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Forest Conference IV [2]

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THE FOREST CONFERENCE

BACKGROUND

The controversy centers on how best to manage and protect federal forest lands in the Pacific northwest and northern California. Years of short-sighted and contradictory policy-making by previous Administrations have fueled a region-wide battle that has polarized communities, totally blocked any rational policy making, and left decision-making in the courts.

The Forest Conference represents an urgent and critically needed step toward a comprehensive and balanced long-term policy that recognizes the importance of the forests and timber to the economy and jobs in the region as well as the importance of America's old growth forests that, once they are gone, cannot be replaced. In addition, the Conference represents an opportunity to demonstrate that economic health does not need to be sacrificed to -- but in fact depends on -- sound environmental policies.

THE PROBLEM:

The debate centers on how all public forest lands should be managed to recognize the need to protect and preserve old growth forests (and the living things dependent on them) as well as the needs of the workers, businesses, and communities dependent on timber sales. The northern spotted owl range is located in the forests west of the Cascade Mountains in Washington, Oregon, and northern California. Within that range, the owls preferred habitat is old growth forests.

The Department of Agriculture's Forest Service manages 23 million acres in spotted owl range. The Department of the Interior's Bureau of Land Management (BLM) manages 2.4 million acres in spotted owl range in Oregon and northern California. Most remaining old growth forests are on these federal lands. Old growth forests are those at least 200 years old or older. Nearly 90 percent of the region's old growth forests already have been logged. An estimated ~~XXXX~~ acres of old growth forest remain today, all (CHECK) on federal lands. ~~(HOW MUCH OLD GROWTH WAS THERE ORIGINALLY)~~

most

Throughout the Bush Administration, key agencies responsible for managing federal forest lands (Forest Service and BLM) simultaneously pursued not only contradictory policies, but policies the courts have ruled were in violation of federal laws (principally the Endangered Species Act [ESA], the National Environmental Policy Act [NEPA], and the National Forest Management Act [NFMA]). The debate was polarized, and gridlock ensued. As a result, court injunctions have stopped most Forest Service and some BLM timber sales, with serious economic consequences for the region.

FEDERAL FOREST LANDS:

Federal land managers historically, and through the Bush Administration, emphasized commodity uses of federal lands, e.g. logging, mining, and grazing, over conservation of natural ecosystems. Easily accessible old growth forests on federal and private lands were extensively logged long ago, creating increasingly heavy reliance on the old growth forests on federal lands. These old growth forests are in demand because of the size and quality of the trees to the timber industry. Second growth forests on most private lands are still 15 to 20 years away from harvestable age.

The old growth forests support a broad range of plants and animals and the health of these forests impacts further on the area's rivers and streams -- meaning that fish also are affected by the state of these forests. For example, the region's salmon industry, which employs an estimated 60,000 people, has already been affected by reduced fish harvests due, in part, to habitat degradation of rivers and streams in logged areas. Destroying the old growth forests has a domino effect on entire communities -- reducing jobs in tourism and fishing, recreational opportunities, hunting and fishing, and endangering water supplies. Old growth forests also contain a number of known and unknown species which offer promise, such as the ~~Yew~~ Tree, whose bark yields ~~Taxol~~, a possible cure for breast cancer.

NORTHERN SPOTTED OWL

Pacific

The debate has focused on the environmental and economic benefits and costs of protecting the northern spotted owl. From 1984, when the Forest Service adopted guidelines for managing the owl's habitat on national forests in Washington and Oregon through today, this debate has been marked by contradictory and sloppy policy-making that has forced the issue into the courts.

The debate intensified over the past five years, particularly since the Fish and Wildlife Service listed the northern spotted owl as threatened in July 1990. The courts during this time repeatedly concluded that the Bush Administration was acting in violation of existing laws and issued injunctions stopping major timber sales. The Bush Administration, for example, agreed to list the owl as threatened but refused to act to protect the areas where the owl lives. Later, unhappy with the findings of the Interagency Scientific Committee, which was charged with examining the issues, the Bush Administration convened its own task force that produced a 1-1/2 page press release asking Congress to pass legislation enabling certain Forest Service and BLM timber sales to proceed and be insulated from forest management laws.

Using the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and "viable populations of species" standard of the National Forest Management Act,

environmental groups have challenged Forest Service and BLM plans to sell timber in spotted owl habitat. The ESA prohibits agencies from taking actions which will "jeopardize the continued existence" of an endangered or threatened species, a determination which the Fish and Wildlife Service makes. National Forest Management Act regulations call for maintenance of **viable** populations of native vertebrates **well distributed** within the area.

A series of injunctions by the Seattle District Court and the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals have stalled almost all timber sales in spotted owl habitat in Washington, Oregon, and northern California since 1989.

Almost routinely, the courts said the Bush Administration abused its discretion, acted arbitrarily and capriciously and violated the law. For example, in May 1991, Judge William Dwyer in Seattle District Court ruled that, "...a deliberate and systematic refusal by the Forest Service and the Fish and Wildlife Service to comply with the laws protecting wildlife ...[demonstrates] a remarkable series of violations of the environmental laws."

SCIENTIFIC ANALYSIS TEAM REPORT

The scientific understanding of old growth forest ecosystem has evolved significantly in the past five years. Scientists have conducted three key independent assessments:

- 1) The Interagency Scientific Committee (ISC) in 1990
- 2) The Scientific Panel on Late Successional Forest Ecosystems in 1991
- 3) The Scientific Analysis Team (SAT) of the Forest Service in 1993

All three have confirmed the need to set aside larger areas of habitat to protect species which depend on old growth forest ecosystems, such as northern spotted owls, marbled murrelets, and several species of salmon.

The most recent scientific assessment on this issue from the Scientific Analysis Team was released Friday, March 19. This report was prepared by a team of 24 government scientists in response to a court order. The conclusion of these scientists is that significant acreage (no specific numbers) of public forest land will need to be protected if old growth species are to survive.

The SAT report responds to specific questions raised by Judge Dwyer. It is a scientific study prepared to answer a court order, not a statement of policy. The team considered not just protection of the spotted owl, but protection of the entire old growth ecosystem as a way to prevent a piecemeal and crisis-driven approach to land management. Its conclusions identify some 482 additional species that rely on old growth forests.

ECONOMIC ISSUES

ECONOMIC ISSUES

The forests of the Pacific Northwest and northern California have provided the foundation for the region's economy for the past century. Though historically important as a source of employment in the northwest, the timber industry has been declining in importance as other sectors of the economy have grown. In 1970, timber-related jobs accounted for about 10 percent of total regional employment. By 1989, timber employment was at about 140,000 jobs or about 4 percent of total regional employment. (DO WE HAVE MORE RECENT FIGURE?) However, some rural areas depend almost totally on forest industries.

In the northwest region, economic growth in the past two decades has diversified a regional economy that was once much more heavily dependent on manufacturing and timber. While many rural counties are vulnerable, overall economic conditions and trends in the northwest show substantial strength. After many years of somewhat sluggish economic growth, the Pacific Northwest economy has shown strong growth since 1986. The rate of employment growth in Oregon and Washington exceeded the U.S. average in every year since 1986. (WHAT IMPACT WILL RECENT BOEING AND OTHER PLANT CLOSINGS HAVE?) *Need zoning #s.*

About 43 percent of the timber land in the affected region is owned by the federal government, with the remainder in state or private hands. Federal timber sales provide local communities receipts of between \$200 and \$500 million dollars annually.

During the 1980s, the northern spotted owl region (public and private lands) accounted for more than 30 percent of the lumber produced in the United States. Because about one-third of recent timber harvests in the owl region occur on federal lands, about 10 percent of domestic timber supply potentially is affected by spotted owl protection.

Increased harvest levels have failed to increase jobs proportionately. Increased mechanization in harvesting, transporting, and milling has lowered the labor required for producing lumber. During the 1980s, for example, the number of jobs in the lumber and wood products sectors declined from 10 jobs per million board feet of harvest to below 8 jobs per million board feet. From 1981 to 1989, while harvest levels increased by 44 percent, there was no increase in employment in forest products.

Mill closings follow a similar trend. In 1968, Oregon had 300 sawmills; by 1988 the state had 165 mills. In Washington, the number of mills fell from 182 in 1978 to 118 mills in 1988, while the total number of wood processing establishments (including veneer and plywood, pulp, shake and shingle plants and other operations) fell from 764 in 1978 to 351 in 1988.

These trends preceded the old-growth controversy. Which means that while the spotted owl often is blamed for weak employment, the long term projections indicate steady declines in employment for any given level of timber harvest.

Export-related issues are expected to be raised at the Forest Conference. It is important to note that by law, logs from federal lands cannot be exported and log exports from state-owned lands are highly restricted. However, substantial volumes of timber cut from private lands in the northwest are exported to Japan, Korea, and China with minimal domestic processing.

####

PRINCIPLES TO GUIDE DEVELOPMENT OF
ADMINISTRATION PROPOSAL FOR
NORTHWEST FOREST MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

- The Administration will not forget human economic and social needs when developing its proposed forest management program. The proposed program will include comprehensive strategies for community economic diversification and forest industry worker transition.
- Proposed forest management plans will be consistent with existing laws and regulations governing management of Federal forest lands, species inhabiting them, and waterways.
- Proposed forest management plans for lands administered by different Federal agencies will adopt the same standards for land use and conservation.
- Proposed management plans will take an ecosystem approach to long-term sustainable forest management, including assessments of impacts caused by human activities through comprehensive social, economic and ecological analyses.
- Proposed management plans will take a precautionary approach to management decisions which will be based on the best available scientific (ecological, social, and economic) information available.
- Proposed management plans will be models for land and resource management throughout the country. They will provide for sustainable use of timber and other resources.

PROPOSED PRINCIPLE

- The Administration will not forget human economic and social needs when developing its proposed forest management program. The proposed program will include comprehensive strategies for community economic diversification and forest industry worker transition.

* Proposed forest management plans will be consistent with existing laws and regulations governing management of Federal forest lands, species inhabiting them, and waterways.

- Proposed forest management plans for lands administered by different Federal agencies will adopt the same standards for land use and conservation.
- Proposed management plans will take an ecosystem approach to long-term sustainable forest management, including assessments of impacts caused by human activities through comprehensive social, economic and ecological analyses.
- Proposed management plans will take a precautionary approach to management decisions which will be based on the best available ecological, social, and economic information available.

PLAIN MEANING

- It will contain:
1) community economic development components through EDA; 2) worker training through Labor; 3) opportunities to cut timber elsewhere.

- No changes to Endangered Species Act, National Forest Management Act (national forests), Federal Land Policy and Management Act (BLM), or NEPA.

- Forest Service and BLM will have same operating instructions. FWS and NMFS will consult regarding those instructions.

*4 more
restrictive
than current*

- FS and BLM will use NEPA to present management alternatives which examine impacts of all activities on the ecosystem.

- Agencies will refrain from taking actions until the consequences of those actions are understood. In the face of uncertainty, agencies will rely on best professional scientific judgement.

* Based on Science.

-- Proposed management plans will be models for land and resource management throughout the country. They will provide for sustainable use of timber and other resources.

-- Federal agencies should be prepared to adopt ecosystem approaches to other lands they manage.

KEY TERMS

"Certainty" implies a legislative remedy to the current situation which will mandate that certain timber harvest levels are guaranteed and beyond legal challenge by environmental or industry groups. The guarantee may apply for a limited or indefinite period. Industry and labor groups favor "certainty"; environmentalists oppose it.

Gang of Four (Report) was prepared by four leading independent scientists (Norman Johnson, Jack Ward Thomas, Jerry Franklin, and John Gordon) to provide options for management and protection of old-growth forest ecosystems and species which depend on them. Delivered to Congress in October 1991.

ISC (Interagency Scientific Committee) was composed of leading Federal forest and wildlife scientists, and chaired by Dr. Jack Ward Thomas. The Strategy centered around protecting blocks of owl habitat called Habitat Conservation Areas (HCAs) and protecting other areas which provided suitable habitat. The ISC delivered its report in April 1990.

Old growth forest describes tracts of virgin coniferous Douglas fir-Sitka spruce forest on the west side of the Cascade Mountains. Forests attain old growth characteristics after about 200 years.

"Sufficiency" implies a legislative solution to the issue wherein Congress specifies that a particular land management strategy sufficiently meets environmental statutes, thereby circumventing judicial review. Legal "sufficiency" provides "certainty" of timber sales at a specific level. Environmentalists oppose this; industry sees it as essential.

Scientific Analysis Team consists of 24 scientists primarily from the Forest Service who prepared the "Viability Assessment and Management Considerations for Species Associated with Late-Successional and Old-Growth Forest of the Pacific Northwest." The Team's report is the most recent and comprehensive scientific assessment. Industry contends that the report is based on scientific opinion, not actual field-collected data. Environmentalists support the report because it points out the need to set aside large areas.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

1. What about forests on the east side of the Cascades?

We welcome the opportunity to hear from Conference participants regarding areas to be included. No decision made yet as to how or whether east side forests will be part of the comprehensive Administration package. We are looking for a solution which will quickly break the gridlock due to injunctions on forest harvests west of the Cascades.

2. Will salmon issues be included?

We will address salmon issues related to how forest land uses, i.e., forestry, grazing, and road building, affect salmon habitat. We do not intend to take on all factors which contribute to habitat degradation (irrigation, dams on Columbia River).

3. Will a ban on exporting logs from private lands be part of the proposed solution?

We have not decided the extent to which the Administration's proposal will affect private lands or timber products from those lands.

[Unions and environmentalists favor reducing exports. If we take this on, the agriculture exporters will fervently oppose it.]

4. What will the Administration's legislative proposal package include?

The Administration will try to resolve as many of these issues through administrative means as can be done. We do anticipate that the Administration proposal will be fully consistent with existing statutes (primarily National Forest Management Act, Federal Land Policy and Management Act, and Endangered Species Act) governing management of Federal forest lands.

BOGLE & GATES**Law Offices**

Date: March 24, 1993

Total Pages (Including Cover Page): 2

The Homer Building

Suite 370, South Tower

601 Thirteenth Street N.W.

Washington, D.C. 20005

(202) 293-3600

Fax: (202) 293-5825

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BOGLE & GATES

MEMORANDUM

March 24, 1993

TO: KATIE MCGINTY

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.

- MCGINTY
- ZOI
- COTTINGHAM
- CHUPKA
- TUCHMAN
- KEN
- LYONS
- SOLIEN
- COLLIER
- SEIDMAN
- DREYER
- HOPPER
- WALKER
- ROGERS

March 25, 1993

TO: FOREST CONFERENCE TEAM

FR: KATIE MCGINTY
MARLA ROMASH

RE: Tasks/Deadlines
Follow to President's Briefing

○ **CONFERENCE BRIEFING BOOK**

*see outline attached for documents to be prepared and assignments

THE FIRST DRAFT OF THE BRIEFING BOOK MUST BE COMPLETED BY CLOSE OF BUSINESS MONDAY.

FINAL CONFERENCE BRIEFING BOOK MUST BE COMPLETED BY CLOSE OF BUSINESS TUESDAY.

-- DISTRIBUTION

President	Stephanopoulos	Montoya
Vice President	Seidman	Herman
Espy	Myers	OEP Staff
Babbitt	Dreyer	Romash
Reich	McLarty	Tuchmann
R. Brown	Gearan	Solien
Browner	Brophy	Collier
Gibbons	Emanuel	Lyons
Tyson	Epstein	Rivlin

-- Additional materials per President's request:

- Science from loggers (Cottingham/Lyons)
- Comparison Arkansas v Northwest/No. CA (Cot/Ly)
- Editorials from region newspapers (Romash)
- OP-ED by Arkansas timber mill owner
- Memo on interim relief BLM package (Cott./Collier)

-- Schedule meetings with regional print press (Romash)

- Oregonian edit board
- WA State papers

○ **INVITATIONS** (Zoi)

- Draft invite letter to participants, viewers by COB Thursday
- Fax letters by COB Friday
- Keeping track of responses
- Prepare bios/profiles of participants by COB Monday

○ **TRAVEL/LODGING**

- Who travels when? Who books travel? Who pays?
- Who stays where? Who books? Who pays? RON Staff?

○ **WHAT IS BACKDROP? LOGO? PRESIDENTIAL SEAL?**

○ **REGISTRATION**

-- Portland-based staff to set up process on site for participants and viewers to register..day of? day before?

- Name tags to wear
- Name tags for tables

○ **MEDIA REGISTRATION**

-- Fielder, Loftus handle in Portland, share lists with DC

○ **MATERIALS FOR PARTICIPANTS**

(Need to order pocket envelopes, or binders)

- Need to develop package for participants (OEP/MER)
 - AGENDA
 - SUMMARY OF ISSUES/BACKGROUND MEMO
 - LIST OF PARTICIPANTS (with a few lines about each) arranged by round-table

○ **MATERIALS FOR MEDIA** (Romash)

FOR BRIEFING (Tues 3/30?)

- AGENDA
- LIST OF PARTICIPANTS, with a few lines about each
- BACKGROUND MEMO
- FACT SHEET (Economic, environment)

FOR CONFERENCE

- AGENDA
- SUMMARY OF ISSUES/BACKGROUND MEMO
- LIST OF PARTICIPANTS (with a few lines about each) Arranged by round table

###

FIRST DRAFT OF DOCUMENTS DUE COB MONDAY !

FOREST CONFERENCE MATERIALS FOR PRESIDENTIAL/VP BRIEFING BOOK FOR CONFERENCE

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- TAB 1: OBJECTIVES/LOGISTICS MEMO (MER)**
This should be a brief (1-2 pp) memo laying out in plain language the objectives of the conference, who is participating and the logistics on how the conference will be run.
- TAB 2: DETAILED AGENDA (Tuchman/Romash)**
This is the agenda for the conference broken down to the actual operating agenda. That is, to provide clear guidance on order of speakers and length of each portion of the program.
- TAB 3: OPENING STATEMENTS (BC staff for BC, KM/MER for AGJ)**
Clinton opening statement, Gore opening statement
- TAB 4: ROUNDTABLE ONE: THE CURRENT SITUATION**
- o SEATING CHART identifying who's in what chair around the table. (Tuchman)
 - o LIST OF PARTICIPANTS with brief bios on each (TT,Zoi)
 - o SUMMARY MEMO/OBJECTIVES on what this roundtable should accomplish (Cottingham)
 - o CURRENT SITUATION MEMO: Memo on current situation - jobs, environment, science, politics etc (Cotting.)
 - o PARTICIPANTS MEMO: outlining what each of the participants is likely to say. (TT,Zoi)
 - o STRATEGIC MEMO: Outlining likely attacks, suggesting responses, choreographing discussion. (Cotting./McG)
- TAB 5: ROUNDTABLE TWO: HOW DID WE GET HERE**
- o SEATING CHART identifying who's in what chair around the table. (Tuchmann)
 - o LIST OF PARTICIPANTS with brief bios on each (TT/Zoi)
 - o SUMMARY MEMO/OBJECTIVES on what this roundtable should accomplish (Cottingham)
 - o HOW DID WE GET HERE MEMO: Memo on issues relevant to the crisis -- Bush Admin. policy, court decisions etc. (Cottingham)
 - o PARTICIPANTS MEMO: outlining what each of the participants is likely to say. (TT/Zoi)
 - o STRATEGIC MEMO: Outlining likely attacks, suggesting responses, choreographing discussion (Cotting./McG)

- TAB 6: ROUNDTABLE THREE: NEW IDEAS**
o SEATING CHART identifying who's in what chair
around the table. (Tuchmann)
o LIST OF PARTICIPANTS with brief bios on each
(TT/Zoi)
o SUMMARY MEMO/OBJECTIVES on what this roundtable
should accomplish (Cottingham)
o NEW IDEAS MEMO: Memo on new ideas, creative
options available. (Cottingham)
o PARTICIPANTS MEMO: outlining what each of the
participants is likely to say. (TT/Zoi)
o STRATEGIC MEMO: Outlining likely attacks,
suggesting responses, choreographing discussion
(Cotting./McG)
- TAB 7: CLOSING STATEMENTS** (BC staff for BC; KM/MER for AGJ)
BC closing statement, AGJ closing statement
- TAB 8: FOREST MANAGEMENT ISSUES** (Cottingham/Lyons)
Memo (or memos, as needed) on relevant forest
management issues that will be discussed in the first
session of the morning hearings.
-- Arkansas v. Northwest
-- Logger science
- TAB 9: REGIONAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVES** (Lyons, Chupka,
Cottingham)
Memo (or memos, as needed) on relevant regional socio-
economic issues that will be discussed in the first
session of the morning hearings.
- TAB 10: CURRENT EVENTS** (Jeff Rogers)
Memo on recent events in region related to these issues
- TAB 11: BACKGROUND ON CABINET SECRETARY TRIPS** (Solien)
Memo (or memo's as needed) on visits by cabinet
secretaries to the region prior to the conference.
- TAB 12: CAMPAIGN PROMISES** (Walker/Payne)
Summary memo (with background materials, if necessary)
on what was said during the campaign on these issues.
- TAB 13: RELEVANT NEWS ARTICLES** (Hopper)
Recent coverage leading to forest conference (including
editorial comment)
Background articles
Editorials: campaign endorsements and beyond
- TAB 14: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS** (Tuchmann)

####

**Technical Pre-Briefs
for the Forest Conference**

(to be held in "hearing-style" room)

9:00 Opening Statements by Cabinet Officials
 Secretary Babbitt
 Secretary Espy
 Secretary Reich
 Secretary Brown
 Administrator Browner
 Director Gibbons
 Chair Tyson

Expert Panels (to provide Cabinet Secretaries with a fairly
 indepth view of the different facets of the
 problem)

9:30 Forest Management Issues
 ~4 panelists will describe predominant issues in
 managing timber lands from several perspectives
 (including an objective presentation to provide
 context of government involvement, industry, and
 environmental point of view)

10:30 Regional Socio-Economic Perspectives
 4-6 panelists will discuss trends in forest
 economics, on a macro- and micro-scale and the
 relationship of the timber industry to local
 development issues

11:30 BREAK (informal boxed lunch?)

DRAFT AGENDA
(please do not distribute)

FOREST CONFERENCE
Portland, Oregon
April 2, 1993

(to be held in roundtable format)

- 12:30 President's (and Vice President's) Opening
- 1:00 [The Current Situation: Who is Affected and How]
Roundtable Discussion #1: How is the controversy over forest management on federal lands affecting the people and the communities of the Northwest and Northern California?
(15-20 representatives from churches, labor, community groups, school boards, environmentalists, etc.)
- 2:30 BREAK
- 2:45 [How Did We Get Here?]
Roundtable Discussion #2: What are the scientific, economic, social, political circumstances responsible for the extremely difficult situation this region currently faces?
(10-12 "experts" that have analyzed the situation from various perspectives, including the science, the economics, and the sociology) (these panelists will be encouraged to use graphics)
- 4:00 BREAK
- 4:15 [Where Do We Go?]
Roundtable Discussion #3: What are our best ideas for addressing regional economic challenges for workers, for business and for the environment, and how can the Federal Government provide leadership and encourage new, innovative and creative approaches? (12-15 individuals that have creatively responded to the challenges facing their communities, either within the timber industry or through alternative economic development strategies)
- 5:30 President closes with "impromptu" directive to his Cabinet for next steps
- 6:00 Adjourn (Reception?) (Press Conference?)

March 26, 1993

The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20001

Dear Mr. President:

Thank you for your leadership in seeking to resolve the issue of ancient forest protection. Now that you have announced the date for the forest conference in the Pacific Northwest, we would like to share with you some of our thoughts on resolving this difficult issue. Your statements of support for a comprehensive, sustainable, and permanent solution represent a positive step forward on this highly charged issue.

We believe in, and are committed to working for, a solution that encompasses the following fundamental principles. First, the chosen solution must be scientifically based and ecologically credible. Second, it must contribute to environmentally and economically sustainable policies in the region. Third, any solution must comply with federal environmental laws. Fourth, the right of citizens to challenge federal agency actions that violate these laws must be retained. Finally, the solution should protect and restore the full range of ancient forest ecosystems and their dependent species, including riparian habitats and the wild fish dependent upon them.

Based on these principles we would like to raise three concerns.

The first issue is whether to consider an interim solution to the claimed regional timber shortage that would require "sufficiency language" to lift existing court injunctions and suspend federal environmental laws governing Forest Service and BLM management. For too long, the timber industry and its allies in Congress have proposed such "interim solutions" to provide timber to mills and avoid crafting a long-term solution to protect the ancient forest ecosystem.

These same interests are now raising expectations that your Administration supports sufficiency language, at least on an interim basis, while you deliberate on a permanent solution. In our view, separating the short and long-term decisions removes much of the impetus to determine a lasting solution. We ought not forget that the problems you seek to address are the direct result of political decisions mandating unsustainable, and therefore illegal, harvest levels on the public lands. Sanctioning further deviation from the requirements of law, even for an interim period, will only prolong and exacerbate the problem, and, therefore, should be avoided.

There is no basis for the claim that there is a timber shortage in the region. As of December 31, 1992, there was more than 3.9 billion board feet of public timber in the spotted owl region of the Pacific Northwest under contract and not subject to court

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challenge. At present harvesting rates, this amount represents more than a one-year supply of timber for the region's mills. Even if we assume that the timber under contract is not evenly distributed, and that some mills are facing shortages, simply providing more timber for the market through an interim package that bypasses environmental laws will not solve these mills' problem. Since the law requires federal timber to be sold under an open bidding process, there is no certainty that the mills with the greatest need will actually get the timber.

The second issue of concern is the continued export of unprocessed logs from the Pacific Northwest to Asia. In recent years, about 25 percent of the region's total harvest, or approximately three billion board feet per year, has been exported. Not only does the export of raw logs increase harvest pressure on national forest lands, it also deprives U.S. workers of employment in domestic mills. Using the standard multiplier of five direct timber jobs lost per million board feet exported, we have lost approximately 15,000 direct U.S. timber jobs.

A reduction of exports can be accomplished through the use of a tariff structure or administrative export controls, and could play a significant role in addressing timber supply concerns while improving timber related employment in the Pacific Northwest. For example, a 30 percent tariff, imposed by the states on raw log exports, would conservatively recover 10 percent of the total export volume. An alternative solution, but one not within our control, would be for foreign governments to eliminate their barriers and tariffs which discourage the importation of processed wood from the United States. A 30 percent tariff also would produce approximately \$400 million in new revenues, that could be dedicated to worker benefits and assistance to communities in the midst of economic transition.

The third issue is the need to incorporate the national forests east of the Cascade Mountains in Oregon, Washington, and northern California, into the Administration's ancient forest ecosystem protection plan. These "eastside" forests are inextricably linked, biologically and economically, to the forests on the west side. In short, both ecosystems and logging trucks cross the Cascade crest. It simply will not be possible to meet your stated goals for a comprehensive and sustainable resolution to the ancient forest issue unless the eastside forests are addressed simultaneously with the forests west of the Cascades.

The Columbia Basin and eastside forests contain much of the best remaining habitat for three species (stocks) of salmonids currently listed under the Endangered Species Act; for one species under petition for listing; and for 76 species at risk. If the forest conference is to address salmon habitat protection and restoration, as it should, eastside forests are even more important. Regionwide, more than 200 native salmon stocks in the Pacific Northwest are already extinct, and an additional 200 native stocks are at risk of extinction. Even so, these salmon runs still generate as many as 60,000 jobs and net the regional economy as much as \$1 billion annually.

In addition, other wildlife species inhabiting eastside old growth forests are becoming increasingly rare and imperiled. Numerous studies demonstrate that Forest Service

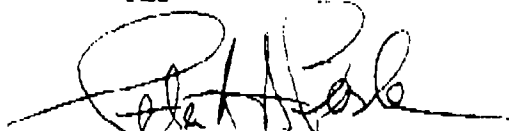
MAR-26-93 FRI 18:51 P.03
eastside old growth, and the protection of remaining roadless areas and critical watersheds is essential if we are to avert species extinction and preserve biological diversity on the eastside forests.

We appreciate you taking the time to consider our concerns about the limited utility of interim solutions, the export of unprocessed logs, and the need to include eastside forests and fish habitat protection and restoration in the upcoming forest conference. Thank you.

Sincerely,



Karin P. Sheldon
President
The Wilderness Society



Peter A. A. Berle
President
National Audubon Society



Jim Owens
Executive Director
Western Ancient Forest Campaign



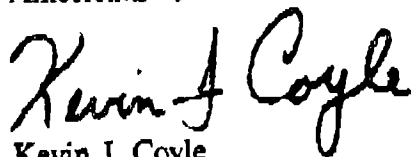
Carl Pope
Executive Director
Sierra Club



Vawter Parker
Executive Director
Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund



Bob Chlopak
Americans for the Ancient Forests



Kevin J. Coyle
President
American Rivers

ADDITIONAL SIGNERS:

George Atiyeh
Friends of Opal Creek

Ric Bailey
Helis Canyon Preservation Council

Brent Blackwelder
Vice President
Friends of the Earth

Nigel Blakely
Black Hills Audubon Society

Beverly Blinn
Ranier Audubon Society

Joseph Bower
Citizens for Better Forestry

Joe Breskin
Quilcene Ancient Forest Coalition

Jim Britell
Kalmiopsis Audubon

John Buckley
Central Sierra Environmental
Resource Center

Tom Campion
Above the Belt

Chris Carrel
Washington Wilderness Coalition

Tim Coleman
Kettle Range Conservation Council

Daniel Dancer
Mid-Columbia Resource Advocates

Jeff DeBonis
Executive Director, Public Employees
for Environmental Responsibility

Bob Doppelt
Pacific Rivers Council

Michael Donnelly
Friends of Breitenbush-Cascades

Marianne Edain
Whidby Environmental Action Network

David Edelson
Senior Attorney,
National Resources Defense Council

Mark Epstein
Executive Director,
Oregon Natural Resources Council

Steve Erickson
SUSTAIN

Steve Evans
Friends of the River

Rich Fairbanks
Interim Executive Director,
AFSEEE

Arthur Farley
Conservation Chair
Lane County Audubon

Mitch Friedman
Greater Ecosystem Alliance

Larry Glass
South Fork Mountain Defense Committee

Lou Gold
Siskiyou Regional Education Project

Sue Gordon
PeaceWorks

Elsa Gruber
Skagit Audubon Society

Sue Hall/Chuck Williams
Blue Heron Environmental Center

Denis Hayes
President, The Bullitt Foundation

Pat Higgins
Scientific Advisor,
California Council of Trout Unlimited

Sam Hitt
Director, Forest Guardians

Michael Howell
River Defense Alliance

Jim Ince
Umpqua Watersheds

Birgit Johannsenn
Cow Creek Council

Paul Ketcham
Conservation Director,
Portland Audubon Society

Rick Klein
Director, Ancient Forest International

Jay Letto
President, Columbia Gorge
Audubon Society

Darlene Madenwald
President,
Washington Environmental Council

Tim McKay
Director, Northcoast Environmental Center

Carmi McLean
Clean Water Action

Shirley Muse
Umatilla Forest Resources Council

Julie Norman
Headwaters

John Osborn, MD
Inland Empire Public Lands Council

Felice Pace
Klamath Forest Alliance

Suzanne Pardee
Western North American Representative,
Native Forest Network

Geraldine Payton
Columbia River Bioregional Education Project

Bonnie Phillips-Howard
Pilchuck Audubon

Susan Prince
Director, Central Oregon
Forest Issues Committee

Martin Rand
Chairman,
White River Forest Management Committee

Susan Saul
Chair, Gifford Pinchot Task Force

Suzanne Saberhagen
President,
North Central Washington Audubon Society

Robin L. Schaeffer Ph.D.
Project S.A.F.E.

Roger Schlickeisen
President
Defenders of Wildlife

Jason Smith
Methow Forest Watch

Randi Spivak
California Ancient Forest Alliance

Jeffrey St. Clair
Forest Watch

John Talberth/Brian Vincent
Forest Conservation Council

Terry Thompson
Tehipite Chapter, Sierra Club

Judi Vidaver
Mendo-Lake Group, Sierra Club

Les Welsh
N.W. Regional Director,
Lighthawk

David West
Labor Coalition for
Environmental Responsibility

Sue Ellen White Hansen
Save the Trees

Chuck Willer
Coast Range Association

Dave Willis
Wild Hope/Littlefoot Expeditions

Norm Winn
Conservation Chair, The Mountaineers

COPY FOR KATIE
RICKI
DUNER
FAX TO
MARY
MAHER
LABOR

AFL-CIO News Briefing on April 2nd Forest Summit
Thursday, March 25, 1993 11:00 a.m.

Jay Power, legislative representative, AFL-CIO: I want to reaffirm my support for Clinton. Sources of the AFL-CIO are "dedicated to the cooperation of the administration." The AFL-CIO has passed two resolutions to support jobs of workers. At the summit, we want to outline the "terrible impact the situation has had on the lives of families" because of past government gridlock. We are ready to proceed. The impact of the current situation has been: 1) lost jobs 2) deterioration of communities who soon may no longer exist. The high number of lost jobs has led to alcohol abuse, drug abuse and suicides. The AFL-CIO will be actively involved to protect any legislation.

Mike Draper, executive secretary, Western Council of Industrial Workers: The union includes 2 paper unions and 2 wood unions. The summit is a major product of organized labor. During the campaign, Clinton contacted us and asked to come out West to discuss the problem. He came and promised to hold a summit and address government gridlock. "He is a man of his word." I thank the administration for having the courage to work quickly and hope the summit will develop guiding legislation to stop gridlock.

Logging communities are small world communities and could be devastated. We want to take into account the ecosystem and still provide maximum yield for loggers. We are looking forward to working with the administration. We are "willing to work with the administration to find a solution to this terrible problem."

Denny Scott, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America: We are approaching the third year of this crisis. The last Congress couldn't pass a bill. 25,000 jobs have been lost in the past three years. That number could soon double. The workers are "hanging by a thread." The problem "transcends the region and affects the entire economy." Prices have been driven way up for lumber and chips.

Q: Are you willing to compromise and sacrifice East Side forests?

Scott: The summit will focus on the West Side. We have supported reservations and the ecosystem. We have already sacrificed. We are the "new class of homeless under bridges" and in the unemployment line.

Q: What percentage of the forests are you willing to preserve?

Scott: Forests are in constant change; there is not a definite number of trees. You can't measure a certain percentage.

Q: What about reports that say private lands were overlogged, and, as a result, logging had to go into public land?

Draper: This is no longer true. Technology in high-yield forests will show they can sustain a yield in public forests. There is more fiber growing today than ever existed years ago.

Q: How do you look at the summit? Hopeful? Nervous? Scared?

Draper: I am very optimistic. I have "total confidence in the administration's ability." This is the first time in three years we have been optimistic for a resolution. It's the first time there are no competing bills in Congress.

Power: I agree and am convinced Clinton will give workers "more than a fair hearing." Economic recovery for the U.S. will be impaired if the issue is not resolved. We will emphasize that to the President. We strongly support Clinton.

End: 11:30 a.m.

Franklin -
Whitaker
males
Greber

Patty Murray *

no specific
regrets - but?
Hicks
Siddell
Arthur

Ron Wyden *

Jim Inne
Andy Kerr

~~Detzner~~

happy?

Patricia Lee
Ed Whitaker
Greer Meyer

Unsold -

Jim Coates
P. Venting

Mc Dermatt / Maria Conwell

• Frankston's people

DNC-OR.Q1
March 23-24, 1993
Frequency Questionnaire

FINAL

SPLIT SAMPLE: A B

515 2nd Street NE
Washington, DC 20002

*Copy
for
Katie
ASAP*

**FILL OUT ALL ITEMS IN THIS SECTION
AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW**

i. Phone # / /

ii. Sex of respondent

Male 47
Female 53

iii. Split Sample

A 50
B 50

iv. State/County code

[enter 5 digit code]

v. Date / / 93

[enter 6 digit code: MM/DD/YY]

vi. Race of interviewer

White 1
Black 2
Hispanic 3
Asian 4
Other 5

vii. Interview Completion

Primary number

1st attempt 1
1 call back 2
2+ call backs 3
Substitute number 4

viii. Verification

Verified 1
Not verified 2

Interviewer initials

Hello. This is (caller name). I'm calling for Oregon Opinion Surveys. I would like to ask you a few questions concerning the problems facing our nation, state and local communities. We need a balance of men and women in this survey. May I speak to the youngest man, 18 years or older, who is at home right now?

[IF RESPONDENT, CONTINUE]

[IF YES, REPEAT INTRODUCTION FOR NEW
RESPONDENT AND CONTINUE] [IF NO MALE]

Okay, may I speak to the youngest woman,
18 years or older, who is at home right now?

[REPEAT INTRODUCTION OR CONTINUE WITH INTERVIEW]

1. First of all, are you registered to vote at this address?

[IF YES, CONTINUE]

[IF NO] I'm sorry. Is there a
registered voter at home
I can speak to?

[REPEAT INTRODUCTION OR TERMINATE]

2. Many people were not able to vote in November's election for president between George Bush, Bill Clinton, and Ross Perot. How about you? Were you able to vote, or for some other reason were you unable to vote?

Voted	100
Ineligible/too young	0
Did not vote	[TERMINATE]
Can't remember/Don't know	[TERMINATE]
Refused	[TERMINATE]

3. Generally speaking, do you think that things in this country are going in the right direction, or do you feel things have gotten pretty seriously off on the wrong track?

NATIONAL ?

Right direction	33
Wrong track	49
(Don't know)	18

4. Now, I am going to read you a list of concerns that people have. Please tell me which one of these you personally worry about the most --

[ROTATE LIST]

- The economy 19
- Jobs 12
- Education 15
- Taxes 8
- The federal deficit 14
- Health care 9
- International problems and
threat of war 1
- Crime 7
- Moral decline 13

[IF MORE THAN ONE] Well which one
concerns you the most?

(Don't know) 3

5. Which party -- the Democrats or the Republicans -- do you trust the most to do something about
[IDENTIFIED PROBLEM IN Q4]?

Democrats 43
 Republicans 23
 (Both) 6
 (Neither) 23
 (Don't know) 6

Now, I'd like to rate your feelings toward some people and organizations, with one hundred meaning a VERY WARM, FAVORABLE feeling; zero meaning a VERY COLD, UNFAVORABLE feeling; and fifty meaning not particularly warm or cold. You can use any number from zero to one hundred, the higher the number the more favorable your feelings are toward that person or organization.

6. Bill Clinton. [READ FIRST] Give Bill Clinton a rating,
with 100 meaning a very warm, favorable feeling;
zero meaning a very cold, unfavorable feeling;
and 50 meaning not particularly warm or cold. 59__

[ROTATE Q7-Q20]

7. Bob Packwood 29__

8. Al Gore 54__

9. Congress 40__

10. Oregon environmental groups 45__

+ 11. Ross Perot 53__

12. The Oregon Department of Fisheries and Wildlife 57__

+ 13. The timber companies 53__

← 14. Barbara Roberts ~~IN PROGRESS~~ 38__

15. Bruce Babbitt 47__

16. Robert Smith 49__

17. The Oregon logging association 52__

17a. Mike Espy 41__

— 18. National environmental groups 44__

19. Ron Brown 44__

+ 20. The National Forest Service 55__

21.

22.

23.

24. How would you rate the job being done by Bill Clinton as President -- excellent, good, just fair, or poor?

Excellent	95
Good	44
Just fair	29
Poor	13
(Don't know)	6

25. From what you have seen and heard so far about Bill Clinton's policies and goals for the country, would you say that you strongly support his policies and goals, generally support them, generally oppose his policies and goals, or strongly oppose them?

★	Strongly support	12
	Generally support	57
	Generally oppose	14
	Strongly oppose	10
	(Don't know)	7

25. From what you have seen and heard so far about Bill Clinton's policies and goals for the country, would you say that you strongly support his policies and goals, generally support them, generally oppose his policies and goals, or strongly oppose them?

Strongly support	12
Generally support	57
Generally oppose	14
Strongly oppose	10
(Don't know)	7

26. Now, I want to ask you about the economic program Bill Clinton presented to the Congress. Do you favor or oppose his economic program?

[FOLLOW UP] Do you strongly or somewhat (favor/oppose) his program?

Strongly favor	13
Somewhat favor	47
Somewhat oppose	16
Strongly oppose	11
(Don't know)	14

27. Changing topics to environmental issues:

In dealing with forest legislation, there are often disagreements over whether to protect old-growth forests and endangered species, like the spotted owl, or to permit continued logging in old-growth forests to protect timber jobs. When it comes to close calls on particular areas, which do you think should be the more important priority -- protecting old growth forests and endangered species or protecting timber jobs?

Priority on protecting old-growth forests	35
Priority on protecting timber jobs	50 *
(Depends)	11
(Not sure/Don't know)	4

28. Do you favor or oppose a policy to protect the remaining old-growth forests in the Pacific Northwest? [FOLLOW UP] Do you strongly or somewhat (favor/oppose) such a program?

Strongly favor	25
Somewhat favor	39
Somewhat oppose	22
Strongly oppose	6
(Don't know)	9

[SPLIT SAMPLE A]

29. Compared to other industries, how important are forest related industries -- including logging, fishing, tourism and recreation -- to Oregon's economic future? Is it very important, important, not very important or not important at all?

Very important	63
Important	33
Not very important	3
Not important at all	0
(Don't know)	1

[END SPLIT SAMPLE A - GO TO Q.31]

[SPLIT SAMPLE B]

30. Compared to other industries, how important is the timber industry to Oregon's economic future?
Is it very important, important, not very important or not important at all?

Very important	51
Important	43
Not very important	5
Not important at all	1
(Don't know)	1

[END SPLIT SAMPLE B - GO TO Q.31]

[ALL RESPONDENTS]

Let me read you a list of names and organizations. From what you know, please tell me if the person or organization puts more priority on protecting old-growth forests and endangered species, more priority on protecting timber jobs, or does that person or organization try to strike a good balance?

	Old-growth forests/ endangered species	Timber jobs	Good balance	(Don't know)
[ROTATE Q.31-Q.35]				
31. Bill Clinton	18	9	51	22
32. Al Gore	39	7	~~31~~	23
33. The timber industry	3	77	12	8
34. Environmental groups	78	5	8	10
35. The National Forest Service	34	14	35	17

36. Are the timber companies sincere when they say they need to log old growth forests to save jobs or are they just trying to make bigger profits?

Sincere	36
Bigger profits	47
(Don't know)	17

37. Have you heard or read anything in the news lately about the Forest Conference, or what some people are calling the Forest or Timber Summit, to be held in Portland?

Yes, have heard/read	70
No, have not heard	29
(Don't know)	1

[SPLIT SAMPLE A]

38. As you may know, President Clinton and Vice President Gore will lead a Forest Conference in Portland to discuss the old growth forests. Do you think President Clinton and Vice President Gore will go too far toward protecting the forest, too far toward protecting the timber industry or come to about the right balance in setting policy after the Forest Conference?

Too far toward protecting the forest	20
Too far toward protecting timber industry	12
* Right balance	53
(Don't know)	15

[END SPLIT SAMPLE A - GO TO Q.40]

[SPLIT SAMPLE B]

39. As you may know, President Clinton will lead a Forest Conference in Portland to discuss the old growth forests. Do you think President Clinton will go too far toward protecting the forest, too far toward protecting the timber industry or come to about the right balance in setting policy after the Forest Conference?

	Too far toward protecting the forest	18
	Too far toward protecting timber industry	10
↑	Right balance	53
	(Don't know)	20

[END SPLIT SAMPLE B - GO TO Q.40]

[ALL RESPONDENTS]

40. What is the most important issue to you in the upcoming Forest Conference:

[READ AND ROTATE CHOICES 1-2]

Protecting the old growth forest	29
✈ Protecting timber jobs	42
(Both)	25
(Don't know)	4

41. Do you think the Forest Conference is an example of real leadership that will find a solution or will it be just more politics and talk?

Example of real leadership	35
✈ More politics and talk	51
(Don't know)	14

42. Do you think the plan that comes out of the Forest Conference will primarily put Oregon's interests first, put national interests first, or advance both Oregon's and the nation's interest?

Oregon's interest first	18
Nation's interest first	24
← Advance both interests	43
(Don't know)	15

43. Who has been most to blame for the lack of a solution to the old growth forest issue:

[READ AND ROTATE CHOICES 1-9]

Small mills & timber companies	11
← National environmental organizations	17
State environmental organizations	11
← Federal agencies	14
Presidents Bush and Reagan	12
Congress	7
State elected officials	8
Loggers	3
President Clinton and Vice President Gore	1

[IF MORE THAN ONE] Well who has been the most to blame?

(Don't know)	15
--------------	----

44. Compared to other issues, how important is the issue of whether to permit continued logging in old-growth forests to you personally -- is it very important, important, not very important or not important at all?

Very important	27
Important	49
Not very important	13
Not important at all	5
(Don't know)	7

Now I'm going to read you some possible results of a new federal policy to balance natural resource use and the environment. For each that I mention, please tell me how important that result would be to you personally: very important, somewhat important, not very important or not important at all.

	Very imp	Smwht imp	Not very imp	Not imp at all	(Don't know)
[ROTATE Q.45-Q.51]					
45. Preserving the Northern Spotted Owl. How important would that result be to you personally: very important, somewhat important, not very important or not important at all?	17	41	26	15	1
46. Preserving old growth forests	37	47	12	3	1
47. Preserving Oregon's timber industry	45	45	8	1	2
48. Preserving recreational hunting and fishing in Oregon	40	44	12	2	2
49. Preserving green space for future generations of Oregonians	46	41	8	1	4
50. Preserving the salmon	42	45	10	1	3
51. Preserving jobs for loggers and their families	52	39	6	1	2

52. Which do you think is the most important reason for the loss of timber jobs in Oregon:

[READ ROTATE CHOICES 1-4]

- Export of raw logs to Japan 35
- Too stringent environmental policies 13
- Overcutting and poor management by
timber companies 23
- Politics and poor management by
federal agencies 21
- (Don't know) 8

Now I am going to read you a series of statements and for each set of statements, please tell me which one comes closer to your view.

[ROTATE STATEMENTS]

53. **Statement A:** We need to protect the old growth forests. 95 percent have been cut down and we need a law to preserve the remaining 5 percent. They are an important part of America's heritage.

or

Statement B: We have a great deal of wilderness and national parks, which include thousands of acres of old growth forest. We do not need to put people out of work to add to the wilderness.

Which statement comes closer to your view?

- < Statement A 43
- Statement B 45
- (Both) 9
- (Neither) 1
- (Don't know) 3

[SPLIT SAMPLE A]

54. Two more statements:

[ROTATE STATEMENTS]

Statement A. We must replace existing laws with a more balanced approach. No owl or single species is worth throwing people out of work. Laws like the Endangered Species Act must be seriously changed to place a higher priority on economic impact to people rather than owl protection, and legislation must guarantee a minimum harvest level.

or

☆ **Statement B.** We must improve existing laws and change the way we manage our resources so we don't end up having a crisis over a single species. Our objective should be to manage our forests, our fish, our water, and our wetlands so that we can balance the habitat for wildlife with long term sustainable use of our resources.

Which statement comes closer to your view?

Statement A	32
Statement B	57
(Both)	6
(Neither)	1
(Don't know)	3

[END SPLIT SAMPLE A - GO TO Q.56]

[SPLIT SAMPLE B]

55. Two more statements:

[ROTATE STATEMENTS]

Statement A. We must replace existing laws with a more balanced approach. No owl or single species is worth throwing people out of work. Laws like the Endangered Species Act must be seriously changed to place a higher priority on economic impact to people rather than owl protection, and legislation must guarantee a minimum harvest level.

or

Statement B. We must improve existing laws and change the way we manage our resources so we don't end up having a crisis over a single species. Our objective should be to pursue an "Eco-System" approach to manage our forests, our fish, our water, and our wetlands so that we can balance the habitat for wildlife with long term sustainable use of our resources.

Which statement comes closer to your view?

Statement A	35
Statement B	53
(Both)	8
(Neither)	1
(Don't know)	3

[END SPLIT SAMPLE B - GO TO Q.56]

[ALL RESPONDENTS]

56. Two more statements:

[ROTATE STATEMENTS]

Statement A. In this recession we can not afford to stop cutting all the old growth forests and throw thousands of loggers out of work. We need a balanced approach to saving trees and saving the families of loggers.

or

Statement B: Timber companies talk about loggers and their families, but they are only interested in quick profits. They are cutting down the last old growth trees to provide raw logs for Japan rather than manufacture the finished wood products that would provide real jobs.

Which statement comes closer to your view?

Statement A	49
Statement B	39
(Both)	6
(Neither)	2
(Don't know)	4

[SPLIT SAMPLE A]

57.a. Two more statements:

[ROTATE STATEMENTS]

Statement A: Workers who lose their jobs as a result of protecting old growth forests can be re-trained in new industries generated by forest protection such as specialty lumber products, replanting, fishing and stream repair, and tourism.

or

Statement B: Workers who lose their jobs as a result of protecting old growth forests will never be able to find the same kind of stable, high-wage jobs provided by the timber companies. Re-training is just a cover to make environmentalists feel less guilty about forcing people out of their jobs.

Which statement comes closer to your view?

Statement A	47
Statement B	39
(Both)	7
(Neither)	4
(Don't know)	4

[END SPLIT SAMPLE A - GO TO Q.58]

[SPLIT SAMPLE B]

57.b. Two more statements:

[ROTATE STATEMENTS]

Statement A: Workers who lose their jobs as a result of protecting old growth forests can be re-trained in new industries generated by forest protection such as specialty lumber products, replanting, and fishing and stream repair.

or

Statement B: Workers who lose their jobs as a result of protecting old growth forests will never be able to find the same kind of stable, high-wage jobs provided by the timber companies. Re-training is just a cover to make environmentalists feel less guilty about forcing people out of their jobs.

Which statement comes closer to your view?

Statement A	45
Statement B	40
(Both)	8
(Neither)	2
(Don't know)	5

[END SPLIT SAMPLE B - GO TO Q.58]

[ALL RESPONDENTS]

58. Two more statements:

[ROTATE STATEMENTS]

Statement A: Protecting the old growth forest will cost Oregon jobs in logging and fishing and hurts the economy at a time when we can not afford to lose any jobs.

or

Statement B: Protecting the old growth forests will create jobs in tourism and recreation and maintains a quality of life and environment that attracts new businesses to Oregon.

Which statement comes closer to your view?

Statement A	44
Statement B	38
(Both)	8
(Neither)	4
(Don't know)	6

[SPLIT SAMPLE A]

I am going to read you a series of arguments for protecting the old growth forests and I want you to tell me whether each is a convincing or not convincing reason to protect old growth forests. Give each one a score between 1 and 7 -- 1 meaning the statement is completely unconvincing, 4 meaning the statement is somewhat convincing, and 7 meaning the statement is extremely convincing. You can give the statement any score in-between: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7.

	Unconvincing					Convincing		(Don't know)
	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	
[ROTATE Q59-Q62]								
59. 95 percent of old growth forests have already been cut down. When these forests are gone, they're gone forever. Please give that statement a score between 1 and 7 -- 1 meaning the statement is completely unconvincing, 4 meaning the statement is somewhat convincing, and 7 meaning the statement is extremely convincing. You can pick any score in-between	6	7	11	14	16	22	20	3
						42		
60. Ancient forests hold a number of known and unknown species which we cannot allow to go extinct. For example, scientists discovered Taxoll, a possible cure for breast cancer, in the bark of the yew tree which grows in the ancient forests	7	4	11	17	15	20	21	5
						41		
61. The old growth forests are part of our national heritage. Like the Grand Canyon and Yosemite they were here when the settlers came. We need to preserve what's left of the old growth forests, they are a national treasure	3	6	10	19	23	21	15	3
						36		
62. We are not talking about protecting every tree in every forest, but just those on federal lands which make up less than a third of all Oregon's forests	4	6	10	20	21	20	15	4
						35		

[END SPLIT SAMPLE A - GO TO Q67]

[SPLIT SAMPLE B]

I am going to read you a series of arguments for protecting the old growth forests and I want you to tell me whether each is a convincing or not convincing reason to protect old growth forests. Give each one a score between 1 and 7 -- 1 meaning the statement is completely unconvincing, 4 meaning the statement is somewhat convincing, and 7 meaning the statement is extremely convincing. You can give the statement any score in-between: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7.

	Unconvincing						Convincing		(Don't know)
[ROTATE Q63-Q66]	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>		
63. Only 5 percent of our old growth forests are still left. When these forests are gone, they're gone forever. Please give that statement a score between 1 and 7 -- 1 meaning the statement is completely unconvincing, 4 meaning the statement is somewhat convincing, and 7 meaning the statement is extremely convincing. You can pick any score in-between.	9	9	8	11	16	18	28	3	
							46		
64. When we destroy the old growth forests, it has a domino effect on the entire community -- losing jobs in tourism and salmon fishing; destroying recreational opportunities and hunting and fishing for all of us, and endangering our water supplies ...	6	8	12	12	15	21	23	4	
							44		
65. This debate is out of control. We are not talking about just any trees, but about unique old growth trees. It is criminal to waste these 500 year old trees for diapers or to frame a house	10	9	12	14	13	18	19	6	
							27		
66. The timber industry is trying to excuse the destruction of the ancient forests by saying that they generate jobs. The truth is that the trees are being sold as raw logs to Japan to make a fast buck -- taking our heritage and our jobs overseas	8	7	9	15	16	18	20	8	
							38		

[END SPLIT SAMPLE B - GO TO Q67]

[ALL RESPONDENTS]

67. The Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management may reduce harvest levels on Federal lands by 75 to 85 percent from usual levels. Do you approve or disapprove of such a policy?

[FOLLOW UP] Is that strongly (approve/disapprove) or just somewhat (approve/disapprove)?

Strongly approve	11	5
Somewhat approve	29	
Somewhat disapprove	27	
Strongly disapprove	15	2
(Too soon to tell)	10	
(Don't know)	9	

68. In Oregon alone, 100,000 jobs could be lost in timber and related industries as a result of major harvest reductions. Does that raise very serious doubts, serious doubts, some doubts or no real doubts in your own mind about major harvest reductions?

Very serious doubts	23	5
Serious doubts	32	
Some doubts	27	
No real doubts	10	3
(Don't know)	8	

[SPLIT SAMPLE A]

69. County governments receive 25 percent of the receipts from federal timber sales to help fund essential public services such as road construction and public schools. Major reductions in logging on federal lands could bankrupt these small communities. Does that raise very serious doubts, serious doubts, some doubts or no real doubts in your own mind about major harvest reductions?

Very serious doubts	18	52
Serious doubts	34	
Some doubts	28	58
No real doubts	10	
(Don't know)	9	

[END SPLIT SAMPLE A - GO TO Q.71]

[SPLIT SAMPLE B]

70. The economic base of rural Oregon communities is wholly dependent on local mills and processing plants. A major reduction in timber harvesting on federal lands will economically devastate thousands of rural communities, leaving ghost towns where thriving communities once stood. Does that raise very serious doubts, serious doubts, some doubts or no real doubts in your own mind about major harvest reductions?

Very serious doubts	18	✓✓
Serious doubts	36	
Some doubts	25	
No real doubts	12	
(Don't know)	9	

[END SPLIT SAMPLE B - GO TO Q.71]

[ALL RESPONDENTS]

71. Let me ask you one more time: the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management may reduce harvest levels on Federal lands by 75 to 85 percent from usual levels. Do you approve or disapprove of such a policy?

[FOLLOW UP] Is that strongly (approve/disapprove) or just somewhat (approve/disapprove)?

Strongly approve	9	→
Somewhat approve	30	
Somewhat disapprove	25	
Strongly disapprove	15	✗
(Too soon to tell)	10	
(Don't know)	10	

72. Is it really possible to save the small towns of Oregon if the logging industry dies?

Yes	33
No	49
(Don't know)	17

Finally, I would like to ask you a few questions for statistical purposes.

73. Generally speaking, do you think of yourself as a Republican, a Democrat or what?

Strong Democrat	17
Weak Democrat	25
Ind-Lean Democrat	10
Independent	10
Ind-Lean Republican	5
Weak Republican	17
Strong Republican	13
Other	2
Don't know/refused	1

74. In what year were you born? — — — — —

18-24	6
25-29	5
30-34	14
35-39	9
40-44	12
45-49	9
50-54	7
55-59	7
60-64	7
Over 64	22
Don't Know/Refused	3

75. What is the last year of schooling that you have completed?

1 - 11th grade	6
High school graduate	33
Non-college post H.S. [E.G. TECH]	4
Some college [JR. COLLEGE]	26
College graduate	21
Post-graduate school	10
(Don't know)	1

76. Thinking in political terms, would you say that you are liberal, somewhat liberal, moderate, somewhat conservative or conservative?

Liberal	13
Somewhat liberal	12
Moderate	36
Somewhat conservative	16
Conservative	20
(Don't know)	3

77. Do you belong to or contribute to an environmental organization?

Yes	23
No	76
(Don't know)	2

78. Are you a member of a labor union? [IF NO] Is any member of your household a union member?

Yes: Respondent belongs	13
Household member	6
No member belongs	80
(Don't know/refused)	1

79. Are you or is anyone in your household employed by the timber industry?

Yes	13
No	86
(Don't know)	1

80. Would you please tell me into which of the following categories the total yearly income of your household falls -- including every one in the household?

[READ]

Under \$15,000	6
\$15,000-\$20,000	5
\$20,000-\$25,000	7
\$25,000-\$35,000	15
\$35,000-\$45,000	15
\$45,000-\$50,000	8
\$50,000-\$75,000	9
Over \$75,000	6
(Retired)	15
(Refused/don't know)	16

81. And what is your zip code?

And finally, strictly for verification purposes, can I have just your first name?

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR TIME [TERMINATE]

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mark Gearan

FROM: Katie McGinty

RE: Forest Conference: Labor Leaders Meeting
on Thursday, March 24, 1993 at 1 P.M. Rm 360

The following labor representatives will attend our meeting on Thursday. The attached **Statement of Principles** is supported by all labor unions impacted by the Forest Conference.

ND
looking
for h's
levels.

Mike Draper, Executive Secretary, Western District Council of Western Industrial Lumber Workers, United Brotherhood of Carpenters

Denny Scott, Assistant Director Industrial Department, United Brotherhood of Carpenters

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is made up of over 500,000 members in both construction and industrial sectors, ranging from carpenters, millwrights, pile drivers, floor layers, display workers, and lathers. One out of every four members is an industrial worker, including mill-cabinet workers, furniture and fixture workers, and in the lumber, plywood and sawmill industries. The Union supports the President's effort to solve this crisis and hopes for a legislative solution which will:

- 1) Provide immediate relief to suffering forest products workers by releasing interim amount of timber for production.
- 2) Maximize harvest levels from federal forest lands, while protecting forest ecosystems.
- 3) Provide maximum amount of high wage, high skill jobs for displaced forest products workers.
- 4) Ensure adequate funds for worker retraining and support programs for displaced forest products workers.

Jay Power, Legislative Director, AFL-CIO

Recently, labor union officials met in Portland, Oregon to discuss the upcoming forest summit. The result of that meeting was a unanimous declaration of support for President Clinton's efforts to bring an end to the federal forest management crisis via the Pacific Northwest Forest Conference. In addition, these labor officials agreed on the following guiding principles for the conference:

- 1) The federal forest management crisis continues to devastate forest products workers, families and communities throughout the Pacific Northwest and Northern California, a solution to the crisis must be reached immediately.
- 2) The federal forest management crisis is a people issue as much as it is an economic and environmental issue.
- 3) All forest product related timber unions support the President's attempts to develop a balanced and comprehensive legislative solution to the federal forest management crisis.

William Stout, Legislative Director, United Paperworkers Internat.

THE FOREST CONFERENCE BACKGROUND

The controversy centers on how best to manage and protect federal forest lands in the Pacific northwest and northern California. Years of short-sighted and contradictory policy-making by previous Administrations have fueled a region-wide battle that has polarized communities, totally blocked any rational policy making, and left decision-making in the courts.

The Forest Conference represents an urgent and critically needed step toward a comprehensive and balanced long-term policy that recognizes the importance of the timber industry to the economy and jobs in the region as well as the importance of America's old growth forests that are a part of our national heritage. In addition, the Conference represents an opportunity to demonstrate that economic health does not need to be sacrificed to -- but in fact depends on -- sound environmental policies. Here, the timber industry is in crisis because environmental policies were not followed.

The Forest Conference fulfills a promise President Clinton made to people in the northwest to bring all sides in the controversy together to work toward a solution. This is not a forum for policy making, but instead, is a forum for the issues to be examined and discussed.

Key Facts:

- o In 1970, timber-related jobs accounted for about 10% of total regional employment. Today the timber industry accounts for 4% of employment in the region, or roughly 140,000 jobs.

- o Labor productivity gains since 1981 have been major cause of reduced employment in the forest products industry. During the 1980s, the number of jobs in the lumber, wood products sectors declined from 10 jobs per million board feet to below 8 jobs per million board feet.

- o Timber harvests from Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management Lands in the northern spotted owl region grew from a recession low of 2.4 bbf in FY 1982 to a peak of 6.7 bbf in FY 1988. FY 1992 harvest in this region was 2.3 bbf, a 66% decline since FY 1988.

- o During the 1980's the northern spotted owl region accounted for more than 30% of the lumber produced in the U.S. Since about one-third of recent timber harvest in the region occur on Federal lands, about 10 percent of domestic timber supply is potentially affected by spotted owl protection.

- o Although lumber demand is increasing, timber production in this region is unable to respond fully because of court injunctions blocking Forest Service and BLM timber sales. This has contributed to a recent 70 percent run-up in lumber prices, but is not the sole cause. A recent CRS study suggests that regular seasonal price fluctuations and a recently imposed 6.5% countervailing duty on Canadian lumber contributed significantly to this problem.

3/19

FOREST CONFERENCE TALKING POINTS

○ PRESIDENT CLINTON AND VICE PRESIDENT GORE ARE COMMITTED TO A BALANCED AND COMPREHENSIVE LONG-TERM POLICY THAT RECOGNIZES THE IMPORTANCE OF THE TIMBER INDUSTRY TO THE ECONOMY AND JOBS IN THE REGION AS WELL AS THE IMPORTANCE OF AMERICA'S PRECIOUS OLD GROWTH FORESTS THAT ARE A PART OF OUR NATIONAL HERITAGE.

○ THE FOREST CONFERENCE REPRESENTS A CRITICAL, AND URGENTLY NEEDED STEP TOWARD THAT BALANCED APPROACH. WE WILL NOT IN ONE DAY FIND THE ANSWERS TO PROBLEMS THAT HAVE BEEN BUILDING FOR YEARS, BUT WE WILL BRING TOGETHER ALL THOSE WHO HAVE AN INTEREST IN THESE ISSUES TO BEGIN WORKING TOWARD SOLUTIONS -- NO SMALL ACCOMPLISHMENT CONSIDERING THE ADVERSARIAL RELATIONSHIPS THAT HAVE DEVELOPED IN THE REGION.

○ FOR TOO LONG, THE DEBATE HAS BEEN POLARIZED AND PROGRESS HAS BEEN BLOCKED. WE ARE DETERMINED TO BREAK THAT GRIDLOCK AND MOVE FORWARD WITH A BALANCED APPROACH THAT WILL CONFRONT THE ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES WE FACE. FOR TOO LONG, THIS ISSUE HAS BEEN LEFT UNRESOLVED WITH SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES FOR THE PEOPLE, THE ECONOMY, AND THE ENVIRONMENT IN THE NORTHWEST AND NORTHERN CALIFORNIA. IT DEMANDS ACTION.

○ ECONOMIC ISSUES WILL BE CENTRAL TO THIS CONFERENCE. THE UNCERTAINTY AND CONFUSION BRED BY THE BAD POLICY-MAKING AND POLITICAL GAMES OF THE PREVIOUS ADMINISTRATION HAVE CREATED SERIOUS PROBLEMS FOR THE WORKERS AND BUSINESSES IN THE REGION. ANY SOLUTION CRAFTED MUST RECOGNIZE THE ECONOMIC IMPACTS AND THE NEED FOR A LONG-TERM COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH.

○ AMERICA'S OLD GROWTH FORESTS ARE A UNIQUE AND PRECIOUS RESOURCE, AS MUCH A PART OF OUR NATIONAL HERITAGE AS THE GRAND CANYON OR YOSEMITE.

○ THERE ARE NO EASY, SIMPLE, OR PAINLESS ANSWERS. IF THERE WERE, THEY WOULD HAVE BEEN FOUND AND WE WOULDN'T BE WHERE WE ARE TODAY. WE UNDERSTAND FULLY HOW DIFFICULT THESE ISSUES ARE AND HOW MANY DIFFICULT DECISIONS LIE AHEAD. WE ARE CONFRONTING YEARS OF BAD POLICY AND THE COMPLICATED PROBLEMS THAT POLICY CREATED.

○ PAST ADMINISTRATIONS HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO THE PROBLEM, WE ARE COMMITTED TO WORKING TOWARD A BALANCED AND COMPREHENSIVE SOLUTION. WHEN DIFFERENT AGENCIES IN THE SAME ADMINISTRATION WORK AGAINST EACH OTHER INSTEAD OF WITH EACH OTHER, AND APPEAR MORE COMMITTED TO PLAYING POLITICAL GAMES THAN REALLY HELPING PEOPLE IN TROUBLE, THEN IT'S NO WONDER THERE'S NO PROGRESS AND THE DEBATE BECOMES POLARIZED. THAT'S WHAT HAPPENED IN THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION. THAT'S NOT GOING TO HAPPEN HERE. PRESIDENT CLINTON IS BRINGING HIS ADMINISTRATION TOGETHER TO ORGANIZE THIS CONFERENCE AND TO CRAFT A BALANCED POLICY THAT WILL REALLY HELP THE PEOPLE, THE ECONOMY, AND THE ENVIRONMENT IN THE REGION.

○ THIS CONFERENCE WILL PROVIDE THE PRESIDENT AND THE VICE PRESIDENT, AND KEY MEMBERS OF THE CABINET A **FIRST-HAND UNDERSTANDING OF THE IMPORTANT FACTS SURROUNDING THESE ISSUES, AND ALLOW THEM TO TALK DIRECTLY TO THE PEOPLE OF THE NORTHWEST AND NORTHERN CALIFORNIA.**

○ THE CONFERENCE WILL PROVIDE A **COMPREHENSIVE DISCUSSION OF THE MAJOR ISSUES:** HOW ARE COMMUNITIES AND PEOPLE IN THE REGION AFFECTED; HOW ARE THE ECONOMY AND JOBS AFFECTED; HOW IS THE ENVIRONMENT AFFECTED; WHAT IS THE RELEVANT SCIENTIFIC FINDINGS, AND WHAT TYPES OF INNOVATIVE APPROACHES ARE BEING IMPLEMENTED IN THE REGION. WE WILL FOCUS ON THESE ISSUES AS THEY RELATE TO THE FOREST MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE CASCADES.

BASIC FACTS

○ PRESIDENT CLINTON WILL CONVENE THE SUMMIT WITH VICE PRESIDENT GORE AND MEMBERS OF THE CABINET, INCLUDING THE SECRETARIES OF INTERIOR, AGRICULTURE, LABOR, COMMERCE, AND THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY, THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISORS, AND THE DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY.

○ THE CONFERENCE WILL BE APRIL 2 IN PORTLAND, OREGON AT THE OREGON CONVENTION CENTER. IT WILL BE COMPLETELY OPEN TO THE MEDIA.

○ WE ARE SEEKING BROAD PUBLIC PARTICIPATION, WORKING WITH ELECTED OFFICIALS AT EVERY LEVEL, WITH ORGANIZED LABOR, WITH TIMBER AND OTHER INDUSTRY REPRESENTATIVES, WITH ENVIRONMENTALISTS, WITH TRIBES, WITH COMMUNITY INTERESTS AND OTHERS TO IDENTIFY PARTICIPANTS.

○ PRIOR TO THE CONFERENCE, THE SECRETARIES OF INTERIOR AND AGRICULTURE WILL VISIT THE REGION TO GAIN A FIRST-HAND UNDERSTANDING OF THE ISSUES. SECRETARY BABBITT WILL BE IN OREGON AND NORTHERN CALIFORNIA MARCH 26-28. SECRETARY ESPY WILL BE IN WASHINGTON STATE MARCH 28-29.

○ THE CONFERENCE IS BEING ORGANIZED BY A TEAM OF PEOPLE FROM ACROSS KEY AGENCIES IN THE ADMINISTRATION AND INCLUDING TOP OFFICIALS IN THE WHITE HOUSE. AGENCIES INVOLVED INCLUDE: INTERIOR, AGRICULTURE, LABOR, COMMERCE, AND THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY.

○ WE ARE CALLING IT A CONFERENCE TO MORE ACCURATELY REPRESENT WHAT IT WILL BE AND WHAT WE HOPE TO ACCOMPLISH. THIS WILL BE AN OPPORTUNITY FOR PEOPLE WHO MAY NOT HAVE WORKED TOGETHER IN THE PAST TO COME TOGETHER TO SHARE INFORMATION, IDEAS, AND TO BEGIN THE HARD JOB OF FINDING SOLUTIONS.

○ WE HAVE INVITED MEMBERS OF CONGRESS TO DETERMINE WHAT ROLE THEY WISH TO PLAY IN THE CONFERENCE. THEY UNDERSTAND THAT OUR PRINCIPLE GOAL IS TO HEAR FROM THE PEOPLE WHO LIVE AND WORK IN THE REGION AS WELL AS THOSE WHO HAVE CAREFULLY STUDIED THE SCIENTIFIC, ECONOMIC, AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES.

#####

United Brotherhood
of Carpenters and
Joiners of America

Western Council of
Industrial Workers

International
Woodworkers
of America, U.S.

STATEMENT OF SUPPORT FOR THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST FOREST SUMMIT AND PRINCIPLES FOR A BALANCED SOLUTION TO THE FEDERAL FOREST MANAGEMENT CRISIS

1. The federal forest management crisis continues to devastate forest products workers, families and communities throughout the Pacific Northwest and Northern California. Tens of thousands of working men and women in the forest products industry have lost their job due to the crisis; tens of thousands more stand at risk. The crisis also has national implications -- the lack of timber available for production has forced a record increase in lumber prices, escalating housing costs and jeopardizing the nation's economic recovery. A solution to the crisis must be reached immediately.
2. The federal forest management crisis is a people issue as much as it is an economic and environmental issue. Tens of thousands of timber-dependent communities and families throughout the Pacific Northwest and Northern California stand at risk if a solution to the crisis is not reached as soon as possible. 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.
3. On behalf of forest products-related working men and women throughout the nation, organized labor -- as represented by 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; and the Oregon Federation of Teachers, Education and Health Professionals, American Federation of Teachers -- pledges full support for President Clinton's attempts to develop a balanced and comprehensive legislative solution to the federal forest management crisis through the Pacific Northwest Forest Summit to be held April 2, 1993 in Portland, Oregon.
4. We urge President Clinton to develop a legislative solution to the crisis as a result of the summit that will:
 - o Provide immediate relief to suffering forest products workers by releasing an interim amount of timber for production;

P.O. Box 33434
Washington, D.C.
20033-0434

- o Maximize harvest levels from federal forest lands -- as close as possible to historic levels -- while protecting forest ecosystems;
 - o Reduce harvesting restrictions on private lands due to increasingly complicated federal regulatory requirements;
 - o Provide assurance that through an eco-system-based approach, timber sales from federal and private lands will not be mired down by court injunctions and administrative appeals, and will actually produce timber as new species are protected;
 - o Establish an old-growth reserve where active management, including New Forestry, will preserve or enhance important eco-system values;
 - o Ensure that the new harvest/protection plans will not undermine existing federal forest management plans -- these plans should be reconsidered in their entirety to ensure that a balance is maintained between competing uses of U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management lands;
 - o Provide a maximum amount of high wage, high skill jobs for displaced forest products workers;
 - o Ensure adequate funds for worker retraining and support programs for displaced forest products workers, through, for example, a dislocated forest worker assistance account, funded by a percentage of revenues from federal timber sales above the timber sales revenues already allotted to Washington, Oregon and California;
 - o Ensure adequate funds -- through, for example, a rural development investment fund, funded by a percentage of revenues from federal timber sales above the timber sales revenues already allotted to Washington, Oregon and California -- for timber-dependent communities and public programs, including public schools, adversely affected by any decrease in timber harvests from federal lands; and
 - o Include a "federal make up" provision to county governments for revenue losses caused by declines in timber sale receipts.
4. We urge the administration to work with the members of Congress from the affected region to develop a legislative solution as soon as possible following the Forest Summit. We further urge the administration to present its legislative solution by no later than May 15, 1993. We urge the Congress to enact legislation as quickly as possible.
5. Organized labor pledges to assist in any way the Clinton administration, Congress and all other parties seriously committed to a balanced resolution to the forest management crisis.

MAR-20-93 SAT 16:47

MAR-20-93 SAT 11:35 NORTHWEST FORESTRY ASSN FAX NO. 2223255 P.01

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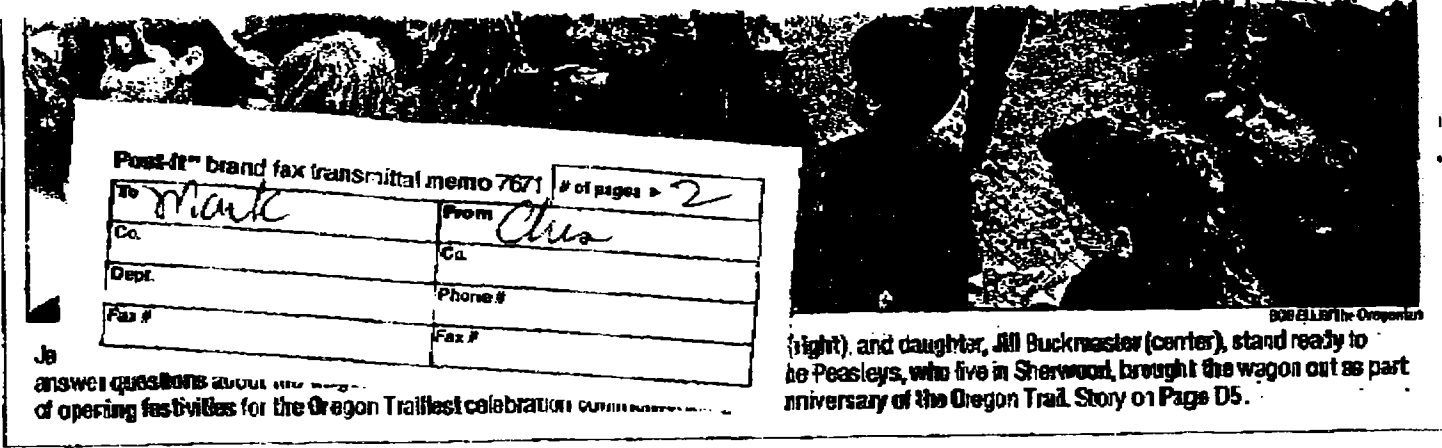
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18 Movies..... C9
11 Nation..... A10
17 News focus..... AS
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10 Religion..... C7
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Post-it brand fax transmittal memo 7671 # of pages > 2

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Ja
answer questions about the
of opening festivities for the Oregon Trailfest celebration

(right) and daughter, Jill Buckmaster (center), stand ready to
be Peasleys, who live in Sherwood, brought the wagon out as part
anniversary of the Oregon Trail. Story on Page D5.

Report assesses ecosystem protection

Scientists say
old-growth
logging would
end on the
Oregon coast if
species
preservation
were enforced

By KATHIE DUREN
of The Oregonian staff

Logging of old-growth forests in the Oregon Coast Range would end if the Forest Service got serious about preserving sensitive fish, marbled murrelets and other old-growth species as required by federal law, a new report says.

The report, prepared behind closed doors by a high-level, 24-member scientific panel, was delivered Friday to U.S. District Judge William Dwyer. It offers the first look at the consequences of true "ecosystem management" and is

likely to influence President Clinton's Northwest Forest Conference on April 2.

The National Forest Management Act requires the Forest Service to protect biological diversity on national forests, but never before has the agency tried to define what that means.

"This process may give scientists, land managers, the courts and the public some appreciation of the complexity of 'ecosystem management,' whether undertaken one species at a time or as a whole," said the team, headed by Forest Service biologist Jack Ward Thomas.

Scientists gathered information on 687 plant and animal species: 35 mammals, 38 birds, 21 reptiles and amphibians, 112 fish stocks, 148 invertebrates, 122 vascular plants and 190 nonvascular plants and fungi.

The scientists didn't directly gauge the impact on timber sales if the old-growth ecosystem were fully protected, but did link their overall recommendations to an earlier list of forest protection options known as the Gang of Four report. Based on that list of op-

Please turn to
STUDY, Page A13



Floods put southeastern Oregon

Heavy rains and melting snow
create problems in Harney and
Malheur counties, threatening
bridges and blocking roads

By RICHARD COCKLE
Correspondent, The Oregonian

ONTARIO — High water flooded several outlying homes on Friday near the southeastern Oregon town of Vale, and rain melting for the evacuation of 20 to others in Ontario.

time to close Oregon's main east-west traffic artery. Authorities said the water level appeared to be dropping Friday evening.

Deputy Roy Castro of the Malheur County Sheriff's Department in Vale said most of the flooding occurred in a residential-business-industrial area at Ontario's north end, and south of Vale along the Malheur River.

The region has been in the grip of a seven-year drought.

"They wanted water, and they got it," Castro.

high court for
first time in
quarter century

While a retirement was expected, though observers have the oldest justice Harry Blackmun would depart first. White, 75 years, -me sense jurist, I nounced his dis in a typically brief writt statement.

"It has interesting serve on the 31 years, Martin that someone to have a like

His depar of the court's beginning of a Without William H. Re culty finding a tive rulings.

Although the when appointed dent Kennedy i White has join

difficulties with
of sightseers.

Rising water
all roads be

Tom Kuhl ment of 7 the Malheur R U.S. 20 in 10 p and Burns. It w before the that is c forecast he said

The water level had fallen 2 feet

Study: Recommendations would injure timber sales

Continued from Page One
tions, perhaps as little as 1 billion board feet of timber would be sold annually from federal forests in Oregon, Washington and northern California, with only thinning sales of younger stands coming out of forests in the Coast Range. That's about one-fifth of record high timber sale levels of the late 1980s.

Forest Service Chief F. Dale Robertson moved quickly to distance himself from the findings.

"This is a scientific report prepared in response to a court order; it is not a policy statement," he said, adding that the team was created to answer questions from the judge raised by actions taken by the previous administration.

The Forest Service will incorporate the findings in a new environmental impact statement on the northern spotted owl. Dwyer issued an injunction blocking all national forest timber sales in owl habitat on July 30, 1992, saying the Forest Service had failed to show how its new owl conservation plan would protect as other species associated with the old-growth forest.

But the scientists went far beyond Dwyer's ruling. They decided to study the entire ecosystem, saying this would help the Forest Service meet requirements of the National Forest Management Act, avoid "piecemeal consideration" of individual species, fulfill Robertson's recent commitment to ecosystem management, and avoid future lawsuits and endangered species listings.

The impact of ecosystem protection would fall most heavily on the

Oregon Coast Range, where measures to protect the marbled murrelet and coastal salmon stocks would reduce the timber sale program to thinning sales.

The scientists recommended reserving all marbled murrelet habitat — essentially, all old-growth stands — within 50 miles of the Pacific Ocean in Washington and most of Oregon and within 35 miles of the ocean in Southern Oregon and Northern California.

Nearly as far-reaching are the scientists' proposals for averting the endangered species listing of 112 wild Pacific fish stocks. They propose setting aside a network of key watersheds with streamside buffers of up 300 feet on each side of lakes and fish-bearing streams and 150 to 100 feet on non-fish-bearing streams, ponds, reservoirs and wetlands. Within these areas, logging and road-building would be prohibited unless it could be shown that such activities would improve watershed conditions.

Dwyer also asked the Forest Service to assess how owl protection measures on adjacent Bureau of Land Management land would affect species on national forest land.

The scientists found that under the preferred alternative in new draft BLM forest management plans, it would take 40 to 50 years for the BLM to meet Forest Service standards for protecting dispersing young owls.

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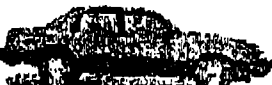


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SIERRA CLUB LEGAL DEFENSE FUND, INC.

The Law Firm for the Environmental Movement

Sunrise, Ms. McKinley

Ansel Adams

203 Hoge Building, 705 Second Avenue, Seattle, WA 98104-1721 (206) 343-7340 FAX (206) 343-1526

NORTHWEST OFFICE

Viccar M. Sher
Todd D. True
Staff Attorneys

Adam J. Berger
Project Attorney

Andy Stahl
Resource Analyst

Lisa H. Lange
Office Manager

HOME OFFICE

San Francisco, California

NATIONAL OFFICES

Denver, Colorado

Honolulu, Hawaii

Juneau, Alaska

New Orleans, Louisiana

Tallahassee, Florida

Washington, D.C.

FAX TRANSMITTAL MEMO

TO: Katie McGinty
(202) 456-2710

Marla Romash
(202) 456-2685

FROM: Kevin Kirchner, Todd True, Bob Chlopak and
Jim Owens

FROM FAX #: (206) 343-1526

DATE: March 24, 1993

DOCUMENTS: Memo Re: President Clinton's Comments on the
Forest Conference

OF PAGES (including this cover memo): 3

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SIERRA CLUB LEGAL DEFENSE FUND, INC.

The Law Firm for the Environmental Movement

Suzanne, Ms. McKinley

Ansel Adams

203 Hoge Building, 705 Second Avenue, Seattle, WA 98104-1711 (206) 343-7340 FAX (206) 343-1526

NORTHWEST OFFICE

Victor M. Sher
Todd D. True
Staff Attorneys

Adam J. Berger
Project Attorney

Andy Stahl
Resource Analyst

Lisa H. Lange
Office Manager

HOMEL OFFICE

San Francisco, California

REGIONAL OFFICES

Denver, Colorado

Honolulu, Hawaii

Juneau, Alaska

New Orleans, Louisiana

Tallahassee, Florida

Washington, D.C.

TELEFAX MEMORANDUM

TO: Katie McGinty and Marla Romash

FROM: Kevin Kirchner, Todd True, Bob Chlopak and Jim Owens

RE: President Clinton's Comments on the Forest Conference

DATE: March 24, 1993

We appreciated the President's comments on the Forest Conference at his news conference yesterday morning. His message about the ecological importance of the ancient forests and their rapid and continuing disappearance is crucial to establishing a framework for the Conference that will focus on solutions.

One of the President's comments, however, requires clarification. He indicated his understanding that virtually all environmentalists believe there are timber sales under injunction that do not merit protection. This is simply not the case.

Currently, there are three permanent injunctions that affect federal timber sales in the Pacific Northwest. In Seattle Audubon Society v. Moseley, Judge Dwyer has enjoined any new timber sales in suitable spotted owl habitat on 17 national forests in Washington, Oregon and northern California. In Portland Audubon Society v. Lujan and Lane County Audubon Society v. Jamison, Judge Fryc of the district court in Oregon and a three-judge panel of the Ninth Circuit have issued injunctions against any new timber sales in suitable spotted owl habitat, or in areas that may adversely affect the owl, on Bureau of Land Management Lands in western Oregon.



These injunctions do not affect previously sold timber sales, even if they are in spotted owl habitat. As you know, there are more than two billion board feet in these sold sales available for logging on the national forests and BLM lands today.

The injunctions do, however, halt new timber sales that would log owl habitat, destroy the ancient forests, and foreclose options for a long-term solution. The expert ecologists who have testified on these matters in court for the environmental plaintiffs uniformly agree that we cannot afford to destroy any more of the existing ancient forest/owl habitat without placing the owl and the ecosystem at significant and irreparable risk.

The courts have agreed with these experts that until the agencies implement scientifically and legally sound plans to protect the ancient forests, further timber sales in these forests should not be allowed. All of the environmental plaintiffs in the cases noted above feel strongly that the courts' injunctions are fully justified in both scope and nature.

We hope this will clarify any misunderstanding about these injunctions and our support of them. As our prior memo to you described, the timber industry has many sources of supply available to it. Continued logging of the last ancient forests in violation of the law, however, is not one of them.

If you or anyone else in your office would like to discuss the scope and nature of the current injunctions with us further, do not hesitate to call.

DRAFT AGENDA
Please do not Distribute

FOREST CONFERENCE
Portland, OR

April 2, 1993

K.M.
We're still working
on background for
participant list. We
can meet w/ Turkman, 201,
Cotton at 12.
Ken

*not poor
Answers!*
9:00 a.m. **OPENING STATEMENT:** President Clinton

9:30 **WELCOME:** Governor Roberts, Governor Lowry, Governor Wilson

9:45 **BACKGROUND:**

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

*need to
add perspective
of federal
forestry.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Loggers
and other related
related*

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

12:15 p.m. LUNCH

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

There will be much disagreement in the first panel about the "facts". Therefore, this panel of 12 or so scientists will serve as a "truth squad" to help answer some of the technical disagreements that may have been brought up during the first panel.

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

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

*Meslow → FS
Gardner → State Univ
Siddell → FWS
Then have an enviro
scientist. Then have
an industry rep*

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

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

*Will Community
(S) Board
Industry, maybe
but sorry.
Norm Johnson Ann
Harris
Socially - Louise
OC
Biology
Industry -
Bob Lee*

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

3:00 **BREAK**

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

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

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

apart. These questions are:

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

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

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

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

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

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

3/22/93 - 8:30 p.m.

FOREST CONFERENCE
DRAFT PARTICIPANT LIST

Please do not Circulate

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

BACKGROUND BRIEFING

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

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

Environmental:

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

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

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

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

Labor:

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

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

situation will no continue, appreciative of efforts, Paperworkers union member?, (Himself)

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

* **Al Kirnak**, Timber Worker, (Cong. Furse)

Timber Industry:

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

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

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

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

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

Timber-related Industry:

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

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

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

Non-timber Related Industry:

* **Ken Helfrich**, River Guide, Outfitter, OR, (503) 547-4097 - Third generation river guide, guided all kinds of prominent people down rivers in the region, pro-fish and rivers, moderate perspectives. (Cong DeFazio)

* **Nat Bingham**, Salmon Fisherman, ??, CA - Habitat Director for Pacific Coast Federation of Fisherman Assn. Preparing model for Klamath river in OR and CA. Personal experience of salmon depletion. (Cong Hamburg)

Tribes:

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

Academics/Professional:

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

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

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

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

School Boards/Educators

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

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

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

County Commissioners/Community Leaders:

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

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

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

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

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

Public-at-large:

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

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

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

PANEL 2: TECHNICAL PANELS

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

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

* **Chuck Meslow**, Director, USDOI Fish and Wildlife Service Cooperative Unit, Corvallis, OR (503) 737-1955 - Good speaker, studied owls for years, a bit "acerbic" when speaking about the politicians not listening to the biologists. (Lyons)

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

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

* **Bill Conerly**, Vice President and Economist, First Interstate Bank of Oregon, Portland, OR (503) 225-3942 - moderate, will give a realistic view of the region's economy, great speaker, (Frampton)

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

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

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

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

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

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

PANEL 3: WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?

Environmentalists:

- Toy Arthur*
* **Bill Arthur**, Director, Sierra Club Northwest Office, Seattle, WA, (206) 621-1696 - Regional representative, early Clinton supporter who helped out a lot in the campaign. (Hattoy, Gaede)
- * **Charlie Rains**, Environmental Analyst, City Lights and Chair of Sierra Club Ancient Forest Campaign Steering Committee, Seattle, WA (206) 386-4575 - Most knowledgeable environmentalist in terms of what is happening on the ground, participated in labor/environment dialogue, thoughtful, reasonable, creative. (Cong. Unsoeld, Nafziger, Tuchmann)
- * **Julie Norman**, Headwaters, Ashland, OR (503) 482-4459
Environmental leaders on watershed and BLM issues. Articulate, "folksy", will present underlying environmental view, but, understands and supports the need to provide for rural communities. Environmental leaders in the Applegate Project which brought all sides together. (Gov Roberts, Tuchmann)
- * **Bill Bakke**, Director of Resource Conservation, Oregon Trout, Portland, OR - Traditional conservationist, author, scientists. (Gov Roberts, Dorval)
- * **Felice Pace**, Program Coordinator, Klamath Forest Alliance, Etna, CA - Recognized advocate of sustainable forestry and rural development, leading proponent of salmon habitat rehabilitation, works closely with federal agencies and interest groups. (Western Ancient Forest Campaign)

Labor:

- * **Charles Oliver**, Longshoreman, - Participated in Humboldt Bay Harbor Conservation, Recreation, and Development Commission to develop harbor improvement plans with local government and environmentalists. (Cong. Hamburg)
- * **Jim Coates**, International Woodworkers of America, Grays Harbor, WA, - Member of Governor's Timber Team, community coordinator for jobless, has local business support (Cong Unsoeld)
- * **Ron Judd**, Executive Secretary, Seattle Building and Trades Council. Seattle, WA, (206) 441-0550 - labor leader, facilitated discussions and problem solving among labor and environmental organizers,. (van Daalen (environmentalist))
- * Alternative or unorganized labor?

Timber Industry:

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

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

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

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

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

Timber-related Industry

* **Realtors**, to be supplied

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

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

Non-timber Related Industry:

* **Tom Robinson**, Oregon Salmon Commission

* **REI**, ??

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

Tribes:

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

Academics/Professional:

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

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

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

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

School Boards/Educators:

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

County Commissioners/Community Leaders:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Public-at-large:

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

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

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

DRAFT AGENDA
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FOREST CONFERENCE
Portland, OR

April 2, 1993

9:00 WELCOME: Governor Roberts
OPENING STATEMENT: President Clinton

9:30 BACKGROUND:

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

10:00 ROUNDTABLE 1:

THE CURRENT SITUATION: WHO IS AFFECTED AND HOW

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

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

(1) **Who are the workers directly affected by forest management on federal lands, and how are they affected?** -- This discussion will provide a sense of how our forest management practices are impacting the timber-related workforce in the Pacific Northwest and northern California. (participants: loggers/families of loggers/social counselors?)

(2) **Who are the other residents of the region that are affected by forest management on federal lands, and how are they affected?** -- This discussion will address the issues associated with fishing, tourism, and recreation industries. (participants: fishermen, enviros, outfitters, longshoremen...)

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

economies. (participants: school boards/county commissioners/small business entrepreneurs)

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Social and Economic Issues - This panel will discuss the macro-economic health of the region, the micro-economic health of forestry related communities, and the effects of timber issues on the people of the region. (participants include representatives from universities, state government, banking, and industry)

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

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

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

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

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

DRAFT AGENDA
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FOREST CONFERENCE
Portland, OR

April 2, 1993

9:00 **WELCOME:** Governor Roberts
OPENING STATEMENT: President Clinton

9:30 **BACKGROUND:**

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

10:00 **ROUNDTABLE 1:**

THE CURRENT SITUATION: WHO IS AFFECTED AND HOW

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

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

(1) **Who are the workers directly affected by forest management on federal lands, and how are they affected?** -- This discussion will provide a sense of how our forest management practices are impacting the timber-related workforce in the Pacific Northwest and northern California. (participants: loggers/families of loggers/social counselors?)

(2) **Who are the other residents of the region that are affected by forest management on federal lands, and how are they affected?** -- This discussion will address the issues associated with fishing, tourism, and recreation industries. (participants: fishermen, enviros, outfitters, longshoremen...)

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

economies. (participants: school boards/county commissioners/small business entrepreneurs)

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

12:00 p.m. LUNCH

1:30 **ROUNDTABLE 2:**

ECOLOGICAL, ECONOMIC, AND SOCIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS:

There will be much disagreement in the first panel about the "facts". Therefore, this panel of 12 or so experts will serve as a "truth squad" to help answer some of the technical disagreements that may have been brought up during the first panel.

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

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

Ecological Components of Old Growth Issues - This panel will discuss forest science as it relates to the management of forests, fisheries, wildlife, and water quality. (participants include someone from the Forest Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, universities and industry "scientists")

Social and Economic Issues - This panel will discuss the macro-economic health of the region, the micro-economic health of forestry related communities, and the effects of timber issues on the people of the region. (participants include representatives from universities, state government, banking, and industry)

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

3:00 **BREAK**

3:30 **ROUNDTABLE 3:**

WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?:

Twenty or so individuals will help the President, Vice President, and secretaries seek out new ways to resolve

forestry issues in the region in this roundtable discussion.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DRAFT AGENDA
Please do not Distribute

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

Sunday, March 28

11:57 a.m. Seattle

12:45 Wheels up

1:15 p.m. Wheels down Hoquiam

1:30 p.m. Meet locals in Aberdeen

2:15 Meet with community leaders

3:30 Depart Aberdeen

3:45 board helicopters

Hoh River drop down (45 minutes)

blades down

wheels up (plane)

wheels down Portland OR

Arrive Portland OR

8:00 Dinner w/Governor Roberts

RON Portland OR

Monday March 29

7:30 am Depart Portland OR (drive)

8:00 am Arrive Fort Vancouver Mill

8:15 tour Mill

9:30 depart Mill

10:00 board helicopters for tour of GPNF
stops at: cedar flat old growth stand
biologacies (clearwater
Young stand structural restoration -
thinning
Plum creek/Wyco private initiatives (cougar
cutting)

1:30pm wheels down - Vancouver

2:00pm wheels up - fixed wing flyover - Olympic Penn.

5:30 wheels down Olympia

7:00 reception/meeting w/state Legislators

w/ Dr. S. & B. L. & B. L.
↓ Polman
restoration
& Aberdeen

Reprofit
Geography

industry
showing back
alts.
w/ Jerry Frankel
& Thomas

clear
cut

proposed
abandon

8:00 dinner w/Gov. Lowry

RON Olympia

Monday March 30

Monday March 30

7:00 AM Depart Olympia by plane or car
8:00 AM Fish hit (location TBD)
10:00 AM Wheels Up/depart by car
en route Seattle
11:00 AM Arrive Seattle
NOON Wheels Up en route Washington DC

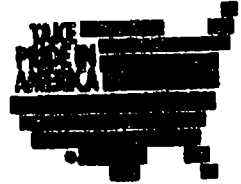
*Wakefield /
Fishes
Oyster & Salmon
concerned N.
cutting*

Olympia



United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240



OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY
POLICY, MANAGEMENT & BUDGET

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NUMBER OF PAGES: 4

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TO: Kathy McGinty

TEL #: _____

AGENCY/OFFICE: _____

FAX #: _____

FROM: Carole Flovman

TEL #: _____

OFFICE/AGENCY: _____

FAX #: _____

MESSAGE:

**Babbitt Schedule
Draft 3**

Thursday March 25

2:10 PM	Wheels Up Wash DC NW 377
6:13 PM	Wheels Down Portland
6:45 PM	Meet w/ Thomas group - 1 hour Portland
RON	Portland Benson Hotel

Friday March 26

6:30 AM	Depart en route Mollala (drive)
7:30 AM	arrive Mollala tour Avison Lumber Co. - 1 1/2 hours
9:00 AM	depart Mollala (drive)
9:30 AM	Arrive Salem FBO
9:45 AM	Wheels Up (plane) flyover forest
10:15 AM	Wheels Down Springfield
11:00 AM	Arrive HJ Andrews Experimental Forest (drive)
11:15 AM	Tour HJ Andrews Experimental Forest - 2 hours
1:15 PM	Depart HJ Andrews (drive)
2:00 PM	Arrive Springfield
2:15 PM	Wheels Up (plane)
2:45 PM	Arrive Salem
3:30 PM	Meet w/ Gov. Roberts
4:00 PM	Meet w/state legislators - 1 hour
7:00 PM	Dinner w/ OR Congressional delegation
RON	Salem

Babbitt Schedule
Draft 3
Saturday March 27

6:45 AM	Depart Hotel (drive)
7:15 AM	Wheels Up (plane)
8:15 AM	Wheels Down Tri-Cities
8:30 AM	Arrive Roseburg Forest Products Mill (drive)
8:45 AM	tour mill - 45 minutes
9:30 AM	Depart Mill (drive)
9:45 AM	Meet w/ community leaders - 2 hours CLOSED PRESS
11:45 AM	depart Riddle (drive)
12:15 PM	Wheels Up (plane)
12:45 PM	Wheels Down Medford
1:15 PM	Public Event (TBD) <i>Dave's Museum</i>
2:00 PM	Depart for airport
2:30 PM	Board Helicopters for Forest Tour - 3 hours
5:30 PM	Blades Down
6:00 PM	Wheels Up (plane)
6:45 PM	Wheels Down Eureka
7:15 PM	Dinner
8:00 pm	Meeting w/ Community Leaders - Eureka CLOSED PRESS
RON	Eureka

Sunday March 29

7:00 AM	Breakfast - Blue Ox Millworks	<i>Value added only employees alt.</i>
8:00 AM	Depart Blue Ox (drive)	
8:30 AM	Board Helicopters for tour/fly-over of Six Rivers and Shasta-Trinity Forest - 3 hours	

Babbitt Schedule

Draft 3

11:30 AM	Blades Down
NOON	Wheels Up
1:30 PM	Wheels Down - San Francisco
2:35 pm	Wheels up - UA 222
12:10 am	Wheels down Dulles

FOREST CONFERENCE TALKING POINTS

○ PRESIDENT CLINTON AND VICE PRESIDENT GORE ARE COMMITTED TO A BALANCED AND COMPREHENSIVE LONG-TERM POLICY THAT RECOGNIZES THE IMPORTANCE OF THE TIMBER INDUSTRY TO THE ECONOMY AND JOBS IN THE REGION AS WELL AS THE IMPORTANCE OF AMERICA'S PRECIOUS OLD GROWTH FORESTS THAT ARE A PART OF OUR NATIONAL HERITAGE.

○ THE FOREST CONFERENCE REPRESENTS A CRITICAL, AND URGENTLY NEEDED STEP TOWARD THAT BALANCED APPROACH. WE WILL NOT IN ONE DAY FIND THE ANSWERS TO PROBLEMS THAT HAVE BEEN BUILDING FOR YEARS, BUT WE WILL BRING TOGETHER ALL THOSE WHO HAVE AN INTEREST IN THESE ISSUES TO BEGIN WORKING TOWARD SOLUTIONS -- NO SMALL ACCOMPLISHMENT CONSIDERING THE ADVERSARIAL RELATIONSHIPS THAT HAVE DEVELOPED IN THE REGION.

○ FOR TOO LONG, THE DEBATE HAS BEEN POLARIZED AND PROGRESS HAS BEEN BLOCKED. WE ARE DETERMINED TO BREAK THAT GRIDLOCK AND MOVE FORWARD WITH A BALANCED APPROACH THAT WILL CONFRONT THE ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES WE FACE. FOR TOO LONG, THIS ISSUE HAS BEEN LEFT UNRESOLVED WITH SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES FOR THE PEOPLE, THE ECONOMY, AND THE ENVIRONMENT IN THE NORTHWEST AND NORTHERN CALIFORNIA. IT DEMANDS ACTION.

○ ECONOMIC ISSUES WILL BE CENTRAL TO THIS CONFERENCE. THE UNCERTAINTY AND CONFUSION BRED BY THE BAD POLICY-MAKING AND POLITICAL GAMES OF THE PREVIOUS ADMINISTRATION HAVE CREATED SERIOUS PROBLEMS FOR THE WORKERS AND BUSINESSES IN THE REGION. ANY SOLUTION CRAFTED MUST RECOGNIZE THE ECONOMIC IMPACTS AND THE NEED FOR A LONG-TERM COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH.

○ AMERICA'S OLD GROWTH FORESTS ARE A UNIQUE AND PRECIOUS RESOURCE, AS MUCH A PART OF OUR NATIONAL HERITAGE AS THE GRAND CANYON OR YOSEMITE.

○ THERE ARE NO EASY, SIMPLE, OR PAINLESS ANSWERS. IF THERE WERE, THEY WOULD HAVE BEEN FOUND AND WE WOULDN'T BE WHERE WE ARE TODAY. WE UNDERSTAND FULLY HOW DIFFICULT THESE ISSUES ARE AND HOW MANY DIFFICULT DECISIONS LIE AHEAD. WE ARE CONFRONTING YEARS OF BAD POLICY AND THE COMPLICATED PROBLEMS THAT POLICY CREATED.

○ PAST ADMINISTRATIONS HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO THE PROBLEM, WE ARE COMMITTED TO WORKING TOWARD A BALANCED AND COMPREHENSIVE SOLUTION. WHEN DIFFERENT AGENCIES IN THE SAME ADMINISTRATION WORK AGAINST EACH OTHER INSTEAD OF WITH EACH OTHER, AND APPEAR MORE COMMITTED TO PLAYING POLITICAL GAMES THAN REALLY HELPING PEOPLE IN TROUBLE, THEN IT'S NO WONDER THERE'S NO PROGRESS AND THE DEBATE BECOMES POLARIZED. THAT'S WHAT HAPPENED IN THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION. THAT'S NOT GOING TO HAPPEN HERE. PRESIDENT CLINTON IS BRINGING HIS ADMINISTRATION TOGETHER TO ORGANIZE THIS CONFERENCE AND TO CRAFT A BALANCED POLICY THAT WILL REALLY HELP THE PEOPLE, THE ECONOMY, AND THE ENVIRONMENT IN THE REGION.

○ THIS CONFERENCE WILL PROVIDE THE PRESIDENT AND THE VICE PRESIDENT, AND KEY MEMBERS OF THE CABINET A **FIRST-HAND UNDERSTANDING OF THE IMPORTANT FACTS SURROUNDING THESE ISSUES, AND ALLOW THEM TO TALK DIRECTLY TO THE PEOPLE** OF THE NORTHWEST AND NORTHERN CALIFORNIA.

○ THE CONFERENCE WILL PROVIDE A **COMPREHENSIVE DISCUSSION OF THE MAJOR ISSUES**: HOW ARE COMMUNITIES AND PEOPLE IN THE REGION AFFECTED; HOW ARE THE ECONOMY AND JOBS AFFECTED; HOW IS THE ENVIRONMENT AFFECTED; WHAT IS THE RELEVANT SCIENTIFIC FINDINGS, AND WHAT TYPES OF INNOVATIVE APPROACHES ARE BEING IMPLEMENTED IN THE REGION. WE WILL FOCUS ON THESE ISSUES AS THEY RELATE TO THE FOREST MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE CASCADES.

BASIC FACTS

○ PRESIDENT CLINTON WILL CONVENE THE SUMMIT WITH VICE PRESIDENT GORE AND MEMBERS OF THE CABINET, INCLUDING THE SECRETARIES OF INTERIOR, AGRICULTURE, LABOR, COMMERCE, AND THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY, THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISORS, AND THE DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY.

○ THE CONFERENCE WILL BE APRIL 2 IN PORTLAND, OREGON AT THE OREGON CONVENTION CENTER. IT WILL BE COMPLETELY OPEN TO THE MEDIA.

○ WE ARE SEEKING BROAD PUBLIC PARTICIPATION, WORKING WITH ELECTED OFFICIALS AT EVERY LEVEL, WITH ORGANIZED LABOR, WITH TIMBER AND OTHER INDUSTRY REPRESENTATIVES, WITH ENVIRONMENTALISTS, WITH TRIBES, WITH COMMUNITY INTERESTS AND OTHERS TO IDENTIFY PARTICIPANTS.

○ PRIOR TO THE CONFERENCE, THE SECRETARIES OF INTERIOR AND AGRICULTURE WILL VISIT THE REGION TO GAIN A FIRST-HAND UNDERSTANDING OF THE ISSUES. SECRETARY BABBITT WILL BE IN OREGON AND NORTHERN CALIFORNIA MARCH 26-28. SECRETARY ESPY WILL BE IN WASHINGTON STATE MARCH 28-29.

○ THE CONFERENCE IS BEING ORGANIZED BY A TEAM OF PEOPLE FROM ACROSS KEY AGENCIES IN THE ADMINISTRATION AND INCLUDING TOP OFFICIALS IN THE WHITE HOUSE. AGENCIES INVOLVED INCLUDE: INTERIOR, AGRICULTURE, LABOR, COMMERCE, AND THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY.

○ WE ARE CALLING IT A CONFERENCE TO MORE ACCURATELY REPRESENT WHAT IT WILL BE AND WHAT WE HOPE TO ACCOMPLISH. THIS WILL BE AN OPPORTUNITY FOR PEOPLE WHO MAY NOT HAVE WORKED TOGETHER IN THE PAST TO COME TOGETHER TO SHARE INFORMATION, IDEAS, AND TO BEGIN THE HARD JOB OF FINDING SOLUTIONS.

○ WE HAVE INVITED MEMBERS OF CONGRESS TO DETERMINE WHAT ROLE THEY WISH TO PLAY IN THE CONFERENCE. THEY UNDERSTAND THAT OUR PRINCIPLE GOAL IS TO HEAR FROM THE PEOPLE WHO LIVE AND WORK IN THE REGION AS WELL AS THOSE WHO HAVE CAREFULLY STUDIED THE SCIENTIFIC, ECONOMIC, AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES.

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United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
Washington, D.C. 20240

TRANSMISSION NOTICE

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TO:

Name

Mark Chupka

Agency/Phone #

From:

John Leary
Office of the Secretary
1849 C Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20240No. of pages to follow: 13

Date: _____

Time: _____

Katie
Legal
Analysis



OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
Washington, D.C. 20240



March 19, 1993

Memorandum

To: Mark Chupka FAX 456-2710

From: John Leshy, Assistant to Secretary Babbitt

Re: Northwest Forest Legal Situation - Briefing Background on
Legal Constraints

The following is mostly from a draft prepared by the forest
Service Office of General Counsel, with my modifications.

Please give me feedback. My home # is (202)537-7058. I may be
in the office tomorrow or in South Carolina. Leave a message on
my voicemail at DOI (208-3980) or on my machine at home.

cc: Jim Perry, DoAg

Attachment

USDA OGC

Draft - March 19, 1993

I. CURRENT LEGAL SITUATION

As described below, both the Forest Service and BLM are enjoined from selling timber in suitable NSO habitat in Oregon, Washington and northern California. Other listed species, such as the marbled murrelet and salmon, may result in overlapping and/or additional land use restrictions. These legal battles over NSO and other species are surrogates for the broader dispute over old growth forests -- NSO habitat overlaps much of the remaining old growth forest on federal lands, and even absent the NSO problem, great concern exists regarding the preservation of this resource.

The Forest Service, which administers approximately 85 percent of federal NSO habitat, has been enjoined from offering new timber sales since 1989 for failing to develop an appropriate NSO protection standard with adequate NEPA analysis in compliance with its NFMA viability regulations. The Forest Service is currently drafting a Supplemental EIS to correct deficiencies identified by Judge Dwyer in SAS v. Moseley. Even assuming no new policy initiatives, the Forest Service cannot implement a new NSO protection standard and seek release from injunction before late September 1993.

BLM is presently under two injunctions -- one under ESA for failure to consult on its NSO protection strategy with FWS on its NSO protection strategy and a second injunction for failure to supplement its timber management EIS regarding NSO protection. Additionally, FWS has been ordered to prepare an EIS for its Critical Habitat determinations required by the ESA.

Assuming a joint management strategy for old growth forests is to be developed, procedural compliance with the applicable laws could require the rest of this year. Further delay could result from court challenges and new scientific information.

II. LEGAL CONSTRAINTS

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)

NEPA requires an EIS analyzing the impacts and alternatives to agency actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment. Currently, the Forest Service, BLM, and FWS are under separate injunctions for failing to prepare or preparing inadequate EISs on various aspects of northern spotted owl (NSO) protection.

Forest Service is preparing a supplemental EIS for its NSO Protection standard for failing to 1) adequately analyze new scientific information, 2) disclose the effects of BLM obtaining an exemption from the ESA on 13 sales and 3) consideration of other old growth species. Forest Service's EIS also serves as the NEPA document to amend 13 Forest Plans which have separate EISs.

BLM is currently producing EISs on six Resource Management Plans for lands it administers. The FWS has been ordered by a Federal District Court to prepare an EIS on Critical Habitat for the NSO and may be subject to an EIS requirement on an NSO Recovery Plan, both of which are required by ESA.

NEPA compliance by the Forest Service and the BLM in old growth forests has been made more complex by the emergence of new scientific information (such as that leading to the listing of new species; e.g., the marbled murrelet) and the geographic overlap and consequent intertwining of management problems across agency lines. For example, a federal court has found the Forest Service's NSO strategy EIS inadequate because after its preparation the BLM adopted a different management strategy for the northern spotted owl that eventually resulted in it receiving an exemption from the Endangered Species Committee.

National Forest Management Act (NFMA)

NFMA mandates the development of comprehensive land management plans for each unit of the National Forest System. Even though NFMA overlaps with NEPA public involvement requirements (for example, NFMA requires a 3 month public comment period) and resource analysis, NFMA regulations require that Forest Plans be accompanied by an EIS.

NFMA requires that regulatory guidelines for Forest Plans "provide for diversity of plant and animal communities...in order to meet overall multiple-use objectives." Forest planning regulations adopted by the Forest Service to implement NFMA require the maintenance of the "viability" of native and desired non-native vertebrate species within each planning area (National Forest). The "viability" requirement, independent of the Endangered Species Act, places a monumental scientific and management burden on the agency and arguably is more extensive than statutorily required by NFMA.

To comply with the NFMA regulatory requirements as applied to the NSO, the Scientific Analysis Team headed by Jack Ward Thomas reviewed the viability of more than 1,000 species sharing portions of NSO habitat on 17 national forests. Aside from the prodigious task of analysis the constant flow of new information, managing for "viability" of all species results in less management flexibility than multiple use "balancing" to produce commodity outputs and associated economic benefits and jobs.

The forest planning process envisioned by NFMA is not statutorily integrated with the Endangered Species Act or other federal environmental laws. The listing of a species and associated protective requirements often triggers the need to significantly amend Forest Plans

and produce a new EIS. Further, the NFMA planning process is expected to become further complicated because the planning is based on National Forest boundaries which do not coincide with the broad landscape areas needed for "ecosystem management."

Endangered Species Act (ESA)

ESA imposes additional responsibilities on federal agencies to conserve listed species and consult with FWS or NMFS on any "action" which might affect listed species. Under the consultation process, FWS and NMFS may suggest conditions or issue a "jeopardy opinion" which, as a practicable matter, likely foreclose an action harmful to a listed species. The listing of the NSO substantially restricted harvesting of timber on public lands in Oregon, Washington and northern California (the Forest Service was already enjoined because of its failure to provide for the viability of the NSO under its NFMA regulations).

Other listed species, such as the marbled murrelet and stocks of salmon, will have similar and overlapping effects. The public lands contain most of the remaining relatively undeveloped lands in the United States. Accordingly, protection of threatened and endangered species listed under the ESA will likely increasingly reduce management discretion and the ability to produce commodity outputs on federal lands. Under the terms of ESA, the listing of a species (and accordant protections) are determined solely on a biological basis and are not balanced against economic or social impacts (although Critical Habitat determination and Recovery Plans may incorporate economic factors).

Bureau of Land Management:

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in the Department of the Interior manages significant acreage of old growth forest in Oregon. Some of the laws under which it operates, including NEPA and the ESA, apply to the Forest Service as well. But BLM manages the Oregon forests under its jurisdiction under the Oregon and California Revested Lands Act (O&C Act, enacted in 1937), and the Federal Land Policy & Management Act (FLPMA, enacted in 1976). These statutes differ somewhat from the National Forest Management Act applicable to national forests. BLM prepares resource management plans (RMPs) for its forest lands that serve essentially the same purpose as Forest Service plans.

In 1990, BLM took a path different from the Forest Service in dealing with the spotted owl on its lands. It adopted what came to be known as the "Jamison strategy," named after Cy Jamison, BLM Director under President Bush. This strategy rejected the constraints recommended by the Interagency Scientific Team, and instead rested on the notion that lesser constraints would yield more timber harvesting. Part of the strategy involved seeking exemptions from ESA requirements for 44 timber sales. In May 1992 the Endangered Species Committee created by the ESA (the so-called God Squad) exempted 13 of the 44 sales. The effect of this strategy has been to increase, both practically and legally, the constraints on timber harvesting on the national forests, which under the law must provide increased protection for the owl to "pick up the slack" left by the BLM.

The ESA and private lands:

The injunctions to date have involved timber harvesting only on federal lands. The basis for these injunctions have primarily been the applicable land management statutes and NEPA, although the endangered status of the spotted owl (and therefore the ESA) has been at least an underlying factor in many of these cases. The ESA does have some applicability to private lands, however. Section 10 of the Act prohibits anyone (private or public) from "taking" a listed endangered or threatened species. "Take" is defined broadly to include harassment or destruction of habitat. Therefore private companies logging on private land in owl habitat need to be concerned with the ESA. So far there has been little effort to apply the Act to shut down private timber harvesting.

Old Growth Issues

Save Chelan Alliance v. USFS (E.D. Wash.) - Challenge to timber harvesting in Lake Chelan watershed Wenatchee NF. Statutes involved are NEPA and NFMA.

Oregon National Resources Council v. Lowe (D. Ore.) - Challenge to old growth Forest Plan amendment on Winema NF. Statutes involved are NEPA and NFMA.

Pilchuck Audubon Society v. USFS (E.D. Wash.) - Challenge to Wenatchee, Okanogan and Colville NF Forest Plans on Forest health grounds. Statutes involved are NFMA and NEPA.

Bureau of Land Management. --

Portland Audubon Soc'y v. Lujan, (D. Ore. Judge Helen Frye). Injunction against all timber sales in northern spotted owl habitat on BLM lands in western Oregon pending compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act on land management plans. Presently on appeal before the Ninth Circuit spotted owl panel.

Lane County Audubon Society v. Jamison, (D.Ore. Judge Robert E. Jones). Injunction against all timber sales in northern spotted owl habitat on BLM lands in western Oregon pending ESA consultation on a owl conservation plan for those lands.

The BLM issued draft Resource Management Plans for the five BLM districts in western Oregon in August 1992. NEPA compliance and ESA consultation on those plans are designed to satisfy the legal defects found in the above cases.

Fish and Wildlife Service. --

Northern Spotted Owl v. Turner, (W.D. Wash. Judge Thomas S. Zilly). The FWS is in compliance with orders concerning the listing of the northern spotted owl and the designation of critical habitat entered in this case. The case remains pending.

Douglas County v. Lujan, (D. Ore Judge Michael R. Hogan). Court recently ruled that the FWS is not exempt from NEPA in connection with the designation of critical habitat for the northern spotted owl. Briefing on relief is ongoing.

APA -	Administrative Procedure Act
ESA -	Endangered Species Act
FLPMA -	Federal Land Policy Management Act
MBTA -	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
NEPA -	National Environmental Policy Act
NFMA -	National Forest Management Act
NSO -	Northern Spotted Owl

A Chronology of Key Actions Associated with the Northern
Spotted Owl (NSO) and Other Old-Growth Forest Issues

March 19, 1993

- Jun 1960 Congress enacts Multiple-Use, Sustained Yield Act (MUSYA) ratifying Forest Service's renewable resource policy and granting broad discretion to consider the relative values of the various resources.
- Sep 1964 Congress enacts the Wilderness Act providing for preservation of certain areas of public lands untrammelled by man.
- Dec 1969 Congress enacts the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) with an action forcing provision for detailed statements for major federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment.
- Dec 1973 Congress enacts the Endangered Species Act (ESA) providing for listing of threatened and endangered species, Federal agency consultation on actions affecting, duty to conserve, prohibitions on taking, critical habitat designation and recovery plans.
- Aug 1974 Congress enacts Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act (RPA). Establishes President's Statement of Policy, 10-year Renewable Resources Program, 5-year Resources Planning Act Program (RPA Program) and provides for "unit planning."
- Oct 1976 Congress amends RPA and enacts specific land use planning requirements for Forest Service in the National Forest Management Act (NFMA), and enacts the Federal Lands Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) for the Bureau of Land Management. No express direction on coordination with other land management and environmental protection laws.
- Nov 1978 Congress amends ESA in response to TVA v. Hill. Adds notice and comment for listing, consideration of social and economic values in critical habitat designation, and creates the Endangered Species Committee.
- Sep 1979 USDA publishes NFMA Forest Planning Regulation with a provision for fish and wildlife habitat to be managed to maintain viable populations of all existing native vertebrate species. 36 CFR 219.12(g) (1979). The viability regulation was amended in 1982. 36 CFR 219.19 (1992).
- Aug 1983 USDA establishes sensitive species policy to maintain viable populations of existing native and desired non-native plants, fish and wildlife species.

- Mar 1984 Forest Service adopts guidelines for managing NSO habitat on national forests in Washington and Oregon as part of Region 6 Regional Guide to fulfill NFMA viability requirements.
- Oct 1987 PAS v. Hodel (D. Ore.) filed alleging the BLM's practices in Oregon and California violate NEPA, the O&C Act, FLPMA, and MBTA.
- Dec 1987 Congress enacts Section 314 of the FY 1988 Interior Appropriations Act to prohibit judicial review of BLM timber plans that do not incorporate new information.
- Apr 1988 Court dismisses PAS v. Hodel on the grounds that it constitutes a "new information" claim of the type Section 314 prohibits.
- May 1988 Environmentalists file Northern Spotted Owl v. Hodel (W.D. Wash.) alleging that FWS decision not to list the NSO violates ESA.
- Sep 1988 Congress reenacts Section 314 without change in the FY 1989 Interior Appropriations Act.
- Oct 1988 Congress amends ESA. Requires notice and opportunity for public comment on Recovery Plans.
- Nov 1988 Court rules in NSO v. Hodel rules the FWS decision not to list the NSO violates ESA and gives FWS until May 1, 1989 to reconsider its decision.
- Dec 1988 Secretary of Agriculture orders reconsideration of NSO protection and the Forest Service adopts the Spotted Owl Habitat Area (SOHA) approach to management of NSO habitat with an EIS.
- Jan 1989 Ninth Circuit reverses the April 1988 ruling in PAS v. Lujan and remands it for further proceedings.
- Feb 1989 Timber industry and environmental groups file challenges to the Forest Service's December 1988 NSO Regional Guide amendment.
- Mar 1989 Court issues a preliminary injunction against the Forest Service in SAS v. Robertson because the SOHA strategy likely violates NFMA and NEPA.
- May 1989 In PAS v. Lujan, court finds BLM violated NEPA by failing to consider new information about the NSO, but that such claims were prohibited by Section 314.
- Jun 1989 FWS proposes to list the NSO as a threatened species.

- Sep 1989 Ninth Circuit affirms ruling in Portland Audubon Society that Section 314 strips the courts of the ability to hear any NEPA challenge to the BLM's timber sale program. However, it reverses ruling regarding non-NEPA claims, dissolves the temporary injunction pending appeal, and sends the case back to her for further proceedings.
- Oct 1989 Congress adopts Section 318 of the FY 1990 Interior Appropriations Act, which attempts to insulate Forest Service and BLM timber sales from judicial review. The Forest Service is ordered to revise its NSO protection by September 30, 1990. Section 312 of the Interior Appropriations Act contains the same language that was in Section 314 of the FY 1988 and 1989 Acts.
- Oct 1989 Forest Service and BLM ask courts to dismiss SAS v. Robertson and PAS v. Lujan in light of the Section 318 legislation.
- Nov 1989 Court vacates the preliminary injunction in SAS v. Robertson.
- Dec 1989 Court dismisses PAS v. Lujan.
- Feb 1990 Ninth Circuit rules that even challenges to individual timber sales are barred by Section 312.
- Apr 1990 Interagency Scientific Committee (ISC), known popularly as the Thomas Committee, releases its report.
- Jun 1990 FWS lists the NSO as threatened, but does not simultaneously designate "critical habitat".
- Sep 1990 Ninth Circuit rules that Section 318(b)(6)(A) of the FY 1990 Interior Appropriations Act is unconstitutional because it impermissibly interferes in ongoing litigation by telling the courts how to rule in two specific cases involving Forest Service and BLM management of the NSO. Supreme Court reversed the Ninth Circuit.
- Sep 1990 The BLM announces the "Jamison Strategy" for NSO protection and timber harvesting.
- Sep 1990 Department of Agriculture announces in the Federal Register its intent to "conduct timber management activities in a manner not inconsistent" with the ISC report and in full compliance with ESA.
- Feb 1991 In NSO v. Hodel, Court rules that the FWS violated ESA by not designating critical habitat concurrent with the listing of NSO without EIS.

- Mar 1991 In SAS v. Evans, court finds the Forest Service violated NFMA regulations by not preparing an EIS while adopting ISC.
- Apr 1991 Lane County Audubon Society v. Jamison (D.Ore.) is filed challenging the BLM's failure to consult with FWS on the "Jamison Strategy" (Lane County).
- May 1991 U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Agriculture and Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries requests assistance of scientific panel, known as the "Gang of Four", to identify alternative strategies for protection of old growth forest ecosystems and the NSO.
- May 1991 In SAS v. Evans, court issues an injunction against timber sales of suitable NSO habitat in 17 national forests until the agency complies with NEPA and NFMA procedures and adopts a plan for protecting the NSO and orders the agency to have the new protection in place by March 5, 1992.
- Jun 1991 FWS proposes listing the marbled murrelet as a threatened species in Washington, Oregon and northern California.
- Jul 1991 In PAS v. Lujan, court rules that Section 312 of the bars "new information" claim against BLM under NEPA.
- Sep 1991 In Lane County, court rules that the BLM violated the ESA by failing to consult with FWS on the Jamison Strategy. The BLM is enjoined from implementing the Strategy until it consults with FWS regarding its impact on the NSO.
- Sep 1991 Secretary Lujan convenes the Endangered Species Committee to review BLM's application to exempt 44 timber sales under ESA.
- Sep 1991 Forest Service releases its draft EIS and NSO management plan as required by NFMA regulations and NEPA to comply with May 1991 order in SAS v. Evans.
- Dec 1991 In NSO v. Hodel, the court denies the FWS request to further delay designating critical habitat for the NSO.
- Dec 1991 Ninth Circuit upholds the May 1991 ruling and injunction in SAS v. Evans. Ninth Circuit also reverses the July 1991 ruling in PAS v. Lujan that Section 314 is still in effect and remands the case back to the district court to consider whether BLM has complied with NEPA in preparing its timber sale program.
- Mar 1992 Ninth Circuit upholds the September 1991 ruling in Lane County holding that the BLM violated the ESA by refusing to consult with FWS on the Jamison Strategy. The court also enjoins any future BLM timber sales until the BLM

- consults with FWS on the individual sales, on the Jamison Strategy, and on any other NSO conservation plan, including the existing timber management plans.
- Mar 1992 Assistant Secretary Moseley signs a new ROD to fulfill the requirements of May 1991 order in SAS v. Evans.
- Mar 1992 A new lawsuit is filed in federal district court in Washington challenging the Record of Decision issued by the Forest Service on grounds that the agency failed to comply with NFMA and NEPA, Seattle Audubon Society v. Moseley (W.D. Wash).
- May 1992 Endangered Species Committee grants an exemption for 13 of the 44 BLM timber sales at issue, with the condition that the BLM abide by the NSO recovery plan until it adopts its new 10-year forest management plans (RMPs).
- May 1992 NMFS lists salmon stocks under ESA. First Salmon case filed August 1992. There are currently several lawsuits regarding salmon protection involving FWS, NMFS, FS, BLM, U.S. ACE, and BPA. The lawsuits allege violations of the ESA, NEPA, APA, and NFMA viability regulations.
- May 1992 The Department of the Interior releases its draft recovery plan for NSO.
- May 1992 In SAS v. Moseley, the court rules that EIS violated NEPA because it failed to consider: (1) the BLM ESC exemption, (2) new demographic NSO information, and (3) low viability rating of other old growth species. The court issues a preliminary injunction against new Forest Service timber sales in NSO national forests.
- Jun 1992 In PAS v. Lujan the court rules that BLM violated NEPA by refusing to update its forest management plans to reflect the impact of logging on the NSO and its habitat. A permanent injunction is issued that halts all new BLM timber sales in NSO habitat in Oregon until the agency updates its plans.
- Jun 1992 Ten environmental groups file Portland Audubon Society v. Endangered Species Committee (9th Cir.) seeking to overturn the Endangered Species Committee's decision to exempt 13 timber sales in Oregon (PAS v. ESC).
- Jul 1992 The court issues an injunction in SAS v. Moseley barring any new Forest Service timber sales in NSO habitat in Regions 5 and 6 until revised standards and guidelines complying with NEPA and NFMA are in effect.
- Jul 1992 Chief of the Forest Service orders a Scientific Analysis Team (SAT), led by Jack Ward Thomas, to examine several scientific issues related to SAS v. Moseley.

- Aug 1992 In SAS v. Moseley, the court rejects a Forest Service request to lift the injunction barring logging of NSO habitat and orders it to complete a new ROD by August 10, 1993 and to provide the court with compliance progress reports.
- Sep 1992 In Marbled Murrelet, the court rules that FWS delay in listing the marbled murrelet violates ESA. The marbled murrelet habitat overlaps with NSO habitat along the Pacific coast.
- Sep 1992 In Marbled Murrelet, the court issues a temporary restraining order barring logging in murrelet habitat for violating Forest Service viability regulation.
- Sep 1992 Ninth Circuit upholds the order in Marbled Murrelet directing the FWS to make a decision whether or not to list the marbled murrelet.
- Sep 1992 FWS lists the marbled murrelet as a threatened species.
- Nov 1992 In SAS v. Moseley, the Forest Service reports to the court that the SAT is analyzing the scientific issues and a committee has been appointed to preparing a Draft Supplement to the Environment Impact Statement on Management for the NSO and filed a schedule for complying with the court order.
- Dec 1992 In Douglas County v. Lujan, the court rules that FWS failed to comply with NEPA when designating critical habitat for the NSO.
- Jan 1992 Forest Service announces that it will not offer any additional timber sales in marbled murrelet habitat until its scientists can complete a habitat conservation assessment study and more permanent strategy can be developed.
- Jan 1992 Forest Service announces Interim Guidelines to amend the Regional Guide and 11 Forest Plans to provide protections for the California Spotted Owl (CSO). The Interim Guidelines are expected to be in effect for two years while a more permanent strategy is developed and significantly reduce timber harvest in the Sierran Province of California to comply with the NFMA viability regulation. Because of the additional protections, the FWS does not list the CSO under ESA.
- Feb 1993 In PAS v. BSC, Ninth Circuit orders appointment of an Administrative Law Judge to determine whether ex parte communications occurred in the 1992 BSC consideration of the BLM exemption application.
- Feb 1993 In SAS v. Moseley, the Forest Service reports to the court on the White House announcement regarding the convening of a forest conference. The Forest Service offers to file another status report on March 19.

Wash 1993

**FOREST SERVICE CASES RELATED TO
PACIFIC NORTHWEST OLD GROWTH FORESTS**

March 19, 1993

Northern Spotted Owl Issues

Seattle Audubon Society v. Robertson (D. Wash. & 9th Cir. & U.S. Supreme Court) - Challenge to Forest Service 1988 Spotted Owl Amendment to Regional Guide. Statutes involved are NFMA, NEPA, APA, and Sec. 318 of FY 1990 Appropriation Act and MBTA.

Seattle Audubon Society v. Evans (D. Wash. & 9th Cir.) - Challenge to Department of Agriculture Federal Register Notice adopting ISC recommendations for NSO management. Statutes involved are NEPA, NFMA, APA and MBTA.

Seattle Audubon Society v. Moseley (W.D. Wash.) Challenge to FS 1992 Regional Guide Amendment for Spotted Owl. Judge Dwyer has issued a broad injunction prohibiting disturbance of suitable NSO habitat in Oregon, Washington and northern California. Statutes involved are NEPA, NFMA, APA and MBTA.

Sierra Club v. Buttrille (W.D. Wash.) - Challenge to three FS Forest Plans for not deciding administrative appeal related to NSO issues. Statutes involved are NFMA, NEPA and APA.

Marbled Murrelet Issues

Marbled Murrelet v. Lujan (W.D. Wash.) - Challenge to FS Forest Plans for compliance with FS viability regulation. FS has voluntarily ceased new timber sales. Statutes involved are NFMA and NEPA.

Salmon and Anadromous Fish Issues

Oregon Rivers Council v. Robertson (D. Ore.) - Challenge to failure to consult on Umatilla and Wallaw-Whitman NF forest plans because of 1992 salmon listing. Statutes involved are NFMA and NEPA.

Idaho Conservation League v. Clark (D. Id.) - Challenge to FS grazing permits in the Stanley Basin Sawtooth NF focusing on listed salmon and other fish. Statutes involved are NFMA, NEPA, and ESA.

Aluminum Co. of America v. Brown et al. (D. Ore.) - Challenge to salmon management by FS, FWS, COE, BPA, BLM, and NMFS. Statutes involved are ESA and APA.

Forest Conservation Council v. Madigan

Mountain State Legal Foundation v. Madigan (D. Idaho) - Section 7 consultation (salmon) and NEPA on a road permit to Yellow Pine, Idaho. Statutes involved are ESA, NEPA, and APA.



LEGISLATIVE ALERT!

March 2, 1993

NAHB CALL TO ACTION

National

Association
of Home

Builders

Government

Affairs

Division

URGENT ALERT !!!

IT'S URGENT THAT YOU ACT NOW TO HALT RISING LUMBER PRICES BY DOING THE FOLLOWING:

- Write the President and call the White House;
- Write, call and meet with your two U.S. Senators and U.S. Representative;
- Write a letter to the editor of your local newspaper;
- Set up a meeting with the editorial board of your local newspaper;
- Mobilize your fellow builders and employees to write and call the White House and their Members of Congress and also write letters to the editor of their local newspapers;

1201 15th Street, N.W.

Washington, D.C.

20005-2800

(202) 822-0470

(800) 368-5242

ext. 470

Send copies of your communications to NAHB, Congressional Affairs Department, 1201 15th Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20005. Three "contact credits" will be awarded for each letter you send and call you make to your Members of Congress and the White House. For more information on "contact credits" and the Congressional Contact program, call the Government Affairs Division at 1-800-368-5242, ext. 470.

Background information and talking points on the issue follow, along with sample letters and editorials. For more information contact Stuart Wells, NAHB Government Affairs Division.

BACKGROUND

During a campaign swing through the Pacific Northwest, President Clinton pledged to hold a "Timber Summit" to address the current debate raging over available land for timber harvesting.

The decrease in the timber supply, and subsequent reduction in cut lumber, has helped to push wood products prices up over 90% in the last four months, which add approximately \$4,500 to the price of a new 2,000 square foot, median priced (\$120,000) home.

The impact the timber problem is having on the home building industry, related businesses and home buyers is more subtle. It is imperative that the Clinton Administration and the general public realize who all is affected, and to what extent, by the timber crisis. Home Builders need to make their voices heard about the important role of timber supply in providing affordable housing for all Americans.

Although reform of the Endangered Species Act is part of a long-term solution to the timber supply problem, you as builders can't afford to wait out the legislative process as housing prices push family after family out of the market. Therefore, beyond addressing the Endangered Species Act, you also need to urge President Clinton to initiate regulatory reform in order to resolve the conflicting requirements under the various statutes that govern timber sales, and to take immediate action to alleviate the current supply crisis. The enclosed sample letters do that.

THE PROBLEM

- According to the Random Lengths weekly composite price index, the price for 1000 board feet of framing lumber rose from \$250 in early October to \$474 for the week ending February 26, an 90 percent increase.
- The cost increases in framing lumber, panel products and millwork translate into as much about a \$4,500 increase per 2,000 square-foot single family home.
- The lumber price increase from October to February is the result of a steep drop in lumber supply caused by restrictions on harvesting timber from federal lands and increased demand from the home building industry.
- Political gridlock over timber management laws and an endless stream of court injunctions have stopped logging on millions of acres of federal forest land.
- Measures to protect the Northern spotted owl are a major cause of the timber restrictions. Environmental laws, like the Endangered Species Act, that do not take economic realities into account will continue to hamper the industry's effort to build affordable homes.

WHAT YOU SHOULD DO:

- **Write the President and call the White House.** You should urge the President to:
 1. Take immediate action to eliminate the countervailing duty on Canadian lumber;
 2. Direct the Forest Service to undertake salvage sales of dead and dying timber;
 3. Resolve through regulatory reform the conflicting requirements under the various statutes that govern timber supply; and
 4. Hold the Timber Summit as soon as possible, with the building industry represented.

Please personalize your letter by including information on how increased lumber prices are affecting the price of your homes. Enclosed is a sample letter you might wish to draw from in drafting your correspondence.

The phone number for the White House is (202) 456-1414.

- **Write, call and meet with your two U.S. Senators and U.S. Representative.** In your letters, calls and meetings with your Members of Congress, you must urge that they:

1. **Take quick action on Endangered Species Act reform; and**
2. **Encourage the President to hold the Timber Summit as soon as possible.**

Please personalize your letter and explain how increased lumber prices are affecting the price of your homes. Enclosed is a sample letter you might wish to draw from in drafting your correspondence.

The phone number for Congress is (202) 225-3121. Just ask for the office of the Member of Congress with whom you wish to speak.

- **Write a letter to the editor of your local newspaper.** You and the builders from your association should write letters to the editor detailing specific concerns as to the impact the timber shortage is having on their industry.

Enclosed is a sample letter to the editor you may wish to draw from.

- **Set up a meeting with the editorial board of your local newspaper.** Work with your local association to set up this meeting. Editorials carry a great deal of clout, so this should be a top priority. The editorial should call for President Clinton to hold the Timber Summit as soon as possible, and have the summit produce sound legislative and administrative proposals to end this crisis.

Enclosed is a sample editorial. You may wish to use this example as you and your HBA discuss editorial options with your local paper.

- **Mobilize your fellow builders and employees to write and call the White House and their Members of Congress, and to write letters to the editor.** There is strength in numbers. The more action that is taken on this issue, the greater the chance of success.

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:

Stuart Wells
NAHB Government Affairs Division
(800) 368-5242, ext. 509

SAMPLE LETTER TO PRESIDENT CLINTON

The Honorable William J. Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

As a home builder, I believe that we must immediately address the problem of skyrocketing lumber prices.

Lumber prices have risen over ninety percent over the past four months. This dramatic increase has caused the average price of a new 2,000 square foot median priced (\$120,000) home to rise as much as \$4,500. This could cut demand for homes and cost thousands of jobs. Furthermore, thousands of potential home buyers will be forced out of the market.

(Insert paragraph about personal experience)

The lumber price increases are due to a severe shortage of timber. It is critical that you take action now to address this vital issue. First, you should eliminate the countervailing duty on Canadian lumber. Second, you should instruct the Forest Service to undertake salvage sales of dead and dying timber on federal lands. And third, you should initiate regulatory reform to resolve the conflicting requirements under the various statutes that govern timber sales.

The only long term solution to this problem, however, is a reexamination of those national policies that govern timber supply. The Timber Summit, which you called for during your campaign, is the perfect forum. I urge you to set a date for the summit and to direct the participants to develop sound legislative, regulatory and administrative proposals, including "sufficiency language", to establish national policy that balances environmental protection and other socioeconomic goals. Due to the impact that the lumber crisis is having on affordable housing, home builders must be included in the summit.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely yours,

SAMPLE LETTER TO MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

The Honorable _____
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator _____:

OR

The Honorable _____
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Representative _____:

As a home builder, I believe that we must immediately address the problem of skyrocketing lumber prices.

Lumber prices have risen ninety percent over the past four months. This dramatic increase has caused the average price of a new 2,000 square foot median priced (\$120,000) home to rise about \$4,500. This could cut demand for homes and cost thousands of jobs. Furthermore, thousands of potential home buyers will be forced out of the market.

(Insert paragraph about personal experience).

The lumber price increases are due to a severe shortage of timber. One of the primary reasons for the timber crisis is the listing of the Northern Spotted Owl as "threatened" under the current Endangered Species Act. The basis for this listing, and the listing of thousands of other species, is questionable at best, and continues to threaten not only the supply of timber from federal forests, but also the economic viability of private lands throughout the United States. The Act, which is currently up for reauthorization, needs to be reformed so that, among other things, all pertinent scientific data are considered in the listing process, a blind peer review of that data is provided for, and that the use of the emergency listing process that suspends important due process protection for landowners is limited.

Finally, I urge you to contact President Clinton and ask that he set a firm date for the Timber Summit that he proposed during his campaign. This summit will provide the appropriate forum for establishing national timber policy.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely yours,

SAMPLE EDITORIAL

The American dream of home ownership is becoming harder and harder to achieve because the price of homes continues to escalate. A major reason for this escalation is rising lumber prices brought on by declining timber supply. Between October 1992 and February 1993, lumber prices went up 90%, going from \$250 per 1000 board feet to \$474. These increases in the prices of lumber, plywood and other wood products in recent months have had a direct effect on new home prices, translating into an approximate increase of \$4,500 in the price of a 2,000 square foot, median priced (\$120,000) new home.

The primary forces contributing to the price increases are the rise in demand for affordable housing and the decline in supply from public lands in the Pacific Northwest. The reduced supply is partly due to conflicting and ambiguous government policies. A significant contributor to the problem is the listing of the Northern Spotted Owl as a "threatened" species, which has halted timber harvesting on 6 million acres of federal forest land in the Pacific Northwest.

President Clinton should take four steps to address the problems associated with the timber issue:

First, the President must eliminate the countervailing duty on Canadian lumber. Currently there is a 6.5% duty on Canadian lumber imports, which account for 30% of the lumber used in this country.

Second, President Clinton must instruct the Forest Service to hold salvage timber sales of the millions of board feet of dead and dying timber on federal lands.

Third, through regulatory reform he should resolve the conflicting requirements under the various statutes that govern timber supply.

Fourth, and perhaps most importantly, the President must hold a Timber Summit. President Clinton made a pledge in his campaign to hold a summit to address the timber debate, and he needs to make good on his pledge by setting a date now. He needs to include in that summit participants who will bring a balanced perspective on the question of economic impact vs. environmental concerns. He also needs to assure that certain sound proposals come from the summit that can end the legal logjam holding back the supply of materials for building homes. These proposals should include "sufficiency language", which would prevent court injunctions from once again stopping the harvest of timber.

The rising cost of lumber in the United States affects every person who hopes to achieve the American dream of home ownership. This crisis must be addressed now.

SAMPLE LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editor:

I am a home builder who believes it is time to address the dramatic rise in lumber costs, and how it is affecting the housing consumer.

Over the past four months, lumber prices have risen 90%, adding as much as \$4,500 to the price of a new home. This cost increase drives home buyers out of the market, and costs thousands of jobs.

There are two actions that the President should take to provide immediate relief from rising prices: 1) Eliminate the countervailing duty that currently is keeping Canadian lumber prices high; and 2) Direct the Forest Service to undertake salvage sales of dead and dying timber.

However, a long-term solution must also be found. During his campaign, President Clinton committed to holding a summit meeting in the Pacific Northwest, but a date has not yet been set. The timber issue needs to be addressed - and addressed immediately - in order to keep housing affordable in this country now and in the future. The Timber Summit is the necessary forum to raise the concerns of all interested parties, and to provide the basis for forming a national timber policy.

The rising cost of lumber in the United States affects every person who hopes to achieve the American dream of home ownership. We need a Timber Summit now, and we need for that summit to produce sound proposals to end the logjam that is holding back the supply of wood and wood products for building homes.

Sincerely yours,

Legislative Program - E. Side

- * Immediate protection of all roadless areas in their entirety.
- * A scientific review of Eastside forest ecosystems. The goal of the review will be the development of a comprehensive, longterm, science-based plan to restore the health and natural functioning of the ecosystem.
- * Pending completion of the scientific review, public forest lands will be managed consistent with the following principles:
 1. Protection of all existing Eastside ancient forest groves, including all mature and older ponderosa pine, larch and other conifers.
 2. No disturbance of riparian areas, which must be retained as genetic and ecosystem management corridors, as well as primary habitat for salmon and other fisheries.
- * Salvage only as consistent with a scientific plan to restore and sustain Eastside ecosystems.
- * Scientific use of fire as a part of ecosystem restoration, including both natural fire and prescribed burning techniques under appropriate conditions.
- * Logging only as consistent with ecosystem restoration.
- * Insect and disease control management activities must be based on long-term plans to reestablish naturally functioning ecosystems.
- * Reduction of forest road system; no new logging roads.

esidloby 4/26

EASTSIDE FOREST PROTECTION

Although ancient forests are often associated with western Oregon, western Washington and northwest California, nearly half of the old-growth forests in the Northwest are found *east* of the crest of the Cascade Mountains. The remarkable ponderosa pine and mixed-conifer forests of the "Eastside" are home to salmon and steelhead, and produce most of the water for nearby farms and towns.

Eastside forests provide unparalleled wildlife habitat, and contain a wealth of other natural resources. They are just as ecologically significant as the better known Douglas-fir, redwood and cedar forests of the "Westside," and are even more seriously threatened by logging.

Public forestlands east of the Cascade Crest stretch from the Colville and Okanogan National Forests in northern Washington to the Lassen and Plumas National Forests in northeast California. Much of this forest has been heavily logged, but many pristine, beautiful areas remain wild and free. Elsewhere, a spaghetti-like road network spews over the landscape.

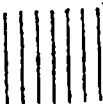
Overcutting, roadbuilding, and the elimination of natural fire are three manmade pressures which have greatly stressed Eastside forests. These ecosystems have already lost most of their largest and strongest trees to logging, and cannot survive more exploitation.

- * Many of the ancient ponderosa pine and mixed-conifer forests have been destroyed by logging and roadbuilding;
- * Fire suppression efforts have been so effective that natural fires (which keep insect and disease levels low, and release nutrients back into the soil) have nearly been eliminated;
- * Natural ecosystem functions have faltered due to overcutting and the lack of fire;
- * Salmon, wildlife, water, recreation and other economic and ecological values all have greatly suffered as a result;
- * *Forest Service scientists agree that the Eastside forests of the Northwest are currently suffering the greatest forest health crisis in North America.*

THE SOLUTION:

It is essential that ancient forest legislation include protection for the Eastside forests of the Northwest. Key elements of such legislation are:

GREENSBURG LAKE

THE
ANALYSIS GROUP
INC515 SECOND STREET NE
WASHINGTON DC 20002
202 547 5200

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL FORM

Date 3/22
Number of pages (excluding transmittal form) 14

TO:	Name	Organization	Fax	Code
	<u>Marla Romash</u>	<u>White House</u>	<u>456-2685</u>	<u>175</u>
	<u>Katie McGinty</u>	<u>" "</u>	<u>456-2710</u>	<u>175</u>
	<u>Sam Popkin</u>		<u>619-272-0753</u>	<u>175</u>

FROM:

Joe Goode

FAX: (202) 544-7020

Message: Please call Joe Goode with comments
by 2 pm at the latest and earlier if possible
at 547-5200.Please call (202) 547-5200, if you do not receive entire document or have
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DNC-OR.Q1
March 2-3, 1993

1-4: _____
Time begin: _____
Time end: _____

DRAFT #1

515 2nd Street NE
Washington, DC 20002

**FILL OUT ALL ITEMS IN THIS SECTION
AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW**

i. Phone # _____ / _____ / _____

ii. Sex of respondent

Male 1
Female 2

iii. State/County code

[enter 5 digit code]

iv. Date _____ / _____ / 93
[enter 6 digit code: MM/DD/YY]

v. Race of interviewer

White 1
Black 2
Hispanic 3
Asian 4
Other 5

vi. Interview Completion

Primary number

1st attempt 1
1 call back 2
2+ call backs 3
Substitute number 4

vii. Verification

Verified 1
Not verified 2

Interviewer initials _____

Hello. This is (caller name). I'm calling for Louisiana Opinion Surveys. I would like to ask you a few questions concerning the problems facing our nation, state and local communities. We need a balance of men and women in this survey. May I speak to the youngest man, 18 years or older, who is at home right now?

[IF RESPONDENT, CONTINUE]

[IF YES, REPEAT INTRODUCTION FOR NEW
RESPONDENT AND CONTINUE]

[IF NO MALE]

Okay, may I speak to the youngest woman,
18 years or older, who is at home
right now?

[REPEAT INTRODUCTION OR CONTINUE WITH INTERVIEW]

1. First of all, are you registered to vote at this address?

[IF YES, CONTINUE]

[IF NO] I'm sorry. Is there a
registered voter at home
I can speak to?

[REPEAT INTRODUCTION OR TERMINATE]

2. Many people were not able to vote in November's election for president between George Bush, Bill Clinton, and Ross Perot. How about you? Were you able to vote, or for some other reason were you unable to vote?

Voted	1
Ineligible/too young	2
Did not vote	[TERMINATE]
Can't remember/Don't know	[TERMINATE]
Refused	[TERMINATE]

3. Generally speaking, do you think that things in this country are going in the right direction, or do you feel things have gotten pretty seriously off on the wrong track?

Right direction	1
Wrong track	2
(Don't know)	3

4. Now, I am going to read you a list of concerns that people have. Please tell me which one of these you personally worry about the most --

[ROTATE LIST]

• The economy	1
• Jobs	2
• Education	3
• Taxes	4
• Pollution and the environment	5
• The federal deficit	6
• Health care	7
• International problems and threat of war	8
• Crime	9
• Moral decline	10

[IF MORE THAN ONE] Well which one
concerns you the most?

(Don't know) 11

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3,

5. Which party -- the Democrats or the Republicans -- do you trust the most to do something about [IDENTIFIED PROBLEM IN Q4]?

Democrats	1
Republicans	2
(Both)	3
(Neither)	4
(Don't know)	5

Now, I'd like to rate your feelings toward some people and organizations, with one hundred meaning a VERY WARM, FAVORABLE feeling; zero meaning a VERY COLD, UNFAVORABLE feeling; and fifty meaning not particularly warm or cold. You can use any number from zero to one hundred, the higher the number the more favorable your feelings are toward that person or organization.

[WRITE IN NUMBER]
[WRITE IN "101"
FOR DON'T KNOW]

6. Bill Clinton. [READ FIRST] Give Bill Clinton a rating, with 100 meaning a very warm, favorable feeling; zero meaning a very cold, unfavorable feeling; and 50 meaning not particularly warm or cold.

[ROTATE Q7-Q12]

- 7. Bob Packwood
- 8. Al Gore
- 9. Congress
- 10. Oregon environmental groups
- 11. Ross Perot
- 12. The Oregon Department of Fisheries and Wildlife
- 13. The timber companies
- 14. Barbara Roberts
- 15. Bruce Babbitt
- 16. Robert Smith
- 17. Oregon logging association
- 18. National environmental groups
- 19. Ron Brown
- 20. The U.S. Dept of Interior

Mike ESPY
The Forest Service

DNC-LA.Q1

4'

21. In the election for President, did you vote for [ROTATE NAMES]
Republican George Bush, Independent Ross Perot or Democrat Bill Clinton?

Republican Bush [GO TO Q16] 1
Democrat Clinton [GO TO Q16] 2
Independent Perot [GO TO Q15] 3
(Don't know/Refused) [GO TO Q14] 4

[IF REFUSED IN Q13]

22. I know that the voting is by secret ballot, but I want to assure you
that this survey is completely anonymous. Could you please tell me whether
you voted for [ROTATE NAMES] George Bush, Ross Perot or Bill Clinton?

Republican Bush [GO TO Q16] 1
Democrat Clinton [GO TO Q16] 2
Independent Perot [GO TO Q15] 3
(Don't know/Refused) [GO TO Q16] 4

[IF PEROT IN Q13 OR Q14]

23. Now, think back to November of last year, the way you felt then: If
Ross Perot were not a candidate for president, would you have voted for
[ROTATE NAMES] Republican George Bush or Democrat Bill Clinton?

Republican Bush 1
Democrat Clinton 2
(Perot/Neither) 3
(Undecided) 4

24. How would you rate the job being done by Bill Clinton as President --
excellent, good, just fair, or poor?

Excellent 1
Good 2
Just fair 3
Poor 4
(Don't know) 5

25. From what you have seen and heard so far about Bill Clinton's policies
and goals for the country, would you say that you strongly support his
policies and goals, generally support them, generally oppose his policies
and goals, or strongly oppose them?

Strongly support 1
Generally support 2
Generally oppose 3
Strongly oppose 4
(Don't know) 5

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5

26. Now, I want to ask you about the economic program Bill Clinton presented to the Congress. Do you favor or oppose his economic program?

[FOLLOW UP] Do you strongly or somewhat (favor/oppose) his program?

Strongly favor	1
Somewhat favor	2
Somewhat oppose	3
Strongly oppose	4
(Don't know)	5

27. Changing topics to environmental issues,

In dealing with forest legislation, there are often disagreements over whether to protect old-growth forests and endangered species, like the spotted owl, or to permit continued logging in old-growth forests to protect timber jobs. When it comes to close calls on particular areas, which do you think should be the more important priority--protecting old growth forests and endangered species or protecting timber jobs?

Priority on protecting old-growth forests	1
Priority on protecting timber jobs	2
(Depends)	3
(Not sure/Don't know)	4

How important is improving federal forest management policies and enhancing protection for old-growth forests for ensuring the long-term health of the timber industry?

28) Compared to other issues, how important is the issue of whether to permit continued logging in old-growth forests to you personally -- is it one of the most important issues, of above average importance, of average importance or of below average importance?

One of the most important	1
Of above average importance	2
Of average importance	3
Below average importance	4
(Don't know)	5

Split A:

29. Compared to other industries, how important are forest related industries -- including logging, fishing, tourism and recreation -- to Oregon's economic future? Is it one of the most important industries, of above average importance, of average importance or of below average importance?

One of the most important	1
Of above average importance	2
Of average importance	3
Below average importance	4

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for forward on spotted owl

(Don't know) 5

Split B:

30. Compared to other industries, how important is the timber industry to Oregon's economic future? Is it one of the most important industries, of above average importance, of average importance or of below average importance?

- One of the most important 1
- Of above average importance 2
- Of average importance 3
- Below average importance 4
- (Don't know) 5

Let me read you a list of names and organizations. From what you know, please tell me if the person or organization puts more priority on protecting old-growth forests and endangered species, more priority on protecting timber jobs, or does that person or organization try to strike an even balance?

[rotate]

31. Bill Clinton

32. Al Gore

33. The timber industry

34. Environmental groups.

35. The Forest Service.

36. Are the people trying to stop logging to save the spotted owl sincere or are they creating a phony issue because they want to stop logging?

- Sincere 1
- Creating phony issue 2
- (Don't know) 3

37. Are the timber companies who say they need to log old growth forests sincerely trying to save their loggin jobs or are they just trying to make bigger profits?

- Sincere 1
- Bigger profits 2
- (Don't know) 3

Split sample A

38. As you may know, President Clinton and Vice President Gore will lead a Forest Conference in Portland to discuss the old growth forests. Do you think President Clinton and Vice President Gore will go too far, not go far

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enough or come to about the righth balance in setting policy after the Forest Conference?

Will go too far	1
Will not go far enough	2
Right balance	3
(don't know)	4

Split sample B

39. As you may know, President Clinton will lead a Forest Conference in Portland to discuss the old growth forests. Do you think President Clinton will go too far, not go far enough or come to about the right balance in setting policy after the Forest Conference?

Will go too far	1
Will not go far enough	2
Right balance	3
(don't know)	4

40. What is the most important issue to you in the upcoming Forest Conference:

Protecting the old growth forest	1
protecting timber jobs	2
protecting the spotted owl	3

41. Do you think the Forest Conference is an example of real leadership that will find a solution or will it be more just politics and talk?

42. Do you think the plan that comes out of the Forest Confernce will primarily put Oregon's intersts first or put national interests first?

43. Who has been most to blame for the lack of a solution to the old growth forest issue:

small mills & timber companies
national environmental organizations
state environmental organization
federal agencies
Presidents Bush and Reagan
Congress
state elected officials
loggers

Now I'm going to read you some possible results of a new federal policy to balance natural resource use and the environment. For each that I mention, please tell me how important that result would be to you personally: very important, somewhat important, not very important or not important at all.

44. Preserving the Northern Spotted Owl.

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45. Preserving old growth forests.

46. Preserving Oregon's timber industry.

47. Preserving recreational hunting and fishing in Oregon.

48. Preserving green space for future generations of Oregonians.

49. Preserving the salmon.

50. Preserving jobs for loggers and their families

51. Which do you think is the most important reason for the loss of timber jobs in Oregon:

- A. Export of raw logs to Japan
- B. Too stringent environmental policies
- C. Overcutting and poor management by timber companies
- D. Politics and poor management by federal agencies

Now I am going to read you a series of statements and for each set of statements, please tell me which one comes closer to your view.

52. **Statement A:** We need to protect the old growth forests. 95 percent have been cut down and we need a law to preserve the remaining 5 percent. These are America's rainforests.

or

Statement B: We have enough wilderness and national parks, which include thousands of acres of old growth forest. We do not need to add to the wilderness.

Which statement comes closer to your view?

Statement A	1
Statement B	2
(both)	3
(neither)	4
(don't know)	5

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53. Two more statements:

*2/27
EBA*

Statement A. We must replace the Endangered Species Act with a more balanced approach. No owl or single species is worth throwing people out of work. The Endangered Species Act must be seriously changed to place a higher priority on economic impact to people rather than owl protection, and legislation must guarantee a minimum harvest level.

or

Statement B. We must improve the Endangered Species Act and change the way we manage our resources so we don't end up having a crisis over a single species. Our objective should be to manage our forests, our fish, our water, and our wetlands so that we can balance the best habitat for wildlife with long term sustainable use of our resources.

(split sample to test "eco-system" wording?)

B. We must improve the Endangered Species Act and change the way we manage our resources so we don't end up having a crisis over a single species. Our objective should be to pursue an "Eco-System" approach to manage our forests, our fish, our water, and our wetlands so that we can balance the best habitat for wildlife with long term sustainable use of our resources.

Which statement comes closer to your view?

Statement A	1
Statement B	2
(both)	3
(neither)	4
(don't know)	5

54. Two more statements:

Statement A. In this recession we can not afford to stop cutting all the old growth forests and throw thousands of loggers out of work. We need a balanced approach to saving trees and saving the families of loggers.

or

Statement B: Timber companies talk about loggers and their families, but they are only interested in quick profits. They are cutting down the last old growth trees to provide raw logs for Japan rather than the finished wood products that would provide real jobs.

Which statement comes closer to your view?

Statement A	1
Statement B	2
(both)	3
(neither)	4
(don't know)	5

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10.

55. Two more statements:

Imagined Some people say that workers who lose their jobs as a result of protecting old growth forests can be re-trained in new industries generated by forest protection such as specialty lumber products, replanting, fishing and stream repair and tourism.

Othe people say that displace workers will never be able to find the same kind of stable high-wage jobs provided by the timber companies. They say re-training is just a cover to make environmentalists feel less guilty about forcing people out of their jobs.

Statement A	1
Statement B	2
(both)	3
(neither)	4
(don't know)	5

56. Two more statements:

Statement A: Protecting the odl growth forest will cost Oregon jobs in logging and fishing and hurts it economy at a time when we can not afford to lose any jobs.

Statement B: Protecting the old growth forests will create jobs in tourism and recreation and maintains a quality of life and environment that attract new businesses to Oregon.

Statement A	1
Statement B	2
(both)	3
(neither)	4
(don't know)	5

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I am going to read you a series of arguments for protecting the old growth forests and I want you to tell me whether each is a convincing or not convincing reason to protect old growth forests. Give each one a score between 1 and 7 -- 1 meaning the statement is completely unconvincing, 4 meaning the statement is somewhat convincing, and 7 meaning the statement is extremely convincing. You can give the statement any score in-between: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7.

	Unconvincing					Convincing		(Don't know)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
[ROTATE Q84-Q88]								
[Convincing batterey]								

57. 95 percent of old growth forests have already been cut down. When these forests are gone, they're gone forever. Is that a very convincing, somewhat convincing, somewhat unconvincing, or very unconvincing reason to protect old growth forests?

58. The old growth forests are part of our national heritage. Like the Grand Canyon and Yosemite they were here when the settlers came. We need to preserve what's left of the old growth forests, they are a national treasure

59. We are not talking about protecting every tree in every forest, but just those on federal lands which make up less than a third of all Oregon's forests.

60. When we destroy the old growth forests, it has a domino effect on the entire community -- losing jobs in tourism and salmon fishing; destroying recreational opportunities and hunting and fishing for all of us, and endangering our water supplies.

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61. This debate is out of control. We are not talking about just any trees, but about unique old growth trees. It is criminal to waste these 500 year old trees for diapers or to frame a house

62. The timber industry is trying to excuse the destruction of the ancient forests by saying that they generate jobs. The truth is that the trees are being sold as raw logs to Japan to make a fast buck -- taking our heritage and our jobs overseas.

63. Ancient forests hold a number of known and unknown species which we cannot allow to go extinct. For example, scientists discovered Taxol, a possible cure for breast cancer, in the bark of the yew tree which grows in the ancient forests.

64. Is it really possible to save the small towns of Oregon if the logging industry dies?

Yes 1
No 2
(Don't know) 3

Finally, I would like to ask you a few questions for statistical purposes.

65. Generally speaking, do you think of yourself as a Republican, a Democrat or what?

Democrat [GO TO Q23a] 1
(Independent) [GO TO Q23b] 2
Republican [GO TO Q23a] 3
(Other) [GO TO Q23b] 4
(Don't know) [GO TO Q23b] 5

[IF DEMOCRAT OR REPUBLICAN (Q23 = 1 OR 3)]

65.a. Would you call yourself a strong (DEMOCRAT/REPUBLICAN) or a not very strong (DEMOCRAT/REPUBLICAN)?

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Strong	1
Not strong	2
(Don't know)	3

[IF INDEPENDENT, OTHER OR DON'T KNOW (Q23 = 2, 4 OR 5)]

65.b. Do you think of yourself as closer to the Republican or Democratic Party?

Closer to Democrats	1
Closer to Republicans	2
(Neither/independent)	3
(Don't know)	4

66. In what year were you born? _____

[WRITE IN YEAR ABOVE, CODE 0000 FOR "DON'T KNOW/REFUSED"]

67. What is the last year of schooling that you have completed?

1 - 11th grade	1
High school graduate	2
Non-college post H.S. [E.G. TECH]	3
Some college [JR. COLLEGE]	4
College graduate	5
Post-graduate school	6
(Don't know)	7

68. Thinking in political terms, would you say that you are liberal, somewhat liberal, moderate, somewhat conservative or conservative?

Liberal	1
Somewhat liberal	2
Moderate	3
Somewhat conservative	4
Conservative	5
(Don't know)	6

69. Do you belong to or contribute to an environmental organization?

Yes	1
No	2
(Don't know)	3

[rick/kathy: do we have standard wording for this:]

70. Are you or any member of you household involved in the timber industry?

Yes	1
No	2
(Don't know)	3

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71. And what is your zip code?

And finally, strictly for verification purposes, can I have just your first name?

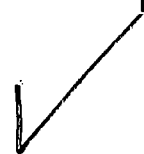
THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR TIME [TERMINATE]



United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
Washington, D.C. 20240

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~~200~~
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U.S. Department of the Interior
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20240
Ph: (202) 208-7693
Fax: (202) 208-5533 or (202) 208-7619

DATE: 3-18-93

MESSAGE:

Let me or Peter Hamm
know if we can start
running by the Hill.

Pacific Northwest Forest Conference

Draft Itineraries For Pre-Conference Visits

Washington: Secretary Espy March 24--26

Day One--March 25

1. Fly to Portland. Travel to Vancouver, WA to tour the Fort Vancouver Mill No. 1, where entrepreneurs are producing plywood from waste paper.
2. Drive to Aberdeen, Gray's Harbor County. Hold a meeting with community officials at Dave's Diner.
3. Go to the woods. Advance staff will determine specific locations, modes of travel, etc. But Secretary Espy should be shown old growth, clear cutting, new forestry techniques.
4. Proceed to Seattle by late afternoon for live shot interviews with Seattle press.
5. Dinner meeting in Seattle with interested members of Washington delegation, state and local officials.

Day Two--March 26

1. There will likely be time available in the morning before a flight to Mississippi.

Oregon--Northern California: Secretary Rabbitt

Day One--March 27

1. Begin in Salem, OR. Meet with Governor Barbara Roberts and other appropriate individuals.
2. Travel to Mollala, tour Avison Lumber Co., whose owner has spent the last two years developing value added products and second-growth mill.
3. Tour BLM lands on the Oregon Coast, briefing on special challenges of coastal forest management.
4. Enroute to Eugene, see the H.J. Andrews Experimental Forest, a Forest Service Research site showcasing "new forestry" harvest techniques.

Itineraries/2

5. OPTION: Community meeting in Eugene.
OPTION: Dinner meeting with interested Oregon delegation members, other meetings.

Overnight in Eugene

Day Two--March 28

1. Travel (fly) to Riddle, 20 miles south of Roseburg, OR. Tour Roseburg Forest Products Mill.
2. OPTION: Hold Riddle community meeting in school adjacent to Mill.
3. Fly to the Applegate Project, a sustainable forest/timber planning effort in Southern Oregon.
4. Travel to Eureka, CA. At the Harbor, talk to salmon fishermen whose trawlers have been docked for the past two seasons because of spawning habitat degradation on the Klamath River.
5. Dinner in Eureka with interested member of Northern California delegation. Overnight in Eureka.

Day Three--March 29

1. Community meeting in Eureka: potentially at the Blue Ox Millworks, a family-owned sawmill and wood products company.
2. Flyover of Six Rivers/Trinity national forest lands.
3. Depart or return to the woods if the Secretary wishes.

March 29: Today's media summary covers a lot of ground (from New York and San Francisco) and topics, as the coverage of the Forest Conference intensifies.

Media stories begin to surface anxieties, concerns, and blaming: Media stories are beginning to uncover some of the anxieties and concerns, and also to cover the blaming statements.

Babbitt quotes: Secretary Babbitt was quoted as stating:

"...government agencies have shown bad faith and incompetence and have aggravated their problems 'by tripping all over each other in front of a federal judge;" and

as blaming past administrations, and then stating from the problem by saying "I've been on the job 60 days. It took 10 years to cause this chaos."

Organization problems: A Seattle PI (3/29) article also described part of the problem in the Dept. of Interior is that it is "a hodgepodge of preservationist and pro-developmental agencies that pursue rival missions and are often at each others' throats."

Others: Bob Smith again was quoted as being suspicious of Babbitt and the conference, however, he was impressed by Babbitt. [Salem paper]

Concerns: Some timber workers are concerned about losing out "like we always have." Quoted as having the most concern were workers in their 50's.

Issues addressed in media stories also included the families of such workers who returned to the rural communities which had "gone sour", threatening the workers' self-concept and affecting the lifestyles and futures of their children..

Concerns about eastside issues were also reported in the Tri-City Herald and a 3/27 editorial in the Oregonian drawing attention to the link between the areas and issues. The editorial said, "If the administration fails to see this bigger picture, then the struggle over multiple use of our natural resources will continue to divide Northwest citizens and devastate the economy."

County SSS concerns: Other stories focused on county concerns, specifically O and C receipts that fund schools and certain other functions, and which depend on a proportion of the timber receipts.

Some counties are asking to "split future national forest receipts with the counties on a 50-50 basis. And the counties want guaranteed payments if little or no timber is sold." [LUKEGUNIAN]

Local concern: In one letter to the editor, the writer noted the "irony" that Congress and the national Forest Service were committed to communities, while angrily noting that the Mapleton Ranger Station was being moved to Florence to save money.

Beyond concerns: Other stories focused on the hope of many timber workers for help after detailing the battles over old growth throughout the 70's.

"Press" for the conference and the tours...

Positive press for the conference: The conference, the administration, and Babbitt also got positive press from Governor Roberts of Oregon.

Mixed press for the conference and the Secretaries' tours: Regarding the tours by Secretaries Babbitt and Espy, both drew fairly positive press, with Babbitt drawing good marks for his history with problem solving. However, he also drew some concern from the environmental community regarding a statement about "lifting the injunction around the edges" to get some timber to communities...

However...Media response reported that Espy's tour drew a mixed response in part because it was shorter and in part because... 'people wanted him to talk to more "ordinary people," as one article reported.

As for Babbitt, some people were quoted as disappointed (in California) that he did not participate in the full agenda planned for him in that area. (The Times-Standard in Eureka states "It was originally going to be [a] much longer visit..." We prepared a very extensive itinerary. There's a lot of angry people out there."

High hopes for problem solving: The Olympian in Washington noted, in covering the conference and the tours, that "Elements of a complex solution are already in place. Some public and private land owners have begun to manage their land with more than timber dollars in mind..."

Also along this line were several articles focused on experimental and innovative management ideas, including the Applegate management partnership in southern Oregon (visited by Babbitt), a forest management site at Fort Lewis and an experimental forest (both in Washington State) and some of the adaptive techniques that mill owners and industry people are using to stay in business and competitive.

Changing world of the timber industry: The Oregonian and other papers reported in recent issues on how timber dollar values have gone up, raising the value of former inexpensive secondary species.

Profits and jobs: Profits are high in many cases, but jobs are fewer; some articles have been pointing out since the conference was announced that part of the reduction in jobs was due to automation.

Articles noted that timber companies with their own (private) timber supplies posted large profits, and that export prices were also higher for both Douglas-fir and other species.

The New York Times (3/27) also addressed these elements and said "The industry giants, such as Weyerhaeuser, Boise Cascade, and Plum Creek Timber, are reporting near-record profits, driven by construction demand. These companies own their own timber tracts and ship much of the lumber they cut in the Northwest to market in Asia as unprocessed logs."

Articles also quoted environmentalists as calling for a reduction in exports.

Lower sustainable harvests: At least two or three stories in the last week have mentioned the idea that "Any level of sales that ensures species viability will be much lower than historical [e.g. 1980's] averages..."
New shifts already in the industry: Recent articles have also focused on the new shifts in the timber industry and management techniques in response to the changes in supply and value of the raw timber.

Communities already in change: A story in the San Francisco Examiner said the candidates (Gore and Clinton) had indicated that "...while job loss is a concern, communities must rebuild in any event because timber jobs have been disappearing as new equipment automates tasks and demands higher skills, because there are fewer trees, there's less need for mill workers."

Desirable jobs and pay: Stories also focused on the relative desirability of jobs (timber jobs) versus "new jobs in the forest."

Several stories noted that wages in timber dependent communities were going lower... out of work timber people who were retrained sometimes made only \$5-\$8 an hour, compared to their former wages of \$10 to \$12 an hour. Ability to work in a moderate to high-paying job is a key concern in timber-dependent communities.

Media organization of information: Timelines, issues, players and points of view.

Timelines: Several newspapers have presented a variety of timelines based on different continuums.

The information in the Oregonian timeline is organized around science, the economy, rising lumber costs, mill closures, declining jobs and pay, politics, legal wars, and timber harvest levels.

Meanwhile, the San Francisco Examiner summarized the view of the situation as being "guided by big-company lobbying, environmentalist campaigns, court injunctions, anti-owl sentiment and a Bush administration-controlled committee called the 'god squad' that overruled a panel of scientists on what forest lands to save for endangered species."

And in another timeline/continuum a Washington State paper, the Olympian, organized its timeline around "the spotted owl, old growth forests, the timber industry private lands, log exports, and the future". It also outlined key players and their probable stands on the issues. [Players identified were environmental groups, organized labor, independent mill owners, timber-dependent communities, and industrial timber companies.]

Who's responsible? At least two papers (including the New York Times) and an Oregon article providing a labor point of view put forward the idea, attributed in part to Clinton, that "If national policy puts you out of work, national policy ought to put you back in a job. Labor was quoted in the Eugene, Oregon article as "enthusiastically" looking to the conference as a means to resolve the federal forest management debate.

Coming events: As the conference event itself approaches, both environmental and industry supporters are planning events in Portland, Oregon. Both sides have events billed as family events, and neither take a combative or obstructive tone.

March 26: With Secretary Babbitt in town and Secretary Espy expected Sunday, media coverage today is focusing on the general outlines of their tours, and the issues they expect to discuss.

As the conference approaches, articles are conveying moods of optimism and conciliation, (particularly among industry representatives), and solidarity and concern about the degree of compromise (from the environmental community).

Other key stories focused on planned preconference events--including a vigil, a big-name concert, rallies, and a fishing flotilla to gain support for fisheries issues. In addition, Secretary Babbitt received some good press about his willingness "to listen" and about his past accomplishments in resource conflict resolution.