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Forest Conference-Applegate Partnership

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Applegate Partnership

C.P.O. Box 277, Applegate, OREGON 97530

PHONE & FAX: (503) 846-6917

The Applegate Partnership has been cited as one of the most progressive examples of applied ecosystem management currently in the United States. What distinguishes the Partnership from other projects is its fundamental focus on communities and their relationship to the land. Sustained economic development will depend on meeting the ecological imperatives as well as local human needs. Various strategies are being explored to further the Partnership's vision of healthy communities in a healthy ecosystem. The following are specific opportunities identified which, if met, would enable us to drive through current barriers impeding progress. Meeting these needs will result in viable options for land management (which is ecologically creditable, socially acceptable, and economically viable) as well as social and economic redevelopment.

1. Fund the completion of the ecological and economic assessment for the 500,000 acre Applegate watershed basin (\$375,000.) The social assessment of the communities is completed.
2. Emphasize the need for agencies working with partnerships such as the Applegate to produce a variety of projects. Commodity-oriented projects are essential, but credibility depends on accomplishing restoration, recreation, and other projects as well. Create multi-financed planning and implementation opportunities through reprogramming authority, ecosystem funding "pools", etc.
3. Create mechanisms for federal matching funds for those communities, partnerships, projects which have demonstrated broad participation and support by diverse interests to further ecological and community well-being.
4. Create a pilot interagency contracting program in Southern Oregon between the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management giving maximum flexibility. (Needs include: ability to obligate both agencies' dollars, providing contracts to local workforce, establishing stewardship or other land service contracts, reinvesting receipts in area, etc.)
5. Drop the current 20% cost rate assessment between BLM & FS required when resources or \$ are exchanged to increase collaboration and efficiency rather than discourage it.

for further information, contact:

Jack Shipley, Applegate Watershed Conservancy (503) 846-6917

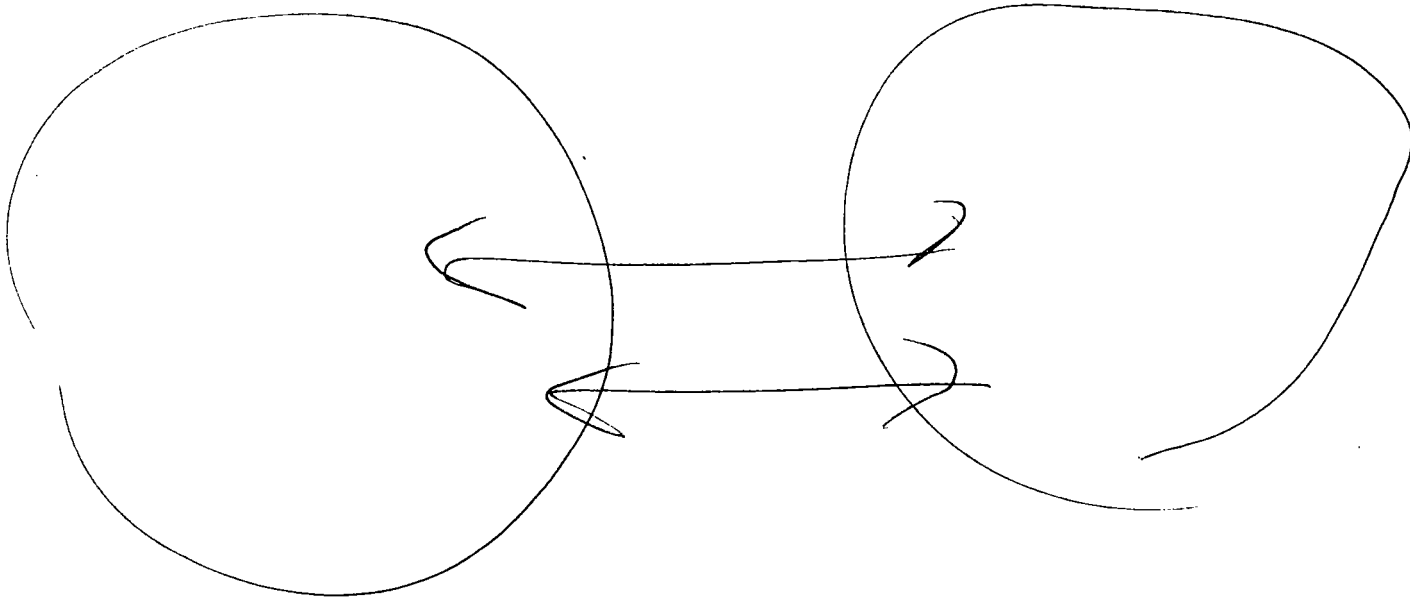
Brett KenCairn, Rogue Institute for Ecology & Economy (503) 482-6031

Sharla Moffett, Southern Oregon Timber Industries Association (503) 773-5329

Su Rolle, Interagency Liaison FS/BLM (503) 770-2248

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Applegate Partnership

C.P.O. Box 277, Applegate, Oregon 97530

PHONE & FAX: (503) 846-6917

March 16, 1994

Jack Ward Thomas
Chief, U.S. Forest Service
Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C.

Dear Chief Thomas;

The Applegate Partnership has been a leading initiative in the Pacific Northwest in searching for local solutions to the present forest crisis. The Partnership is in part responsible for the development of the Adaptive Management Area concept which is a prominent feature of the President's Forest Plan.

Recognizing this responsibility, the Applegate Partnership Board would like to offer the following observations of how the implementation process for AMAs has proceeded to date.

First, it is essential to recognize that each of the areas selected for inclusion as Adaptive Management Areas is at a different stage of development. Various members of the Applegate Partnership board have interacted with a wide range of agency, industry, community and environmental interests in many of the proposed AMAs. From these conversations we have learned that many people believe that certain key elements of the Adaptive Management process are being forced down on them in a manner which is creating a growing sense of resistance and animosity. This is especially prevalent among local environmental groups in many areas who do not have the history of productive working relationships with the agency and industry which were present among the Partnership's founders.

Second, given the real constraints in budgets and staffing resources, many areas feel as though they are being forced to implement major new initiatives without any new resources, and in some cases, with shrinking resources.

Third, there seems to be confusion within both the agencies and the broader public in which the terms partnerships and AMAs are used almost interchangeably. The recently proposed guidelines for AMAs provide some clarification of the relationship of public participation to AMAs, but this ambiguity is still widespread among non-agency folks. This confusion is having a negative impact on the public acceptance of the President's preferred alternative.

Given these observations, the Partnership would like to make the following recommendations.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

A. Clarify the relationship of local collaborative groups and AMAs

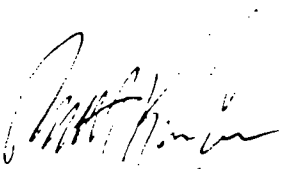
1. Do AMAs have to have a community-based collaborative group to be considered an AMA? Will there be AMAs in which collaboration is not a main focus?
2. What are the criteria by which the inclusiveness of a collaborative group will be measured?
3. Should AMAs be formally incorporated?
4. Is there a range of organizational structures that will be considered acceptable for collaborative groups wanting to work with agencies on projects?

B. Allow for phased implementation of AMAs

Encourage areas which have strong, broad public participation to move quickly in establishing local participation groups and management plans. For areas without a strong history of inclusive participation, allow more time for outreach and informal communications between agency and stakeholder groups. Support exchange and cooperation among participants in AMAs as a means of fostering the development of emerging AMA groups e.g.

We are deeply committed to the empowerment of local communities to play an active and constructive role in the solution of the present forest management crisis. At the same time, we want to strongly encourage the agencies and administration to recognize the very different starting points which each of these areas has, and create an implementation policy which accommodates these differences. Please call on us if we can be of any assistance in this regard.

Sincerely yours,



Brett KenCairn
for the Applegate Partnership Board

Applegate Partnership

Some Common Questions

What is the Applegate Partnership? What's the vision for the group?

The Applegate Project is a community-based partnership involving industry, conservation groups, natural resource agencies, and residents cooperating to encourage and facilitate the use of natural resource principles that promote ecosystem health and diversity. Through community involvement and education, this partnership supports management of all land within the watershed in a manner that sustains natural resources and will, in turn, contribute to economic and community well-being within the Applegate Valley.

How long has the Applegate Partnership been in existence?

The Partnership was begun November, 1992 following a great deal of work by Jack Shipley (and Jim Neal) talking about a vision - a way for traditional adversaries to get together with a shared belief that a healthy ecosystem could be maintained while still using and getting some products out of the woods. They believed it could be done in a way that would contribute to community and economic well-being in the Applegate Watershed. A group of people gathered at Jack's house several times in October of that year and agreed that some sort of coalition was worth the effort. They also nominated and elected a board of nine people to kick it off. Initially the board met twice a week for several months and then once a week.

What is the organization of the Partnership? Is this a non-profit group?

For over a year the group was loosely organized by the Board through regular meetings. Since then, there has been no leader and no formal organization; the group has been hesitant to institute much structure. By-laws are now being written and the intent is to apply for non-profit status. If funding becomes available, a director and part-time staff would be hired to assist in coordination.

Who are the Board members and how are they selected?

Board members include (with alternates shown in parenthesis): Dwain Cross (Bob Watson), Sharla Moffett (Lew Krauss), Chris Bratt (Chant Thomas), Jack Shipley (J.D. Rogers), Brett KenCairn (Kevin Preister), Connie Young (Barbara Neidermeyer), Mario Mamone (Pat Gordon), John Lloyd (Gretchen Lloyd), and Su Rolle (Mary Smelcer.)

The by-laws state that one board member and one alternate board member be nominated by each of the following: Southern Oregon Timber Industries Association, Headwaters, Rogue Institute of Ecology and Economy, Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Forest Service (FS), an Applegate Watershed environmental group, wood products industry, water conservation advisory board or county farm bureau, and a resident (at large). These nominees are approved by unanimous consent by the board.

How does the group make decisions? Do you have a facilitator?

Decision-making is by consensus, i.e., board members can support and implement the decision. We've been extremely fortunate to have excellent facilitation. Jon Lange, communications professor at Southern Oregon State College (SOSC), facilitates the evening meetings. Keri Green, private management and mediation consultant, facilitates the morning meetings.

When and where are the meetings? Are they open to the public?

Meetings are open to anyone interested. (A basic tenet of the Partnership is inclusive participation.) They are held the first four Wednesdays of the month. The first and third Wednesdays are evening meetings 7-9 pm

at BLM in Medford. The second and fourth Wednesdays are morning meetings 9-12 am at Applegate Ranger District. Meetings were first held at the Ruch Library, but the size of the group grew beyond the library's capacity. A non-agency community location would be preferred but suitable free spaces are not available at this time.

It seems like you meet a lot, but what have you really accomplished?

The Vision (see first question) was created during the first meeting of the board. It has held up over time and works successfully to refocus the group when needed. The goals and objectives were also agreed upon and documented in a brochure distributed by the Partnership.

The relationships that have been built are genuine and of inestimable value. They have enabled many individuals and groups to work more closely toward common goals outside of the Partnership. For example, the injunctive relief granted to BLM's East Evans Creek timber sale (in which spotted owl habitat was exchanged for fire-killed salvage) resulted from some of the same parties working closely in the Partnership. The numbers of contacts made between agencies, individuals, and groups involved in the Partnership has increased significantly. Opportunities to work more closely have resulted in cooperative stream surveys, watershed planning, integration of Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and other aspects between timber industry, environmental groups, agencies, and universities. Memorandums of understanding have been created with the parties to enable greater exchange of skills and resources. Another example is SOSC professor John Mairs working part-time at the Applegate Ranger District to assist in the integration of BLM, FS, and private lands into GIS.

The Applegate Partnership has also encouraged numerous other individuals and groups outside of the area to initiate contact between more traditional rivals (including agencies), to sit down, and seek opportunities for common ground. Peer training and networking have proved beneficial to support other new efforts.

Specific projects that have been spawned and supported by the Applegate Partnership include:

- * Ramsey Thin (FS, Galice Ranger District)
 - ~ Forest health thinning, riparian restoration, prescribed burning
 - ~ Sale was sold and awarded fall, 1993 without appeal
- * Applegate Fire District #9
 - ~ Fuels treatment on acreage around Fire district building on Hwy 238 to serve as community showcase (high fire danger in interface zone)
 - ~ Planning completed with interagency and community assistance
- * Buncom Project (BLM, Ashland Resource Area)
 - ~ Landscape project in 12,000 acre watershed (180 private landowners)
 - ~ Planning stage with extensive ecoplots and progressive outreach
- * Panther Gap (BLM, Grants Pass Resource Area)
 - ~ Forest health thinning
 - ~ Planning stage (numerous field trips with community)
- * Private Landowners
 - ~ Fuel reduction and forest health thinning
 - ~ Planning stage (field trips and agreement of a number of neighbors to join in)
- * Watershed Restoration Projects (agency and private)
 - ~ Riparian planting, streambank stabilization, and in-stream
 - ~ Planning stage (ecosystem assessment)
- * Partnership One (FS, Applegate Ranger District)
 - ~ Forest health thinning, fire protection, riparian rehabilitation, erosion control, noxious weed control, reintroduction of fire, recreation improvements.

- ~ Environmental Assessment draft complete & will be ready for public review next month, Decision Notice to be signed in April, numerous field trips, Interdisciplinary Team meetings were open to the public ("fishbowl" process with time for interaction)

Does the Applegate Partnership violate the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA)?

FACA was enacted in 1972 to regulate (and discourage) the use of advisory committees, i.e., a committee established to advise officers and agencies of the executive branch. There are several reasons why the Applegate Partnership is not in violation of this act.

1. The Applegate Partnership was not sanctioned (appointed or otherwise designated) as a formal group by the agencies. There was no formal direction to establish this group. It was a grass roots effort which empowered themselves as an interested group of citizens. The group invited the federal agencies to participate.
2. The focus of the Applegate Partnership is broader than the scope of federal agency jurisdiction. The group is interested in management of all lands within the Applegate Watershed (492,923 acres) for ecological, social, and economic well-being. The FS and BLM are responsible for managing about 70% of those lands within the watershed.
3. The decision-making authority for management of federal lands rests with the appropriate BLM or FS unit manager. The Applegate Partnership is one of many interest groups which are solicited for participation in planning. A genuine value of the group is that it extends agency outreach capability to communities. Much is being explored in better reaching and interacting with stakeholders, but the ultimate decisions are made by the line officers.

What is the relationship between the Applegate Partnership and the project Partnership One on the Applegate District? (or with any agency project?)

Ideas for projects come from a number of sources, e.g., from within the agency, individuals, groups, etc. Once an idea is presented, the agency determines feasibility and follows established agency processes for completion like developing an Environmental Analysis (EA) if needed. Public involvement in the early stages of an EA extends to people beyond those who had initiated the idea.

In the case of Partnership One, the Applegate Partnership initiated the idea for a "forest health" project, something that could manifest most of the goals and objectives of the Partnership on-the-ground. Then the ball was in the FS court and an area was sought, objectives identified, EA started, etc. The Applegate Partnership was one of *many* that were solicited for input. Numerous letters to neighbors (and others) and field trips were held to discuss the project with a wide variety of people.

The Applegate Partnership board reviewed the project and, by consensus, support was given to the concept as planned. It is important to understand that the ultimate authority for approval rests with the line officer. (In the case of Partnership One EA, that is Rogue River Forest Supervisor Jim Gladen.) Certainly the district was interested in seeking support for the actions planned, as with any project. But there is no "approval" by the Applegate Partnership Board necessary now or anticipated in the future for agency projects.

~ Please let me know if there are other questions which would be helpful to answer in this kind of communique.

Su Rolle
Interagency Liaison FS/BLM
3040 Biddle Road
Medford, OR 97520
(503) 770-2248

A STRATEGY FOR COMMUNITY-BASED ECONOMIC REDEVELOPMENT IN FOREST DEPENDENT COMMUNITIES OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Developed by
The Rogue Institute and Applegate Partnership

I. Introduction

A critical issue facing the Northwest and Oregon's Rogue Valley is the need to help forest-dependent communities and workers develop new economic opportunities to replace lost timber jobs. The President's recently released plan relies heavily on fostering local initiative and innovation through community-based partnerships. One such initiative, the Applegate Partnership, has joined timber industry, environmental, agency, community, and agricultural and ranching interests working together to develop an ecosystem management plan for the 500,000 acre Applegate Watershed.

The Applegate Partnership was named directly in the President's recently release Forest Policy as a model effort in developing community-based forest management. Of the ten areas identified as Adaptive Management Areas (AMAs), only three have partnership efforts in progress, and only the Applegate Partnership has formulated a clear plan to address both ecological and economic issues. As part of the Partnership, the Rogue Institute has developed an economic re-development strategy for sustainable resource management and the creation of new economic opportunities for local people.

II. Project Description

This paper describes a comprehensive three phase strategy for initiating community-based sustainable economic redevelopment plan built around a scientifically derived ecological assessment and monitoring program for the 500,000 acre Applegate watershed. The three phases are:

- Phase 1. Develop a landscape management plan to preserve, restore, and enhance the ecological health of the watershed.
- Phase 2. Involve local residents and representatives of key interest groups with a stake in management of the watershed in the process of developing, implementing, and monitoring the plan.
- Phase 3. Identify the employment opportunities created by the plan and develop mechanisms for directing these opportunities to local residents.

Phase I--Natural Resource Assessment and Monitoring

Ecosystem Assessment

Fundamental to the Applegate Partnership plan is a comprehensive ecosystem assessment to identify how to restore watershed ecosystem integrity and health. In many instances, these

tasks will also create opportunities for producing products or services that will provide an economic benefit or opportunity to the community. Examples in the Applegate watershed are thinning, hardwood management and riparian restoration tasks.

The assessment will also measure the different forest resources likely to be produced from forest health improvements. These projections might include the volume of small diameter second growth logs generated by thinning dense timber stands, labor hours needed for stream restoration and riparian enhancement, the pounds of burls, mushrooms, or other special forest products available through sustainable harvests etc¹. These projections will be invaluable to local entrepreneurs wanting to develop new enterprises based on the resources available through ecosystem management activities.

Ecosystem Monitoring

The other critical component in a credible ecosystem management plan is a comprehensive and ongoing monitoring effort. The Institute has worked cooperatively with Headwaters, a local environmental organization, in advocating for a monitoring system that uses community members as major participants in monitoring activities. Headwaters is working with the government agencies to develop the monitoring approach. The Institute is utilizing its community outreach efforts described below to identify community members interested in participating in the program.

Phase II--Community Assessment and Outreach

Years of agency "public involvement" have demonstrated that mailings, public meetings, and other top down outreach processes are only marginally successful at either informing or including the public in agency activities. Successful ecosystem management requires more effective public participation. The best process for public participation will vary from community to community and project to project. Consequently, it is essential that land managers conduct a comprehensive assessment of the community and public stakeholders concurrent with ecological assessment activities.

Community Assessment

The goal of a community assessment is analogous to the ecological assessment. We want to determine how an existing, in-place culture actually functions, to identify the informal methods of problem-solving people use in their routine experience, and to clarify how decisions are arrived at and implemented in the community. Once the cultural mechanisms are identified, then specific communication links into that culture can be established so it can efficiently process "new ways of doing things" with minimum confusion and disruption. This culturally sensitive approach maximizes the likelihood that land managers and the community can work together.

In 1993, the Institute completed a study indicating that ecosystem management could generate up to 30% more jobs than traditional forest management strategies. An Executive Summary for this report, "Employment and Manufacturing Impacts of Implementing Ecosystem Management," has been included in Appendix A. A full copy of the report is available on request.

Community Resource Inventory

Concurrent to the natural resource and community assessments, the Institute will assess the existing size and capabilities of the local workforce and the information and technology they need to participate in the new types of tasks being identified. The Applegate watershed hosts a population of over 11,000 residents, a significant portion of whom work in some sort of forest products related industry.

As a first step, we will use the contacts derived from the community assessment to determine how many resource workers and forest products related entrepreneurs live in the area. Once we identify this group, the Institute will use a combination of public meetings, focus groups, mailed surveys, and personal interviews to assess the present knowledge, skills, and ability (KSA) set and available technologies among the existing workforce. By comparing this set of abilities to the set of skills required under the projected set of ecosystem management activities, the Institute can determine what sorts of skill enhancement and training opportunities will be needed to involve local workers in management of the watershed.

By working with the ecosystem assessment team, this inventory will also be able to project the longer term workforce size and skills necessary for ongoing ecosystem maintenance and enhancement. This proactive forecasting of ongoing labor requirements in ecosystem management will for the first time give communities a capacity for adaptive and orderly change in relation to forest management activities.

Figure 1 summarizes the parallel development of ecological and community assessments and their respective components.

FIGURE 1
Summary of Ecological Assessment and Community Assessments

Ecological Assessment

- Identify existing plant communities and present conditions
- Evaluate historical trends
- Formulate preferred landscape
- Identify key tasks
- Identify necessary KSAs and technology

Community Assessment

- Identify existing social groupings, key issues and conditions
- Evaluate historical trends
- Inventory community resources
- Identify existing work force and other potential participants
- Identify existing KSA* in local workforce

* KSA: Knowledge, Skills and Abilities

Phase III: Community-based Economic Redevelopment

The information from the community assessment and resource inventories will be used to help local community residents identify and develop new economic opportunities. For the purposes of our program, these opportunities are classified as either forest resource related, or non-forest related.

Forest-related Economic Opportunities

Perhaps the most economically important influence available to the federal government to benefit rural communities is the work it hires out for forest management. It is during the contracting process that resource inventories and opportunities meet the availability and capability of the workforce. The key missing element is the development of new implementation mechanisms join the resource tasks and opportunities directly to the existing local workforce. Through the community assessment process we believe we can demonstrate that the implementation of forest management tasks is the most powerful community re-development tool available to the federal agencies.

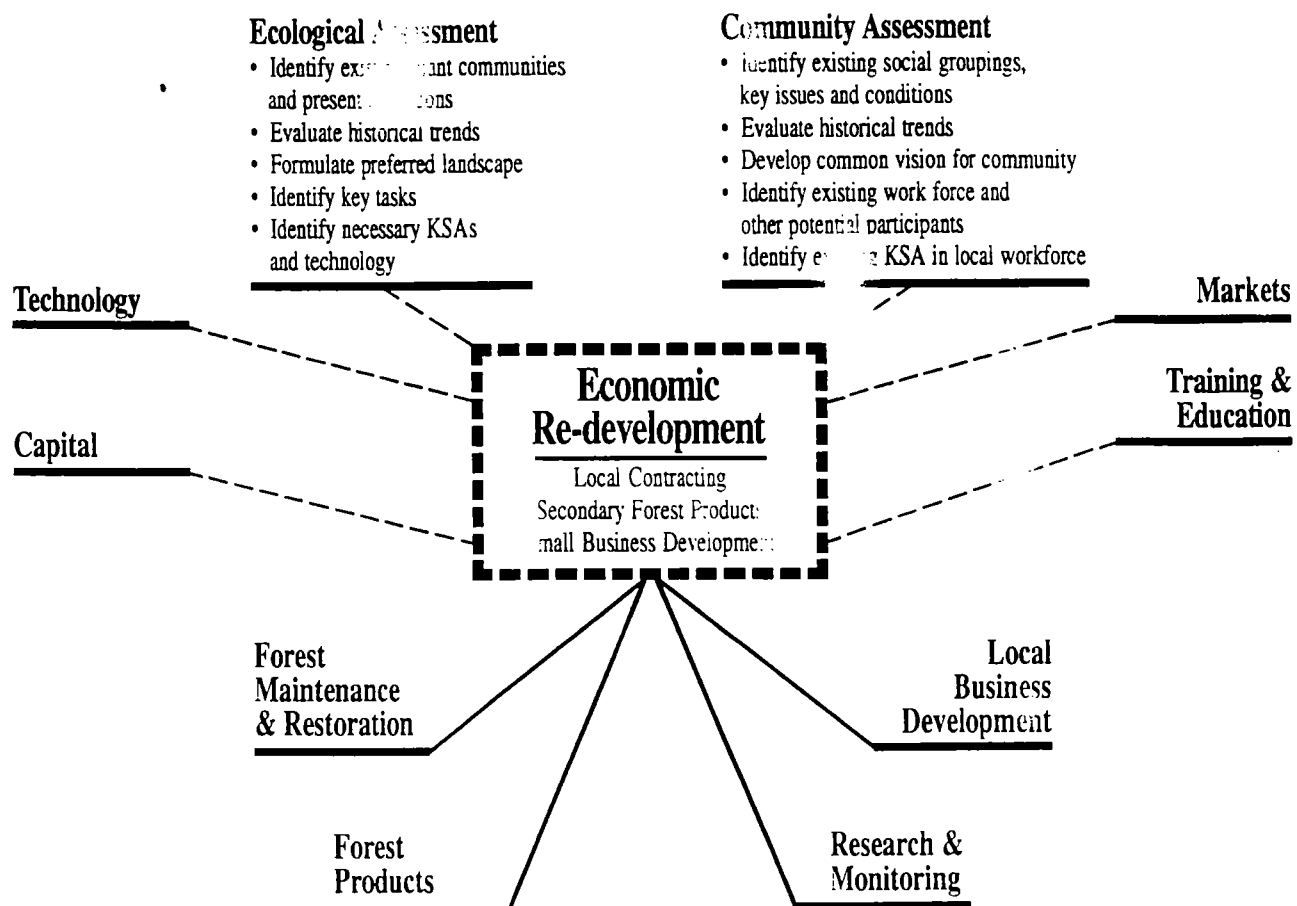
As product opportunities are identified by the ecosystem assessment process, the Institute will also work with local forest products manufacturers and entrepreneurs to begin the process of adapting to the new mix of available resources. The Institute has also initiated product research on small diameter materials and hardwoods, two products already identified as potential opportunities resulting from ecosystem based management activities.

Non-forest Related Economic Opportunities

In addition to the many new or existing opportunities anticipated in forest management and forest product related enterprises, a substantial base of entrepreneurial activity exists in the Applegate watershed in non-forest related businesses. Many of these ventures are extremely small and often invisible to the traditional evaluations of economic activity. Yet many studies of rural economic re-development have found these small one and two-person enterprises have the greatest potential for generating new jobs and economic opportunities. During our community assessment process, we will identify these types of enterprises and survey the owners to determine the types of support they would need to expand.

Figure 2 depicts the process by which the ecological and community assessments (resources) are joined to create new economic opportunities. The figure also shows the other ingredients critical to economic redevelopment--training & education, technology, capital and markets. Emanating from the economic development process are the expected outcomes: opportunities and jobs in forest maintenance and restoration; new types of forest products; jobs in research and monitoring; and local business development in non-forest related enterprises.

FIGURE 2
The Economic Re-development Process

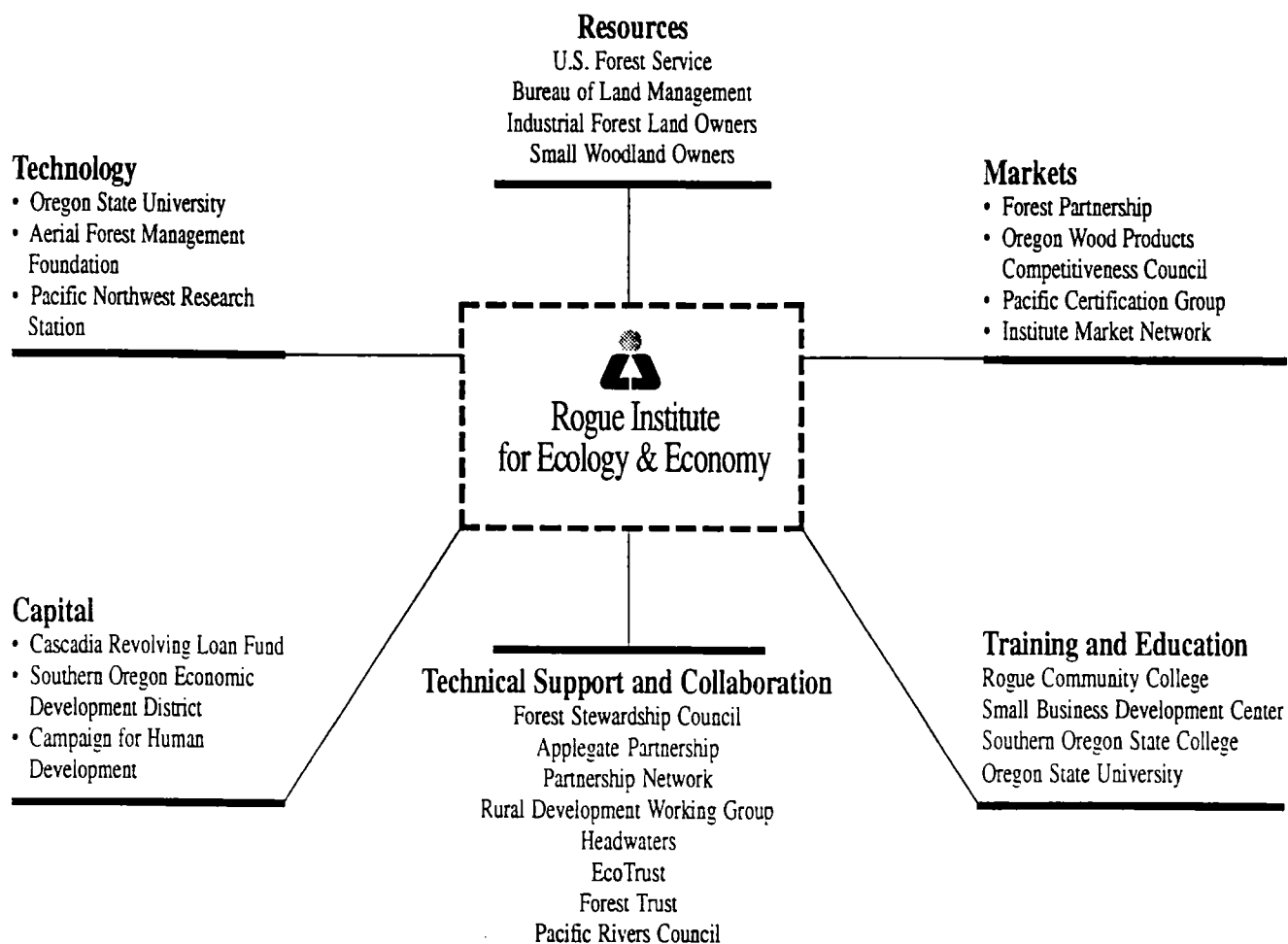


* KSA: Knowledge, Skills and Abilities

The Institute has been working actively over the past two years to build linkages to organizations and institutions specializing in portions of these five cornerstones. Figure 3 shows the constellation of relationships the Institute has already established.

In a related effort, the Institute has called together a working group of the primary public agencies (Forest Service, BLM, State, County) and private nonprofits involved with rural development to begin coordinating the strategies and resources already being directed towards the community.

FIGURE 3
Institute Linkages to Related Economic Re-development Resources



FAX COVER SHEET

Fri Jan 14 1994 4:07 pm

To: Will Stelle
Fax #: 1-202-456-2710

From:

Fax: 3 pages and a cover page.

FOURTS:
file ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT ADAMS (ADAMS)

Will Stelle
Office of Environmental Policy
Washington D.C.

14 January 1994

Dear Will,

I would like to invite you to a unique gathering of private funding organizations, public agencies, representatives of the Clinton administration, and key leaders in community-based forestry initiatives to examine the emerging changes in federal forest policy.

A centerpiece of this emerging forest policy is the implementation of a series of community-based pilot projects, now known as adaptive management areas, which are being designed to demonstrate both ecosystem management and sustainable community re-development. This approach is modeled on the example of a variety of already existing community initiatives including the Applegate Partnership, the Plumas Corporation, and other local cross-interest collaborations.

This policy innovation has already spawned a whole new series of groups that have begun to develop both plans and funding proposals which will begin streaming in to both public and private organizations. We have called this gathering in an attempt to assist both of these sectors in obtaining information needed to assess these new efforts, and help avoid redundancy or overlap in future assistance programs.

The gathering has been designed to give participants the following information:

- 1) A background in the issues and events which have shaped the present forest management setting including first hand accounts from those who participated in the President's scientific teams involved in drafting the President's proposed forest plan for the Pacific Northwest.
- 2) Presentations from key adaptive management area partnerships and other groups involved in community-based economic redevelopment activities based in resource dependent communities.
- 3) Briefings from federal land management agency representatives and Clinton Administration officials on the role the federal government will take in supporting these initiatives.
- 4) Opportunities for exchange of information between private foundation representatives on the present and future role of non-government institutions in supporting community-based initiatives designed to resolve the forest management impasse.

The gathering will take place February 1st and 2nd in Portland, Oregon. We will start at 8:30 on Tuesday the 1st, and end early in the afternoon of the 2nd in order to accommodate travel for those of

you coming from the east. The meeting will take place at Portland State University in the Vanport Room (room 338) of the Smith Memorial Center, 1825 Broadway in Downtown Portland.

Early returns suggest an excellent set of participants from all sectors. Those planning to attend are listed on the attached page.

It will be important for us to hear from you soon to know how many folks will be attending. I will plan to contact you by the 15th to see if you can join us.

Sincerely yours,

Brett KenCairn
Executive Director
Rogue Institute for Ecology and Economy

PARTICIPANTS

Foundations

Deb Callahan--W. Alton Jones
Charlie Moore--" "
Denis Hayes--Bullitt
John Gilroy--Pew
Fran Korten--Ford
Kelly Russell--Flintridge
Ted Smith--Kendall
Gary Tabor--Geraldine R. Dodge
Jack Vanderyn--Moriah

Public Agencies

Ed Allen USFS, Community Assistance Program
Dave Caraher--USFS, Watershed Restoration Implementation Team
Roger Clark--Sociologist, PNW, Pacific Northwest Research
Scott Duff--(Farmers Home) Regional Community Response Team

Nancy Greybeal--Assistant Regional Forester, Reg 6
Darryl Kenops--USFS, Chair Rural Develop Council
Tim Tolle--Forest Service/AMA Guidelines Group

Community-based Practitioners

Ellen Bishop--Pacific Rivers Council
Rick Gwynallen--Headwaters
Lynn Jungwirth--Hayfork Adaptive Mgmt Area
Brett KenCairn--Rogue Institute for Ecology & Economy
Jack Shipley--Applegate Partnership
Bettina VanHagen--Ecotrust
Clive Whittenbury--Aerial Forest Mgmt Foundation

Scientific Community

David Harrison--Northwest Policy Center
Dr. Michael Hibbard--Rural development specialists, University of Oregon
Dr. David Perry--Forest Ecologist, Oregon State University
Dr. Maggie Shannon--Sociologist, University of Washington
Dr. Vicki Sturtevant--Sociologist, Southern Oregon State College
Dr. Richard Waring--Forestry, Oregon State University

Administration

Will Stelle--Office of Environmental Policy
Ton Tuchmann--President's Office of Forestry and Community Development
Bob Warren--Governor's Timber Team, Oregon

Invited but not yet confirmed

MATT-
PLEASE CALL
LISA IN
TUMMAIN²⁸
OFFICE AND
GET THE
GROUP-
W4

See
attached

not only pursued the timber agenda but was very confrontational and obnoxious from the very beginning." Henson dismissed the criticism and denied he was forced out by enviros: "There isn't even a timber industry around here big enough to be cozy with." Enviros are now targeting Henson's top aide and successor Forrest Carpenter (Martin Van Der Werf, ARIZONA REPUBLIC, 4/8).

ENVIRO GROUP CUTS TIES TO PARTNERSHIP

The Oregon enviro group Headwaters has severed its official ties to Southern OR's Applegate Partnership, a working group that represents diverse interests in the region and which the Clinton admin. "touts as the wave of the future in reaching consensus on natural resource management." Headwaters said the move was a practical one to avoid conflicts with the Partnership. Timber interests said the decision raises doubts over whether enviros "are committed to reducing conflicts over logging, grazing and other land management practices" (Kathie Durbin, Portland OREGONIAN, 4/7).

Well
this is bad
news
about
Spring on
line??

===== AIR AND WATER POLLUTION =====

*6 CA CAR: EPA OFFICIAL SAYS NO DECISION YET ON EV MANDATE

Despite recent reports that EPA will not consider mandating the sale of electric cars in the Northeast (GREENWIRE 4/7), an EPA official yesterday told the Union of Concerned Scientists that the agency has not ruled out a mandate for electric cars in the region. "We haven't decided anything," said Andy Brooks of EPA's Office of Mobile Sources. UCS said it remains optimistic that the EPA will adopt a zero-emission vehicle mandate for the Northeast. UCS transportation analyst Roland Hwang: "We are confident that EPA will view an electric-car mandate as a cost-effective and technologically feasible air pollution strategy in the Northeast." The EPA will soon announce public hearings to review the Northeast states' Ozone Transport Commission recommendation that the region adopt car standards similar to those in place in California (UCS release, 4/7).

*7 REFORMULATED GAS: BAUCUS WANTS DETAILS ON VENEZUELA DEAL

Sen. Max Baucus (D-MT), chairman of the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works, has asked Clinton admin. officials to "explain why they quietly agreed to relax clean air rules" for Venezuelan gasoline. Baucus has scheduled a hearing on the matter for 4/21. Under 1990 amendments to the Clean Air Act, foreign and US refiners were required to reduce the amount of pollution-causing chemicals in their gasoline by 1995. US officials rejected as "unreliable" Venezuela's data "on how dirty its gasoline was, effectively denying it access to the US market." But the Clinton admin. subsequently negotiated a deal with the Venezuelan gov't, which agreed to drop a complaint it lodged with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. In exchange for the Venezuelan withdrawal, that country's gasoline will "effectively be exempted" from the Clean Air Act's requirement to "gradually lower the pollution level" (John Maggs, JO. OF COMMERCE, 4/8). Baucus: "This is bad environmental policy, and it is bad trade policy" (Baucus release, 4/6).

U.S. OFFICE OF FORESTRY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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FAX COVER SHEETDATE: 4/15/94TO: Matt Zinn

FAX NUMBER: _____

TELEPHONE NUMBER: _____

FROM: Lisa Freedman

FAX NUMBER: _____

TELEPHONE NUMBER: _____

NUMBER OF PAGES (including this page) 3MESSAGE: Applegate Partnership & Hadwaters

4/14/94

APPLEGATE PARTNERSHIP & HEADWATERS

Many folks have seen a few headlines or articles regarding recent "resignation" of Headwaters from the Applegate Partnership and must be wondering what is going on & does this weaken the Partnership? First of all, the Partnership is as strong as ever. This recent move was somewhat disruptive for a few weeks, but it does not affect the mission or will of the numerous individuals & groups involved. And things seem to be moving along again well on course.

There were a number of reasons that Headwaters chose not to have formal representation on the Partnership board. Through their letter (3/30/94) from their board to ours, "no criticism of the Partnership should be implied by our resignation." And "we plan to continue working with the Partnership in the following ways..." (a long list) including monitoring, planning, research interaction, restoration, sustainable economic strategies, etc. They cited need for "more flexibility." A number of active participants with the Applegate Partnership are also board members in Headwaters, and Headwaters says these links "should continue and we will support their separate participation without attempting to control it." What we see is that it will be easier to do business without Headwaters approval for each individual action.

The issue of Headwaters' formal withdrawal was initiated over the last few months due to several factors. One was the considerable amount of Headwaters' staff time in review of a Forest Service project and Environmental Analysis called "Partnership One" (which includes thinning, salvage, reintroduction of fire, watershed restoration, etc.) This project was also supported by the Applegate Partnership as well as a number of other individuals and groups. Headwaters intends to continue this kind of "oversight" of federal projects to insure that Headwaters could support and defend them to other environmental groups. But both Headwaters and the Partnership believe that Headwaters can more efficiently deal with federal projects one-on-one with the federal agencies rather than going through the Applegate Partnership.

Another key issue centered around the Partnership's intent to incorporate. The Applegate Partnership has been considering filing for non-profit status in order to secure potential grant monies for administrative staff and restoration projects. Headwaters was concerned that the process for reviewing the Partnership's decision-making about expenditures would be time-consuming and difficult.

There are a number of local environmental groups that are active participants in the Partnership from within the Applegate and adjacent areas (e.g., Applegate Watershed Conservancy, North Applegate Watershed Protection Association, etc.) The Partnership does not want to do "power-brokering" at a valley-wide or regional basis, so Headwaters' resignation won't interfere with this local focus.

In summary, some see the Headwaters' resignation as a breach, positioning them to "have their cake & eat it too." Some feel that if Headwaters were genuinely committed to making the Partnership a success, they would have done

everything possible to contribute to that end. Others see the resignation as little more than a technicality treated sensationally by the press. The truth is that there appears to be as much diversity within Headwaters as within many organizations these days, and some are strong supporters & some are critics of the Applegate Partnership. Those closest to it, including many of Headwaters staff, don't see it as a divorce. Julie Norman has publicly reiterated Headwaters' support for the the Applegate Partnership, agreement with the basic vision and goals, and intent to work closely. Judging by the last several Partnership board meetings, people involved are excited, energized, and anxious to move forward.

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