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[Georgia-Pacific Corporation] [Loose]

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John M. Turner
Corporate Director, Government Affairs



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ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT/FOREST HEALTH

G-P Position for a Solution -----

G-P supports an ecosystem management plan in the Northwest that includes all federal lands not Congressionally set aside for other purposes. Ecosystem management should allow for harvesting within merchantable stands over the entire landscape while guaranteeing the protection of fish and wildlife habitat and other public resources. Untouched forest areas (the true virgin "old-growth" forests) defined as having a stand age greater than 200 years with no previous harvesting history should be managed to minimize, to the maximum extent practicable, threats of fire, disease and insect infestations.

Second-growth forests that reach 200 years of age should remain in the ecosystem management plan and continue to be available for harvesting. Private lands, including adjacent and in-holdings, should be managed for needed fiber with environmental impacts minimized to the extent practicable.

G-P supports an emergency action provision in the Administration's plan to salvage dead and dying timber in the Northwest. Failing to salvage this timber poses a threat to the long-term health of the forests including the threat of wildfire to public and private forests, fish and wildlife habitat, and forest communities. This would have an immediate, beneficial effect on timber availability. During the last 50 years, U.S. forest policy substantially reduced the threat of fire in our forests. The failure to salvage dead and dying timber increases the fuel load in forests significantly above normal, background levels. This increased fuel load on public land puts adjacent private lands at risk. It also reverses, in effect, the fire protection policy that has reduced annual Northwest losses to wildfire from 30 to 50 million acres per year in the 1930's to less than 5 million acres in recent years. An increased fuel load also threatens the very habitat the wildlife federal policy seeks to protect.

----- SUPPORTING POINTS:

* G-P owns 120,000 acres of fee timberland on the northern Oregon coast and 170,000 acres of fee timberland on the southern Oregon coast, both of which have common boundaries with federal timberland. In California, 190,000 acres of timberland are owned in fee on the northern coast with an additional 125,000 acres in the Sierra mountain range. The Sierra timberlands have common boundaries with federal timberland. These timberlands support G-P manufacturing facilities. Federal ecosystem plans must recognize the role of private lands in timber management.

* Ecosystem management is a natural resource management system designed to maintain or enhance ecosystem health and productivity while producing essential commodities and other values to meet human needs and desires within the limits of acceptable social,

economic, and biological limits. Proper ecosystem management will foster forest health.

* A strong salvage program would provide an excellent start toward a healthy ecosystem. Increased fuel loading caused by years of drought and insect damage eventually will lead to major conflagrations if an aggressive salvage program is not pursued. The great amount of G-P timberland that is adjacent to federal lands is a cause for great concern in this regard.

* Due to fire, insects and disease, and weather events, natural ecosystems consist of timber stands of all ages. A good management plan that includes a variety of silvicultural techniques can mimic these situations without the catastrophic events that destroy timber, fish and wildlife habitat and water quality.

* The federal land base offers a tremendous opportunity to manage on an ecosystem basis. Once a desired forest condition has been defined on a local basis, commodity output targets, land allocations and management constraints can be evaluated. Ecosystem management must be technically, economically, politically and socially acceptable. Once implemented, the economic health and vigor of local dependent communities will be strengthened. G-P will require some federal timber to supplement its forest base for the continued operation of G-P manufacturing facilities in the Northwest.

* Ecosystem management should apply to all non-congressionally set-aside federal lands. Single species and single-use management schemes (other than those congressionally set-aside) have no place in ecosystem management planning.

* Private landowners should retain the option of utilizing ecosystem management techniques if so desired. However, there must be a recognition that private timberlands should remain available for needed fiber production, consistent with state and federal law. Minimizing the impacts of protection and recovery of threatened and endangered species should allow private lands to fill the gap in federal timber supply.

**A COMPARISON OF THE ISC REPORT AND THE OCCURENCE OF THE
NORTHERN SPOTTED OWL IN A MANAGED SECOND-GROWTH
REDWOOD FOREST. GEORGIA - PACIFIC CORPORATION, FORT
BRAGG, CALIFORNIA. 1992.**

ISC Report - Assumption for a viable population
of Northern Spotted Owls.
(Thomas et al., 1990)

Georgia - Pacific Corporation lands
Fort Bragg, California
approximately 200,000 acres

0.11 owls/mi²

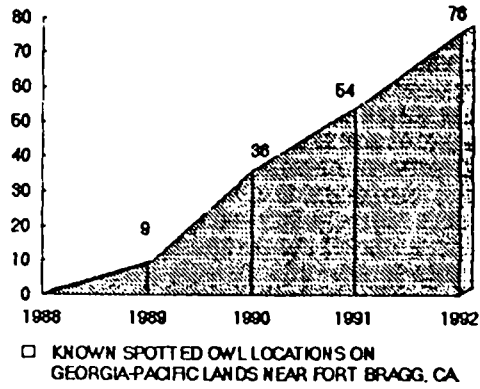
0.42 owls/mi² (1992 inventory sites only)
1 mi² = 640 acres
200,000 acres / 640 acres = 312.5 mi²
131 individual owls in 312.5 mi² =
0.4192 owls/mi²

2 owl pairs/township

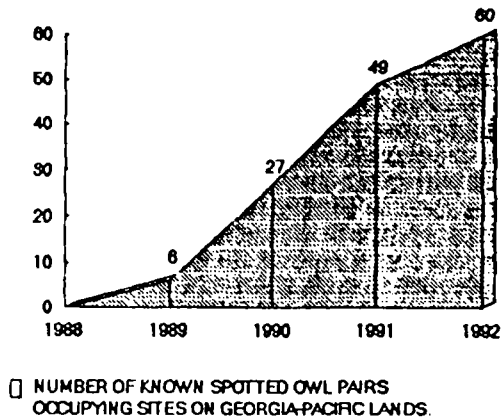
6.91 owl pairs/township (1992 inventory)
1 Township = 23040 acres
200,000 acres / 23040 acres = 8.68 townships
60 owl pairs (1992) / 8.68 = 6.91 prs./town.

Thomas, J.W., E.D. Forsman, J.B. Lint, E.C. Meslow, B.R. Noon, and J. Verner. 1990. A Conservation Strategy for the Northern Spotted Owl. Interagency Scientific Committee to Address the Conservation of the Northern Spotted Owl. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; and U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service. Portland, OR.

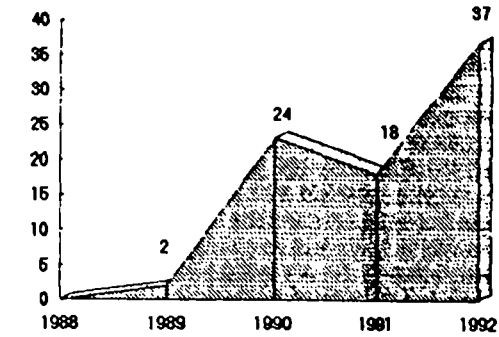
**1989-1992 SPOTTED OWL RESEARCH
GEORGIA-PACIFIC CORP.**



**1989-1992 SPOTTED OWL RESEARCH
GEORGIA-PACIFIC CORP.**

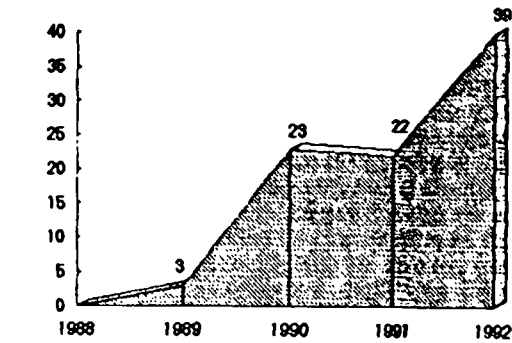


1989-1992 SPOTTED OWL RESEARCH
GEORGIA-PACIFIC CORP.



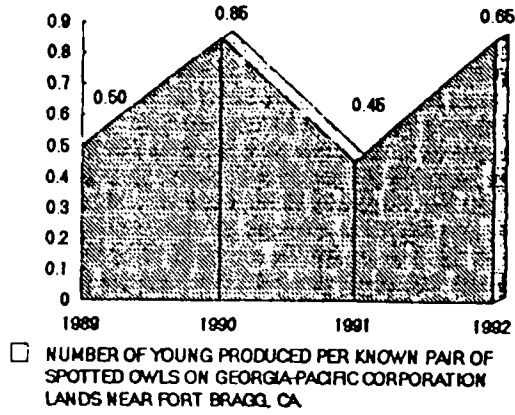
□ THE NUMBER OF KNOWN SPOTTED OWL NEST SITES OCCURRING ON GEORGIA-PACIFIC LANDS NEAR FORT BRAGG, CA.

1989-1992 SPOTTED OWL RESEARCH
GEORGIA-PACIFIC CORP.

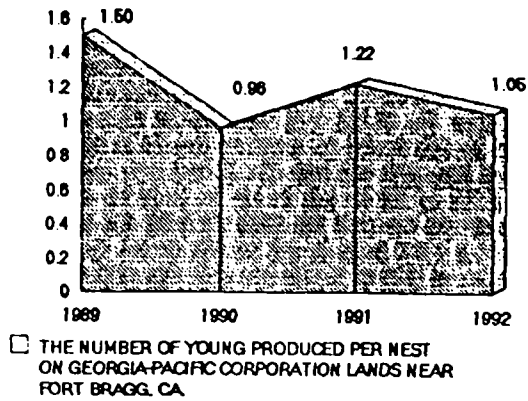


□ THE NUMBER OF KNOWN YOUNG PRODUCED FROM SUCCESSFUL SPOTTED OWL NEST ON GEORGIA-PACIFIC CORP. LANDS NEAR FORT BRAGG, CA.

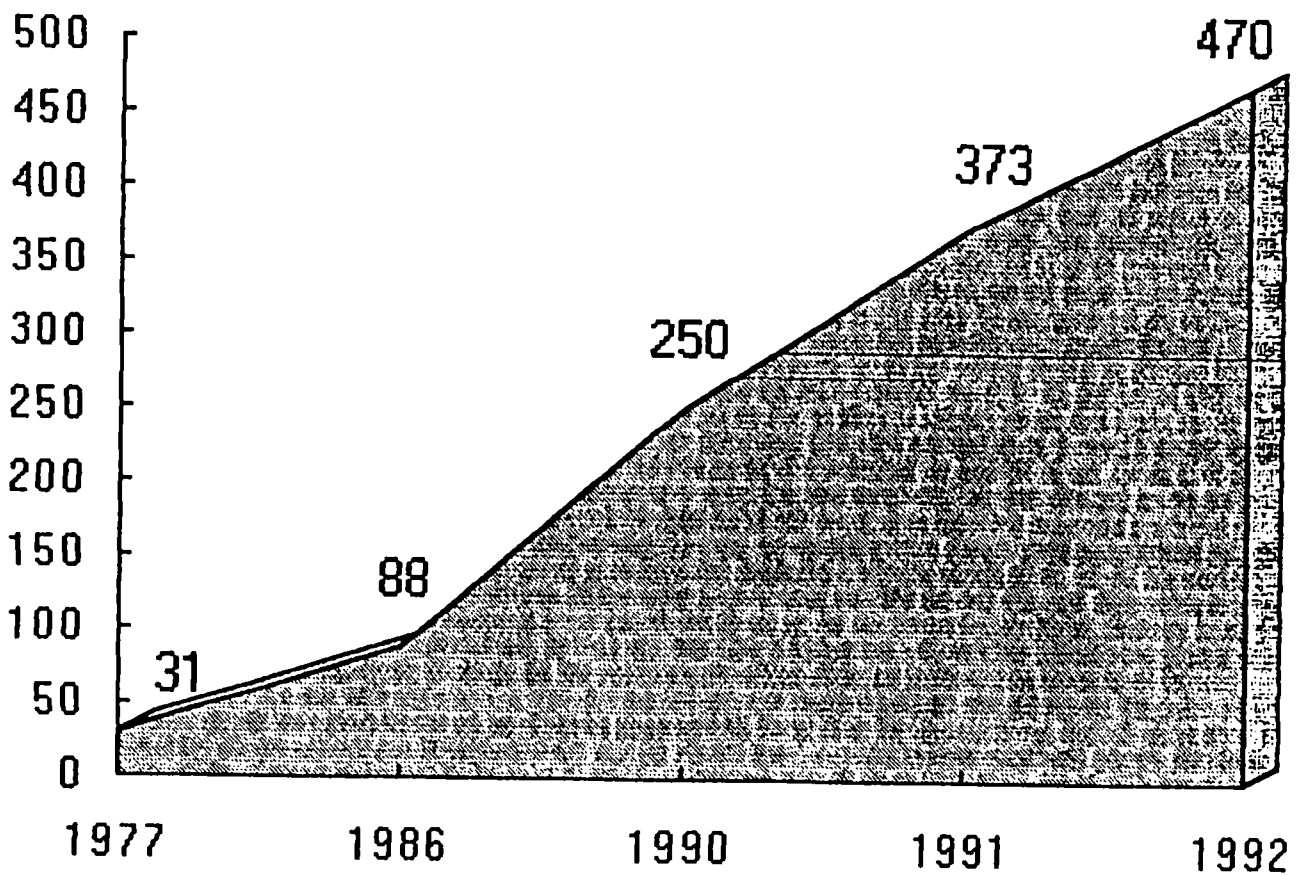
1989-1992 SPOTTED OWL RESEARCH
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1989-1992 SPOTTED OWL RESEARCH
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KNOWN NORTHERN SPOTTED OWL
SITES OCCURING IN MENDOCINO,
NAPA, SONOMA, LAKE AND MARIN COUNTIES
OF CALIFORNIA. CALIF. DEPT. OF
FISH AND GAME



Theodore W. Wooster, Enviromental Specialist IV. California Dept.
of Fish and Game. P.O. Box 47 Yountville, CA. 94599.
(707) 944-5524 Fax (707) 944-5563.



Georgia-Pacific Corporation

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May 28, 1993

Mr. David Cottingham
Office of Environmental Policy
306 Old Executive Office Building
Washington, DC 20500

Dear David:

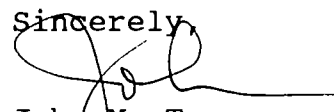
Carl Ehlen and I appreciated the opportunity to visit with you about the Northwest Forest Plan. Attached is a series of maps of Georgia-Pacific timberlands in California and Oregon. They illustrate the concern we expressed that the ecosystem management plan for federal forest not create adverse problems for private forests.

Georgia-Pacific paper and wood products operations depend on company lands for their timber supply. Access to our land and owl populations are already presenting difficulty. The California land at Ft. Bragg is 50 percent impacted by a growing owl population while the Oregon lands are affected by the mixed ownerships.

As we indicated, we want to be supportive of the President's plan when it is announced. We remain confident it will be a fair and balanced plan that will recognize the role of private forests for wood and fiber production.

Please feel free to contact me at 202/659-3600 if you have questions or need information. I can make our management and forestry people available to your office on short notice. Again, thank you for taking time from a hectic schedule to see us.

Sincerely,

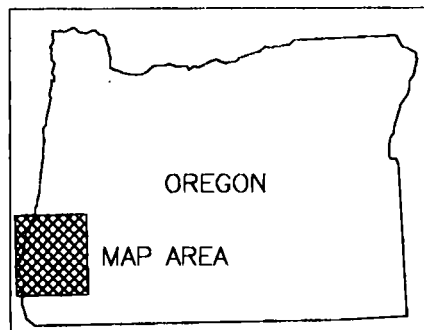
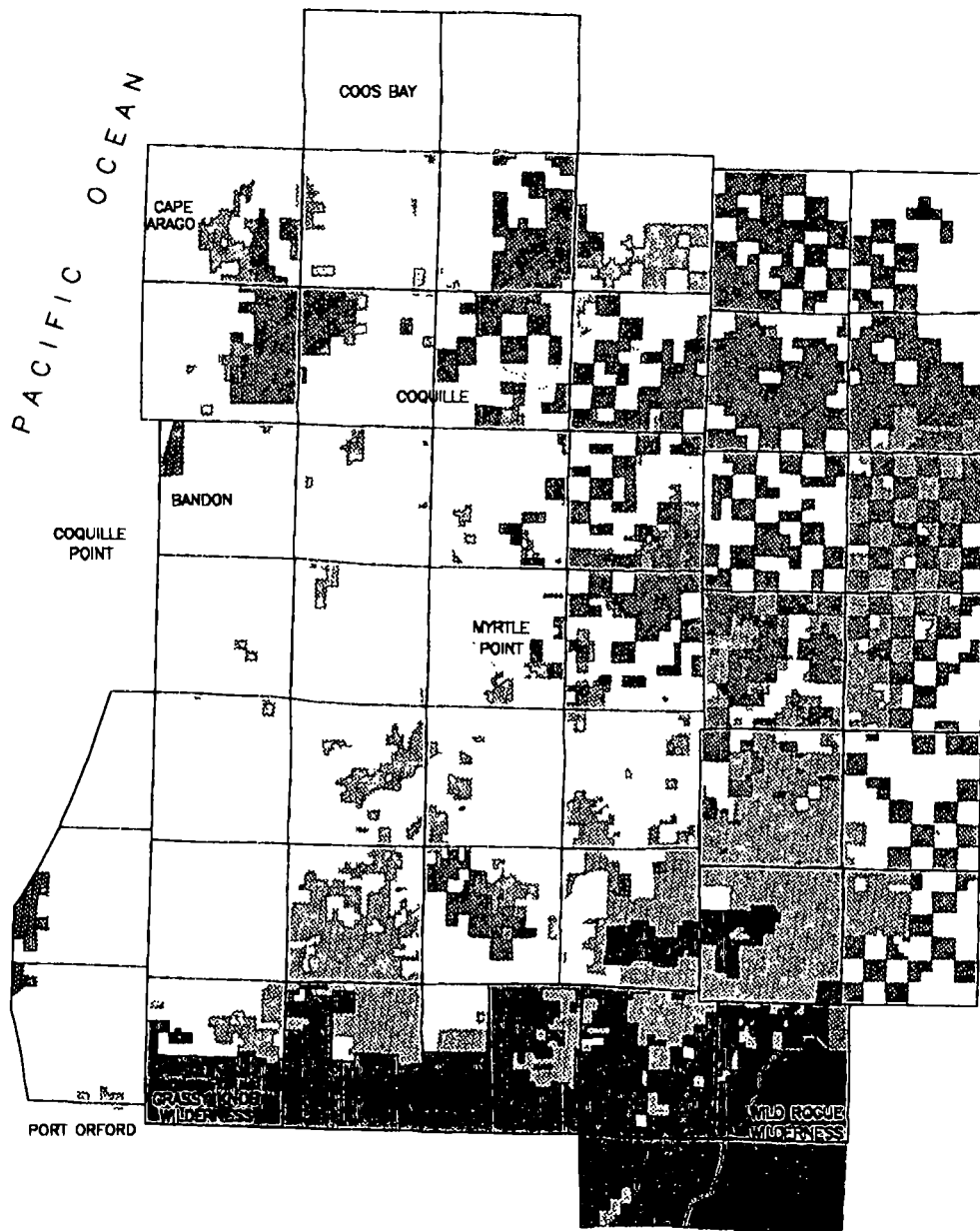

John M. Turner
Corporate Director,
Government Affairs

JTM/gmb

GEORGIA-PACIFIC CORPORATION

COQUILLE TIMBERLANDS AND PUBLIC LANDS

COOS, DOUGLAS, CURRY & JOSEPHINE COUNTIES
OREGON



LEGEND

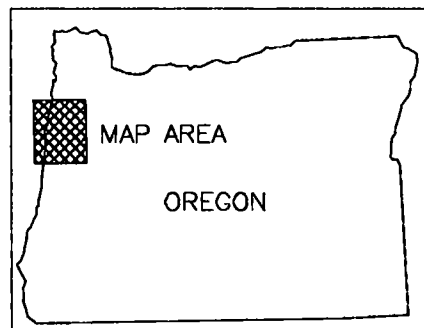
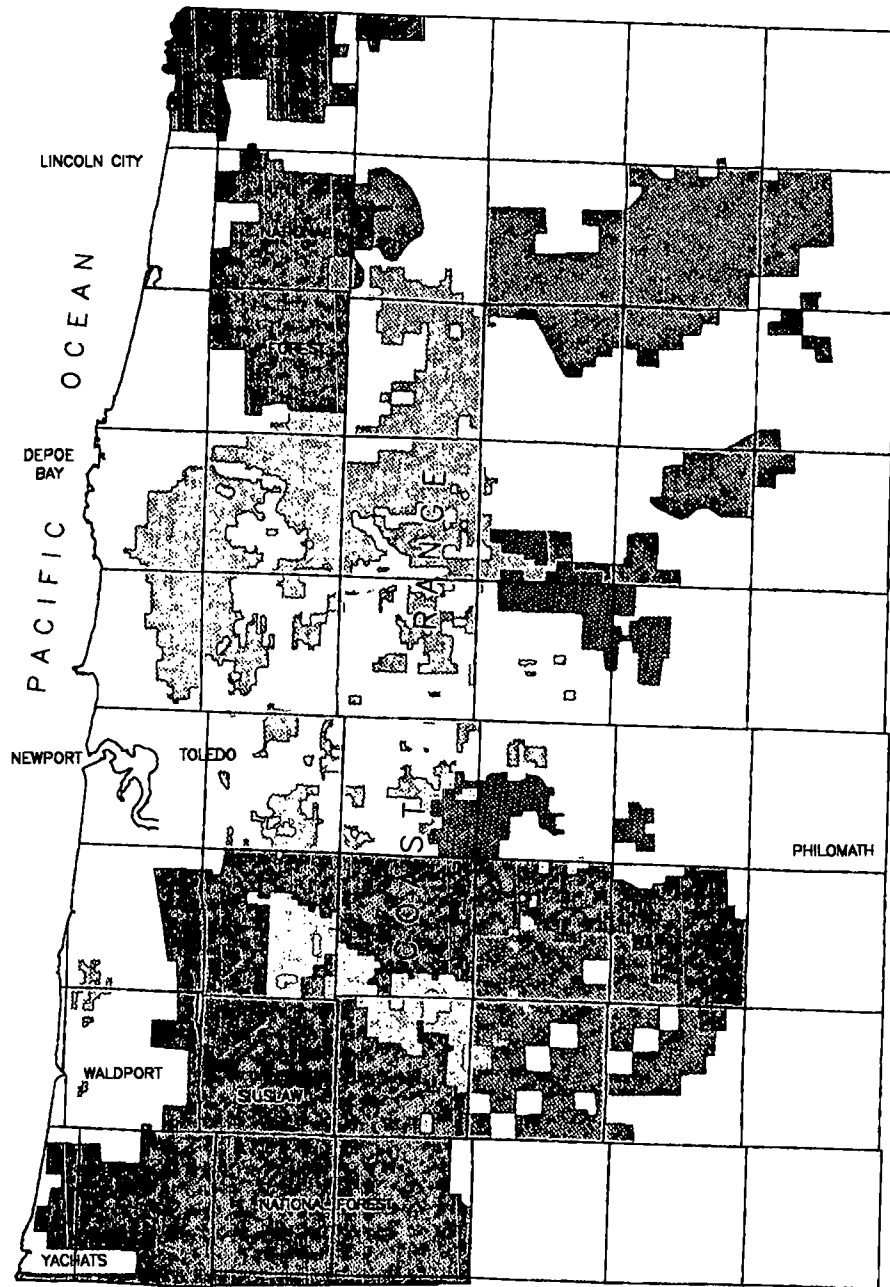
- GEORGIA-PACIFIC TIMBERLANDS
- BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
- USDA, FOREST SERVICE
- STATE LANDS
- WILDERNESS & SPECIAL AREAS

PREPARED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF TIMBER INVENTORY
GEORGIA-PACIFIC CORPORATION
PORTLAND, OREGON
MAY 24, 1993

GEORGIA-PACIFIC CORPORATION

TOLEDO TIMBERLANDS AND PUBLIC LANDS

TILLAMOCK, LINCOLN, BENTON, YAMHILL & POLK COUNTIES
OREGON



LEGEND

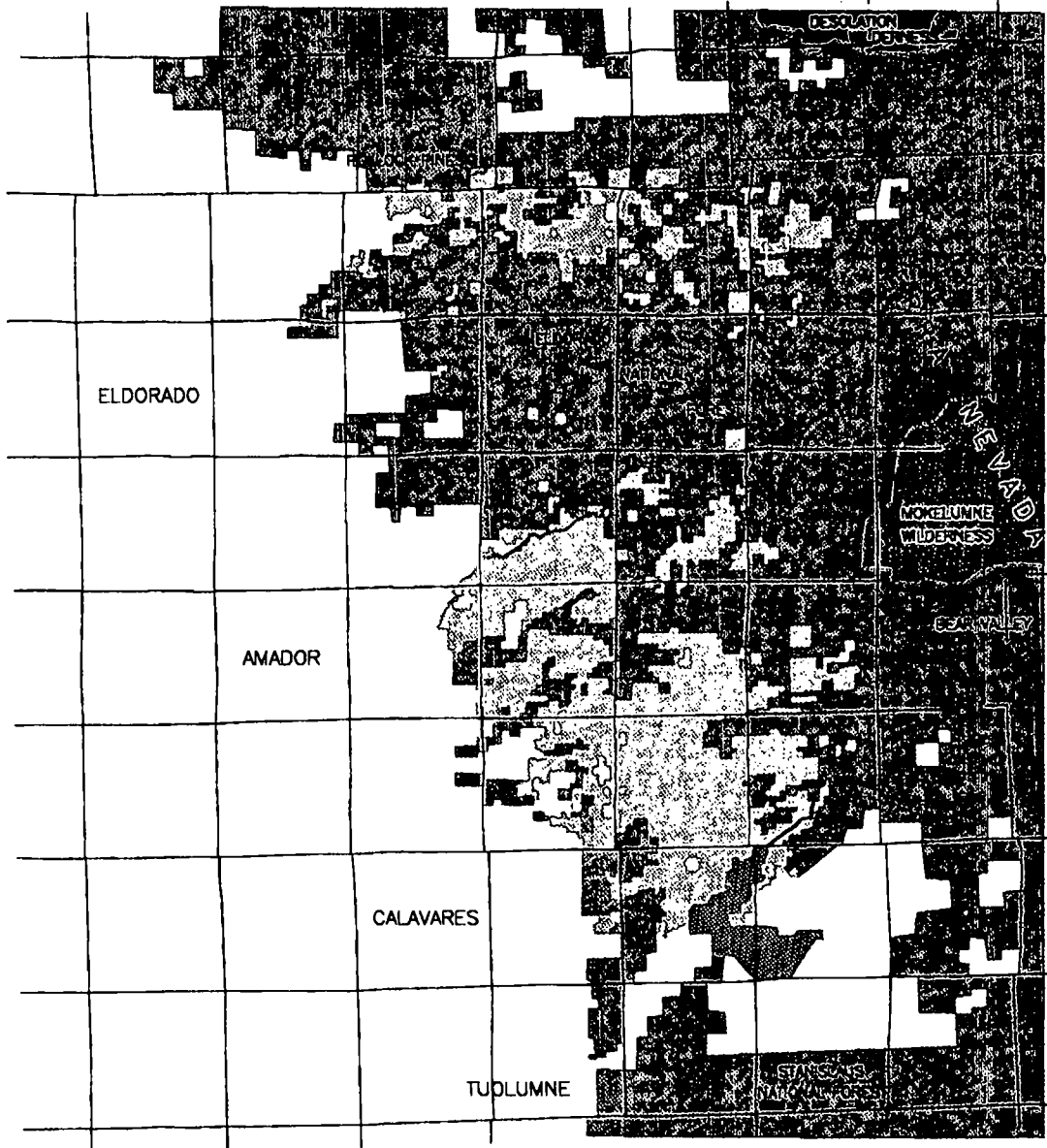
-  GEORGIA-PACIFIC TIMBERLANDS
-  BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
-  USDA, FOREST SERVICE
-  STATE LANDS
-  WILDERNESS & SPECIAL AREAS

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PORTLAND, OREGON
MAY 24, 1993

GEORGIA-PACIFIC CORPORATION

MARTELL TIMBERLANDS AND PUBLIC LANDS

ELDORADO, AMADOR, CALAVARES
& TUOLUMNE COUNTIES
CALIFORNIA



LEGEND

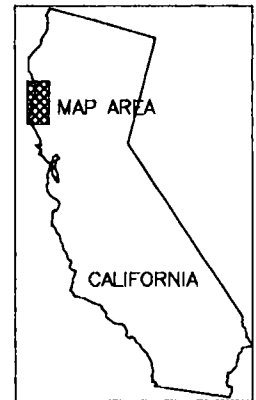
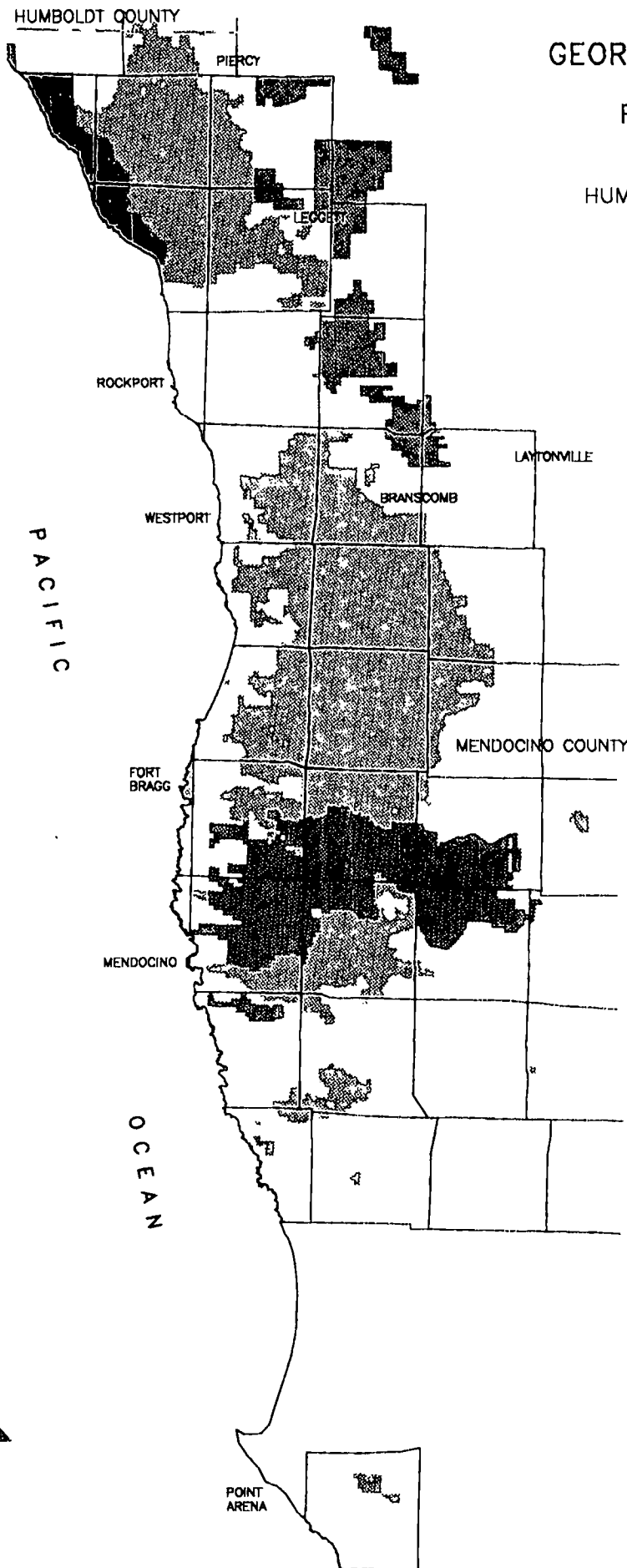
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FORT BRAGG TIMBERLANDS AND PUBLIC LANDS

HUMBOLDT AND MENDOCINO COUNTIES
CALIFORNIA



LEGEND

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-  BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
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