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Collection/Record Group: Clinton Presidential Records
Subgroup/Office of Origin: Council on Environmental Quality
Series/Staff Member: Kathleen (Katie) McGinty
Subseries:

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Forest Conference III: Forests

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S	61	5	6	1



Oregon Public Employees Union / Local 503

Service Employees International Union, AFL-CIO, CLC



May 28, 1993

MS KATIE MCGINTY, DIRECTOR
WHITE HOUSE OFFICE ON ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY
OLD EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING, ROOM 360
WASHINGTON DC 20500

Dear Ms. McGinty:

As the Clinton Administration formulates its policy on timber harvests and the Endangered Species Act, we would like you to consider the impact that a major reduction in timber harvests would have on the Oregon public sector. As the representative for over 20,000 state, city and county employees throughout Oregon, the Oregon Public Employees Union, SEIU Local 503, felt a dramatic impact during the early 1980s when interest rates soared and construction and timber harvests were curtailed. We lost nearly 2,000 jobs within our membership alone during these years. The economic hardships this downturn caused families and communities would appear mild in comparison to the hardships that would be caused by the proposed reductions.

Our Union members administer programs at the Oregon Employment Division, the Adult and Family Services Division, and the Children's Services Division, in addition to 44 other state agencies. All of our Human Resource agencies experience substantial increases in caseloads during times of economic downturn. At a time when Oregon families most need financial and social service assistance, the reduction in personal and corporate income taxes reduces our ability to provide support to them.

We recognize that there are very difficult considerations being weighed by the Administration as an outgrowth of the Timber Summit. We commend the President and his staff on this undertaking. As a part of the labor community, we have been supportive of both high quality, family-wage jobs and a healthy, attractive environment. The quality of our environment in the Pacific Northwest is why many of us live here. At the same time, we care deeply about the impact of economic dislocations on families and communities.

Thank you for your efforts on this difficult and serious issue.

Cordially,

Alice L. Dale
Executive Director

ALD/sh
DOCHH2441

cc: Geri Palast, Asst. Secretary of Labor

PORTLAND
Field Office
212 SE Eighteenth Avenue
Portland, OR 97214-1598
230-9231; 1-800-527-9374

EUGENE
Field Office
97-C Centennial Loop
Eugene, OR 97401-7908
342-1055; 1-800-521-3446

SALEM
Admin. / Benefits / Field
1730 Commercial St. SE
P.O. Box 12159
Salem, OR 97309-0159
581-1505; 222-6878
1-800-452-2146

MEDFORD
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1133 S. Riverside, #15
Medford, OR 97501
779-4324; 1-800-452-7965

PENDLETON
Field Office
721 SE Third Street
Pendleton, OR 97801
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DOCUMENT= 1 OF 3 PAGE = 1 OF 7

ACCESS # SEPI61856
 HEADLINE CLINTON URGES FEDERAL POLICY TO GUARANTEE NORTHWEST JOBS
 Byline: Scott Sunde;P-I Reporter
 LENGTH ESTIMATED INFORMATION UNITS: 7.2 Words: 1075
 DATE 09/15/92
 SOURCE SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER (SEPI)
 Edition: FINAL
 Section: NEWS
 Page: A1
 Origin: EUGENE, Ore.
 (Copyright 1992)

In the backyard of a retired lumber worker, Democratic presidential nominee Bill Clinton yesterday proposed a unified federal timber policy that would guarantee no net loss of jobs in the Pacific Northwest.

"If national policy puts you out of work, national policy ought to put you back into a job," Clinton told six people whose lives have been tied to the timber industry for years. "We've got to have a no net job loss policy."

Clinton's remarks came at the close of a half-day of campaigning in Oregon and shadowing President Bush on the timber issue. He tried to keep the heat on the president, portraying him as a Johnny-come-lately to the crisis in timber towns.

A Clinton campaign statement accused the president of trying to "deceive the workers of America."

"The biggest threats to American jobs aren't trees and owls - they're Bushes and Quayles," the statement charged.

Clinton left Oregon last night to again take on Bush on common turf. He will speak to the National Guard Association convention in Salt Lake City today immediately after the president.

Clinton made the last-minute change in his schedule that will let him confront Bush's expected criticism of his draft record. Questions about Clinton's draft record and the Vietnam War continue to dog his campaign.

One sign at his noontime rally in Portland read: "Clinton can spell draft dodger, but he can't spell truth."

But it was timber issues that brought the Arkansas governor to Oregon - his second trip to the Pacific Northwest since he won his party's nomination in July.

* The meeting with timber workers was the result of a promise Clinton made in Seattle last July.

Those he talked to yesterday expressed fear and even a sense of surrender.

"We're very, very scared about what's happening in the Pacific Northwest," said Teresa Taylor, a saw operator at a Lebanite, Ore., plant who was laid off three times in 1991.

"I personally want to change fields," said Ed Sieciniski, a mill worker who has one more week of work before he loses his job.

It was a friendly group for Clinton - all apparent supporters of the local Democratic congressman, Rep. Peter DeFazio.

After the meeting, Clinton shook hands with neighbors who milled around in the street.

* Talking to the timber workers, and earlier at a rally in Portland, Clinton focused on the \$100 million in tax subsidies given to log exporters. He said that money could be better spent on

preserving jobs at home.

"Consider this: We spend \$100 million of tax dollars a year subsidizing the exports of raw logs, but this administration has opposed spending \$100 million to give people incentives to modify the mills to use second-growth timber, to provide value-added industries, to use the logs here in America, to provide retraining for workers in the Pacific Northwest," Clinton said in Portland.

Speaking to more than 10,000 people at Pioneer Courthouse Square, he said, "They've been against investing in our people and our future."

Clinton did not promise no net loss of jobs in the timber industry. In fact, he said jobs will be continued to be lost.

"I can't promise to make things the way they were," he said.

Nor did he propose banning log exports from private lands. He said he opposes that.

But he did say he would bring the different sides of the timber issue together in a summit meeting if he is elected.

He said a summit should decide how much land will be set aside for old-growth preserves and for logging. He offered no specifics on what numbers he would favor.

Bush derided the summit idea as "false hope." "No more studies, let's change the law," Bush said, referring to the Endangered Species Act. Clinton opposes weakening that law.

Clinton also said yesterday he would end federal government inaction and disagreements on timber and the threatened northern spotted owl. The inaction, he said, has given timber communities "the worst of all possible worlds" and cost 45,000 jobs in the last four years.

"The national government ought to have a position. You're entitled to know there is a consistent, coherent policy," he said.

As he ended his discussion, he told them, "This is not just an election-year deal. ... I couldn't let anything fester this long."

Taylor said Clinton had convinced her, and that she had nothing but spite for Bush's visit to timber country.

"I think it's too little, too late. We needed him (Bush) here a long time ago," she said.

Darryl Middleton, another timber worker who talked with Clinton, said he still wasn't sold on the Democrat.

He gave Clinton high marks for sincerity but low marks for specificity.

"I don't think you need to figure out how much is set aside. There's already too much. I was inclined to want to hear him say how much should be set aside," said Middleton, head sawyer at a plant in Dillard, Ore.

Mike Draper, executive counsel of the Western Council of Industrial Workers, praised Clinton, saying he "hit the nail on the head with his talking about no net job loss."

* Draper's union represents sawmill workers in 11 states. Clinton has been endorsed by major unions representing 125,000 timber workers, including Draper's.

Earlier in Portland, Clinton stuck mostly to general economic themes, striking out at Bush for not paying attention to the recession until recently.

"Why aren't we doing better? George Bush. Trickle down," Clinton said.

"These people on the other side are extremely cynical. They

got three and a half years without an economic plan, and suddenly they're on television saying they have a plan for the nation's revival," he said.

"The message (from Bush) is it could be worse. My message is it could be a whole lot better."

Clinton did not mention Oregon's ballot measure 9, which would declare homosexuality abnormal and prohibit government from promoting or facilitating it. Many people in the crowd in Portland carried pink "No on 9" signs.

But Clinton later told reporters that he opposes the measure, on the state ballot Nov. 3. "This is a very broad and vague measure," he said. "We have no idea how this might be interpreted in the courts or used to divide people."

@Art: Color Photo

@Art Caption: The Associated Press --- Gov. Bill Clinton is showered with roses after his noontime address to a crowd of nearly 10,000 people at Pioneer Courthouse Square in Portland, Ore., yesterday.

End of Story Reached

~~The president picked a northeast Washington mill town, far from the old-growth forest habitat of the northern spotted owl, to blame the bird and its defenders for the employment crunch in the region's forests.~~

~~"It's time to make people more important than owls," Bush declared, speaking to about 5,000 people admitted with tickets to the Vaagen Brothers Lumber Co. here.~~

~~The president accused Democratic nominee Bill Clinton of "double speak" on the timber issue. He said the Arkansas governor had "pandered to the Sierra Club" while campaigning in Pennsylvania. In the Northwest, added Bush, Clinton "cynically held~~

*file
forests*

AuCoin, Packwood spar over log exports

Rep. Les AuCoin took a study from a labor union to heart Tuesday to argue that eliminating a tax break for log exporters would indeed save a large number of timber jobs in Oregon.

AuCoin, a Democrat running against Republican Sen. Bob Packwood, cited a study from the International Woodworkers of America that claimed elimination of the break could save between 5,000 and 10,000 jobs in the Northwest.

Packwood, who has defended the tax break, had his campaign fire back with its own figures from the U.S. Forest Service showing that the job savings would be less — although not necessarily insignificant.

AuCoin, who unveiled the study across the Willamette River from a ship loading raw logs for export to Asia, said Packwood's action on the Senate floor to protect the tax break showed the senator is not as interested in saving timber jobs as he claims.

Packwood, however, said in campaign appearances this weekend that eliminating the tax break would be unfair to small woodlot owners who might receive less for their timber if the break was eliminated.

The timber union study estimated that ending the tax break would divert between 350 million to 640 million board-feet of timber from the export to the domestic market in the Northwest.

The union said that about 35 percent of that would come to Oregon and that there would be a net gain of 6½ jobs for every 1 million board feet of timber.

However, Richard Haynes, a U.S. Forest Service analyst in Portland, argued that the net job gain would be about 4 jobs per 1 million board feet. He also estimated that 25 percent of diverted log exports would go to Oregon.

His report, however, made no estimate of how ending the tax break would affect the export of raw logs.

*Oregonian
10/14/92*

C H L O P A K
— & —
A S S O C I A T E S

FAX TRANSMISSION

TO: Katie McGenty

COMPANY: _____

FAX NUMBER: _____

FROM: Bob Chlopak

DATE: _____

Including this cover sheet we are transmitting a total
of _____ pages. If any are missing or are unreadable
please contact _____ at (202) 296-2777.

COMMENTS:

cc: (Brett Hulseay)
Katie - Timber unions calculated
positive jobs impact from closing
log export tax subsidy. Great stuff!

Bob

CODE: _____

**TIMBER INDUSTRY
LABOR-MANAGEMENT
COMMITTEE**

United Brotherhood
of Carpenters and
Joiners of America

Western Council of
Industrial Workers

International
Woodworkers
of America, U.S.

American Forest
Resource Alliance

National Forest
Products Association

June 3, 1993

Ms. Kathleen McGinty
Office of Environmental Policy
Room 360
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Katie:

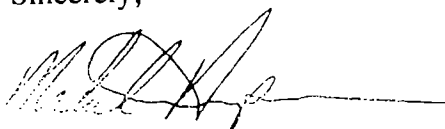
At his juncture in the process of resolving the Pacific Northwest forest crisis, we want to take a moment to extend our sincere appreciation to you and your colleagues throughout the administration for the time you have spent with us during the past months discussing the federal forest management crisis.

We also ask that you convey our gratitude to President Clinton for convening the Pacific Northwest Forest Summit held in April. In our view, the Summit was an essential stepping stone toward fulfilling the President's promise to find a balanced resolution to the forest management debate.

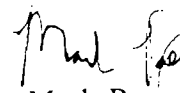
The process to develop a solution to the debate has been especially trying and volatile. It is difficult even now to predict whether we will be able to achieve the balance the President seeks. Nevertheless, we are grateful to the administration for its willingness to discuss our concerns and keep us abreast of the ever changing situation. Your candidness and "open door policy" have been appreciated.

We wish you luck as you move closer to developing a balanced resolution to the forest management crisis, and pledge to continue to work with you toward this important objective. In the interim, please do not hesitate to contact us if we can provide you with additional information

Sincerely,



Michael Draper
Chairman



Mark Rey
Treasurer

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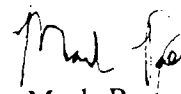
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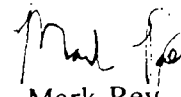
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BOGLE & GATES

MEMORANDUM

March 26, 1993

90086-00003

Katie + Martha

TO: RAUM EMANUEL

FROM: LES AUCOIN

RE: PRE-SUMMIT PRESS FROM FOREST PRODUCTS INDUSTRY

I will be working through the weekend on Seattle, Portland and other Pacific Northwest news outlets to place op-ed pieces expressing the genuine sense of relief the industry feels that, finally, we have an Administration that's willing to bring people around a table in an effort to find a solution to the crisis in the Northwest forests. Enclosed are the texts of the first two op-ed pieces, one for a Seattle paper; the other for the Portland Oregonian.

I've also put in motion work that will lead to a Monday press statement from Oregon industry leaders that will put this spin into the day's cycle of hard news -- the first day of the week of the Forest Conference.

On Tuesday, you will be FAXed the coverage we receive from that.

Our take on this is that we know no one will be 100% satisfied with whatever policy emerges from the Conference but 1) the policy will be a better one than the Conference was held; 2) the Clinton Administration and the President himself HAVE ALREADY given this issue more time and quality attention than the past Administration did in four years; and 3) we genuinely trust that, finally, because of such leadership, the people of the Pacific Northwest have the best chance they've ever had for a resolution reflecting even-handedness and fair play in the public interest.

I'm off for Portland this afternoon. Reach me, if need be at home over the weekend at: (503) 223-9460.

503-223-9460

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6/12/93 15:15

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5/26/93 11:15 AM

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503-222-1515

03. 26. 93

08:38 AM

P. 3

A COMMENTARY BY JAMES BIBLER, PRESIDENT OF BIBLER BROTHERS CO.,
INC. OF RUSSELLVILLE, ARKANSAS.

IF OVERSEAS EVENTS DON'T INTERVENE, OREGONIANS WILL HAVE THE
FIRST OPPORTUNITY SINCE TEDDY ROOSEVELT TO WATCH A UNITED STATES
PRESIDENT ENGAGE IN A SUBSTANTIVE DISCUSSION OF FOREST ECOSYSTEM
MANAGEMENT.

AND BILL CLINTON IS UP TO THAT TASK.

I HAVE KNOWN PRESIDENT BILL CLINTON FOR ALMOST 20 YEARS AND
WHEN IT CAME TO DIFFICULT FORESTRY QUESTIONS IN ARKANSAS, HE
DIDN'T JUST STICK HIS FINGER IN THE WIND AND MERELY FOLLOW THE
CROWD.

BILL CLINTON COULD HAVE IGNORED SCIENCE-BASED FOREST
MANAGEMENT AND RESPONDED ONLY TO THE RISING TIDE OF ENVIRONMENTAL
CONSCIOUSNESS IN THIS COUNTRY.

IF HE HAD TURNED HIS BACK TO ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS IN HIS
HOME STATE OF ARKANSAS, HE COULD HAVE EASILY AVOIDED SOME OF THE
CRITICISM HE RECEIVED FROM THE ENVIRONMENTAL COMMUNITY DURING THE
PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY SEASON LAST YEAR.

BUT BILL CLINTON FOSTERED A BALANCED FORESTRY POLICY IN
ARKANSAS THAT RECOGNISED THE IMPORTANCE OF THE OUCHITA AND OZARK
NATIONAL FORESTS AND THE INDUSTRY ITSELF TO THE ECONOMIC WELL
BEING OF OUR STATE.

AS A THIRD-GENERATION LUMBERMAN, WHOSE FAMILY HAS MADE SOUND
FORESTRY A WAY OF LIFE FOR ALMOST 90 YEARS, AND AS CLINTON'S
APPOINTED CHAIRMAN OF THE ARKANSAS FORESTRY COMMISSION, I AM
GRATIFIED BY HIS BALANCED APPROACH TO THIS SOMETIMES CONTENTIOUS

03. 25. 93 08:38 AM

ISSUE.

CAN RESIDENTS OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST DRAW ANY CONCLUSIONS FROM BILL CLINTON'S RECORD ON FORESTRY AS GOVERNOR OF ARKANSAS?

AND DOES HIS PAST PROVIDE A ROAD MAP AS TO HOW HE WILL VIEW THE UPCOMING FOREST CONFERENCE IN PORTLAND, APRIL 27

AND FINALLY WILL THE OUTCOME OF THIS HISTORIC MEETING REFLECT THE PRESIDENT'S JOINT CONCERN FOR THE FOREST ENVIRONMENT AND THE OVERALL ECONOMY OF THE REGION?

I BELIEVE THE ANSWER TO ALL OF THESE QUESTIONS IS AFFIRMATIVE.

BY NO MEANS WAS THE FOREST PRODUCTS INDUSTRY TOTALLY ENAMORED WITH EVERY DECISION THAT BILL CLINTON MADE AS GOVERNOR OF ARKANSAS. I AM CERTAIN THIS SAME INDUSTRY NATIONWIDE WILL NOT BE CHEERING EVERY POLICY PROMULGATED BY HIS ADMINISTRATION.

BUT AT THE SAME TIME, THE FOREST PRODUCTS INDUSTRY REMAINS AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE OVERALL ECONOMY OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS, AS IT IS A VITAL INDUSTRY NATIONWIDE. BILL CLINTON COULD HAVE TOTALLY EMBRACED THE AGENDA OF ARKANSAS ENVIRONMENTAL GROUPS TO THE DETRIMENT OF OUR INDUSTRY AND MY FAMILY. HE CHOSE BALANCE AND SENSITIVITY TO BOTH ENVIRONMENTAL AND ECONOMIC CONCERNS INSTEAD.

I AM CONVINCED THAT BILL CLINTON'S APPRECIATION OF THE IMPORTANCE OF FORESTRY AND HIS RESPECT FOR THE THOUSANDS OF AMERICAN WORKERS WHO PROVIDE THE LUMBER, PACKAGING AND PAPER WE USE EVERY DAY WILL BE PART OF HIS DECISION MAKING PROCESS ON THE FUTURE OF PACIFIC NORTHWEST FORESTS.

LET US NOT FORGET THAT IT WAS THE ECONOMY AND THE LINGERING QUESTIONS ABOUT THE NATION'S BASIC FISCAL HEALTH THAT PROPELLED

03. 25. 93 08:38 AM

P 0 8

BILL CLINTON FROM THE STATE HOUSE IN LITTLE ROCK TO THE WHITE HOUSE IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

THAT FACT IS NOT LOST ON THE PRESIDENT AND IT IS CERTAIN THAT HE WILL CAREFULLY BALANCE PEOPLE CONCERNS WITH THE NEED TO PROTECT THREATENED AND ENDANGERED WILDLIFE.

MY PREDICTION IS BASED ON THE FACT THAT BILL CLINTON AS GOVERNOR ATTENDED SEVERAL OUACHITA TIMBER PURCHASERS GROUP MEETINGS, WHERE HE EXHIBITED A GENUINE CONCERN FOR THE PERSONAL FUTURES OF EVERY MEMBER AND THE HUNDREDS OF WORKERS EMPLOYED BY ARKANSAS FOREST PRODUCTS COMPANIES.

LAST FALL, BILL CLINTON VISITED A GROUP OF DISPLACED TIMBER WORKERS IN EUGENE, OREGON AND EXPRESSED SIMILAR EMPATHY FOR THE STRUGGLE AS THEY TRIED TO FIND A WAY TO JUST MAKE ENDS MEET.

THAT MEETING AND THE VISITS TO OUR FAMILY BUSINESS IN RUSSELLVILLE AND OTHERS THROUGHOUT ARKANSAS WILL BE IN THE BACK OF BILL CLINTON'S MIND WHEN HE CONVENES THE FOREST CONFERENCE IN PORTLAND NEXT MONTH.

THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST FOREST PRODUCTS INDUSTRY, ORGANIZED LABOR AND COMMUNITY LEADERS SHOULD CLEARLY UNDERSTAND THAT BILL CLINTON HAS A SINCERE INTEREST IN THE FLIGHT OF OLD-GROWTH FORESTS, THREATENED SPECIES, AND ECOSYSTEMS.

CONSIDERATION FOR THESE VALUES WILL NATURALLY BE PART OF THE OVERALL CONGRESSIONAL PACKAGE THAT EMERGES FROM THIS LANDMARK CONFERENCE.

THE ENVIRONMENTAL COMMUNITY LIKEWISE WOULD BE WELL ADVISED TO EXPECT THAT BILL CLINTON WILL INSIST ON EQUAL CONSIDERATION OF THE VITAL IMPORTANCE OF THE FOREST INDUSTRY TO THE REGION, THE

03. 28. 93 08:38 AM

P 08

NEED TO PROTECT JOBS AND PUT PEOPLE BACK TO WORK, AND THE SAFEGUARDING OF RURAL COMMUNITIES.

WHEN BILL CLINTON SAID HE WANTED TO GET THIS ISSUE OUT OF THE COURTS AND PUT IT BACK BEFORE CONGRESS AND THE APPROPRIATE ADMINISTRATION AGENCIES, HE SHOULD BE TAKEN AT HIS WORD.

IF THE INTEREST GROUPS ON EITHER SIDE ULTIMATELY ARE NOT HAPPY WITH THIS PACKAGE BECAUSE IT DOES NOT MIRROR THEIR POLITICAL WISH LIST, I SINCERELY DOUBT THAT BILL CLINTON WOULD BE MOVED BY THEIR WHINING.

BUT IF THE FOREST CONFERENCE PRODUCES A BALANCED AND EQUITABLE CONGRESSIONAL PACKAGE THAT PROTECTS THE NORTHERN SPOTTED OWL, OLD GROWTH FORESTS AS WELL AS SAFEGUARDING JOBS AND COMMUNITIES, BILL CLINTON WILL BE PLEASED, REGARDLESS OF THE SPECIAL INTEREST CARPING. MOREOVER, HE WILL HAVE MY SUPPORT.

THE BOTTOM LINE IS THAT BILL CLINTON IS A LEADER, WHO IS NOT AFRAID OF CONTROVERSY AND CRITICISM. HE IS MORE THAN WILLING TO CAST THE EXTREMISTS ON EITHER SIDE OF A DEBATE TO THE SIDELINES AS HE WORKS IN GOOD FAITH WITH THOSE WHO WANT TO SOLVE A DIFFICULT PROBLEM.

THE BILL CLINTON I KNOW REFUSES TO TAKE THE EASY WAY OUT. HE WILL NOT MERELY FOLLOW THE POLITICAL TIDES. INSTEAD, THE PRESIDENT WILL USE THE WEIGHT OF HIS OFFICE TO ENSURE THAT ALL ARE PROTECTED AND NONE ARE LEFT BEHIND.

THAT'S WHY HE WAS ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

AND THAT'S WHY I EXPECT NOTHING LESS, APRIL 2.

* * * * *

03. 26. 93 09:38 AM

P 07

**Kathco****DEDICATED TO
EXCELLENCE**

March 23, 1993

Mr. Charles Dunsire
Editorial Page Editor
Seattle Post-Intelligencer
P.O. Box 1909
Seattle, WA 98111-1909

Dear Mr. Dunsire:

One of the key players at next week's Forest Conference is Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt, who I have known for close to 20 years.

Many in the forest products industry are anxious about the outcome of the April 2 meeting. But my concerns are tempered by the presence of the former Arizona governor, who has demonstrated through words, and more importantly deeds, a commitment to balance and reason.

Attached is a proposed op-ed commenting on the Interior Secretary's role at the Forest Conference. Reflecting on the Post-Intelligencer's influence, I am offering the piece to no other Washington paper. I ask you to seriously consider publishing my commentary. If you have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

A. Milton Whiting
Chairman of the Board &
Chief Operating Officer

Corporate Headquarters
4602 E. Thomas Road
P.O. Box 88111
Phoenix, Arizona 85078

602/440-8554

03. 28. 93 08:38 AM

P 08

A COMMENTARY BY A. MILTON WHITING, CHAIRMAN AND CEO OF KAIBAB INDUSTRIES OF PHOENIX, ARIZONA.

THE APRIL 2 FOREST CONFERENCE IN PORTLAND, OREGON AT FIRST GLANCE WOULD NOT APPEAR TO HAVE MUCH BEARING ON THE OVERALL ECONOMY OF ARIZONA.

BUT BY TAKING A SECOND LOOK AT NEXT MONTH'S PROCEEDINGS, ONE CAN SEE THE POTENTIAL FOR THIS TYPE OF FORMAT BEING EMPLOYED TO SOLVE DIFFICULT NATURAL RESOURCE QUESTIONS IN ALL REGIONS OF THE COUNTRY -- INCLUDING THE SOUTHWEST.

AND ONE OF THE KEY PLAYERS AT THE FOREST CONFERENCE WILL BE AN INDIVIDUAL WHO IS NO STRANGER TO ME -- FOR I HAVE KNOWN HIM FOR CLOSE TO 20 YEARS -- OR TO COMPLEX AND CONTENTIOUS LAND-USE ISSUES, INTERIOR SECRETARY BRUCE BABBITT.

SECRETARY BABBITT SERVED TWO RECENT TERMS AS GOVERNOR OF ARIZONA, BUT HIS ANCESTRAL ROOTS GO BACK TO THE PREVIOUS CENTURY AS HIS GRANDFATHER HELPED SETTLE NORTHERN ARIZONA IN THE 1880s.

THE SAME IS TRUE WITH MY FAMILY, WHICH HAS CALLED ARIZONA HOME FOR MORE THAN A CENTURY.

BOTH FAMILIES APPRECIATE THE IMPORTANCE OF THE CAREFUL USE OF OUR STATE'S NATURAL RESOURCES, SINCE THEY WERE THE BEDROCK OF OUR ECONOMY FOR DECADES.

IN FACT, 45 PERCENT OF ARIZONA'S TOTAL LAND-BASE IS CONTROLLED BY FEDERAL AGENCIES, WHICH IS WHY I WAS PLEASED WHEN I LEARNED THAT BRUCE BABBITT WAS SELECTED BY PRESIDENT BILL CLINTON AS HIS SECRETARY OF INTERIOR.

AND THAT IS WHY I PERSONALLY WROTE TO LOUISIANA SENATOR

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P 00

BENNETT JOHNSTON, CHAIRMAN OF THE SENATE ENERGY & NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE, AND RECOMMENDED BABBITT'S CONFIRMATION TO THE CABINET LEVEL POST.

I PRAISED BABBITT'S "BALANCED" APPROACH TO SOLVING NATURAL RESOURCE PROBLEMS, HIS INTEGRITY, AND I STATED IT WOULD BE "HARD TO IMAGINE HOW THE CLINTON ADMINISTRATION COULD FIND A BETTER QUALIFIED NOMINEE."

NOW, THERE HAVE BEEN TIMES WHEN I AND OTHERS IN THE FOREST PRODUCTS INDUSTRY IN ARIZONA AND ELSEWHERE HAVE DIFFERED WITH DECISIONS OR STATEMENTS MADE BY SECRETARY BABBITT.

THIS WAS CERTAINLY THE CASE DURING THE SECRETARY'S RECENT TENURE AS THE HEAD OF THE LEAGUE OF CONSERVATION VOTERS.

BUT AT THE SAME TIME, I FIRMLY BELIEVE THAT HE SHOULD BE JUDGED BASED UPON HIS RECORD AS INTERIOR SECRETARY AND NOT UPON HIS IMMEDIATE PAST AS THE LEADER OF A MAJOR ENVIRONMENTAL ORGANIZATION.

THE FOREST PRODUCTS INDUSTRY SURELY WILL NOT BE TOTALLY ENAMORED WITH THE RESULTS EMANATING FROM THE FOREST CONFERENCE. BUT I TRUST THE SAME WILL BE TRUE FOR THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS.

LET US NOT FORGET THAT BILL CLINTON WAS ELECTED BECAUSE OF THE PROTRACTED ECONOMIC DOWNTURN AND HIS PROMISES TO PROTECT AND EXPAND THE EMPLOYMENT BASE IN THIS COUNTRY.

THOUSANDS OF PACIFIC NORTHWEST RESIDENTS HAVE LOST THEIR JOBS SINCE THE NORTHERN SPOTTED OWL WAS LISTED AS A THREATENED SPECIES THREE YEARS AGO.

I UNDERSTAND THIS ISSUE ALL TOO WELL SINCE A COUSIN OF THE

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P 10

NORTHEARN SPOTTED OWL, THE MEXICAN SPOTTED OWL, RECEIVED A SIMILAR LISTING JUST WEEKS AGO. AS A RESULT, WE HAD NO CHOICE AND WE WERE FORCED TO ANNOUNCE THE CLOSURE OF ONE OF OUR MILLS.

BELIEVE ME, THIS WAS AN AGONIZING EXPERIENCE AND I AM HOPEFUL WE WILL NEVER AGAIN HAVE TO UNDERGO THIS PAINFUL PROCESS.

PRESIDENT CLINTON UNDERSTANDS THE SUFFERING ASSOCIATED WITH MILL CLOSURES AND WORK STOPPAGES, AND HAS PLEDGED TO GET THIS ISSUE OUT OF THE COURTS AND BACK IN THE HANDS OF FEDERAL AGENCIES AND THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS. I FIRMLY BELIEVE THAT SECRETARY BABBITT ALSO WANTS TO PUT AN END TO THE BICKERING AND THE ENDLESS LAWSUITS AND APPEALS.

IN FACT, BABBITT RECENTLY TOLD REPORTERS: "THIS CONFERENCE IS TO GET THE ADMINISTRATION'S RESPONSE TO THE COURTS ON THE TABLE. WE REALLY DO NEED TO GET TIMBER FLOWING INTO THE MILLS."

THESE ARE THE REASONS I AM OPTIMISTIC ABOUT THIS UPCOMING FOREST CONFERENCE.

MY BASIS FOR OPTIMISM CERTAINLY REFLECTS THE OBVIOUS: BILL CLINTON AND BRUCE BABBITT ARE NOT GOING TO NEGLECT THE VALUES ASSOCIATED WITH OLD GROWTH FORESTS, THREATENED AND ENDANGERED WILDLIFE, AND ECOSYSTEMS.

IT IS TOTALLY UNREALISTIC TO EXPECT THEM TO DISMISS VITAL ECOLOGICAL CONCERNS -- NOR SHOULD THEY -- ESPECIALLY IN THE FACE OF THE RISING ENVIRONMENTAL CONSCIOUSNESS IN THIS COUNTRY.

BUT I ALSO EXPECT THAT THESE LEADERS WILL BE MOVED BY THE TRUE-LIFE STORIES OF THE LITERALLY THOUSANDS OF FOREST PRODUCTS WORKERS WHO LOST THEIR WAY OF MAKING ENDS MEET THROUGH NO FAULT OF THEIR OWN.

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P 1 1

THIS IS A FACT IN WASHINGTON STATE AND IT IS A FACT IN ARIZONA.

IN EFFECT, PRESIDENT CLINTON, SECRETARY BABBITT AND THE OTHER HIGH-RANKING ADMINISTRATION OFFICIALS PARTICIPATING IN THE FOREST CONFERENCE ARE BEING CALLED UPON TO WALK ON A VERY-FINE TIGHT-ROPE WITHOUT THE BENEFIT OF A NET.

INTEMPERATE CRITICISM AND SPECIAL INTEREST CARPING ARE A VIRTUAL CERTAINTY ONCE THE ADMINISTRATION ANNOUNCES ITS PLAN TO SOLVE THE NORTHERN SPOTTED OWL DISPUTE IN THE AFTERMATH OF THE CONFERENCE.

I KNOW THAT SECRETARY BABBITT APPRECIATES THE IMPORTANCE OF OUR PUBLIC LANDS, WHETHER THEY ARE LOCATED ON THE OLYMPIC PENINSULA IN WASHINGTON OR THE KAIBAB PLATEAU IN ARIZONA.

THESE LANDS BELONG TO ALL OF US AND THEY MUST BE MANAGED WISELY. THE UTILIZATION OF THESE TENS OF THOUSANDS OF ACRES FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE SAFEGUARDING OF OUR ECONOMY ARE NOT MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE CONCEPTS. I BELIEVE IN THAT ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND SOUND FORESTRY GO HAND-IN-HAND AND I AM CERTAIN THAT SECRETARY BABBITT EMBRACES THE NOTION OF BALANCE AS WELL.

AND IN THE LAST ANALYSIS, THE APRIL 2 FOREST CONFERENCE PROVIDES A WINDOW OF OPPORTUNITY TO THE CLINTON ADMINISTRATION TO CRAFT A WIN-WIN SOLUTION FOR THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST ENVIRONMENT AND THE ECONOMY.

I AM HOPEFUL THIS APPROACH WILL NOT ONLY BE SUCCESSFUL FOR CALIFORNIA, OREGON AND WASHINGTON, BUT IN THE NEAR FUTURE IT CAN ACHIEVE THE SAME RESULTS IN ARIZONA AS WELL.

03. 25. 93

09:38 AM

P 02

March 25, 1993

Mr. Robert M. Landauer
Editorial Page Editor
The Oregonian
1320 SW Broadway
Portland, Oregon 97201

Dear Mr. Landauer:

Barring unforeseen overseas developments, President Bill Clinton will visit Portland next week to convene the historic Forest Conference.

The forest products industry nationwide is deeply interested in the outcome of the summit. I am optimistic, primarily because of my extensive knowledge about the president's commitment to balance and fairness.

Attached for your consideration is a proposed op-ed, reflecting on President Clinton's direct involvement in forestry issues in Arkansas and what we should expect from him April 2.

Taking into account the Oregonian's influence, I am offering this piece to no other Oregon newspaper. I ask you to seriously consider publishing my commentary. If you have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

James Bibler
President
Bibler Brothers
Lumber Co., Inc.



TO: KATHLEEN MCGINTY
FROM: MARK REY 2 PAGES
American Forest Resource Alliance

front page

NEWS RELEASE

December 18, 1992

RELEASE: Immediate
Contact: Kevin Brett
503-222-7456
Barry Polsky
202-463-2467

The following statement was issued by Mark Rey, AFRA executive director, in response to President-elect Bill Clinton's recommitment to holding a forestry summit to find a legislative solution to the forest crisis of the Pacific Northwest and Northern California:

"President-elect Bill Clinton's recommitment to holding an early summit transforms the high-level meeting from a mere campaign pledge to a key initiative for the Clinton Administration.

"We applaud this development because it makes the resolution of the Pacific Northwest-Northern California forest crisis, a high administration priority.

"The upcoming summit is 100 percent consistent with other administration efforts to remedy the structural deficiencies, plaguing the overall national economy.

"The crippling injunctions against the US Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management forest management programs in California, Oregon and Washington are direct contributors to the recessionary climate in these states.

"To many in the region, the upcoming summit is seen as the equivalent of Operation Restore Hops II, since it potentially could provide a road map out the legal quagmire that bedevils forest families, rural communities, schools and counties.

"We pledge to make a good faith and sincere effort to assist

the planning team announced by the president-elect, paving the way for an early summit solution.

"We remain hopeful that the Clinton administration's summit will not only be a major accomplishment during the president's first 100 days, but that it will also once and for all end the legal nightmare in the region."

#

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To Mark Roy	From B. Kasubha	
Co.	Co.	
Dept.	Phone #	
Fax #	Fax #	

March 25, 1993

Mr. Robert M. Landauer
Editorial Page Editor
The Oregonian
1320 SW Broadway
Portland, Oregon 97201

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Thank you.

Sincerely,

James Bibler
President
Bibler Brothers
Lumber Co., Inc.

A COMMENTARY BY JAMES BIBLER, PRESIDENT OF BIBLER BROTHERS CO.,
INC. OF RUSSELLVILLE, ARKANSAS.

IF OVERSEAS EVENTS DON'T INTERVENE, OREGONIANS WILL HAVE THE
FIRST OPPORTUNITY SINCE TEDDY ROOSEVELT TO WATCH A UNITED STATES
PRESIDENT ENGAGE IN A SUBSTANTIVE DISCUSSION OF FOREST ECOSYSTEM
MANAGEMENT.

AND BILL CLINTON IS UP TO THAT TASK.

I HAVE KNOWN PRESIDENT BILL CLINTON FOR ALMOST 20 YEARS AND
WHEN IT CAME TO DIFFICULT FORESTRY QUESTIONS IN ARKANSAS, HE
DIDN'T JUST STICK HIS FINGER IN THE WIND AND MERELY FOLLOW THE
CROWD.

BILL CLINTON COULD HAVE IGNORED SCIENCE-BASED FOREST
MANAGEMENT AND RESPONDED ONLY TO THE RISING TIDE OF ENVIRONMENTAL
CONSCIOUSNESS IN THIS COUNTRY.

IF HE HAD TURNED HIS BACK TO ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS IN HIS
HOME STATE OF ARKANSAS, HE COULD HAVE EASILY AVOIDED SOME OF THE
CRITICISM HE RECEIVED FROM THE ENVIRONMENTAL COMMUNITY DURING THE
PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY SEASON LAST YEAR.

BUT BILL CLINTON FOSTERED A BALANCED FORESTRY POLICY IN
ARKANSAS THAT RECOGNIZED THE IMPORTANCE OF THE OUACHITA AND OZARK
NATIONAL FORESTS AND THE INDUSTRY ITSELF TO THE ECONOMIC WELL
BEING OF OUR STATE.

AS A THIRD-GENERATION LUMBERMAN, WHOSE FAMILY HAS MADE SOUND
FORESTRY A WAY OF LIFE FOR ALMOST 90 YEARS, AND AS CLINTON'S
APPOINTED CHAIRMAN OF THE ARKANSAS FORESTRY COMMISSION, I AM
GRATIFIED BY HIS BALANCED APPROACH TO THIS SOMETIMES CONTENTIOUS

ISSUE.

CAN RESIDENTS OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST DRAW ANY CONCLUSIONS FROM BILL CLINTON'S RECORD ON FORESTRY AS GOVERNOR OF ARKANSAS?

AND DOES HIS PAST PROVIDE A ROAD MAP AS TO HOW HE WILL VIEW THE UPCOMING FOREST CONFERENCE IN PORTLAND, APRIL 27

AND FINALLY WILL THE OUTCOME OF THIS HISTORIC MEETING REFLECT THE PRESIDENT'S JOINT CONCERN FOR THE FOREST ENVIRONMENT AND THE OVERALL ECONOMY OF THE REGION?

I BELIEVE THE ANSWER TO ALL OF THESE QUESTIONS IS AFFIRMATIVE.

BY NO MEANS WAS THE FOREST PRODUCTS INDUSTRY TOTALLY ENAMORED WITH EVERY DECISION THAT BILL CLINTON MADE AS GOVERNOR OF ARKANSAS. I AM CERTAIN THIS SAME INDUSTRY NATIONWIDE WILL NOT BE CHEERING EVERY POLICY PROMULGATED BY HIS ADMINISTRATION.

BUT AT THE SAME TIME, THE FOREST PRODUCTS INDUSTRY REMAINS AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE OVERALL ECONOMY OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS, AS IT IS A VITAL INDUSTRY NATIONWIDE. BILL CLINTON COULD HAVE TOTALLY EMBRACED THE AGENDA OF ARKANSAS ENVIRONMENTAL GROUPS TO THE DETRIMENT OF OUR INDUSTRY AND MY FAMILY. HE CHOSE BALANCE AND SENSITIVITY TO BOTH ENVIRONMENTAL AND ECONOMIC CONCERNS INSTEAD.

I AM CONVINCED THAT BILL CLINTON'S APPRECIATION OF THE IMPORTANCE OF FORESTRY AND HIS RESPECT FOR THE THOUSANDS OF AMERICAN WORKERS WHO PROVIDE THE LUMBER, PACKAGING AND PAPER WE USE EVERY DAY WILL BE PART OF HIS DECISION MAKING PROCESS ON THE FUTURE OF PACIFIC NORTHWEST FORESTS.

LET US NOT FORGET THAT IT WAS THE ECONOMY AND THE LINGERING QUESTIONS ABOUT THE NATION'S BASIC FISCAL HEALTH THAT PROPELLED

BILL CLINTON FROM THE STATE HOUSE IN LITTLE ROCK TO THE WHITE HOUSE IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

THAT FACT IS NOT LOST ON THE PRESIDENT AND IT IS CERTAIN THAT HE WILL CAREFULLY BALANCE PEOPLE CONCERNS WITH THE NEED TO PROTECT THREATENED AND ENDANGERED WILDLIFE.

MY PREDICTION IS BASED ON THE FACT THAT BILL CLINTON AS GOVERNOR ATTENDED SEVERAL OUACHITA TIMBER PURCHASERS GROUP MEETINGS, WHERE HE EXHIBITED A GENUINE CONCERN FOR THE PERSONAL FUTURES OF EVERY MEMBER AND THE HUNDREDS OF WORKERS EMPLOYED BY ARKANSAS FOREST PRODUCTS COMPANIES.

LAST FALL, BILL CLINTON VISITED A GROUP OF DISPLACED TIMBER WORKERS IN EUGENE, OREGON AND EXPRESSED SIMILAR EMPATHY FOR THE STRUGGLE AS THEY TRIED TO FIND A WAY TO JUST MAKE ENDS MEET.

THAT MEETING AND THE VISITS TO OUR FAMILY BUSINESS IN RUSSELLVILLE AND OTHERS THROUGHOUT ARKANSAS WILL BE IN THE BACK OF BILL CLINTON'S MIND WHEN HE CONVENES THE FOREST CONFERENCE IN PORTLAND NEXT MONTH.

THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST FOREST PRODUCTS INDUSTRY, ORGANIZED LABOR AND COMMUNITY LEADERS SHOULD CLEARLY UNDERSTAND THAT BILL CLINTON HAS A SINCERE INTEREST IN THE FLIGHT OF OLD-GROWTH FORESTS, THREATENED SPECIES, AND ECOSYSTEMS.

CONSIDERATION FOR THESE VALUES WILL NATURALLY BE PART OF THE OVERALL CONGRESSIONAL PACKAGE THAT EMERGES FROM THIS LANDMARK CONFERENCE.

THE ENVIRONMENTAL COMMUNITY LIKEWISE WOULD BE WELL ADVISED TO EXPECT THAT BILL CLINTON WILL INSIST ON EQUAL CONSIDERATION OF THE VITAL IMPORTANCE OF THE FOREST INDUSTRY TO THE REGION, THE

NEED TO PROTECT JOBS AND PUT PEOPLE BACK TO WORK, AND THE SAFEGUARDING OF RURAL COMMUNITIES.

WHEN BILL CLINTON SAID HE WANTED TO GET THIS ISSUE OUT OF THE COURTS AND PUT IT BACK BEFORE CONGRESS AND THE APPROPRIATE ADMINISTRATION AGENCIES, HE SHOULD BE TAKEN AT HIS WORD.

IF THE INTEREST GROUPS ON EITHER SIDE ULTIMATELY ARE NOT HAPPY WITH THIS PACKAGE BECAUSE IT DOES NOT MIRROR THEIR POLITICAL WISH LIST, I SINCERELY DOUBT THAT BILL CLINTON WOULD BE MOVED BY THEIR WHINING.

BUT IF THE FOREST CONFERENCE PRODUCES A BALANCED AND EQUITABLE CONGRESSIONAL PACKAGE THAT PROTECTS THE NORTHERN SPOTTED OWL, OLD GROWTH FORESTS AS WELL AS SAFEGUARDING JOBS AND COMMUNITIES, BILL CLINTON WILL BE PLEASED, REGARDLESS OF THE SPECIAL INTEREST CARPING. MOREOVER, HE WILL HAVE MY SUPPORT.

THE BOTTOM LINE IS THAT BILL CLINTON IS A LEADER, WHO IS NOT AFRAID OF CONTROVERSY AND CRITICISM. HE IS MORE THAN WILLING TO CAST THE EXTREMISTS ON EITHER SIDE OF A DEBATE TO THE SIDELINES AS HE WORKS IN GOOD FAITH WITH THOSE WHO WANT TO SOLVE A DIFFICULT PROBLEM.

THE BILL CLINTON I KNOW REFUSES TO TAKE THE EASY WAY OUT. HE WILL NOT MERELY FOLLOW THE POLITICAL TIDES. INSTEAD, THE PRESIDENT WILL USE THE WEIGHT OF HIS OFFICE TO ENSURE THAT ALL ARE PROTECTED AND NONE ARE LEFT BEHIND.

THAT'S WHY HE WAS ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

AND THAT'S WHY I EXPECT NOTHING LESS, APRIL 2.

A DAY OF CELEBRATION
FOREST COMMUNITIES CHEER PRESIDENT CLINTON'S FOREST SUMMIT
April 2, 1993

Guiding Principles

- I. The current federal forest management crisis is a people issue as much as it is an economic and environmental issue. The livelihoods of tens of thousands of timber-dependent communities and families throughout the Pacific Northwest and Northern California depend upon healthy, well-managed forests that produce a stable supply of timber for production. In these communities, receipts from federal timber sales help fund essential public services, such as road construction, public assistance programs and schools. The economic base of these communities is almost wholly dependent on the local mills and processing plants. A significant reduction in timber harvesting on federal lands in the region will economically devastate thousands of rural communities, leaving ghost towns where thriving, vibrant communities once stood.

We understand and respect the need to protect our nation's forests. We are environmentalists -- we live, work and play in the forest. But we believe that a scientific-based solution to the forest management crisis must, and can, protect timber-dependent workers, families and communities as well as forest ecosystems and threatened species.

- II. This event is a celebration of President Clinton's Forest Summit. It is a positive event -- A day to thank President Clinton and his administration for starting us down the path to a final, balanced resolution to the federal forest management crisis.
- III. This is a non-partisan, non-political event. It is an opportunity for those who will be directly affected by the outcome of the federal forest management crisis to express their hope that the crisis will finally be resolved to protect people as well as forests. It is not a day for partisan politics nor political posturing.
- IV. It is a day of unity, not dissension. No potentially divisive speakers are invited to participate.

-more-

Ken Allen

Fessie H Brown, Pres.
ANPRM

ADP RW

Richard C. Wise

S.L.N.U.

W. J. Rubbell
FBI - ME

INA' - US

Baum H. Morgan

O.P.N.U. S.S.I.

Bradley WTD
OREGON AFL-CIO

Oregon AFL-CIO

Richard H. Schwary

**Oregon Federation
of Teachers, Education
and Health Professionals,
A.F.T.**

ME. T.

Jackie Long For Chairman Michael Wiederman
Oregon Lands Coalition

Wanda Russell

**Pulp & Paper Workers
Resource Council (PPRC)**

Darrell B. Middleton Chairman.
T.R.E.S.

Wayne E. Glessner

UP 14

Michael A. Spivey

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:
March 19, 1993

CONTACT:
Mike Draper
(503) 228-0235

503-658
5/62

United Brotherhood
of Carpenters and
Joiners of America

Western Council of
Industrial Workers

International
Woodworkers
of America, U.S.

OREGON LABOR LEADERS OFFER RECOMMENDATIONS TO DEVELOP BALANCED RESOLUTION TO FEDERAL FOREST MANAGEMENT CRISIS FOLLOWING FOREST CONFERENCE

Pledge Full Support For Forest Conference

(Portland, Oregon) -- Representatives from nine Oregon labor unions and the Oregon AFL-CIO today released a series of principles for a balanced legislative solution to the federal forest management crisis to be developed out of President Clinton's Pacific Northwest Forest Conference.

During a meeting held in Portland, Oregon on Wednesday, March 17, representatives from the Western Council of Industrial Workers; the International Woodworkers of America, U.S.; the United Paperworkers International Union; the Association of Western Pulp and Paper Workers; the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, District Council 75, Oregon; the Oregon Public Employees Union, Service Employees International Union; International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union; the Oregon Federation of Teachers, Education and Health Professionals, American Federation of Teachers; and the Oregon AFL-CIO; urged President Clinton to develop legislation following the conference that will:

- o provide immediate relief to devastated workers, communities and families by releasing an interim amount of timber for production;
- o maximize harvest levels from federal lands while protecting forest ecosystems to preserve the long-term viability of forests and forest products workers;
- o reduce harvesting restrictions on private lands due to increasingly complex federal regulatory requirements;
- o provide high wage, high skill jobs for displaced forest products workers;
- o ensure adequate funds for worker retraining services and assistance programs for timber-dependent communities, including a federal "make up" provision to county governments for revenue losses caused by declines in timber sale receipts;
- o ensure that through an eco-system based approach, timber sales will not be mired down by court injunctions and administrative appeals; and
- o establish an old-growth reserve where active management, including New Forestry, will preserve or enhance important eco-system values.

** No pure science or administration
must be legislative*

** Not looking to achieve gutting of FA
* harvest levels that maintain stability.*

"Throughout this crisis, organized labor has contended that we must protect families as well as forest eco-systems," said Mike Draper, executive secretary of the 30,000-member Western Council of Industrial Workers. "We believe that legislation based on these principles will achieve that critical balance."

Noting the devastating effects of the ongoing crisis on forest products workers, families and communities, the labor representatives also unanimously offered their full support to President Clinton for the forest conference as a means to resolving the forest management debate.

"We fully support President Clinton's attempts to resolve the federal forest management crisis through the forest conference. We believe the conference brings us to the brink of reaching a final solution," said Draper.

"But time is wasting," he added. "Workers, families and communities are suffering. We urge President Clinton to work with members of Congress from the affected region to develop a legislative solution based on these principles as soon as possible following the Forest Conference. We urge the administration to present its legislative solution by no later than May 15, 1993 and we urge Congress to enact the legislation as quickly as possible."

###



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20515

PETER DEFAZIO
FOURTH DISTRICT
OREGON

copy to office
file - forest
summit.

10 Dec 92

Dear Al:

I was visited today by Katie McGinty & we discussed the Old Growth Forest/Spoiled Land controversy at some length. As Representative of the District most impacted by this controversy I appreciated the opportunity to sketch out my ideas of a path to resolution. I've been designated by the Oregon delegation to lead on this from our perspective. If you have 15 minutes to spare after Dec 29th I'm available any time to fill you in on my efforts to resolve the parks in the dispute & a new & productive direction.

for resolution. Thanks for your
attention to this regional crisis at
this busy time.

Pete R. Payne

The Sunday Oregonian

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FRED A. STICKEL, President and Publisher

WILLIAM A. HILLIARD, Editor

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PETER THOMPSON, Managing Editor

DENNIS L. AYON, Advertising Director

ROBERT W. LANDAUER, Editorial Page Editor

PATRICK L. MARLYN, Circulation Director

MARCH 14, 1993

The forest summit

It will be a new start, but much depends on the approach and the follow-through

President Clinton was closer to the mark than he might have liked when he joked that his summit conference with Russian President Boris Yeltsin might be easier than the Northwest forest summit he called for the day before.

Breaking a multiyear deadlock will be hard — but surely worth a try.

The high profile Clinton is giving the forest summit puts him on the spot. That's exactly where the president should be on a critical regional matter that is part and parcel a federal responsibility. The April 2 session in Portland will draw Clinton, Vice President Al Gore and most of the Cabinet officials with related duties.

You can imagine Clinton telling his troops, "Don't fail me on this one."

One prospective value of the session is that the president's direct interest will force federal agencies to develop the common approach that has been conspicuously lacking regarding the northern spotted owl, timber sales and forest management generally.

Various federal judges have decided that the government responded insufficiently to laws requiring it to protect the spotted owl, which has been listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act. Neither Congress nor the Bush administration could bridge the gulf between environmentalists and the timber industry over forest management.

Clinton's summit, fulfilling a campaign promise, represents a fresh administration's fresh try. And it has raised fresh hopes among players for a compromise that is both politically achievable and responsible — however they define "responsible."

To fulfill those hopes, the administration must plan the summit carefully. And the summit only sets the stage

for the follow-up needed to craft a scientifically defensible and publicly acceptable federal forest strategy.

Limiting the summit to the spotted owl forests west of the Cascade Range focuses the discussion but leaves to another day what the government should do about the dying forests of Eastern Oregon and Washington. The Western and Eastern forest issues share key traits. Both involve such questions as the adequacy of federal funding, the prudence of traditional management strategies and the government's ability to respond to new information in a timely way.

At this particular session, Clinton and Gore can at least set a precedent by asking the right questions of the right people. Enough has been said and learned over recent years to allow informed participants to get to the core of the dispute quickly.

One proper question is how to weave protection of endangered species into a broader forest-management policy. Another is how to help workers and rural communities deal with timber-related job losses. A third is how to assure that whatever management regime results doesn't get wrecked by litigation or political saboteurs.

Clinton, Gore and the rest of the gang will hear much talk of old-growth reserves and ecosystem management — widely embraced strategies for the future. They need to ask about details: How do you define and manage a reserve? What does ecosystem management mean in practice? And, of course, what prospective actions pass the test of good science?

Good questions — good answers. Who knows? Maybe better policies. The summit's only a start — but at it's that.

FS - underlin.

Shift F6

In declining to file a petition for
rehearing in EDF v. Massey, the new
Administration is expressing its
agreement with the holding in the
case -- namely, that the D.O.P.A. applies
to the activities of the National
Fire Insurance Association.

The ~~broader~~ ~~person~~ Court's reasoning in
reaching this holding extends beyond
this narrow point, however. Our
decision today to decline to file a
petition for rehearing should in
no way be ~~construed~~ as interpreted
as signally our affirmation of

The
In declining to file a petition today, however,
we do not



**NORTHWEST FOREST
RESOURCE COUNCIL***

1500 S.W. First Avenue, Suite 770 • Portland, Oregon 97201 • (503) 222-9505

April 19, 1993

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Bob Ragon

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**Wildlife Committee
Chairman**
R. Kirk Ewart

**The Honorable Bruce Babbitt
Secretary of the Interior
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240**

Dear Secretary Babbitt:

As intervenors in the pending court challenge over the Endangered Species Committee's (ESC) exemption of 13 Bureau of Land Management timber sales, the Northwest Forest Resource Council (NFRC) wishes to suggest an alternative course of action for this litigation. Our suggestion is inspired by the President's desire to get the Pacific Northwest forest crisis out of the court room and into the conference room. We believe it would be in the best interests of all parties involved to suspend without prejudice the application for exemption from the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and, instead, defer future decisions regarding these sales to the Forest Conference gridlock resolution process initiated by the April 2 conference and currently underway.

Please be aware that the 13 sales in question are of vital importance to the timber dependent communities of western Oregon. All of the sales are located in Douglas and Coos Counties, two of the most federal timber dependent counties in all of the Pacific Northwest. Both counties rely on federal timber receipts to finance over half of their budgets for county government services. Bringing these 13 sales to market in a timely manner would provide desperately needed relief for a floundering economy.

Nevertheless, while the timber sales are desperately needed, and the decision of the ESC to exempt them from the ESA is both correct and unprecedented, we are painfully aware of the pain and human trauma caused by protracted litigation. Therefore, we believe a more timely, comprehensive and coordinated decision regarding the future of these sales can, and should, be made as part of the post-conference decisionmaking process. This would not only relieve the legal pressure to comply with court orders, but would allow you to conserve energy and resources for the far more meaningful task of reaching a lasting and comprehensive solution to this crisis -- a task that we fully support. We believe this can best be accomplished by suspending the application for exemption.

Sincerely,


John C. Hampton

*Representing

Associated Oregon Loggers
Columbia River Plywood Cooperatives
Douglas Timber Operators

North Independent Fc
Manufacturers Association
Oregon Forest Industries Council

Washington Citizens for World Trade
Washington Contract Loggers Association
Western Wood Products Association

Fax #

720 4732

Mark Guedo

720-5166

WESTERN COUNCIL OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

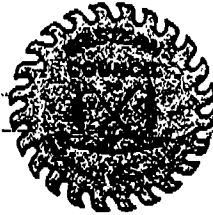
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STATEMENT OF MIKE DRAPER, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE WESTERN COUNCIL OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS, DURING THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST FOREST CONFERENCE

Mr. President, Mr. Vice President and members of the Cabinet, I welcome you to the Northwest. I am Mike Draper, executive secretary of the Western Council of Industrial Workers, headquartered here in Portland.

Our union represents more than 30,000 lumber and sawmill workers throughout the Pacific Northwest. I am here today to speak on behalf of forest products workers in rural communities from Forks, Washington, to Roseburg, Oregon to Anderson, California. I am here to speak on behalf of the tens of thousands of service, public sector, industrial and construction workers whose livelihoods are threatened by the timber supply crisis. And I am here to speak on behalf of the thousands of children and families who are at risk -- their happiness, their hopes, their dreams, imperiled by the storm clouds of an uncertain future.

Violent storms and earthquakes, like the one we experienced here last week, are natural disasters. The crisis we are here to discuss today is uniquely man-made. It is the fallout of a long period of government inaction and contradiction. I have seen families destroyed, towns bulldozed, the very fabric and essence of rural communities devastated. We enthusiastically welcome President Clinton's promise to break through the gridlock.

We are optimistic our meeting today will yield some insight into the federal forest management issue.

To this end, I would like to introduce you to the broad mosaic of men and women who will be impacted by the outcome of today's meeting.

- First, the very people who construct our homes -- carpenters, woodworkers, and the mill workers of the forest products industry who have been deprived of a means of livelihood.

Meet Roger and Theresa Williams, their daughter Brandy, age 12, and son Jeremy, age 11. Mr. and Mrs. Williams used to provide for their family through their work at a veneer mill in Coburg, Oregon. But the mill shut down for good due to lack of timber supply. Both

Roger and Theresa lost their jobs. The Williams family is on the brink of a personal tragedy few of us will ever know.

Sadly, this story is not unique. Our membership in the Pacific Northwest and northern California was the first and most deeply affected. Some 28,000 women and men have lost their jobs as our mills curtailed production or shut down permanently due to the dwindling timber supply. At stake are up to 100,000 people who may face layoffs.

- **The paperworkers are now feeling the same impacts, as larger mills close.**

Large pulp and paper manufacturing plants -- which employ several hundred people at a single location -- are largely dependent on chips, scraps and other excess materials from our sawmills. As our sawmills close, paper mills surely follow.

- **Beyond workers in the forest products industry, workers in other sectors are beginning to feel the impact as our communities are more broadly affected.**

Service employees are affected as local economies suffer and reduce spending on discretionary services. Further, they must contend with an increased need for services related to drug and alcohol abuse, emotionally disturbed children, spouse abuse and even suicide prevention counseling brought on by increased despair in timber-dependent communities.

Transportation workers who carry finished wood products to market, manufacturing workers and construction workers also feel the economic strain.

- **Local government and counties will begin to curtail programs affecting their employees.**

Here in the Pacific Northwest timber sale receipts to counties are a predominant source of revenue because the federal government is the principal landowner, limiting the local government's ability to raise revenues through property taxes. As timber revenue declines, county services are curtailed. Our schools, public service organizations and police departments all face cutbacks, further damaging the fabric of our communities.

- **We all feel the impact.**

A reduced timber supply hits us all. Lumber prices have risen to record levels, increasing housing costs and the price of paper and wood products we all use everyday.

The workers in the unions I have described here today represent America. And we are suffering. On behalf of labor I say: there must be a better way than the path we have followed for the last three years. There must be a better balance than the balance dictated by statutes, regulations and the courts.

Mr. President, you campaigned on the theme "People First." We don't ask that people be placed above wildlife -- we only ask that people count too.

Everybody involved in this debate has to give a little so that together we can gain a lot; and, at the end of the day, it matters less as to who is right than that we do what is right.

The past does not need to be prologue. We have a clean slate. It is time to explore new ideas and new options, such as New Forestry techniques, to resolve this crisis.

We need new ideas to protect the future of Tia, a young mother of three living homeless in a tent community in Amacher County Park, Oregon.

Tia says, "It's cold living out here in a tent. Two of the kids have colds right now. But as long as they stay in the tent, they stay warm."

Tia lost her mill job in Dillard, Oregon due to the supply crisis. Her husband also was laid off. They soon separated. Tia has since gone from job to job, looking for steady work to support her family. Tia's future, the future of her children and the future of so many other families in this region, lays in your hands.

They deserve adequate retraining for high-wage, high skill jobs. They deserve adequate assistance for readjustment. And their communities need adequate funds to provide essential support.

But more than anything else, they deserve and need a healthy forest products industry to maintain the economic stability and viability of the region. By developing a plan that will assure the future of the industry, Mr. President, you and your administration can bring healing to this troubled region. You can help restore our economy -- both here and at the national level. And you can restore hope, a precious natural resource, here in the Northwest.

Mr. President, on behalf of workers everywhere, I pledge our commitment to work with you and your administration to find a solution to this problem. Together, we can find a solution that equitably protects forests and families.

Thank you.

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WESTERN COUNCIL OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

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FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL

TO: Katie McGinty

FROM: Mike Draper

FAX: 456-2710

DATE: 3-10

PHONE:

TIME:

PAGES: 6

MESSAGE:

NEWS FROM UBC

(202) 546-6206



United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, AFL-CIO, CLC
101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:
March 10, 1993

Contact:
Denny Scott 202/546-6202
ext. 309

LABOR LEADER EMBRACES CLINTON'S FOREST SUMMIT ANNOUNCEMENT

(Washington, DC) -- James Bledsoe, general treasurer of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, today released the following statement in response to the Clinton administration announcement that a Northwest forest summit will be held in Portland, OR on April 2, 1993:

"The more than 550,000 members of the Carpenters Union are pleased to announce support for President Clinton's initiative to convene the Northwest forest summit on April 2 in Portland, OR.

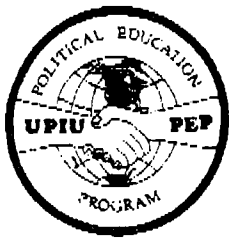
"We support the President's personal commitment to resolving the federal forest management crisis. We also support his efforts to reach out to all interested parties -- labor, environmentalists, industry, Congress, local government, grassroots groups, citizens and federal government representatives -- to develop a balanced and comprehensive answer to the forest management problems plaguing our country.

"It is time to help the thousands of forest products workers who have already lost their jobs and the thousands more facing the prospect of unemployment due to the lack of timber supply in the Northwest. This crisis also has caused an unprecedented rise in lumber prices that threatens the construction industry and tens of thousands of jobs in the building industry. Our members have suffered long enough. It is time to put people back to work so we can get on with the task of rebuilding America.

"We support the summit process as a means to a quick resolution to the forest management debate that will protect jobs as well as forest ecosystems."

The 550,000-member United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is headquartered in Washington, D.C.

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UNITED PAPERWORKERS INTERNATIONAL UNION

POLITICAL EDUCATION PROGRAM



WAYNE E. GLENN
President

WILLIAM P. STOUT
PEP Director

JAMES H. DUNN
Secretary-Treasurer

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:
March 10, 1993

Contact:
Willie Stout 615/834-8590

PAPER UNION LEADER SUPPORTS CLINTON'S FOREST SUMMIT, CITES IMPORTANCE TO TIMBER-DEPENDENT JOBS AND INDUSTRIES

(Nashville, TN) -- The following statement was released by Wayne Glenn, president of the United Paperworkers International Union (UPIU), in response to President Clinton's announcement that a Northwest forest summit will be convened April 2, 1993 in Portland, OR:

"As one of several unions representing workers whose jobs depend on a stable supply of timber, today we enthusiastically support President Clinton's announcement that he will proceed with a forest summit in approximately one month in Portland, Oregon. We strongly support the summit as a means to resolving the ongoing federal forest management crisis.

"The Pacific Northwest has historically supplied a large amount of our nation's timber supply. But judicial injunctions and administrative appeals to protect threatened and endangered species have halted all harvesting on federal forest land, virtually shutting down this supply. While many consider this only a regional problem, the truth is, the unstable supply from the Northwest affects workers and families throughout the nation.

"The lack of timber supply jeopardizes the livelihood of the working men and women of our union who depend on a stable supply of timber for wood chips to process paper and paper products. The decreased supply also has meant soaring lumber costs, pricing many first-time home buyers out of the market and stalling any potential economic recovery.

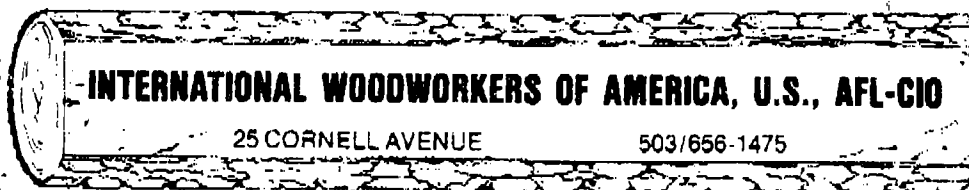
"We believe President Clinton, through the forest summit and resulting legislation, will lead us out of the forest management crisis. We believe the President will serve as an honest broker, allowing all interested parties an opportunity to voice their views and then devising a series of recommendations that will lead to a comprehensive, balanced legislative solution.

"We urge the summit participants to prepare a short-term solution resulting from the summit that will provide some immediate relief to the crisis, as well as a long-term solution.

"We offer our full support for the summit process and the resulting legislative process."

The United Paperworkers International Union, headquartered in Nashville, TN, represents 225,000 workers throughout the United States and Canada.

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GLADSTONE, OREGON 97027

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:
March 10, 1993

For More Information:
Bill Hubbell 503/656-1475
Beth Birke 202/452-9468

IT'S A DATE!!
PNW FOREST PRODUCTS LABOR LEADER PRAISES PRESIDENT
CLINTON'S FOREST SUMMIT ANNOUNCEMENT

(Portland, OR) -- In response to President Bill Clinton's announcement today setting April 2, 1993 as the date for the Pacific Northwest Forest Summit in Portland, Oregon, Bill Hubbell, president of the International Woodworkers of America, U.S., released the following statement:

"Today's announcement of a forest summit date by the Clinton administration is a declaration to the tens of thousands of forest products workers throughout the country that help is on the way.

"By agreeing to play a leadership role at the summit, President Clinton has followed up on his campaign promise to be personally involved in solving the ongoing federal forest management crisis -- a crisis that has plagued our workers, families and communities for years. We are encouraged that we have a date with the President. This announcement is just what the doctor ordered -- a prescription of hope for a solution to the federal forest management crisis.

"Our members and I look forward to a productive summit that will create guidelines for a balanced solution that will protect both of our nation's most precious resources: our forest eco-systems and America's forest products workers. With the President leading the way, I am comfortable assuming all parties with a vested interest in solving the crisis will be given the opportunity to be heard and that a balanced solution will be reached.

"Our union gives total support to the President in his good faith effort to resolve this crisis. We welcome the opportunity to aid him in his quest to solve one of this country's most complex problems."

The IWA, U.S. is headquartered in Gladstone, Oregon and represents 28,000 forest products workers.

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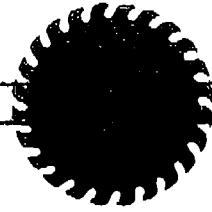
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721 S.W. OAK STREET

PORTLAND, OREGON 97205

**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:**
March 10, 1993**CONTACT:**
Mike Draper (503) 228-0235
Jeff Joseph (202) 452-9431**TIMBER UNION LEADER PRAISES CLINTON'S
FOREST SUMMIT ANNOUNCEMENT****Forest Products Workers Hope for Short- and Long-Term Solutions**

(Portland, OR) -- In response to President Clinton's announcement today concerning the forest summit, Executive Secretary of the Western Council of Industrial Workers (WCIW) Mike Draper released the following statement:

"On behalf of the 30,000 members of the WCIW and the tens of thousands of forest products workers throughout the country, I am pleased the summit will soon take place. We applaud President Clinton for taking this action and for convening the summit in the Pacific Northwest, where families and communities have been most affected by the federal forest management crisis.

"President Clinton's announcement moves us closer to the end of a long quest -- a quest in search of a comprehensive, balanced solution to the forest management crisis that will protect jobs and forests.

"The federal forest management crisis hovers like a dark cloud over the Pacific Northwest and Northern California. Lawsuits, judicial injunctions, administrative mandates and appeals of federal timber sales have halted all timber harvesting on federal forest land, jeopardizing the livelihood of our members and the stability of our communities. Almost 30,000 forest products workers have lost their job since 1980 as a direct result of the ongoing debate.

"With the announcement that President Clinton will lead the summit, however, our members raise a collective cheer today in hope of finally seeing an equitable solution to the forest management dilemma.

"Now the hard work begins. We hope the summit will result in recommendations for legislation that will first provide a short-term solution to provide some immediate relief for our members. We also hope the summit participants will develop recommendations for a long-term legislative solution that will maintain the economy of the region; maintain community stability; provide a sustainable and a reasonable supply of timber for production; and maintain a reasonable level of jobs while still providing adequate protection for forest ecosystems.

-- more --



Draper Forest Summit Release
Pg. 2

"We urge the administration and summit participants to look to the Forests and Families Protection Act (FFPA) as they craft recommendations resulting from the summit for legislation to resolve the crisis. FFPA, which received bi-partisan support in the Congress, is supported by organized labor, industry and grassroots organizations. In our view, this legislation provides the critical balance between environmental protection and economic realities, recognizing the importance of owls, old-growth forest ecosystems and people.

"Organized labor wholeheartedly supports the forest summit. We stand ready to assist and participate in all efforts to ensure that the summit results in a balanced legislative solution to the forest management crisis."

The Western Council of Industrial Workers, based in Portland, Oregon, represents approximately 30,000 forest products workers in the western United States. The Council is affiliated with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, AFL-CIO.

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March 24, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR KATIE MCGINTY
ROY NEEL
MARLA ROMASH

FROM: RAHM EMANUEL

SUBJECT: FOREST CONFERENCE PRINCIPLES

Attached is a memo from former Congressman Les AuCoin in which he outlines his recommendations for the final principles to conclude the Forest Conference. Please contact me if you want to discuss.

cc: Tom Epstein

BOGLE & GATES**MEMORANDUM**

March 24, 1993

TO: RAUM EMANUEL

FROM: LES AUCOIN

RE: STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES, CONCLUDING FOREST CONFERENCE

1. First, the policy of this Administration will be to ensure an environmentally sustainable forestry in the Pacific Northwest.

(To ensure that result, this Administration will insist on inter-agency collaboration, not confrontation.)

2. Our policy will also ensure that federal forest lands continue to contribute significantly to the wood products-based economy of the Northwest.

3. The Administration will seek a long-term policy that assures certainty for both the protection of sensitive ecosystems as well as an economic future for families and communities that depend on the woods for their livelihood.

4. To provide immediate relief to suffering workers who are victims of past policy inaction, we will release an interim amount of timber for production.

5. Finally, we will provide adequate funds for worker retraining and community reinvestment for economically dislocated workers and their communities.

AMERICAN FOREST & PAPER ASSOCIATION **FAX COVER SHEET**

1250 Connecticut Avenue
Suite 200
Washington, D.C. 20036
202/463-2747

TO: DAVID COTTINGHAM

AT: _____

FAX NUMBER: 456 - 2710

NO. OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER: _____

FROM: MARU FEY

PHONE: (202)463-2750

FAX: (202)463-2708

=====

MESSAGE:

Statement of Principles For The Pacific Northwest Forest Summit

Half of the standing softwood timber in the United States is owned and managed by federal agencies. Historically, timber harvests from federal lands have accounted for over one-third of U.S. softwood sawtimber production. In 1992, they accounted for an estimated 22%. This year, their contribution to national supply is continuing to decline as a consequence of court injunctions, litigation, and administrative appeals. Between 1990 and 1992, federal timber sales nationwide declined from 9.9 BBF to 4.5 BBF, a 55% reduction -- equivalent to the amount of lumber and panels used to build 404,000 average-size, single family houses per year. Congressionally authorized timber sale levels have not been met since 1987. In modern times, the volume of uncut federal timber under contract to be harvested has never been lower.

The situation is most acute in northern California, Oregon, and Washington. These states are ground-zero in this controversy, with federal timber sale levels amounting to only a fraction of their sustained yield historic levels that existed prior to the present firestorm of court injunctions.

Additionally, private lands in this region are facing extreme restrictions as a consequence of the court-induced spotted owl controversy. In Washington alone, there are 587 known owl nesting sites affecting private lands. Harvesting is essentially prohibited within 500 acres of each nest and restricted on 6,600 surrounding acres. The volume of privately-owned timber locked-up is equivalent to the lumber used to construct 2.5 million single family homes. Similar timber withdrawals are occurring on private lands in California and Oregon. In all, these are presently over 2,000 known nesting pairs of owls supported by private lands in the three-state region. This represents over one-third of the total population.

The forest management crisis continues to devastate forest products workers, families, and communities throughout the Pacific Northwest and northern California. Since 1990, 132 plywood and sawmills have closed, displacing 20,000 people directly employed by those mills and a greater number of employees in supporting industries. The crisis also has national implications as the lack of timber to produce natural wood products has forced a record increase in lumber prices since last October, escalating housing costs and jeopardizing the nation's economic recovery.

This crisis is an issue involving people as much as an economic and environmental issue. Tens of thousands of families and hundreds of timber-dependent communities throughout the Pacific Northwest and northern California are at risk if a solution to the crisis is not reached immediately. In these communities, receipts from federal timber sales help fund essential public services such as road construction, public assistance programs, and schools. The economic base of these communities is almost wholly dependent upon the long-term partnership between the federal government and the forest industry. This partnership is based upon a sustained yield system of scientific forest management which has been disrupted by the spate of court injunctions. The status quo on federal, state, and private lands in the region will continue to

economically devastate hundreds of rural communities, leaving ghost towns where thriving, vibrant communities once stood.

The gravity of this situation is why the forest products industry -- both in the region and nationally -- strongly supports the Clinton Administration's attempt to develop a balanced and comprehensive legislative solution to the forest management crisis starting with the Pacific Northwest forest summit to be held April 2, 1993 in Portland, Oregon. We pledge to work with the Administration during the summit and thereafter to try to put back together a rapidly unraveling situation in the Pacific Northwest and northern California. We further hope that a successful summit and a subsequent resolution in this region will point the way to similar solutions to primarily public timber crises in other parts of the country affected in an equally devastating fashion as the communities of the Pacific Northwest.

We urge the Clinton Administration to use the summit process as the starting point for developing legislative solution to this crisis. The essential components of this legislation should be:

1. Establishing old growth values as an integral component to the management of federal forest lands by establishing an old growth reserve which allows active management of the old-growth resource, including New Forestry techniques to preserve or enhance important ecosystem values even as some level of timber production is provided;
2. Establishing reasonable levels of interim protection for the Northern Spotted Owl and other old-growth dependent (or apparently dependent) species, while new data are evaluated with respect to the essential habitat characteristics that these species require;
3. Providing immediate relief to suffering forest products workers by congressional action that releases an interim amount of timber for production through the substitution of the current series of confusing and conflicting court injunctions with an interim program for land management;
4. Ensuring that predictability and certainty become the hallmarks of federal forest management by providing the agencies with: (1) clear guidance in the development of revised land management plans; and (2) protection from endless appeals and lawsuits brought by third parties more interested in halting federal land management;
5. Reducing harvesting restrictions on private lands due to increasingly complicated federal regulatory requirement; and
6. Ensuring adequate funds for worker retraining and support programs for dislocated forest workers, and adequate funds for community assistance for the timber dependent communities affected by the current crisis.

Past efforts to develop legislation have failed as a Democratically-controlled Congress has tried to cross every "t" and dot every "i" leaving no flexibility for implementation by a Republican Administration. This is the essence of the "legislative gridlock" that has characterized past attempts to solve this problem.

We urge the Clinton Administration to work with the members of Congress from the affected region to develop a legislative solution that provides latitude and discretion for the agencies to develop reasoned and reasonable long-term plans to manage the public lands. Should either the Administration propose -- or Congress legislate -- extremely detailed and inflexible prescriptions for land management, these prescriptions will be doomed for failure at the outset even if Congress and the Administration can agree on this level of specificity. Rather than fall into this trap, we urge that the legislative proposal provided by the Administration lay out a process by which the agencies can develop their own long-term management requirements.

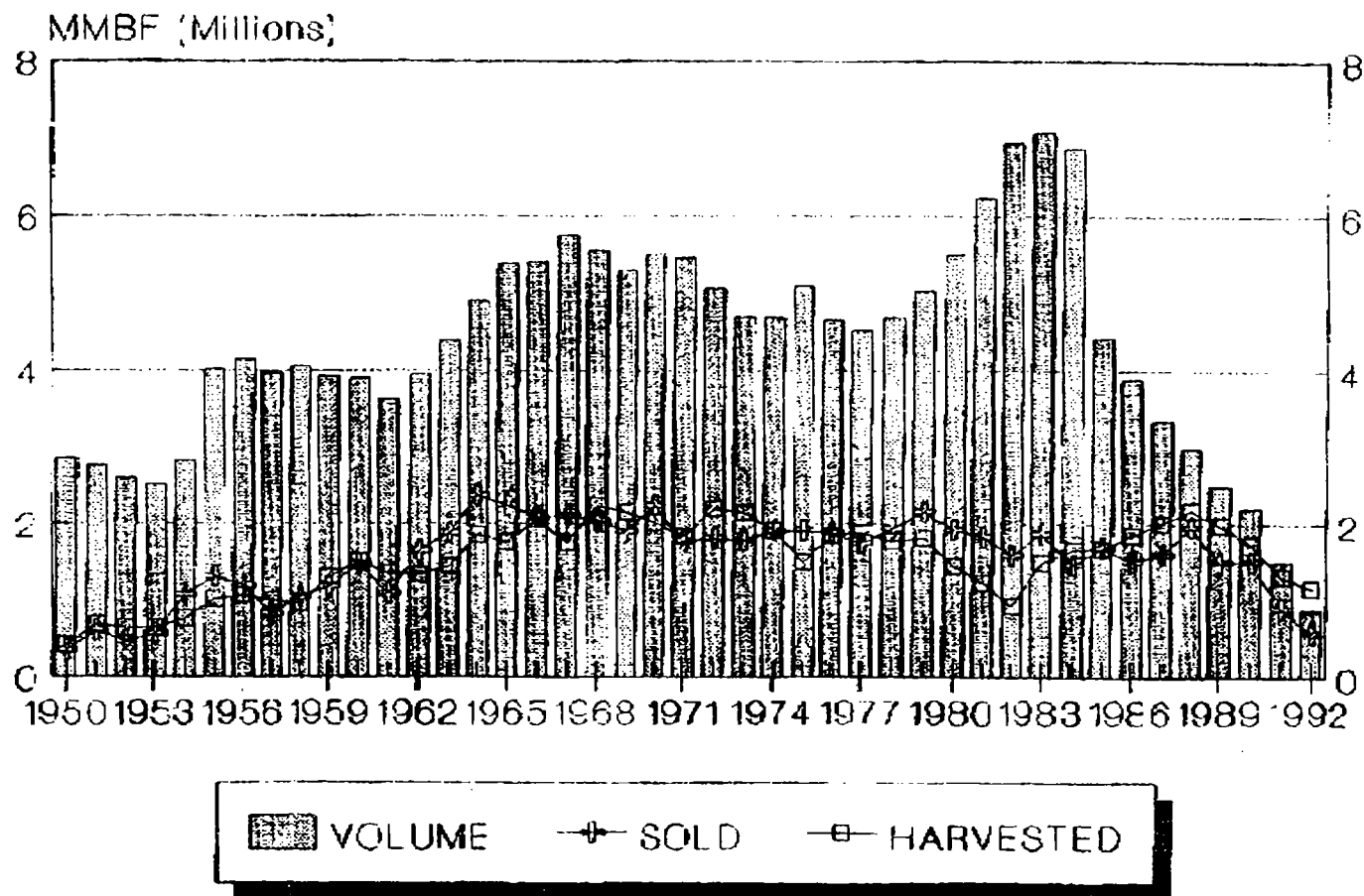
Along these lines, specific harvest levels should not be specified in the legislation. As far as long-term harvest levels are concerned, these must be developed by the Administrative agencies as a reflection of the balance of management priorities reflected in the plans that they develop.

In the short-term, long-term sustainability is not the issue. Rather, in the face of the court injunctions and confusion that has persisted since 1989, how much timber could the agencies actually sell in the first two or three years after passage of new legislation with a new charter for the management of public lands? Long-term sustainability should not be a sticking point in the passage of legislation that deals with both short-term and long-term measures for the management of public lands.

In summary, the forest products industry is prepared to work closely with the Administration and Congress to: (1) provide some short-term stability to a rapidly worsening situation; and (2) fashion a long-term process for better and more balanced management of our public lands. Additionally, we propose to work with the new Administration and Congress to reduce the conflicting restrictions on private lands in the affected region so that they may be better able to be managed for long-term productivity to meet our nation's wood products needs.

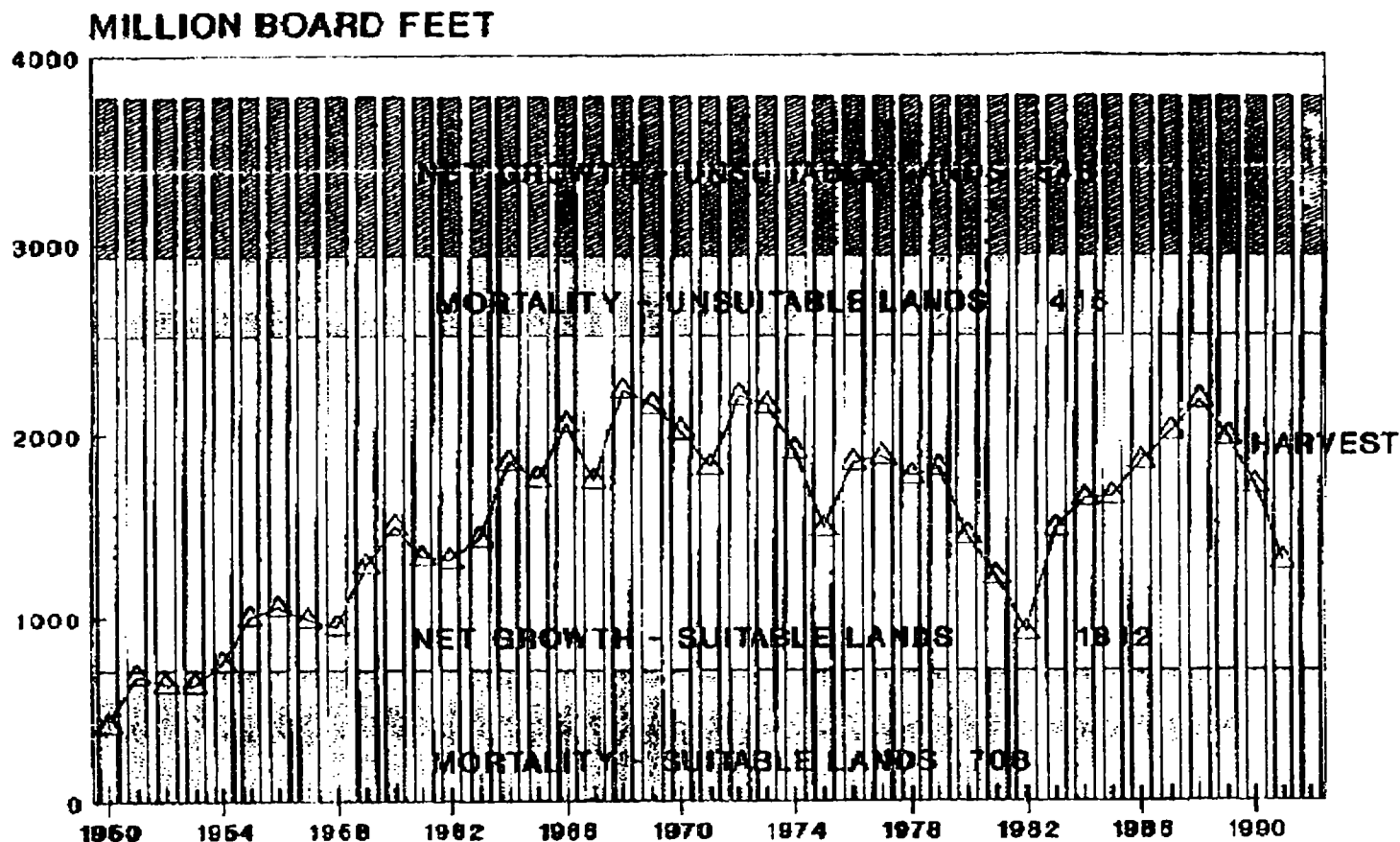
*American Forest & Paper Association
March 25, 1993*

VOLUME UNDER CONTRACT



CALIFORNIA, USFS CUT & SOLD REPORTS

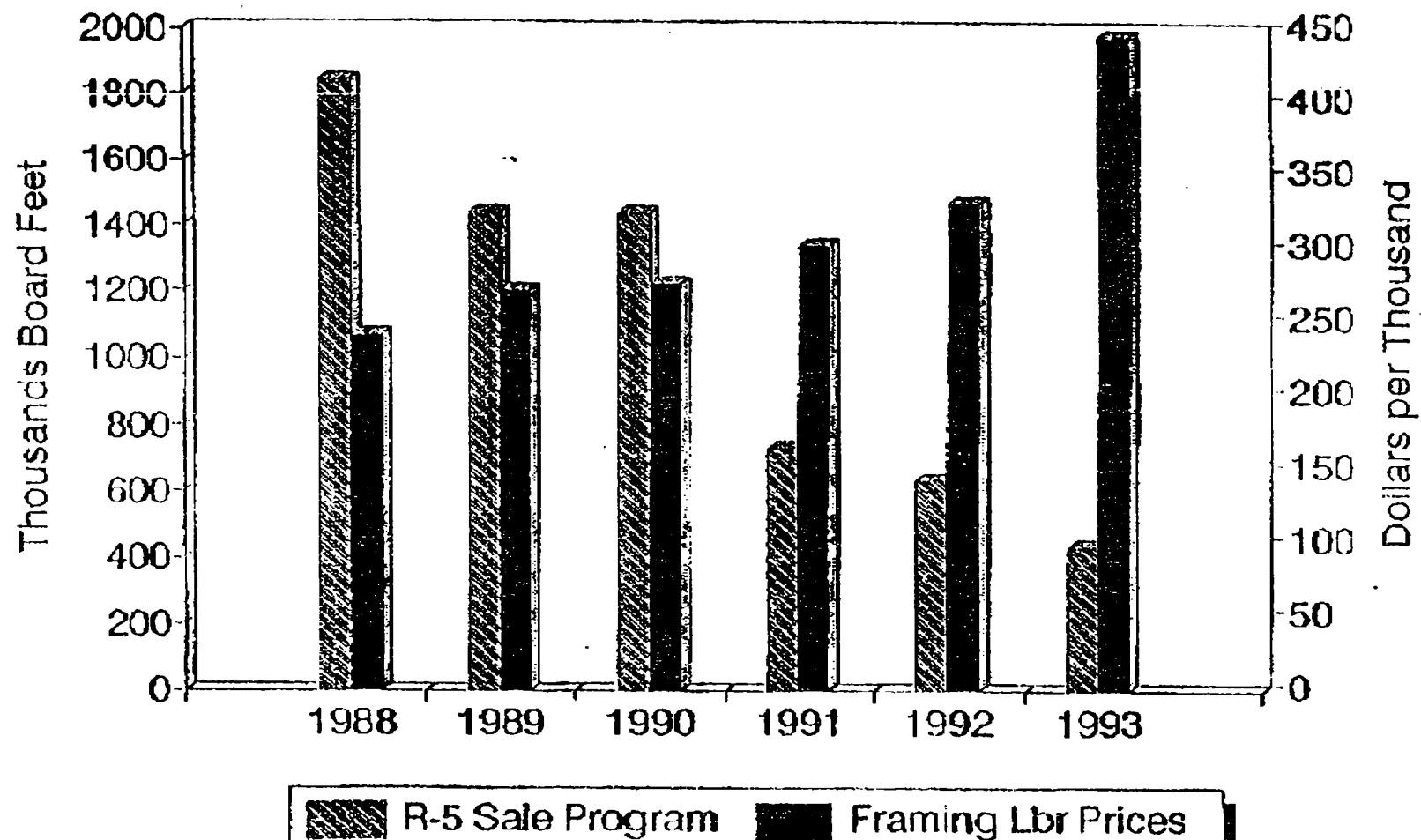
HARVEST vs GROWTH



CALIFORNIA, USFS REGION 5
PROPOSED & FINAL FOREST PLANS

TOTAL ANNUAL FOREST GROWTH • 3783 MMBF
AVERAGE ANNUAL HARVEST • 1,628 MMBF

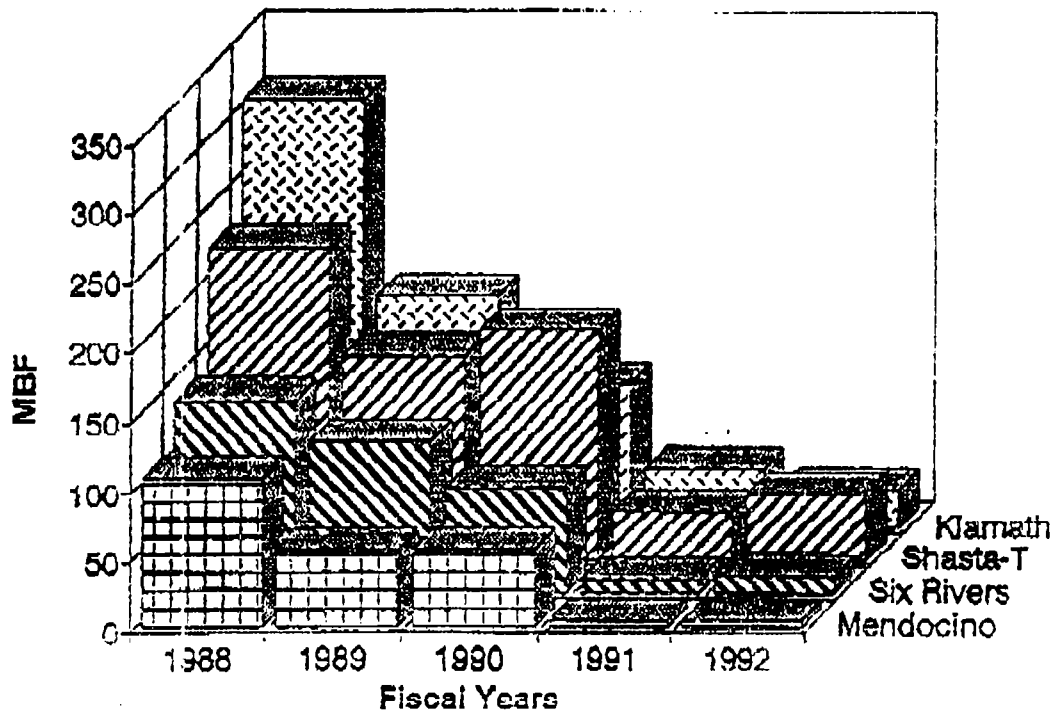
LUMBER PRICES vs USFS SALES



R-5 is Calif. Region

KLAMATH PROVINCE FORESTS - REGION 5

Volume Sold 1988 - 1992



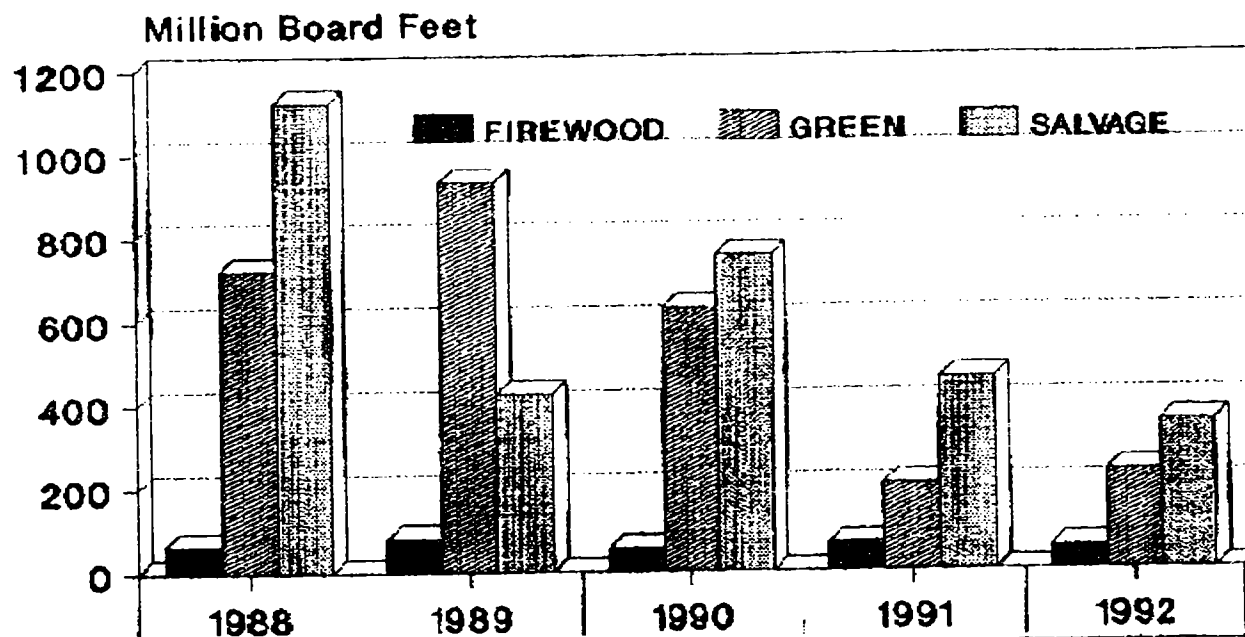
U.S. FOREST SERVICE CALIFORNIA TIMBER SELL PROGRAM*

National Forest FY (Samoa Mkt.Area)	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Mendocino	107	56	56	4	5
Six Rivers	138	109	77	10	13
Shasta-Trinity	224	146	165	36	49
Klamath	307	165	101	43	28
Samoa Mkt. Area Total	776	476	399	93	95
Calif. Mkt. Area Total	1844	1437	1436	731	638 **

* Source Region 5 STARS Reports

** Includes 54 MMBF Personal Use and 352 MMBF Salvage

USFS TIMBER SALES CALIFORNIA



	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
FIREWOOD	64	81.1	54.1	65	53.7
GREEN	719.9	931.5	627.7	206.5	232.8
SALVAGE	1123	424.1	754.3	459.2	351.7

USFS STARS REPORT

DEC 14 '92 14:46

file forest summit

SIGURD LUCASSEN
GENERAL PRESIDENT



452 9462
202-546-6206

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS
AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
101 CONSTITUTION AVE., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20001

December 14, 1992

FAX: 228-2611

Kate McGinty
Legislative Assistant for
Energy and Environment
Senator Albert Gore
393 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Ms. McGinty:

Thank you for meeting with me, Mike Draper, John Jarvis and Nick Ashmore on such short notice on Friday, December 11th to discuss the pending announcement concerning the intent of the Clinton Administration to call a Forest Summit in the first several months of the new Administration and to begin collecting input on how such a conference would be structured.

I am attaching a draft press release our union prepared as a result of a meeting held a week ago in Oregon with forest products unions. That meeting and this proposed press release were intended to develop a common uniform message with respect to a Forest Summit.

I would welcome any suggestions you might have for modifying this press release so it supports the statement you expect to issue this week from the Clinton-Gore Administration-Elect. You can reach me at 202-546-6206, ext. 309.

Secondly, I would like to invite you to be Labor's guest for a tour of the Pacific Northwest forests. We will arrange a tour for you of both public and private forestry lands and, if you desire, a visit to a sawmill and a community dependent on the forest products industry. We will arrange it to meet your schedule and would fully expect that you would devote time to meeting with members of the environmental community to also get their perspectives.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

R. Denny Scott
R. Denny Scott

RDS/ao
opeiu #2
afl-cio

DEC 14 '92 11:25

P.2

WESTERN COUNCIL OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

BLUE MOUNTAIN
CENTRAL CALIFORNIA
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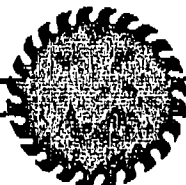
(503) 228-0235
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NORTHERN CALIFORNIA
PORTLAND OAST COLUMBIA
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WILLAMETTE VALLEY

721 S.W. OAK STREET

PORTLAND, OREGON 97206

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
December , 1992



CONTACT:
Mike Draper 503/228-0235
Jeff Joseph 202/452-9431

PACIFIC NORTHWEST LABOR LEADERS OUTLINE SUGGESTIONS FOR STRUCTURE OF PACIFIC NORTHWEST FOREST SUMMIT

Call On Northwest Congressional Delegation To Support Summit

Urge President-elect Clinton And Northwest Delegation To Convene Summit As Early As Possible

(Portland, OR) -- Representatives from five labor unions in the Pacific Northwest today issued a statement outlining a series of suggestions to help guide the development of the Pacific Northwest Forest Summit. President-elect Bill Clinton proposed the summit during his campaign as a means to resolve the forest management crisis continuing to devastate the Pacific Northwest.

At a meeting held recently in Albany, Oregon, representatives from the Western Council of Industrial Workers (WCIW); the International Woodworkers of America, U.S.; the United Paperworkers International Union; the Association of Western Pulp and Paper Workers; and the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union; urged President-elect Clinton and the congressional delegations of Washington, Oregon and northern California to consider and support the following suggestions regarding the forest summit:

- o The Northwest Congressional Delegation should support the proposed summit as a bipartisan means of resolving the ongoing forest management crisis.
- o The summit should be held as soon as possible once the new administration takes office.
- o The outcome of the summit should include principles that will maintain the economy of the region; maintain community stability; provide for a sustainable and reasonable supply of timber for production; and maintain a reasonable level of jobs while still providing adequate protection for forest ecosystems.
- o All parties, including the Pacific Northwest Congressional delegation, should support and be bound by the outcome of the summit.

-- more --



- o The Northwest Congressional delegation, and other interested members of Congress, should refrain from introducing legislation concerning federal forest management pending the outcome of the summit. The summit should serve to develop legislation.
- o All interested parties should be given full opportunity to have input at the summit. The actual summit discussions, however, should include only a representative(s) from the new administration, the Pacific Northwest congressional delegation and the governors of the affected states.
- o The state legislatures of Oregon and Washington should express their support for the suggestions listed above.

"By proposing the forest summit, President-elect Clinton provided a framework to resolve the forest management crisis," said Mike Draper, executive secretary of the Western Council of Industrial Workers. "We present these suggestions in a good faith effort to begin to put some walls on that frame and bring us a few steps closer to constructing a full house that we hope will contain a balanced solution to this crisis."

"As we enter the holiday season, we need to provide some ray of hope to our members and forest products-related workers throughout the region," continued Draper. "The Pacific Northwest congressional delegation and Governor Clinton can provide some holiday cheer to our members by setting an early date for the summit."

"Organized labor, as represented by the unions participating in the meeting, stands ready to assist with the development of the summit," said Draper. "But we strongly believe that all interested parties, including labor, must be prepared to offer their ideas and then allow our elected officials to develop a balanced resolution to the crisis."

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AFPA News

A News Release from the American Forest & Paper Association

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
March 10, 1993

CONTACT: Luke Popovich
202/463-2459

FOREST INDUSTRY REACTION TO SUMMIT ANNOUNCEMENT

The forest and paper industry expressed approval of today's announcement by the White House that the President would host a Forest Summit Conference on April 2 in Portland, Oregon. The following is a statement from Mark Rey, vice president of the American Forest & Paper Association, a Washington, D.C.-based trade group.

"We are pleased with the Clinton Administration's announcement today of a Forest Summit to be held April 2 in Portland, Oregon. We are particularly pleased that both President Clinton and Vice President Gore will participate in the day-long session.

The upcoming summit will be an important catalyst for resolving the deepening forest crisis in the Pacific Northwest. The impacts of this crisis are being felt far from the Pacific Northwest to the country as a whole, with lumber prices increasing 90% since last October as a consequence of court injunctions, administrative appeals and other restrictions that have virtually shut off a critical supply of timber from both public and private lands.

(more)

We pledge the good faith effort to work closely with the new Administration in convening the Summit. The industry in the affected region will have the lead voice in addressing the problem in the region, but they will have a vital national industry unified behind them.

As the Administration begins to look for solutions, we invite their attention to relevant portions of The Forest and Families Protection Act introduced in the last Congress by a bipartisan group of senators and congressmen from the affected region and nationwide. The Forest and Family Protection Act was jointly supported by organized labor and the forest products industry. Many of the principles contained in that legislation could be helpful as the search for a solution begins.

Any solution must include protection for The Northern Spotted Owl, and old growth values, as well as a stable and reasonable supply of timber in the face of increasing environmental group lawsuits and appeals, and finally retraining and community assistance measures for displaced workers.

As of today's announcement, the process should now begin and move towards a conclusion as quickly as possible."

###

AMERICAN
FOREST &
PAPER
ASSOCIATION

*pls get me this
attached*

*Has Fili -
Forest Summit
January 8, 1993*

Editor
Letters to the Editor
Wall Street Journal
200 Liberty Street
New York, NY 10281

Dear Editor:

Your unsourced assertion in today's Journal that "Pacific Northwest loggers bristle at Gore's assignment to mediate their dispute with environmentalists" is wrong. In fact, what we did say in a December 18 release (attached) sent to the Journal and other media outlets was "we pledge to make a good faith and sincere effort to assist the planning team announced by the President-elect, paving the way for an early summit solution." In the future, we would appreciate a call before you put words in our mouths.

Sincerely,

Mark Rey

Mark Rey
Vice President
American Forest and Paper Association

1250 Connecticut Avenue, N.W. Second Floor, Washington, D.C. 20036
Phone: 202-463-2700 Fax: 202-463-2785

AMERICAN
FOREST &
PAPER
ASSOCIATION

*file forest
summit*

January 8, 1992

TO: Jim Lyons
Tom Tuchmann

FROM: Mark Rey *Mark*

RE: Proposed Forestry Summit

You asked me to outline my thoughts about the process that should be followed in structuring the Clinton Administration's proposed forestry summit. Since we have previously discussed the history behind the President-elect's proposal, I will not repeat any of that background here. Rather, I will address process-oriented questions and reduce to writing some of the thoughts that we reviewed with you when we met before Christmas. The following suggestions are primarily my ideas, and have not been vetted out in any detail within the industry.

However, there has been some discussion of these matters among several of us in the industry. I believe it is fair to say that you will receive somewhat similar suggestions from other industry representatives with whom you may discuss the structure of the upcoming summit. Additionally, we will put in your hands shortly some consensus industry views on how we believe the summit should be structured.

At the outset, I will note that much of what you see below follows from the original summit proposal offered to the Clinton/Gore Campaign by our colleagues in the labor movement. I claim no originality of thought putting forth some of these ideas. As we indicated when we talked, we are in general agreement with organized labor as to the best way to structure the upcoming summit.

I. What Should the Geographic Scope of the Summit Include?

The proposal originally proffered by labor -- and subsequently accepted by the Clinton/Gore Campaign -- suggested a summit dealing with forestry issues in the northern spotted owl region. We believe that the geographic scope of the original proposal ought to be maintained lest the summit lose both its political and substantive identity, as well as the level of resolution most likely to result in a solution.

At the same time, since the forestry conflicts in the owl region involve both public and private lands, the scope of the summit should not be limited to federal lands only. Indeed, we believe there may be significant benefits in looking at the problem on all ownerships at such a summit.

1250 Connecticut Avenue, N.W. Second Floor, Washington, D.C. 20036
Phone: 202-463-2700 Fax: 202-463-2785

We do not believe that it will be profitable to attempt to address the "salmon" issue at a forestry summit for two reasons. First, a summit that attempts to deal with the salmon question will necessarily involve a much broader range of individuals, thereby making resolution more difficult to achieve. Second, forest management changes should not be the sole mechanism through which a resolution to the salmon issue is sought.

While we are comfortable approaching the summit on a geographically-limited basis, as an industry nationally we view the summit as the doorway through which we walk with the new Administration in dealing with forestry issues. It will be our first opportunity to interact with the new Administration and will be a bellwether -- and, if successful, hopefully a model -- for resolving forestry conflicts in other regions. Conversely, if it works poorly, it may be the first source of conflict in what will perhaps be a contentious four years.

While the initial summit discussions may be circumscribed by the spotted owl/timber supply issue, we appreciate that the legislative process following the summit could involve other issues as that process unfolds. This prospect does not unsettle us as long as the legislative process does not breakdown.

II. What Sort of Product Should the Summit Produce?

Ideally, the summit would serve as the starting point for a legislative resolution to the forestry crisis in the owl region (as well as perhaps other forestry issues). As we have previously discussed, it is our assumption that a legislative solution is necessary. We strongly believe that the confusion and conflict among the various cases and court decisions currently extant make it extremely unlikely that any Administrative solution -- no matter how well conceived and executed -- could resolve the conflict that now exists. Put simply, Congress will have to provide a new charter for going forward from here.

Starting from that assumption, we look at the summit as the starting point for the legislative process. We, therefore, look at the ideal product from the summit as the outline of a legislative proposal that would be: (1) introduced by the congressional delegation from the affected region; and (2) embraced by the new Administration as its own. The work product should ideally also include a time-table for legislative action, and some measures to provide interim relief to ameliorate the severity of the current crisis. The proposal would then proceed through the committee hearing and mark-up processes with considerable political momentum, even though we understand that it could be subject to change as the legislative process moves forward.

At a later time, we can give you our thoughts as to what the substance of such a legislative proposal should be. That is not the purpose of your present efforts, nor this memo.

We will offer, however, one important substantive note. That is, with both a Democratic Administration and a Democratic Congress, it should be possible to draft an Administration-supported legislative solution that relies upon the goodwill and good

judgment of the new Administration to implement congressional mandates -- without writing every specific element of such a mandate into legislative language. If this assumption proves incorrect, then we may be facing the same sort of gridlock that has characterized our mutual efforts over the past four years.

III. Who Should Participate in the Summit?

In structuring a summit which has the prospect of developing the products described above, it is our strong view that interest group involvement should be focused on providing briefings for the participating elected officials listed below. Consensus is most likely to be found among those elected officials. The interest groups are both too entrenched and too intransigent to actively broker the development of a consensus or compromise, up front. On the other hand, as a consensus evolves among the elected officials described below, it is probable that the interest groups will at least initially follow along in order to avoid being left behind.

This is the precise dynamic that must unfold for a solution to occur. If we have learned anything from the succession of botched initiatives and missed opportunities over the past three years, it is this single precept.

That brings us to our recommendation concerning the actual participants of a decisional summit. The actual participants in the development of a legislative proposal should be limited to: (1) the Governors of each of the three affected states; (2) the members of Congress from the affected congressional districts; (3) the Senators from each of the three states; and (4) the new Administration. Obviously, elected officials from both parties should be involved.

In Oregon and Washington, all of the congressional districts are directly affected. Therefore, all members should be invited to participate. In California, the affected northern congressional district members should be invited to participate. The federal and state agencies should be represented by selected technical experts available to respond to questions.

Beyond this, however, comes the difficult question of the level of involvement by the new Administration in the summit process. Our strong preference would be for the President-elect to fulfill his campaign commitment by being directly involved in the proceedings. However, it may be that the question of who leads the new Administration's delegation to the summit is less important than: (1) the public perception that the person or persons have an open mind before they get to the summit; and (2) the President's personal endorsement of the outcome of the summit as an Administration initiative.

Regarding the former, you understand the difficulty that the Vice-President Elect faces. I understand that the latter is a difficult standard in light of all of the initiatives and projects that will command the new President's attention. However, the failure of President Bush to involve himself both directly and in a consistent fashion in this issue

allowed for consistent confusion and conflict within the different levels of the Administration and among the various agencies. President-elect Clinton's endorsement and participation are extremely important in this particular regard.

With respect to how the summit should be structured, we recommend a one or two day meeting that involves: (1) briefings from the interest groups during an initial stage followed by; (2) closed-session deliberations among the elected officials thereafter. Each interest group camp should be allowed an equal number of participants who would together conduct a briefing for the convened elected officials. Each briefing would provide the views for each side on this issue and how to best resolve it. These should be informal briefings with opportunities for questions.

After these briefings, the interest groups' involvement in the deliberation should end so that elected officials can continue to press for the development of a solution. As we said earlier, we do not see any useful role that interest groups can play at this stage of the process. They would rejoin the process later as the legislative discussion begins.

We are sensitive to the fact that it may be necessary for the new Administration to convene the public officials and first provide the opportunity for the public to testify about the various issues before we get to the point of a decisional summit meeting. If this does prove to be a necessity, a series of open meetings in the Northwest to allow interested parties to voice their concerns to the designees of the new Administration prior to convening the actual summit may be appropriate. You should know that: (1) we have serious concerns that such meetings will make a resolution to this issue both less likely and less timely; and (2) these meetings could generate more conflict than useful information for the new Administration. Nevertheless, I appreciate the need for the new Administration to have a record before it arrives at the summit with the congressional delegation members. It should not serve as an excuse to delay the summit.

IV. Where Should A Summit Be Held?

It is our strong recommendation that the summit be held in the Pacific Northwest. It is more likely to garner favorable reaction from the media in the region. Additionally, it makes more sense to deal with a regional problem at its location rather than in Washington, DC. As we discussed when we met, we believe that the regional and national media response to a decisional summit will be very favorable. However, it will be most favorable if the national media follows the regional media's lead in discerning the outcome of the summit and how it should be covered.

V. Conclusion.

These are still fairly sketchy thoughts (mostly my own) about some of the matters that we discussed, as well as other issues we raise upon further reflection. As indicated, we will send you a brief set of consolidated industry views under separate cover. Also, we are encouraging our member companies and associations with an interest in this matter to write to you directly. Finally, we stand ready to work with you and the new Administration in making sure that the summit, if it occurs, results in an equitable and lasting solution to the current forestry crisis in the Pacific Northwest.

WESTERN COUNCIL OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

BLUE MOUNTAIN
CENTRAL CALIFORNIA
CENTRAL OREGON
CENTRAL WASHINGTON
COOS BAY AREA(503) 225-0235
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NORTHWEST CALIFORNIA
PORTLAND COAST COLUMBIA
PUGET SOUND
WILLAMETTE VALLEY

721 S.W. OAK STREET

PORTLAND OREGON 97205

**PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION****FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL****TO:** TREY LINDSATH**FROM:**

MIKE DRAPER

FAX:

202-456-6231

DATE:

3/2

PHONE:

202-456-6224

TIME:

1130 a.m.

PAGES:

12

MESSAGE:

This will confirm Mike Draper's appointment with David Cottingham and Katie McGinty tomorrow, March 3 at 2:00 p.m. at 360 old Executive Office Building. Robin Gerber, Political/Legislative Director at the Carpenters' union will accompany Mike to the meeting tomorrow. Following is information you requested.

SIGURD LUCASSEN
GENERAL PRESIDENT



UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS
AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
101 CONSTITUTION AVE., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20001

January 14, 1993

MEMORANDUM

**PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION**

TO: Jim Lyons
Tom Tuchmann

FR: Mike Draper
Denny Scott

RE: Suggestions for Forest Management Summit

It was a pleasure meeting with you last week to discuss the proposed federal forest management summit. We have written down our thoughts regarding how the forest summit might take shape.

I. Goals of the Summit

The timber supply in the Pacific Northwest and Northern California has dwindled significantly during the past year. Many communities are threatened because of layoffs and the downturn in local economies. The summit must address these immediate needs as well as other short-term and long-term concerns in the development of a legislative proposal. Generally, we believe the summit should:

- o Discuss a plan that will give some immediate relief for wood-starved mills during 1993, to ensure that mills will be open for long-range planning of forest management; and
- o Discuss a short-term plan that transitions into a longer-term system that provides a sustainable timber yield.

II. When the Summit Should Occur

Without developing a resolution quickly, more mills will close and more workers will be without a job in the Pacific Northwest and Northern California. Therefore, we believe the summit should occur as soon as possible. The event should occur sometime between March 15 and April 15. This should ensure ample time for public input into the summit and provide Congress with sufficient time to consider the legislation that is developed by the administration after the summit.

III. Summit Location

We believe the Pacific Northwest/Northern California is the most reasonable location for the summit. This region is the geographic center of the forest management debate and therefore should be the site of the public hearings and could also be the location for a second phase meeting, which actually produces legislation. Holding the summit outside of the Pacific Northwest or Northern California would send a negative signal to the citizens of the region -- namely, those who most directly will be affected by the summit's outcome.

IV. Format of the Summit

We support the need for public input into the forest management summit and therefore believe the summit should include two phases:

A. Phase I -- Public Input Hearings

The summit's success depends in part on listening closely to the different views of all interested parties. This is what you are doing now. We support your attempts to solicit input from a broad range of interest groups -- including labor, industry and environmental organizations -- about the initial summit deliberations.

We recommend hearings or open meetings be held before convening Phase Two of the summit -- the working meeting. These hearings or meetings, however, must not delay Phase Two or the development and passage of legislation resulting from the summit. We suggest the hearings or meeting be designed to receive input from five broad categories of groups with a specific interest in the outcome of the summit. These categories are:

- o Forest products workers
- o Environmentalists
- o Government representatives (U.S. Forest Service, state, county, municipal governments and school officials)
- o Industry representatives (forest products, homebuilders, retailers and other affected industries)
- o General public

We recommend providing each "stakeholder" group with a designated day to present their views. These proceedings could occur either in a format similar to President-elect Clinton's recent economic summit or in an "open-mike" format. Except for the general public group, only organizations that have been directly involved in the debate should be invited to participate in the hearings or meeting. Limiting participants to these groups only should keep the process manageable and moving forward. We also recommend holding a final hearing or conference during which one representative from each of the four specific "stakeholder" groups summarizes the arguments of that particular group.

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

We believe it is crucial that President-elect Clinton be present at the summit, especially the last hearing and the Phase Two working meeting, to give an overview of the summit process and display his personal commitment to guide the forest management problem towards a solution. The President-elect and his representatives could be accompanied by a bi-partisan delegation of members of Congress and Senators from the affected states.

B. Phase Two -- Working Meeting

After receiving input at the hearings, a working meeting should be convened to consider the input presented during the hearings and develop a final product. This meeting must be led and directed by the Clinton Administration, **including the President-elect**. Phase Two participants will represent the interested parties but should be limited to the governors of Oregon, Washington and California; and the members of Congress from the affected region and U.S. Senators from the three states or a smaller group of members of the Pacific Northwest and Northern California congressional delegations as selected and agreed to by the full congressional delegations of each state.

A representative from each "stakeholder" group participating in Phase One should be readily available to serve as an information resource during Phase Two.

V. The Purpose of the Phase Two Meeting

The Phase Two Meeting should produce an outline for compromise legislation. This outline should guide the development of comprehensive federal forest management legislation which includes interim provisions to release some timber without going through normal bureaucratic channels. The interim plan is critical for many workers whose wood-starved mills are teetering on the edge of shutting down permanently.

We believe the recommendations that result from the Phase Two Meeting should support the principles recently agreed to by five major Pacific Northwest labor unions. These unions agreed that a solution to the forest management crisis must:

- o maintain community stability;
- o provide a sustainable and reasonable supply of timber for production; and
- o maintain a reasonable level of jobs while still providing adequate protection for forest ecosystems.

The Clinton Administration, in consultation with the congressional summit participants, should develop legislation based on the principles and/or outline put forth at the Phase Two Meeting. This legislation must be developed soon after the Phase Two Meeting to pre-empt other legislative proposals that may be pending and to ensure quick passage of forest management legislation.

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PRESERVATION

VI. President-elect Clinton's Role

President-elect Clinton traveled to Oregon during his campaign to meet with timber workers and talk with us about the federal forest management debate. He pledged to resolve this debate quickly through his proposed summit. Forest products workers and our families believe that President-elect Clinton has promised to take a personal and direct role in resolving the forest management debate by participating in the summit. We believe the President-elect's physical presence at the summit is vital to its success. His direct participation will help ensure the summit and its outcome are legitimate and fair, seeking to balance protection for endangered species with protection for forest products-related jobs.

In addition, the President-elect's participation and personal endorsement of the summit and its outcome will send a strong signal of cooperation and compromise to the relevant federal agencies, congressional committees and other organizations and parties with an interest in federal forest management, a problem that plagued the Bush Administration.

We are looking forward to working with you and would be happy to discuss these ideas with you further at your convenience. If we can be of any additional assistance, please call us at 503-228-0235 (Mike Draper) or 202-546-6206 (Denny Scott).

**PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION**

WESTERN COUNCIL OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

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721 SW OAK STREET

PORTLAND, OREGON 97205



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

December 18, 1992

CONTACT:

Mike Draper 503/228-0235

PACIFIC NORTHWEST LABOR LEADER PRAISES CLINTON'S MOVE TO CONVENE FOREST SUMMIT

**Invites Vice President-elect Gore To Visit Timber Community,
Meet With Timber Workers**

(Portland, OR) -- Mike Draper, executive secretary of the Western Council of Industrial Workers (WCIW), today released the following statement regarding President-elect Bill Clinton's announcement restating his commitment to convene a Pacific Northwest Forest Summit to resolve the region's ongoing forest management crisis:

"On behalf of the 30,000 members of the WCIW and forest products workers throughout the region, we thank President-elect Clinton for giving thousands of forest products workers, our families and our communities something we might otherwise forego this holiday season -- hope.

"Today's statement shows that Governor Clinton's pledge to convene the summit has now become a high policy priority of President-elect Clinton's administration.

"However, if Vice President-elect Gore is going to oversee the transition team's effort regarding the structure of the forest summit -- as apparently indicated by Mr. Stephanopoulos earlier today -- we invite him to visit a timber community in our region and meet with our members and their families. Such a visit would provide essential insight for the Vice President-elect to deal even handedly with the summit and show him a side of the federal forest management debate he has never seen. Indeed, Governor Clinton accepted a similar invitation we extended during the campaign, enjoyed an informative exchange with several forest products workers, and as a consequence agreed to convene the summit.

"We challenge the Vice President-elect to accept our invitation. During the campaign, he promised to put 'people first.' We hope he will make good on this promise and give us an opportunity to show him the human side of the federal forest management debate.

"We also encourage President-elect Clinton, Vice President-elect Gore and the congressional delegations of Oregon, Washington and Northern California to consider and support a set of recommendations regarding the summit developed by the leaders of five Pacific Northwest labor unions.

-- more --

**PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION**

Representatives from the WCIW; the International Woodworkers of America, U.S.; the United Paperworkers International Union; the Association of Western Pulp and Paper Workers; and the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union recently met in Albany, Oregon and agreed upon the following suggestions:

- 1) The northwest congressional delegation should support the proposed summit as a bipartisan means of resolving the ongoing forest management crisis;
- 2) The summit should be held as soon as possible once the new administration takes office;
- 3) The outcome of the summit should include principles that will maintain the economy of the region; maintain community stability; provide for a sustainable and reasonable supply of timber for production; and maintain a reasonable level of jobs while still providing adequate protection for forest ecosystems;
- 4) All parties, including the pacific northwest congressional delegation, should support and be bound by the outcome of the summit;
- 5) The northwest congressional delegation, and other interested members of Congress, should refrain from introducing legislation concerning federal forest management pending the outcome of the summit -- the summit should serve to develop legislation.
- 6) All interested parties should be given an opportunity to provide input to the timber summit participants who should include representatives from the new administration, the pacific northwest congressional delegation and the governors of the affected states;
- 7) The state legislatures of Oregon and Washington should express their support for the suggestions listed above.

"By recommitting to the forest summit, President-elect Clinton has provided a framework to resolve the forest management crisis. We present these suggestions today in a good faith effort to begin to put some walls on that frame and bring us a few steps closer to constructing a full house that we hope will contain a balanced solution to this crisis.

"Organized labor, as represented by the unions participating in the Albany meeting, stands ready to assist with the development of the summit. But we strongly believe all interested parties, including labor, should be prepared to offer their ideas to summit representatives and then allow our elected officials to develop a balanced resolution to the forest management crisis."

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PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

BENNETT, PETTS & ASSOCIATES

818 Connecticut Ave. N.W.
Suite 1010
Washington, D.C. 20008
(202) 223-3307
(202) 223-6240 (fax)

MEMORANDUM

TO: UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA
WESTERN COUNCIL OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS
FROM: BENNETT, PETTS & ASSOCIATES
RE: SURVEY RESULTS
DATE: DECEMBER 28, 1992

The following is a summary of findings of a telephone survey among 600 adults in the Pacific Northwest. The interviews were conducted from December 20 through December 22, 1992. The survey covered all of the states of Oregon and Washington, as well as the following counties from Northern California: Del Norte, Humboldt, Lassen, Modoc, Shasta, Siskiyou, Tehama, and Trinity. An oversample of 100 interviews was conducted in Northern California in order to provide sufficient interviews to analyze that region. The final sample was weighted by state to represent the actual distribution of the adult population. In 95 cases out of 100, the responses to this survey should fall within plus or minus 4.0 percentage points of those that would have been obtained from interviewing the entire population of the Pacific Northwest.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1) **AWARENESS OF THE CONTROVERSY INVOLVING THE SPOTTED OWL AND OLD GROWTH FORESTS IS NEARLY UNIVERSAL**

An astounding 97% of the adult population recall reading or hearing something about the controversy surrounding the spotted owl and old growth forests in the last year or so. Rarely if ever have we seen such a high level of awareness for a specific public issue.

2) **BY OVERWHELMING MARGINS, RESIDENTS OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST SIDE WITH THE TIMBER INDUSTRY AND TIMBER WORKERS OVER ENVIRONMENTALISTS IN THE CONTROVERSY**

We asked respondents who they tended to agree with more -- the timber industry and timber workers, or environmentalists -- on the issue of the spotted owl. Nearly two-thirds (63%) said they generally agreed with the timber industry and its workers while 27% said they generally agreed with the environmentalists. These results are in line with a public poll conducted by the Oregonian in April. In the Oregonian's survey of 600 voters in Oregon, they found that 62% agreed with the statement "Forest product jobs must be protected, even if it means the loss of the spotted owl habitat." Thirty-three percent (33%) disagreed with the statement.

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3) WHILE THE PUBLIC TENDS TO SIDE WITH THE TIMBER INDUSTRY AND TIMBER WORKERS, THEY PERCEIVE BILL CLINTON AND ESPECIALLY AL GORE TO SIDE MORE WITH ENVIRONMENTALISTS

Shown below are the results to a series of questions where we asked our respondents where they stood on the issue and then asked to them tell us where they thought other prominent individuals stood on the same issue.

Right now, there is strong disagreement between environmentalists and the timber industry and its workers over the spotted owl. The environmentalists believe the spotted owl should be protected even if this means thousands of jobs in the timber industry are lost. The timber industry and its workers believe it is more important to save the thousands of jobs in the timber industry than to protect the spotted owl.

If you had to choose, who do you generally agree with more on this issue - the ENVIRONMENTALISTS or the TIMBER INDUSTRY AND TIMBER WORKERS?

What about Bill Clinton? Who do you think he agrees with more on this issue?

What about Al Gore? Who do you think he agrees with more on this issue?

And finally, what about your local Congressman? Who do you think your Congressman agrees with more on this issue?

	REBP	CLINTN	GORE	CONGRESSMAN
ENVIRONMENTALISTS	27%	35%	58%	19%
TIMBER WORKERS	63	24	11	48
(DONT KNOW)	11	40	34	33

While slightly more than a third of those we surveyed could not say where Clinton and Gore stand on the issue, the degree of the disconnect between public opinion on the issue and where the public perceives Clinton and especially Gore (by an additional 20 point margin) to be on the issue is quite high.

4) A MAJORITY OF THE POPULATION BELIEVE A COMPROMISE IS POSSIBLE ON THE ISSUE AND A MAJORITY FAVOR SUCH A COMPROMISE THEMSELVES

Overall, 76% of the people we surveyed agreed with the statement, "With the proper policies, it is possible to protect old growth forests in a way that only a few jobs are lost in the area." Furthermore when we asked people whether they favored protecting the spotted owl at all costs, protecting timber jobs at all costs, or striking a balance that both protects the spotted owl and minimizes the loss of jobs, 63% said they favor striking a balance. In short, the public believes a compromise is possible, favor one themselves, and expect such a compromise to be reached by policy makers.

5) **RESIDENTS OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST ARE STRONGLY IN FAVOR OF HOLDING A SUMMIT ON THE ISSUE OF LOGGING IN OLD GROWTH FORESTS**

Better than 80% of the people we surveyed favor holding a summit to resolve the issue of logging in old growth forests (54% strongly favor holding such a summit). In addition, there is considerable importance attached to holding the summit -- 39% believe it is important enough to be held in the first 100 days of the new administration and another 52% believe it is important enough to be held in the first year of the new administration. Just 6% stated a preference for holding the summit anytime over the next four years. The public also overwhelmingly support holding the summit in the Pacific Northwest rather than Washington, D.C. Eighty-eight percent (88%) support holding the summit in the Pacific Northwest while just 8% support holding it in Washington, D.C.

6) **PUBLIC SUPPORT IS NEARLY UNIVERSAL FOR ALLOWING THE TIMBER INDUSTRY AND TIMBER WORKERS A MAJOR SAY AT THE SUMMIT**

A remarkable 93% of the people we surveyed said the timber industry should be allowed a major say at the summit. By comparison, 64% said national environmental groups should have a major say at the summit, and 78% said local environmental groups should have a major say at the summit. In short, the people we surveyed clearly support a summit that hears from a broad range of viewpoints, including environmentalists and timber workers. However, the people of the Pacific Northwest also clearly believe that the forest product industry and its workers must agree to any policy recommendations the summit produces.

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of Carpenters and
Joiners of America

Western Council of
Industrial Workers

International
Woodworkers
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SIX ELEMENTS WHICH ORGANIZED LABOR AND THE FOREST PRODUCTS INDUSTRY BELIEVE MUST BE ADDRESSED IN ANY LEGISLATIVE SOLUTION TO THE TIMBER SUPPLY CRISIS IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST AND NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

As Congress continues to debate legislation to resolve the ongoing timber supply crisis in the Pacific Northwest and northern California, families and communities in the affected region continue to suffer from the economic devastation and social displacement caused by the supply crisis. A solution to the crisis must balance environmental protection with economic and human realities, minimizing job loss while providing assistance and support to displaced workers. We believe the six elements outlined below also must be addressed in any legislative solution to the supply crisis.

1. PLAN REVISION PROCESS

The establishment of an Old Growth Forest Reserve, protection of the Northern Spotted Owl, and other objectives sought in any old growth legislation must be accomplished primarily through a Congressionally-mandated process, not by Congress itself permanently delineating boundaries of the Reserve. At most, Congress should delineate areas temporarily with a minimum of permanent legislative designation. The process should not be different from, or serve to undermine that already mandated for, the national forests and BLM lands -- the NFMA/FLPMA planning process. Nor should it provide a single purpose old growth protection overlay over existing planning decisions without requiring the concurrent reconsideration of those decisions by the Forest Service and BLM. Existing plans must be reconsidered in their entirety to ensure, insofar as possible, the maintenance of balance among competing uses of the Forest Service and BLM lands. Therefore, Congress should direct that the establishment of the Reserve, selection and designation of the areas to be included in it, provision of owl protection, and other legislative objectives should be accomplished through revision of the relevant Forest Service and BLM plans, under explicit guidance and standards established in the legislation, and with any legislatively mandated scientific committees serving in an advisory capacity.

2. NEW FORESTRY

The Old Growth Reserve should not be a surrogate wilderness system. Instead, it should allow for active management where such management will preserve or enhance important ecosystem values. Accordingly, elements of the New Forestry should be allowed within at least portions of the Reserve (i) under guidelines established by Congress and the agencies as advised through an old growth research program conducted during preparation of the plan revisions, and (ii) where it is determined to be appropriate under those guidelines in the final plan revisions.

3. PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

As the Reserve will be established, the ecologically-significant old growth areas will be designated to the reserve, and the Northern Spotted Owl and other old growth associated species will be accorded additional protection in the plan revisions. The plan revision process and implementation of the revisions must be conducted effectively if the old-growth legislation is to be effective. Further, those aspects of the plans unrelated to the Reserve of old growth associated species must be implemented if the national forest and BLM lands are not to be managed solely for old growth and species protection. As neither the NFMA nor FLPMA provide guidance on plan revision and implementation, the old growth legislation must amend NFMA and FLPMA to provide some guidance in this area. The amendments must encourage effective plan implementation through monitoring and accountability requirements. This could be accomplished by inclusion of appropriated elements of the Forests and Families Protection Act (H.R. 2463).

4. PREDICTABILITY AND SUFFICIENCY

In the interim period, it is imperative that the language of the bill actually produce timber during this period by its specific terms. The interim volume levels in the bill are unacceptable and, in any case, cannot be produced under the bill's provisions. At the end of the process -- after plan revisions are completed, the reserve is established, owl protection is provided, ESA consultation on the revisions has occurred and other ESA requirements have been met -- the legislation must provide assurance that: (1) a period of stability will occur so that the plan revisions can be implemented; (2) a level of timber sales compatible with the old growth and other protections will be offered; and (3) the requirements of the ESA and other wildlife laws for old growth associated species will be satisfied.

5. NO PREEMPTION OF ONGOING APPEALS RULEMAKING

The Forest Service is presently in the midst of a rulemaking to revise its administrative appeals process. The comment period on the proposed rule closed a few weeks ago with 73% of the over 30,000 comments favoring the agency's proposal. Congress must not preempt this rulemaking by modifying either the present Forest Service appeals process or the proposed rule.

6. FEDERAL "MAKE-UP" PROVISION FOR O & C COUNTIES

Many county governments in the affected region largely depend on receipts from timber sales for revenue, as designated under the 1937 Oregon and California land grant laws. Substantial reductions in timber sale receipts, at a time when many local governments are already experiencing a severe fiscal crisis, has forced cuts in essential county-provided public services and reductions in the municipal work force. Legislation to resolve the supply crisis must include a federal "make-up" provision to counties for revenue loss caused by declines in timber sales receipts.

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