HMC Corporation
William C. Jones, Jr., M.D.
President
Aqua Corporation
Robert L. Jones, Jr.
President
Robert L. Jones, Jr.
President and Chief Executive Officer
Lundberg Inc.
Edward M. Lewis
Executive Director
Greater Yellowstone Coalition
James L. McGinnis, Ph.D.
President
World Wildlife Fund
Paul A. Marks, M.D.
President
Shaw-Kendall Cancer Center
R. Garton Mitchell
President
American National Institutes
David H. Nelson, Ph.D.
Executive Vice President
Northern States Power Company
John L. Peterson, Ph.D.
Executive Director
Cancer and Inflammatory Disease Research
The National Medical Biotechnology Corporation
James L. Peterson, Ph.D.
President
The School of Management of Minnesota
W. John R. Quinn, Ph.D.
Vice President
Executive and Public Affairs
Aqua Corporation
Richard R. Rindick
Senior Vice President
Research and Government Affairs
The National Audubon Society
George H. Rudolph, Ph.D.
Chairman
RUS Corporation
Richard L. Bishop
Executive Vice President
Monroe Corporation
Gustavo R. Rindick, Ph.D.
President
The Colorado College (Boulder)

Vice President and Chief Executive Officer
Biology of Plantago, Inc.
Ralph A. Shadish, Ph.D., Vice Chairman
Biological Consulting
University of California, Irvine
David L. Shadish, Vice Chairman
Vice President
Environmental, Health and Safety
The Dow Chemical Company
Charles D. Hollister, Ph.D., Vice Chairman
Vice President and General Director
Institutional Affairs
Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution
John D. Shadish, Vice Chairman
Group Vice President
Vice President
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The Keystone Center

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Fax: 202 • 585 • 0892

FROM: KEYSTONE CENTER

TO: 120297310R3PPPP001

DEC 21, 1992 4:13PM H013 P.02

James Gustave Speth
December 21, 1992
Page Two

obviously related to the goals questions. A third important consideration is what is the timing that is being considered, both for the initiation and conclusion of a process.

Even with the preliminary information we have, it is hard to imagine that a substantive outcome could emerge from one meeting, regardless of the level of people involved. Depending upon the desired goal, perhaps a phased approach would be worth considering. This could begin with a high-level summit type of gathering to provide an opportunity for all of the key interests to express their concerns and ideas. Careful thought should be given to determining which high-level administration official should participate -- this, of course, would be related, at least in part, to the defined goal. The objectives of such a session could include an opportunity for all parties to air their concerns, a clear statement from the administration regarding commitment to a process to lead to decisions by a time certain, and discussion and agreement by the group on what the follow-on process should be.

It is too soon to for us to be very specific regarding what a follow-on process should look like, but we will certainly be giving that more thought. Obviously, whoever is responsible for designing and managing this process would need to have conversations with representatives of the key interests to determine the most appropriate process. It would seem that one could follow the summit with the initiation of a smaller "dialogue-type" group or groups to address sub-issues, including scientific and economic conversion options. This decision would depend heavily on the answers to the questions posed above.

I hope this is at least somewhat helpful. I mostly wanted to let you know we are very interested in assisting, in whatever way is appropriate, as thinking and planning goes forward. I will plan to contact you around the first of the year with additional ideas. If we need to discuss this sooner, please leave a message at our office and I will contact you.

As always, thank you for thinking of us and good luck with all of your important work.

Sincerely,

John Ehrmann, SO
John R. Ehrmann
Senior Vice President

Post-It™ brand fax transmittal memo 7671		# of pages > 4	
To	Katie McGinty	From	Bob Chlopak
Co.		Co.	
Dept.		Phone #	FYE
Fax #		Fax #	

December 14, 1992

*plus copy for
Tom & file.*

President-elect Bill Clinton
Presidential Transition Office
1120 Vermont Avenue NW
Washington, D.C. 20270

Dear Governor Clinton:

We are writing to express our appreciation for your leadership on the issue of ancient forest protection during the recent presidential campaign. Your position on this, as well as other important environmental issues, established a new vision recognizing that strong environmental policies and a healthy economy are not mutually exclusive.

We also would like to share with you some of our thoughts on resolving the issue of ancient forest protection. Your statements of support for a comprehensive, permanent solution to the ancient forest standoff represent a positive step forward on this issue. As you know, only 10 percent of these ancient forests remain, much of it highly fragmented and still vulnerable to logging. Virtually all of these remaining unprotected ancient forests are found on public lands belonging to all Americans. This internationally renowned ecosystem is unraveling.

We also appreciate your support for ancient forest legislation sponsored in the last Congress by Senator Brock Adams. Your comments during the campaign reflected an interest in coupling ancient forest protection with strong economic measures for rural communities and timber workers. Specifically, your call for an end to the \$100 million tax subsidy on the export of unprocessed logs and investment in rural communities and workers reflects an approach we have long advocated.

As you know, Senators Patrick Leahy and Adams did introduce a comprehensive bill combining the economic and environmental elements of this issue. No less important is your support for maintaining a strong Endangered Species Act, a linchpin of the nation's commitment to environmental protection.

The approach you suggest for dealing with ancient forests is, in the absence of congressional action, a "forest summit." It is important, as you pointed out, "to have a coherent policy and to have a commitment to the region and to the people that resolves this in a fair and balanced way."

A previous summit in 1989 did not have this broad purpose, but instead was focused primarily on increasing logging of ancient forests. As a result, it was a disaster. The timber industry's allies tightly controlled the summit's organization, agenda, and pre-

planned outcome, all of which were designed to produce a specific short-term, and untenable, legislative goal. Ancient forest protection was the least important aspect of the so-called "Hatfield Summit," which generated considerable confrontation and no progress toward a permanent solution. Your administration has the opportunity to break the political gridlock with an entirely new approach.

Since the 1989 debacle, the health of the ancient forest ecosystem has continued to decline under destructive and illegal policies of the U.S. Forest Service and the Department of Interior's Bureau of Land Management. Intensive logging for more than 40 years has resulted in severe damage to the ecosystem and taken many species, such as the northern spotted owl, marbled murrelet, steelhead, and salmon, to the brink of extinction.

We are eager to work with you in crafting a comprehensive, long-term solution that is based on good science and solid economics -- one that establishes a modern-day model for addressing complex environmental and economic challenges.

An important key to the success of this effort will be to establish a process that allows a multitude of voices to be heard. Whatever forum is used, it should include the full spectrum of interests concerned about the future of the Pacific Northwest: national and local environmental leaders, labor, rural community and business leaders, fishing interests, Native Americans, timber industry officials, and leaders of key Congressional committees and northwest elected officials.

A critical first step is to construct a forest summit process in which sound science and economics establish the parameters for developing a solution. This will be an important effort in separating fact from fiction and reality from myth. The development of sound scientific and economic data has already helped identify, for example, the damage that has occurred to the ancient forests and the employment impacts from exporting raw logs.

In addition to designing a process that will foster solutions rather than confrontation, we believe a successful summit must be built around a few fundamental principles. First, whatever solution is devised, it must be scientifically sound and credible. It must contribute to environmentally and economically sustainable policies in the Pacific Northwest and California. It must also be consistent with and require compliance with federal environmental laws such as the National Forest Management Act and the Endangered Species Act. Citizen access to the courts to challenge federal agency actions that violate these laws must be protected. Finally, the solution must provide protection for the full range of ancient forest dependent species and ecosystems, including the eastern region of Oregon and Washington and the federal forests of California.

In implementing these broad principles, we believe a forest summit must create permanent ancient forest reserves, which are based on sound science. A plan that addresses protection for only a single species ignores the interdependence of the ancient forest ecosystem and will fail. These ingredients are essential if we are to have any chance of protecting the remaining ancient forest and the species that depend on it for habitat.

A great deal more than the future of the ancient forests rides on the outcome of the summit. If it can arrive at a successful plan, the Administration has an opportunity to protect our most biologically diverse ecosystem and chart the path to a long-term sustainable economy for communities caught in an economic transition from resource extraction to a more broad-based regional economy.

Any summit solution must be framed in terms that give rural communities the maximum flexibility and opportunity to pursue economic diversification and take part in the region's economic growth. These communities require investments in infrastructure and education to help them make a transition to a broader-based regional economy.

Some people are proposing a modified business-as-usual, administrative approach that would endow federal agencies with broad discretion to determine what to do about ancient forest protection and when to do it. This strategy provides little accountability, risks keeping the battle in the courts, and rewards those agencies for past failures and disregard for environmental laws. It also ignores the important regional and rural economic issues related to ancient forest protection.

Finally, a successful forest summit will demonstrate to the world that the United States is once again prepared to provide leadership with new approaches to forest protection and other environmental problems.

We will be preparing more detailed background materials for your Administration on the various economic and environmental aspects of the ancient forest issue, as well as developing new data. We look forward to working with you on preparations for the forest summit.

Sincerely,

George T. Frampton, Jr.
President, The Wilderness Society

Jay Hair
President, National Wildlife Federation

Jim Owens
Western Ancient Forest Campaign

Jeff DeBonis
Association of Forest Service
Employees for Environmental Ethics

Joseph Bower/Susan Bower
Citizens For Better Forestry

Bob Doppelt
Pacific Rivers Council

Robert Chlopak
Americans for the Ancient Forests

Andy Kerr
Oregon Natural Resources Council

Peter Berle
President, National Audubon Society

Vawter Parker
Executive Director
Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund

Kelpie Wilson
Siskiyou Regional Education Project

Tim McKay
Northcoast Environmental Center

Ric Bailey
Hells Canyon Preservation Council

Larry Glass
South Fork Mountain Defense Committee

Julie Norman
Headwaters

Mitch Friedman
Greater Ecosystem Alliance

Bonnie Phillips-Howard
Pilchuck Audubon

Michael Donnelly
Friends of Breitenbush-Cascades

Jim Boeder
Mary's Peak Alliance

Beth Norcross
American Rivers

Tim Coleman
Kettle Range Conservation Group

Paul Ketcham
Portland Audubon

Michael Carrigan
Oregon Peaceworks

Lynn Ryan
Environmental Protection Information Center

Chuck Willer
Coast Range Association

George Atiyeh
Friends of Opal Creek

Michael Stewart
Lighthawk

Dave Crandall
Inland Empire Public Lands Council

David Drell
Willits Environmental Center

Elsa Gruber
Skagit Audubon

Felice Pace
Klamath Forest Alliance

Shirley Muse
Umatilla Forest Resource Council

Jim Kaupilla
Umpqua Valley Audubon

Jeff St. Clair
Forest Watch

Susan Saul
Gifford Pinchot Task Force

Linda Blum
Friends of Plumas Wilderness

Gary Ball/Betty Ball
Mendocino Environmental Center

Glen VanCise
Central Oregon Audubon

Jim Eaton
California Wilderness Coalition

Cecelia Lanman
Forests Forever

Dave Kliegman
Tonasket Forest Watch

Steve Evans
Friends of the River

Brian Vincent/John Talberth
Forest Conservation Council

To: Katie McGinty

From: Ann Pride

I've missed you! I did have lunch with your boss, the VP-elect today, as well as Roy, Marla, and twenty or thirty others of our closest friends...

Actually, I've tried to leave you alone and have actually told some people in my industry that I don't even know you--everyone has their own question or favor they want me to relay to you as the woman calling the shots.

However, I thought I would pass this request along since it involves a trip to Palm Springs, Cal., which you may or may not be ready for in January.

Edison Electric Institute is having its annual legislative conference--in Palm Springs January 10-13. They would like for you to speak during a session on "energy and environment" on January 12 at 10:30. Other participants during this session will probably be Cong. Rick Lehman and Senator Conrad.

This is a very, very informal group just looking for some guidance as to what will be the hot issues that will affect us next year.

You can come and stay as long as you want, although I imagine at that particular time you'll have a very hard time getting away at all.

If you're interested, let me know. They'd very much love to have you.

I'll be at the Arkansas Power and Light Office all day tomorrow 501-377-3537. Then, I'm off to California. If it's impossible, just leave word for me so I can shut them down...

Keep up the good work. From what I hear, you're still doing a great job as we switch from the "fun" of campaigning to the hard work of actually governing.

ann

*Please call
Her & tell me
will be impossible
@ that time*

TO: Katie, Stephanie, Chris, Bob, Chuck, and Peter
FROM: Tom Tuchmann and Jim Lyons
SUBJECT: Lunch Meeting Agenda for 12/22/92
DATE: 12/22/92

We met yesterday to put some more meat on our memo to President Elect Clinton and Vice-President Elect Gore. In doing so, we raised a number of questions we would like to discuss with you before we move forward.

- (1) Is everybody o.k. with the attached memo to the President Elect and Vice-President Elect?
- (2) Is everybody o.k. with the following work plan which picks up on the memo's "Proposed Forest Summit Transition Process"?
 - (A) Make initial telephone contact with (1) Oregon, California, and Washington, governor's offices; (2) Key Democratic and Republican members of Congress and/or their staff; and (3) D.C. representatives of Pacific Northwest and northern California (PNW&NCA) labor, environmental and industry groups.
 - (B) Set up preliminary meetings with these initial contacts in the next two weeks. The purpose of these meetings will be to tell them what the transition is and what it is not, request a list of contacts, briefly outline our marching orders, and get their initial thoughts on the summit process.
 - (C) Draft a letter by December 31st for Bill Clinton and Al Gore's signature requesting input from the appropriate PNW&NCA local government, non-profit, and trade associations representatives.
 - (D) Draft a final report which summarizes the input we received and summarize the summit options which reflect that input.
- (3) What should the scope of our initial contact be?
- (4) Can -- and how -- do we get a Clinton/Gore letter approved?
- (5) We plan to send "thank you for your comments" letters out. Should they go out under Clinton/Gore or our signatures?
- (6) Can we bring on a volunteer to help us answer the phone, input data, and assist with correspondence?
- (7) We would like to discuss the pros and cons associated with travel.
- (8) Do we have a budget? Do we have a letterhead?, How do we process correspondence and mail it out.

MEMORANDUM**TO:****cc:****FROM:** Tom Tuchmann and Jim Lyons**SUBJECT:** Transition Plan for the Forest Summit**DATE:** December 21, 1992

BACKGROUND:

The purpose of this memo is outline our understanding of the Forest Summit Transition process.

Forestry issues related to the Pacific Northwest are incredibly complex. Yet, there is a simple underlying question everybody is arguing over -- how should the forests of the Pacific Northwest and northern California be managed into the next century. A key factor in the debate is how many acres of old growth will be protected and how many will be available for harvested.

The polarized nature of this issue is reflected in congress where there have been repeated attempts to pass legislation that either protect the region's forests or assures that they are harvested. In all cases, there has been enough opposition to stop any movement toward resolution of this issue. In our view the most important first step in undertaking a successful summit is to show all parties in the Pacific Northwest and northern California -- as well as their people in Washington, D.C. -- that you want their input. This action will be a direct contrast to the Bush Administration who first ignored the issue and then sided with industry in a luke warm manner.

The primary players involved with Pacific Northwest and northern California forestry issues can be categorized into five groups. These include:

Congress: Of Pacific Northwest members who will be back next session, Senators Packwood, Hatfield, and Gorton, and Congressmen Foley, Dicks, Defazio, Kopetski, McDermott, Unsold, and Smith have played the largest role. In addition Senators Leahy and Congressmen Miller, De la Garza, Studds, Vento, and Volkmer have been actively involved in the ancient forest issue.

State and Local Government: State and local governments currently receive 25% of all gross revenues from federal timber harvesting. In Oregon this totaled over \$200 million in 1990. So, local governments support timber harvesting because it

helps fund their schools and keeps their infrastructure sound.

Environmentalists: The environmental community feels very strongly that all the remaining old-growth forests should be protected from timber harvesting. While some groups are willing to compromise because they know a Clinton/Gore administration gives them an opportunity to get things done, others are steadfastly holding to their belief that no more old-growth should be harvested.

Labor: Labor and forest product industry management formed a "Timber Industry Labor-Management Committee" two years ago to fight against ancient forest protection. While numerous proposals were floated to help labor's members, they continued to demand the highest possible harvest levels. At the end of the last session some labor representatives indicated that it may be time to sit down and hammer out a compromise.

Forest Products Industry: The industry has forcefully argued for harvest that are as close to historic levels as possible. It is unclear how they will react with a new administration and congress.

PROPOSED FOREST SUMMIT TRANSITION PROCESS:

- (1) Set up personal meetings to request guidance and input with:
 - Key members of congress and/or their staff including delegation members and appropriate committee leadership.
 - Key coalitions, non-profit groups, and trade associations in the Washington D.C. area.
- (2) Make phone calls to request guidance and input from California, Oregon, and Washington governor's offices.
- (3) Make phone calls to request input from each effected elected county official in California, Oregon, and Washington.
- (4) Make a second round of phone calls to as many local non-profit groups and trade associations as possible.
- (5) Synthesize input into various options for moving forward on the summit after inauguration. Such a list would have the pros and cons associated with each option.
- (6) Make recommendations on moving forward if you wish.

PROPOSED DISCUSSION TOPICS:

We propose to gather information on how to best move forward on a forest summit. We will strongly note that the transition will not be making any policy decisions, but, will only be responsible for collecting people's views on the following subjects.

1. Scope of issues to be addressed
2. Format of summit process
3. Public involvement
4. Role of Science
5. Leadership
6. Participants
7. Location(s) of summit.
8. Timing
9. Product

This simple process should reassure concerned groups and individuals that you are committed to your campaign pledge while also allowing them to participate in the summit's development. This process is also flexible enough to allow you to move in many different directions.

file - forest summit

From Chris Dorval to George Stephanopoulos

TALKING POINTS, FOREST SUMMIT TRANSITION PROCESS

* Gov. Clinton made a pledge during the campaign to take hands-on approach to resolve this issue -- met with timber families in Oregon during campaign, now proceeding with summit concept.

* transition process and personnel staffing -- Tom Tuchmann of Senate Ag and Jim Lyons of House Ag -- are not policy makers. Information gathers, facilitators, outreach only. They will not be talking to the press, refereing all calls to LR.

* this announcement sends a clear signal that this issue is on the radar screen.

* pre-mature at this point -- before all appointments are made -- to get into specifics:

* there is no timetable for a summit or the shape it will take, except that this is a clear demonstration of early commitment

* no decisions have been established as it relates to process; that is what the transition process hopes to elicit -- comment on process etc.

* Senator Gore is part of the administration and will work with Gov. Clinton on any number of issues, including the summit. No formal role at this point.

NOTE: This is an extremeley volatile issue in the Northwest and it sends a greater signal of how we plan to handle natural resource issues throughout the entire West. The role of Gore is being watched very closely on this issue: timber workers, unions would hit the panic button if Gore were identified as the leader of the summit, at least at this point.

**OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT
AND VICE-PRESIDENT ELECT**

POST OFFICE BOX 8086
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72203-8086
TELEPHONE: (501) 374-3322
FAX: (501) 399-7096

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL SHEET

PLEASE DELIVER TO:

Solien / McGinty / Chuck Richards

FAX NUMBER:

SENDER:

Chris Jones

DATE:

NUMBER OF PAGES

(INCLUDING COVER SHEET):

2

*FYI. Talking Points I gave to
George before release went out.*

If all pages are not received, please call sender at (501) 374-3322.

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TO: Katie McGinty, Stephanie Solien, Chris Dorval

FROM: Tom Tuchmann

SUBJ: Draft memo to President Elect Clinton and Vice-President Elect Gore
on the Forest Summit.

Attached is a more detailed memo on what Jim and I understand that we will be doing for the next four weeks. Jim didn't have time to look at this yet, but, we want to get it in final form for everybody on Monday morning. Please call me at home this weekend with any changes you may have or if you want to discuss its contents.

The contact list is going to take some time to put together, but, we should have a first cut on Monday.

MEMORANDUM

TO:

cc:

FROM: Tom Tuchmann and Jim Lyons

SUBJECT: Transition Plan for the Forest Summit

DATE: December 21, 1992

BACKGROUND:

The purpose of this memo is outline our understanding of the Forest Summit Transition process.

Forestry issues related to the Pacific Northwest are incredibly complex. Yet, the underlying question everybody is arguing over is simple -- how much timber should be harvested.

The polarized nature of this issue is reflected in congress where there have been repeated attempts to pass legislation that either protect the region's forests or assure that they are harvested. In all cases, there has been enough opposition to stop any movement toward resolution of this issue. In our view the most important first step in undertaking a successful summit is to show all parties in the Pacific Northwest and northern California -- as well as their people in Washington, D.C. -- that you want their input. This action will be a direct contrast to the Bush Administration who first ignored the issue and then sided with industry in a luke warm manner.

The primary players involved with Pacific Northwest and northern California forestry issues can be categorized into five groups. These include:

Congress: Of Pacific Northwest members who will be back next session, Senators Packwood, Hatfield, and Gorton, and Congressmen Foley, Dicks, Defazio, Kopetski, McDermott, and Unsold played the largest role. In addition Senators Leahy and Congressmen Miller, De la Garza, Studds, Vento, and Volkmer have been actively involved in the ancient forest issue.

State and Local Government: State and local governments currently receive 25% of all gross revenues from federal timber harvesting. In Oregon this totaled over \$200 million in 1990. So, local government supports timber harvesting because it

helps fund their schools and keeps their infrastructure sound.

Environmentalists: Many national environmental groups understand that the Clinton/Gore administration gives them an opportunity to get things done if they are willing to do some compromising. Yet, they are being pulled by local grassroots groups who don't want another tree harvested.

Labor: Labor has been in a rock solid alliance with forest products industry management. In fact, they formed a "Timber Industry Labor-Management Committee" to fight against ancient forest protection. While numerous proposals were floated to help labor's members, they continued to demand the highest possible harvest levels. At the end of the last session labor finally started making noise about compromise.

Forest Products Industry: The industry has drawn a line in the sand and in effect said they will fight to the finish. Industry and their allies also believed an environmental backlash would be a wedge issue in the election. It was not, and its unclear whether they will back off now that many of their candidates lost.

PROPOSED FOREST SUMMIT TRANSITION PROCESS:

- (1) Set up personal meetings to request guidance and input with:
 - Key members of congress and/or their staff including delegation members and appropriate committee leadership.
 - Key coalitions, non-profit groups, and trade associations in the Washington D.C. area.
- (2) Make phone calls to request guidance and input from California, Oregon, and Washington governor's offices.
- (3) Make phone calls to request input from each effected elected county official in California, Oregon, and Washington.
- (4) Make a second round of phone calls to as many local non-profit groups and trade associations as possible. *National groups*
- (5) Synthesize input into various options for moving forward on the summit after inauguration. Such a list would have the pros and cons associated with each option.
- (6) Make recommendations on moving forward if you wish.

PROPOSED DISCUSSION TOPICS:

We propose to gather information on how to best move forward on a forest summit. We will strongly note that the transition will not be making any policy decisions, but, will only be responsible for collecting people's views on the following subjects.

1. Scope of issues to be addressed
2. Format of summit process
3. Public involvement
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5. Participants
6. Location(s) of summit.
7. Timing
8. Product

This simple process should reassure concerned groups and individuals that you are committed to your campaign pledge while also allowing them to participate in the summit's development. This process is also flexible enough to allow you to move in many different directions.

Attached is a preliminary list of contacts.

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: KATIE MCGINTY *KM*

SUBJECT: FOREST SUMMIT
2-5-93

I understand that you will be discussing the forest summit and timber issues with the Seattle press at 5:00 today.

The Forest Summit Transition Process:

Starting immediately after the election, the forest summit was identified as a priority issue and staff were designated to help move the process forward. On Dec. 18, a Forest Summit Transition Office was set up to gather information from interested parties on the process needed to develop a summit. Professional staff from the House and Senate Agriculture committees were designated as your representatives, and they have met with all but two members of the Oregon, Washington and northern California congressional delegations, staff with the Senators from the region, and representatives from the key Congressional committees involved in the debate. The transition team also met with representatives of labor, industry and environmental organizations and spoke with representatives of the affected governor's offices. Letters were sent to nearly 1500 representatives of state and county governments, Indian tribes, scientists and other interested parties, soliciting suggestions. From this outreach, the principal areas of agreement included:

- the process of developing a summit should begin as soon as possible.
- leadership must come from the White House.
- some component of the summit must take place in the affected region.
- some form of negotiated decision making must take place.
- forest management and community assistance must be addressed.

Of course, areas of disagreement -- both on process and substance -- are also apparent from the results of the outreach. However, the most clear statement of this initial process has been the enthusiastic support for the summit and the positive agreement that leadership from the White House is essential.

Suggested talking points:

o The forest summit remains a high priority for this Administration. Immediately after the election -- before I had my team in place -- I launched a process to get our work on the

forest summit going. I have had staff on the transition team working since November on soliciting comments and suggestions from the public and citizen's groups; the Congressional delegation from CA, WA and OR; representatives of timber, industry, labor, and environmental groups; local and national interest organizations; local, county, and state governments; and scientists and academicians, all involved in the issues to be discussed at the forest summit.

o A tremendous amount of positive support for this summit came from all quarters. Hundreds of suggestions and comments on everything from place to timing to substance are continuing to come into our offices. This process is ongoing and I will be looking at these ideas as I formulate with my Cabinet and staff the nature of the summit.

o All the interested parties are positive about this process and I am eager to begin the work of breaking the mistrust and gridlock that have paralyzed relations between industry, labor and environmentalists in the Northwest for so long.

file forest summit

TO: Katy McGinty
FROM: Russ Shay
RE: NORTHWEST FOREST SUMMIT
January 12, 1992

Attached is an update of a memo I sent you on ancient forest issues some time ago. A lot of it is obvious, but has been consistently ignored by many of the people working most closely on the issue, including environmental advocates. I believe the new Administration can reap political success from the political quagmire surrounding the northwest forest issue, if it follows a strategy:

-- which is consistent with the general themes of the campaign;

-- which successfully meets the Administration's political goals as well as achieving good policy results; and,

-- which makes state and local government, conservationists and labor all part of the solution, so that they are motivated to create successes (and can share the blame for failures).

Nothing in what I have to say is particularly revolutionary, but it does dictate some real effort to change the momentum of previous Congressional and interest group efforts on this issue -- which have been focused almost solely on dividing up federal forest lands between the industry (and its workers) and environmentalists.

Unfortunately, since there isn't enough land to get displaced workers new jobs, or to please environmentalists (let alone do both), the best this approach can hope to do is simply to get a decision over with. But by 1996, the fact that that decision did not help displaced workers will be apparent, and that will not be a help to ^{the} Democratic ticket.

Many of the environmental activists will be uncomfortable with what I propose. They have little expertise, and little appetite to get into, the types of job-related programs I talk about. And, flush from the victory of having Bruce Babbitt put in charge of the Endangered Species Act's administration, and in charge of timber harvest by the BLM, they will not be eager to bring Robert Reich, Lloyd Bentsen and Ron Brown -- who are not environmentalists -- into the decision-making on this issue.

Their worries are certainly not unjustified. And some environmentalists may find it far easier to take whatever lands they can get in a showdown on land allocation. But it is my strong belief that if we only divide up lands, we will end up losing the political battle here.

Should you wish to talk to me about any of this, I can be reached at (202) 544-3198. Thank you for indulging my interest in this issue -- and in the success of the Clinton-Gore Administration.

TO: Katie McGinty
FROM: Russ Shay
RE: ANCIENT FORESTS
January 12, 1992

President-elect Clinton has promised to convene a summit of all affected interests to find a resolution to the conflicts between timber harvest in the Pacific Northwest and environmental goals including protection of the threatened Northern Spotted Owl and of the old-growth forest ecosystems that are its home.

The Congress has been struggling with this issue for a number of years, and has not made much progress toward a solution. Both the timber industry and the environmental community have defined the problem as being one of land allocation -- of who gets possession of the limited amount of old growth forest still remaining on public lands. So defined, the problem fits very easily into the jurisdiction of the Congressional committees where those interests have traditionally squared off -- particularly, the House Agriculture and Interior Committees.

Unfortunately, this largely avoids the real-life issues which have caused such political turmoil over the past decade.

WHY DIVVYING UP THE FORESTS ISN'T ENOUGH

The industry has done a good job of making the Spotted Owl the issue -- but the truth is that the northwest was steadily losing timber-related jobs even when timber harvest levels from the national forests reached all-time highs during the early 1980's. Resolving the land allocation issues raised by the Spotted Owl will not solve the underlying issues of the loss of jobs in the northwest's timber-related industries. Nor can it win over environmentalists, who view any allocation of lands to industry, and any compromise in the Endangered Species Act, as a defeat. Divvying up the lands, by itself, will disappoint both environmentalists and labor.

Secondly, an important political mission for the Administration is to separate labor from the industry. Labor has been, and should be, a Democratic constituency. Industry has been, and will be, a Republican one, with Republican champions in the Senate and in local government. Their alliance hasn't brought industry any closer to the Democrats -- rather, it has put labor in the position of having Republican champions. These two constituencies can't be separated on lands issues, where their interests are identical. In order to separate them, a much higher profile must be given to other issues, ones where labor and industry are (or will be) at odds.

Thirdly, dividing up the land is a discrete action. When the maps are drawn, it is done, and its effect will be evident. Solomon may have shown wisdom by threatening to divide the baby, but 1) he didn't actually have to do it; and 2) he didn't have to run for re-election shortly thereafter. A broader, ongoing effort is needed on this issue, not only to because only that can really help, but also because a continuing effort will enable the

Administration to promise that things will be getting better in the future, and to draw states, local government, labor and even industry and conservationists into sharing the burden of solving some very tough problems..

PUT PEOPLE FIRST

Stepping back from the lands conflict, it should be apparent that the problems that really count are those of people affected by problems in the northwest's timber industry -- people who are losing their jobs in logging, wood products, and related industries, and people who live in communities economically dependent on those industries.

The federal government has a huge array of tools to address jobs problems like this, as do state and local governments, and industry. But there has been precious little consideration of them. Part of that is the jurisdictional factor mentioned earlier.

This issue is, in reality, a superb example of the economic problems Mr. Reich and President-elect Clinton talked about tackling in the campaign. All the elements are there -- workers displaced by changes in their industry, with no new jobs to go to; an industry shipping jobs overseas at least in part due to unfair trade barriers by the Japanese; and problems whose solutions cut across departmental and jurisdictional lines that the previous Administration never even attempted to cross.

REDEFINING THE ISSUE

Redefining the scope of this issue to include far more than land allocation is essential both to successfully handling its explosive politics, and to actually helping the people who are hurting in the northwest.

Redefining the problem from one of who gets which lands to one of how we best help workers and their communities should be a major mission of the "forest summit", and of Administration rhetoric and statements leading up to it. The first step that needs to be taken is to recruit the active, public and high-profile participation of the Secretaries of Labor, Commerce and Treasury, and the Trade Representative in this issue. They have at their disposal a huge array of tools to deal with the people problems of the Northwest (some of which I refer to below).

If the Administration can use the forest summit to broaden the definition of the problem, and if it can marshall cooperation from all its departments, it can start to outflank the timber industry and divide the industry from labor. It will also give itself a huge advantage over the Congressional committees, by outflanking their narrow jurisdictions -- helping give the Administration more leverage over any solution.

The lands issue cannot be put off forever (actually, that simply hands victory to the industry, as they will find a way to keep cutting). And simple delay in addressing lands issues (such as the land-allocation process which the House Interior and Agriculture committees have discussed legislating) only pushes a lose-lose proposition out closer to 1996 -- unless significant

progress gets underway on people issues between now and then.

A broader proposal has the chance to be successful in reinvigorating rural economies in the Northwest and creating rewarding jobs for displaced timber industry employees, which would make it far easier to preserve significant amounts of old-growth timber. It also has the advantage of being harder to judge, and of having the potential of keeping the pressure on state and local governments and the involved interest groups to make it work.

WHAT CAN BE DONE?

Among the factors contributing to the northwest's problems are the export of huge amounts of raw wood to Japan; the relentless displacement of mill and woods workers by automation; large timber corporations ruthlessly driving smaller competitors out of business; the lack of job opportunities for displaced timber workers in other sectors of the economy, due to economic stagnation and the lack of development opportunities in the rural northwest; and the simple lack of forest resources sufficient to maintain historic harvest levels on a sustainable basis.

The Administration has many tools available to:

- Encourage timber companies to keep, retrain or relocate employees rather than lay them off.
- Encourage new industries and businesses to locate in economically distressed areas of the Northwest.
- Promote stability in the region's timber industry and restrain predatory competition.
- Turn the Forest Service's mission from selling timber to creating jobs.
- Reverse incentives which make it more profitable to export raw wood to Japan rather than process it here.

Below I have outlined some potential measures to address these issues. The list is far from definitive -- it is only an illustration that once one steps outside the bounds of simply dividing lands amongst warring parties, there are hundreds of potential avenues for positive action.

PROBLEM: EXPORT OF HUGE AMOUNTS OF RAW TIMBER TO JAPAN FOR PROCESSING

Measure #1 -- End tax code subsidy for these exports, estimated at \$100 million a year. The subsidy is in the form of a reduced tax rate given to so-called Foreign Sales Corporations, set up to export U.S. goods. The FSC subsidy now is interpreted to apply to all exports. Raw timber exports -- and perhaps exports of minimally processed logs (cants) -- should be excluded from getting this benefit.

Measure #2 -- Require additional domestic processing of logs from National Forests prior to export. Currently, export of raw logs from federal lands is prohibited, but export of minimally processed logs (cants) is allowed.

Measure #3 -- Allow state governments to ban export of logs from lands owned by the state government. The Secretary of Commerce has the authority to grant the states this power. The Washington delegation asked him to -- but he refused. *Bomb General this!*

Measure #4 -- Undertake a concerted effort to open Japan (and other Pacific Rim markets) to U.S. wood products (furniture, structural timber, plywood, etc.) and paper products.

Measure #5 -- Provide federal assistance (market research, technical support, training funds, help in negotiating with Japanese entities, etc.) to Northwest manufacturers who want to market wood products in Japan.

PROBLEM: RELENTLESS DISPLACEMENT OF MILL AND WOODS WORKERS BY AUTOMATION

Measure #6 -- Provide a tax credit for expenses incurred by timber companies for retraining of workers. Many of the large players in the timber industry in the Northwest are multi-national corporations with extensive interests in timber, paper, packaging, chemicals and other enterprises throughout the country.

PROBLEM: RUTHLESS ACTION BY LARGER TIMBER COMPANIES TO DRIVE SMALLER COMPETITORS OUT OF BUSINESS

Measure #7 -- Commit to aggressive enforcement of anti-trust laws to combat this. (When the Justice Department settled anti-trust violations against two Alaska timber companies just a few years ago, job issues were never even discussed).

Measure #8 -- Make it clear that any relief offered directly to the timber industry (such as the multi-billion dollar forgiveness of contracts to purchase timber from the federal government passed by Congress in 1982) will in the future be capped or otherwise structured to help smaller companies. It is entirely conceivable that some reallocation of timber contracts sold, but held up under litigation, can be part of a legislative package. *?*

PROBLEM: LACK OF JOB OPPORTUNITIES FOR DISPLACED TIMBER WORKERS

Measure #9 -- Create an "enterprise zone" with tax advantages for corporations locating new facilities or capital expansions in economically distressed timber-dependent communities in the Northwest. Challenge state governments to do the same.

Measure #10 -- Redirect Forest Service budget to give hiring preference to displaced timber workers in the northwest for woods work, including replanting cutover lands, watershed improvement, salmon stream habitat improvement, wildlife management, trail maintenance, and recreational facility improvement. FS work in these areas, particularly in the northwest, should be substantially

*are they
thought
they could
be taken
care of
by
the
federal
govt?*

increased. The same should be done with related work by BLM, NPS, USFWS, and NMFS. Challenge state and local governments to do the same.

Measure #11 -- Give preference in all federal government hiring to displaced timber workers. Challenge state governments to do the same.

Measure #12 -- Give priority in granting of federal contracts (and federal purchases) to firms which have hired or commit to hire a certain number of displaced timber workers. This could be particularly important if there is a public works/infrastructure program as part of the economic recovery package (see item #11, below). Challenge state governments to do the same.

Measure #13 -- Target a substantial portion of the economic recovery program to public works/infrastructure projects in rural areas of the Northwest. Building of fishways for salmon to bypass water projects in the northwest is an example of a candidate project.

Measure #14 -- Redirect Forest Service to work with local community leaders on economic development based on forest resources other than timber, and to gather and distribute economic recovery success stories. The Forest Service has just such a program in southwestern Colorado, concentrating on working with communities on maximizing the potential of economic gains related to tourism and recreation.

Measure #15 -- Use the Rural Electric Co-ops to challenge economic development aid to the rural northwest. Part of the REA charter is rural economic development, and its resources (and those of the federal agencies that support REA and other rural development programs) should be targeted to this area.

PROBLEM: FOREST RESOURCES INSUFFICIENT TO MAINTAIN HISTORIC HARVEST LEVELS ON A SUSTAINABLE BASIS

① This is a very difficult issue. We cannot create more trees overnight. Private lands, which historically have provided the lion's share of the regions logs, have been stripped of timber. National Forest lands are supposed to be managed on a sustained yield basis, but their harvest levels were overestimated and now they can't access lands they were counting on, due to the Spotted Owl. There are, however, things that can be done to increase the harvest off of public lands, at least on a temporary basis.

Measure #16 -- Combine federal and private lands into combined "sustained yield units". Under 16 USC 583, the Secretary of Agriculture has the authority to combine federal and private lands together, with the agreement of the private landowners, and manage them cooperatively. Such agreements also include granting exclusive rights to the timber on the federal lands to the private cooperator, bypassing the normal competitive bidding.

This could accelerate timber harvest on the federal lands, and protect a mill or community's timber supply. Because the total sustained yield of the unit would be higher than that of the public lands alone, harvest from the unit could be higher -- and in the common case where private lands have been "logged out", the increased cut would come from public lands.

This is a way of increasing harvest of those public lands that are most suitable for timber harvest. It may just result in areas running out of timber sooner -- but it should be examined as an option.

Measure #17 -- Invest in "forest improvement projects" on public and private lands, designed to increase and speed yields of harvestable timber.

#



OFFICE OF THE ARCHBISHOP

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SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98104
(206) 382-4375

file - first summit

*Be
Memo
Congrats*

December 31, 1992

President-elect Bill Clinton
The Governor's Mansion
1800 Center
Little Rock, Arkansas 72206

Dear President-elect Clinton,

On behalf of the Roman Catholic Church in Western Washington, I write to offer my prayers and best wishes as you assume the Office of the President of the United States. I hope that your presidency will bring years of peace, prosperity, justice and understanding.

As the leader of a church serving some 350,000 Catholics in Western Washington, I look forward to working with you, your Administration and the Congress to defend the life, dignity and rights of all, especially the poor and vulnerable.

I especially welcome the willingness of your Administration to address the timber crisis that has impoverished and depressed our coastal communities. Please know that our local church, in concert with state and local government, is working toward solutions that respect the environment while upholding the right of workers to a just livelihood.

Our local church in Western Washington runs the largest private social service agency in the state. It supports 54 elementary schools, nine high schools and two universities. And it serves religious, pastoral and human needs through 168 parishes and faith communities.

We are prepared to work with you and your Administration to help ensure life, liberty and justice for all God's children.

Sincerely yours,

Thomas J. Murphy

Thomas J. Murphy
Archbishop of Seattle

Kate

MEMORANDUM

TO: ~~B~~ VICE PRESIDENT ELECT AL GORE

FROM: BC

DATE: 1/11/93

RE: FYI LETTER FROM THOMAS J. MURPHY OF SEATTLE

Letter(s) Attached:

Ys.

BC Comments:

Association of Forest Service Employees for Environmental Ethics

TO: Clinton Transition Team

**SUGGESTIONS
FOR CHANGES IN
USDA FOREST SERVICE
PERSONNEL
&
NATIONAL FOREST
POLICY**

**FROM:
Association of Forest Service
Employees for Environmental Ethics**



Association of Forest Service Employees for Environmental Ethics

MEMORANDUM

TO : Clinton Transition Team

FROM: The Association of Forest Service Employees for Environmental Ethics (AFSEEE)

RE : Change in National Forest Policy

We would like to thank you for letting AFSEEE present our associations viewpoint on the need for change in national forest policy. First, a little background on AFSEEE.

AFSEEE seeks to forge a socially responsible value system for the Forest Service based on a land ethic which ensures ecologically and economically sustainable management.

AFSEEE was formed in June 1989 in response to a growing concern that Forest Service policy was in dire need of reform. Jeff DeBonis, a 12 year veteran Forest Service timber sale planner in Oregon, had become discouraged by the widespread resource damage he had witnessed on the national forests. He was convinced that such damage was the result of the agency's attitude toward its mission: i.e., that resource exploitation at all costs was more important than managing for all forest values. He believed the Forest Service was neither meeting its obligation to the public nor exhibiting leadership toward a new resource ethic based on ecologically sound forest management.

Jeff realized that the most effective way to promote a new vision for resource management ethics would be to organize a committed cadre of dedicated activists working from inside the Forest Service. When united, such an organization would have a powerful influential voice. Therefore, AFSEEE was formed.

Because AFSEEE represents Forest Service employees, enclosed are several documents, kept to a minimum, to give you an idea of how "field level" Forest Service employees feel toward the need for change in the Forest Service. Also enclosed is a heartfelt letter from BLM employees, along with a list of who they believe are a few remaining "good guys."

AFSEEE also put together a short list of possible appointees for some key positions affecting National Forest Administration.

In addition to the recommendations we are making in the enclosed documents, we would also like to be represented at any type of national forest summit meetings, specifically the proposed Northwest national forest summit. We believe we would bring a unique, and important new perspective to the discussions.

As important appointments are made in positions like Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Natural Resources and Environment, AFSEEE would like to take part in any confirmation hearings.

Thank you for your time. We hope these documents and AFSEEE can be of service to your efforts.



Association of Forest Service Employees for Environmental Ethics

AFSEEE'S LIST OF POTENTIAL CANDIDATES FOR POSITIONS INVOLVING THE FOREST SERVICE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE FOR NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT: (in alphabetical order)

1. Jim Jontz, (D), Indiana, former U.S. Representative (see enclosed letter of support)
2. Gerry Sikorski, (D), Minnesota, former U.S. Representative
3. Peter Sorenson, environmental attorney, Eugene, Oregon, former assistant to Rupert Cutler in the Carter Administration
4. Joseph P. Stringer, environmental attorney, Office of General Counsel, USDA, Ogden, Ut.

CHIEF OF THE FOREST SERVICE: (in alphabetical order)

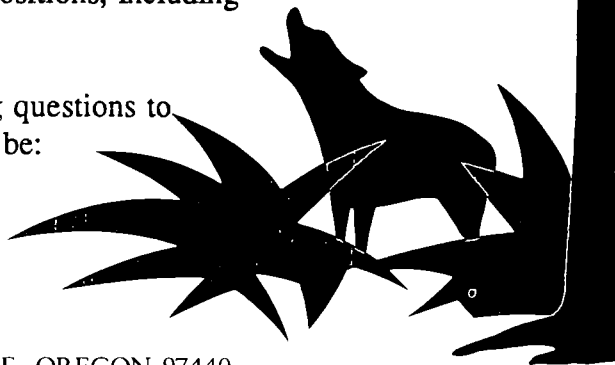
1. Tom Kovalicky, ex-Forest Supervisor of the Nez Perce National Forest
2. Jim Nelson, Supervisor of the Toiyabe National Forest
3. Jeff Sirmon, Deputy Chief, USFS, Washington, D.C.
4. Jack Ward Thomas, lead researcher on the Spotted Owl in the northwest, currently in charge of the forest research station in La Grande, Oregon.

There are very few candidates within the ranks of the Forest Service, from the Regional Office up through the Washington Office, who we feel comfortable in supporting for this position. Specifically, we cannot support, George Leonard, USFS Associate Chief; Jim Overbay, USFS Deputy Chief National Forest System; and Lamar Beasley, USFS Deputy Chief Administration.

CONFIRMATION HEARINGS:

In addition to providing these potential candidates, AFSEEE would like to participate in any confirmation hearings or deliberations regarding these positions, including Secretary of Agriculture.

In these confirmation hearings, four important screening questions to be applied as a litmus test to anyone considered should be:



Association of Forest Service Employees for Environmental Ethics

- 1) Does the candidate intend to disallow tree plantation, industrial forestry on public lands? Any cutting must preserve native biological diversity and provide for the long term health of the forest ecosystem;
- 2) Does the candidate support an accelerated effort to implement "change on the range?"; below-cost, subsidized grazing must be phased out;
- 3) Does the candidate support the elimination of below-cost timber harvesting?, and
- 4) Does the candidate support a shift of appropriations to forest ecosystem restoration and research? This would become the driving force for the Forest Service, and eliminate "hard target" funding of timber quotas. Timber cutting would become a by-product of ecosystem management.

Please give us a call if we can be of further assistance in researching these or other names, or coming up with other important questions to be asked of potential candidates.



Association of Forest Service Employees for Environmental Ethics

AFSEEE STATEMENT ON THE COST OF TIMBER SALES

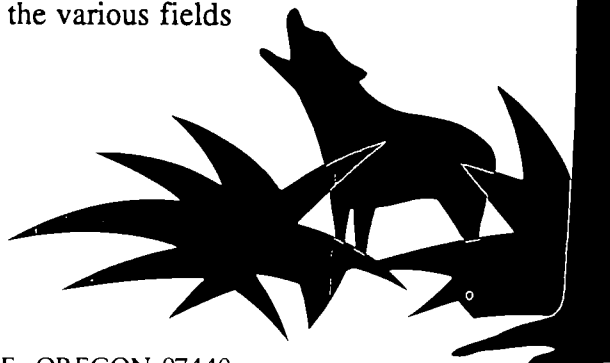
The current emphasis on "below cost" sales is misplaced. While it is true that the so-called below cost sales are seen by many--including AFSEEE--as unjustifiable, most of the rest of the sales too are not justifiable under a full-disclosure of benefits relative to costs.

Extant Forest Service directives do not require that the benefits of a timber sale (or other project) be justified on a cost basis. We believe this to be a serious process flaw and would remedy it with the following policy:

Proposed Timber Sale Economics Policy: No Timber Sale, or any other project, should be allowed where the benefits are not justified relative to the costs in a NEPA document.

In devising standards for implementing the policy, the following stipulations must be followed:

- A. Benefits should include expected receipts, as well as other goods, service, and amenities expected from the project area. The Forest Service must recognize that not all benefits can be quantified, and that not all that can be quantified should be expressed in monetary terms. Costs should be: (1) those directly attributable to the project, and (2) those that accrue to other resource areas (and individuals, and other organizations) as a result of a proposed action. As with benefits, costs may be expressed in quantitative terms but should be displayed in quantitative and monetized terms to the extent practicable. Costs and benefits should be addressed fully, and should not be reduced to a single index or number.
- B. The Forest Service must adhere to the spirit and intent of the National Environmental Policy Act, the Resources Planning Act/National Forest Management Act and other pertinent legislation.
- C. Community stability considerations will only be appropriate to phase-out, over five years, timber programs with sales that are not now in compliance with the proposed policy. Such a phase-out, where appropriate, must be proposed and implemented in compliance with NEPA\RPAN\FMA processes.
- D. Receipts must be clearly partitioned as to who will receive them. Cost must be clearly partitioned as to who will pay. So-called "nonmarket prices", if used in analysis must be clearly labeled as such and must be disclosed separately from expected cash receipts.
- E. A special appeal board, of non-Forest Service experts, must be formed at the time of appeal to deal with disputes over cost/benefit justifications. This appeal board would be comprised of an inter-disciplinary group of experts from the various fields where proposed action is disputed.



Association of Forest Service Employees for Environmental Ethics

NEW NATIONAL FOREST POLICY

Since the end of World War II, management of the National Forest system in this country has been plagued by a central paradox. On one hand, the U.S. Forest Service is charged with protecting more than 190 million acres of our public forests and grasslands. On the other hand, the Forest Service, as a part of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, acts as though it has a preemptive mandate to maximize annual timber harvest. The appropriations arm of Congress has rewarded and reinforced this behavior through continued funding of the timber program, while other programs have received either sporadic funding or consistent underfunding.

Although surprising to many, high timber harvests have neither earned a profit for the taxpayer nor been justified to the American people as meeting watershed or other needs. In fact, the losses to the U.S. Treasury from below-cost timber sales range from \$300 to \$500 million each year. These losses stem from the growing costs of building roads and other preparations to facilitate logging in increasingly remote or marginal tracts.

Some people argue that high National Forest harvest levels are needed to maintain jobs in timber dependent regions like the Northwest. But this is clearly not a valid reason. Optimistic estimates only allow that current levels of harvest will last for about another decade--at the expense of the remaining 10% of the "old growth ecosystems" in the Northwest. And even if the current harvest levels were sustainable, recent trends in mechanization in milling and more mechanistic approaches to logging are resulting in a decline in timber industry jobs, even as their overall cut level has increased. Policies allowing the export of "raw logs" and "barely processed logs" take a toll on employment too. A report produced by the Forest Service in 1990, which was suppressed by the Bush administration, noted that 15,000 jobs could be created in the Oregon and Washington alone by banning raw log exports. An additional 5000 to 10000 jobs could be created through restoration and other projects on National Forest lands. (The suppressed report, entitled "Action the Administration May Wish to Consider in the Implementation of Spotted Owl Habitat Recommendations" is available from AFSEEE).

It is time for a new forest policy in this country.

The Bush Administration has made "owl versus jobs" into a campaign theme, pitting protection of the environment against economic health. This is a false choice. We must manage for sustainable ecosystems and formulate our short-term objectives in that context. Sustainable forestry means more than meeting annual timber harvest targets. To its credit, the Forest Service's recent Ecosystem Management Policy allows for--but does not guarantee--sustainable ecosystems.



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AFSEEE believes that Ecosystem Management must be defined as a means toward ecological security and sustainable ecosystems as a preemptive goal, with short term targets and other land management objectives developed as second order considerations. Sustainability in this context looks to the health of the whole forest ecosystem: soil, water, plants, and animals including humans participating in the development and growth of the system. Sustainable forestry is job and worker intensive - it takes more people to do sustainable forestry than the current methods being used by industry.

The Forest Service's preoccupation with meeting timber harvests, also known as "getting out the cut", has threatened the sustainability of forests as complex ecosystems. That is the heart of the spotted owl dispute. The Forest service literally cannot see the forest for the trees.

The new paradigm for environmental management will lack data and process. The Forest Service, The Environmental Protection Agency, the US Fish and Wildlife Service, The Bureau of Land Management, the US Park Service and others should cooperate under the leadership of EPA to create a new cooperative process whereby interdisciplinary teams (sometimes multi-agency ID teams) and the public would evaluate ecosystem health and coordinate prescriptive activities on public lands, and on private lands where needed to achieve public goals. The public must be involved in both the development of process, implementation, and monitoring of results toward desired public outcomes. This is a tall order, but many believe that we can no longer afford to shirk this responsibility.

Clearly a new paradigm for environmental management is called for. While the finer details are worked out, several interim steps should be taken.

First, a moratorium should be placed on marginal timber sales that do not recover costs, except where on a case by case basis it can be proven that the benefits of the sale, evaluated qualitatively through public deliberation according to NEPA (National Environmental Policy Act) processes, clearly outweigh the costs. A similar test should be applied sale by sale to so-called "above costs" sales. Tax dollars saved from this measure should be used to finance a massive forest restoration and habitat reclamation initiative, creating thousands of public and private sector jobs. The investment in both the forest as a biological community and in the economies of forest dependent communities will pay dividends for many years to come.

Second, the Forest Service and/or the Congress should require that any new road development pass a net benefit test similar to that required for timber sales. Furthermore, any added roads must be justified on the scale of the forest ecosystem as a whole. There are simply too



Association of Forest Service Employees for Environmental Ethics

many roads now. New roads should only be allowed where older roads are retired to restore ecosystems to a desired condition. Congress should reward such restoration efforts with needed funding. Forest health restoration and maintenance would, once again, be the focus of the effort, creating still more jobs.

Third, clear-cutting should be severely curtailed, as was suggested in Forest Service Chief Robertson's policy statement on ecosystem management (June 1992). But a stricter test should be administered to justify clear-cutting and other forest management practices: (1) The practice must be sustainable over many rotations, thereby augmenting the organic/inorganic balance of the soil, and even more broadly (2) The practice must be shown to be optimal for the desired future of the ecosystem, including but not limited to forest health considerations. Recent past forestry practices treat forestry as farming, even allowing for tree-farms in some instances, but most always concentrating on high yields and short cycles between stand establishment and harvest. Such practices diminish the productivity of the site with each cycle, thereby diminishing the natural capital of the site. Instead, forest managers must begin to live off the "interest" from the site, and the ecosystem as a whole, and avoid cutting into the "principle." Selective harvesting is now thought to a more "healthy" practice for most ecosystems and is far more labor intensive than mechanized logging, thus creating more jobs.

Fourth, we should either stop the export of unfinished or partially finished logs from public lands or, at a minimum, require that our trading partners adhere to environmental quality regulations (air and water, especially) similar to our own and show that their labor standards do not keep laborers at subsistence wages. Trade is never completely free and care should be taken that we do not export either our pollution or those jobs needed to keep a stable infrastructure.

Fifth, expedite reform of both grazing and mining practices (and attendant legislation--particularly the 1872 mining law). Rampant over-grazing has not only degraded formerly pristine streams but devastated vast tracts of grasslands and forests. However conducted, grazing permit fees must be raised to cover the costs of policing the permit and protecting the land. Similarly, lucrative mining concessions have been literally given away under the terms of 19th Century mining laws whose function was to encourage settlement of the West. Now that the West has been "won", let us be careful not to lose it to our own mismanagement.

Underlying any new forest policy is the lack of any accurate data about our forest "reserves". The Forest Service does not have reliable inventories upon which to base forest management plans. A comprehensive data collection effort is needed to create



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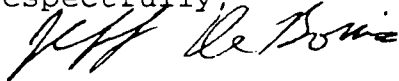
realistic, on-the-ground forest blueprints. Private foresters, environmentalists, and concerned local residents must work together in monitoring teams to continue these evaluation and planning efforts.

A new forest policy also requires a new Forest Service; one that is organized not along political boundaries but along the contours of whole watersheds and other ecosystems; one that has more biologists in the field and far fewer bureaucrats behind desks; and one that punishes rather than promotes managers who falsify or alter consequences of agency actions. The Forest Service should also be taken out of USDA and placed in a coherent framework with other federal land management agencies who will be expected to work together in protecting the public trust rather than earning public mistrust.

The Forest Service should look at some major new initiatives, such as promoting a national conservation and recycling strategy and a National Forestry Practices Act. The agency already has the authority, the legal mandate and the technical expertise to do this under the RPA (Resource Planning Act of 1974). The Forest Service should expand it's State and Private Forestry division and increase its role as a provider of technical assistance to the private sector to promote ecologically based, sustainable forestry on private forestlands. In addition, the Clinton Administration should initiate a National Forestry Practices Act, which through tax incentives, regulation and other means ensure a minimum level of sustainable forestry on the 72% of the woodlands in the private sector.

The cascade of consequences from current forest policy have reached the point of no return: the Pacific Northwest is locked up by litigation; timber targets are fluctuating wildly in Idaho and Montana due to past overcutting; declining salmon runs in the Northwest have pushed fishing enterprises to the edge of extinction. Paradoxical forest policy has only produced political and economic paralysis. The paralysis can only be broken by adopting a new paradigm of forest practices, based upon ancient principles of husbandry assisted by modern satellite technologies and cemented by a shared vision of sustainability.

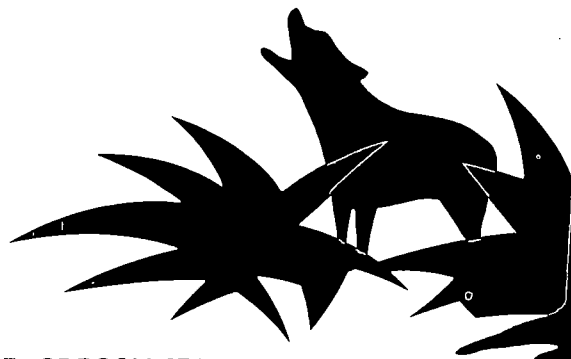
Respectfully,



for Dave Iverson, Chairman



Jeff DeBonis, President and
Executive Director



Association of Forest Service Employees for Environmental Ethics

November 10, 1992

TO: CLINTON TRANSITION TEAM

I would like to bring to your attention our support of the effort to see former Congressman Jim Jontz appointed to the position of Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Natural Resources and Environment overseeing the Forest Service. Jim has been a leader in the effort to bring reform and some semblance of sanity back into Forest Service policy and activities. He is one of the most knowledgeable people on the hill in regards to the complex ecological, political and economic issues affecting National Forest and Forest Service policies and activities. He was instrumental in promoting and developing historic legislation the protection of the remaining ancient temperate rainforest in the northwest, as well as below cost timber sale reform.

Because of his tough, outspoken stand on behalf of the American public, the powerful timber lobby that Forest Service employees know so well targeted and helped defeat Jontz this year.

AFSEEE believes that the timber industry should not be allowed the last word on Congressman Jontz. Support our efforts in placing Jim Jontz in the position of Assistant secretary over the Forest Service. (See attached two articles on timber industry and Jontz.)

Cordially,



Jeff DeBonis
Executive Director

Enclosures

cc: Jim Jontz
John Richards Public Policy
Jim Hoff/Representative Jolene Unsoeld
Jim Bradley/Congressman Bruce Vento
Beth Narcross/Senator Dale Bumpers
Woodrow Vaughan/Senator Wyche Fowler
Steve Richardson/Congressman Mike Synar
Lila Harper Helms/Senator Ernest Hollings
Liz Birnbaum & Charlene Dougherty/Representative Miller
Kathy Johnson/Congressman Sid Yates



N'ghtmare oor is for timber industry

By ROBERTA ULRICH

of The Oregonian staff

WASHINGTON — Here's a possibility that may give the Northwest timber industry the shivers: Rep. Jim Jontz could become chairman of one of the key House subcommittees dealing with forest issues.

Jontz, D-Ind., a hero to the environmental movement, probably sparks more anger from timber workers than any other member of Congress. It was Jontz's Ancient Forest Protection Bill, designed to protect most Northwest old growth from chain saws, that began the long legislative battle over management of Northwest forests in 1990. Before Jontz's bill, the dispute had centered in the appropriations committees over logging levels.

Jontz now is the 18th ranking Democrat on the House Agriculture Committee and fourth in seniority among Democrats on the Forests, Family Farms and Energy Subcommittee — the one with jurisdiction over timber issues.

In a year of high congressional turmoil Jontz, if he is re-elected from Indiana's 5th District, will move rapidly up the seniority ladder. Six members ahead of him, including two subcommittee chairmen, either did not seek re-election or have been defeated in primaries. Nine others are either chairmen of other committees or already have Ag Committee subcommittee chairmanships.

With several subcommittee chairmen rumored to be angling to change posts, a domino effect could allow Harold Volkmer, D-Mo., to move from forests to livestock, a major industry in his district. The other two ahead of Jontz are David Nagle of Iowa, who already has a subcommittee chairmanship on the Veterans Affairs Committee, and Timothy Penny of Minnesota, who may have a chance for a similar spot on the Science Committee.

That gets the list down to Jontz, who probably would jump at the chance to have more influence in shaping forest policy.

Subcommittee chairmen are elected by majority members of full committees and the selections don't have to follow seniority rankings, but only rarely are those ignored. The generally conservative Agriculture Committee might be reluctant, however, to hand over the reins of timber policy to someone viewed by the industry as an enemy.

Timber industry raised 87% of recall bid money

By NANCY MCCARTHY

of The Oregonian staff

SALEM — The timber industry helped to raise more than 87 percent of the money that went toward the second failed campaign to recall Gov. Barbara Roberts.

Twelve timber companies and three persons in the industry were among the contributors listed in a contribution and expenditure report submitted to the state Elections Division Monday.

The Committee to Save Oregon Jobs submitted the report, which listed contributions totaling \$85,079. Of that amount, \$35,104 went to the U.S.A. Voters Club II, the organization established by Myrtle Creek resident Hershel Taylor, who headed the recall effort.

Involvement by the timber industry in the recall effort began last spring when Roberts, concerned about violating the federal Endangered Species Act, announced her opposition to 44 timber sales on Bureau of Land Management property.

Seneca Sawmill Co. of Eugene

contributed half the total, at \$43,000. The company also was a major contributor in the first effort to recall Roberts last spring.

Timber companies and persons contributing \$5,000 each were: Donald W. Johnson, a Grants Pass forester; Rosboro Lumber Co. of Springfield; Swan-Co Timber Co. of Noti; Superior Lumber Co., Glendale; Roseburg Forest Products, Roseburg.

Giving \$1,000 were: Eugene timber executive Ehrman V. Giustina; Frank Lumber Co. Mill City; Starfire Lumber Co., Cottage Grove; and Fourply Inc., Grants Pass.

Contributors donating \$500 were: James Hallstrom, a Eugene sawmill manager; Zip-O-Log Mills, Eugene; Brazier Forest Industries of Oregon, Molalla; and Columbia Plywood Corporation, Klamath Falls.

Taylor's first recall campaign fell 4,000 signatures short of the 167,000 required to call an election. His second attempt also failed last August when he decided not to turn in any of the signatures collected.

Voters oust three top environmentalists

By SCOTT SONNER 11-4-92
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Just as environmentalists celebrated the election of Bill Clinton and Al Gore and expressed hope for a solution to the Northwest forest crisis, backers of the timber industry also found cause for satisfaction.

Three leading Democratic environmentalists in the House, including Indiana's Jim Jontz, lost their seats and, therefore, their voice in the old-growth debate.

For two years, Jontz has been the leading sponsor of the most sweeping proposals to halt logging on al-

most 10 million acres of federal forests in Oregon, Washington and Northern California.

"If the people of the Northwest can cheer one thing out of this election, it is that they won't have to put up with Jim Jontz for another minute," said Dave Redmond, spokesman for Rep. Bob Smith, R-Ore.

"He embodied a lot of what people in the Northwest have come to fear and loathe from the most radical elements of the environmental movement," Redmond said.

The Oregon Lands Coalition played a pivotal role in helping to defeat Jontz, said Rita Kaley of Hood River, spokeswoman for the national group

Alliance for America, of which the coalition is a member.

The Oregon group "pulled out all the stops" with phone calls, letters and even door-to-door canvassing in Jontz's district, she said.

Defeated besides Jontz were Reps. Peter Kostmayer of Pennsylvania and Gerry Sikorski of Minnesota.

Kostmayer supported a bill to ban logging across 12 million acres of Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Eastern Oregon and Eastern Washington.

Sikorski, as chairman of the House subcommittee on civil service, led an assault on the U.S. Forest Service, investigating allegations that it pressured workers to over-

harvest national forests and then conceal the alleged illegalities.

"I think taking those people from out of the region out of the picture makes it a little easier to reach a compromise," said Jay Vander Stoep, chief of staff to Sen. Slade Gorton, R-Wash.

Jim Geisinger, president of the Northwest Forestry Association in Portland, said he hoped Clinton and Congress would work together on the timber issue.

"President-elect Clinton has always had a good working relationship with the forest products industry in Arkansas, and we look forward to continuing that relationship," he said.

NOV-10-92 WED 11:28 NATIVE FOREST COUNCIL

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P.01

Association of Forest Service Employees for Environmental Ethics

Dear Congress:

During the last 12 years of the Reagan/Bush Administration, the biological conditions of public lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management have deteriorated. Instead of managing for sustainable resource-yield of commodity uses, the Bureau has permitted overstocking of grazing allotments, unrealistic timber harvest quotas, and poorly regulated mining activities. As a result of this management and short-sightedness, the biological diversity, productivity, and integrity of our public lands are in serious danger.

Even with a new Administration, actions needed for better, wiser resource use will be difficult to implement without major changes in personnel and overall management direction within the BLM. As employees of the Bureau of Land Management we offer the following observations and recommendations for you to consider in your restructuring of the Department of the Interior:

1) The path of least resistance for the past decade has been one that favors commodity resource extraction over natural resource protection.

Recommendation: The path of least resistance must make it possible to accomplish sustained resource management. This must involve policy changes as well as legislative initiatives.

2) Our public lands in the West are overstocked and in most cases seriously overgrazed by livestock. Drought conditions in much of the West, in combination with overgrazing, has exacerbated rangeland and forest land conditions such that we are now literally mining the vegetation resources. Federal grazing regulations written by the Reagan Administration have made it extremely difficult to manage public lands for anything but food for livestock.

Recommendation: Federal grazing regulations must be changed to allow land management agencies to make the necessary reductions in livestock, as well as other changes, to manage our public lands in the manner Congress intended with the passage of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976.



Association of Forest Service Employees for Environmental Ethics

3) Within the bureaucracy, there is no accountability as to natural resource management or lack thereof. Personnel, particularly managers, are evaluated on a multitude of performance items, but accountability for resource conditions is seldom, if ever, an item. During the last decade, the path of least resistance that has been created ensures that the environment is routinely sacrificed for a myriad of other priorities.

Recommendation: Managers and staff responsible for caring for our public lands must be evaluated based on and held accountable for: a) natural resource conditions and b) implementing the laws that guide our public lands management.

4) Those resource specialists and managers who have made environmental conditions a primary concern have often been patronized, ignored and in some cases transferred. For the last 12 years, the biggest personal risk for these employees is to do their job and recommend programs or actions that may disrupt the status quo.

Recommendation: There are people in the Department who have consistently made balanced natural resource management a priority over the last decade. These people, who know the bureaucratic and political mechanisms needed, are an avenue for change. The challenge will be in finding and getting these people into positions of responsibility.

5) There has been a campaign by the Administration to misinform the public about the conditions and health of our public lands. Considerable public funds have been spent on glossy publications with questionable statistics which promote plans and progress in programs that are, in fact, not being implemented on the ground due to lack of funding and commitment. Despite the Administration's rhetoric, it is our professional opinion that our public lands have deteriorated significantly during the last 12 years.

Recommendation: The public deserves to know the truth. Statistics on public lands are inaccurate and must be corrected. Inventories and monitoring of resource conditions, as initiated in the late 1970s, must be emphasized again. A priority must be placed on the changes needed, based on this new information.



Association of Forest Service Employees for Environmental Ethics

The authors of this letter represent a widespread minority (estimated 20-35 percent) of BLM employees nationwide. This unfortunate reality reflects the number of people who have taken the path of least resistance.

It is also unfortunate that this letter must remain unsigned. The authors have responsibilities to themselves and their families and fear possible retribution, either now or in subsequent Administrations. For this reason, we have chosen to launder the letter through the Association of Forest Service Employees for Environmental Ethics, AFSEEE, a non-profit group, dedicated to promoting employee protection and environmental ethics.

These are only a few observations and recommendations. Several reports published by the General Accounting Office state additional findings. There are many more management concerns that deserve consideration. We encourage you to openly discuss the problems and possible solutions with those individuals within the agency who have placed environmental health as a priority. They will have many valuable insights.

Sincerely,



for Concerned BLM Employees



THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF THOSE PEOPLE WHO HAVE TRIED TO DO A RESPONSIBLE JOB OF RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN SPITE OF THE ATMOSPHERE CREATED BY THE REAGAN-BUSH ADMINISTRATION.

Idaho

Dave Brunner	District Manager	Boise
Mary Gaylord	District Manager	Shoshone
Oscar Anderson	Branch Chief	State Office
Tom Dryer	Area Manager	Burley
Jay Carlson	Area Manager	Boise

Montana

Jim Lewis	Former Area Manager	State Office
Jim Barnum	Area Manager	Lewistown

Nevada

Dan Rathman	Branch Chief	State Office
Dave Wolf	Area Manager	Las Vegas
Gary Ryan	Ass. Dist. Manager	Las Vegas
Jerry Smith	Area Manager	Ely
Ron Wenker	District Manager	Winnemucca
Mike Phillips	Area Manager	Carson City
Bob Neary	Chief of Resources	Carson City
Curtis Tucker	Area Manager	Carson City
Bud Cribbley	Area Manager	Winnemucca

Wyoming

Ray Brubaker	State Director	State Office
Al Pierson	District Manager	Rawlins
Bernie Weynand	Sup. Nat. Rsrcs. Spec.	Rock Springs

Alaska

Richard Vernimen	District Manager	Anchorage
Gene Schloemer	AK Fire Serv. Mngr.	Ft. Wainwright
Gene Terland	Branch Chief	State Office

Colorado

John Husband	Area Manager	Craig
Tim Hartsell	District Manager	Grand Junction
Kate Kitchell	Area Manager	Kremmling

Alan Kesterke	District Manager	Montrose
Martha Haughn	Assoc. State Director	State Office

Oregon

Don Hicks	Area Manager	???
Wayne Elliot	Area Manager	Eugene
Robert Rheiner	Assoc. State Director	State Office
Michael Crouse	Branch Chief	State Office
Mike Green	District Manager	Burns

Arizona

Les Rosenkrance	State Director	State Office
Jesse Juen	Area Manager	Tuscon
Beaumont McClure	Branch Chief	State Office
John Stephanson	Branch Chief	State Office

California

Deane Swickard	Area Manager	Bakersfield
Linda Hansen	Area Manager	Alturus
Al Wright	Assoc. State Director	State Office

Utah

Art Turn	Area Manager	Cedar City
Wayne Garner	Branch Chief	State Office

**THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF MANAGERS WHO HAVE OR ARE COMPROMISING
NATURAL RESOURCES AT A RATE THAT IS LEGENDARY AT A TIME WHEN THE
PRACTICE IS COMMON PLACE.**

Montana

Gene Miller	Ass. District Manager	Lewiston
Sandy Sacher	Ass. District Manager	Miles City
Bill McIlvaine	Area Manager	Billings

Idaho

Roy Jackson	District Manager	Salmon
Delmar Vail	State Director	State Office
Lloyd Ferguson	District Manager	Idaho Falls
Dick Bastion	Branch Chief	State Office

Washington Office

Steve Ellis
Glen Secrist
Gene Kolkman

Nevada

K. Lynn Bennett
Billy Templeton
Bill Baker
Jim Elliot
Rod Harris
Terry Daly

Assoc. State Director
State Director
Area Manager
District Manager
District Manager
Area Manager

State Office
State Office
Elko
Carson City
Elko
Elko

Wyoming

Bud Holbrook
Kai Peterson
Al Spenser
Bill LeBarron
Mike Karps
Floyd Ewing
Bill Mortimen

Area Manager
Branch Chief
Branch Chief
Area Manager
Ass. District Mngr.
Area Manager
Area Manager

Rawlins
State Office
State Office
Rock Springs
Casper
Newcastle
Rawlins

Utah

Gordon Staker
Penny Smalley

District Manager
Area Manager

Cedar City
??

Arizona

Margaret Jensen

Area Manager

Safford

New Mexico

Larry Woodard

State Director

State Office

Phoenix Training Center

Lynn Engdahl

Director

Phoenix

NOV 16 1992

THE U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

PROBLEMS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR A TROUBLED AGENCY

THE U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

What needs to be done to revive the agency as an effective provider of Earth science information needed for solution of national and global problems, and as a provider of leadership in basic Earth science research.

Preamble

The USGS should be both the leading Federal agency for Earth sciences research and the public's major consultant in matters involving Earth sciences in public issues. The USGS is uniquely equipped among **all** national institutions—government, academic, and industrial—to undertake and direct research on the broad spectrum of surface processes that directly affect the lives and well-being of every person in the nation. This advantage comes from the extremely diverse fields of specialization of USGS staff, and from the understanding that time is a critical factor in the formation and regeneration of resources on which our society depends—a perspective inculcated in the training of all Earth scientists. This range of USGS expertise is equally available for basic research, which has no recognized immediate application to social problems, but which, if the past is a guide, will prove immensely valuable in the future.

USGS science, however, has been increasingly hamstrung by inept, visionless leadership that is changing the agency into just another bloated, self-serving bureaucracy. We believe that the specific steps recommended below are necessary and essential to revive the USGS as a contributor of Earth science information that will assist the nation in setting and fulfilling goals and policies for the benefit of all of its present and future citizens.

Summary of the Problem

- Management meets political not scientific goals
- Administration is excessively funded while science is severely underfunded
- Managers are poorly qualified

Present State of the U.S. Geological Survey

One of the handful of National Academy of Sciences members in the USGS recently left the Survey because of these problems and addressed the following farewell to USGS managers:

I want to say a few words to our leaders. We have a serious and pervasive problem that may in shorthand be called a problem of staff morale. I can see numerous reasons for this state of affairs, of which budget constraint is only one. The apprehension that we are no longer an important part of the exciting research activities of the country is another. The erosion of the basic sense of *esprit de corps* among the staff and the scientific managers, that traditionally has been the mainstay of our organizational strength, is another. We have, to a lamentable degree, lost the sense of mutual trust in the competence, judgement, and perhaps even integrity of our peers and leaders. There is instead a sense of alienation among many of our research staff, so desolate that it is akin to despair. If we are to continue as a viable and

vibrant research group that serves the nation well, we must restore a sense of mutual trust and shared intellectual excitement. In other words, the Survey needs scientific and administrative leadership that commands respect. Daunting and complex as these problems may be, they must be addressed. Although the responsibility of rejuvenation devolves upon all of us, you, the leaders from the Director on down, must take the lead in picking up the challenge, sharing your thoughts, and setting the pace for change. Otherwise, we may face the dismal prospect of not only losing our ability to do cutting edge research, but even to do quality applied research to meet the nation's needs.

E-an Zen (1989)

Many among the USGS' scientific staff believe that the deterioration in leadership and morale has accelerated in the short time since these words were written, and that the services a skilled staff should be providing the nation are being squandered at record rate, along with our reputation as a scientific institution. These claims are documented in following sections.

Our Responsibilities

In keeping with the idiom of current business practices, the USGS has embarked on a course of "satisfying our customers." We are not, however, of a single mind who our "customers" are. The present USGS administration identifies them as other agencies that fund us (DOE, for example, for work on the Yucca Mountain repository site), and mining and oil companies. Indeed, the official USGS procedures for release of information make special allowances for release to mining interests. This administration rarely identifies the public as its "customer" and shows little initiative in effectively conveying to the public knowledge of Earth science gained by the USGS. Where environmental issues are involved, the present USGS administration actively obstructs the dissemination of information to the public at large while serving political appointees and industry-backed groups.

Information possessed by the USGS that might interfere with commercial development (for example, maps of earthquake, flood, and landslide hazard zones, and coastal hazards) commonly is not wanted by other agencies. On the other hand, the USGS provides biased or inaccurate information when such is sought by other agencies in order to maintain their control over uses of public land; for example, grossly exaggerated estimates of undiscovered mineral resources are provided to block land-use and environmental restrictions.

The current USGS administration has left basic research adrift and commits fewer and fewer funds to support activities that may have no apparent immediate social benefit but which history has shown to be enormously beneficial in the long run. No scientific benefit can be delivered for long unless it is supported by basic research.

Probably most USGS scientists would support the idea that we are directly responsible to the public for supplying objective information whether or not it is detrimental to perceived interests of particular segments in the public or private sector. If building on a recently active fault zone or landslide is a hazardous thing to do, it is our responsibility to tell the builder and any potential buyer where these features are. If Congress must decide whether or not to withdraw land from development, it is our responsibility to provide Congress with accurate and honest assessments of mineral resources that may be present and what alternative sources may be available. Where environmental problems develop, it is our responsibility to assess the contribution of

human activities to the problem and to inform the public so that decisions regarding possible modifications of activities are well-informed.

An emphasis of USGS has been on developing knowledge of mineral resources. However, Earth science encompasses much more than mineral deposits, and over time our responsibilities have expanded to include understanding of all the processes that affect the solid Earth on which we live. Of special importance in these inquiries is the role of humans in altering the rates and magnitudes of the natural processes. Thus, it has become the responsibility of USGS to acquire, compile, and maintain a repository of knowledge about the interactions of humans and the environment.

Regulating such interactions is the responsibility of other government agencies—but knowing about the existence of those interactions and forecasting their implications is clearly the responsibility of the USGS.

Effective use of the information we gain depends upon effective communication of that information to the public. Restricting the release of information, as is the policy of the current USGS administration under pressure from political sources, or confining information in turgid reports that are not comprehensible even to informed and interested segments of the public, or which are specifically aimed at satisfying only the perceived needs of our business or agency “customers,” greatly limits our role in serving the nation.

The result is that our information, especially that relating to environmental issues, is either suppressed or funneled to other agencies which may disregard or even distort the information for political purposes. The public is not served by this process.

It is our belief that we should directly inform the public of our findings in understandable ways in order to encourage more effective public participation in developing rational uses of our lands and resources. Such an approach also can enhance the interest and knowledge of the public in the history and evolution of the Earth, and thereby plant seeds for developing scientists of the future. The crowds that appear at each open house at our facilities demonstrate broad public interest in Earth science—both in its applications to understanding our dependence on the health of the environment, and in the intellectual excitement of understanding our unique home.

Causes of Deterioration

The present Director of USGS, Dallas Peck, was selected by former Secretary of the Interior James Watt and appointed by former President Ronald Reagan. As sensed by Watt, Peck has proven malleable, and he and his chief deputy, Doyle Frederick, have been responsive to the political agendas of the past 12 years. They have markedly and steadily increased the politicization of the USGS.

Anti-environmentalism, now entrenched in USGS management, reached a pinnacle of sorts with the release in 1988 of Administrative Digest 993. This document was the Director's annual reminder to employees of their ethical responsibilities. Supposedly based on the USGS Organic Act, it instructed USGS employees to take “particular care ...[to restrict their activities] in dealing with nonprofit organizations such as the Sierra Club and Nature Conservancy”. The restrictions, as interpreted by the present USGS administration, are so severe as to preclude employee participation as private citizens in any environmental organization. Despite a Congressional oversight hearing in 1990, which found that these instructions violated the First Amendment rights of USGS employees, AD 993 has never been rescinded, nor its misinterpretation of the USGS Organic Act replaced. Instead, management has said it doesn't really know what the

Organic Act means, so it will decide on a case-by-case basis who might be prosecuted for violations. On the other hand, active participation in anti-environmental organizations is not restricted; one USGS scientist is the founder and president of the zealously anti-environmental Society for Objective Science.

When he was Chairman of the Committee on Earth Sciences of the U.S. Global Change Research Program, USGS Director Peck frequently referred to global-change research as "global bullshit." He has surrounded himself with managers of like mind. All basic research in Earth science in the Geologic Division has withered under the present administration. Adequate funding of USGS for applied research on problems of immediate concern to the public, such as earthquake and volcano hazards, has depended on the intervention of Congress because USGS' leadership will not defend a legitimate budget. Rather, the USGS administration bows to the political interests of the Department of the Interior, as though we had no awareness of the importance of our work. Jokes are made of the pathetic performance of our leaders before Congress, but jokes do not support good science. Support of basic research does not require larger budgets: redistribution of funds to science rather than to bureaucratic growth should be a top priority.

The Federal bureaucracy, like private industry, has gone through a 20-year period of huge expansion in numbers of administrators. The Geologic Division of USGS has, in this period, increased its administrative staff by almost 50-fold. Administrative costs as a proportion of gross income have at least doubled, perhaps tripled, in a dozen years. The administrators produce nothing and they displace scientific staff whose tangible product they ostensibly administer. The number of administrators keeps climbing as the number of working scientists keeps falling. Many of the newly created administrative posts (for example, that of the GM-15 Deputy Chief of Information Resources Management for the Office of Energy and Marine Geology) are filled by new hires from outside the USGS; yet it is exceedingly difficult to hire even a few of the brightest young Ph.D.'s needed to bring new skills and enthusiasm to the scientific programs.

Administrative fiefdoms were given a huge impetus by creation of the Senior Executive Service. Where once most upper management positions were filled in rotation by working scientists in order to facilitate quality science, now they are held by a permanent cadre of administrators, many of whom moved into administration because they failed as scientists. If they took the management jobs because of high skill levels, no complaint could be raised, but these administrators are grossly lacking in management skills as well. They are paid far more than all but a few senior scientists and in addition give themselves big bonuses (in the past 3 years, Geologic Division SES managers have given themselves \$99,000 in bonuses, an average of more than \$12,000 per person). They continuously expand their administrative staffs while threatening the working scientists with RIFs and involuntary furloughs. Because of this bureaucratic bloat, the overhead at USGS is now much higher than that of the highest-quality research groups, such as the Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory of Columbia University, and as high even as that for which Stanford University was (rightly) condemned by Congress. Well into fiscal 1992, the Geologic Division abruptly and retroactively increased its assessment for management expenses on all scientific projects by an additional 2.5 percent, by that move alone wiping out all of the scientific-expense funds in many already-underfunded projects.

The problems are not confined to management. Perhaps 60% of the USGS' real work is done by 20% of the professional staff, the other 40% is done by 60% of the staff, and 20% do nothing at all. Incompetence and nonproductivity are spread across the spectrum of researchers in GS grade levels from 11 to 15, yet the only solutions proposed by

Survey management for staff reduction are based either on eligibility for retirement, on lack of tenure, or on residence in a field center slated for abandonment—not on quality or quantity of scientific work. RIFs on such bases would actually worsen our overall productivity.

Visionless leadership, largely incompetent management, growing administrative fiefdoms which siphon off money that should be spent on research, and political toadying have over the past 12 years led to toleration of bad science and suppression and censorship of good science.

Examples of Scientific Management Failures of the Present USGS Administration

Following is a partial list of specific failures of the present USGS administration to fulfill the Survey's responsibilities to the public:

- Estimation of Undiscovered Metallic Mineral Resources. Strongly biased USGS procedures for estimating undiscovered metallic mineral resources have resulted in grossly inflated values, which support the intent of certain USGS managers to prevent withdrawal of public lands from mining (for example, for Wilderness or National Park designation, or designation of critical habitat for endangered species). Bad science is used to advance political goals. The problems with the methodology are recounted in a USGS Open-file Report soon to be released, in numerous memoranda to the Director and to the Chief of the Geologic Division, and in an in-depth critique by a USGS member of the National Academy of Sciences.

- Selective Presentation of Data to Congress. On or about March 31, 1992, USGS Office of Mineral Resources people met with the Congressional Liaison Officer from the Bureau of Mines and five staffers of Republican Congressmen to generate positive statements regarding the mineral-resource potential of the East Mojave National Scenic Area for use as anti-withdrawal ammunition. The three-page product of the conference was given, as a USGS document, to anti-withdrawal Republican staffers and Congressmen but was withheld from pro-withdrawal Democratic ones. In 1987, Director Peck wrote to Senator Bumpers, who chaired committee hearings on an early version of the desert protection legislation (S.7) in an effort widely seen as fueling opposition to the bill. Although not entirely inaccurate, the letter was misleading and one-sided regarding the full range of information USGS had accumulated on the California desert. In 1991, Peck agreed to provide a more balanced letter of information on this issue to Congress, but it was never done.

- USGS Administration's failure to resolve internal scientific disputes affecting the public: the Parkfield earthquake experiment and the Palmdale bulge (southern California uplift). These exemplify the USGS administration's failure to provide support for resolution of internal scientific disputes on matters of direct importance to public safety. The Parkfield experiment was wrong in predicting a magnitude 6 earthquake, but has been extended despite costs totalling \$19 million to date. Among internal criticisms of this experiment is the claim that the estimates of the likelihood of a major earthquake on the Parkfield segment of the San Andreas fault were based on selection of data and omission of those that did not fit. Similarly, the USGS administration has failed to attempt resolution of a dispute over the reality of a possible large, fast-rising bulge in the earth's surface in southern California, despite the fact that the recent damaging Landers and Big Bear earthquakes occurred near the center of the bulge. The administration is unwilling to undertake tests that would prove or disprove the interpretation. If the bulge is real, it is in the public's interest that we understand it.

- Yucca Mountain High-level Radioactive Waste Repository. The role of USGS in evaluating the Yucca Mountain site for long-term disposal of radioactive waste is funded by DOE. A number of conflicts developed between USGS and DOE, with respect to the Quality Assurance program, access of USGS staff to Nevada State geologists, and even access to the Yucca Mountain site. When these frictions combined with slowness of USGS to respond to DOE's expressed need for change, DOE Project Manager Carl P. Gertz issued a series of demands (Feb. 22, 1991), which explicitly required the USGS to recognize DOE as its "customer," and to "adhere to the principle of meeting the customer requirements the first time and every time." Perhaps coincidentally, these demands surfaced when the USGS began developing information and interpretations counter to DOE's desire to approve the site. Although no other organization is in a better position or better equipped to provide objective assessment of the site, the Geologic Division incredibly abandoned the project without a fight. The Water Resources Division of USGS, much less equipped scientifically to assess the site, remains on the job, along with a few dedicated Geologic Division geologists who feel that doing so is their duty to the nation. If USGS management had a similar feeling of duty, it could have fought for direct funding from Congress to free itself from political manipulation by DOE.

- Oak Ridge offsite pollution. Early in the tenure of the present USGS administration, the agency participated in suppression of information relating to off-site heavy metal pollution from the Oak Ridge, Tennessee nuclear weapons facility. Preliminary assessment of the problem and a joint-agency research program by a USGS scientist and his brother (an aquatic biologist who worked for Oak Ridge) was squelched by Oak Ridge with acquiescence of USGS. Subsequently, egregious contamination of the Watts Bar Reservoir on the Clinch River has been confirmed.

- Nuclear test ban treaties. In 1986 the present Director of USGS publicly disavowed the efforts of one of the nation's foremost seismologists, a USGS scientist, to assist in developing methods for detection of clandestine nuclear tests, which could have facilitated test ban treaties in the 1980s. The methods developed had been fully sanctioned by USGS, and endorsed up to high levels until political pressures came from an administration that did not want the treaties.

- EEO disorganization. USGS neglected EEO initiatives throughout the 1970's and most of the 1980's. We can identify two major problems: the first is the organization of EEO in USGS, which obstructs cooperative interaction with the Personnel Office, and renders EEO programs powerless to effect change. The second is the lack of bureau-wide EEO leadership from top management. A bureau-wide Affirmative Action Plan (AAP) was not adopted until 1988.

By comparison with the Defense Mapping Agency, whose Director mandated a strong program to promote equity in 1986, USGS Director Peck (in office since 1981) has never shown such support. Indeed, the abdication of leadership at the bureau level is enshrined in the AAP, which places most responsibility for progress in EEO on regional managers. Equity goals in the AAP are general, and direct accountability for progress is lacking.

Thus, advancement for women at USGS is piecemeal and isolated. For example, in 1986 a program to empower the Federal Women's Program began in the Northeastern region of Water Resources Division. As a result, women are now moving into managerial positions in *that* region of *that* one division. Otherwise, little progress can be reported. "Upward mobility" programs in the National Mapping Division have existed for half a decade but still show little or no change in gender-distribution or minority representation of management. In the Geologic Division, a proactive effort to promote equity for women (Women's Advisory Committee), began only in 1990. An Ethnic Minorities Advisory Committee was established in 1992.

- Monitoring of the workforce and women's careers: the Helen Beikman case. In response to a class-action suit brought by Helen Beikman in 1978, Peck (then Chief of Geologic Division) agreed to conduct a Career Patterns study of Geologic Division women in scientific and technical positions, and to monitor progress by periodic repeats of the study. A limited study was completed in 1980 and remedial actions taken to correct the stunted careers of particular women. As a result of the Beikman complaint, promotions for women to grades GS 11 through 13 zoomed upward between 1979 and 1984. However, many fewer women were promoted to grades of GS 14 or above.

After 1984, all the old patterns of discrimination were reestablished. A few women have been imported into high staff positions at high grades, but women's careers still are not advanced by scientific endeavor or service to the nation, as are men's. Few women are being hired for scientific jobs at any grade level, and few women occupy low-level managerial roles that would prepare them for higher managerial jobs. General workforce statistics are now collected by Geologic Division, but career monitoring and repeat Career Patterns studies were never done. As of Nov. 1, 1992, after two years of well-documented attempts to satisfy Geologic Division managers, a Statistics Task Force proposed by the Women's Advisory Committee to do such studies remains unchartered.

- Suppression of testimony on off-shore drilling and geothermal hazards. In 1989 and again in 1991, the Director's Office and the Administrative Division used crude methods in attempts to prevent expert testimony at public and congressional hearings on issues of offshore oil and geothermal development. The methods were successful the first, but not the second time.

- Auburn dam. A team of USGS scientists played a pivotal role in the demise of the Bureau of Reclamation's proposed thin-arch dam at Auburn, California in the early 1980's. The USGS scientists could not determine whether a measured 3-foot offset in a soil layer formed during a single major earthquake or in a number of smaller ones. The proper, conservative, position therefore was that the offset occurred in a single movement, which was beyond the design capacity of the intended dam. In renewed, publicized, controversy in 1987, the Director of USGS offered the advice to one of the scientists interviewed by newspapers, "Remember, mum's the word." With these words, the lessons of the failure of Teton dam in Idaho in 1975 were violated. Before completion of the Teton dam, warnings about its safety were registered by USGS scientists, but the delay in "processing" them through the USGS and pressure from the Bureau of Reclamation smothered them. The flood from the failure of Teton Dam caused substantial damage to the towns of Wilford, Teton, Sugar City, and Rexburg, and severe flooding in Idaho Falls, and killed 11 people. Today, other internal warnings of geologic problems with existing dams in Idaho are unheeded by the USGS hierarchy.

- Failure to inform the public on water pollution issues. In 1991, a representative of USGS Director's Office visited the Sierra Club's Washington, D.C. office in an effort to establish some sort of "environmental constituency." Visits of Sierra Club personnel to USGS were reported in glowing terms by USGS, but were seen much less positively by the Sierra Club representatives, who had asked about the possibility of getting specific products from USGS data on water pollution. The Sierra Club urged the release of State maps showing polluted stretches of rivers and streams, and polluted standing bodies of water. The Board Chairman of the Sierra Club, Michael McCloskey, indicated that he left perplexed about what the public and public-interest groups actually can obtain from USGS. He was given only a report that included a list of numerous point sources for water pollution but that was not understandable to non-experts. McCloskey perceptively summarized the problems he detected in these interchanges with the Survey: "There seem to be two principal obstacles to the public's actually benefiting from research performed

by the USGS. The first is political caution, which prevents presentation of integrated information that might help solve regional and national problems through cooperative efforts of the agency and its desired environmental constituency. The second is technical caution, which creates reports steeped in jargon that cannot be understood by the public the Survey supposedly serves."

Recommendations

1. Replace the Director with an Earth scientist who will command the respect of the scientific community as a scientist and as a leader in applying the knowledge of Earth science to national and global problems, who will be a forceful supporter of basic research in the Earth sciences, and who will change the management philosophy of USGS to restore its effective services to the public. It has been shown repeatedly in businesses and scientific institutions that authority delegated to the lowest levels of management has great power in increasing responsibility and productivity. The scientific staff of the USGS are well-educated and, mostly, serious and dedicated employees. They do not need bureaucrats to tell them how to do their jobs.

2. Provide adequate funding, and statutory authority if needed, for immediate replacement of most or all of the current upper management and abolition of unneeded positions.

3. Downsize the administrative staff to levels in keeping with efficient performance of the USGS' principal duties. This should result in both elimination of the majority of middle-management positions that have sprung up in the last 20 years, and also great reductions of staff in the Administrative Division, Director's, and Division Chief's offices.

4. Eliminate SES positions in USGS. The experiment has shown that quality management of science is emphatically not the result of special pay incentives. On the contrary, these incentives have played a major role in demoralization of scientific staff.

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AFSEEE seeks to forge a socially responsible value system for the Forest Service, based on a land ethic which ensures ecologically and economically sustainable resource management.



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For more information about AFSEEE's goals, program objectives, publications, or chapters, please contact our national office.

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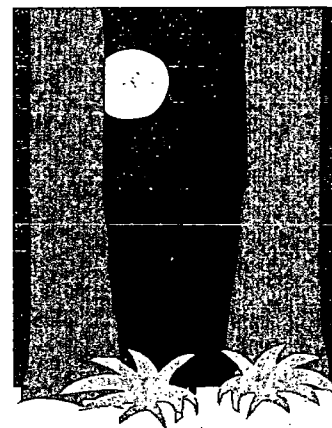
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What Legislators can do to Protect National Forests and the Rights of Forest Service Employees

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PROBLEM:

Members of AFSEEE believe that the national forests of the United States are being degraded because of the present emphasis on commodity extraction. Protection for native wildlife, rare plants, and endangered ecosystems has been thwarted because Forest Service employees are forced to spend their energy and resources meeting congressionally-mandated timber targets.

Because the employee reward system in the Forest Service is tied to commodity outputs, land managers are promoted, awarded cash bonuses, and given performance ratings, based on their ability to "get the cut out." Thus, biologists cannot adequately protect rare species of animals and plants, hydrologists are not encouraged to maintain the integrity of watersheds, archaeologists are not supported to save historical landmarks, ecologists cannot preserve irreplaceable ecosystems, foresters compromise environmental standards and guidelines in timber sales, and forest planners create plans which require the agency to log more than the Forest can sustain.

SOLUTION:

Legislators must establish "targets" which promote quality resource management. Allowable timber sale quantities must be based on what Forests can truly sustain. A policy should be established to evaluate employees, based on their success in meeting environmental laws, standards, and guidelines.

Congress must stop setting hard targets within the appropriations process — something which allows national forests to be traded away through pork-barrel politics that cater to special interest groups.

PROBLEM:

We are losing areas before we understand their ecological significance to science, humanity, and life itself. The integrity of watersheds, biological diversity, and some of North America's last remaining eco-types are being lost, as the Forest Service opens up unroaded, pristine areas to meet inflated timber targets.

Most of the remaining roadless areas are submarginal for timber production. The land cannot provide a return on the investment required for development. Conversely, these areas are immensely valuable when left intact, as some of the country's last remaining, native, functioning ecosystems.

Research has determined that road construction contributes to about 90% of the human caused siltation in streams of forested watersheds. Roding has also been shown to significantly disrupt the stream flow regimes. Other studies report the decline of population densities of some game and non-game species in areas where road densities exceed certain levels. Numerous studies show that roads have significant negative impacts on a wide range of species.

These areas can never be recreated once they are lost, especially since humans are only beginning to understand them ecologically. Unroaded, contiguous forests, prairies, wetlands, and deserts are ecological blueprints which society must maintain for future generations.

SOLUTION:

Congress must eliminate funds for development of below-cost timber and range lands and champion the role of native ecosystems for future restoration efforts, preservation of biological diversity, and the reconstruction of land productivity. This can be accomplished by initiating a moratorium on additional logging, roding, or development in the remaining roadless areas.

Like the panel which was assembled for the hearings on ancient forests of the Pacific Northwest, Congress must create an expert panel of scientists to analyze current data on all the major ecosystem types found throughout the National Forest System to determine the possibility for ecologically sound and economically sustainable management.



PROBLEM:

Current laws do not protect government whistleblowers or employees who call their supervisors to task on failures to meet environmental laws and regulations. The Office of Special Counsel (OSC) has become a "Trojan Horse" for employees who seek protection from reprisal for disclosing examples of resource mismanagement. Forest Service scientists and other professionals, who experience reprisal for dissenting from politically-motivated management decisions, often have no legitimate recourse for protection.

SOLUTION:

Congress must help restore integrity in the operation of the Forest Service by ending repression of scientific dissent. The Forest Service must be encouraged to live up to its mandate to "preserve and protect" national forests. The honest work of scientists must not be altered to achieve political objectives.

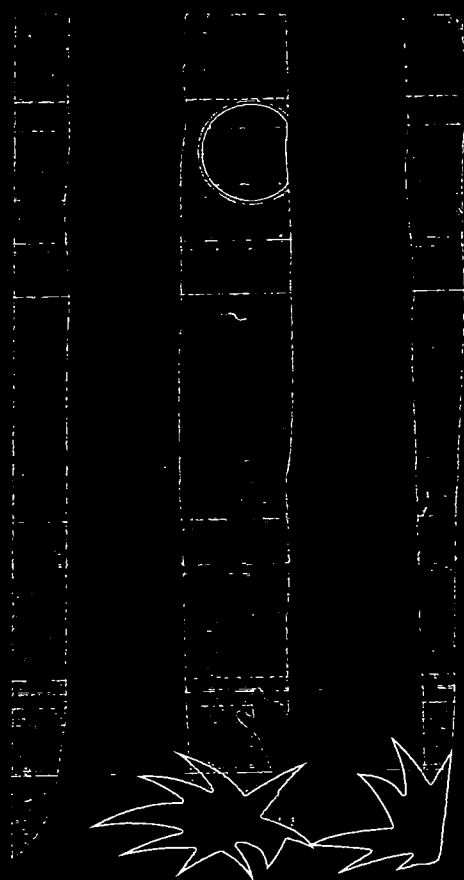
Employees who blow the whistle on unethical management of public lands must receive adequate protection from the officials responsible for protecting their rights. Congress must reform the Office of Special Counsel and end conflict of interest in internal agency investigations of mismanagement.

Whistleblowers must have access to their Special Counsel files and must be safe from OSC leaks of information back to the offending agency. Also, Congress must shorten the review period of complaints to allow whistleblowers to take their own cases if the OSC decides not to take the case.

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Mt. Hood National Forest, Tryg-Sky, 1988

Today, the U.S. Forest Service is allowing your 156 National Forests to be ravaged by timber companies, mining firms, and cattle grazing interests, all looking to make a quick buck from our natural heritage. Unknown to most Americans, the U.S. Forest Service and Congress actually set quotas for how much timber will be cut in public forests each year. These "timber targets" create a situation in which Forest Service employees must ensure that enough trees are cut to meet the quota or face reprimands from the main office in Washington, D.C. This occurs despite the fact that the "timber targets" are already too high. The result

is overcutting which devastates public lands and threatens many species of wildlife. To make matters worse, the Forest Service actually operates many of these timber sales at a loss to you, the taxpayer.

Forest Service scientists and other professionals who experience reprisals for dissenting from politically-based management decisions often have no recourse for protection. Meanwhile, watersheds, biological diversity, and America's last remaining native ecosystems are being depleted, as the Forest Service allows logging, grazing, and development in pristine, roadless areas.

In the spring of 1989, after 12 years of growing frustration working within the ranks of the Forest Service as a timber sale planner, Jeff DeBonis finally found his voice of resistance and outrage. Disillusioned and confused, yet determined, he began organizing fellow employees to speak out against agency mismanagement. The response was overwhelming! AFSEEE is now made up of thousands of present, former, and retired Forest Service employees, other government resource managers, activists, and concerned citizens, working to change the Forest Service's basic land management philosophy.

THE AFSEEE VISION

Forge a socially responsible value system for the Forest Service, based on a land ethic which ensures ecologically and economically sustainable resource management

AFSEEE believes that land is a public trust, to be passed with reverence from generation to generation. Humankind has no right to abuse the land. The Forest Service and other public agencies must follow the footsteps of Aldo Leopold, a pioneer of conservation, and become leaders in the quest for a new resource ethic.

Together we must work toward an ecologically and economically sustainable future.

AFSEEE STRATEGIES

Expression: Provide an open forum for expression of facts, thoughts, and feelings about the management of public lands, in order to encourage and promote professional ethics.

Support System: Create a support system for Forest Service employees who now feel isolated because their land management ethics "don't fit." Form a strong, united voice for change, instead of isolated, single voices, subject to reprisal.



Opal Lake, Willamette National Forest, Trygve Steen, 1989.

Activism: Advocate at the local and national levels for environmentally-sound resource management within the Forest Service.

Education: Act as an educational force to foster public awareness of the mismanagement of our public lands. Spotlight good land management practices.

AFSEEE'S PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

1. Redefine timber and other commodity-oriented targets so that they are not the goal, but rather the *outcome* of land management objectives, and that they ensure ecosystem integrity as the highest priority.

2. Protect and promote the free speech rights of government employees. Educate and encourage employees to exercise these rights.

3. Champion the role of intact native ecosystems as blueprints for reconstructing damaged lands, protecting native diversity, and restoring resource productivity.

AFSEEE PROGRAMS

Chapters

AFSEEE Chapters consist of members who are locally active in national forest management issues. Chapters work to influence their Forest Service offices to be more environmentally sensitive and to make decisions based on scientific information, rather than commodity-driven targets. These chapters include Forest Service employees, workers from other land management agencies, and concerned citizens. Contact our national office to learn about chapters near you, or how to start an AFSEEE chapter.

Inner Voice

AFSEEE's newspaper, *Inner Voice*, is a vital update on public lands issues for those inside and outside the Forest Service. *Inner Voice* helps to educate you, the public, about abuses occurring on your national forests and also highlights examples of good land stewardship. The newspaper covers a wide range of issues concerning the country's public lands, as told by those on the inside. All supporters and contributors receive *Inner Voice* six times a year. Contact AFSEEE for a free issue or complete the attached form to begin your subscription today.

Support of Ethical Resource Managers

Forest Service employees who experience reprisals for dissenting from politically-motivated management decisions often have no recourse for protection. AFSEEE is helping restore integrity in the operation of the Forest Service so the honest work of scientists and other resource managers is not altered to achieve political objectives.

One of AFSEEE's cornerstones is the promotion and protection of the First Amendment rights of government employees. We are helping workers to understand their free speech rights to encourage them to speak out on behalf of the resources they deal with on a daily basis.

Write or call AFSEEE for more information about your First Amendment rights and how to preserve them.

JOIN AFSEEE TODAY!

YES, PLEASE SIGN ME UP so I can help AFSEEE. My check is enclosed.

☐ Supporter: current, former, or retired Forest Service employee

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INNER VOICE

Association of
Forest Service Employees
for Environmental Ethics

Forest Service Employees Speaking as Concerned Citizens

May / June 1992 Volume 4, Issue 3

Earth Summit—Compromise or Confrontation

The author, Howard Heiner, is a member of the U.S. delegation at the preparatory committee meetings for the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, representing a number of professional organizations including the American Forestry Association, the International Society of Tropical Foresters, the Society of American Foresters, and the Society for Range Management.

During the month of March in New York City, I served as an observer on the United States delegation to the fourth preparatory committee (PrepCom IV) meeting for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), popularly called the "Earth Summit." This was the last planning session before the Earth Summit is held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil this June.

The UNCED process is a global reaction to the painful realization that the conditions on our planet are not right. Throughout the world there is growing distress about the ecological imbalance that modern civilization has created. Technology has allowed humankind to drastically alter world conditions. Daily, the news media confronts us about the problems of atmospheric pollution, ozone depletion, acid rain, and deforestation—all elements of a complex relationship which may result in climate change. Farmers around the world are deeply concerned over loss of vital top soil and about the lack of available energy and adequate water supplies. The list goes on and on.

This is the first time that humankind has actually acknowledged that the global community is literally destroying the very biosphere which provides life to all fauna and flora. By 1989, the growing apprehension about the future of the environment caused the United Nations General Assembly to initiate the process for a United Nations Conference on Environment and Development to be held in 1992 in Rio de Janeiro. The General Assembly envisioned an Earth Charter to provide balance between environmental protection and economic development. Agenda 21, the Earth Charter implementation plan, details the action

needed to move towards sustainable development.

Finally, there was a call for Forest Principles designed to halt massive deforestation and to offer direction on management, conservation, and sustainable development of tropical, temperate, and boreal forests. Together the Earth Charter, Agenda 21, and the Forest Principles will not be legally binding, but will be signed by Heads of State. However, two legally binding treaties, the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Convention on Climate Change, are currently being negotiated to be signed by Heads of States at the Earth Summit in Rio.

The ecological health of the planet has become a major issue for many grassroots non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Their active participation in the planning and implementation of future development is essential if life is going to be economically, socially, and environmentally sustainable. The tremendous interest of the NGO sector was expressed by the registration of over 1000 NGOs in New York for PrepCom IV. They came to observe and offer their suggestions during the month-long negotiations by 160 government delegates.

A Global Commons

An increased research and international monitoring during the 1980s provided a new appreciation for the role of forests in global ecology. Forests serve dynamic life-sustaining roles:

- 1) They have a direct effect on world climate.
 - 2) Forests are a complex source of biodiversity, and have an important impact on the local economic and social conditions. For example, over 80% of the timber cut in the tropical forests is used for firewood. A growing shortage of available fuelwood for both urban and rural people places an additional hardship on the billion urban and rural poor around the world.
- A new concept is now being formed in which forests would be viewed as a global commons, as are the oceans and the atmosphere. However, unlike oceans and the atmosphere, the fact that forests are located within the

boundaries of nation-states poses a conflictive legal challenge to the concept of global commons. Forests belong to either the government or private sector; therefore, the development of forests is considered a fundamental right. Historically, the developed (Northern) nations have exercised this right by harvesting their forests for economic gain.

This new perception of a global forest commons presented particular difficulties to the developing (Southern) countries. They feared that any international agreement would impede the marketing of their forest products because of restrictive environmental regulations. Lack of economic development in any financial sector would hinder the ability to eliminate the grueling poverty that is so prevalent among their citizens. The developing countries have proposed that any nation which places their forests in reserves in order to stabilize global climate and biodiversity should be compensated for the economic benefits sacrificed.

The North-South Impasse

The Forest Working Group of approximately 60 to 70 country delegates spent weeks during PrepCom IV trying to negotiate the wording on the Forest Principles document. Concurrently, other UNCED delegates were divided into working groups dealing with a multitude of vital environmental issues such as international financing, technical transfer of information, trade, the writing of the Earth Charter, the atmosphere, fresh water, international institutions,

population, human settlements, and many others.

You may well imagine the complexity of integrating the entire scope of sustainable development into a series of coordinated meetings. Nothing of this dimension has ever been undertaken before. Government delegates, under the watchful eye of citizens from around the world, worked on documents which could change the interrelationships of all nations.

In the Forest Working Group, it became apparent to me that the Southern countries were deeply concerned about each nation's sovereign rights. They want to develop their own forests without outside interference. Their delegates were suspicious of the language proposed by the Northern countries to outline a new vision of the world's forests as global commons. Before committing to that perspective, the Southern countries wanted the Northern countries to outline the effects of protecting the environment and yet allowing for future development. They want to understand how sustainable forest development would effect their nation's overall well-being in such vital issues as finances, technological transfer, and trade. These vital cross-cutting issues were being concurrently negotiated by other working groups. Therefore, it was impossible to outline a comprehensive plan for the Southern countries.

Throughout the month of March these external factors (cross-cutting issues) to the forest sector restricted progress on elements directly related to the management of forests. As a result,

please turn to page 15

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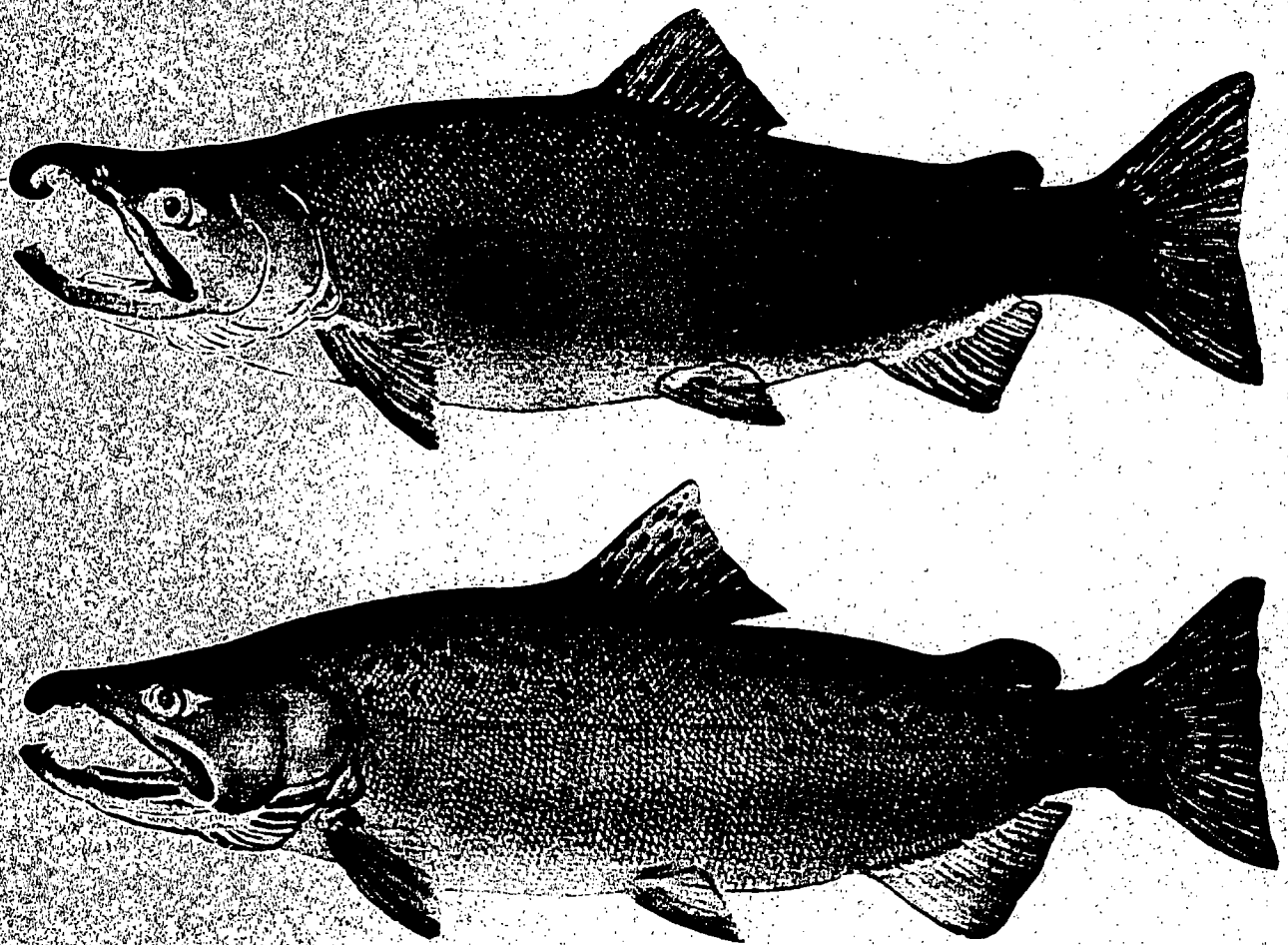
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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

January 26

TO KATIE McGINTY:

Attached is for you from
Nancy Soderberg.

Cathy Millison

DATE

PRESIDENTIAL REVIEW DIRECTIVE X

MEMORANDUM FOR THE VICE PRESIDENT
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
ETC.

SUBJECT: U.S. policy toward _____

[Rationale for review of policy, e.g. citing situation, threats to U.S. interests, etc.]

This review should be completed by _____. It should include clear policy options/recommendations across the full range of options for dealing with this issue. Any differences in view among agencies should be noted. At a minimum, the review should address the following questions and issues:

Part I: Assessment

- Questions regarding American interests at stake.
- Questions to elicit assessment of situation and its likely future course.
- Questions to elicit estimate of impact of situation on other areas of concern.

Part II: Options for Policy

- How does the issue of _____ relate to other U.S. major goals and interests? What should be U.S. goals in addressing the issue of _____?
- What are U.S. options (including current policy)?
- Within the confines of each of the options, fully set forth the pluses and minuses of the possible course of action, identify any implications for broader U.S. _____ policy, any applicable legislation, and budgetary implications?
- Each option should contain an outline of an implementing strategy.

Part III: Tasking

- The interagency working group if there is one.
- If one does not exist, indicate which agency is tasked.

Anthony Lake



OFFICE OF SENATOR MAX BAUCUS

TELECOPIER TRANSMISSION COVER SHEET

Sender:

Senators Baucus & Campbell

Phone:

Date:

Recipient:

Greg Simon, office of
the Vice President

Phone:

Action:

FYI ☐ As You Requested ☐

Number of Pages to Follow:

4

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510
March 25, 1993

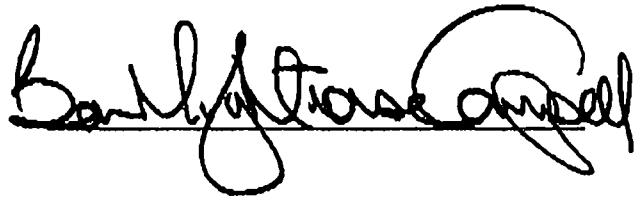
Mr. Thomas McLarty
White House Chief of Staff
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. McLarty:

Pursuant to our discussions with you, we submit the following proposal for your consideration. This document is the product of several staff level meetings. The offices of Senators Bingaman, Bryan, DeConcini, Dorgan, Reid, as well as our own offices contributed to the ideas which this document embodies. While we obviously represent a group with differing concerns, as a whole, we believe this proposal presents a good faith starting point from which to work with the Administration.

We look forward to your comments and suggestions.

Sincerely,

Handwritten signature of Max Baucus.Handwritten signature of Senator Dorgan.

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Thomas McClarty, White House Chief of Staff
FROM: Senators Baucus and Campbell
DATE: March 25, 1993

PROPOSED CHANGES TO THE PRESIDENT'S BUDGET

USDA/Reduction of Below-Cost Timber Sales. Timber sales from some National Forests do not cover the costs to the government of making the timber available for sale. In some instances, this net loss results from forest management objectives unrelated to commercial timber harvesting. In other instances, comprehensive analysis of other forest resources, including threatened, endangered and sensitive plant and animal species, inflate the cost. This proposal accounts for such factors while requiring the Forest Service to reduce administrative and timber program costs on below cost forests by \$72 million over five years and reduce timber sales that are neither economically nor ecologically justified.

Interior/Institute Hardrock Mining Royalties. There are over 760,000 hardrock mining claims on Federal lands operating under the 1872 Mining Law. The Administration proposes extending the holding fee on those claims, which will generate in excess of \$200 million over a five year period. The Administration also proposes instituting a royalty on hardrock mining.

The Hardrock minerals include gold, silver, lead, copper, zinc and numerous other non-fuel minerals. The 1872 law was one of many laws intended to encourage the settlement and development of the West. It allows miners to prospect, make claims, and extract minerals from Federal lands. States and private landowners impose severance taxes on mining revenues. There is no current authorization to charge a royalty on hardrock minerals privately extracted from public lands.

It is sensible that the Federal government should receive a royalty for the minerals extracted from public lands. The royalty, however, must be reasonable and rational, taking into account the fact that unlike leasable "fuel" minerals like oil, gas and coal, hardrock minerals are geologically more difficult to discover. Disseminating ore veins are frequently discrete, cutting back and forth across strata. While fuel minerals are often sold based on long-term contracts, the hardrock minerals market is volatile. This volatility makes the accurate assumption of revenues difficult to predict. For that reason,

the Senate Budget Committee lowered the expected royalty revenue from a 12.5 percent royalty rate from \$471 million for the period 1994-1997, to \$237 million. This revenue projection may still be too high.

We propose that a four percent royalty on the net value of the hardrock minerals extracted from mining claims on public lands be established. "Net value" means the actual proceeds of sale of the first saleable product produced from the ore, after deducting all the costs of producing the saleable product, including costs of mining, and mining related exploration and development, transportation, crushing, processing, marketing, amortization, depreciation, and other costs of capital.

Because of the character of hardrock mining, the Secretary of Interior is authorized to waive, suspend, or reduce the royalty imposed, whenever in his judgment it is necessary to do so in order to promote efficient development, or whenever in his judgment particular circumstances make payment of the existing royalty inequitable. Examples include, fluctuations in world metal prices, recognition of the strategic importance of particular metals, and the effect of a set royalty on small mining operations.

The new royalty would be phased in over three years. The time necessary to effectively administer the royalty would delay initiation of royalty collection until 1995. Receipts from hardrock mining royalties would be shared with the states where mining occurs.

USDA and Interior/Increase Grazing Fees. The Administration proposes an increase in grazing fees on public lands as negotiated by the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture. Grazing fees are the charge for an annual permit to graze cattle, sheep, or horses on Federal lands. The permits are based on a fee per "Animal Unit Month" (AUM). The AUM for cattle is the acreage needed to support a cow and calf with one month's worth of forage.

Today, grazing fees are based on a formula established by the 1978 Public Rangelands Improvement Act for a seven year trial period. The formula was continued by Executive Order in 1985 when the trial period ended. The formula calculation resulted in a fee of \$1.92 per AUM in 1992, and a reduction to \$1.86 per AUM for 1993.

This proposal would include an increase in the 1993 grazing fee of 24.7%, beginning in 1994. In addition, the record keeping system would be adjusted to keep track of the improvements made on the land by the rancher. This would provide a record of the

real cost of the grazing. The proposal would generate estimated revenues of \$35 million in 1994-1997. A significant portion of these increased revenues should be reinvested in the improvement of the range resource. This group would also be willing to consider a two tier approach to the fee structure

Broad-Based Energy Tax. The Senators supporting this proposal remain extremely concerned about the onerous effect the Administration's energy tax will have on western states. In recognizing that many of these concerns will be addressed at a later date, we put forth two initial tenets which we believe are absolutely critical to this issue.

First, any energy tax must be structured so that collection of the tax is as close as possible to the fuel consumption point. Insofar as the tax is designed to promote energy conservation and to reduce harm to the environment, assessment at the user end is the most effective means of promoting those objectives.

Second, the energy tax must be designed in a manner which gives consideration to resource-based industries. Agriculture and energy-intensive industries such as aluminum, steel and paper manufactures, are of vital importance to the economies of western states. The tax must recognize this and be structured so as to not be overly burdensome.

Agriculture Budget. The Administration should support maintaining the agricultural spending targets contained in the Senate Budget Resolution.