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Subgroup/Office of Origin: Council on Environmental Quality
Series/Staff Member: Kathleen (Katie) McGinty
Subseries: *Correspondence*

OA/ID Number: 2255
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Folder Title:
D - Katie McGinty: January-July 1993 [1]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
S	61	5	2	3

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 20, 1993

Ms. Bridget Doherty
900 Gratz Street
Knoxville, TN 37917

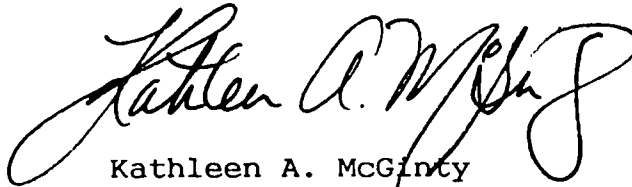
Dear Ms. Doherty:

Thank you for contacting me regarding your thoughts about Champion International's paper mill located in Canton, North Carolina.

As you know, I share President Clinton's and Vice President Gore's commitment to the preservation of our environment. I understand your concerns about the discharge from the paper mill into the Pigeon River. I have notified the Region IV Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency of your thoughts in this matter. I am sure that your concerns will be given every consideration.

Again, thank you for sharing your views with me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kathleen A. McGinty". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large loop at the end.

Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl

March 10, 1993

Dear Katie McGinty,

I am writing to you in concern regarding the pollution of the Pigeon River by the Champion International Plant. As a present Geology student of the University of Tennessee in Knoxville and concerned environmentalist, I find this issue of utmost importance. It is my understanding that our Vice President, Al Gore, was previously engaged in reconciling this issue prior to his official term. I feel that we should follow through with what he began. I would like to state my personal concern and upset over this obomination of our once-pristine environment. Any advice you can give me as to how to help prevent further destruction caused by this plant to the Pigeon River will be greatly appreciated, and I feel, necessitated.

Thank You,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Bridget Doherty".

Bridget Doherty

July 7, 1993

Mr. Bob Decker
Executive Director
Montana Wilderness Assn.
P.O. Box 635
Helena, Montana 59624

Dear Mr. Decker:

Thank you for contacting me regarding your concerns about the problems facing the Pacific Northwest.

President Clinton and I are committed to the preservation of the environment in a way that leads to strong and sustainable economic growth. The President and I believe that the Forest Conference was a significant step toward the resolution of the problems facing the Pacific Northwest. After the conference, three working groups were established to work on developing a Forest Management Plan. These working groups included a team working on ecosystem management assessment, a team focusing on labor and community assistance, and a team working to improve the relationships among federal and state agencies in the region and to eliminate impediments that block coordinated action.

As you know, President Clinton recently announced his Forest Plan for a Sustainable Economy and a Sustainable Environment, based on the analytical work of the three working groups. I believe that the Forest Plan is scientifically-sound and legally responsible and will provide a sustainable harvest. This plan also includes a new economic assistance program that helps local workers, businesses and communities in strengthening the region's economy by creating family-wage jobs, offering new economic opportunities, and ensuring the region's long-term economic health.

Again, thank you for sharing your concerns with me.

Sincerely,

Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl



Montana Wilderness Association

June 23, 1993

Katie McGinty
Deputy Assistant to the President
Director, Office of Environmental Policy
Fax (202)456-2710

Dear Ms. McGinty:

By this letter, the 2,200 members of the Montana Wilderness Association express their **total opposition to Option Nine** for management of the ancient forests of the Pacific Northwest.

We strongly urge the President to adopt a plan that:

- creates permanent ancient forest reserves where *no logging is permitted*;
- does not include sufficiency language;
- attains a "very high" probability of maintaining the viability of species;
- includes the eastside forests of WA, OR, northern CA, ID and western MT.

Stand up against greed. Do right by the land.

Respectfully,



Bob Decker,
Executive Director

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 13, 1993

Mr. Stewart Deats
P.O. Box 124
Tempe, AZ 85280

Dear Mr. Deats:

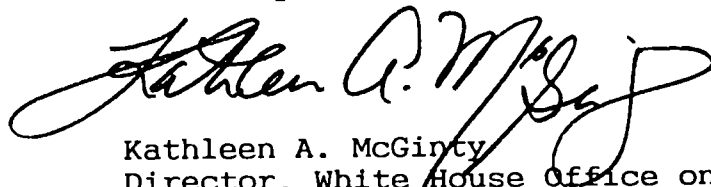
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Again, thank you for sharing your concerns with me.

Sincerely,



Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl

Stewart Deats
P.O. Box 124
Tempe, AZ 85280

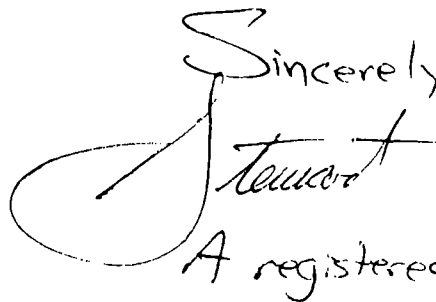
June 18th, 1993

Ms. Katie McGinty, Deputy Assistant to the President
Director, Office of Environmental Policy
Room 360, Old Executive Office Building
Washington, DC 20501

The Honorable Ms. McGinty

I am writing to urge you to urge President Clinton to stick to his promise to develop a scientifically sound, ecologically credible and legally responsible plan for the protection of America's ancient forests - especially those of the Pacific Northwest. Expect him to support a plan that will "Hold them in trust for future generations".

Please Respond with a letter.

Sincerely,

A registered voter.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 13, 1993

Mr. Peter Drekmeier
831 Sutter
Palo Alto, CA 94303

Dear Mr. Drekmeier:

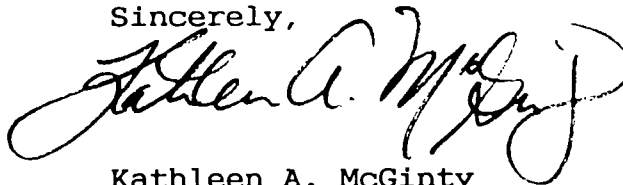
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Again, thank you for sharing your concerns with me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kathleen A. McGinty". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Kathleen" being more prominent and the last name "McGinty" following in a similar style.

Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl

Forest Summit, Rm. 1247

4/24/93

Earth Day

Presidential Transition Office

1120 Vermont Ave, NW

Washington, DC 20270

To Whom It May Concern:

As a former logger/dockhand,

I know the secret lies

in log exports. We can

save old-growth and create

more jobs, by manufacturing

finished products here in

the U.S.

Go U.S.A.!!!

Peter Dreher

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 13, 1993

Mr. Joe Demarsh
1520 Electric Avenue
Bellington, WA 98226

Dear Mr. Demarsh:

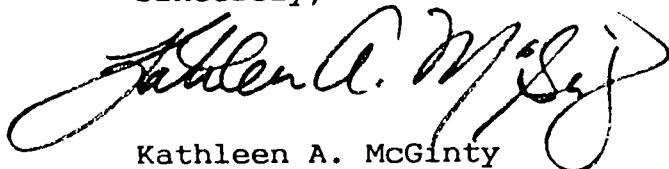
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Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl

6.20.93

DEAR MS. MCGINTY,

I AM OUTRAGED THE ADMINISTRATION IS CONSIDERING A PLAN THAT WOULD ALLOW THE MAXIMUM TIMBER HARVESTS ALLOWABLE AND PERMIT LOGGING OF OLD-GROWTH AND IN SPOTTED OWL RESERVES.

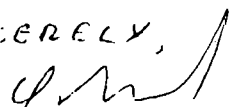
WHILE COMPROMISES IN SOME AREAS ARE REASONABLE; THEY ARE NOT IN THE CASE OF OLD-GROWTH. WE CAN NOT REPLACE OLD-GROWTH; BUT WE CAN RE-TRAIN FOREST WORKERS WHO LOOSE THEIR JOBS.

I ASSUME YOU'VE FLOWN OVER WASHINGTON AND OREGON STATES AND HAVE SEEN FOR YOURSELF HOW VERY LITTLE PRECIOUS OLD-GROWTH REMAINS. THERE IS NO ARGUMENT - NO REASON WHY THE TIMBER INDUSTRY MUST CUT AN OLD-GROWTH.

SURE PEOPLE ARE GOING TO HAVE TO FIND OTHER JOBS. OUR HISTORY IS FULL OF EXAMPLES OF INDIVIDUALS WHO FOUND NEW OCCUPATIONS ONCE THEY EXPLOITED AND DEPLETED OUR NATURAL RESOURCES,

NO MORE CUTTING OLD GROWTH! NO COMPROMISES!

SINCERELY,


JOE DEMARSH

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 13, 1993

Ms. Ann Doherty
Action for Solidarity, Equality
Environment and Development
Postbus 40066
1009 BB Amsterdam
The Netherlands

Dear Ms. Doherty:

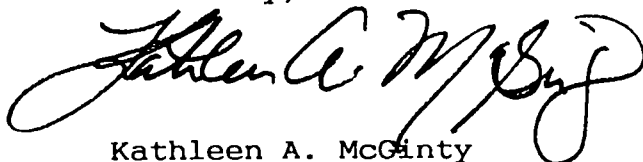
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Again, thank you for sharing your concerns with me.

Sincerely,

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Kathleen A. McInty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl

Action for Solidarity, Equality, Environment and Development

A SEED Europe and publishers of SEEDlinks

of European Youth Forest Action (EYFA)

P.O. Box 566, 6130 AN Sittard, the Netherlands

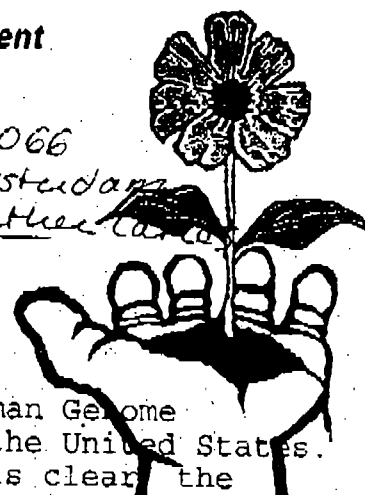
phone: +31 46 613045, fax: +31 46 516460, e-mail: GN-EYFA

tel: 31-20-6650166

Postbus 40066

1009 BB Amsterdam

The Netherlands



Dear President Clinton:

We are very concerned about the proposed Human Genome Diversity Project which is taking place in the United States. Although the value of preserving human DNA is clear, the project is being implemented in an extremely insensitive manner which violates the human rights of many indigenous peoples around the world.

Among the groups targeted for collection are some of the most marginalised groups in the world, including the Delaware and Sarcee of North America. Only a few hundred members of these communities remain, and their future existence is severely threatened.

Indigenous communities are NOT just "isolates of historical interest" as described by the Project. Instead of merely scraping their cells and passively waiting for them to disappear, every effort should be made to support the rights of these peoples to self-determination, including their rights to land.

We hope that the U.S. government will withdraw support from this project, which constitutes a gross violation of human rights.

Yours sincerely,

Ann Doherty

for A SEED Europe

July 7, 1993

Ms. Sharon E. Duggan
Attorney at Law
1032 Irving Street
Suite 218
San Francisco, CA 94122

Dear Ms. Duggan:

Thank you for contacting me regarding your concerns about the problems facing the Pacific Northwest.

President Clinton and I are committed to the preservation of the environment in a way that leads to strong and sustainable economic growth. The President and I believe that the Forest Conference was a significant step toward the resolution of the problems facing the Pacific Northwest. After the conference, three working groups were established to work on developing a Forest Management Plan. These working groups included a team working on ecosystem management assessment, a team focusing on labor and community assistance, and a team working to improve the relationships among federal and state agencies in the region and to eliminate impediments that block coordinated action.

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Again, thank you for sharing your concerns with me.

Sincerely,

Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl

ES OF SHARON E. DUGGAN

ng Street Suite 218
isco, CA 94122

Facsimile: By Request
Connect ID: SEDUGGAN

21

22, 1993

VIA FACSIMILE

Katie McGinty
ty Assistant to the President
ctor, Office of Environmental Policy
ington, D.C.

Ms. McGinty:

I am writing because I wish to clarify a myth that certain
esentatives from state government here in California have been
ing your administration. I also write because I believe Option
er Nine is wrong, and what has occurred in California provides
e evidence of why it is wrong.

I am an attorney, who for more than a decade, has represented
zen groups in the enforcement of the California Environmental
ity Act (CEQA) and the 1973 Z'Berg Nejedly Forest Practice Act.
derstand that representatives from our Resources Agency, the
ornia Department of Forestry ("CDF"), and its Board of
stry have boasted that California practices "ecosystem
gement" in the regulation of forest practices on private lands
his state. This is simply not true, and before you proceed to
s they ask, and endorse certain proposals from these state
esentatives, I ask that you take the time to investigate and
y inform your administration about what has happened in
ornia.

While California is touted as having the most regulated forest
tices, that regulation has not translated into protection of
ecosystem. While the statute mandates sustained yield of high
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allowed market forces to dictate the level of harvest in this
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19) This has resulted in not only overcutting, but an
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ed mills, and development of monoculture forests that are
gned to be cut long before the trees reach biological maturity
their corresponding wood value. The State Board of Forestry
Resources Secretary are fully aware of this, as acknowledged
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time, it was admitted that the existing rules adopted by the
i do not meet the intent of the Forest Practice Act because
do not provide adequate guidance to assure the restoration,
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acts from lands producing at or near their capacity.

"The present rules are inadequate to fully promote maximum sustained production of high quality timber products and prevent overcutting, to retain unique ancient forest resources, to retain older trees necessary for certain wildlife species (late seral states, old growth) in ways that wildlife can use these older trees (functional connectivity) and to protect sensitive watersheds and domestic water supplies. They are inadequate because they fail to provide a larger context for the consideration of the impacts of each individual THP and for assuring maximum sustained production across ownerships. They are further inadequate because they do not give specific enough guidance to the Director to allow him to obtain the information necessary in all cases to evaluate and mitigate the environmental impacts of harvesting and to determine whether each plan fulfills the intent of the FPA, both of which are required by the rules." (Response 1, p.1)

"Resource depletion and damage has taken three forms: (1) loss of critical, unique and scarce ancient forests and late seral stage forests through harvesting of these stands, with loss of habitat for old growth associated species; (2) damage to the productive forest resource base of the future due to premature harvesting of young growth and (3) potential damage to watersheds from overcutting and cumulative watershed impacts." (Response 1, p. 2)

"These regulatory deficiencies, combined with the inability of CDF under the present regulatory scheme to give consideration to the state's forest resources on a statewide basis, have meant that harvesting decisions by companies are made primarily on the basis of short term market and other economic considerations, and CDF has not always had the tools to regulate to ensure both that maximum sustained production of high quality timber products will continue into the future and that the resources of the forest environment are adequately protected to prevent long term resource damage. This has resulted in some areas in overcutting, without sufficient regard to the maintenance of healthy and diverse forest ecosystems to supply timber products into the future." (Response 1, p.1-2)

According to the 1988 Forest and Rangeland Resources Assessment Program Report (FRRAP Report) timber resources on industrial timberlands are decreasing at an alarming rate. FRRAP predicts that if the present harvesting trends continue that a sharp and dramatic decline in available timber on industrial lands will occur within the next decade. These figures were predicated on 1985 data. The trends have accelerated since 1985, bringing the decline closer than what was predicted.

As a consequence of resource depletion, the forest is changing

the methods that the forest is being harvested are changing. has identified changing raw material utilization standards in the timber industry which have consistently dropped throughout the state. Twenty years ago the typical forest in the wood region for example, was a 70 to 120 year old even aged and with considerably higher timber volume than is present on industrial timberlands today. Essentially the canopies were closed, the conifers were dominant, selection (basal area) was the dominant silvicultural method proposed, and generally an 18 inch log and larger was going into the mill. Today, many of those stands have experienced extensive clearcutting or multiple fires. The canopies are more open, hardwoods share dominance of stands, shelterwood removal step (point count) is the most dominant silvicultural method proposed, the mill standards have been stepped down to accepting a 12 inch log, and a fiber economy has been created. Tree harvesting is beginning at 30 years of age.

Equally required under the current statutory scheme is the obligation to protect environmental resources. However, this too has not been done. The Board of Forestry acknowledged this vividly in October 1991 when it found

"[T]here are complete losses in some watersheds in effect to wildlife structures, except for small purchases made by the state and remnant parcels in back areas. There have been losses of wildlife values that will never be known within those watersheds, and we need to proceed carefully if we're to know what species are in any watersheds that are left with this type of structure and develop special mitigation." (Transcript of October 16, 1991 hearing, p.28:7-14)

"The rules of the Board in the past did place less emphasis on the protection of overall forest ecosystems, watersheds and other environmental values. Consequently, there was more leeway for companies to maximize the production of timber products, although not necessarily high quality timber products." (Response 1, p.10-11)

Despite a plethora of rules governing individual harvests, the lack of guidelines for overall watershed assessment and standards for forest resource protection has resulted in widespread nutrient enrichment, soil erosion, siltation of critical fish spawning streams, ecosystem destruction through extensive clearcutting of watersheds, and loss of wildlife diversity.

It is worth noting that the Environmental Protection Agency consistently refused to certify the Forest Practice Act as Best Management Practices under §208 of the Clean Water Act. This is in large part because the program provides no mechanism to assure that water quality is protected through application of the rules governing the harvesting practices. One need only look at the EPA's 301 and 303(d) lists, where so many of the California forested

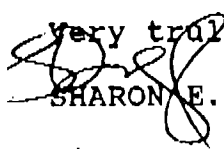
Watersheds are identified as degraded, to dispel the myth that California has been practicing "ecosystem management" in the regulation of private forest lands. Our forested watersheds are overharvested, and fish stocks are at risk of extinction.

To this day, the administration of forest practices in this state are conducted under these very same rules that the Board admittedly admitted did not work. A court enjoined the emergency regulations, at the request of the timber industry, because they were not adopted in a procedurally correct manner. In October 1992 the Board did adopt new rules, which in large part reflect the influence and lobbying of the timber industry to retain control of a "market forces system" that has prevailed in this State. Those rules have yet to be approved by the State, and, by the Board's own admissions, will undoubtedly be returned to the Board for again not following procedure. In the meantime, CDF denied only one plan in 1992, with over 350,000 acres of approved harvest. During the first five months of this year, only one plan has been denied, with only 54,000 acres of approved harvest. Mills continue to close and jobs are lost - not because of the spotted owl or the marbled murrelet - but because of the effect of poor regulation during the last twenty years which permitted, and continue to permit, over-harvesting. In the words of the State Board of Forestry: "the forests of this state are in immediate jeopardy." (Response 1, p. 9)

The adoption of Option Number Nine as a resolution to forest practices on federal lands in the Northwest would result in the conditions that are described above. Please take the time to find a sensible and scientific answer to a very complex and troubling situation. The harvest levels must be regulated to provide a continuous source of supply. Watersheds must be protected. Fish stocks must be restored. Ancient forests must be off-limits. This must be done, while providing employment in restoration and new forest commodities. Option Number Nine is not the answer.

We appreciate the fact that the administration is attempting to work out solutions - please make them long term, rather than short term. Should you want further information, please feel free to contact me.

Very truly yours,


SHARON E. DUGGAN

Vice President Al Gore,
E. Thomas Tuchmann
Jim Lyons
Tom Collier

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 13, 1993

Ms. Sharon E. Duggan
Attorney at Law
1032 Irving Street
Suite 218
San Francisco, CA 94122

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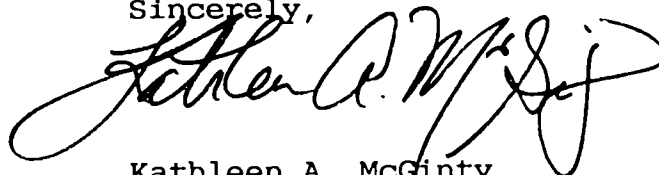
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Again, thank you for sharing your concerns with me.

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Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl

JUN-22-93 TUE 11:25 C

LAW OFFICES OF SHARON E. DUGGAN

1032 Irving Street Suite 218
San Francisco, CA 94122

(415) 566-5321

Facsimile: By Request
Connect ID: SEDUGGAN

June 22, 1993

VIA FACSIMILE

Ms. Katie McGinty
Deputy Assistant to the President
Director, Office of Environmental Policy
Washington, D.C.

Dear Ms. McGinty:

I am writing because I wish to clarify a myth that certain representatives from state government here in California have been telling your administration. I also write because I believe Option Number Nine is wrong, and what has occurred in California provides ample evidence of why it is wrong.

I am an attorney, who for more than a decade, has represented citizen groups in the enforcement of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the 1973 Z'berg Nejedly Forest Practice Act. I understand that representatives from our Resources Agency, the California Department of Forestry ("CDF"), and its Board of Forestry have boasted that California practices "ecosystem management" in the regulation of forest practices on private lands in this state. This is simply not true, and before you proceed to do as they ask, and endorse certain proposals from these state representatives, I ask that you take the time to investigate and fully inform your administration about what has happened in California.

While California is touted as having the most regulated forest practices, that regulation has not translated into protection of the ecosystem. While the statute mandates sustained yield of high quality wood products, the Board of Forestry, by its own admission, has allowed market forces to dictate the level of harvest in this state. (See, A Policy Statement to Address Growing Conflict Over Changing Uses on California's Forests and Rangelands, 1990-1995, p. 19) This has resulted in not only overcutting, but an acknowledged timber supply gap that translates into lost jobs, closed mills, and development of monoculture forests that are designed to be cut long before the trees reach biological maturity with their corresponding wood value. The State Board of Forestry and Resources Secretary are fully aware of this, as acknowledged in October 1991 in the adoption of some emergency regulations. At that time, it was admitted that the existing rules adopted by the Board do not meet the intent of the Forest Practice Act because they do not provide adequate guidance to assure the restoration, enhancement, maintenance and sustainability of high-quality timber products from lands producing at or near their capacity.

"The present rules are inadequate to fully promote maximum sustained production of high quality timber products and prevent overcutting, to retain unique ancient forest resources, to retain older trees necessary for certain wildlife species (late seral states, old growth) in ways that wildlife can use these older trees (functional connectivity) and to protect sensitive watersheds and domestic water supplies. They are inadequate because they fail to provide a larger context for the consideration of the impacts of each individual THP and for assuring maximum sustained production across ownerships. They are further inadequate because they do not give specific enough guidance to the Director to allow him to obtain the information necessary in all cases to evaluate and mitigate the environmental impacts of harvesting and to determine whether each plan fulfills the intent of the FPA, both of which are required by the rules." (Response 1, p.1)

"Resource depletion and damage has taken three forms: (1) loss of critical, unique and scarce ancient forests and late seral stage forests through harvesting of these stands, with loss of habitat for old growth associated species; (2) damage to the productive forest resource base of the future due to premature harvesting of young growth and (3) potential damage to watersheds from overcutting and cumulative watershed impacts." (Response 1, p. 2)

"These regulatory deficiencies, combined with the inability of CDF under the present regulatory scheme to give consideration to the state's forest resources on a statewide basis, have meant that harvesting decisions by companies are made primarily on the basis of short term market and other economic considerations, and CDF has not always had the tools to regulate to ensure both that maximum sustained production of high quality timber products will continue into the future and that the resources of the forest environment are adequately protected to prevent long term resource damage. This has resulted in some areas in overcutting, without sufficient regard to the maintenance of healthy and diverse forest ecosystems to supply timber products into the future." (Response 1, p.1-2)

According to the 1988 Forest and Rangeland Resources Assessment Program Report (FRRAP Report) timber resources on industrial timberlands are decreasing at an alarming rate. FRRAP predicts that if the present harvesting trends continue that a sudden and dramatic decline in available timber on industrial lands will occur within the next decade. These figures were predicated on 1985 data. The trends have accelerated since 1985, bringing the decline closer than what was predicted.

As a consequence of resource depletion, the forest is changing

and the methods that the forest is being harvested are changing. CDF has identified changing raw material utilization standards within the timber industry which have consistently dropped throughout the state. Twenty years ago the typical forest in the Redwood region for example, was a 70 to 120 year old even aged stand with considerably higher timber volume than is present on industrial timberlands today. Essentially the canopies were closed, the conifers were dominant, selection (basal area) was the predominant silvicultural method proposed, and generally an 18 inch butt log and larger was going into the mill. Today, many of those same stands have experienced extensive clearcutting or multiple entries. The canopies are more open, hardwoods share dominance of the stands, shelterwood removal step (point count) is the most predominant silvicultural method proposed, the mill standards have dropped down to accepting a 12 inch log, and a fiber economy has been created. Tree harvesting is beginning at 30 years of age.

Equally required under the current statutory scheme is the obligation to protect environmental resources. However, this too has not been done. The Board of Forestry acknowledged this candidly in October 1991 when it found

"[T]here are complete losses in some watersheds in effect to wildlife structures, except for small purchases made by the state and remnant parcels in back areas. There have been losses of wildlife values that will never be known within those watersheds, and we need to proceed carefully if we're to know what species are in any watersheds that are left with this type of structure and develop special mitigation." (Transcript of October 16, 1991 hearing, p.28:7-14)

"The rules of the Board in the past did place less emphasis on the protection of overall forest ecosystems, watersheds and other environmental values. Consequently, there was more leeway for companies to maximize the production of timber products, although not necessarily high quality timber products." (Response 1, p.10-11)

Despite a plethora of rules governing individual harvests, the lack of guidelines for overall watershed assessment and standards for forest resource protection has resulted in widespread nutrient depletion, soil erosion, siltation of critical fish spawning streams, ecosystem destruction through extensive clearcutting of watersheds, and loss of wildlife diversity.

It is worth noting that the Environmental Protection Agency has consistently refused to certify the Forest Practice Act as Best Management Practices under §208 of the Clean Water Act. This is in large part because the program provides no mechanism to assure that water quality is protected through application of the rules and the harvesting practices. One need only look at the EPA's 304(l) and 303(d) lists, where so many of the California forested

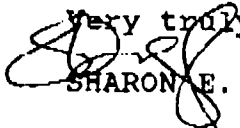
watersheds are identified as degraded, to dispel the myth that California has been practicing "ecosystem management" in the regulation of private forest lands. Our forested watersheds are overharvested, and fish stocks are at risk of extinction.

To this day, the administration of forest practices in this State are conducted under these very same rules that the Board candidly admitted did not work. A court enjoined the emergency regulations, at the request of the timber industry, because they were not adopted in a procedurally correct manner. In October 1992 the Board did adopt new rules, which in large part reflect the influence and lobbying of the timber industry to retain control of the "market forces system" that has prevailed in this State. Those rules have yet to be approved by the State, and, by the Board's own admissions, will undoubtedly be returned to the Board for again not following procedure. In the meantime, CDF denied only one plan in 1992, with over 350,000 acres of approved harvest. During the first five months of this year, only one plan has been denied, with nearly 54,000 acres of approved harvest. Mills continue to close and jobs are lost - not because of the spotted owl or the marbled murrelet - but because of the effect of poor regulation during the past twenty years which permitted, and continue to permit, over-harvesting. In the words of the State Board of Forestry: "the forests of this state are in immediate jeopardy." (Response 1, p.19)

The adoption of Option Number Nine as a resolution to forest practices on federal lands in the Northwest would result in the conditions that are described above. Please take the time to find a sensible and scientific answer to a very complex and troubling situation. The harvest levels must be regulated to provide a continuous source of supply. Watersheds must be protected. Fish stocks must be restored. Ancient forests must be off-limits. This can be done, while providing employment in restoration and new forest commodities. Option Number Nine is not the answer.

We appreciate the fact that the administration is attempting to work out solutions - please make them long term, rather than short term. Should you want further information, please feel free to contact me.

Very truly yours,


SHARON E. DUGGAN

cc: Vice President Al Gore,
E. Thomas Tuchmann
Jim Lyons
Tom Collier

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 13, 1993

Mr. Dan Dast
Manager
Pigeon Lumber & Supply Co., Inc.
7311 W. Michigan Avenue
Pigeon, MI 48755

Dear Mr. Dast:

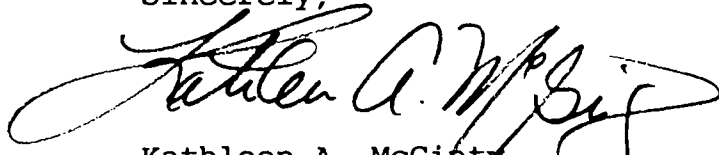
Thank you for contacting me regarding your concerns about the problems facing the Pacific Northwest.

President Clinton and I are committed to the preservation of the environment in a way that leads to strong and sustainable economic growth. The President and I believe that the Forest Conference was a significant step toward the resolution of the problems facing the Pacific Northwest. After the conference, three working groups were established to work on developing a Forest Management Plan. These working groups included a team working on ecosystem management assessment, a team focusing on labor and community assistance, and a team working to improve the relationships among federal and state agencies in the region and to eliminate impediments that block coordinated action.

As you know, President Clinton recently announced his Forest Plan for a Sustainable Economy and a Sustainable Environment, based on the analytical work of the three working groups. I believe that the Forest Plan is scientifically-sound and legally responsible and will provide a sustainable harvest. This plan also includes a new economic assistance program that helps local workers, businesses and communities in strengthening the region's economy by creating family-wage jobs, offering new economic opportunities, and ensuring the region's long-term economic health.

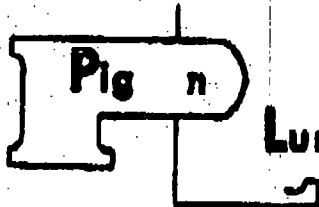
Again, thank you for sharing your concerns with me.

Sincerely,



Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl



& Supply Co., Inc.

7311 W. MICHIGAN
PIGEON, MICHIGAN 48755
PHONE 483-2412

July 6, 1993

Dear Congressman, Senator, Assistant Secretary, etc.:

I manage Pigeon Lumber & Supply Co., Inc. which employs eighteen people in Pigeon, Michigan. I am writing to you out of a serious concern for myself, my employees and my customers. Today we are in desperate need of an adequate sustainable timber supply. We all saw the impact of an artificially constrained timber supply with the skyrocketing lumber prices this past spring. If what I have heard about the administration's proposed solution to the timber crisis is correct, those prices were but a harbinger of what will surely come.

It is my understanding that the President will shortly recommend the adoption of "Option 9" would reduce harvest levels on federal forest lands in the affected region to an average of 1.2 billion board feet. This is down from the historic level of 5.2 billion board feet. In addition it would cost over 85,000 direct and indirect jobs in the region as well as tens of thousands more construction jobs throughout the United States and dramatically affect lumber prices, risking the fragile recovery of the nation's economy.

When President Clinton convened the Forest Summit in April he promised to find a solution. I never dreamed his recommendation would be to suggest a harvest level lower than any figures proposed last year by the preservationists. I implore you to urge the President not to adopt "Option 9".

Sincerely,

Don Dast, Manager
Pigeon Lumber & Supply Co., Inc.
7311 W. Michigan Ave.
Pigeon, MI 48755

DD/dm

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 13, 1993

Ms. Jane D. Dixon
2100 Sierra Sage Lane
Reno, NV 89509

Dear Ms. Dixon:

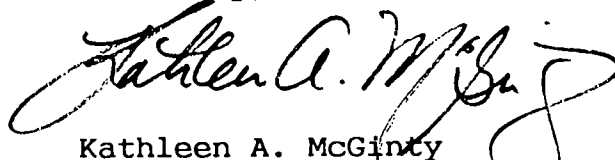
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Again, thank you for sharing your concerns with me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Kathleen A. McGinty". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large, stylized initial "K" and a long, sweeping underline.

Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl

A copy to Ms. Hattie McGinty Felt
7/9

July 3, 1993

Dear President Clinton, upon the announcement of your choice of Option 9

You didn't get our message!.....at the Forest Summit. The timber industry has already had their share, though "share" is the wrong word. They have already taken 90% of our Public Forests without following a single law in NEPA or the Federal Land Management Act (you saw the mess on the video at the Forest Summit) and do you really think the industry deserves more land to tear up and even more trees to cut down ?.....and how can you talk of balance? Do you reward naughty children (the timber industry people are children for they want everything for themselves and they know absolutely nothing about responsibility)

Not! One teaches them instead that there are other people and other creatures who live in this world so they have to share and see that they don't destroy the earth because all of the other inhabitants have to use and enjoy it too. Therefore, since these timber people have ruined so much of the forests they can't be given any more of them even though they might conceivably learn how to live and share with others. Neither can any of the rest of mankind be given the last 10 % to be done with it as they please for it is the home of the birds and all the rest of the wildlife and all of us have to be sure it is cared for in the best possible way for those whose natural habitat it is and so mankind can visit and share in the glory and wonder of it and so the trees can help the health of us all.

With a very heavy heart,

Jane D Dixon
Jane D Dixon
2100 Sierra Sage Lane
Reno, NV 89509

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 13, 1993

Mr. Brent Deen
Forest Products Division
Woodlands Management
Stone Container Corporation
P.O. Box 150
Homer, LA 71040

Dear Mr. Deen:

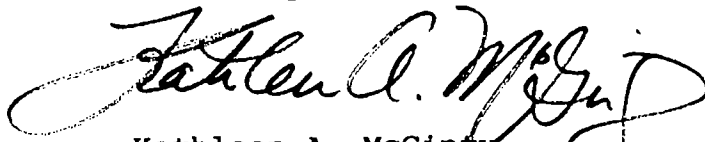
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Again, thank you for sharing your concerns with me.

Sincerely,

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Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl

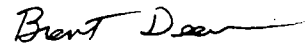
Ms. Katy McGinty
The White House
Office of Environmental Policy
360 Old Executive Building
Washington, D.C. 20503

Dear Ms. McGinty:

I am writing to express my concerns over the announcement of Option 9 from the Forest Ecosystem task Group as a solution to the crisis in the Pacific Northwest and northern California. Being a forester, I know that a large portion of our nations forest products come from the Pacific Northwest. Continued reductions in logging in this area will not only devastate communities but drive lumber prices out of site!

I urge you to further study the situation and find some solution that is more suitable for both people and wildlife.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Brent Deen".

Brent Deen

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 13, 1993

Dr. Christa Donaldson
1305 Bonita Street
Berkely, CA 94709

Dear Dr. Donaldson:

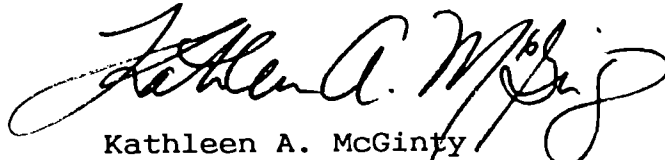
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Again, thank you for sharing your concerns with me.

Sincerely,

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Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl

Christa Donaldson, PhD
1305 Bonita Street
Berkeley, CA 94709

June 30, 1993

Ms. Katie McGinty
Deputy Assistant to the President
Office of Environmental Policy
Room 360 Old Executive Office Bldg.
Washington, DC 20501

Dear Ms. McGinty:

During the recent widely publicized Northwest Forest Conference, President Clinton pledged to craft a forest plan that would be "scientifically sound, ecologically credible, and legally responsible." In response, an Ecosystem Management Assessment team was created to come up with options to protect the remaining ancient forest ecosystems while mitigating short-term job loss.

Unfortunately, special interests have reportedly been mounting a major campaign to divert the result away from a sustained yield plan which would comply with existing law while protecting this resource. They are pushing fixed numbers (such as 2.5 billion board feet), regardless of its impact on the forests.

This approach is short-sighted in terms of timber industry jobs and would ignore fishery, forest and habitat protection and rehabilitation. These are the policies of the past that have given us the barren and eroding hillsides throughout the Northwest.

One of the most important principles is that of *sustained yield*. Regardless of what other practices are in effect, neither the health of the ecosystem, nor of the economy, can long endure the kind of harvest practices that have been followed up to now.

Please put the protection of these systems ahead of the short term "timber-mining" interests.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Christa Donaldson', with a stylized, flowing script.

Christa Donaldson, PhD

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 13, 1993

Ms. Diane Dover
362 Grange Hall Road
Dayton, OH 45430

Dear Ms. Dover:

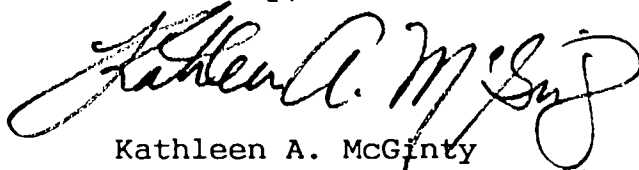
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Again, thank you for sharing your concerns with me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kathleen A. McGinty". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Kathleen" being more prominent and the last name "McGinty" following in a similar style.

Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl

Diane Dover
362 Grange Hall Road
Dayton, Ohio 45430
June 26, 1993

Ms. Katie Mc Ginty, Deputy Assistant to the President
Director - Office of Environmental Policy
Room 360, Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D C 20501

Dear Ms. Mc Ginty:

President Clinton pledged to develop a Pacific Northwest forest plan that is scientifically sound and follows existing environmental laws. Please relay to President Clinton the following concerns: all remaining ancient forests be protected; the export of raw logs be stopped to save log processing jobs in the United States and export only finished wood products; and economic assistance and investment opportunities be provided to rural fish and timber related communities in the Northwest.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Diane L. Dover

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 13, 1993

Mr. Larry Dean
Ms. Miche Beaudoin
3406 Del Chiaro Way
Concord, CA 94518

Dear Mr. Dean and Ms. Beaudoin:

Thank you for contacting me regarding your concerns about the problems facing the Pacific Northwest.

President Clinton and I are committed to the preservation of the environment in a way that leads to strong and sustainable economic growth. The President and I believe that the Forest Conference was a significant step toward the resolution of the problems facing the Pacific Northwest. After the conference, three working groups were established to work on developing a Forest Management Plan. These working groups included a team working on ecosystem management assessment, a team focusing on labor and community assistance, and a team working to improve the relationships among federal and state agencies in the region and to eliminate impediments that block coordinated action.

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Again, thank you for sharing your concerns with me.

Sincerely,

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Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl

Larry Dean & Miche Beaudoin
3406 Del Chiaro Way
Concord, CA 94518

June 30, 1993

Ms. Katie McGinty
Deputy Assistant to the President
Office of Environmental Policy
Room 360 Old Executive Office Bldg.
Washington, DC 20501

Dear Ms. McGinty:

During the recent widely publicized Northwest Forest Conference, President Clinton pledged to craft a forest plan that would be "scientifically sound, ecologically credible, and legally responsible." In response, an Ecosystem Management Assessment team was created to come up with options to protect the remaining ancient forest ecosystems while mitigating short-term job loss.

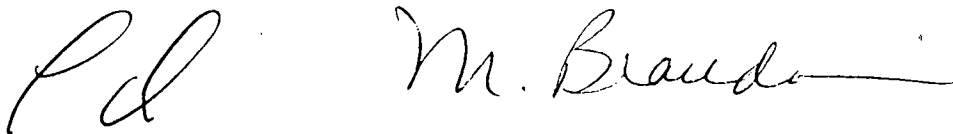
Unfortunately, special interests have reportedly been mounting a major campaign to divert the result away from a sustained yield plan which would comply with existing law while protecting this resource. They are pushing fixed numbers (such as 2.5 billion board feet), regardless of its impact on the forests.

This approach is short-sighted in terms of timber industry jobs and would ignore fishery, forest and habitat protection and rehabilitation. These are the policies of the past that have given us the barren and eroding hillsides throughout the Northwest.

One of the most important principles is that of *sustained yield*. Regardless of what other practices are in effect, neither the health of the ecosystem, nor of the economy, can long endure the kind of harvest practices that have been followed up to now.

Please put the protection of these systems ahead of the short term "timber-mining" interests.

Sincerely,

The block contains two handwritten signatures. On the left is a stylized signature that appears to be 'Pd' for Larry Dean. On the right is a more formal cursive signature that reads 'M. Beaudoin' for Miche Beaudoin.

Larry Dean & Miche Beaudoin

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 13, 1993

Ms. Sarah Davis
778 Clayton Street
San Francisco, CA 94117

Dear Ms. Davis:

Thank you for contacting me regarding your concerns about the problems facing the Pacific Northwest.

President Clinton and I are committed to the preservation of the environment in a way that leads to strong and sustainable economic growth. The President and I believe that the Forest Conference was a significant step toward the resolution of the problems facing the Pacific Northwest. After the conference, three working groups were established to work on developing a Forest Management Plan. These working groups included a team working on ecosystem management assessment, a team focusing on labor and community assistance, and a team working to improve the relationships among federal and state agencies in the region and to eliminate impediments that block coordinated action.

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Again, thank you for sharing your concerns with me.

Sincerely,

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Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl

Sarah Davis
778 Clayton Street
San Francisco, CA 94117

June 30, 1993

Ms. Katie McGinty
Deputy Assistant to the President
Office of Environmental Policy
Room 360 Old Executive Office Bldg.
Washington, DC 20501

Dear Ms. McGinty:

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Please put the protection of these systems ahead of the short term "timber-mining" interests.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Sarah Davis". The signature is fluid and elegant, with the first name "Sarah" being more prominent than the last name "Davis".

Sarah Davis

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 13, 1993

Mr. David Duke
Stone Container Corp.
P.O. Box 1144
Magnolia, AR 71753

Dear Mr. Duke:

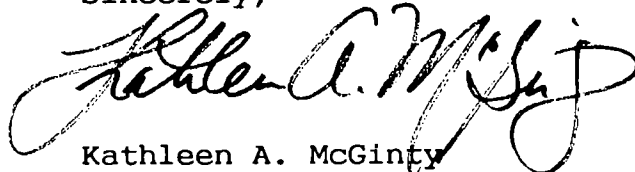
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Again, thank you for sharing your concerns with me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Kathleen A. McGinty". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Kathleen" being more prominent and the last name "McGinty" following in a similar style.

Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl

July 6, 1993

Ms. Katy McGinty
The White House
Office of Environmental Policy
360 Old Executive Building
Washington, DC 20503

Dear Ms. McGinty:

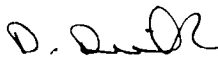
I am writing to express my concern over the announcement of Option 9 from the Forest Ecosystem task Group study as a solution to the crisis in the Pacific Northwest and northern California. As I understand it, this proposal eliminates the vast majority of federal forest lands in the region from forest production and multiple-use management. That is certainly not the balanced solution that was hoped for.

Not only will this proposal devastate the economy of the region but the entire nation will be affected in the way of increased lumber prices. I believe it is crucial to avoid stalling our economic recovery by weakening the housing and construction markets. Since almost half of our softwood sawtimber is on federal lands it is impossible for the dramatic reduction in timber harvest to not have far reaching effects.

Environmentally speaking, the reduction in lumber supply will have other effects as well. Many wood substitutes are less environmentally friendly. In addition, harvesting is a necessity to keep many forests healthy and prevent large scale destruction by fire or insect and disease outbreaks.

I urge you to further study the situation to come up recommendations that will protect wildlife as well as the economy of the region and the nation. We need a real solution that looks at the whole picture.

Sincerely,


msd

David Duke
Stone Container Corp
P.O. Box 1144
Magnolia, AR 71753

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 6, 1993

Dov
13349 Barbara Ann Street
North Hollywood, CA 91605

Dear Dov:

Thank you for keeping me apprised of your work on preserving our natural resources. It's good to hear from you again.

As you may know, President Clinton and I have been busy with the follow-up to the Forest Conference, as well as with several other initiatives, including the White House Conference on Global Climate Change, an Executive Order on Recycled Goods, and an environmental audit of the White House.

I appreciate learning of your continued efforts to heighten public awareness of the environmental challenges we currently face.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Katie", written over a horizontal line.

Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl

June 23, 1993

Dear Katie,

A year has now passed since the Earth Summit.

For the world to adapt to the pledges we made then, we must continue to travel the path in our hearts.

My work as an artist has been to keep the doors to the heart open, both in myself and in music.

I am appreciative that the Vice President and President received "Touch of the Sun" and I hope that songs such as "Spirit of America" and "Earthday Everyday" will keep those who listen aligned with the welfare of our planet.

I am nearing completion of a large mural in Malibu - located at a beautiful natural area called "Charmlee Park". This park has amazing rock formations, old oak groves, views of the ocean, ancient Indian (Chumash) history, and an environmental Nature Center where myself

Katie, I am writing you about this park because I feel it holds a key to the way in which our hearts can stay open to respect nature. It is truly an environmental Educational Preserve, where people, children, can come and learn how nature works, what plants are native and restore native awareness. It is possible - to bring 100 school kids a day up to Charmlee - kids from the inner cities who have never been in nature. ~~The~~ ^{The} joy will be brought back to the inner city.

So I am proposing the formation of a new breed of parks - "National Environmental Educational Parks and Children's Forests". If the city of Malibu or the National Park Service or other agency take it, the essence of the Park may be lost.

The up keep is minimal - a rangers salary and maintenance - but the rewards and return is significant - Awareness and experience

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 20, 1993

Mr. Ernest H. Drew
President & CEO
Hoechst Celanese Corp.
Route 202-206
P.O. Box 2500
Somerville, NJ 08876

Dear Mr. Drew:

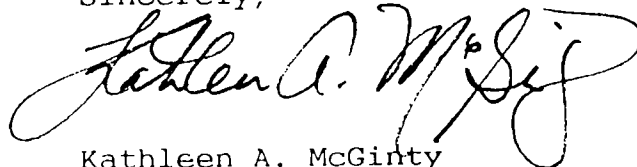
Thank you for contacting me regarding your concerns about liability of toxic waste cleanup under Superfund.

I share President Clinton's and Vice President Gore's commitment to the preservation of our environment in a way that leads to strong and sustainable economic growth. In his first State of the Union address, the President reaffirmed his goal to increase the efficiency of toxic waste cleanup, as well as to decrease the numerous liability lawsuits facing Superfund sites.

As you may know, on June 23, 1993 the Environmental Protection Agency released a package of administrative actions to improve the Superfund program. This document did not include any initiatives to limit the liability of municipalities with regard to cleanup costs. In order to examine long-term improvements of Superfund, EPA Administrator Browner established the National Advisory Council for Environmental Policy and Technology (NACEPT). This body will evaluate the current performance of the Superfund program, identify administrative and legislative options to improve the program, and assess the advantages and disadvantages of these options. Administrator Browner requested that the NACEPT explore possible policy options with regard to municipal liability in the Superfund program. NACEPT is expected to report to Administrator Browner in October.

Again, thank you for sharing your thoughts with me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Kathleen A. McGinty". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Kathleen" being more prominent and the last name "McGinty" following in a similar style.

Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl

Hoechst Celanese

Ernest H. Drew
President &
Chief Executive Officer

Hoechst Celanese Corporation
Route 202-206
PO Box 2500
Somerville, NJ 08876-1258
908 231 2171
Fax: 908 231 4680

June 22, 1993

Ms. Kathleen A. McGinty
Deputy Assistant to the President
Director, Office on Environmental Policy
Old Executive Office Building
17th and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Ms. McGinty:

Hoechst Celanese Corporation has recently learned that the EPA is reviewing options for exempting municipalities from Superfund liability or capping their liability (the "4 percent solution"). We are opposed to any special relief for cities without comprehensive reform for everyone and cite the following:

- EPA has recently announced the formation of a public advisory committee to review superfund's problems, including municipal liability, and recommend reforms in Fall 1993. **Circumventing this process sends a message that the Agency is not truly committed to an open dialogue.**
- Exempting municipalities would only worsen this troubled program and hinder the process of comprehensive reform. **This sort of special-interest relief would create even more friction, and more litigation and delay, among those left to absorb the liability of the cities that escaped the program.**
- Exempting municipalities would result in a multi-billion dollar shift in liabilities from the cities to non-municipal parties, including the federal government. **Such a shift would seriously harm industries trying to compete internationally, could bankrupt smaller companies, and increase the federal government's cleanup costs.**
- **If our national Superfund program has become so sweeping, so stringent, so expensive that we cannot justify it to our local governments, then the situation cries out for comprehensive reform, not piece-meal carve-outs. This view is shared by a broad coalition of large industries, small businesses, non-profit organizations (e.g., universities), and municipal owners/operators of landfills.**

Hoechst Celanese Corporation and the chemical industry urges you to reconsider this vitally important issue.

Yours truly,



July 7, 1993

Mr. A. C. DeJong
2322 East Main Street
Medford, MA 97504

Dear Mr. DeJong:

Thank you for contacting me regarding your concerns about the problems facing the Pacific Northwest.

President Clinton and I are committed to the preservation of the environment in a way that leads to strong and sustainable economic growth. The President and I believe that the Forest Conference was a significant step toward the resolution of the problems facing the Pacific Northwest. After the conference, three working groups were established to work on developing a Forest Management Plan. These working groups included a team working on ecosystem management assessment, a team focusing on labor and community assistance, and a team working to improve the relationships among federal and state agencies in the region and to eliminate impediments that block coordinated action.

As you know, President Clinton recently announced his Forest Plan for a Sustainable Economy and a Sustainable Environment, based on the analytical work of the three working groups. I believe that the Forest Plan is scientifically-sound and legally responsible and will provide a sustainable harvest. This plan also includes a new economic assistance program that helps local workers, businesses and communities in strengthening the region's economy by creating family-wage jobs, offering new economic opportunities, and ensuring the region's long-term economic health.

Again, thank you for sharing your concerns with me.

Sincerely,

Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl

June 17, 1993

Vice President Al Gore
c/o Katie McGinty
Office of Environmental Policy
Old Executive Office Building, Room 358
Washington, DC 20501

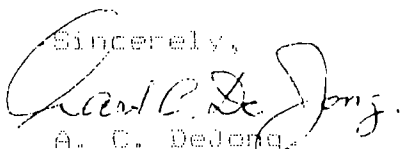
Dear Vice President Gore;

Please protect America's forest heritage in the Pacific Northwest by implementing a 2-year study period with Interim Guidelines, in order to preserve our options while sufficient information is gathered for better decision-making. The Interim Guidelines should:

- * provide a low-impact timber sale program (with no new roads) in the least controversial areas, with prescriptions for thinning from below and limited salvage, as designed for specific ecosystems by a "Technical Review Committee for the Managed Lands."
- * Establish a combination of interim and permanent reserves for all critical areas under consideration, as follows...
 - . protect all old-growth forest habitat (all sizes and species)
 - . prohibit logging HCAs, LSO61 areas, and LSO62 areas, except for experimental thinning from below outside of northern spotted owl nesting habitat
 - . prohibit logging in all Roadless Areas, riparian zones, key watersheds, administratively withdrawn areas, Native American cultural areas, and on unstable slopes
 - . protect all large blocks of natural forest down to 500 acres in size and the last remaining representatives of plant associations or habitat types within each third or fourth order watershed
 - . protect all watersheds containing uninfected Port Orford cedar

Please adopt a solution that adheres to existing environmental laws, both east and west of the Cascades, and assists the economic transition through forest restoration programs, community-development funds, and limits on raw log exports.

Sincerely,



A. C. DeJong
2322 E. Main Street
Medford, OR 97504

July 7, 1993

Mr. Tom Dimitre
Vice President
Marble Mountain Audubon
P.O. Box 820
Etna, CA 96027

Dear Mr. Dimitre:

Thank you for contacting me regarding your concerns about the problems facing the Pacific Northwest.

President Clinton and I are committed to the preservation of the environment in a way that leads to strong and sustainable economic growth. The President and I believe that the Forest Conference was a significant step toward the resolution of the problems facing the Pacific Northwest. After the conference, three working groups were established to work on developing a Forest Management Plan. These working groups included a team working on ecosystem management assessment, a team focusing on labor and community assistance, and a team working to improve the relationships among federal and state agencies in the region and to eliminate impediments that block coordinated action.

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Again, thank you for sharing your concerns with me.

Sincerely,

Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl

June 21, 1993

Katie McGinly
Deputy Assistant to the President
Director, Office of Environmental Policy

Re: Ancient Forest Protection

We are dismayed at the preferred option being presented to the President. Options 1 - 8 are scientifically credible, and their conclusions have been reached by scientist after scientist, as they have studied this problem. Option #9 is not scientifically credible, and must be discarded. It is not a solution, but a continuation of the gridlock and the problems that have been created here in the Pacific Northwest by previous administration's inaction.

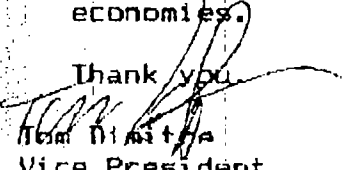
Old growth forests are, as Jack Ward Thomas stated, "are more complex than you can even think". We cannot allow logging to interfere with the intricate complexities of these rapidly dwindling treasures.

We have high hopes for the President, and there is no better place than this issue to take a honorable stand - one that makes good on his promise that a solution will be "scientifically sound, ecologically credible, and legally responsible." Much is at stake here - fisheries, old growth, wildlife, our heritage, and community stability. We cannot afford to ignore good science - we must listen to what the scientists are telling us - and act on their recommendations.

Any proposal by the President to solve this problem must include:

- * A scientifically credible solution (discard Option #9).
- * Permanent protection for the Ancient Forests - with no logging allowed in the reserves.
- * The plan must obey current environmental laws, with no sufficiency language.
- * Provide for a "good" chance of survival of species - a "medium" chance is not acceptable.
- * Provide assistance for communities to diversify and stabilize their economies.

Thank you


Tom Dine
Vice President
Marble Mountain Audubon
PO Box 820
Etna, CA 96027

July 7, 1993

Mr. Al Doolittle
845 South Magnolia
Cornelius, OR 97113

Dear Mr. Doolittle:

Thank you for contacting me regarding your concerns about the problems facing the Pacific Northwest.

President Clinton and I are committed to the preservation of the environment in a way that leads to strong and sustainable economic growth. The President and I believe that the Forest Conference was a significant step toward the resolution of the problems facing the Pacific Northwest. After the conference, three working groups were established to work on developing a Forest Management Plan. These working groups included a team working on ecosystem management assessment, a team focusing on labor and community assistance, and a team working to improve the relationships among federal and state agencies in the region and to eliminate impediments that block coordinated action.

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Again, thank you for sharing your concerns with me.

Sincerely,

Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl

AL DOOLITTLE
845 South Magnolia
Cornelius, Oregon 97113

GENE McMULLEN
17845 SW Pheasant Lane
Aloha, Oregon 97006

Mz Katie McGinty
Director
Office of Environmental Policy
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mz McGinty,

Both of us support a Forest Practices Act that will provide the utmost riparian protection. It is our feeling that the public lands should be the leader when considerations are given to the values of our water, watersheds and the creatures that use them.

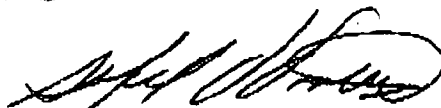
Both of us are active fisherman who belong to the Northwest Steelheaders and Oregon Trout. We support these organization views covering this policy.

Respectfully,

Gene McMullen



Al Doolittle



Copy: Tom Collier
Chief of Staff
Department of The Interior

July 7, 1993

Dr. Dallas Dill
916 Highland Drive
Cleburne, TX 76031

Dear Dr. Dill:

Thank you for contacting me regarding your concerns about the problems facing the Pacific Northwest.

President Clinton and I are committed to the preservation of the environment in a way that leads to strong and sustainable economic growth. The President and I believe that the Forest Conference was a significant step toward the resolution of the problems facing the Pacific Northwest. After the conference, three working groups were established to work on developing a Forest Management Plan. These working groups included a team working on ecosystem management assessment, a team focusing on labor and community assistance, and a team working to improve the relationships among federal and state agencies in the region and to eliminate impediments that block coordinated action.

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Again, thank you for sharing your concerns with me.

Sincerely,

Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl



Dr. Dallas Dill
916 Highland Dr.
Cleburne, TX 76031

June 22, 1993

Ms. Katie McGinty
Deputy Assistant to the President
Director, Office of Environmental Policy
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Ms. McGinty:

RE: PRESERVATION OF LAST REMNANTS OF NORTHWEST ANCIENT FORESTS

- 1) Discard "Option Number Nine"
- 2) Use a plan that creates permanent ancient forest reserves, not reserves in which logging is permitted.
- 3) The President's plan must obey existing environmental laws; there should be no "sufficiency" language in the President's proposal.
- 4) President Clinton must live up to the promises he made at the Forest Conference. He promised that his plan would be "scientifically sound, ecologically credible, and legally responsible." He also stated that his plan would "protect the long-term health of our forests, our wildlife and our waterways."

Please do not cave in to pressure from the timber industry and labor unions which would result in irreplaceable destruction of the small remaining portions (10% or less) of our wonderful Northwest ancient forests.

Sincerely,

July 7, 1993

The Honorable John DeWitt
Wyoming State Legislature
213 State Capitol
Cheyenne, WY 82002

Dear Representative DeWitt:

Thank you for contacting me regarding your concerns about the problems facing the Pacific Northwest. I appreciate your continued interest in working towards a solution of these very important issues.

President Clinton and I are committed to the preservation of the environment in a way that leads to strong and sustainable economic growth. The President and I believe that the Forest Conference was a significant step toward the resolution of the problems facing the Pacific Northwest. After the conference, three working groups were established to work on developing a Forest Management Plan. These working groups included a team working on ecosystem management assessment, a team focusing on labor and community assistance, and a team working to improve the relationships among federal and state agencies in the region and to eliminate impediments that block coordinated action.

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Again, thank you for sharing your concerns with me.

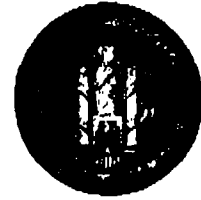
Sincerely,

Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl

Wyoming State Legislature

213 State Capitol / Cheyenne, Wyoming 82002 / Telephone 307 / 777-881



House of Representatives

REPRESENTATIVE JOHN DEWITT

House District 25 - Big Horn/Park Counties
440 East Eighth Street
Powell, Wyoming 82435

Committee:
Appropriations

July 1, 1993

Ms. Katie McGinty
The White House Office of Environmental Policy

I write to express my alarm and deep concern over the possible adoption and attempts to administratively implement Option #9 re: lumber harvest levels in the Pacific Northwest. This incredible reduction in harvest will cost badly needed jobs, increase lumber prices dramatically, and truly threaten any chances for an economic recovery. The Housing Industry has led the nation out of recessions more often than any other business sector, but doubled prices for lumber will insure a housing slump rather than a jump.

The other factor which should be considered is the political result. As an elected Republican, I should be encouraging the President to embrace Option #9 and thereby insure the decimation of Democrats in Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, Washington and Northern California. But having reached my mid-60's, the well-being of the Nation is vastly more important than the benefit of my party.

Please convey these most sincerely held views to President Clinton or the most appropriate individual who can share them with him.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "John DeWitt".

John DeWitt

pja

July 7, 1993

Double Dee Lumber Co.
P.O. Box 3517
Central Point, OR 97502

Dear Folks:

Thank you for contacting me regarding your concerns about the problems facing the Pacific Northwest.

President Clinton and I are committed to the preservation of the environment in a way that leads to strong and sustainable economic growth. The President and I believe that the Forest Conference was a significant step toward the resolution of the problems facing the Pacific Northwest. After the conference, three working groups were established to work on developing a Forest Management Plan. These working groups included a team working on ecosystem management assessment, a team focusing on labor and community assistance, and a team working to improve the relationships among federal and state agencies in the region and to eliminate impediments that block coordinated action.

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Again, thank you for sharing your concerns with me.

Sincerely,

Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl

DOUBLE DEE LUMBER CO.

TELEPHONE (503) 664-3331

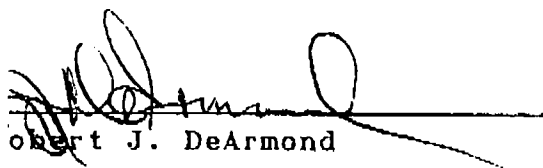
3517 • CENTRAL POINT, OREGON 97502

he "Option 9" proposal developed by the Administration's Forest ecosystem Task Group does not present a balanced solution to the Pacific Northwest and northern California forest management crisis.

his Option will reduce harvest level well below a survival level for the affected region, cost over 85,000 direct and indirect jobs, and dramatically affect lumber prices.

he proposal is based on a number of unsupported scientific assumptions and pure speculation in some instances. The Pacific Northwest and the nation deserve a better compromise than this.

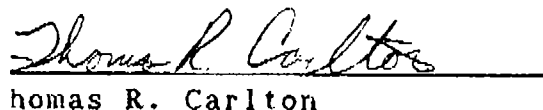
lease do not support "Option 9".



Robert J. DeArmond



Peggy I. Brittsan



Thomas R. Carlton



David M. Johnson

July 7, 1993

Mr. Edward A. Dougherty
World Friendship Center
3-3-16 Minami Machi, Minami-ku
Hiroshima, 734
Japan

Dear Mr. Dougherty:

Thank you for contacting me regarding your concerns about the problems facing the Pacific Northwest.

President Clinton and I are committed to the preservation of the environment in a way that leads to strong and sustainable economic growth. The President and I believe that the Forest Conference was a significant step toward the resolution of the problems facing the Pacific Northwest. After the conference, three working groups were established to work on developing a Forest Management Plan. These working groups included a team working on ecosystem management assessment, a team focusing on labor and community assistance, and a team working to improve the relationships among federal and state agencies in the region and to eliminate impediments that block coordinated action.

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Again, thank you for sharing your concerns with me.

Sincerely,

Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl

Dear Mr. McGinty —

I'm sure you receive much mail full of opinions concerning the environment, views on rivers, air, wetlands, shorelines, water rights, pollution, and toxic waste. Many have strong feelings.

Who lobbies for the trees themselves?

The old growth forests are not replaceable either as a place or as individual trees. They are ancient living beings. Please discard "Option Number Nine" because we need permanent places of refuge for these unique and amazing organisms and ecosystems.

Thank you for your work & the ability to listen to all the many voices. Please be able to hear the quiet whisperings of the huge Douglas firs, White Spruce, Redwood and other old trees.

Sincerely
Edward Dougherty

ED 21 08

July 7, 1993

Ms. Debra S. Devereaux
Oakley Hardwoods, Inc.
18885 Sharon
Oakley, MI 48649

Dear Ms. Devereaux:

Thank you for contacting me regarding your concerns about the problems facing the Pacific Northwest.

President Clinton and I are committed to the preservation of the environment in a way that leads to strong and sustainable economic growth. The President and I believe that the Forest Conference was a significant step toward the resolution of the problems facing the Pacific Northwest. After the conference, three working groups were established to work on developing a Forest Management Plan. These working groups included a team working on ecosystem management assessment, a team focusing on labor and community assistance, and a team working to improve the relationships among federal and state agencies in the region and to eliminate impediments that block coordinated action.

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Again, thank you for sharing your concerns with me.

Sincerely,

Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl



Oakley Hardwoods Inc.

18885 Sharon
Oakley, Michigan 48649
(517) 845-3266



June 30, 1993

Ms. Katie McGinty

The White House Office of Environmental Policy

Fax Number (202) 456-2710

Dear Ms. McGinty,

When President Clinton convened the timber summit on April 2, 1993, he instructed his advisors to, while developing their plans, ". . . never forget the human and economic dimensions of these problems" and further said "The plan should produce a predictable and sustainable level of timber sales. . ." Please keep these requests in mind while adopting a plan.

Please consider that Option 9 will cost 85,000 jobs and will reduce harvest levels by at least 75% in the Pacific Northwest. Consider the many thousands of people and the families in the lumber industry who are faced with the ruination of a way of life, and the thousands more whose jobs and families are indirectly affected.

This reduction will intensify the wood supply crisis, and will greatly affect lumber prices. Don't put the nation's all ready fragile economy in a more perilous position, find a BALANCE between the environmentalists and the lumber industry.

Sincerely,

Debra S. Devereaux
Vice President

July 7, 1993

Mr. and Mrs. James L. Denison
6931 E 11th Street
Long Beach, CA 90815

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Denison:

Thank you for contacting me regarding your concerns about the problems facing the Pacific Northwest.

President Clinton and I are committed to the preservation of the environment in a way that leads to strong and sustainable economic growth. The President and I believe that the Forest Conference was a significant step toward the resolution of the problems facing the Pacific Northwest. After the conference, three working groups were established to work on developing a Forest Management Plan. These working groups included a team working on ecosystem management assessment, a team focusing on labor and community assistance, and a team working to improve the relationships among federal and state agencies in the region and to eliminate impediments that block coordinated action.

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Again, thank you for sharing your concerns with me.

Sincerely,

Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl

Dear Ms. McGinty,

June 25, 1993

Please relay our concerns that President Clinton
adhere to his promise to develop a scientifically
sound ecologically credible and legally responsible
plan for protecting the Pacific Northwest
public forests. All remaining ancient forest must
be protected we are lost for too much already.
No compromise; no more clearcutting!

All export of raw logs must be stopped. We must
that the President work to keep log processing jobs in
the U.S. and export only finished wood products.
Economic assistance & investment opportunities must be
provided to these communities. Thank you. Sincerely,
Mr. & Mrs. Denison

July 7, 1993

Mr. Glenn S. Dixon
Dixon Lumber Company, Inc.
152 Boyer Road
P.O. Box 907
Galax, VA 24333

Dear Mr. Dixon:

Thank you for contacting me regarding your concerns about the problems facing the Pacific Northwest.

President Clinton and I are committed to the preservation of the environment in a way that leads to strong and sustainable economic growth. The President and I believe that the Forest Conference was a significant step toward the resolution of the problems facing the Pacific Northwest. After the conference, three working groups were established to work on developing a Forest Management Plan. These working groups included a team working on ecosystem management assessment, a team focusing on labor and community assistance, and a team working to improve the relationships among federal and state agencies in the region and to eliminate impediments that block coordinated action.

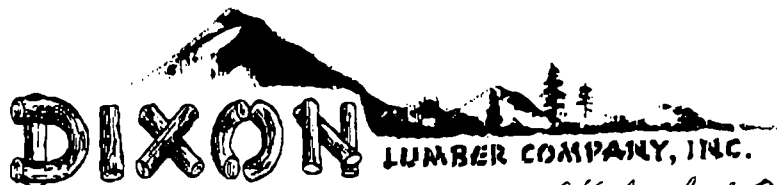
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Again, thank you for sharing your concerns with me.

Sincerely,

Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl



MANUFACTURERS OF APPALACHIAN HARDWOOD FLOORING • HARDWOOD DIMENSIONS • BUILDING MATERIALS *Wholesale & Retail*

152 BOYER ROAD • P.O. BOX 907 • GALAX, VIRGINIA 24333 • TELEPHONE 703 236-9863

June 30, 1993

Ms. Katie McGinty
White House Office of Environmental Policy

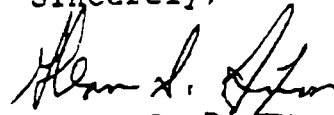
Dear Ms. McGinty:

I am Glenn S. Dixon, President of Dixon Lumber Company, Inc. located in Galax, Virginia. I am writing on behalf of myself, our stockholders, employees, and our local community.

I am very concerned about the administration's decision to adopt Option 9 for the Pacific Northwest federal timberlands. This imposed solution would greatly impact all of our 375 employees and their families, as well as the entire nation. As we all know, the fragile recovery is quickly losing momentum, and housing starts took a drastic decrease last month. Any kind of a negative announcement, especially one of this magnitude, would completely bury the recovery.

President Clinton was elected to jump-start the economy, not stall out the recovery. We all know how important housing starts are to the economy, and should do everything to enhance that industry and not hamper it. If we cannot get the President to reconsider Option 9, we need to at least encourage him to postpone the announcement until the recovery can regain its momentum. This would be an untimely announcement immediately following the base closing announcement.

Sincerely,



Glenn S. Dixon

GSD/td

July 7, 1993

Mr. Jeffery H. Davidson
President, Michael Weinig, Inc.
P.O. Box 5009
Statesville, NC 28687

Dear Mr. Davidson:

Thank you for contacting me regarding your concerns about the problems facing the Pacific Northwest.

President Clinton and I are committed to the preservation of the environment in a way that leads to strong and sustainable economic growth. The President and I believe that the Forest Conference was a significant step toward the resolution of the problems facing the Pacific Northwest. After the conference, three working groups were established to work on developing a Forest Management Plan. These working groups included a team working on ecosystem management assessment, a team focusing on labor and community assistance, and a team working to improve the relationships among federal and state agencies in the region and to eliminate impediments that block coordinated action.

As you know, President Clinton recently announced his Forest Plan for a Sustainable Economy and a Sustainable Environment, based on the analytical work of the three working groups. I believe that the Forest Plan is scientifically-sound and legally responsible and will provide a sustainable harvest. This plan also includes a new economic assistance program that helps local workers, businesses and communities in strengthening the region's economy by creating family-wage jobs, offering new economic opportunities, and ensuring the region's long-term economic health.

Again, thank you for sharing your concerns with me.

Sincerely,

Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl

**Michael Weinig, Inc.**

1931 Weinig Street
P.O. Box 5009
Statesville, NC 28687
Tel: 704/872-9843 · Fax: 704/873-0155

June 29, 1993

Ms. Katie McGinty
The White House Office of Environmental Policy
Fax no. (202) 456-2710

Opposition to Option 9

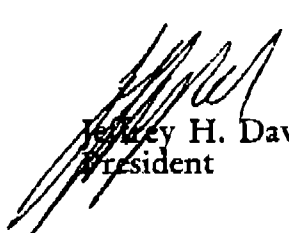
Dear Ms. McGinty,

It is with great urgency that I am asking you to encourage the Clinton administration NOT to support Option 9 affecting the forest product industry.

Option 9 is not based on supported facts.

This is very critical to the economic health of many areas of the country and there are better balanced proposals - and Option 9 is not one of them.

Sincerely yours,



Jeffrey H. Davidson
President

JHD/akg

July 7, 1993

Mr. Naimisha H. Deseis
124 Walnut Street
Rending, MA 01867

Dear Mr. Deseis:

Thank you for contacting me regarding your concerns about the problems facing the Pacific Northwest.

President Clinton and I are committed to the preservation of the environment in a way that leads to strong and sustainable economic growth. The President and I believe that the Forest Conference was a significant step toward the resolution of the problems facing the Pacific Northwest. After the conference, three working groups were established to work on developing a Forest Management Plan. These working groups included a team working on ecosystem management assessment, a team focusing on labor and community assistance, and a team working to improve the relationships among federal and state agencies in the region and to eliminate impediments that block coordinated action.

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Again, thank you for sharing your concerns with me.

Sincerely,

Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl

Naimisha H. Desai
124, Walnut St
Reading MA 01867.

Dear Kathie McGinty,

I am opposed option 9, and wish
to support preservation of all national
forests. Thanks for your support,

Naimisha

July 7, 1993

Mr. Ron Danner
President
Danner's Cabinet Shop Inc.
16735 Quicksilver St. NW
Ramsey, MN 55303

Dear Mr. Danner:

Thank you for contacting me regarding your concerns about the problems facing the Pacific Northwest.

President Clinton and I are committed to the preservation of the environment in a way that leads to strong and sustainable economic growth. The President and I believe that the Forest Conference was a significant step toward the resolution of the problems facing the Pacific Northwest. After the conference, three working groups were established to work on developing a Forest Management Plan. These working groups included a team working on ecosystem management assessment, a team focusing on labor and community assistance, and a team working to improve the relationships among federal and state agencies in the region and to eliminate impediments that block coordinated action.

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Again, thank you for sharing your concerns with me.

Sincerely,

Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl

July 1, 1993

Ms. Katie McGinty
The White House
Office of Environmental Policy
1600-Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Katie McGinty;

This fax is to strongly state our opposition to your administration adopting option 9 regarding timber harvesting on our National Forests. We believe Option 9 will have a very negative affect on labor, housing and the general economy. These are the peoples resources you are locking up for the benefit of a small minority, the environmental elitists. By adopting option 9 you will:

- (1) Reduce the forest resource from this area available to the public by almost 80%.
- (2) Eliminate 85,000 jobs in the Pacific Northwest, as well as many others nationally.
- (3) Dramatically raise the price of homes, at the expense mostly of the lower and middle class.
- (4) Induce a strong negative impact on the overall economy.

Please do not cave into the radical environmental groups. Help keep our natural resources open to the multiple use, and benefit, of our general public.

Thank you,

Ron Danner

Ron Danner

President.

Danner's cabinet Shop Inc.
16735-Quicksilver St.N.W.
Ramsey Mn. 55303.

July 7, 1993

Mr. James W. Depree
101 E. Alma, Suite 1000
Mt. Shasta, CA 96067

Dear Mr. Depree:

Thank you for contacting me regarding your concerns about the problems facing the Pacific Northwest.

President Clinton and I are committed to the preservation of the environment in a way that leads to strong and sustainable economic growth. The President and I believe that the Forest Conference was a significant step toward the resolution of the problems facing the Pacific Northwest. After the conference, three working groups were established to work on developing a Forest Management Plan. These working groups included a team working on ecosystem management assessment, a team focusing on labor and community assistance, and a team working to improve the relationships among federal and state agencies in the region and to eliminate impediments that block coordinated action.

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Again, thank you for sharing your concerns with me.

Sincerely,

Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl

JAMES W. DEPREE

101 E. Alma, Suite 100C
Mt. Shasta, CA 96067
916/926-4624

Consultant in the
Management of
Forest Resources

Ms. Katie McGinty
Deputy Assistant to the President

VIA FAX

Mr. Tom Collier
Chief of Staff, Department of
Interior

RE: Letter, June 4, 1993,
to Tom Tuchman from Terry
Gorton and Richard Wilson

Mr. Jim Lyons
Assistant Secretary for Natural
Resources and Environment
Department of Agriculture

Dear Sirs:

I am a Registered Professional Forester in California and a member of the Northern Spotted Owl HCP Steering Committee formed under the direction of the California Board of Forestry. I represent national environmental groups. There are five points I want to make to correct serious misleading points in the June 4th letter:

1. California does not have a completed draft state habitat conservation plan for the Northern Spotted Owl. There are serious problems with this document; there may be nothing more the Steering Committee can do with this incomplete draft.

2. The statement that more spotted owls are known to exist on private land than public land appears true for the Redwood region and is likely due to the special characteristics of the Redwood forest type.

3. Board rules cannot be said to "protect" the N. Spotted Owl in the sense that populations will be kept viable. No-take rules only apply to individual owls not to habitat. No-take rules are not a conservation strategy.

4. Whether Forest Plans are sound documents is yet to be seen. There is not an adequate level of faith and trust in either the management of public lands or of private lands. Ecosystem management remains a term, not something that has been implemented and validated on the ground.

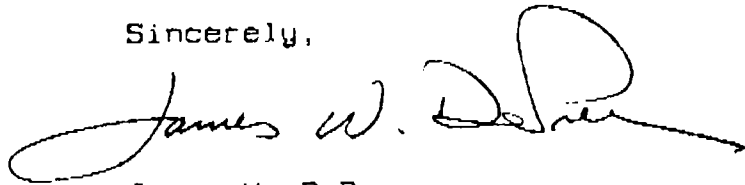
5. The habitat conservation plan in California proposes management for spotted owl habitat because of consideration of

the taking issue, not because management is known to work. Areas on public lands should not be managed until it is certain that management will work on private lands. Areas other than late-seral preserves, sensitive watersheds, and riparian zones should be experimented with first. Salvage has been used as a device to cut living trees. An administration plan must not allow access to old growth timber simply because the industry and the Forest Service can pay lip service to ecosystem management.

Please contact me if you have questions or concerns. I believe that an administration plan that provides for including publics in the decision processes for on-the-ground projects is the best way towards solutions for these issues.

cc Jim Owens
Brock Evans
Felice Pace

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "James W. DePree". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large loop at the end.

James W. DePree

July 7, 1993

Ms. Debra Dill
6393 Buckaroo Ave.
Las Vegas, NV 89108

Dear Ms. Dill:

Thank you for contacting me regarding your concerns about the problems facing the Pacific Northwest.

President Clinton and I are committed to the preservation of the environment in a way that leads to strong and sustainable economic growth. The President and I believe that the Forest Conference was a significant step toward the resolution of the problems facing the Pacific Northwest. After the conference, three working groups were established to work on developing a Forest Management Plan. These working groups included a team working on ecosystem management assessment, a team focusing on labor and community assistance, and a team working to improve the relationships among federal and state agencies in the region and to eliminate impediments that block coordinated action.

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Again, thank you for sharing your concerns with me.

Sincerely,

Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl

6-23-93

Dear Ms McKinley

I want President Clinton to keep his promise to protect the Pacific Northwest forests! We need scientifically sound & legally responsible plan. It must be environmental FRIENDLY!

All ancient forest must be protected. We cannot replace them. They are priceless to our planet's ecosystem!

~~We~~ must protect US jobs. All export of raw logs must stop. Finished wood products only should be exported!

I feel we should assist Northwest communities to help them through this transition period. All the wood is gone. We must invest & develop new industries in this area.

Sincerely

Debra Dill

6393 Buckaroo Ave
LAS VEGAS NV 89108

July 7, 1993

Mr. Richard A. Davison
3410 N.E. Cadet Avenue
Portland, OR 97220-3604

Dear Mr. Davison:

Thank you for contacting me regarding your concerns about the problems facing the Pacific Northwest.

President Clinton and I are committed to the preservation of the environment in a way that leads to strong and sustainable economic growth. The President and I believe that the Forest Conference was a significant step toward the resolution of the problems facing the Pacific Northwest. After the conference, three working groups were established to work on developing a Forest Management Plan. These working groups included a team working on ecosystem management assessment, a team focusing on labor and community assistance, and a team working to improve the relationships among federal and state agencies in the region and to eliminate impediments that block coordinated action.

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Again, thank you for sharing your concerns with me.

Sincerely,

Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl

June 29, 1993

Ms. Katie McGinty
Deputy Assistant to the President
Office of environmental Policy

Dear Ms. McGinty,

I am writing regarding the administration's timber sale plan. President Clinton should choose a plan that creates permanent ancient forest reserves, with no cutting of old growth trees, and requires no sufficiency language. Above all, "Option 9" with its experimental "new forestry" should not be considered.

Sincerely,



Richard A. Davison
3410 NE Cadet Ave.
Portland, OR 97220-3604
(503)256-1138
Fax: (503)274-4682

xc: Tom Collier
Jim Lyons

July 7, 1993

Mr. Thomas E. Dixon
Beyers Lumber Company
8684 Olive Blvd.
St. Louis, MO 63132-2599

Dear Mr. Dixon:

Thank you for contacting me regarding your concerns about the problems facing the Pacific Northwest.

President Clinton and I are committed to the preservation of the environment in a way that leads to strong and sustainable economic growth. The President and I believe that the Forest Conference was a significant step toward the resolution of the problems facing the Pacific Northwest. After the conference, three working groups were established to work on developing a Forest Management Plan. These working groups included a team working on ecosystem management assessment, a team focusing on labor and community assistance, and a team working to improve the relationships among federal and state agencies in the region and to eliminate impediments that block coordinated action.

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Again, thank you for sharing your concerns with me.

Sincerely,

Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl

BEYERS LUMBER COMPANY

8 6 8 4 O L I V E B L V D .

-:-

SAINT LOUIS, MO. 63132-2599

(314) 993-2445

E. O. BEYERS III, PRES.

June 30, 1993

DISTRIBUTORS:

CALIFORNIA REDWOOD

WESTERN RED CEDAR

Ms. Katie McGinty
White House Office of Environmental Policy

Dear Ms. McGinty:

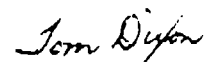
Beyers Lumber Company is a typical small business. We are a locally owned company which provides 25 people with steady employment.

It is my understanding that President Clinton is about to recommend the adoption of "Option #9" as his preferred solution to the timber crises in the Pacific Northwest. "Option #9" would reduce harvest levels to 1.2 billion feet. This is actually lower than any harvest level proposed last year by the preservationists. The historic harvest level is 5.2 billion feet. The impact of this action will be disastrous to the timber industry, the building trades industries and thousands of related industries. The home building industry has been the one industry which always seems to jump start our economy.

I have been in the lumber industry over 30 years. I can foresee the disastrous affects "Option #9" will have on the economy. Not only will we be forced to import more lumber, but we will export less lumber. Prices will fluctuate wildly - just as they have done this spring. Prices will maintain a much higher average than in the past, forcing many potential home owners out of their "American dream".

The fact which is so agonizing is that lumber is our only truly renewable resource. It should be used - not saved to try to maintain a large utopian area that affects mankind in very obscure means. Thirty-one percent of all forest land in the Pacific Northwest is "old growth" forests, and over half of this is FOREVER set aside as wilderness or national parks, never to be used for multiple use such as logging. When is enough, enough? I hope your answer is now! Rest assured that our employees, their families and our customers will be kept up to date on how we are being represented in Washington, D.C. on this issue. It is a matter of common sense, but it will fail unless we get the support of all our Senators, Representatives and public employees of our federal government.

Sincerely,



Thomas E. Dixon
Vice President

July 7, 1993

Mr. Arthur Dorros
2033 East Miller Street
Seattle, WA 98112

Dear Mr. Dorros:

Thank you for contacting me regarding your concerns about the problems facing the Pacific Northwest.

President Clinton and I are committed to the preservation of the environment in a way that leads to strong and sustainable economic growth. The President and I believe that the Forest Conference was a significant step toward the resolution of the problems facing the Pacific Northwest. After the conference, three working groups were established to work on developing a Forest Management Plan. These working groups included a team working on ecosystem management assessment, a team focusing on labor and community assistance, and a team working to improve the relationships among federal and state agencies in the region and to eliminate impediments that block coordinated action.

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Again, thank you for sharing your concerns with me.

Sincerely,

Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl

2033 East Miller Street
Seattle, Washington 98112
(206) 328-4691

June 21, 1993

Ms. Katie McGinty
Deputy Assistant to the President
Director, Office of Environmental Policy

Dear Ms. McGinty:

Please ask the president to stick with his promises for the protection of the longterm health of the forests, whose ecosystems are currently dying, and the other promises he at the Forest Conference.

This would best be accomplished with the following:

1. Discard option Number Nine
2. Use a plan that creates permanent ancient forest reserves, not reserves in which logging is permitted.
3. The President's plan must obey existing environmental laws. There should be no "sufficiency" language in the president's proposal.

Thank you.

Sincerely,


Arthur Dorros

July 7, 1993

Ms. Virginia Durrin
16720 NE Couch Ct.
Portland, OR 97230

Dear Ms. Durrin:

Thank you for contacting me regarding your concerns about the problems facing the Pacific Northwest.

President Clinton and I are committed to the preservation of the environment in a way that leads to strong and sustainable economic growth. The President and I believe that the Forest Conference was a significant step toward the resolution of the problems facing the Pacific Northwest. After the conference, three working groups were established to work on developing a Forest Management Plan. These working groups included a team working on ecosystem management assessment, a team focusing on labor and community assistance, and a team working to improve the relationships among federal and state agencies in the region and to eliminate impediments that block coordinated action.

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Again, thank you for sharing your concerns with me.

Sincerely,

Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl

WHITE HOUSE PUBLIC COMMENT

FAX: (202)456-2710

I AM SENDING THIS MESSAGE TO OPPOSE OPTION 9. THE LOSS OF 85,000 JOBS AND REDUCED HARVEST LEVELS IN THE NORTHWEST IS UNACCEPTABLE. THIS PROPOSAL IS SEVERELY RESTRICTIVE, ELIMINATING THE VAST MAJORITY OF FEDERAL FORESTLANDS FROM FOREST PRODUCTION AND MULTIPLE-USE MANAGEMENT.

THINK AGAIN ON WHAT EFFECT IT WILL HAVE ON SO MANY OF YOUR PEOPLE THAT LOOK FOR A FAIR OUTCOME FOR THE FUTURE.

A NO VOTE ON OPTION 9.

VIRGINIA DURRIN
16720 NE COUCH CT.
PORTLAND, OREGON 97230

MS. KATIE MCGINTY
THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

Fax: (202)456-2710

I AM SENDING THIS MESSAGE TO OPPOSE OPTION 9. THE LOSS OF 85,000 JOBS AND REDUCED HARVEST LEVELS IN THE NORTHWEST IS UNACCEPTABLE. THIS PROPOSAL IS SEVERELY RESTRICTIVE, ELIMINATING THE VAST MAJORITY OF FEDERAL FORESTLANDS FROM FOREST PRODUCTION AND MULTIPLE-USE MANAGEMENT.

THINK AGAIN ON WHAT EFFECT IT WILL HAVE ON SO MANY OF YOUR PEOPLE THAT LOOK FOR A FAIR OUTCOME FOR THE FUTURE. THOSE OF US WHO ARE IN THE FOREST INDUSTRY ARE THE REAL ENVIRONMENTALIST - WE TAKE CARE OF THE FOREST, NOT JUST LET IT BE WITHOUT PROPER MANAGEMENT.

A NO VOTE ON OPTION 9.

VIRGINIA DURRIN
16720 NE COUCH CT.
PORTLAND, OREGON 97230

July 7, 1993

Mr. Joseph A. Duda
Regional Timber Manager
Stone Forest Industries Inc.
P.O. Box 188
South Fork, Colorado 81154

Dear Mr. Duda:

Thank you for contacting me regarding your concerns about the problems facing the Pacific Northwest.

President Clinton and I are committed to the preservation of the environment in a way that leads to strong and sustainable economic growth. The President and I believe that the Forest Conference was a significant step toward the resolution of the problems facing the Pacific Northwest. After the conference, three working groups were established to work on developing a Forest Management Plan. These working groups included a team working on ecosystem management assessment, a team focusing on labor and community assistance, and a team working to improve the relationships among federal and state agencies in the region and to eliminate impediments that block coordinated action.

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Again, thank you for sharing your concerns with me.

Sincerely,

Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl

**Stone Forest Industries Inc.**

P.O. Box 188
South Fork, Colorado 81154
Telephone (719) 873-5521

June 30, 1993

Katie McGinty
White House
Office of Environmental Policy

Dear Mr. Collier,

In dealing with the spotted owl/timber crisis in the Pacific Northwest, we are already adamantly opposed to Option 9.

This option does not present a balanced solution to preserving owl habitat AND employment. Additionally, it will effectively tie the hands of land managers, preventing them from managing forests for health, wildlife (all species not just one), water yield, and multiple-use benefits.

The loss of 85,000 direct and indirect jobs, along with the negative impact on the nation's economy, is totally unacceptable.

Please work towards a balanced solution to this crisis which would consider the human factor.

Sincerely,

Joseph A. Duda
Regional Timber Manager

July 7, 1993

Ms. Susan Delles
2801 Sykes Creek Rd.
Rogue River, OR 97537

Dear Ms. Delles:

Thank you for contacting me regarding your concerns about the problems facing the Pacific Northwest.

President Clinton and I are committed to the preservation of the environment in a way that leads to strong and sustainable economic growth. The President and I believe that the Forest Conference was a significant step toward the resolution of the problems facing the Pacific Northwest. After the conference, three working groups were established to work on developing a Forest Management Plan. These working groups included a team working on ecosystem management assessment, a team focusing on labor and community assistance, and a team working to improve the relationships among federal and state agencies in the region and to eliminate impediments that block coordinated action.

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Again, thank you for sharing your concerns with me.

Sincerely,

Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl

6-23-93

Ms Katie McGinty: Deputy Asst. to the President
Director, Office of Environmental Policy
Old Executive office Bldg RM 358
Washington DC 20501

Dear Ms McGinty,

I am writing to ask you to work to get President Clinton to protect the last 10% of the ancient forests of the Pacific Northwest. This is a priceless heritage that, once gone, is not renewable. The jobs saved or created by the decimation of the last of the forests will be short based and unsustainable. Sustainable forestry will provide long term jobs as will other new industries in this area.

The president promised that he would work to protect the long term health of the forests, wildlife and waterways. We all need clean air and fresh, clean water. The scientific data is in the process of being provided and is showing us how we need to provide for these criteria. Please let's pay attention to this.

I have lived here in Southern Oregon for 25 years. I have watched many watersheds, including my own, get trashed by the timber companies and the government agencies because of nonsustainable logging practices. I have worked with others to try to get the government agencies to reverse their destructive policies and look at long term rather than short term productivity. The courts have been an avenue of redress when the agencies listened only to the timber industry. We can not keep playing this game. This is our life support we are talking about.

When I voted for the Clinton/Gore ticket I felt that I had finally found someone who understood the severity of the environmental crisis that we face today. Yet, the president, in wanting to accomodate everyone, will sell out to the interest group that has the most influence in congress and the most money. Please don't let him do this.

There are several criteria to consider when the fate of the forests are being decided.

1) The environmental laws we have are good laws. They are clear. We must support these laws and use them. Don't make them weaker with sufficiency language.

2) The laws must have good hard science to back them up. The scientific evidence concerning ecosystem sustainability is being compiled now. Please wait until the evidence is in before more forest is cut. Please pay attention to the evidence that is presented.

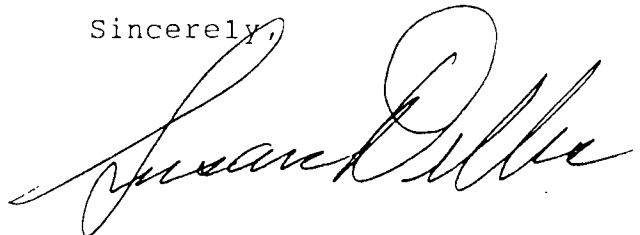
3) Sustainable communities with jobs are like sustainable forestry-something that can keep going over the long term. There is still a wood products industry from second growth. Let's strengthen that. Stop log exports and keep the raw materials here at home to provide jobs for our people. There is much to do in the area of watershed restoration. This would clean up the watersheds and provide jobs. Government money for this rebuilding process would be well placed. Please observe The Applegate Partnership here in Southern Oregon. This is a local group of loggers, environmentalists and agency people who have gotten together to work toward the betterment of the community as a whole. Everyone has learned something in the process.

4) We need to start considering our raw materials as commodities that are worth something. Environmental degradation should cost something to the user. As a tax payer, I am willing to pay my share of an energy tax. The extractive industries should be willing to pay for restoration and clean up of what their operations damage. The total environmental cost of any finished product should be factored in.

5) Please discard OPTION #9 of the plan. It is business as usual if not worse. I have read too many EISs and EAs with a preferred option like #9. Please don't sell us down the river to the timber industry again. We are in crisis and we need a change NOW.

The President needs to develop a plan that is scientifically sound, ecologically credible and legally responsible. Please help him do the right thing and save the forests.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Susan Delles".

Susan Delles
2801 Sykes Creek Rd
Rogue River OR 97537

July 7, 1993

Mr. J.R. Darling
President
Merit Millwork Inc.
P.O. Box 477
Tomball, TX 77375

Dear Mr. Darling:

Thank you for contacting me regarding your concerns about the problems facing the Pacific Northwest.

President Clinton and I are committed to the preservation of the environment in a way that leads to strong and sustainable economic growth. The President and I believe that the Forest Conference was a significant step toward the resolution of the problems facing the Pacific Northwest. After the conference, three working groups were established to work on developing a Forest Management Plan. These working groups included a team working on ecosystem management assessment, a team focusing on labor and community assistance, and a team working to improve the relationships among federal and state agencies in the region and to eliminate impediments that block coordinated action.

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Again, thank you for sharing your concerns with me.

Sincerely,

Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl



Excellence Will Merit Reward

July 2, 1993

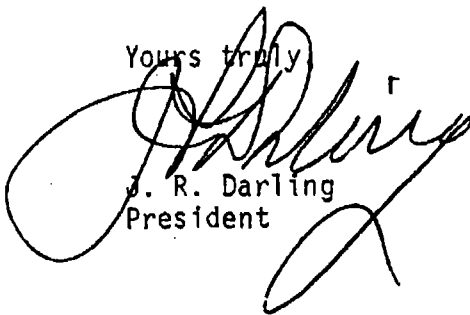
Ms. Katie McGinty
The White House Office of Environmental Policy
FAX: (202) 456-2710

SUBJECT: Timber Crisis

This letter is written to advise that we are AGAINST
OPTION 9. This proposal is severely restrictive, eliminating
the vast majority of federal forestlands from forest production
and multiple-use management. This is the worst case scenario.
OPTION 9 WILL:

1. Reduct harvest levels substantially below
historic levels.
2. Cost over 85,000 jobs.
3. Dramatically increase lumber prices.

Yours truly,



J. R. Darling
President

July 7, 1993

Ms. Karen Dunning-Wells
2810 Mission Ridge Road
Wenstcher, WA 98801

Dear Ms. Dunning-Wells:

Thank you for contacting me regarding your concerns about the problems facing the Pacific Northwest.

President Clinton and I are committed to the preservation of the environment in a way that leads to strong and sustainable economic growth. The President and I believe that the Forest Conference was a significant step toward the resolution of the problems facing the Pacific Northwest. After the conference, three working groups were established to work on developing a Forest Management Plan. These working groups included a team working on ecosystem management assessment, a team focusing on labor and community assistance, and a team working to improve the relationships among federal and state agencies in the region and to eliminate impediments that block coordinated action.

As you know, President Clinton recently announced his Forest Plan for a Sustainable Economy and a Sustainable Environment, based on the analytical work of the three working groups. I believe that the Forest Plan is scientifically-sound and legally responsible and will provide a sustainable harvest. This plan also includes a new economic assistance program that helps local workers, businesses and communities in strengthening the region's economy by creating family-wage jobs, offering new economic opportunities, and ensuring the region's long-term economic health.

Again, thank you for sharing your concerns with me.

Sincerely,

Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl

CAMPAIGN TO SAVE THE

The Western Ancient Forest Campaign

ANCIENT FORESTS

Dear

Mr. K. McGinty

As a resident of the Pacific Northwest, I urge you to protect our remaining Northwest Ancient Forests. With only 10% of our Ancient Forests left, they should be preserved for future generations, because once they're gone, they're gone forever. To cut these forests down would be as shameful as filling the Grand Canyon with cement.

We urge you to show leadership to solve this problem once and for all by taking federal action to:

- Create permanent Ancient Forest Reserves
- Protect salmon habitat on both East and West-side forests
- Reduce log exports to keep jobs in the Northwest
- Create rural economic development programs
- Enforce existing environmental laws

Please let me know your views on this vital issue.

Name

Karen Dunning Wells

Address

2315 Mission St. Richland, WA 98801

July 7, 1993

Mr. Vin Ditizio, Jr.
Spirit of the Forest
20 Bay Street Landing, Apt. 1F
Staten Island, NY 10301

Dear Mr. Ditizio:

Thank you for contacting me regarding your concerns about the problems facing the Pacific Northwest.

President Clinton and I are committed to the preservation of the environment in a way that leads to strong and sustainable economic growth. The President and I believe that the Forest Conference was a significant step toward the resolution of the problems facing the Pacific Northwest. After the conference, three working groups were established to work on developing a Forest Management Plan. These working groups included a team working on ecosystem management assessment, a team focusing on labor and community assistance, and a team working to improve the relationships among federal and state agencies in the region and to eliminate impediments that block coordinated action.

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Again, thank you for sharing your concerns with me.

Sincerely,

Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl



SPIRIT OF THE FOREST
VIN DITIZIO JR.
20 BAY STREET LANDING, APT. 1F
STATEN ISLAND, NY 10301

Mrs. Mc Ginty,

I urge you to tell President Clinton
to protect ALL remaining ancient forests and stop
the export of raw logs. We should be exporting only
finished wood products.

There should also be economic assistance for
those whose jobs are threatened by the protection of
ancient forests.

Sincerely,

Vin Ditizio Jr.

July 7, 1993

Ms. Joani Dufourd
President
Blue Ribbon Coalition, Inc.
20923 King Hezekiah Way
Bend, OR 97702

Dear Ms. Dufourd:

Thank you for contacting me regarding your concerns about the problems facing the Pacific Northwest.

President Clinton and I are committed to the preservation of the environment in a way that leads to strong and sustainable economic growth. The President and I believe that the Forest Conference was a significant step toward the resolution of the problems facing the Pacific Northwest. After the conference, three working groups were established to work on developing a Forest Management Plan. These working groups included a team working on ecosystem management assessment, a team focusing on labor and community assistance, and a team working to improve the relationships among federal and state agencies in the region and to eliminate impediments that block coordinated action.

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Again, thank you for sharing your concerns with me.

Sincerely,

Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl

July 7, 1993

Ms. Karen Dobson
5901 Panama Avenue
Richmond, CA 94804

Dear Ms. Dobson:

Thank you for contacting me regarding your concerns about the problems facing the Pacific Northwest.

President Clinton and I are committed to the preservation of the environment in a way that leads to strong and sustainable economic growth. The President and I believe that the Forest Conference was a significant step toward the resolution of the problems facing the Pacific Northwest. After the conference, three working groups were established to work on developing a Forest Management Plan. These working groups included a team working on ecosystem management assessment, a team focusing on labor and community assistance, and a team working to improve the relationships among federal and state agencies in the region and to eliminate impediments that block coordinated action.

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Again, thank you for sharing your concerns with me.

Sincerely,

Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl

22 June 1993

Ms. Katie McGinty
Deputy Assistant to the President
Director, Office of Environmental Policy
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Ms. McGinty,

Urge the President to: DISCARD Option #9

Create PERMANENT forest reserves (NO LOGGING!)

Obey existing environmental laws (NO sufficiency language in President's proposal)

Honor the promises toward the environment that he made during his campaign and at the Forest Conference

Promote THOUSANDS of jobs through projects to restore watersheds, rivers, mountainsides, forests, salmon runs, wetlands, wildlife, eroded areas, etc.

Thank you!

Jack & Sharon Cody

Jack and Sharon Cody

4107 25th Avenue Court N.W. Gig Harbor, WA. 98335

W. J. Pedwell

Jo Pedwell

5840 Macleay Road S.E. Salem, OR. 97301

Alan W. Pedwell

Alan Pedwell

115 N.W. 10th Sherwood, OR. 97140

Kay Zimmerman

Kay Zimmerman

2370 Dalis Drive Concord, CA. 94520

Karen Dobson

Karen Dobson

5901 Panama Avenue Richmond, CA. 94804

Craig K. Cody

Craig K. Cody

5803 N. Post Spokane, WA. 99205

Ginnie Miller

Mrs. G.V. Miller

7720 N. SunLakes Blvd. SunLaker, AL. 35248

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 20, 1993

Mr. A.J. Diglio
Director, Environmental Affairs
Corporate Environmental Activities
Air Products and Chemicals, Inc.
7201 Hamilton Boulevard
Allentown, PA 18195

Dear Mr. Diglio:

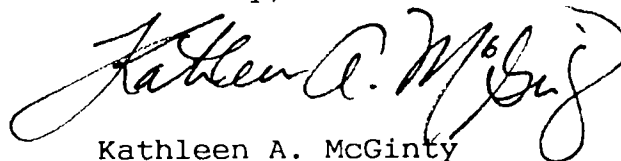
Thank you for contacting me regarding your concerns about liability of toxic waste cleanup under Superfund.

I share President Clinton's and Vice President Gore's commitment to the preservation of our environment in a way that leads to strong and sustainable economic growth. In his first State of the Union address, the President reaffirmed his goal to increase the efficiency of toxic waste cleanup, as well as to decrease the numerous liability lawsuits facing Superfund sites.

As you may know, on June 23, 1993 the Environmental Protection Agency released a package of administrative actions to improve the Superfund program. This document did not include any initiatives to limit the liability of municipalities with regard to cleanup costs. In order to examine long-term improvements of Superfund, EPA Administrator Browner established the National Advisory Council for Environmental Policy and Technology (NACEPT). This body will evaluate the current performance of the Superfund program, identify administrative and legislative options to improve the program, and assess the advantages and disadvantages of these options. Administrator Browner requested that the NACEPT explore possible policy options with regard to municipal liability in the Superfund program. NACEPT is expected to report to Administrator Browner in October.

Again, thank you for sharing your thoughts with me.

Sincerely,



Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl

Corporate Environmental Activities
Air Products and Chemicals, Inc.
7201 Hamilton Boulevard
Allentown, PA 18195-1501
Telephone (215) 481-4968
Fax (215) 481-8409



17 June 1993

Ms. Kathleen A. McGinty
Deputy Assistant to the President
Director, Office on Environmental Policy
Old Executive Office Building
17th and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Ms. McGinty:

Air Products and Chemicals, Inc. is concerned by EPA's plans to limit or cap municipal liability under Superfund. This issue is important to Air Products and industry for several reasons.

First, the municipal share of liability at Superfund sites is at least \$15 billion and likely to grow. Second, the incentive for EPA to contain cleanup costs at these landfills would be lost if the cities were exempted. Third, if EPA were to exempt municipalities, it is likely other groups would then demand their own special-interest carve-outs and the process of comprehensive reform would be undermined.

EPA has recently announced the formation of a public advisory committee to review Superfund's problems, including municipal liability, and recommend reforms in Fall 1993. Circumventing this process sends a message that the Agency is not truly committed to an open dialogue.

Exempting municipalities would only worsen this troubled program and hinder the process of comprehensive reform. This sort of special-interest relief would create even more friction, and more litigation and delay, among those left to absorb the liability of the cities that escaped the program.

Exempting municipalities would result in a multi-billion dollar shift in liabilities from the cities to non-municipal parties, including the federal government. Such a shift would seriously harm industries trying to compete internationally, could bankrupt smaller companies, and increase the federal government's cleanup costs.

If our national Superfund program has become so sweeping, so stringent, so expensive that we cannot justify it to our local governments, then the situation cries out for comprehensive reform, not piece-meal carve-outs. This view is shared by a broad coalition of large industries, small businesses, non-profit organizations (e.g., universities), and municipal owners/operators of landfills.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "A. J. Diglio". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first letters of the first and last names being capitalized and prominent.

A. J. Diglio
Director Environmental Activities

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 20, 1993

Mr. Stephen J. Daly
Town Administrator
Town of North Reading
235 North Street
North Reading, MA 01864

Dear Mr. Daly:

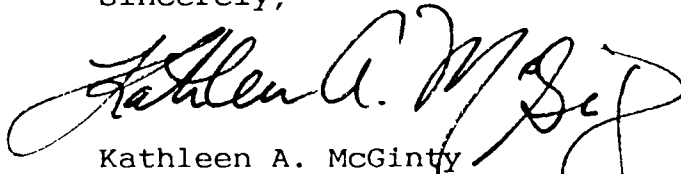
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Again, thank you for sharing your thoughts with me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Kathleen A. McGinty". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Kathleen" being more prominent and the last name "McGinty" following in a similar style.

Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl

Post-It™ brand fax transmittal memo 7671		# of pages > 1
To	K. McGinty	
From	SJT Dady	
Co.	Town of N. R.	
Dept.	Phone # 508 664 6010	
Fax #	508 664 1713	



Town of North Reading
Massachusetts

Town Administrator

*Try -
Answer me*

June 9, 1993

Katie McGinty
Environmental Advisor to the President

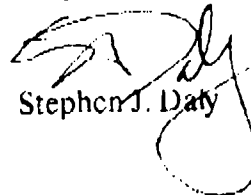
Dear Ms. McGinty:

In his first State of the Union address, President Clinton recognized the importance of the nation's toxic waste cleanup effort and pledged to get the lawyers out of the Superfund process. We are writing to urge the Administration to take one crucial step that could help accomplish that worthy goal. Please release an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) guidance that will relieve hundreds of local governments, thousands of small businesses, and countless citizens of the crushing burden of private party lawsuits designed to shift billions of dollars of cleanup costs from polluting industries to the general taxpayer.

Across the country, entities that polluted Superfund sites are seeking to spread their cleanup costs to cities and counties, small businesses such as pizza stands and flower shops, little league teams, the Girl Scouts, and even individual citizens. The theory of these cases is that sending ordinary household garbage and sewage sludge to a Superfund site is enough to trigger staggering liability under the law, even though industrial hazardous waste and not benign household wastes is the reason expensive cleanups are necessary. At a time when scores of local governments and small businesses are struggling to avert fiscal collapse, provide vital services, and remain competitive, this catastrophic liability poses an unforeseen and unjustified threat to their survival.

Several months before the 1992 election, EPA career staff prepared an excellent guidance document which was designed to spur reasonable settlements of such cases. This guidance was killed by the Bush White House after a lobbying blitz by polluting industries. The Clinton Administration now has an opportunity to correct this misguided decision. Please act today to help America's counties, cities, towns, small businesses, and citizens.

Very truly yours,


Stephen J. Dady

SJD/lh

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 20, 1993

Mr. David J. D'Antoni
President
Ashland Chemical, Inc.
P.O. Box 2219
Columbus, OH 43216

Dear Mr. D'Antoni:

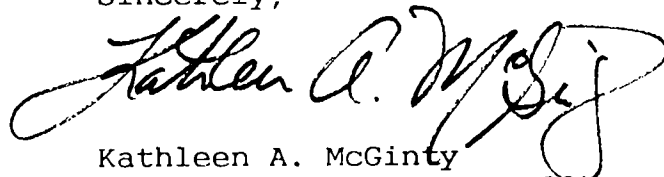
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Again, thank you for sharing your thoughts with me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kathleen A. McGinty". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large, stylized initial "K" and "M".

Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl



David J. D'Antoni
President
(614) 889-3775

Ashland Chemical, Inc.
Subsidiary of
Ashland Oil, Inc.

Address Reply:
P.O. Box 2219
Columbus, Ohio 43216

June 22, 1993

Ms. Kathleen A. McGinty
Deputy Assistant to the President
Director, Office on Environmental Policy
Old Executive Office Building
17th and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Ms. McGinty:

I am writing to express the strong opposition of Ashland Chemical, Inc. to the possibility that the Environmental Protection Agency may either exempt municipalities from Superfund liability or cap their liability at some fixed expense.

As you know, Superfund was enacted for the purpose of providing resources and a mechanism to clean up abandoned hazardous waste sites. Unfortunately, the harsh retroactive, strict, joint and several liability scheme provided by Congress and expanded by the courts has turned Superfund into an incredibly inefficient, transaction-intensive wasteful process. It has forced companies, like Ashland, and many others who often have been drawn into the process on the slimmest of evidence, to spend significant amounts of time and resources in an effort to achieve some measure of fairness and equity.

These efforts, more often than not, have been unsuccessful, and companies in our position face the unhappy choice of choosing between an unfair settlement or expensive litigation. As a result of our experience in numerous Superfund sites, Ashland agrees that sweeping changes need to be made to the Superfund program. However, providing the kind of special-interest, piece-meal relief to municipalities will not be a positive step in addressing the comprehensive reform that Superfund requires.

Instead, exempting or capping municipal liability will accomplish any or all of the following undesirable results:

- * municipal waste is a very large component (in some cases, over 95%) of many abandoned landfills, and an elimination or capping of municipal liability would result in a multi-billion dollar shift in liabilities to non-municipal parties -- primarily industries. Such a shift would seriously harm many industries trying to compete on a global basis, and could even bankrupt some companies, resulting in an increase in the government's cleanup costs;

Headquarters
5200 Blazer Parkway
Dublin, Ohio 43017

Cable Address: Aroplaz OH
Telex: 245385
Answerback: ASHCHEM
Fax: (614) 889-3823



Ashland Chemical's
Commitment to
Quality and Productivity

- * more friction, litigation and delay would result, with a corresponding increase in transaction costs among the non-municipality parties, just the problem that Superfund should be addressing;
- * adopting a municipal liability policy at this time would circumvent a wide public policy dialogue that is involving all interested parties in the Superfund process, and which has the potential of developing effective and equitable proposals for needed reform to Superfund during the forthcoming re-authorization process.

In conclusion, I want to emphasize that Ashland and all other responsible chemical companies fully support the original goals and purposes of the Superfund program. However, industry, the environmental community and the American taxpayer will all benefit from an updated, more effective and more equitable approach and risk-based approach to cleaning up hazardous waste sites. Providing a break to any special-interest constituency is not the way to achieve such reform.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "D. J. D'Antoni". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first letters of the first and last names being capitalized and prominent.

David J. D'Antoni
President

DJD:klw

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 22, 1993

Mr. Hume Davenport
#4 Nubanusit Road
Marlborough, NH 03455

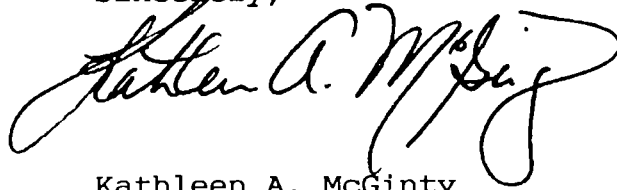
Dear Mr. Davenport:

Thank you for contacting me regarding your thoughts about the Animal Damage Control Act.

We are in the process of reviewing our policy with the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior on this very important matter. I agree that further study of the options involved is necessary for an informed and balanced decision to be made. Be assured that we will give every consideration to your concerns as we look at this issue.

Again, thank you for sharing your thoughts with me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kathleen A. McGinty". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Kathleen" being more prominent and the last name "McGinty" following in a similar style.

Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl

June 14, 1993

Kathleen McGinty
White House Office on Environmental Policy
Old Executive Office Building; Room 358
Washington, D.C. 20501

Dear Ms. McGinty,

I am a graduate student of environmental studies at Antioch New England College in Keene, New Hampshire, and have recently concluded research into the history, structure, evaluative process, and methodology of the Animal Damage Control program of the United States Department of Agriculture.

I chose to review several viewpoints regarding the mission, efficiency, methods, and effectiveness of ADC. In the course of this process, I spoke with government officials as well as leaders of organizations opposed to the Agency. I have perused testimony against the work carried out by ADC, particularly that in the western United States. In addition, I have read through Agency literature including the two volume supplement to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Jan.1993) stating the alternatives available for the future of the ADC program.

Upon emerging from this pile of literature, I concluded that the financial and biological costs of this Agency far outweigh the benefits, and I must now voice my opposition to the Animal Damage Control program. I am especially appalled at the destructive practices of ADC in the western U.S. toward the western coyote. My reasons for my allegiance against the work of ADC follow.

I do not enjoy the fact that my taxes subsidize the livestock industry. The days of favoring this private interest should end now ! Even with additional monetary contributions from state, local, and private recipients of ADC services, the cost of maintaining the program is too high.

Additionally, I disagree with spending taxpayer-generated funds for the innovation and development of lethal means of predator control. I request that there be an immediate re-evaluation for the need of the Denver Research facility. The Denver operation could certainly prove to be a program worthy of dissolving.

I do not consider the killing methods employed by ADC (aerial gunning, trapping, denning, and using toxicants such as sodium cyanide M-44's) to be effective in targeting individual predators and therefore indiscriminate. This is a waste of both money and this country's wildlife resource. It is an irony that our government is willing to pay out millions to try to protect endangered species while it simultaneously supports an agency that kills these same protected species. For example, recent incidents reveal haphazard trapping practices by ADC field personnel to be lethal to Bald Eagles in Utah.

My research leads me to believe that ADC is at war with the western coyote on behalf of the livestock producers of this nation. The number of coyotes killed over the years certainly reinforces this claim, but the coyote is a biological wonder and perhaps the greatest survivor in the natural world. The species has responded to over one hundred years of shooting, trapping, denning, gassing, and poisoning by increasing its numbers and range. This alone should indicate that enough mismanagement is enough !

The time has come for all involved (we who care for the public lands, the ranchers who maintain livestock on the land, and the government that oversees the land) to consider what is best for the good of all. I hope for the sake of the future of our wildlife resources that all each of these parties will take greater responsibility in constructing a workable balance of interests on our public lands.

Thank you for your consideration, and please feel free to respond to:

Hume Davenport
#4 Nubanusit Road
Marlborough, NH 03455
603 827-3706

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Hume Davenport". The signature is written in dark ink and includes a stylized flourish at the end.

Hume Davenport

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 22, 1993

Ms. Vicki Dale
208 S.W. Statler Avenue
Port St. Lucie, FL 34984

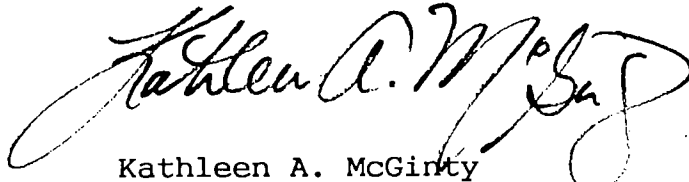
Dear Ms. Dale:

Thank you for contacting me regarding your thoughts about the Animal Damage Control Act.

We are in the process of reviewing our policy with the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior on this very important matter. I agree that further study of the options involved is necessary for an informed and balanced decision to be made. Be assured that we will give every consideration to your concerns as we look at this issue.

Again, thank you for sharing your thoughts with me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Kathleen A. McGinty". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large, sweeping initial "K" and a stylized "M".

Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl

March 18, 1993
208 SW STATLER AV.
PORT ST. LUCIE, FL
34984

I feel the new strategy to cut all unnecessary federal spending is an idea that was needed for a long time. One area in particular I would like to see eliminated is the Animal Damage Control Program (ADC).

The ADC is a blatant subsidy to the livestock industry. Taxpayers should not be expected to provide a zero-risk business environment for anyone. Public interests, not private interests should be served first.

The ADC predator control program is neither cost-effective nor biologically sound. In 1992 the ADC spent over 45 million dollars to kill wildlife on public lands and to develop poisons and control techniques for wild animals. Most of these techniques are indiscriminate and place threatened and endangered species in jeopardy. At the same time the government spends millions to kill predators, it also funds multi-million dollar programs to protect and reintroduce endangered species.

In 1992 over 109 thousand predatory mammals and more than 1.5 million birds were "reported" killed by the ADC. Its killing methods - poison baits, traps, snares, dermning and aerial gunning are indiscriminate and inhumane.

Ranchers need to be responsible for protecting their own livestock and doing so with non-lethal techniques.

I demand that this outdated tax-supported federal war on wildlife come to an end, and that the government begin to protect our natural heritage.

Sincerely,
Vicki Dale

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 22, 1993

Mr. and Ms. William and Nelle Davis
20 Fox Run
Topsfield, MA 01983

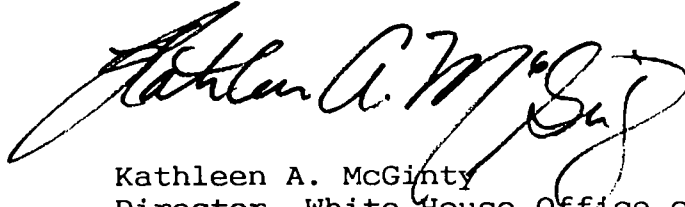
Dear Mr. and Ms. Davis:

Thank you for contacting me regarding your thoughts about the Animal Damage Control Act.

We are in the process of reviewing our policy with the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior on this very important matter. I agree that further study of the options involved is necessary for an informed and balanced decision to be made. Be assured that we will give every consideration to your concerns as we look at this issue.

Again, thank you for sharing your thoughts with me.

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Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl

20 Fox Run
Topsfield, MA 01983
March 17, 1993

Kathleen McGinty
White House Office on Environmental Policy
Old Executive Office Building
Room 358
Washington, DC 20501

Dear Ms. McGinty:

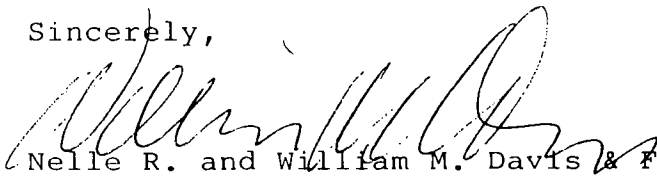
The federally funded Animal Damage Control Program (ADC) employs barbaric, indiscriminate practices in the killing of our wildlife which are neither cost-effective nor biologically sound.

The ADC reports that in 1992 alone, methods such as aerial gunning, poison baits, denning, traps and snares killed 109 thousand predatory mammals and more than 1.5 million birds at a cost of 45 million taxpayers dollars.

This "service" is provided by the ADC to the livestock industry which, unlike any other industry, is given a zero-risk business environment.

We respectfully urge you, Ms. McGinty, to call for an end to this costly, outdated federal war on our wildlife.

Sincerely,



Nelle R. and William M. Davis & Family

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 22, 1993

Ms. Ellen Dollar
P.O. Box 524
Hines, OR 97738

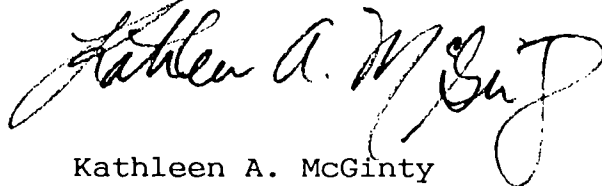
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Again, thank you for sharing your thoughts with me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Kathleen A. McGinty". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Kathleen" being more prominent and the last name "McGinty" following in a similar style.

Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl

July 10, 1993

Dear Correspondent,

I am writing to express my views on the Animal Damage Control Program (ADC). I do not wish to see my tax dollars spent on killing wild animals on public lands.

Not only is the ADC program extremely wasteful of funds, it kills indiscriminately. To me it is ironic to kill endangered species accidentally through this program and pour money into maintaining them through other government programs. Many non-nuisance species are wrongfully reduced in numbers by ADC.

I feel it is inappropriate to subsidize the livestock industry in this way. The ranchers already receive heavy subsidies in the form of artificially low grazing fees.

Finally the ADC uses cruel and inhumane methods in killing animals. The federal government should at all costs avoid this. Here, s hoping you will work towards abolishing the ADC. Thank you very much!

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Ellen Dollar".

Ellen Dollar
P.O. Box 524
Hines, Oregon 97738

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 29, 1993

Mr. Bob Doppelt
Executive Director
The Pacific Rivers Council
P.O. Box 309
Eugene, OR 97440

Dear Mr. Doppelt:

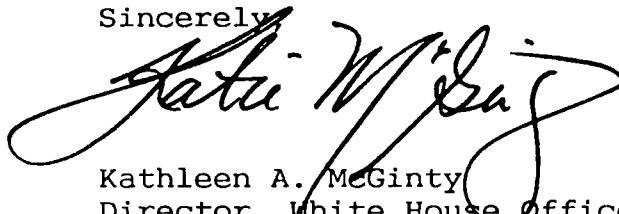
Thank you for contacting me regarding your concerns about the problems facing the Pacific Northwest. I appreciate your continued interest in working towards a solution of these very important issues.

As you know, President Clinton recently announced his Forest Plan for a Sustainable Economy and a Sustainable Environment, based on the analytical work of the three working groups formed after the Forest Conference. I believe that the Forest Plan is scientifically-sound and legally responsible and will provide a sustainable harvest. This plan also includes a new economic assistance program that helps local workers, businesses and communities in strengthening the region's economy by creating family-wage jobs, offering new economic opportunities, and ensuring the region's long-term economic health.

I appreciate your calling to our attention your views on the political overlays and implementation procedures. I understand that you have spoken with Mr. David Cottingham of my staff regarding your thoughts in this arena. Please rest assured that we are aware of the concerns you raise and will continue to work toward the resolution of this very important matter.

Again, thank you for sharing your concerns with me. I hope that we will be able to continue to work together to ensure the success of this Forest Management Plan.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kathleen A. McGinty". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large loop at the end.

Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl



THE PACIFIC RIVERS COUNCIL

formerly THE OREGON RIVERS COUNCIL

P.O. Box 309 • Eugene, Oregon 97440

(503) 345-0119 • Fax (503) 345-0710

Ms. Katie McGinty
Office of Environmental Policy
Old Executive Office Bldg, Rm 286
Washington, DC 20510
July 6, 1993

Dear Ms. McGinty:

On behalf of the membership and Board of Directors of the Pacific Rivers Council, we applaud your courage and candor to make a proposal to resolve the Northwest west-side forest crisis based on the hard facts and contemporary science. While our organization has some significant concerns about "Option 9" which will be described below, we believe it is a good faith effort and could provide the framework for reaching an amenable solution.

We would like to discuss the issues described below with you and your staff prior to the submission of the DEIS to Judge Dwyer on July 16.

It may seem ironic that we have some serious concerns about "Option 9" even though much of it is built upon the very watershed and riparian protection that we have crafted and advocated for years. In general it is not the scientific principals that we object to. Indeed, we believe that the overall scientific principals are sound. It is what we call the political overlays and implementation procedures that we question.

This distinction is important because if common ground can be found on the issues described below, there is a significant constituency that could potentially support the proposal: regional and national fisheries, watershed and rivers groups and individuals. As you well know, commercial and recreational fishery provides more than \$1 billion yearly to the regional economy, the income stream for roughly 60,000 jobs. Indeed, there are more fishing licenses sold in Oregon, Washington and Northern California than there are residents. This constituency is much larger potentially than all those within national environmental groups combined in the Northwest. Yet this constituency has traditionally remained more or less out of the political fray because there have been few conservation decisions that have addressed their desires for scientifically sound watershed/salmon habitat protection in a meaningful way. Your proposal for comprehensive watershed protection and restoration could serve to generate widespread support from this significant constituency if the problematic areas are resolved.

New Visions to Restore America's Rivers and Watersheds

offices also in Portland and Washington, D.C.

This is why we were displeased when our organization was initially left off the roster for your Forest Conference. We strongly believed that someone had to represent this constituency and specifically discuss these issues (indeed no one would have specifically discussed the benefits and components of watershed conservation had PRC not been represented). It is also why we were displeased just recently when PRC and other fishery groups were left out of discussions with Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt. Your proposal makes it clear that NW forest issues involve more than just spotted owls and old growth, but watershed ecosystems, water supply and salmon as well. Consequently, you now may have an historic opportunity to gather support from a significant constituency. We urge once again that our organization and others from the fisheries/watershed constituency be fully involved in all future discussions.

We have not seen the written details, and it is possible that some of our concerns may be addressed in the complete write-ups. However, our specific concerns with "Option 9" as we understand it today include:

- 1) Full riparian protection is needed within and outside of key watersheds. Narrower riparian protection is proposed outside of key watersheds than is proposed within key watersheds. Agency personnel are certain to take the reduced riparian protection outside of key watersheds as a sign that these areas are less important and therefore can be heavily impacted through roads and timber harvest. Yet, watershed and stream ecosystems forest wide are already highly degraded. We cannot allow intensified degradation of stream ecosystems and aquatic biodiversity to occur outside of key watersheds as this may create more at-risk salmon in the future, and make restoration of even the healthier streams impossible.

- 2) Clear prohibitions should be required on new roads in roadless areas. As we understand "Option 9", there is no prohibition of new roads in roadless areas. Roads are perhaps the most damaging management activity for stream ecosystems. The remaining few roadless areas provide critical habitat for at risk-salmon and are the anchors for watershed restoration. These areas must be preserved in tact.

- 3) Thinning, salvage and new forestry must be prohibited within old growth reserves and within key watersheds. Old growth reserves must be inviolate. There is no agreement within the scientific community on the benefits and risks of these management approaches. There is little wisdom in experimenting in key areas when we simply do not know enough about the implications. Further, road access is certain to be required for these activities, yet many of the roads required may be those requiring restoration or removal to maintain or restore stream ecosystems.

- 4) The key watersheds must be fully protected at the watershed level. As we understand it, a procedural "watershed analysis" approach will be used to determine the final protection. We support

the use of watershed analysis to determine the final delineations of riparian areas, to determine the threats to the remaining healthy habitats and from this to create a watershed restoration strategy. However, we do not believe that the watershed analysis can be a substitute to clear and definitive protection for the entire watershed. Without declaring the key watersheds as new "conservation units" with clear watershed level protection, agency personnel are certain to come down from the ridgelines to build roads and attempt other potentially damaging management practices.

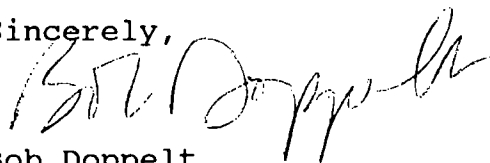
5) We cannot support any form of "sufficiency" or "ramp down". We realize that no sufficiency may be proposed if the strategy is implemented administratively. However, we want to make it clear that we flatly oppose any form of sufficiency. Further, we oppose any form of ramp down. While this could conceivably work from a biological perspective, as a practical it cannot and will not work. Some type of new "emergency" is certain to be created to pressure elected officials to keep timber sales high in the future. No one will ever be willing to ramp down.

6) Restoration principals must be clearly stated with definitive rules and regulations and a long term monitoring program included to implement it. Stable, long term funding must also be provided.

7) Finally, we understand that an intensified east-side salvage program is proposed. Many scientists say that this would further degrade already highly fragmented watershed and stream ecosystems. Further degradation is certain to precipitate more ESA filings. The east-side must be included in a comprehensive protection and restoration strategy. It must not be sacrificed because of poor land management on the west-side.

Again, if these issues can be resolved, we believe that a significant constituency may be able to support the proposal. We would very much like the opportunity to discuss these issues and others with you and your staff in the very immediate future.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Bob Doppelt', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Bob Doppelt
Executive Director



THE PACIFIC RIVERS COUNCIL

formerly THE OREGON RIVERS COUNCIL

P.O. Box 309 • Eugene, Oregon 97440
(503) 345-0119 • Fax (503) 345-0710

President William Jefferson Clinton
The White House
Washington D.C. 20500
June 21, 1993

Dear Mr. President:

On behalf of the membership and Board of Directors of the Pacific Rivers Council, once again I commend you for taking steps to address the Northwest ancient forest and endangered salmon issues.

While we have not yet seen any details of the proposal, we are well aware of the controversy now surrounding what the media has called "Option 9". Based on the media's coverage, we have a number of questions and concerns about the proposal. We will withhold our judgment until we are able to analyze the full proposal in detail.

To accomplish this, we request that the detailed proposal, complete with maps be provided to us as soon as possible. A sufficient time period to allow for thoughtful review of the proposal and maps, and for discussion with you and your staff is certain to prove of great benefit to all concerned. In addition, to help facilitate our understanding of the proposal, we would like to have the following questions and concerns addressed:

1) What strategy is proposed to define and manage key watersheds? What specific rules and regulations are proposed to implement the strategy?

We believe that key watersheds serve as refuges and recolonization sources for at-risk fish. The probability of maintaining fish habitat and populations over long time periods is greatly increased by the combination of large permanent old growth reserves within key watersheds and longer logging rotations outside of reserves, as well as clear permanent riparian protection forest wide. In addition, intact reserves provide the best controls for proper water temperature, seasonal flows and nutrient/energy release in watersheds. Does

Page 1
Option Nine
June 21, 1993

New Visions to Restore America's Rivers and Watersheds

offices also in Portland and Washington, D.C.

PACIFIC RIVERS COUNCIL TEL: 503-340-6110 JUN 21 1993
your plan define key watersheds as new conservation units, and does the management of those areas ensure their long term integrity?

2) What rules and regulations are proposed for the identification and protection of riparian areas?

Scientific studies have identified riparian protection across the landscape as critical to the maintenance of at-risk fish stocks. Sound riparian protection must be provided on all permanent and ephemeral streams, and must be especially stringent where streams drain unstable slopes. Riparian protection for intermittent streams must be included both within and outside of key watersheds. It is not possible to downgrade riparian protection on any one portion of the forest and maintain viable fish habitat over time. Given the history of neglect and agency opposition to effective riparian protection, we remain concerned about legally binding riparian protection mandates.

3) What is the status of the forest road system? What plan is proposed to identify and reduce the threats that forest roads create for watershed ecosystems and fish habitat?

Sedimentation from forest roads is one of the most damaging elements to watershed health, riparian areas and fish habitat. Old growth roadless areas have been shown to provide much of the remaining healthy habitat and refuges for at-risk fish. What is the status of roadless areas? What plan is proposed for on-going road maintenance and management, for the identification and treatment of roads potentially damaging to watershed ecosystems, and for road removal?

4) Is salvage logging, thinning or "new forestry" proposed within old growth reserves and key watersheds?

We believe that, at a minimum, salvage logging must be specifically prohibited in riparian areas on all permanent and ephemeral streams. Gains made through no harvest protection can be lost through salvage logging. Further, "new forestry" is still highly experimental and means different things to different people, even within individual universities. Old growth forests are highly fragmented and degraded and cannot withstand experimentation that fails. We strongly believe that new forestry experiments are justified only in managed portions of the landscape.

We are also concerned about forest road usage and road maintenance for salvage, thinning and "new forestry". If a road is vital to access a salvage, thinning, or new forestry site yet is currently or potentially damaging to watershed and riverine ecosystem health, what plan is proposed to resolve this management conflict? What rules and regulations are proposed to implement the strategy?

5) Is a salvage logging program proposed for the east-side of the region?

We ask you to delay any decision on salvage logging or other east-side forest management issues until the east-side study now being prepared by a number of professional scientific studies is completed. We believe an Executive Summary of the report may be ready within a week or so, with a final report to follow. Any decision made on the management of east-side forests should be predicated on the results of this study and report. Any decision that affects eastside forests must be coupled with scientifically sound interim protection, of the sort recommended in the Scientific Analysis Team Report.

6) Is a timber sale "ramp down" program proposed?

While a "ramp down" could conceivably be biologically feasible, in practice we believe it will be nearly impossible to implement. Are existing proposed sales or new sales proposed to be included in the ramp down? Many of the existing planned but unsold timber sales are certain to be damaging to watershed and riverine ecosystems and fish habitat. To harvest many of the existing proposed sales will require access on current or potentially damaging forest roads that should be modified or removed. Have each of the existing proposed timber sales been reviewed and site analyzed as to their potential impacts? Have the watershed level transportation needs for the sales been analyzed? Has potential ASQ and new sales been calculated and planned within the context of watershed road treatment plans to ensure the maintenance and recovery of riverine ecosystems and fish habitat?

Phased-in standards have not generally worked. For example, water quality phase-in standards under the Clean Water Act and air quality phase-in standards under the Clean Air Act have failed to materialize. What legally enforceable plan is proposed to ensure that the ramp-down can and will be adhered to? What provisions are provided to ensure that political pressures will not intervene to modify the ramp-down plan once the lower end timber

volumes are reached? Just as importantly, what evidence and assurance is there that the ramp down will indeed help avoid rural poverty, or help rural workers in the short run? What assurances are there that rural communities will proactively and effectively adjust their economic needs and strategies as the ramp-down evolves?

7) What level of viability analysis is provided for fish and other old growth dependent species?

Risk analysis shows that old growth forests, watersheds and fish habitat are highly sensitive to periodic disturbance. Given the high degree of ecosystem fragmentation in all forests and watersheds and the large number of fish at risk, we believe that a risk analysis must provide the highest possible chance of survival. Existing forest fragmentation almost guarantees that natural catastrophic events will lead to local extirpations of at-risk fish stocks and other old growth dependent species without the highest possible level of protection.

9) What are the goals and performance criteria proposed for "adaptive management" areas. What monitoring provisions are proposed to ensure that the performance standards are met? Where are these areas?

We support the goal of involving local citizens in developing watershed recovery strategies for the private lands within watersheds, and for developing new economic development options that maintain and restore ecosystem health. We also strongly support hiring local workers for restoration work on federal lands. However, the federal lands within the "adaptive management" areas must not be managed to provide less protection than is required elsewhere on federal lands. Further, no exclusions or exemptions to NEPA, NFMA or the ESA must be allowed. What performance criteria are proposed and how will they be monitored to ensure that the systems and species are enhanced and restored in the adaptive management areas?

10) What strategy is proposed to ensure effective long term on-the-ground implementation and monitoring?

No matter what specific land management changes are finally adopted, effective implementation and long term monitoring will be required. The agencies have traditionally short changed monitoring programs, staff and

funding. What safeguards are provided to ensure that monitoring will provide effective feedback? What long term funding level and strategy is proposed for long term monitoring?

11) What strategy and funding plan is there to ensure effective long term watershed restoration?

Long term restoration of damaged watershed ecosystems and fish habitats will be vital to maintain and restore at-risk fish stocks. Restoration will require at least a 10 year program utilizing an entirely new approach. We believe that at least \$720 million will be required over a 10 year period for restoration. We firmly believe that an independent scientific committee will be needed to oversee the implementation and monitoring of a long term restoration program. What dollar amount and funding strategy is proposed for restoration? What new restoration approach is proposed? What type of independent scientific oversight and monitoring program is proposed? What rules and regulations are proposed to implement these elements?

12) What plans are there to change agency image and rebuild the faith and trust of the public?

A great deal of openness to new ideas and new approaches will be required to implement the new management goals. Trust will be vital. Where trust has been lost in key policy making staff or line officers due to questionable or even illegal past actions, staff changes may be required to have any hope of rebuilding relationships and public trust. What plans exist to rebuild the image of the agencies and reestablish faith and trust in policy makers and line-officers?

13) What plans are there to more fully involve citizens with knowledge and information that could prove helpful?

Many in the public feel disconnected from the process evolving within your administration. Even those most committed to the process that have had some contact with administration members have most often found the process scattered and frustrating. What plans are there to fully apprise citizens about the approach and to develop public support?

14) How does the proposal dovetail with non-federal lands?

Obviously there are many species whose habitats and ranges extend far beyond the federal lands. The recovery of Pacific salmon in particular will depend in part on combined federal and private land strategy. Incentives must be developed for private lands, and coordinated management must be achieved. What steps does your proposal take in this direction?

15) Finally, is some insulation proposed from citizen petitioning or litigating under existing environmental laws?

We are certain that there are other means to speed up the implementation of the overall plan than to insulate it from environmental laws. Further, if the new plan is scientifically sound and complies with existing environmental laws, there should be no reason to provide insulation from these laws. We find suspension of the environmental laws totally unacceptable.

Mr. President, we believe a higher level discussion is needed than is currently underway. We believe that an agreement can be reached that is scientifically sound, legally sufficient, and beneficial to the communities that depend on the forests and fisheries jobs in the Pacific Northwest, and to the citizens of the nation over time. We look forward to working with you and your administration in this very important process.

Sincerely,



Bob Doppelt Executive Director

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 27, 1993

Mr. Dean A. Drugge
831 N.E. 85th Street
Seattle, WA 98115

Dear Mr. Drugge:

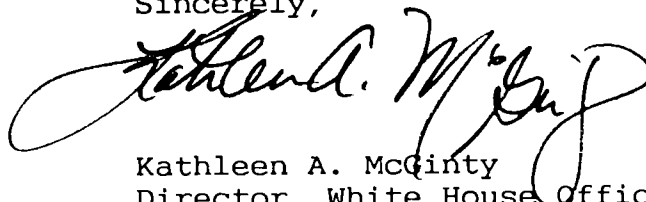
Thank you for contacting me regarding your concerns about the problems facing the Pacific Northwest.

President Clinton and I are committed to the preservation of the environment in a way that leads to strong and sustainable economic growth. The President and I believe that the Forest Conference was a significant step toward the resolution of the problems facing the Pacific Northwest. After the conference, three working groups were established to work on developing a Forest Management Plan. These working groups included a team working on ecosystem management assessment, a team focusing on labor and community assistance, and a team working to improve the relationships among federal and state agencies in the region and to eliminate impediments that block coordinated action.

As you know, President Clinton recently announced his Forest Plan for a Sustainable Economy and a Sustainable Environment, based on the analytical work of the three working groups. I believe that the Forest Plan is scientifically-sound and legally responsible and will provide a sustainable harvest. This plan also includes a new economic assistance program that helps local workers, businesses and communities in strengthening the region's economy by creating family-wage jobs, offering new economic opportunities, and ensuring the region's long-term economic health.

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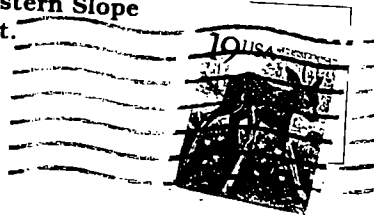
A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kathleen A. McGinty", with a large, stylized flourish at the end.

Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl

**Blackpine Lake, Spirit Mountain and Hoodoo Peak, Eastern Slope
of Cascade Mountain Range, Okanagon National Forest.**

This view shows large tracts of the proposed Ridge and Shady timber sales. If approved, the sales will bring over 48 miles of new roads into roadless areas and log over 4,000 acres of critical habitat bordering the Sawtooth Wilderness Area. Help preserve Spirit Mountain and Eastside Forests. Contact Methow Valley Forest Watch, Box 473, Twisp, Washington 98856.



Ms Mc Ginty:

*These Eastside Forests are
very much worth preserving.*

*The large P. Pines and
roadless areas are priceless.
They are extremely rare and
fragile. I was walking through
among them last week.*

Write Your Congressman to Keep Roadless Areas Roadless!

U.S. Senate, Washington D.C. 20510

U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515

*Kathleen Mc Ginty
Office of Environmental
Policy*

*Old Executive Office Bldg
Rm 358*

Washington DC

20501

Dean A. Drugge
831 N.E. 85th Street
Seattle, WA 98115

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 27, 1993

Ms. Polegia Desmond
2019 N. 49th Street
Omaha, NE 68104

Dear Ms. Desmond:

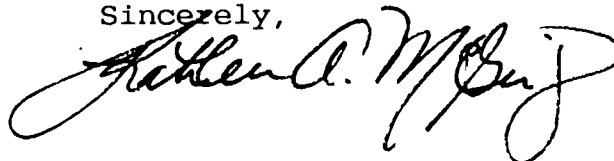
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Sincerely,

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Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl

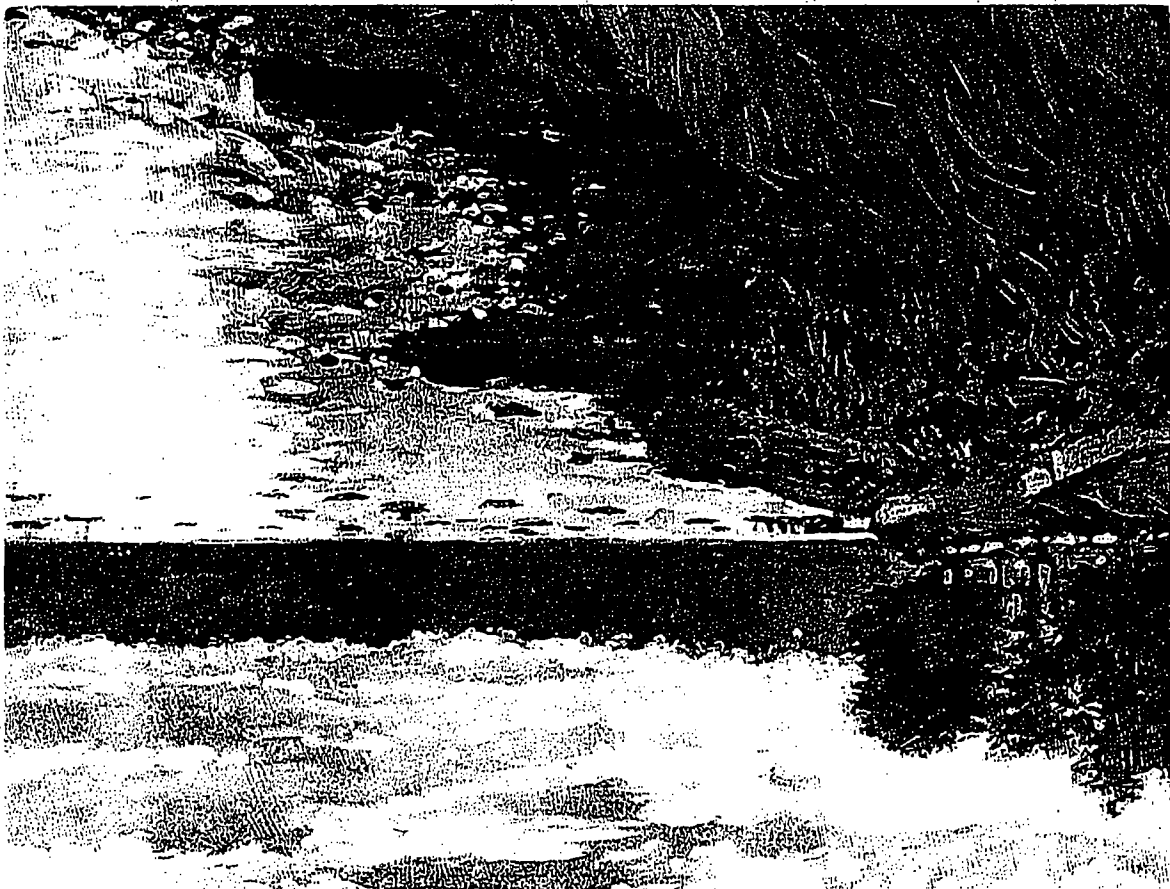
I'm on a very limited income,
and, Because of the high amount
of postage, Could you please see
that these cards get to the persons
to whom they're addressed.

Thank you ever so
much.

Dear Ms. McGinty;

Please ask President Clinton
to discard Option Number
Nine regarding logging - more
of it - in the forests of our country.
I'm very concerned about ecology.

The children that are now growing
up won't see the beauty of our
National Parks and the other
beautiful and special forests,
lakes, other natural beauties



if they are discarded.
Also let the President know that we absolutely need a plan that creates permanent ancient forest reserves, and this plan must obey environmental laws, no going back on anything protecting the environment.

I would also expect and like President Clinton to live up to the promises he made at the forest Conference.



Please make him aware of my and so many others concern for the environment.
Thank you for your help.
Tedmund

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 27, 1993

Ms. Jennifer Deraspe
3 Arlington Street
Mexico, Maine 04257

Dear Ms. Deraspe:

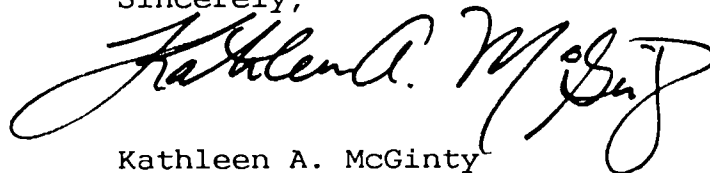
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Again, thank you for sharing your concerns with me.

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Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl

July 16, 1993

Dear Ms. Katie McGinty:

I am requesting that you relay an important message to President Clinton for me.

Last year, on a cross-country tour of our National Parks, I saw first-hand the devastating effects of clear cutting in our old growth forests in the northwest.

It was appalling to see the national forests - public lands - raped without concern for the all-to-near future.

Please tell our president to protect ALL remaining ancient forests and end the export of raw logs. Conversion must begin now before this depleting resource is gone forever.

Please insist that the President keep log processing jobs in the US and export only finished wood products. Economics and jobs dominate our vision but we must realize that balance is key and  preservation equals sustenance and jobs. Can we not SELECTIVELY

Cut and stop the clear cutting,
It's effects reach all species,
eventually catching up
with our own.

Please remind president Clinton
to adhere to his promise to
develop a scientifically sound,
ecologically credible and
legally responsible plan for
protecting the Pacific Northwest's
Public forests.

With Concern,

Jennifer Deraspe
Jennifer Deraspe
3 Arlington St
Mexico, Maine
04257

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 27, 1993

Ms. Elizabeth Dailey
1728 Hillside Road
Santa Barbara, CA 93101

Dear Ms. Dailey:

Thank you for contacting me regarding your concerns about the problems facing the Pacific Northwest.

President Clinton and I are committed to the preservation of the environment in a way that leads to strong and sustainable economic growth. The President and I believe that the Forest Conference was a significant step toward the resolution of the problems facing the Pacific Northwest. After the conference, three working groups were established to work on developing a Forest Management Plan. These working groups included a team working on ecosystem management assessment, a team focusing on labor and community assistance, and a team working to improve the relationships among federal and state agencies in the region and to eliminate impediments that block coordinated action.

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Again, thank you for sharing your concerns with me.

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Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl

Dear Ms McGinty:

- Please withdraw permanently, all Siskiyou National Forest Roadless Areas from logging and development.
- Please create an Ancient Forest Reserve system.
- Please enforce our environmental laws.
- Please provide transitional assistance and Forest Restoration Projects for displaced timber workers.

Thank you. Elizabeth Dailey

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 27, 1993

Mr. Joseph A. Duda
Regional Timber Manager
Stone Forest Industries, Inc.
P.O. Box 188
South Fork, CO 81154

Dear Mr. Duda:

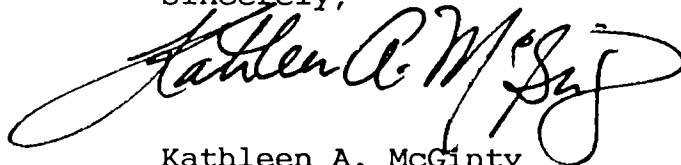
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Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl



- HARD COPY -

Stone Forest Industries Inc.

P.O. Box 188
South Fork, Colorado 81154
Telephone (719) 873-5521

July 15, 1993

Kathleen A. McGinty, Director
White House Office on
Environmental Policy

Dear Ms. McGinty,

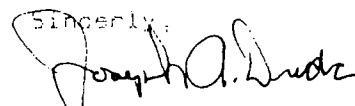
Thank you for your response to my letter which opposed Option 9 as a solution to the spotted owl/logging controversy the Pacific Northwest.

As part of your working group approach, a fourth group should be established. This group would focus on the Endangered Species Act. A full assessment should be completed on the cost and burden the ESA has placed on industry in our country. (A large share of which is unsubstantiated.) The current and frequent use of species as a means to stifle economic development and industry is not in the best interest of the ESA, and certainly not in our country's best interest! An assessment of the ESA would portray the burgeoning bureaucracy and ever-expanding regulations (and regulating agencies) created by this "Act". I expect the extent and cost of the ESA on the American taxpayer would be appalling.

A re-alignment of the Endangered Species Act is in order at this time. The intent of the Act should be to assist species in jeopardy, not to protect all species at all costs. A strong statement should be included which recognizes man as part of the ecosystem, rather than an outsider looking in.

Without a solid industrial base and a steady flow of products and materials to support economic growth, Option 9 will be as stated in your response, "...a new economic assistance program...", and it will continue to be so year after year after year. The path Option 9 will lead us on is certainly not the bright future we looked forward to in the past. As long as the ESA is allowed to be misused (and abused), America's economic growth will suffer and we will continually face one "spotted owl crisis" after another.

I encourage President Clinton to be cognizant of the role played by production of natural resources within our country and the impact they have on the economy. I hope a more creative solution can be found which allows a viable harvest level (2.5 billion board feet annually). This would alleviate some of the job loss and help sustain our national economy through production of affordable timber products.

Sincerely,

Joseph A. Duda
Regional Timber Manager

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 27, 1993

Mr. Chris Davenport
1177 Bollinger Road
Littlestown, PA 17340

Dear Mr. Davenport:

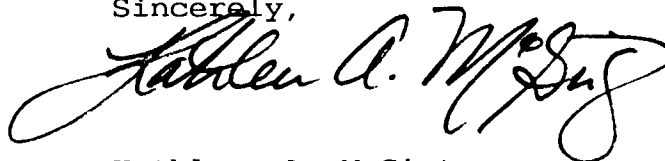
Thank you for contacting me regarding your concerns about the problems facing the Pacific Northwest.

President Clinton and I are committed to the preservation of the environment in a way that leads to strong and sustainable economic growth. The President and I believe that the Forest Conference was a significant step toward the resolution of the problems facing the Pacific Northwest. After the conference, three working groups were established to work on developing a Forest Management Plan. These working groups included a team working on ecosystem management assessment, a team focusing on labor and community assistance, and a team working to improve the relationships among federal and state agencies in the region and to eliminate impediments that block coordinated action.

As you know, President Clinton recently announced his Forest Plan for a Sustainable Economy and a Sustainable Environment, based on the analytical work of the three working groups. I believe that the Forest Plan is scientifically-sound and legally responsible and will provide a sustainable harvest. This plan also includes a new economic assistance program that helps local workers, businesses and communities in strengthening the region's economy by creating family-wage jobs, offering new economic opportunities, and ensuring the region's long-term economic health.

Again, thank you for sharing your concerns with me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Kathleen A. McGinty". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Kathleen" being more prominent and the last name "McGinty" written in a more compact, stylized manner.

Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl

1177 Bollinger Rd
Littlestown, PA 17340
7/23/93

Katie McGinty
Office of Environmental Policy
Old Executive Office Bldg. Rm 358
Washington, D.C. 20501

Dear Ms. McGinty:

It was recently brought to my attention an option that would help with maximizing logging and minimize the protection of species. I am speaking of "Option 9."

This "Option." sounds like an unbalanced compromise in favor of destruction to our ancient forests. We have many environmental laws that need enforced, and this option has over-ride language in it to get around the laws.

As a college graduate who majored in environmental communications I am familiar with conservation measures, environmental policies and regulations, as well as forest ecology, biodiversity and timber management.

And although I don't consider myself an environmental fanatic. I do see myself as a citizen who is concerned with the well-being of our forests.

I believe an Ancient Forest Reserve Plan should be set up. Setting aside and protecting thousands of acres of roadless wilderness seem to be one of the only ways left to protect these beautiful tracts of land. This does not mean just places like the Siskiyou's Bald mountain. But ancient forests all over the U.S.

I received a letter not long ago from Vice President Gore. It encouraged me to continue my concerns and fight for our environment. I wonder what the newcomers are doing from within the White house? So far, I haven't seen the commitment and action that was promised.

I believe a compromise can be reached. But I won't sit still to see a lope-sided devastation take away forever some of the most beautiful wilderness areas I've ever seen.

I cast my vote accordingly and hope that you will also.

Sincerely,


Chris Davenport

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 27, 1993

Mr. Stephen DiBrienza
Council Member
The Council of the City
of New York
507 Court Street
Brooklyn, NY 11231

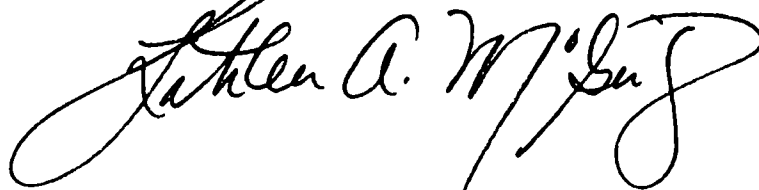
Dear Mr. DiBrienza:

Thank you for contacting me regarding your thoughts on performing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) on the Gowanus and other expressways in your community.

As you know, I share President Clinton's and Vice President Gore's commitment to the preservation of our global environment in a way that leads to strong and sustainable economic growth. I appreciate learning your concerns about the environmental impacts of the reconstruction of the Gowanus Expressway. However, the Office on Environmental Policy has not assumed the responsibility for evaluating an EIS from the Council on Environmental Quality. The jurisdiction for these impact statements still lies with the CEQ. However, please note that CEQ does not perform EIS's, but evaluates those already completed by the agency of jurisdiction.

Again, thank you for your interest in this matter, and please let me know if I can be of further assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Kathleen A. McGinty". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large loop at the end of the last name.

Kathleen A. McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KAM/avl



THE COUNCIL
OF
THE CITY OF NEW YORK
CITY HALL

Stephen DiBrienza

Council Member, 39th Council District

City Hall Office

- ☐ 250 Broadway
New York, NY 10007
212-788-6969

District Offices

- ☒ 507 Court Street
Brooklyn, New York 11231
718-858-5110
- ☐ 2902 Ft. Hamilton Pkwy.
Brooklyn, New York 11218
718-435-9801

Chairperson

Subcommittee on
Landmarks, Public Siting &
Maritime Uses

Committees

Land Use
Economic Development
Transportation
Parks, Recreation
& Cultural Affairs

June 11, 1993

Katie McGinty, Director
Office on Environmental Policy
360 Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20501

Dear Ms. McGinty:

By now, you should have received the Gowanus Expressway Community Coalition's letter of May 12, 1993 regarding the Gowanus Expressway Reconstruction. I support their opinion that the New York State Department of Transportation is required by Federal Law to perform an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the planned reconstructions of contiguous portions, and feeder highway, of Interstate 278 in Brooklyn:

- the Gowanus Expressway (which is the part of Interstate 278 running between the Verrazano-Narrows Bridge and Brooklyn-Battery Tunnel);

- the Atlantic Avenue Overpass portion of the Brooklyn-Queens Expressway (which is the part of Interstate 278 running over Atlantic Avenue);

- the Cantilevered Structure portion of the Brooklyn-Queens Expressway (which is the part of Interstate 278 running from immediately North of the Atlantic Avenue Overpass to the Cadman Plaza exit of the Brooklyn-Queens Expressway); and

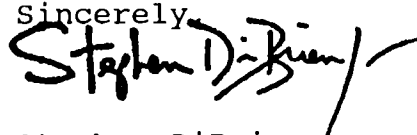
- the Prospect Expressway, which is two miles east and west bound extension of the Gowanus Expressway.

As we all realize, the reconstruction of the Gowanus Expressway is a major project which will have an impact on the surrounding community. This project raises questions regarding public safety, health and the protection of the environment that must be addressed.



Therefore, I urge your Agency to advise the New York State Department of Transportation to conduct an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Stephen DiBrienza", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Stephen DiBrienza

SD:as