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Forest Conference Correspondence [1]

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001. list	[Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (4 pages)	06/00/1993	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Council on Environmental Quality
Kathleen "Katie" McGinty
OA/Box Number: 2901

FOLDER TITLE:

Forest Conference Correspondence [1]

2012-0769-F
rs2964

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

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MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55407
(612) 370-3382

United States Senate

DAVE DURENBERGER

February 16, 1993

The Honorable Al Gore
Vice-President of the United States
Office of the Vice President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20050

Dear Mr. Vice-President:

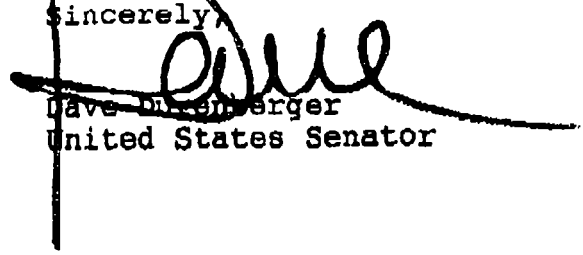
I understand that you are in the process of preparing a list of participants for your upcoming summit on Northwest forest issues. I strongly recommend Buzz Marvin of Warroad, Minnesota for inclusion in this summit.

I have known Buzz Marvin for many years and have found him to have an intimate and proficient understanding of the many complex and contentious issues effecting our nation's forests and related industries. He is President of Marvin Windows and Doors, located in Warroad, which has been in operation since 1904 and is paving the way for the fourth generation. Additional plants are located in Tennessee and Oregon, with a total employment of nearly 3,500.

Marvin Windows and Doors is a leader in the areas of recycling and pollution prevention, as well as dealing with the challenges facing the timber industry and its related ~~economy~~. Because they are primarily a secondary user of forest products, Buzz Marvin is exceedingly qualified to discuss this important aspect of forestry.

I recognize how important this summit will be to addressing the many issues effecting our nation's forests, as well as a catalyst for debate on the Endangered Species Act. I look forward to its commencement and I thank you for your consideration of my request.

Sincerely,


Dave Durenberger
United States Senator

DD/rhl



Jennifer M. Belcher
Commissioner of Public Lands

March 29, 1993

Katie McGinty
Special Assistant to the President for Environmental Policy
284 Old Executive Office Building
Washington DC 20500

Dear Katie:

I have recently been informed by your staff that I have not been included in the Forest Summit to be held this Friday by President Clinton. As I explained when we met last month in Washington D.C., this puts Washington State in the position of being the only Northwest state without an elected official at the Forest Summit who has the responsibility for state land management and state and private land regulations.

Washington State differs from California and Oregon. The Commissioner of Public Lands - not the Governor of Washington - is the elected official in Washington with the primary role to represent the interests of Washington citizens in natural resource disputes. In Washington State, the land commissioner manages state lands, the largest nonfederal landholdings in Washington State, with 2.1 million acres including habitat for at least 230 spotted owls. In addition, the commissioner is responsible for regulating forest practices on 12 million acres of state and private lands. Since the owl listing, protective regulations have been implemented over these lands for hundreds of spotted owls, which has been a source of major controversy with the timber industry.

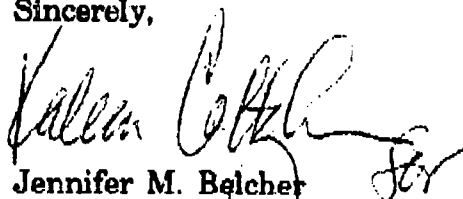
The lands commissioner is also responsible for administration of the Olympic Experimental State Forest. The Experimental State forest, subject of 1992 legislation, HR 4489, the only piece of old growth forest legislation passed in the last two years, is an opportunity to test experimental forest management techniques key to addressing old growth and dependent wildlife species. Because of its importance to the issue of old growth management, it was included as part of Secretary Espy's tour of the Northwest.

In the capacity of land commissioner, I have developed excellent relations with most of the major interest groups that must be part of any solution, including

labor, environmentalists, and the tribes. I can play a helpful role in crafting solutions to the current conflicts.

I would like you to consider including me at the Summit in a role that will allow me to assist you after the Summit as you develop a resolution of this problem that is so important to my state's citizens.

Sincerely,



Jennifer M. Belcher
Commissioner of Public Lands

MAR-29 '93 MON 14:59



Jennifer M. Belcher
Commissioner of Public Lands

March 29, 1993

Katie McGinty
Special Assistant to the President for Environmental Policy
284 Old Executive Office Building
Washington DC 20500

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Department of Natural Resources
Olympia, Washington 98501-1001
(206) 902-1000

Katie

If nobody speaking to this issue from legitimate case. From policy standpoint we need to address this issue. However she hasn't been ignored because traveling with Espy. Also, then we need counterpart in other states. Also, highest elected official mayor, county commissioner, no other counterparts from other states. Trial judgment: Espy as absent.

Stephen via Ken

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Sincerely,


Jennifer M. Belcher
Commissioner of Public Lands

PETER A. DeFAZIO

4TH DISTRICT, OREGON

INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

SUBCOMMITTEES:
NATIONAL PARKS AND PUBLIC LANDS
WATER AND POWER RESOURCES
MINING AND NATURAL RESOURCES

PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORTATION

SUBCOMMITTEES:
AVIATION
SURFACE TRANSPORTATION

SELECT COMMITTEE ON AGING

SUBCOMMITTEE:
HUMAN SERVICES



Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

March 15, 1993

PLEASE RESPOND TO:

WASHINGTON OFFICE:

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WASHINGTON, DC 20515
(202) 225-6416

DISTRICT OFFICES:

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EUGENE, OR 97401
(503) 465-6732

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P.O. BOX 2460
ROSEBURG, OR 97470
(503) 440-3523

Ms. Katie McGinty

Assistant and Director of the Office on Environmental Policy
The White House
Old Executive Office Building, Rm. 358
Washington, D.C. 20501

Dear Ms. McGinty:

I am writing on behalf of Mr. Thomas Stedman, 2120 Lamar Lane, Eugene, OR 97401. Mr. Stedman is interested in observing the Forest Conference in Portland on April 2, 1993.

Mr. Stedman lives in my congressional district and is an active member of the Eugene-Springfield community. Mr. Stedman works in Springfield at Weyerhaeuser where his union detailed him to be a representative to the Pulp and Paperworkers Resource Council. Mr. Stedman's membership on the Pulp and Paperworkers Resource Council gives him an opportunity to interact with a wide array of people. By observing the Forest Conference, Mr. Stedman hopes to be able to impart information to the Pulp and Paperworkers Council.

I have enclosed a copy of Mr. Stedman's letter to you. I hope the Forest Conference will allow for interested people, such as Mr. Stedman, to observe the proceedings.

Please give Mr. Stedman's request full and fair consideration.

Sincerely,

PETER DeFAZIO
Member of Congress

PAD:eab
enclosure

Dear Congressman De Fazio

03-10-93

Over the past years I've had the good fortune of numerous opportunities to work on quite a few political campaigns here in Lane County, the 1st being that of Jerry Rust's against Torie Rathen for Lane County Commissioner. For myself it was something akin to a baptism by fire. It was from this campaigning that I inevitably met yourself & Sydney. I learned quite a bit from that 1st campaign, respect for your opponent, always say thanks for any help you receive - no matter what it is, always take the high road & don't forget the small things in a campaign, nothing is considered during a hard fought campaign. Since then I have worked on Jerry's races a few more times, several times on yours as a canvasser, five years for Lane County United Way as a solicitor here at Weyerhaeuser, Neil Goldschmidt's Canvassing Coordinator in Lane County.

Just recently I have embarked on another campaign. In addition to my current shop steward & issue counter duties, I have been asked to represent our union local & Weyerhaeuser container board here in Springfield on the Pulp & Paperworkers Resource Council. The Council has its roots & origin here in the Northwest & plan to attain national organization of 6.5 million additional labor organization members & related

Timber/Fiber workers within this next year. After having met the council organizers; some of the grass-root workers from Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Minnesota, Georgia, Arkansas, Tennessee at their last quarterly meeting, I am left to believe that they will achieve their goal; inevitably exceed it.

My reason for writing to you today is two fold. I am asking, if at all possible, to be invited to the upcoming Northwest Forest Summit as a labor; PIPRC observer. By being able to attend I will learn; see how the system works between the two participating groups, Hopefully I will be able to bring back a voice of moderation to the few PIPRC members who do advocate some continued old growth Forest harvest; bring to bear additional pressure upon my current employer of the need to cut back on their export of privately held timber/Fiber overseas exports. I agree that this latter point may be considered by some to someone else's; Fools dream, ultimately it is an issue they will have to address; hopefully I can help to bring it about. The overseas export of our raw materials base is an issue that will be addressed by the PIPRC within the future. I'm sorry that I can't say when exactly it will come about, only that I have told our mill manager of their intention; that I anticipate their financial support during the council's entire

ongoing agenda.

Your help in the matter of being formally invited will be greatly appreciated. At the present time I have also requested letters of endorsement for this endeavor, addressed to our district office here in Eugene, from Mike Draper, WCIW & Farris Bryson, AUPPW our local's union President. This weekend I will be sending a letter to Katie McInty requesting an invitation to the summit.

Thanks again for the great job you're doing & if I don't have the good fortune to see you again within the near future, I'll be stopping by your D.C. office to say "Hello, how yeh doin."

Sincerely,
Thane J. Fedina
Tom Stedman
2120 Lanar Lane
Eugene, 97401
484-0557

Let Am Inadom
 • Let Am
 • Melissa 7500
 - Howard Paster -
 - Stuart - 6620
 Susan Brophy -

Congress of the United States
 Washington, DC 20315

- Short
 - task

March 16, 1993

President Bill Clinton
 The White House
 Washington, D.C. 20500

Katie,
 I thought you
 should see this.
 Should we respond?
 ie. Thank you for
 your support?

Dear President Clinton:

We applaud your recent announcement to convene a forest summit in Portland, Oregon on April 2. As you prepare for that summit, we hope that you will consider our thoughts on the kind of solution that must emerge from this effort to restore the environmental health of our region and to secure a better economic future for our children.

You have assumed leadership of a national forest system that, in the Pacific Northwest and Northern California, verges on ecological collapse. The endangered species that receive so much publicity only begin to tell the story of decay in the health of our forests. Severe forest fragmentation, rivers and streams plugged by siltation, and thousands of miles of a deteriorating road system indicate pervasive forest health problems that far exceed the scope of the Endangered Species Act.

The past two Administrations promoted a dangerously narrow view of the significance of the nation's forest ecosystems, attaching value only to the commodities they produce. But the Northwest's forest ecosystems provide a much broader foundation for the region's environmental health and economic stability. Healthy forests filter our drinking water, protect streams that produce salmon and other fish for harvest, provide recreational opportunities, support a vital tourist industry, contribute to a quality of life that attracts new businesses and a talented workforce, and sustain a wide diversity of plant and animal life -- the importance of which Vice President Gore has emphasized so eloquently.

Your leadership offers the region a unique opportunity to resolve this crisis, and we urge you to seek a solution that is as comprehensive as possible. It must offer permanent protection of ancient ecosystems in the national forests of Washington, Oregon, and California; it must embrace sensible forest practices that ensure that all public lands are managed as a sustainable resource; and it must be based upon credible scientific knowledge. Anything less will impose upon future generations the painful consequences of our inability to recognize the imperatives of change.

Kon
 Yes we
 need a
 response
 asap.
 Thank
 you, look
 forward to
 working w/
 you as we
 take on this
 difficult challenge.

Nancy
 - Pelosi letter
 - Global Env.
 - James Bevin
 - Larry Lawrence

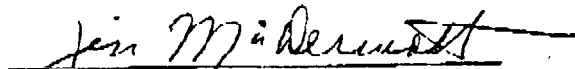
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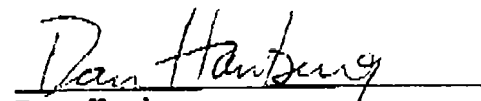
Regrettably, the sweeping changes in forest management needed in the Pacific Northwest and Northern California will harm families who have worked for generations in the wood products industry. We must not ignore these Americans or diminish their plight. An effective response to the forest crisis must include an explicit strategy to invest in the rural forest-dependent communities of the region.

Restoration of our forests ultimately promises enhanced economic stability within these same rural communities. Reforestation, restoration of watersheds, and road replacement not only are vital to the region's environmental recovery, they also require equipment and expertise similar to that used in timber harvesting. Restoration of the watersheds is a key element in the return of the native salmon runs to their historic levels and the renewal of the fishing economy of the region. An investment package that puts displaced timber workers to work repairing the infrastructure of the forest is a prudent accompaniment to the educational, retraining, and income support programs so critical to the survival of these communities.

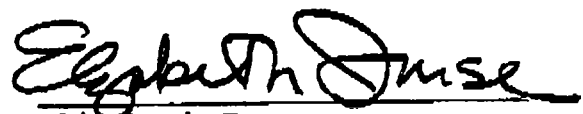
The problems you will confront first-hand in Portland next month have cost our region dearly because we have lacked the courageous leadership you now offer. We welcome your commitment with a profound sense of hope, and we pledge to work with you and our constituents to make the changes essential to a healthy environment and a secure economy.

Very truly yours,


Jim McDermott
Member of Congress


Dan Hamburg
Member of Congress


Lynn C. Woolsey
Member of Congress


Elizabeth Furse
Member of Congress

PETER HOAGLAND
2ND DISTRICT, NEBRASKA

1113 LONGWORTH HOUSE
OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515-2702
(202) 225-4155

8424 ZORINSKY FEDERAL BUILDING
215 NORTH 17TH STREET
OMAHA, NEBRASKA 68102-4910
(402) 344-8701



COMMITTEE ON
WAYS AND MEANS

SUBCOMMITTEES:

TRADE

SELECT REVENUE MEASURES

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

March 24, 1993

Ms. Katie McGinty
Office of the Vice President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20501

Dear Ms. McGinty:

I have recently received a lot of interest from home builders in my congressional district about the upcoming forest summit that will attempt to address the economic and environmental crisis occurring in the Pacific Northwest.

First, let me say that I fully support the administration's efforts to bring the parties involved in this problem together to work out a solution that will protect our ancient forests, provide jobs to the region and provide a stable supply of timber for domestic use. The home builders I have met with recently have raised questions about who will be asked to participate in the forest summit. Specifically, they have asked whether or not the home building industry will have an opportunity to voice their concerns at the summit.

I understand the time constraints imposed on the administration in trying to organize this meeting and I understand the need to keep the number of participants to a minimum to ensure that all groups involved can be heard. I would appreciate it if you could share with me the administration's general plans about the make-up of the summit participants and how the home builders can best participate in this dialogue.

Thank you for your consideration in this matter. I know your time is valuable and I appreciate any information you can provide.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Peter Hoagland".

Peter Hoagland

PJH/jmm

LARRY LAROCCO

1ST DISTRICT, IDAHO

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR

COMMITTEE ON BANKING



1117 LONGWORTH BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-1201
(202) 225-6611

DISTRICT OFFICES:

304 NO. 8TH STREET
BOISE, IDAHO 83702
(208) 343-4211

109 SO. KIMBALL AVENUE
CALDWELL, IDAHO 83605
(208) 459-2362

621 MAIN STREET
LEWISTON, IDAHO 83501
(208) 746-6694

408 SHERMAN AVENUE
COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO 83814
(208) 667-2110

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

March 12, 1993

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Thank you for providing Idahoans an opportunity to participate in the "Forest Summit" in Portland, Oregon. We especially appreciate the telephone call from Vice President Gore to Governor Andrus, and the invitation to Congressman LaRocco to attend Tuesday's briefing on the summit at the White House.

Although not a "spotted owl" State, Idaho will continue to experience the fallout from decisions made on forest issues in the Northwest.

As timber supply decreases, Washington and Oregon mills and loggers look to Idaho to meet demands. The result is increased competition for limited federal timber for Idaho mills and increased pressure on Idaho's forested lands. Furthermore, out-of-work timber and mill workers from Oregon and Washington will undoubtedly continue to look to Idaho for employment.

Solutions to the natural resource management and policy problems in the Northwest, whether securing salmon stocks; bringing certainty to timber dependent communities; protecting wildlife; or the health of our national forests have direct applications to Idaho.

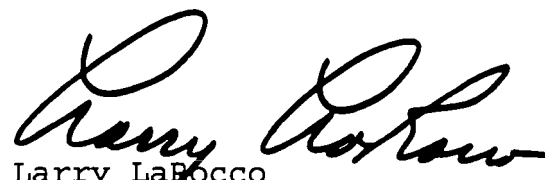
Therefore, we are very pleased your Administration is moving promptly to consider these complex issues, and we look forward to working closely with you to achieve real solutions.

With warm wishes,

Sincerely,

/s/

Cecil Andrus
Governor, State of Idaho


Larry LaRocco
Member of Congress

La Rocco should just
get 1 letter of Response 3.

LARRY LAROCCO

1ST DISTRICT, IDAHO

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR

COMMITTEE ON BANKING



Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

March 17, 1993

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

In addition to my previous recommendations for Idahoans to attend the Forest Summit in Portland, Oregon on April 2, I would like to add the name of Walter C. Minnick, President and Chief Executive Officer, TJ International; 390 E. Park Center Blvd., Boise, Idaho 83706; (208) 345-8500. As the head of a high-tech timber products company, as well as an environmentalist who is on the board of the Wilderness Society, Walt Minnick would bring a unique perspective to the summit.

TJ International is a \$400 million international forest products company which specializes in converting second-growth "tree farm" and "weed species" logs into engineered substitutes for the high grade, clear lumber which comes from the old-growth, "spotted owl" forests. His company's technology represents the "supply side" solution to how America can continue to build houses without destroying the last 10% of the Northwest's ancient forests. Although headquartered in Idaho, TJ International has peak summer employment of nearly 1,000 at 4 plants in Oregon and is one of that state's largest forest products employers. It has grown rapidly while traditional forest products companies have closed or curtailed their Northwest operations.

Walt Minnick was a Northwest Business Leader for Clinton/Gore and a contributor to both your and my campaigns. In addition to his membership on the National Governing Council of the Wilderness Society, Walt is a leader in the Idaho environmental community and has testified frequently in Congress in opposition to below cost timber sales and for balanced wilderness proposals. He is one of the 100 fast growth company CEO members of the American Business Conference and is on the Executive Committee of the Idaho Business Council, Idaho's premiere business organization.

008343
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(208) 459-2362

621 MAIN STREET
LEWISTON, ID 83501
(208) 746-6694

408 SHERMAN AVENUE
COEUR D'ALENE, ID 83814
(208) 667-2110

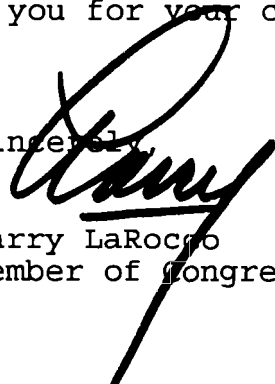
Governor Andrus and I urged (unsuccessfully) his consideration for a sub-cabinet position in your administration. He's an articulate Harvard Business and Law School graduate who's views on a balanced, middle-of-the-road solution to the Northwest timber crisis are very close to what I suspect will be the Administration's policy prescription once the conference is concluded. (See enclosed Wall Street Journal article.)

I urge his attendance and thank you for your consideration.

With warm regards,



Sincerely,



Larry LaRocco
Member of Congress

Against the Grain but on Timber's Cutting Edge

With 'the Blob'

Using my own medical-insurance—something that has now y of five ds or just above the rty level. The local teachers' The district's position: There at can be done; the contract sion for teachers winning nng awards. Are they afraid y other teachers will win and e system?

Someone outside public edu- cation teacher just starting out that an educator nationally for excellence in teaching and would, perhaps now more than welcome asset to the public e Blob" obviously thinks oth- the members of Teach for foreward.

EDWARD A. RAUCHDT

Reason for Hike in Airlines' Fares

g. 16 "Tracking Travel" article have been doing a lot of cently about rising fuel costs. at those costs suggests they quite so bad." Rising jet-fuel ery bad for the U.S. airline in- I believe a few facts should e that point clearly.

Jet-fuel costs are essentially a entage of per-barrel crude-oil percentage for the past sev- has held at 3.5%. Thus, before Middle Eastern crisis, crude oil erel brought about 63 cents a et fuel. If the current fuel crisis e-oil prices at, say, \$25 a bar- lines will pay about 88 cents a el, a rise of 25 cents a gallon. ases occur immediately: there term price contracts anymore, -day contracts. Every one-cent fuel increases airline expenses

BOISE, Idaho—On the margin, logging cutbacks in the Northwest are shifting timber harvests eastward, into the forested mountains from here through the Rockies. You might think a wood-products executive whose office looks out toward this supply lode would be delighted.

Not Walter Minnick: The president/CEO of TJ International (formerly True Joist) thinks those yields are uneconomic. He says some timber sales in the region are subsidized 10 to 1, even 20 to 1, by taxpayers. The U.S. Forest Service builds roads for loggers and other users.

Mr. Minnick is not cut from the timber-industry mold. An economics graduate of studious Whitman College near his boyhood home in eastern Washington, he holds law and business degrees from Harvard. And he is a member of the Wilderness So-

ciety and the Idaho Conservation League, both of which he credits with an economic approach to environmentalism.

Greens still lose most battles in this part of the country. Resource industries hold sway, and with costs borne nationwide, the politics favor logging even in this rough, dry terrain. "The community enjoys jobs and prosperity," Mr. Minnick explains. "It's no different from any other subsidized local industry."

In general, U.S. forestry companies rely on public lands for the bulk of their timber supply. Add to that the sentiment in logging towns and you get a consensus for cutting, at least under Republican, pro-business administrations.

But that's changing and his industry had better be ready to make more out of less, Mr. Minnick says. He told securities analysts in June that the Forest Service is "about to be greened." A caucus within the agency, he elaborates, is emerging to favor "non-consumptive uses." A Forest Service biologist's report calling for halving the logging on public lands in the Northwest to spare the spotted owl's "old growth" habitat is the basis for wrangling within the Bush administration currently. A Bush half step risks overruling by the courts; last week, for instance, a U.S. circuit court planted a legal sapling by blocking a cut that threatened no species in particular but rather a "biological corridor" between two wilderness areas.

Politically, too, the ground may shift against the industry in the Intermountain West just as it has along the Pacific Coast. Boise, for example, is attracting white-collar growth with its cleanliness, low crime and taxes, and access to recreation.

Mr. Minnick has been nudging the process along. This summer he sought to impress on a Republican congressional hopeful just how subsidized the region's timber sales are. "Hopefully, this information will be useful to you and other free-enterprise, fiscal conservatives as you shape your campaigns," he closed a letter.

If Mr. Minnick doesn't go along with the "commodity ideology" toward natural resources that he says was representative of the Reagan years—timber yields in national forests reached a historical peak in 1987—neither does he support curbing exports of raw logs, a subissue of the spotted-owl/old-growth forest fight. This cause is spearheaded by Democratic Rep. Peter DeFazio and GOP Sen. Robert Packwood, both of Oregon, who are aligned with the greens and with U.S. millers pressed by foreign competition.

Here again, Mr. Minnick cites foresters' myopia. A log-export ban, with the Bush administration's assent, has now spread from harvests on federal land to most state forests as well. His industry generally backed the new law, he says—"that's why it passed." Domestic companies (including TJ International) both gain and lose by the

restriction, and see it heading off a similar ban being applied to private lands, but Mr. Minnick thinks the whole gambit is an inappropriate cover for failure to keep pace with Japan at maximizing use of scarce resources in advanced mills.

By loyng with trade restrictions, Mr. Minnick said to the analysts, the industry risks becoming "a fat boy sitting on a fence just waiting to be knocked flat." Like autos and steel.

In an interview, the avowed free trader argues, "Every time you do something protectionist, you strengthen the protectionists on the other side." He observes that the U.S. often does that: It bans foreign-flag intra-coastal shipping, curbs dozens of import categories and, analogous to the timber issue, restricts the export of Alaskan oil.

Yet TJ International was part of an industry petition to have Japan cited as a violator of the "Super 301" trade law for its barriers to American wood products. Mr. Minnick squares this by saying that effective trade liberalization should include a bit of bluster to get others to lower their walls.

The Super 301 petition resulted in the U.S. negotiating a reduction in Japan's tariffs on laminated veneer lumber (TJ's mainstay, which the boss calls the "highest-tech wood product on the market") to 3.9% from 20%. No sanctions were imposed. Mr. Minnick says the trade law has been "used rather deftly by an administration that is basically pro-free trade."

As a manufacturer of composite products, TJ International is better positioned than many to prosper in a world of scarcer

materials. So, Mr. Minnick has an interest in his supply pronouncements. But he says old-growth logs are important to TJ, too—they provide critical strength to the wood-frame home construction that, along with customized wood windows, is its business. It may have to "reconfigure" output, even as it scrambles along with the rest of the U.S. industry to shift operations to the timberlands of the Southeast.

Mr. Minnick, 45 this week, sees the downturn in Northwest logging as inevitable. Rapid cutting of private lands in the 1950s and '60s moved on to public lands in the '70s and '80s. (In California, private harvests are still the rage as three ballot measures to limit logging approach in November.) Mr. Minnick says a dawning deficiency of West Coast timber is unlikely to be made up until the "second-growth" plantings on the private lands are ready in nearly 20 years. In the Rockies belt, the cut is about what it was in 1970, but with improved transport options its value as a replacement source for timber grows.

Mr. Minnick doesn't want the stuff below cost, courtesy of Uncle Sam. It isn't easy being big-minded in his business right now: Though TJ International, above \$150 million in annual sales, aspires to make the Fortune 500, its income has been off the past two years and the housing slump only gets worse. But the CEO is undaunted. Of the whole industry, he says, "The less government is involved, the stronger we will be long term."

Does he really mean that? No breaks at the sales end, either? Other than housing vouchers for the poor, yes, he says. And no concocted lending institutions, like the thrifits. TJ's bread and butter is the up-scale new home, a market whose foundation is the tax-deductible mortgage. What about that? It's a subsidy, he concedes, and as part of an overall addressing of federal largess, he'll put it on the table, as they say in D.C. Few guys in the building business will go as far with a level.



Walter Minnick

LARRY LAROCCO

1ST DISTRICT, IDAHO

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR

COMMITTEE ON BANKING



Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

March 17, 1993

008322
1117 LONGWORTH BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-1201
(202) 225-6611

DISTRICT OFFICES

304 N. 8TH STREET
BOISE, ID 83702
(208) 343-4211

109 S. KIMBALL AVENUE
CALDWELL, ID 83605
(208) 459-2362

621 MAIN STREET
LEWISTON, ID 83501
(208) 746-6694

408 SHERMAN AVENUE
COEUR D'ALENE, ID 83814
(208) 667-2110

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

In addition to my previous recommendations for Idahoans to attend the Forest Summit in Portland, Oregon on April 2, I would like to add the name of Walter C. Minnick, President and Chief Executive Officer, TJ International; 390 E. Park Center Blvd., Boise, Idaho 83706; (208) 345-8500. As the head of a high-tech timber products company, as well as an environmentalist who is on the board of the Wilderness Society, Walt Minnick would bring a unique perspective to the summit.

I urge his attendance and thank you for your consideration.

With warm regards,

A handwritten flourish or signature mark, possibly a stylized 'L' or 'R', located below the text 'With warm regards,'.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature of Larry LaRocco, written in black ink, located below the word 'Sincerely,'.

Larry LaRocco
Member of Congress

LARRY LAROCCO

1ST DISTRICT, IDAHO

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR

COMMITTEE ON BANKING



Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

March 12, 1993

1117 LONGWORTH BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-1201
(202) 225-6611

DISTRICT OFFICES:

304 NO. 8TH STREET
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(208) 343-4211

109 SO. KIMBALL AVENUE
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LEWISTON, IDAHO 83501
(208) 746-6694

408 SHERMAN AVENUE
COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO 83814
(208) 667-2110

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

In response to your request, I submit the following names to attend the Forest Summit in Portland, Oregon on April 2:

Pat Ford, Director
Boulder-White Clouds Council
1511 North 11th Street
Boise, Idaho 83702
(208) 345-9067

Jim Riley, Executive Vice President
Intermountain Forest Industry Association
703 Lakeside Avenue
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83814
(208) 667-4641

I understand that Members of Congress will not attend. Of course, if this should change, I would want to be invited. Also, if the Northwest Governors are invited, Governor Andrus should be included.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,


Larry Larocco
Member of Congress

Mr. Buzz Marvin
607 Riverview Drive
P.O. Box 100
Warroad, MN 56763

EDUCATION: Bemidji State University
Warroad High School
-Also attended the University of Minnesota for two years.

EMPLOYMENT: 1985-President, Marvin Wood Products (a division of Marvin Windows).

1983-Marvin Windows in Warroad, MN.

1969-1983-Tony Dunn, Inc. in Thief River Falls, MN.

COMMUNITY
SERVICE:

Member-Lions and the Knights of Columbus.

Past Member-Warroad Chamber of Commerce
Past Member-Warroad Port Authority

Past Member of Board of Directors:

-Northwest Medical Center in Thief River Falls, MN.

-Northland Community College Advisory Board

-Northwest Minnesota Rail Shippers Association

*Currently serving on City of Warroad Police Commission.

Elected Director-Farm Credit Services of Grand Forks.
(April of 1991)

-Marvin Lumber and Cedar Company.
(June of 1992)

PERSONAL: Married-Wife: Kaye
Daughters: Jamie and Kelly

BUSINESS
TRAVEL:

Russia (September of 1992)

Chile (June of 1992)

FACTS ABOUT MARVIN WINDOWS AND DOORS

HISTORY:

Marvin Windows and Doors has been a part of the wood window industry for over fifty years. The Marvin Lumber and Cedar Company was established in 1904. The roots of the millwork portion of the business can be traced back to the late 1930's when the company began to build and sell frames locally and throughout the Red River Valley. Bill Marvin, George's eldest son, joined the business and helped develop a company which today produces high quality wood windows and doors.

Marvin was first in the industry to:

- * deliver via our own fleet of trucks
- * introduce wood glazing
- * deliver completely set up, ready to install window units
- * offer factory installed extensions
- * reintroduce Round Tops to the market
- * offer Low E glass on the entire product line
- * introduce standard sized curved glass windows
- * introduce standard sized corner glass windows

Recent technological advances offer Marvin customers superior energy efficiency and product flexibility. Marvin is a progressive company that has experienced large growth and recognition for quality, service and innovations. Presently, Marvin is the world's largest Made-To-Order wood window and door manufacturer.

WORKFORCE:

Marvin's window plant in Warroad employs over 3,000. Marvin's door plant in Ripley, Tennessee, employs over 400. Marvin's cut stock plant in Baker, Oregon, employs 100.

HOURS WORKED:

Two shifts: 6:45am to 3:15pm and
3:45pm to 12:15am

TYPE OF WOOD:

Roughly 40 million board feet of Western Ponderosa per year.

PLANT SIZE:

Three factories occupy an excess 2.5 million sq ft

DISTRIBUTION AREA

Marvin Windows and Doors has distributors in all 50 states plus international markets that include Japan, Canada, Mexico, Israel, Venezuela, Argentina and several countries in Europe.

SHIPPING:

60 To 80 trucks are dispatched each week.

NUMBER OF TRUCKS:	100 tractors and 200 trailers
VOLUME OF FUEL:	Our tractors and airplanes use 1.9 million gallons of fuel per year.
VOLUME OF GLASS:	We utilize roughly 42.5 million pounds of glass per year.
VOLUME OF ALUMINUM:	We use roughly eight million pounds of aluminum per year to manufacture products with aluminum clad exteriors, spacers, screen surrounds, etc.
ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS:	Marvin Windows and Doors recycles close to 32,000 tons of waste material per year. Four 95 ton railroad cars of crushed scrap glass are shipped per month. Marvin also recycles scrap aluminum. The company also recycles paper, anti-freeze, solvents, scrap metal, plastics and cardboard. Marvin's toxic pollution prevention plan has been reviewed by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency and is today being used as a model in the State of Minnesota.

RECEIVED

FEB 06 1993

EUGENE OFFICE

Samuel C. Porter
2680 Baker Blvd.
Eugene, OR 97403
686-4832

February 7, 1993

Hon. Peter DeFazio
U.S. Representative, Fourth District, Oregon
Federal Building, Room 287
211 East Seventh Avenue
Eugene, Oregon 97401

Re: Request for Observer Status at upcoming Forest Summit

Dear Congressman DeFazio,

I asked Ms. Boyd if you could help me secure observer status at the upcoming Forest Summit. She suggested I submit my request in writing. If status as a scholarly observer is not possible perhaps your office could help me attend on some other basis.

As you may recall from our conversation last December, I've been in the field for more than a year doing research for a doctoral dissertation on the social and moral dimensions of the forest dispute in western Oregon. In addition to examining key public documents such as NFMA, I've worked closely with but have not limited myself to the Yellow Ribbon Coalition and the Association of Forest Service Employees for Environmental Ethics. I've talked informally with many people involved in the forest dispute. I've also conducted 32 in-depth taped interviews with members of forest communities, environmentalists and public servants.

An opportunity to observe the Forest Summit first hand would contribute much to my understanding of these complex issues.

Enclosed is my Curriculum Vitae, a list of the 32 people I've interviewed in-depth so far and an opinion piece I submitted to The Oregonian on the moral dimension of the Forest Summit.

Sincerely,



Samuel C. Porter

Enclosures

Curriculum Vitae

SAMUEL C. PORTER

2680 Baker Boulevard
Eugene, Oregon 97403
503-686-4832

EDUCATION

Doctor of Philosophy, expected 1993, Department of Ethics and Society, Graduate Division of Religion, Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia. Emphasis: Sociology of Religion.

Master of Arts, 1985, Department of Religious Studies, University of California, Santa Barbara, California. Emphasis: Religion and America.

Master of Divinity, 1981, Pacific School of Religion, Berkeley, California. Emphasis: Religion and Society.

Bachelor of Arts, 1977, Department of Religious Studies, University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon. Emphasis: Philosophy of Religion and Ethics.

Dissertation: "Cultural Conflict: An Interpretive Sociology of the Forest Dispute in Oregon," Emory University (in progress).

Doctoral Exams: Areas: Morality and Society; Sociology of Religion; Theological Ethics; and Theory of Religion, Emory University, Fall 1990.

M.A. Thesis: "Religious Studies and Educational Reform in the 1980s," University of California, Santa Barbara, August 1985.

Areas of Teaching Interest: Sociology of Religion; History and Theory of Religion; Religion in America; Morality and Society; Religion, Ethics and Ecological Politics.

EMPLOYMENT

Teaching

Fall 1989 Teaching Assistant, "Society and Personality," Department of Ethics and Society, Candler School of Theology, Emory

Samuel C. Porter

University, Atlanta, Georgia. Teaching about the sociology and psychology of religion to seminarians in one discussion section. Grading exams and papers.

- Winter 1985 Teaching Assistant, "Introduction to the Study of Religion," Department of Religious Studies University of California, Santa Barbara. Teaching about religion to undergraduates in two discussion sections. Grading exams and papers.
- Spring 1984 Readership, "Nature: East Asian Views," Department of Religious Studies, University of California, Santa Barbara. Leading undergraduates in one discussion section. Grading exams.
- Winter 1984 Writing Assistant, "Religion and Politics in America," Department of Religious Studies, University of California, Santa Barbara. Improving undergraduate writing skills.

Other Relevant Experience

- Fall 1987 Research Assistant, "Social Change and Religious Conflict in the Southern Baptist Convention," Center for Religious Research, Candler School of Theology, Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia. Data input.
- Winter 1980 Field Worker, University of California, Berkeley Chapter of Amnesty International. Researching and analyzing the economic and political dimensions of Cambodian and Vietnamese societies with respect to human rights violations.
- Fall 1978 Intern, North American Coalition for Human Rights in South Korea, Washington, D.C. Researching and analyzing South Korea's socio-economic and political situation with regard to human rights violations. This internship constituted part of my involvement in the National Capitol Semester for Seminarians, Wesley Theological Seminary, Washington, D.C.

Samuel C. Porter

PUBLICATION

A review of The Future of Religion: Secularization, Revival, and Cult Formation by Rodney Stark and William Sims Bainbridge. University of California Press, 1985. In Journal of the American Academy of Religion, Fall 1986, Volume LIV, Number 3:615-617.

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

American Academy of Religion
The Society for the Scientific Study of Religion
Association for the Sociology of Religion

REFERENCES

Steven M. Tipton
Associate Professor of Sociology, Religion and Ethics
Candler School of Theology
Bishops Hall
Emory University
Atlanta, Georgia 30322

(404) 727-6320

Nancy T. Ammerman
Associate Professor of the Sociology of Religion
Candler School of Theology
Bishops Hall
Emory University
Atlanta, Georgia 30322

(404) 727-6350

Walter H. Capps
Professor of Religious Studies
Department of Religious Studies
University of California
Santa Barbara, California 93106

(805) 893-3578

I've interviewed in-depth and on tape:

Members of forest communities and the timber industry:

Badger, Evelyn. Board Member, Oregon Lands Coalition; Co-Chair, Workers of Oregon Development, Canyonville

Campbell, Elwin "Shorty." Former President, Associated Oregon Loggers, Inc.; Shorty Campbell Logging Co., Florence

Geisinger, Jim. President, Northwest Forestry Association, Portland

Heath, C.W. "Wil." Board Member, Yellow Ribbon Coalition; President, Heath Logging, Inc., Cottage Grove

Hirons, Tom. Logger & Forest Community Activist; Board Member, Communities for a Great Oregon, Oregon Lands Coalition and Alliance for America, Gates

Janz, Charlie. Chair, Oregon Lands Coalition, Eugene

Johnson, Valerie. Member, Forest Values Task Force; Former Chair, Oregon Lands Coalition, Tigard

McKay, Mike. Board Member, Yellow Ribbon Coalition; Plywood Supervisor, TECO, Eugene

Mickey, Ross. Western Oregon Manager, Northwest Forestry Association, Eugene

Peay, Merrilee. Coordinator, Yellow Ribbon Coalition, Springfield

Reid, Stephen. Logger, Lowell

Stewart, "Stub." Former President & CEO, Bohemia Lumber Company, Eugene

Swindells, William. Chair and Chief Executive Officer, Willamette Industries, Inc., Portland

Welsh, Jim. President, Yellow Ribbon Coalition; Purchasing Agent/Q.C., Swanson-Superior Forest Products, Inc., Noti

Environmentalists:

Baker, Jim. President of the Board, Oregon Natural Resources Council, Blue River

Britell, Jim. Kalmiopsis Audubon and Oregon Natural Resources Council Board Member, Port Orford

DeBonis, Jeff. Founder and Executive Director, Association of Forest Service Employees for Environmental Ethics (AFSEEE), Eugene

Fairbanks, Rich. AFSEEE member; U.S. Forest Service employee, Pleasant Hill

Farley, Art. Chair, Lane County Audubon Society, Eugene

Hecocta, Calvin. Native American environmental activist; Counselor, Chemawa Alcoholism Education Center, Salem
[Mr. Hecocta declined to be taped]

Kerr, Andy. Conservation Director, Oregon Natural Resources Council, Portland

Montieth, James. Executive Vice President, Western Ancient Forest Campaign, Portland

Norman, Julie. President, Headwaters, Ashland

Stahl, Andy. Resource Analyst, Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund, Northwest Office, Seattle

Public Servants:

Cornacchia, Steve. Lane County Commissioner, Springfield

Franklin, Jerry. Forest ecologist, USFS; Professor of Ecosystems Analysis, University of Washington, Seattle

Kaufman, Ron. District Manager, Eugene District, Bureau of Land Management, Eugene

Kenops, Daryl. Supervisor, Willamette National Forest. Eugene

Rust, Jerry. Lane County Commissioner, Eugene

Thomas, Jack Ward. Wildlife biologist, U.S. Forest Service, La Grande

Wolf, Robert E. Forester and former Assistant Chief of the Environment and Natural Resources Division of the Congressional Research Service (1972-1984). He also helped draft the National Forest Management Act, St. Leonard, Maryland

I hope to interview:

Atiyeh, George. Friends of Opal Creek, Gates

DeFazio, Peter. U.S. Representative, Fourth District, Oregon, Springfield

Kerrick, Michael. Former Willamette National Forest Supervisor, Leaburg

Whitelaw, Ed. Economist, University of Oregon, Eugene

On the Moral Dimension of the Forest Summit

One of the most important and least understood features of the Pacific Northwest forest conflict is its moral or, in broader terms, its cultural dimension--a domain of clashing world views, moral meanings, mainstream and alternative understandings. Last spring Congressman Peter DeFazio made reference to the cultural dimension when he described the spotted owl situation as "a religious war" (Register-Guard, 4-29-92, 11A).

Recently Senator Mark Hatfield wrote that if environmentalists are unwilling to compromise they will subvert the potential good that can come from the Forest Summit (Register-Guard, 1-19-93, 9A). House Speaker Larry Campbell echoed Hatfield by insisting that "warring factions" on both sides should be excluded from the proceedings (Register-Guard, 1-21-93, 5D).

The criticism DeFazio, Hatfield and Campbell rightly make is that, while interest-groups concentrate on targeting their particular interests, the general interest is often lost sight of. But what is missing from the law makers' criticism is the recognition that interest-groups surface issues that need to be addressed by the larger public.

More important than a vague willingness to compromise are the public's insights into how the forests ought to be managed. The spotted owl controversy, and the cultural diversity that underlies it, demands that each constituency or faction seek to make clear its highest insights while yet preserving a humble

recognition that all views are fallible and subject to revision.

Passionately competitive views--mediated by civility--should get a hearing at the Summit. If the "wise use" and "environmental" movements, as well as the Forest Service's "new perspectives" outlook, do not get a fair hearing the controversy will fester like an untreated wound.

Contrary to Hatfield's and Campbell's exclusionary views, a strong majority of the Oregon legislature appealed to the Clinton administration for a more inclusive Forest Summit (Oregonian, 1-23-93, E8).

As in the case of the debate over multiculturalism, a workable solution to the forest crisis requires a politics--and an ethics--of recognition. This means that we recognize the equal dignity of the persons on "the other side," which does not mean that we have to agree with them. It also calls for a serious effort at feeling the strength of "the other side's" arguments.

We need to recognize what is valuable in the forest communities of Oregon and that forest communities in Oregon are critical to the cities of Oregon and vice-versa. We need to recognize the importance of the ecological integrity of the forests. We also need to be aware that the conflicting constituencies are culturally embedded and socially situated, though not determined, in very different locations. Rural and urban Oregon are, for example, further apart perhaps than ever before.

To the extent that the three major competing approaches--the forest communities' "wise-use," the environmentalists' "ecosystem" and the Forest Service's "new perspectives"--have been articulated, none as yet is capable of commanding a democratic majority nor even a consensus of the Pacific Northwest congressional delegation.

The Summit may well provide a model for solving future issues involving the tension between economic development and environmental quality. Like John Winthrop's "City upon a Hill," the Pacific Northwest has the rare opportunity to distinguish itself internationally as well as nationally by developing a workable relationship between the economy and the environment.

Rather than excluding the intransigent, Summit leaders must strive to find ways to draw on, critically, a broad range of divergent views. But to arrive at an agreement there needs to be a real effort to reach out to persons who start from different socio-economic and cultural backgrounds. As with the civil rights and feminist movements, such recognition engenders much needed trust in our political institutions.

The ethical and political difficulty of the spotted owl situation is that we, as individual citizens or members of civic groups, may not have our preferences expressed in key policy choices as to how the public forests will be managed. As citizens of the two hundred year old experiment in American democracy we must ask ourselves a fundamental question as we prepare for the Forest Summit: What are the conditions in which

we can feel that, although decisions have gone against us, they were formulated in ways that involved listening to us--whether we are rural loggers, urban environmentalists, timber industry CEOs, public policy decision makers or ordinary citizens?

The dispute over the national forests, as a highly sensitive public issue, must be resolved with genuine civility and fairness for all parties in open debate, which is what newly elected Czech Republic President Vaclav Havel points to when he pushes for "the moral dimension" of politics (New York Times, 1-27-93, A3).

LARRY E. CRAIG

IDAHO

HART SENATE OFFICE BUILDING
(202) 224-2752AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION
AND FORESTRY
ENERGY AND NATURAL
RESOURCES
SPECIAL COMMITTEE
ON AGING

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-1203

2710

March 18, 1993

The Honorable Albert Gore
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Vice President:

Thank you for inviting us to the White House March 10, 1993, to discuss the upcoming Forest Summit on April 2, 1993, in Portland, Oregon. Idaho is vitally interested in the Summit. Although the forests supporting spotted owl habitat are not in Idaho, any future solutions will affect our State and, indeed, the nation.

As you know, spotted owl injunctions, numerous timber sales appeals, failure to implement National Forest Plans, below cost timber sales and the Endangered Species Act are having a tremendous impact on land management policies and practices. Timber prices are rising at an unprecedented rate and to unprecedented levels as a consequence. It is our hope that Summit deliberations will include consideration and discussions of these issues.

We believe it is critical that a wide diversity of participants are included at the Summit, and we encourage you to include as participants:

Jim Riley, President
Intermountain Forest Industry Association
703 Lakeside Ave.
Coeur D'Alene, ID 83814

Pat Ford, Director
Boulder - White Clouds Council
1511 North 11th St.
Boise, ID 83702

Jack Buell
Jack Buell Trucking Company
318 Highland Ave.
St. Maries, ID 83861

John Fery, CEO
Boise Cascade Corp.
1 Jefferson Square
Boise, ID 83702

We believe these individuals would be an asset to the Summit and

would provide balanced representation.

We wish you and the President success and look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

Larry LaRocco
Member of Congress

Larry E. Craig
United States Senator

Idahoan Invited to Timber Summit

BOISE, Idaho (AP) Walt Minnick, chief executive officer of TJ International, apparently is the only Idahoan invited to participate in President Clinton's forest conference in Portland on Friday.

"I got letter signed by the president today," Minnick said Monday.

Clinton is convening the "timber summit" to break a stalemate that has shut down logging of old growth trees in Oregon and Washington. Ancient forests were placed off limits by the courts in an effort to protect the threatened spotted owl.

Minnick said the conference holds several implications for Idaho. For example, if the conference leads to an easing of the timber shortage, that could lower timber prices in Idaho.

The meeting also could help Idaho solve its natural resource conflicts, he said.

"We have old-growth ecosystems, too, and old-growth dependent species. How (the problems) are resolved on the coast may presage how we'll deal with the issue in interior forests."

Minnick said he was probably invited to the conference because of his views on the environment and the fact he heads a company that manufactures lumber from the wood of small, fast-growing, abundant trees, instead of old growth.

His company runs four plants in Oregon employing about 1,000 people in the summer.

"My view is that it would be unwise and unnecessary to wipe out all of the remaining old growth timber land in Oregon and Washington," he said.

Minnick said he believes limited, selective logging of old-growth trees could resume on the periphery of federally protected ancient forests.

"I think there is a half a loaf solution," he said.

Minnick was unaware of anyone else from Idaho being invited to participate. Environmental and industry groups contacted also said Minnick apparently was the only Idahoan going.

No official information was available from Clinton's or Vice President Al Gore's office about other participants in the conference.

Minnick said it was his understanding that there would be 40 people participating in a roundtable discussion at the conference.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 30, 1993

Ms. Jennifer Belcher
Commissioner of Public Lands
Department of Natural Resources
Olympia, WA 98504-7001

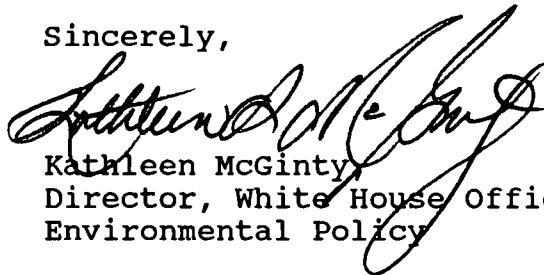
Dear Jennifer:

Thank you for your interest in participating in the upcoming Forest Conference. I appreciate hearing from you again and share your concern about this important issue.

The Forest Conference planning team considered all suggested participants and issues to be discussed, and an agenda is enclosed for your review. I am confident that this variety of perspectives will result in a productive conference. We would welcome your attendance at the conference as an observer.

Thank you again for your help during this critical time. I appreciate our discussions on this issue and look forward to working with you as we take on these challenges.

Sincerely,



Kathleen McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy

KM/pdm

*Jennifer -- I look forward to
working with you as we try to
forge a resolution to this situation.
Thanks for all your help to date.
K.*



Jennifer M. Belcher
Commissioner of Public Lands

March 29, 1993

Katie McGinty
Special Assistant to the President for Environmental Policy
284 Old Executive Office Building
Washington DC 20500

Dear Katie:

I have recently been informed by your staff that I have not been included in the Forest Summit to be held this Friday by President Clinton. As I explained when we met last month in Washington D.C., this puts Washington State in the position of being the only Northwest state without an elected official at the Forest Summit who has the responsibility for state land management and state and private land regulations.

Washington State differs from California and Oregon. The Commissioner of Public Lands - not the Governor of Washington - is the elected official in Washington with the primary role to represent the interests of Washington citizens in natural resource disputes. In Washington State, the land commissioner manages state lands, the largest nonfederal landholdings in Washington State, with 2.1 million acres including habitat for at least 230 spotted owls. In addition, the commissioner is responsible for regulating forest practices on 12 million acres of state and private lands. Since the owl listing, protective regulations have been implemented over these lands for hundreds of spotted owls, which has been a source of major controversy with the timber industry.

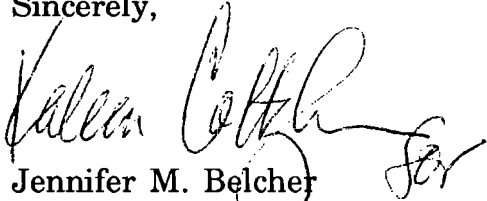
The lands commissioner is also responsible for administration of the Olympic Experimental State Forest. The Experimental State forest, subject of 1992 legislation, HR 4489, the only piece of old growth forest legislation passed in the last two years, is an opportunity to test experimental forest management techniques key to addressing old growth and dependent wildlife species. Because of its importance to the issue of old growth management, it was included as part of Secretary Espy's tour of the Northwest.

In the capacity of land commissioner, I have developed excellent relations with most of the major interest groups that must be part of any solution, including

labor, environmentalists, and the tribes. I can play a helpful role in crafting solutions to the current conflicts.

I would like you to consider including me at the Summit in a role that will allow me to assist you after the Summit as you develop a resolution of this problem that is so important to my state's citizens.

Sincerely,



Jennifer M. Belcher
Commissioner of Public Lands



OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

March 30, 1993

Congressman Larry LaRocco
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman: *Larry*

Thank you for your suggestion with regard to participants in the upcoming Forest Conference. I appreciate your interest in this important issue.

The Forest Conference planning team considered all suggested participants and issues to be discussed, and an agenda is enclosed for your review. I am confident that this variety of perspectives will result in a productive conference.

Thank you again for your help during this critical time. I look forward to working with you as we take on these challenges.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Al Gore".

Al Gore

AG/pdm



OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

March 30, 1993

Senator Larry Craig
Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator: *Larry*

Thank you for your suggestion with regard to participants in the upcoming Forest Conference. I appreciate your interest in this important issue.

The Forest Conference planning team considered all suggested participants and issues to be discussed, and an agenda is enclosed for your review. I am confident that this variety of perspectives will result in a productive conference.

Thank you again for your help during this critical time. I look forward to working with you as we take on these challenges.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Al Gore".

Al Gore

AG/pdm



OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON

March 30, 1993

Senator Dave Durenberger
154 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510-2301

Dear Senator: *Dave*

Thank you for your suggestion with regard to participants in the upcoming Forest Conference. I appreciate your interest in this important issue.

The Forest Conference planning team considered all suggested participants and issues to be discussed, and an agenda is enclosed for your review. I am confident that this variety of perspectives will result in a productive conference. Although Mr. Buzz Marvin will not be making a presentation at the Forest Conference, he is invited to be an observer. The Forest Conference planning team will be contacting him with further details.

Thank you again for your help during this critical time. I look forward to working with you as we take on these challenges.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Al Gore".

Al Gore

AG/pdm

03/30/93 16:08

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TO 94567166

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03-30-93 12:20PM

would provide balanced representation.

We wish you and the President success and look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

Larry LaRocco
Member of Congress

Larry E. Craig
United States Senator

FAX 

To

Katie McGuinty

456-2710

From:

John Leshy
1001

DRAFT**MAY 14 1993**

Memorandum

To: Katie McGinty, Office of Environmental Policy

From: John Leshy, Solicitor-Designate, Department of the Interior

Re: Possible Use of Antiquities Act in Pacific Northwest Forest Decision-making

The Antiquities Act was enacted in 1906 primarily out of federal concern for protecting archeological resources of the southwest. Its core provision is as follows (16 U.S.C.A. § 431):

The President of the United States is authorized, in his discretion, to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments, and may reserve as a part thereof parcels of land, the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected.

National Monuments created by exercise of this power may be managed by any federal agency. Most are managed by the National Park Service, but some are managed by other agencies like the Forest Service. How these Monuments are to be managed is largely up to President. The proclamation can simply apply the laws that would ordinarily be applicable, so long as they are consistent with the purpose for which the Monument is created.

The Antiquities Act has been used dozens of times by most Presidents since 1906. Many of the crown jewels of the National Park System were first protected by executive action under the Act. The Grand Canyon, Jackson Hole (now Grand Teton National Park), Death Valley, Glacier Bay in Alaska, and several other large withdrawals were first made this way. Congress has not only not interfered with these actions; in many cases it has later reaffirmed them by converting the Monuments into national parks. Of course, Congress can create National Monuments itself; e.g., 96 Stat. 301 (1982) (creating the 110,000 acre Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Monument).

Although the statutory language seems at first blush relatively confining (e.g., "objects" of historic or scientific interest), in fact the Supreme Court and lower courts have consistently upheld the exercise of presidential power against repeated attack. A miner once brought suit claiming that Teddy Roosevelt's creation of Grand Canyon

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National Monument exceeded his power under the Antiquities Act, but a unanimous Supreme Court curtly rejected his claim, agreeing with the President that the Canyon was "an object of unusual scientific interest." *Cameron v. United States*, 252 U.S. 450 (1920).

In the most prominent exercise of Antiquities Act power, after congressional action on protective legislation had stalled, President Carter set aside 56 million acres of federal land in Alaska as National Monuments in 1978. The State of Alaska and several resource companies challenged the executive action on various grounds, including the propriety of applying the Antiquities Act to such large tracts and the alleged lack of compliance with NEPA and FLPMA. All were rejected by the Alaska district court, and not appealed. *State of Alaska v. Carter*, 462 F.Supp 1155 (D.Alaska 1978); *Anaconda Copper Co. v. Andrus*, 14 ERC 1853 (D.Alaska 1980). The Department had made a detailed record to describe the area and the facts justifying each withdrawal on the basis of "historic or scientific interest." In late 1980, Congress finally enacted the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA), which rescinded the Carter withdrawals but included almost all the affected lands within various preservation systems.

Given this longstanding and consistently reaffirmed Presidential power, there is little doubt that the President could designate old growth reserves on federal land in the Pacific Northwest as National Monuments under the Antiquities Act. Four things to note about this:

First, Congress has expressly forbidden the Secretary of the Interior from modifying or revoking any withdrawal creating National Monuments under the Antiquities Act. 43 U.S.C. 1714(j). While the President presumably could undo such actions, no National Monument to my knowledge has ever been disestablished (except to convert it to a park or some other protective status). These Monuments have, in other words, generally been regarded as permanent.

Second, in the only case that has litigated the point, NEPA has been held not to apply either to the President's decision creating a Monument, or to the Secretary of the Interior's recommendations to the President, at least where the President has requested recommendations from the Secretary. *State of Alaska v. Carter*, 462 F. Supp. 1155, 1160 (D. Ak. 1978).

Third, while caution would dictate that a good administrative record be compiled on the scientific value of old growth forests, I presume a wealth of pertinent information is available. The various J.W. Thomas-supervised reports themselves may be sufficient, were this option chosen.

Fourth, it is not entirely clear whether a National Monument on BLM O&C lands would override what has been interpreted as the "timber dominance" of the O&C Act. This issue may not need to be resolved, for the checkerboard character of BLM O&C land may effectively preclude old growth Monument designations. The

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Antiquities Act applies to all "lands owned or controlled by" the United States, which includes O&C lands. Furthermore it talks about "proper care and management of the objects to be protected," which suggests a Monument designation may override other more exploitation-minded laws, even later enacted ones like the O&C Act.

Let me know if you need more information.

cc: Collier

TO: PAM McELWEE
OEDB 360

FROM: DIANA YIN
X6257

Please look over + make
additions or deletions.
Thank you very much!

A very rough list of some key environmentalists include:

- National Audubon Society (Brack Evans, Vice-President)
- Wilderness Society (Karin Sheldon-President, Michael Francis-Public Lands Director, Bob Freimark)

- League of Conservation Voters
- Natural Resources Defense Council
- National Wildlife Federation
- Sierra Club

- Western Ancient Forest Campaign
- Americans for the Ancient Forest (Bob Chlopak, Director)

and on the pro-timber side:

- Northwest Forestry Association (based in Portland, represents timber industry, Chris West, Vice-President)
- Speaker of the House Tom Foley

Other players:

- Congressman Peter DeFazio (OR)
- Congressional delegations of OR, WA, CA
- Western Forest Industries Association (an association of small independent sawmill owners who advocate ecosystem management, i.e., can have scientific, environmental solution, David Ford, President)
- American Forest and Paper Association (Mark Rey, Executive Director, has stated that the homebuilding industry needs approximately \$5 billion board feet from the Northwest for new housing)
- United Paperworkers International Union
- Pulp and Paperworker's Resource Council
- Oregonian
- Seattle Post-Intelligencer
- Seattle Times

- National Association of Home Builders
- United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners
- AFL-CIO

- Sierra Club
Legal Defense
Fund

Oregon
Lands
Coalition

- Pacific Rivers Council

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. list	[Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (4 pages)	06/00/1993	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Council on Environmental Quality
Kathleen "Katie" McGinty
OA/Box Number: 2901

FOLDER TITLE:

Forest Conference Correspondence [1]

2012-0769-F
rs2964

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Enviro Forest Conference Briefing

4496
212.727.4400

Sami Yassa
Adams John ^{yes} NRDC 202-439-3865
David Wilcove ^{yes}
~~Krupp, Fred~~ - EDF 212-505-2122 387 3500
Blackwelder, Brent ^{yes} FOE 202-675-2284
202-244-7025
Gauvin, Charles ^{yes} Trout Unlimited 703-281-1100
Maddy, Jim ^{yes} League of Conservation Voters ...202-659-9510
202-785-8683
Pope, Carl ^{no} Sierra Club 415-923-5683
Sease, Debbie 547.1141 202-675-6699
Scher, Vic ^{yes} Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund.....206-343-7340
Kirchner, Kevin 202-667-4500
(b)(6) Hair, Jay ^{yes} National Wildlife Federation 202-797-6842
~~Corlette, Ruth~~ Fran Hunt 797.6862
Sheldon, Karin - Wilderness Society 202-429-2670
Francis, Michael ^{yes} 202-429-2662
Berle, Peter ^{yes} National Audubon Society 212-979-3150
Evans, Brock ^{yes} 202-547-9009
Bratton, Mary Joe ?
Owens, Jim ^{yes} Ancient Forest Alliance 202-937-2237 939.3327 679.0152
Schlickeisen, Rodger ^{yes} Defenders of Wildlife ...202-429-2670
John Fitzgerald ^{yes} 202-659-9510
Cholpack, Bob ^{yes} 202-296-2777
Doppelt, Bob ^{yes} Pacific Rivers Council 503.345.9119
Noritake, Judy ^{yes} 703.836.5420
Larry Tuttle Oregon Natural Resources Council
Andy Kerr

① Forest Management Briefing

② 1:30 - 3:30 pm, wed. June 25

③ Babbitt, McGinty, Scientific TEAM Ripkin Thomas

④ Rev. BGO DEOB 730 Jackson Pl.

⑤ CAH / FAX D.O.B.

: Questions to : CHRISTIAN MARSH
456-6533

WALLY HERGER

39 DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

PLEASE REPLY TO:

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
2433 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
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55 INDEPENDENCE CIRCLE, SUITE 104
CHICO, CA 95926
(916) 893-8383

410 HEMET RD, SUITE 118
REDDING, CA 96002
(916) 223-8888



COMMITTEE ON
WAYS AND MEANS

COMMITTEE ON
THE BUDGET

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, DC 20515-0502

June 17, 1993

President Bill Clinton
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Thank you for taking the time to speak with me at the White House evening function on June 8th regarding the issue of the northern spotted owl in California and the forestry proposal which your Administration currently is developing.

In response to my statement that the top government scientist on this issue, Mr. Jack Ward Thomas, has admitted that the northern spotted owl never should have been listed in California, you expressed some degree of surprise. You asked that I follow up with you in written form, which I am pleased to do. I would like to take this opportunity to ensure that you are fully aware that there is a considerable body of scientific data which clearly indicates that California forests can be managed to maintain both spotted owls and old growth forests without further damaging the economy and sacrificing more jobs.

As I expressed in my letter to you on April 30th, 1993, the time has come to recognize that the northern spotted owl is essentially secure in northern California. Many people in the timber industry and even key officials within the Fish and Wildlife Service have been saying for years that the northern California portion of the spotted owl's range should have been exempted from the listing of the species under the Endangered Species Act. Indeed, we have documented nearly 4 times the number of owls in California than the government originally estimated in 1990. To reiterate, Jack Ward Thomas, the government scientist whose findings were the basis for the original ESA listing as well as the recommendations that your Administration has developed in recent weeks, has himself stated that the owl never should have been listed under the ESA in California.

Jefferson (Paw)
I need to know to put in response to this map.
R.

Do you want to ask Jack

@ this now --

The northern spotted owl in CA?

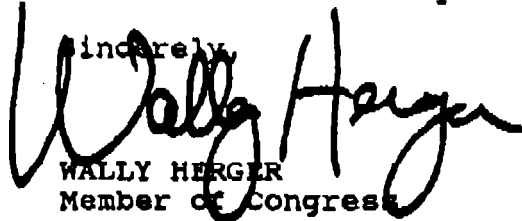
President Bill Clinton
June 17, 1993
Page 2

Mr. President, as you know from attending the Forest Conference in Portland, much is at stake here. There is no more important issue in my northern California district than that of forest management. The timber industry is the foundation of the economy in this region, and many of our small, timber-dependant communities will not survive unless your forest proposal provides for a reasonable level of timber harvest from our National Forests.

Given the gravity of this situation, and the fact that a decision on this issue by you may be imminent, I look forward to hearing from you at the first possible opportunity as to how your forestry proposal will recognize California's unique situation and address these concerns.

Thank you for your careful consideration of my views.

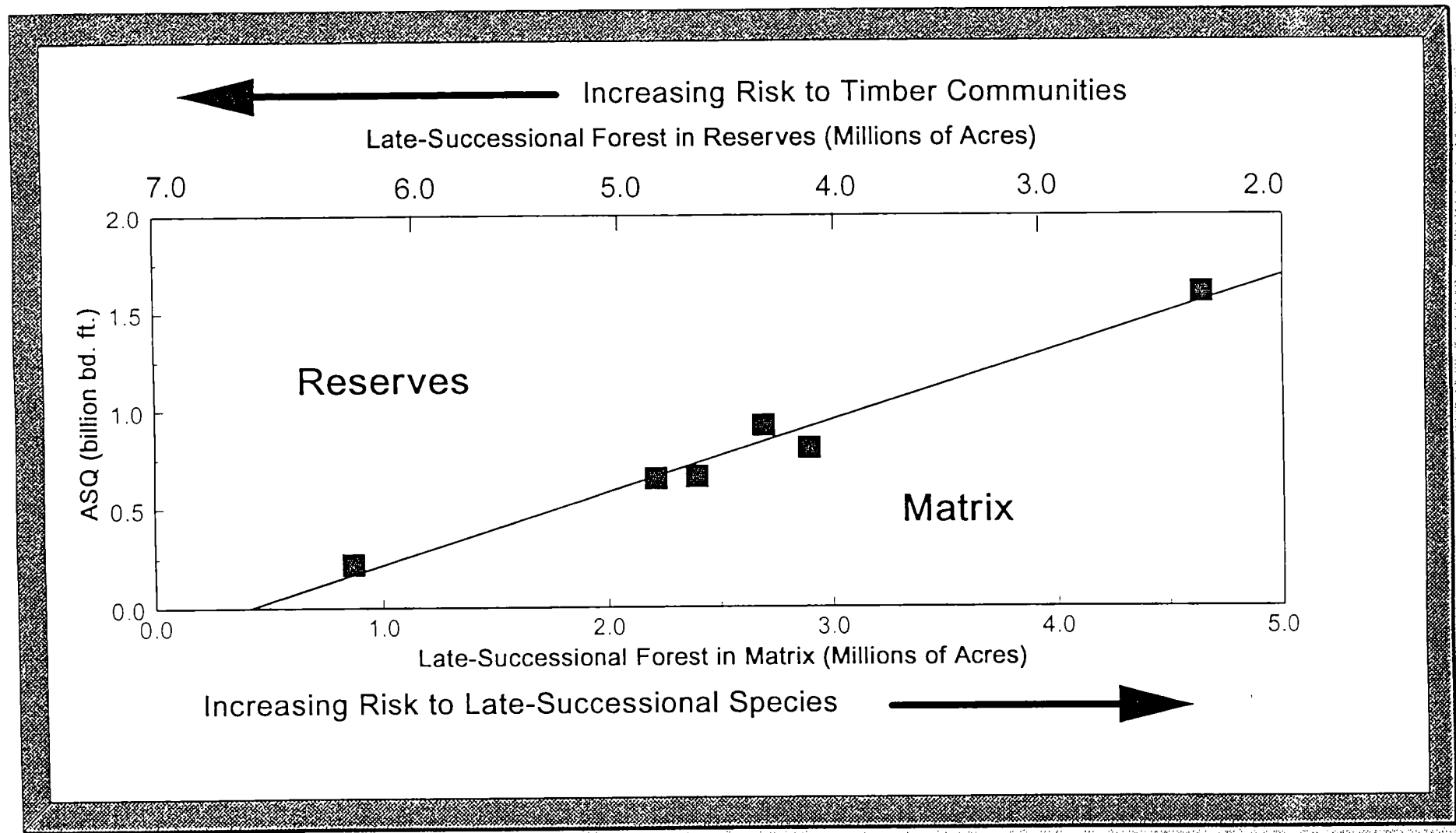
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Wally Herger". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Wally" being more prominent than the last name "Herger".

WALLY HERGER
Member of Congress

WH/aa

Figure VII-1. Area of late-successional forest in reserves and matrix for each Option. No data available for Option 3. Reserves include Late-Successional and Riparian Reserves; additional late-successional forest occurs within Congressionally and Administratively Withdrawn Areas.



JUNE 13, 1993

MEETING WITH SENATOR HATFIELD, AND CONGRESSMEN DICKS AND DEFAZIO
ON FOREST CONFERENCE FOLLOW-UP

DATE: June 15, 1993
LOCATION: Oval Office
TIME: 4:30-5:00 pm
FROM: Katie McGinty

I. PURPOSE

You are meeting with them pursuant to discussions you had with Congressman DeFazio prior to the House vote on reconciliation to give these Members the opportunity to share their views with you regarding follow-up to the Forest Conference. They will emphasize two things:

(1) The need to speed internal deliberations and begin discussions on the Hill and with other key interests groups;

(2) The need to produce a plan that meets the harvest levels labor and industry are expecting (approximately 2 billion board feet).

YOU SHOULD SIMPLY LISTEN TO THEIR CONCERNS AND ASSURE THEM THAT YOU ARE REVIEWING ALL OF THE OPTIONS CAREFULLY; YOU HAVE NOT MADE ANY DECISIONS YET; YOU ARE COMMITTED TO PRODUCING A BALANCED PLAN.

YOU WILL ALSO NEED TO CALL FOLEY, MILLER, LEAHY, AND de la GARZA TO ASK THEM FOR THEIR VIEWS SO THAT THEY ARE NOT ANGERED WHEN THEY LEARN OF THIS MEETING. (TALKING POINTS WILL BE PROVIDED FOR THOSE CALLS)

II. Breaking News Story

You should also be aware that a story will run in tomorrow's New York Times; Portland Oregonian and Wall Street Journal revealing that, under the Reagan and Bush administrations, the Forest Service was inflating the amount of timber that could be harvested from public lands. The importance of this to our efforts is that we are starting from a much lower (up to 40% lower in some forests) timber base. This base contracts further

when you begin to put plans in place that comply with the law as we are trying to do.

III. BACKGROUND

As you know, we have had three working groups developing options for your forest management plan since the April 2nd Conference (the Forest Management Team; the Economic Development and Community Assistance Team; the Interagency Coordination Team). All three groups met your directive and issued their reports to us in exactly 60 days -- on June 2nd.

We have now synthesized those reports into one document for your review. I have scheduled a Deputies' meeting for Friday of this week to review the document and the recommendations I have proposed in it. I hope to have a decision memorandum to you this weekend. Assuming a decision by you in the first part of next week, we would expect that we could begin discussions with Members and key interest groups by Wednesday, June 23. Note that we have a court deadline on July 16. Our intention, therefore is to have a legislative package ready for introduction sometime shortly before that date.

IV. PRESS PLAN

Closed

V. PRESS COVERAGE TO DATE

You should be aware that information concerning one of the forest management options we are considering leaked to the press. Dicks, DeFazio and Hatfield are well aware of this information. This option -- "option 9" -- is very promising. While none of the options -- by themselves -- will bring us near the harvest levels that industry and labor are calling for, this option allows much more flexibility in meeting the conservation requirements of the law. Specifically, the option frees up more land by trying to meet the conservation needs of owls, marbled murrelets and fish in single, large conservation units ("unified reserves"), and provides for ten large "adaptive management areas" for intensive ecological experimentation and social innovation. These areas will permit cooperative, community based forest management initiatives to be undertaken. Significantly, the scientists recommend that one of these areas be located in Mr. Dick's district and two in Mr. DeFazio's district.

THIS INFORMATION IS FOR YOUR INFORMATION ONLY. You should not discuss specifics at this time.

The following are notes from meetings I have had with these Members on this issue since the April 2nd Conference.

VI. PARTICIPANTS

Congressman Dicks: His district will be severely impacted--particularly the Olympic Peninsula. The Congressman praises the "ecojobs" elements of discussion and wants to see dollar reallocation from roads projects and other places. Plans must involve the hiring of local people and vocational training programs. Overall, he stressed that the more we can do in a bill to show we are helping people, the better it will be received. He promised to speak to Weyerhaeuser about agreeing to selling more timber domestically in exchange for lifting owl circles (ie, restrictions on harvests from private lands to avoid adverse impact on spotted owls). He would like to see state and private included, and for the scientists to look at those lands. He said he believed salvage and thinning sales were important.

Analysis: Dicks leans toward supporting our efforts.

Senator Hatfield: He praised two elements of what he has seen: the Administration speaking with one voice, and your elevation of the issue to a national one. He reminded the Administration that he was one of the first supporters of the Endangered Species Act. On issues relating to Appropriations, he voiced some concern about assistance to timber workers setting a precedent, saying we needed to think more nationally and globally. He voiced concern over the coming listing of up to 129 species of salmon. He said that whatever we do will have to have "certainty", and that there would need to be "sufficiency" (ie, some assurance that the plan can go into effect free from legal challenge and that a predictable level of timber can be generated).

Analysis: Hatfield needs to be convinced, but has been very supportive to date.

Congressman DeFazio: His district will suffer tremendously, but if we pursue our "unified reserve" option (see above), he would receive two "alternative management areas" for new forestry in his district. He urged that the National Biological Survey Western Regional office be opened in Albany, Oregon. He believes that labor's bottom line is 2.5 billion board feet, and said if it is lower we are likely to lose labor, Hatfield and himself. He said we must not "push Western Democrats over the edge," and must keep Labor and moderate Republicans. Both Senator Hatfield and Gorton want the issue resolved; DeFazio believes they can work with us. If the timber harvest levels approach labor's request, he said, labor and industry will help us keep the Republican votes.

Analysis: DeFazio needs to be convinced.

II. TALKING POINTS

- o My staff received the reports of the three working groups¹ on June 2. The staff is synthesizing the reports and preparing an options paper for me.
- o My decision space is severely constrained as a result of the forest management policies which have been pursued over the last decade. I recently learned of the over-estimation of the timber base on the Forest Service Lands (up to 40% over-estimation on some forests). The range of timber output that is possible while complying with the law is very limited.
- o Compared to historical highs, I anticipate significant reductions in timber flow from federal lands.
- o I will be proposing a labor community assistance package that builds on existing programs in providing assistance to the families, businesses and communities affected by an economic transition.
- o If there was one thing that was made clear at the Forest Conference, it was that maintaining the status quo is unacceptable.
- o Timber flows are likely to be low, but they will be reliable.
- o I will be looking for your help to implement this package as quickly as possible. I want to have the Forest Service and BLM hold timber sales as soon as possible.
- o Katie McGinty's office will contact you very soon regarding the specifics of our proposed program.

¹ The three working groups are: 1) an Ecosystem Management Assessment Team to evaluate forest management options and their economic impacts; 2) a Labor and Community Assistance Team, exploring economic development and assistance proposals; 3) an Agency Coordination Team, examining ways to improve interagency collaboration, particularly for implementation of forest management policies.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

FROM KATIE MCGINTY

SUBJECT COUNTERPOINTS TO ENVIRONMENTALISTS' ATTACK ON
FOREST MANAGEMENT

In an article in this morning's Washington Post, environmentalists attacked a forest management option that the Forest Conference Executive Committee is considering. The thrust of the article is that the Administration favors logging over all other aspects of forest conservation.

From a strategic point of view, the article plays into our hands of presenting a balanced approach. We are proposing to reduce harvest on Federal lands by 74 percent, designate approximately 11 million acres as forest and watershed reserves (some of which will have limited logging), and provide what the scientists say is high viability for protecting spotted owls and murrelets.

Specific points the environmentalists criticized the Administration on are:

1. New emphasis on watershed protection rather than focussing on owl habitat.

RESPONSE: The best way to implement "ecosystem management" is to base planning on natural features like watersheds. We are trying to avoid degradation of habitat for salmon and other species which are in trouble. The reserve system in option 9 includes most previously designated owl habitat. All options we are considering have "high" viability rates for owls.

2. Some logging would be permitted in old-growth stands within owl preserves; reserves should be "inviolate."

RESPONSE: The reserves are based on watersheds. Not all tree stands in the reserves are old growth. In the coast ranges, no harvesting will occur in stands older than 80 years within designated reserves -- the old-growth is off limits in these areas. In the forests on the western slope of the Cascades, at least 50 percent of the area will be maintained as old growth. (70% of total old growth will be in reserves. However, 50% of harvest will be from old-growth, most of it not in the reserves.)

3. "Adaptive management" are little more than social experiments for "local control" as favored by the Wise Use movement.

RESPONSE: We are proposing 10 adaptive management areas in different physiographic regions. We propose to have local involvement in how those lands are managed, and the research and monitoring programs that will be conducted. Communities would have input; they would not control the areas.

4. Insulation of the plan from legal challenge is unacceptable.

RESPONSE: We have never proposed to insulate the plan from legal challenge. We are proposing to have Congress designate the proposed program as the regional guide. Environmentalists, counties, or industry could challenge it.

We are proceeding with all appropriate administrative remedies to implement the proposed plan -- preparing public notices and an environmental impact statement. Completing this process will prevent the Forest Service or BLM from holding timber sales until next summer, at the earliest. Many mills and communities will run out of timber supplies before then.

5. This is "political science, not biological science."

RESPONSE: The scientific team in Portland produced this option as a better way to meet conflicting social and biological needs. It is biologically sound. It provides very good "viability ratings" (likelihood that a species will remain viable throughout its range) for key species: spotted owls -- high; marbled murrelets -- medium high; and at-risk fish -- medium high.

To: Cottingham, McGinty, McElwee
From: Cathy Zoi

Lumber Costs Drop Sharply But House Prices May Not

By H. Jane Lehman
Special to The Washington Post

Lumber prices, which shot up earlier this year, have fallen sharply in the past three months, but home builders are hedging on whether the price of new homes will come down as a result.

Early this year, the national home-building lobby warned that house prices would soar in direct relation to the doubling of lumber prices over the winter.

This week, though, building officials were more guarded in forecasting lower home prices now that the cost of lumber is back down to December levels.

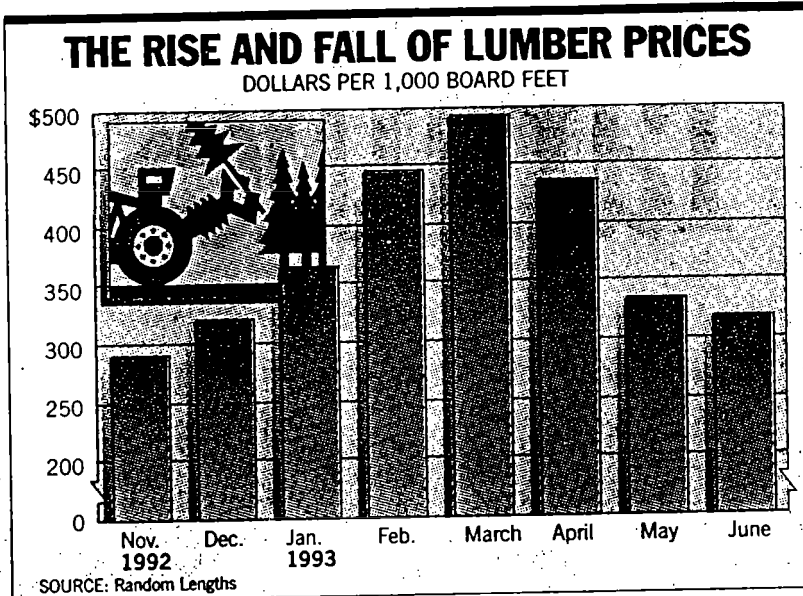
Environmentalists, who were blamed for the run up in prices because of their efforts to protect from loggers the Pacific Northwest habitat of the endangered spotted owl, have gone on the offensive. They are accusing the home-building industry of distorting the issue for political advantage, a charge the home builders also make against the environmental groups.

When lumber prices were climbing, the National Association of Home Builders (NAHB) said the increase would push the cost of a 2,000-square-foot new home up by about \$5,000 and price "tens of thousands" of home buyers out of the market.

Lumber prices started to rise in early October from a low of \$249 per 1,000 board feet of framing lumber and peaked at \$506 in mid-March, according to Random Lengths, a lumber price reporting organization in Eugene, Ore. A board foot of lumber is one inch thick and 12 inches square.

As of last week, the lumber price measure had fallen to \$319.

NAHB spokesman Jay Shackford said new-home prices could not be expected to fall now by \$5,000 because buyers did not necessarily absorb all of the lumber price increases. "Some



BY MICHAEL DREW—THE WASHINGTON POST

builders were unable to pass that on at all and took it out of their profit margins and a lot of sales were postponed or canceled," he said.

A national survey of 366 construction firms conducted in early May by NAHB found the average cost increase due to higher lumber prices was \$6,598. Of those surveyed, 40 percent reported lost sales as a result, 40 percent deferred the start of new-home construction and 32 percent canceled planned housing starts.

Pittsburgh remodeler and NAHB President Roger J. Glunt said he expects prices to fall, but not immediately because builders often deliver homes at a price set before the price of the lumber materials changes.

"It is not [the case] that when you see the Random Length price come down that you see this translate instantaneously" into the new home price tag, Glunt said. He spoke at a joint press conference called by the home builders, timber industry and a major labor union to discuss the Clin-

ton administration's forest-cutting plan that is expected to be unveiled in the next few weeks.

Moreover, Glunt said, "There are no price guarantees from our [lumber] suppliers because they are nervous" about housing starts that were up 4 percent in May over a year ago, which would indicate a return of home buyer demand in the face of constrained lumber supplies. "We feel we are in a very fragile situation and that those prices could shoot up incredibly," he said.

Nonetheless, Glunt said "certainly as lumber prices have rolled back, our pricing has gone down." Glunt attributed the lumber price drop to a temporary falloff in home buyer demand, as well as earlier speculation and panic buying by lumber traders and home builders.

There is little evidence to show that new-home prices either went up or are on their way down in concert with lumber price oscillations. The national median sales price of a new single-

See LUMBER, E9, Col. 1

Forest plan stalls

Seattle Post-Intelligencer, Thursday, June 24, 1993

Response to leaked details forces Clinton to put off unveiling

By Christopher Hanson
P-I Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON — Strong opposition from Northwest lawmakers led by House Speaker Tom Foley has stalled the administration's plan to preserve old-growth forests in the Pacific Northwest.

President Clinton had been expected to unveil his program to preserve habitat of the threatened northern spotted owl later this week.

But leaks about administration proposals to dramatically scale back logging have set off a storm of opposition from both sides in the dispute. Monday, Foley said he doubted any of the options being considered by the administration could pass through Congress.

After Foley, D-Wash., and most other Democratic House members from Washington and Oregon met late yesterday with top members of Clinton's timber team, the speaker said White House plans to unveil the timber package were off for this week and probably next week as well.

More White House-congressional negotiations were planned for today, Foley said, as the Clinton team struggled to find a plan that would make it through Congress.

"I think there has to be further discussion before any legislative proposals are made," Foley said. "There was an opinion by some members, very strongly expressed, that they need to know more about it, that they had inadequate detail about it. . . . That clearly indicates that more work is needed."

Congressional aides who attended the meeting said it ended in confusion and that administration officials apparently had not fully realized how polarized timber interests and environmentalists are, and how difficult it could be to forge a political solution to the timber crisis.

The aides said the lack of agreement in yesterday's meeting raised the threat that the frustrating pattern of the past five years might continue, with politicians unable to hammer out a legislative compromise between warring environmentalists and the timber industry.

Thousands of acres of federal timber land in the Northwest have been tied up by federal court injunctions resulting from environmentalists' law-

suits aimed at preserving spotted-owl habitat and the old-growth forest ecosystem. And thousands of jobs have been lost in the process.

Asked when an administration plan might be unveiled, Foley said, "Probably not next week," suggesting that delays could put the administration in a bind. Clinton is to travel to Japan in early July for an economic summit and is not expected to return until around July 10. He would not be expected to devote much attention to the forest issue during that trip.

Yet a federal court has given him a deadline of July 16 to come up with an owl habitat-protection plan that conforms to federal environmental laws.

According to administration officials, the logging-curb options the White House is considering would allow harvests of about 1.2 billion board feet annually on federal lands in Washington, Oregon and Northern California, down from about 5 billion board feet annually in the 1980s. That has upset timber interests.

And environmentalist groups harshly attacked a favored option, known as Option Nine. While allowing harvests averaging 1.2 billion board feet a year, it would allow some cutting in owl-habitat areas and includes legislative lan-

guage to curb court challenges to the package.

Foley took umbrage at the idea that Option Nine was generous to the timber industry. "If this is the level at which the cut should be, if it's the level that scientists and courts indicate it should be, if it's the desirable level, in any of those circumstances, it is a radical, enormous reduction in traditional timber harvests."

Other Northwest members who represent timber areas, speaking on the condition they not be named, agreed that an annual harvest level of 1.2 billion board feet could not pass Congress.

"I'm not sure who is going to vote for it. . . . It's not an easy sell. . . . You tell me how to pass it," one member said.

But several congressional timber experts agreed that legislation to allow higher levels of logging could violate environmental laws and that there is no consensus in Congress to scale back those laws.

That suggested the legislative impasse that has prevailed since 1990 could continue.

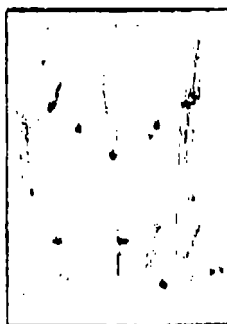
Some are suggesting that the administration might have to scale back its legislative ambitions and impose a logging plan by executive order, which could take more than 18 months under cumbersome bureaucratic rules, cost thousands more jobs and end up

being challenged in court anyway.

Others are voicing concern that Clinton has damaged himself politically in a region that he carried in the 1992 election — a region that is vital to his re-election hopes — by antagonizing both environmentalists and timber communities.

Those attending the meeting said there were differences among Northwest members, with some who do not represent timber areas more sympathetic to plans that would curb logging dramatically.

Clinton administration timber coordinators Katy McInty and Jim Lyons attended the meeting. In addition to Foley, the participants, all Democrats, were Washington state's Norm Dicks, Jim McDermott, Al Swift, Jolene Unsoeld, Maria Cantwell, Mike Kreidler and Jay Inslee; and Oregon's Peter DeFazio, Mike Kopetski, Ron Wyden and Elizabeth Furse.



Foley

AP/1992

Lumbering First Goal in Policy Memo

Clinton Aides Outline Options for Northwest

By Tom Kenworthy
Washington Post Staff Writer

A1

Senior administration officials have recommended that President Clinton adopt a potentially explosive solution to the long-standing conflict over use of Pacific Northwest forests and protection of the northern spotted owl. The plan would maximize timber cutting within legal limits, permit some logging in owl reserves and be at least partially immune to court challenge.

That proposal—known as “option 9”—is the preferred choice contained in a 47-page draft memo to Clinton from a special committee convened after the administration’s forest policy conference in Portland, Ore., in early April. It is headed by Kathleen McGinty, White House director of environmental policy.

The memo says that the overriding goal is to cut as much timber as possible while still complying with the nation’s environmental laws. It calls for “front-loading” a 10-year harvest program with higher yields in early years in order to meet political demands of Northwest lawmakers, but acknowledges that some scientists involved in the plan would oppose that policy.

If endorsed by the president, the plan would further threaten Clin-

FOREST, From A1

ton’s relationship with the environmental community. That relationship already is strained following White House abandonment in March of a plan to revise the use of federal lands for mining, grazing and timber production. Labor and the timber industry would likely be more satisfied with the forest plan.

Clinton is scheduled to review the recommendations over the weekend and announce a decision early next week so that Congress can act on it quickly.

In his campaign and during the April forest conference, Clinton raised expectations that after years of deadlock he might be able to end the Northwest’s feud over logging its national forests. Previous Republican administrations failed to find a way to satisfy the timber industry, its workers and environmentalists who have used lawsuits over the threatened owl and other jeopardized species to slow the pace of logging.

All nine of the options prepared for the committee by a team of scientists would result in timber cutting far below average levels during the past decade, when pro-industry government officials accelerated the region’s cut to as much as 5 billion board feet a year. No option can both comply with environmental laws and produce more than 2 billion board feet every year, the committee memo states, and all the options would entail an estimated 6,000 to 9,000 job losses in the timber and wood products industries.

Option 9 was developed on a crash basis at the very end of the staff review, and only after the scientific team had finished the first eight. Environmentalists charge that it was ordered by the White House to satisfy Northwest politicians eager for higher timber harvests.

Marla Romash, a spokeswoman for McGinty and Vice President Gore, said no “specific instructions” were given to the scientific team. But Romash repeatedly emphasized the administration’s concern for the region’s economy.

“This is not just about forest management,” she said. “It’s about dealing with long-term economic issues.”

Gore’s office said last night he was not available to comment on the committee’s recommendation of option 9.

Option 9, the memo suggests, would yield an average timber harvest of 1.2 billion board feet over 10 years, but would provide 2 billion in the first year and 1.7 billion the second. The high harvests in the early years, the memo says, would help it gain political support in Congress, particularly from Speaker Thomas S. Foley (D-Wash.) and other Northwest lawmakers.

Although they were not provided details of the plan, representatives of some of the nation’s largest environmental groups emerged from a Wednesday evening meeting with McGinty profoundly discouraged. Many are convinced that Clinton will back a plan that would violate his pledge at the forest conference to construct a solution that would be “scientifically sound, ecologically credible and legally responsible.”

“This is war,” said Brock Evans, a vice president of the National Audubon Society. “It’s political science, not biological science.”

Among the elements in option 9 (also known as the “unified reserve”) are:

- A new emphasis on protecting key watersheds, rather than just locking up owl habitat into reserves, in order to also protect threatened fish stocks.

- Some logging, through thinning and salvage of weakened trees, would be permitted in owl preserves in old-growth stands, a radical departure from earlier scientific studies that called for inviolate reserves.

- Creation of “management areas” of 50,000 acres that would be the site of intensive ecological experiments and social innovation.” The experiments would include some local control over forest management decisions, a key goal of conservation western groups.

- At least some insulation of the plan from legal challenges in order to quickly get more timber moving through the pipeline in economically depressed communities. The memo recommends that the fine points of this issue be worked out at a later date, but strongly suggests provisions to prevent timber sale challenges under laws such as the National Environmental Policy Act and the National Forest Management Act. Such provisions, known as “sufficiency language,” would have to be enacted into law by Congress. They would declare that any timber sales approved under the administration plan are sufficient to meet the requirements of environmental laws governing forest management and cannot be challenged under those statutes. The environmental community is vehemently opposed to that kind of waiver.

The Washington Post
Friday, June 18, 1993

33

PETER A. DEFAZIO
4TH DISTRICT, OREGON

NATURAL RESOURCES
SUBCOMMITTEES
NATIONAL PARKS, FORESTS AND
PUBLIC LANDS
ENERGY AND MINERAL RESOURCES
OVERSIGHT AND INVESTIGATIONS

PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORTATION
SUBCOMMITTEES
AVIATION
SURFACE TRANSPORTATION

SELECT COMMITTEE ON AGING
SUBCOMMITTEE
HUMAN SERVICES



Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

May 12, 1993

President Bill Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

The debate within the Northwest's congressional delegation over log exports reminds me of the story of The Emperor's New Clothes. When the Emperor paraded naked down the street one day, his subjects praised the splendor of his new garments. The only person with the audacity to say "He's naked" was a small child (who obviously lacked of some of the more important social graces). Whenever I mention log exports in a delegation meeting, I feel just like that child.

Because despite the severe shortage of timber for Northwest mills, the region continues to export between 20 and 25 percent of its total timber harvest in the form of raw logs. An additional but unknown percentage of the Northwest's timber supply is exported in the form of wood chips, cants for remanufacture and other minimally processed material. Almost no one seems to be willing to talk about it.

We know that federal timber sales will never again reach the levels common during the last decade. Measures to restrict or reduce the flood of log exports will not by themselves be sufficient to make up for the likely cutbacks in federal timber supplies. But every worker whose job we can save by diverting export timber into a domestic mill is one less worker who will need some form of public assistance.

During your campaign for office, you spoke out against certain tax subsidies enjoyed by log exporters. The most notable of those is the benefit available to some large corporations that sell their export logs through foreign sales corporations. As you know, Reps. Stark, Unsoeld and I have introduced legislation, H.R. 1542, to eliminate those benefits. Senator Baucus has introduced a similar bill in the Senate. Our legislation will save the taxpayers about \$80 million a year.

We both agree that U.S. taxpayers should not be asked to subsidize the export of a raw material that is in short supply. However, no one can plausibly assert that eliminating these export subsidies will significantly reduce the volume of logs being exported from the Pacific Northwest.

018 348

PLEASE RESPOND TO:

WASHINGTON OFFICE

☐ 1233 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFC BLDG
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-3704
(202) 225-6416

☐ HOME OFFICES
211 EAST 7TH AVENUE
EUGENE, OR 97401
(503) 465-6732

☐ SOUTH 2D STREET
EUGENE, OR 97420
(503) 269-2609

☐ 2 S E JACKSON ST
SUITE 9
PO BOX 2460
EUGENE, OR 97470
(503) 440-3523

P2:13

May 12, 1993
Page 2

*This is the
kicker!*

I am writing to bring your attention to H.R. 1997, legislation I have introduced that could provide your administration with a moderate and credible strategy to reduce log exports and increase domestic timber supplies. H.R. 1997 uses the savings gained from eliminating the foreign sales corporation benefit for log exports to finance a reduction of up to 30 percent in the rate at which the capital gains from the sale of timber are taxed.

Based on revenue estimates from the Joint Committee on Taxation, the total cost to the Treasury of my bill would be about \$38 million a year for the first five years. It is a modest investment that would repay itself many times over.

It is commonly estimated that 4 jobs are lost for every one million board feet of logs that are exported. In 1991, 2.2 billion board feet of raw logs were exported from Oregon and Washington. If the domestic timber processing incentive I am proposing diverts as little as 500 million board feet of timber into the domestic market, we will have saved about 2,000 jobs in the region. That equates to 2,000 fewer displaced workers in need of public assistance.

Northwest workers don't want welfare, they want jobs. A predictable and sustainable timber supply is the key to continued economic well-being for many of the Northwest's rural communities.

As I said, slowing or even stopping log exports will not be enough to make up for significant reductions in federal timber supplies. But we can't ignore the fact that nearly 25 percent of the Pacific Northwest's timber is exported each year to Asia. Put another way: scarce timber from Oregon and Washington is helping to supply 16,000 relatively inefficient mills in Japan, while many of the Pacific Northwest's 338 modern and efficient mills teeter on the brink of failure. I urge you to consider the merits of H.R. 1997.

Sincerely,



PETER DeFAZIO
Member of Congress

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 18, 1993

Dear Representative DeFazio:

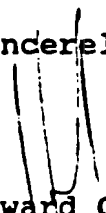
Thank you for your letter regarding log exports. I appreciate your informing the President of your interest in this matter.

I have shared your letter with senior officials at the White House, and you will receive a response in the near future.

Once again, thank you for your letter. I look forward to hearing from you on other issues of importance.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,



Howard G. Paster
Assistant to the President
for Legislative Affairs

The Honorable Peter A. DeFazio
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
Washington, D.C. 20503

June 1, 1993

LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL MEMORANDUM

LRM #I-560

TO: Legislative Liaison Officer -

TREASURY - Richard S. Carro - (202)622-1146 - 228
AGRICULTURE - Marvin Shapiro - (202)720-1516 - 312
INTERIOR - Ralph Hill - (202)208-6706 - 329
COMMERCE - Michael A. Levitt - (202)482-3086 - 324
CEA - Francine Obermiller - (202)395-5036 - 242
NEC - Sonia Mathews - (202)456-6722 - 429
EPA - Thomas C. Roberts - (202)260-5414 - 326
USTR - Fred Montgomery - (202)395-3475 - 223
STATE - Bill Keppler - (202)647-2137 - 225

FROM: JAMES J. JUKES (for) *JJC*
Assistant Director for Legislative Reference
OMB CONTACT: Douglas STEIGER (395-3386)
Secretary's line (for simple responses): 395-3454

SUBJECT: NEC Proposed Report RE: HR 1997, American
Timber Supply and Manufacturing Incentives
Act

DEADLINE: June 4, 1993

COMMENTS: This reply may be sent by the President.

OMB requests the views of your agency on the above subject before
advising on its relationship to the program of the President, in
accordance with OMB Circular A-19.

Please advise us if this item will affect direct spending or
receipts for purposes of the the "Pay-As-You-Go" provisions of
Title XIII of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990.

CC:

Larry Jacobson
Mary Barth
Adam Hoffberg
Bruce Beard
Ruth Saunders
Rodney Bent
Kiran Duwadi
Bernie Martin
Craig Crutchfield
Katie McGinty

6 pages
total

DAVID

URGENT

Is this okay w/ you?

Dan

2 make copy & Brubaker

① *Extensive briefings

-- both on the Forest Management Plan & on the proposed Economic Plan

* only thing we want is fast track
→ asking a harder thing
→ irrelevant that it'll won't pass option 9.

* We have to have the balls to push this off on H71 → give to Foley or keep yourselves.

SUMMARY OF ANTICIPATED SUPPORT

② Support Key committee chairs are very supportive.
→ Governors Lowry & Roberts very supportive

→ some members of the delegation - Unsell, Wyden, Swift, McDermott

OPPOSE
Mildly Strongly

WASHINGTON

Lowry

However -- Labor opposes

Foley is quite concerned

208-7995

Murray
Gorton

→ that makes Nixon x
Dicks hold back

DeFazio will be very difficult because of x
Labor opposition x

Foley 225-2006

Dicks 225-5914

Unsell 225-3536

Swift 225-2222

Inlee 225-5814

McDermott 225-3106

Kreidler 225-8701

Kantwell

Dunn (R)

I would submit -- only way to get them onboard is essentially continue way of past.

→ they just want to legislate a timber cut & in 3 yrs or so completely revised.

OREGON

Roberts

Hatfield
Packwood

Wyden

DeFazio 225-6416

Furse 225-0855

Kopetski

Smith (R)

Keep in mind what we are asking Congress to do.
→ in a word -- only asking them to push the fast forward button.

→ they can say they don't like it. But recognize Admin will move forward administratively anyway so they are at least going to do their part to move this as quickly as possible → get timber moving.

→ might not need them at all.

→ Envoys are thinking that they would stipulate to lifting of injunctions.

CALIFORNIA

Wilson

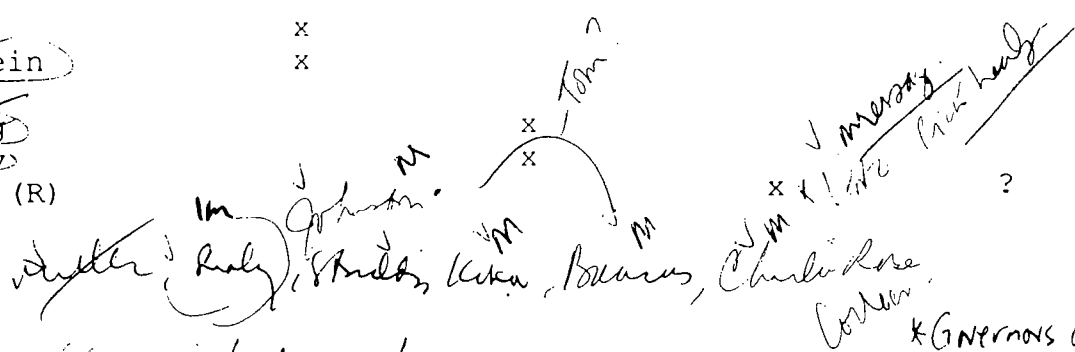
Boxer

Feinstein

Hamburg

Woolsey

Herger (R)



* delegation leaders w/ us.

* some significant members of delegation w/ us.

Wyden
Swift
Unsell

* Governors are with us.

10:30
4:50
OE

Sign Up

Keith Pitts	House Ag	5-8906
CAROL TAYLOR	Senate EPW	4-7887
Jay Gore	Cong. Dick	—
Ilana Gocman	US Chamber of Commerce	—
Jennifer Heck	CRS-ENR	—
Lynne Corn	CRS-ENR	—
Perd Franklin	Rep. INSIDE	5-5816
DAVID S. REDMOND	Rep. BOB SMITH	X5-6730
Bob Bieren	Rep. Bob Smith	56730
TED CASE	House Nat. Resources	X62311
Glen Busen	Rep. Pooler	52511
JEFF STIER	The DeFazio Family	56416
Kate Anderson	Dan Hamburg	53311
Chris <u>Stacey</u>	Jim McDermott	53106
PETER LEAGUE	SEN. BOXER	4-3553
Jim Bradley	Sub off N.P., Forests + P.L.	67736
Gina DeFerrari	Merchant Marine + Fish	63542
Pamela Baldwin	CRS	78597
Lenny Schiller	Sen. Packwood	49063
Mark Rothrock	Rep. Swift	5-2605
Quane Musser	Rep. Hoyer	53076
Step Boell	Kepetsky	5-5711
Richard Kinsley	Murray	4-2621
Amy Robins	Cantwell	5-6311
Kim Nugum	Woolsey	5-6161
Dave Robertson	Sen. Hatfield	4-8319
Mark Walker	Sen. Appropriations	4-7261
Charlene Dougherty	House NAT. Resources	56042

Kathy Lacey
Tom Marshall
Pam McQuarrie

Sen. Feinstein
House Nat. Resources
OEP

224-3841
225-2567
456-6224

Contacts--Congressional, Tribal, Counties and Forest Conference

* Denotes Congressional Priority

Member	Staff	Phone
Senator Slade Gorton, R-WA	Jim McVey	4-3987
* Senator Patty Murray, D-WA	Rick Ilgenfritz	4-2431 ✓
✓ Rep. Maria Cantwell, D-WA	Amy Robbins	5-6311 ✓
* Rep. Al Swift, D-WA	Mark Rother	5-2605 ✓
3 * Rep. Jolene Unsoeld, D-WA	Jim Hoff	5-3536
4 * Rep. Norm Dicks, D-WA	Mike Bagley	5-5916
* Speaker Tom Foley, D-WA	Nick Ashmore	5-2006
5 * Rep. Jim McDermott, D-WA	Chris Stacey	5-3106
	Steve Johnson	District
6 Rep. Mike Kreidler, D-WA	Bob Crane	5-8901
* Rep. Jay Inslee, D-WA	Etta Becker	5-5816
Rep. Jennifer Dunn, R-WA	Phil Bond	5-7761
* Senator Mark Hatfield, R-OR	Mark Walker	4-3753
	Dave Robertson	
Senator Bob Packwood, R-OR	Penny Schiller	4-9063
Rep. Elizabeth Furse, D-OR	Marina Chang	5-0855
~~Rep. Bob Smith, R-OR~~	~~Ted Case~~	~~5-6673~~
* Rep. Ron Wyden, D-OR	Josh Kardon	5-4811
* Rep. Peter DeFazio, D-OR	Jeff Stier	5-6416
* Rep. Mike Kopetski, D-OR	Alexandra Buell	5-5711
Sen. Dianne Feinstein, D-CA	Kathy Lacey	4-3841
Senator Barbara Boxer, D-CA	Peter Teague	4-8129
	Rose Kapulczynski	District
Rep. Dan Hamburg, D-CA	Kate Anderton	5-3311
~~Rep. Nally Berger, R-CA~~	~~Duane Masser~~	~~5-3076~~
Rep. Lynn Woolsey, D-CA	Kim Nuzum	5-5161

Committees:

House Agriculture Committee *
 * Chairman Kiki de la Garza, D-TX
 Ranking Rep. Pat Roberts, R-KS

House Natural Resources Committee
 * Chairman George Miller, D-CA
 Ranking Rep. Don Young, R-AK

House Merchant Marine Committee
 * Chairman Gerry Studds, D-MA
 Ranking Rep. Jack Fields, R-TX

House Appropriations:

--Subcommittee on Interior

* Chairman Sidney Yates, D-IL
 Ranking Rep. Ralph Regula, R-OH

Kathy Johnson 5-3081
 Barbara Wayman 5-3876

Senate Agriculture Committee

* Chairman Pat Leahy, D-VT
 Ranking Rep. Richard Lugar, R-IN

Jim Cubie 4-2035 ✓

(b)(6)

-2171

5-2761

Will Stelle

Geoff Kolchin

(b)(6)

225-
3233

Staff for Thursday Presidential Announcement

Peter Teague

Sen. Boxer

Staff MemberMemberSS NumberDOB

Rick Ilgenfritz

Sen. Murray

Amy Robbins

Rep. Cantwell

Mark Rother

Rep. Swift

Jim Hoff

Rep. Unsoeld

Mike Bagley

Rep. Dicks

Chris Stacey

McDermott

Marina Chang

Rep. Furse

Jeff Stier

Rep. DeFazio

Kate Anderton

Rep. Hamburg

Kim Nuzum

Rep. Woolsey

Josh Kardon

Rep. Wyden

(VLS) → Jeff Stier

Rep. DeFazio

Paddy McGuire

Kevin Sweeney

Stephanie Solien

C. Tom Tushman

Will Steele -

Tom Collier -

(KURI)
MEMORANDUM
OF CALL

Previous editions usable

TO:

Cong. . Studs

☐

YOU WERE CALLED BY-

☐

YOU WERE VISITED BY-

OF (Organization)

Beach - talked to
225-3111

☐

PLEASE PHONE

☐

FTS

☐

AUTOVON

☐

WILL CALL AGAIN

☐

IS WAITING TO SEE YOU

☒

RETURNED YOUR CALL

☐

WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

MESSAGE

Fun FYI

Studs will attend you are probably phoned in

RECEIVED BY

DATE

TIME

9:15

63-110 NSN 7540-00-634-4018

STANDARD FORM 63 (Rev. 8-81)

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FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

REQUEST FOR APPOINTMENTS

FOR A MEETING WITH THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

TO: THE OFFICER IN CHARGE
Workers and Visitor's Entrance
Room 065, OEOB
Fax 5349

Please admit the following appointments on: Thursday, July 1 for
Kurt Zwally of the office on Environmental Policy.

TIME: 9:30am

NAME

DATE OF BIRTH

SS#

Peter Hamm

(b)(6)

Meeting location: Room 272 OEOB

Requested by: K. Zwally, Room 360, Extension 6225

Date of Request: June 30, 1993

TO: PAM McELWEE
OEDB 360

FROM: DIANA YIN
X6257
115

Please look over + make
additions or deletions.
Thank you very much!

A very rough list of some key environmentalists include:

- National Audubon Society (Brook Evans, Vice-President)
- Wilderness Society (Karin Sheldon-President, Michael Francis-Public Lands Director, Bob Freimark)
- League of Conservation Voters
- Natural Resources Defense Council
- National Wildlife Federation
- Sierra Club
- Western Ancient Forest Campaign
- Americans for the Ancient Forest (Bob Chlopak, Director)

- Pacific Rivers Council
- EDF (Env. Defense Fund)
- FOE (Friends of the Earth)

and on the pro-timber side:

- Northwest Forestry Association (based in Portland, represents timber industry, Chris West, Vice-President)
- Speaker of the House Tom Foley

Other players:

- Congressman Peter DeFazio (OR)
- Congressional delegations of OR, WA, CA - Including Speaker Foley!
- Western Forest Industries Association (an association of small independent sawmill owners who advocate ecosystem management, i.e., can have scientific, environmental solution, David Ford, President)
- American Forest and Paper Association (Mark Rey, Executive Director, has stated that the homebuilding industry needs approximately \$5 billion board feet from the Northwest for new housing)
- United Paperworkers International Union
- Pulp and Paperworker's Resource Council
- Oregonian
- Seattle Post-Intelligencer
- Seattle Times

- National Association of Home Builders
- United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners
- AFL-CIO
- Les Aucoin (fmr. Congressman D-OR)
- State governors offices

More Environs:

Defenders of Wildlife
Oregon Natural Resources Council.

More to come from Dept. of Interior

nothing on
conference building
f di have the
Antiquities
piece.

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

TO: PAM McELWEE
OEDB 360

FROM: DIANA YIN
X6257

Please look over + make
additions or deletions.
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- Seattle Times

- National Association of Home Builders
- United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners
- AFL-CIO

- Sierra Club
Legal Defense
Fund

Oregon
Lands
Coalition

- Pacific Rivers Council

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Wyden Smith Furse
Cantrell Nease
Woolsey Gorton
Chapman McDermott

Stephane for 10:00
DOB - Solien

10:15 Wyden McDermott 2:45
11:30 Cantrell 2:30 - Gorton
1:00 - Woolsey
4:00 - Kopetski / Furse —
 ↑
 Gins/McGinty

Peter - FSC issue - hear them out
Bring Wyden into broker FSC issue
Opal Creek - pretty much locked up.

Yu - needs to respond to Labor
critique.

24

06-21-93 61 LINES

Foley: No One Likes Spotted Owl Options

By JOHN K. WILEY = Associated Press Writer =

SPOKANE (AP) House Speaker Tom Foley today rejected contentions that the Clinton administration is considering a northern spotted owl protection plan to placate him and other Northwest lawmakers.

Clinton is considering nine forest management options for resolving a 5-year-long dispute over allowing logging without breaking laws protecting the northern spotted owl and other threatened wildlife.

Environmentalists last week said the option preferred by senior political aides to Clinton called Option 9 may go beyond the law, placing species at too great a risk. They accused the White House of considering the option that best mollifies Foley, D-Wash., who strongly supports timber interests.

But Foley said during a home district news conference that none of the options are acceptable to loggers and mill owners. "I think the opposition to Option 9 is probably as great from the forest products side as it is from some environmentalists," Foley said. "I think the tendency has been to portray Option 9 as generous to timber cutting operations. It certainly is not."

None of the options would allow more than 2 billion board feet to be taken each year from national forests in Washington, Oregon and northern California. During the 1980s, as many as 5 billion board feet were cut each year in the region.

"I'm rather surprised to hear Option 9 as somehow generous to the forest products industry," Foley said. "It provides, at a maximum, something like 1.2 billion board feet harvest in those three states. The cut is extraordinarily deep." Foley said he doubts any of the options would gain Congressional approval. "I have some doubt that it could be enacted," Foley said. "Many in Congress feel there has to be a plan which provides significantly larger than 1.2 billion board feet of allowable cut in order for any kind of forest products industry to survive on federal lands."

Foley said the protection plans would cost the region's forest products industry tens of thousands of jobs. "Because of that, many in Congress would not vote to support mine, not because they think it is too much, but because they think it is too little," Foley said.

Administration officials acknowledged they were considering a plan centered around watersheds that would cut as much timber as possible while still complying with laws protecting the threatened northern spotted owl and other old-growth species. The proposal would permit some logging in owl reserves and be at least partially immune to court challenge.

The nine forest management options were developed by an executive committee led by Katie McGinty, White House director of environmental policy.

Environmentalists argue the harvest must fall to 1 billion board feet or less to comply with federal laws protecting wildlife, including the threatened northern spotted owl and threatened marbled murrelet.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Phase-in

Mtg late tomorrow - Strategy / Rahm-Ricki

Peter - Anything Labor has put forward

Jim - Relief when realize plan is first step
Regional guide 1st step - - revise forest
plans for next 2-3 yrs.

Modification /

SEIS - will contain revisions for forest plans

David - revisions need to occur at time.

 Boxer / Feinstein - 3 natl forest - none have
final management plans. How to revise on
Oregon / WA. Distinction b/w those that don't have
plans.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Sufficiency

sets plus forest plans

BLM / Region V can already
incorporate changes.

1) why is longer given that
we make decisions now.

2) How long is taking us spending.

How much does it

5m to jump start sales program.

Special rules to expedite

Discussion w/ Lyons on Sufficiency.

1-8 to 13 available to be sold -

800-900 m to move - analysis by week of
sales in reserves.

Wed night. - categorized by consultation -
win reserves,

Best estimate of what could be moved
by year.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

of areas w/in reserves what % is total,
^ what % of total o.g., % of o.g. in
reserves.

In announcement, have X million b/t ready
now.

Reassign bodies

ADHIS - speed up imported timber - - will
talk to ADHIS

Are we sure 1.2 b/t is 10yr average
100 year viability assessments.
How many reserves / AMUs

4 categories

- o 2 kind watershed reserves.
Amount of buffers on intermittent streams

late successional outside.

- prescription on west side / wet thinning w/in
reserves.
- east side / dry - protection from fire.



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Matix varies - no adetti restrictions in matix
long rotation uneven aged timber management.

old growth - core areas in permanent
no entry - Western, Eastern - wouldn't want
Cascade Crest to west. 80 yrs older

no entry into old growth

CORE v. buffer. ~~Old~~ Salvage neutral to

objective --

} Neutral or beneficial to long term
"Confidence building measures" - environmental
reps should be on advisory committee

Teek - starts down line

Community Partnership Model - Applegate folks
Suggestions on how we build back trust.
Lyns.

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Hanbury - will accompany Tuckman

Congress - plan should be built upon.
Ashmore.

15% of a harvested area - 50% of ^{patches - late}
15% is left in small intact, rest
is dispersed through unit

You can clean cut. Maybe/maybe not --

green tree retention

FS is going to phase out clearcutting
Old sales are clearcuts -- what is impact
Sometimes clearcuts are needed.

Jack - don't want to selling Opt a --
want to answer Opt m a

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Scientifically Credible --
info. is credible.

Riparian requirements in Matrie. -- 50%
covered w/ riparian protection

No harvest w/in buffers until H₂O
assessment.

AMMs -- 1). how to meet objectives of
regional strategy.

2).

Sher / Draper / Denny Scott

Interim plan w/ ASQs. - give them hope
on principles -- can't tell what details are
until w

What physically limited in getting out?

Interim guidelines set forth in options.

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Physical limitation on timber #5 --
plan by plan.

How put out plan w/o ASQS.

16 in first year ~~is~~ prepare as much for
sale --

Jack: nondelaying even flow - consistent
flow w/ work force to put it.

Stabilize timber prices -- John.

Does this mean we are doing ramp down --

Pipter - based on yr zero.

Sales ready to go --

Will not have had time to assess on more
forward on sales -- can't say we can make
— X amount.

McElwre

Pacific Northwest Forest Project
Congressional Briefings, 6-21-93

Team One:

Katie McGinty

~~Mark Gade~~

Peter Yu

Tom Tuchmann

9:00 AM

Senator Patty Murray (D-WA)
Plus Staff--Rick Ilgenfritz
Dirksen Building, Room B34

10:00 AM

Feet Up--To House Side

10:15 AM

Rep. Dan Hamburg (D-CA)
Plus Staff--Kate Anderton
Cannon Building, Room 114

11:15 AM

Feet Up--Back to Senate Side

11:30 AM

Senator Boxer Staff--Peter Teague
Senator Feinstein Staff--Kathy Lacey
Hart Building, Room 112

12:30 PM

Feet Up--Back to House Side

12:45 PM

Rep. Peter DeFazio (D-OR)
By Phone (In District)
Plus Staff--Jeff Stier
Longworth Building, Room 1233

2:00 PM

Lunch Break? (Briefing may be added)

Feet Up--To Senate Side

3:15 PM

Senate Agriculture Staff--Jim Cubie
Dirksen Building, Room 647

POSSIBLE ADDITIONS MONDAY AM FOR MONDAY OR TUESDAY:
(May Be Scheduled for Team Two)

Senator Hatfield
Senators Raucus and Johnston
Rep.s Miller, Vento
Rep.s Woolsey, Furse

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1) directive on moving FS
to Region VI.

2) Q to Jack.

1-2 b
Sales analysis - by next
Grade - - will

3) How are we on reserves?

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482-3567
482-4318

o Dick3 Unsoeld
Murey Leahy
Robert Long probably

- Speaker - difficult +
fronk of enviros •

Read is that have pretty solid
package. Prez can announce soon --
fairly detailed - Congress need to
legislate

o strategic plans on who will be
there - Shuts enviros response.

Labor / Industry --

Not there. # are hard to accept --
don't have good plan yet - lot of

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WASHINGTON

\$r. Labor - don't know

Hatfields giving hard time.

Chrishan - call car no pickup

Panel -
you Lady Mero.

Prof. Also what
is legal analysis
of why "Medicine"
viability does not
meet legal requirements.

Prof.

Meltzer : 225-7800

Stacy form

Specy - Land in use:

100,000 + acres in SW JR

2000

2001 principles

* 503 - 326 - 7620

JACK WARD Thomas

1. Clean... can be cut
2. in reserve but not apt to cause problem
3. in reserve ... likely to cause problems
 - a. could be fixed
 - b. sales that ~~could~~ be re-purchased

IN RESERVES

Regarding ^① SOLID SALES

- ^② UNDER CONTRACT
^③ Prepared sales (not sold)

* consultation w/ FWS

Peterson

- Sussman attending
- 1. Support framework. Want more info
 - monitoring & restoration
- 2. State and pvt lands
- 3. Oppose
 - sufficiency
 - Phase-down: don't bright bullet

→ 10 min - formulation.

Wolcott: 2 approaches

- ① Bush - max. timber subj to constraints
- ② Clinton - max soc welfare of region.
for LONG-TERM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

JUNE 13, 1993

MEETING WITH SENATOR HATFIELD, AND CONGRESSMEN DICKS AND DEFAZIO
ON FOREST CONFERENCE FOLLOW-UP

DATE: June 15, 1993
LOCATION: Oval Office
TIME: 4:30-5:00 pm
FROM: Katie McGinty

I. PURPOSE

You are meeting with them pursuant to discussions you had with Congressman DeFazio prior to the House vote on reconciliation to give these Members the opportunity to share their views with you regarding follow-up to the Forest Conference. They will emphasize two things:

(1) The need to speed internal deliberations and begin discussions on the Hill and with other key interests groups;

(2) The need to produce a plan that meets the harvest levels labor and industry are expecting (approximately 2 billion board feet).

YOU SHOULD SIMPLY LISTEN TO THEIR CONCERNS AND ASSURE THEM THAT YOU ARE REVIEWING ALL OF THE OPTIONS CAREFULLY; YOU HAVE NOT MADE ANY DECISIONS YET; YOU ARE COMMITTED TO PRODUCING A BALANCED PLAN.

YOU WILL ALSO NEED TO CALL FOLEY, MILLER, LEAHY, AND dela GARZA TO ASK THEM FOR THEIR VIEWS SO THAT THEY ARE NOT ANGERED WHEN THEY LEARN OF THIS MEETING. (TALKING POINTS WILL BE PROVIDED FOR THOSE CALLS)

II. Breaking News Story

You should also be aware that a story will run in tomorrow's New York Times; Portland Oregonian and Wall Street Journal revealing that, under the Reagan and Bush administrations, the Forest Service was inflating the amount of timber that could be harvested from public lands. The importance of this to our efforts is that we are starting from a much lower (up to 40% lower in some forests) timber base. This base contracts further

when you begin to put plans in place that comply with the law as we are trying to do.

III. BACKGROUND

As you know, we have had three working groups developing options for your forest management plan since the April 2nd Conference (the Forest Management Team; the Economic Development and Community Assistance Team; the Interagency Coordination Team). All three groups met your directive and issued their reports to us in exactly 60 days -- on June 2nd.

We have now synthesized those reports into one document for your review. I have scheduled a Deputies' meeting for Friday of this week to review the document and the recommendations I have proposed in it. I hope to have a decision memorandum to you this weekend. Assuming a decision by you in the first part of next week, we would expect that we could begin discussions with Members and key interest groups by Wednesday, June 23. Note that we have a court deadline on July 16. Our intention, therefore is to have a legislative package ready for introduction sometime shortly before that date.

IV. PRESS PLAN

Closed

V. PRESS COVERAGE TO DATE

You should be aware that information concerning one of the forest management options we are considering leaked to the press. Dicks, DeFazio and Hatfield are well aware of this information. This option -- "option 9" -- is very promising. While none of the options -- by themselves -- will bring us near the harvest levels that industry and labor are calling for, this option allows much more flexibility in meeting the conservation requirements of the law. Specifically, the option frees up more land by trying to meet the conservation needs of owls, marbled murrelets and fish in single, large conservation units ("unified reserves"), and provides for ten large "adaptive management areas" for intensive ecological experimentation and social innovation. These areas will permit cooperative, community based forest management initiatives to be undertaken. Significantly, the scientists recommend that one of these areas be located in Mr. Dick's district and two in Mr. DeFazio's district.

THIS INFORMATION IS FOR YOUR INFORMATION ONLY. You should not discuss specifics at this time.

The following are notes from meetings I have had with these Members on this issue since the April 2nd Conference.

VI. PARTICIPANTS

Congressman Dicks: His district will be severely impacted-- particularly the Olympic Peninsula. The Congressman praises the "ecojobs" elements of discussion and wants to see dollar reallocation from roads projects and other places. Plans must involve the hiring of local people and vocational training programs. Overall, he stressed that the more we can do in a bill to show we are helping people, the better it will be received. He promised to speak to Weyerhaeuser about agreeing to selling more timber domestically in exchange for lifting owl circles (ie, restrictions on harvests from private lands to avoid adverse impact on spotted owls). He would like to see state and private included, and for the scientists to look at those lands. He said he believed salvage and thinning sales were important.

Analysis: Dicks leans toward supporting our efforts.

Senator Hatfield: He praised two elements of what he has seen: the Administration speaking with one voice, and your elevation of the issue to a national one. He reminded the Administration that he was one of the first supporters of the Endangered Species Act. On issues relating to Appropriations, he voiced some concern about assistance to timber workers setting a precedent, saying we needed to think more nationally and globally. He voiced concern over the coming listing of up to 129 species of salmon. He said that whatever we do will have to have "certainty", and that there would need to be "sufficiency" (ie, some assurance that the plan can go into effect free from legal challenge and that a predictable level of timber can be generated).

Analysis: Hatfield needs to be convinced, but has been very supportive to date.

Congressman DeFazio: His district will suffer tremendously, but if we pursue our "unified reserve" option (see above), he would receive two "alternative management areas" for new forestry in his district. He urged that the National Biological Survey Western Regional office be opened in Albany, Oregon. He believes that labor's bottom line is 2.5 billion board feet, and said if it is lower we are likely to lose labor, Hatfield and himself. He said we must not "push Western Democrats over the edge," and must keep Labor and moderate Republicans. Both Senator Hatfield and Gorton want the issue resolved; DeFazio believes they can work with us. If the timber harvest levels approach labor's request, he said, labor and industry will help us keep the Republican votes.

Analysis: DeFazio needs to be convinced.

II. TALKING POINTS

- o My staff received the reports of the three working groups¹ on June 2. The staff is synthesizing the reports and preparing an options paper for me.
- o My decision space is severely constrained as a result of the forest management policies which have been pursued over the last decade. I recently learned of the over-estimation of the timber base on the Forest Service Lands (up to 40% over-estimation on some forests). The range of timber output that is possible while complying with the law is very limited.
- o Compared to historical highs, I anticipate significant reductions in timber flow from federal lands.
- o I will be proposing a labor community assistance package that builds on existing programs in providing assistance to the families, businesses and communities affected by an economic transition.
- o If there was one thing that was made clear at the Forest Conference, it was that maintaining the status quo is unacceptable.
- o Timber flows are likely to be low, but they will be reliable.
- o I will be looking for your help to implement this package as quickly as possible. I want to have the Forest Service and BLM hold timber sales as soon as possible.
- o Katie McGinty's office will contact you very soon regarding the specifics of our proposed program.

¹ The three working groups are: 1) an Ecosystem Management Assessment Team to evaluate forest management options and their economic impacts; 2) a Labor and Community Assistance Team, exploring economic development and assistance proposals; 3) an Agency Coordination Team, examining ways to improve interagency collaboration, particularly for implementation of forest management policies.

A. 2002 ... range

C. ... to wood area
D. ...

③ agency revise forest plans following
NFMA and FLPMA using Admin
plan

So long as sales in accord w/ guide,
injunctions lifted.

① subject to ^{supp.} ~~negotiation~~ or not - Jim
says NO

TULLOCH (2002)

10 10 20 10 10
100 100 100 100 100

1000

① View by ...

10 (1000) ...

1000

10

1000

10

850

10

...

1000

10

4

10

45

10

10

5

40

... 1000 ...
... 1000 ...

... 1000 ...

② 1000 ...

... 1000 ...

1.16 for #9

+ .400 sust. from
E-S

Franklin and Sedell aren't as worried. Fish rank MH +

Ex Cte lots of people

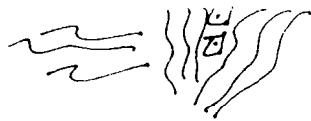
Brophy/Holton -

- o cut short; add more description of option
- o Introduction/passage prior to Aug makes
us look naive/silly.

For. Mgmt. Option

- 50% of timber harvested under Opt 9 will
be older than 150 yrs.

→ jobs, budget,
political,



Todd Stern:

- ① substantial modification to document
- ② staffing in W#

Adapt. mgmt costs -- Gaede \$10m for
2 exper. forests.

Crown jewels: EPA & bull run

Viability of Opt. 9:

Peterson heard from someone regarding salmon

Howard - what's worst case?

KN Is there enough comfort w/ Opt. 9? We believe it's best?

Clean Water Act compliance -- Gardner

Disagree w/ 9
EPA

Labor -- nothing less
than 9
comm

Review Phase - In: Labor, Comm
• Pipkin

NEC obj's to B-J

Yu Perm. Res. --
• scientists don't believe are necessary

G. (p 13)

FAST TRACK -

Lyons/Selle handout -- legislate the program.
• doesn't insulate substantively
• Collier

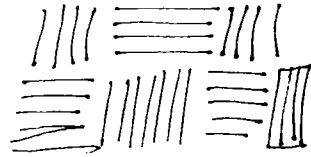
H. Log Exports
#3 not REQUIRE

Indians:

OMB -- no budget to accomplish

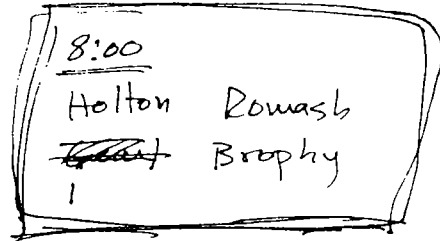
Private Lands

- Yu:
- Internal inconsistency between saying we want to lift circles but have landscape/ecosyst. mgmt.
 - Time -- states want pvt.



Todd Stern - 2702

- couldn't begin to give Pres the ExLte memo



Collier
2520

+ in 1st section -- need more hard info on FDR.OPT.
very succinct Bld-ft; jobs; econ develop \$;

ORGANIZATION

1. Need option of amending env. laws
 2. Congress — doesn't need
 3. Agency Coordination — only 1 or 2 pts which require Pres DEC.
- ! \$ → programs

Jack 503/963-4739

- If we use select peer review, can get everything in 3 same time. Hand deliver } only econ.
- Not blind
- Darius Adams in MT

→ Soc of ...

* Fred Weiman is EPA rep on team
JWT: there are strongest stds anywhere in US

Bruce

1. option 9 is more costly
 - intensive mgmt ^{per} units.
 - monitoring costs will be high regardless of option chosen. Not signif. more in #9

Will Alice sign-off? doesn't know



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL
WASHINGTON, D

OPTIONAL FORM 99 (7-90)

FAX TRANSMITTAL

of pages 2

To K. MCGINTY	From D. GARDINER / K. HAUSKER
Dept./Agency OFFICE OF ENV. POLICY	Phone (202) 260-4335
Fax # (202) 456-2710	Fax # (202) 260-0780
NSN 7540-01-317-7300	6090 10 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

JUN 11 1993

OFFICE OF
THE ADMINISTRATOR

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: EPA Response to the Proposed Presidential Decision Memo on the Forestry Conference

TO: Kathleen A. McGinty
Deputy Assistant to the President
Director, Office of Environmental Policy

FROM: David M. Gardiner
Assistant Administrator - Designate
J. Charles Fox
Special Assistant to the Administrator

We are in the process of developing an agency position on your proposed Presidential Decision Memorandum presented yesterday at the Executive Committee Meeting. Unfortunately, we are handicapped on some key option decisions by a lack of complete information. This includes access to a number of current documents as well as past technical briefings. As a consequence, we need additional and/or updated information, and the opportunity to assess it, before we can provide agency sign-off. We have a small, expert work group in the Pacific Northwest and in Washington, D.C. who must be involved in this review.

SUBSTANTIVE ISSUES AND INFORMATION NEEDS

One example of our difficulty in signing off on a preferred ecosystem option revolves around the relation between the Clean Water Act/Water Quality Standards and the Endangered Species Act/§7(a)(2) consultation. We noted this and other clean water and drinking water related concerns at the meeting. However, this is not the only decisional issue requiring clarification. Others include, for example: proposed state and private lands actions; proposed plans for rulemaking under ESA §4(d); specifics of proposed plans for adaptive management areas and programs; environmental assessments of proposed phase-ins; and the role of the Ecosystem Investment Package.

We have scheduled a meeting with Jack Thomas in Portland next Monday to review ecosystem planning options. We are also available in Washington, D.C. Monday for any other briefings as necessary.

Your staff requested that we provide you a specific list of document needs for review. These include: a description of all options; viability assessments for owls, murrelets, fisheries and the ancient forest ecosystem; an updated EMAT outline;

proposed or existing summaries of the EMAT; latest chapters of the EMAT. Please call and let us know when we can receive this information so that we can, in turn, let you know when we are able to provide an agency position.

LEGISLATIVE "FAST-TRACK" AND PROCESS TIMING

With regard to opening discussions with the Congressional leadership concerning a legislative approach that would "fast-track" the implementation of the new land management program, we are extremely concerned that a legislative "fix" may be proposed for the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process. It is our understanding that the proposal is to "transform" the draft supplemental environmental impact statement (SEIS) into a final document by legislative fiat at some point during the public comment period. While this would shorten the period before the government can start freeing up timber for harvest, it would also eliminate any comment on the document as well as any opportunity to modify the proposed alternative.

Why??

The risks of such an approach are considerable and, to our mind, unacceptable. The EIS preparation team is working under a serious handicap, since the information it needs to develop an acceptable document is not being made available in a timely manner. While this is an inescapable result of the current schedule, it does mean that the document may be incomplete or unsatisfactory in one or more areas. We have pledged to identify and attempt to resolve issues during the SEIS preparation process as a cooperating agency, but we are not being given a satisfactory opportunity to meet our commitment. The public comment period becomes the only opportunity for the agencies (as well as the public) to review the document and recommend modifications to the preferred option and ensure compliance with relevant environmental laws and policies.

In addition, we believe that there is certain political risk to this proposal, especially in light of strong concerns in the environmental community that the Administration's proposal to eliminate the Council on Environmental Quality reflects a lack of commitment to the environment. A proposal to weaken the NEPA process by eliminating the public, the environmental community and government agencies from the consultation process of developing the Forest Conference "solution" adds credence to these concerns.

Finally, we believe that there is a considerable danger in proposing this to the Congress as it may well serve as a springboard for a more draconian "fix" that would eliminate all future activities tied to this document from review for compliance with the environmental statutes if they are consistent with the SEIS.

SEIS SCHEDULE

On a further note with regard to the schedule for the draft SEIS, we are aware that the Department of Justice (DOJ) will be giving Judge Dwyer a status report on Tuesday, June 15, and that DOJ's preference is to either pledge to the July 16 deadline or ask for an extension now. **We strongly believe that an extension should be requested immediately, and that a "reasonable" -- though still expedited -- schedule should be presented to the Judge for his consideration.** The SEIS team has been given an all but impossible task; it is more than likely that either the document will be seriously flawed or that DOJ will have to ask for another extension in a few weeks. The sooner a reasonable schedule is developed, the more likely it will be that the document will be satisfactory.

Cotton - I want you to talk to them and get their paper & get them feeling included. They can't get their concerns fixed in the time schedule as the rest of the team??

Original is fine. Concern. While the document be unacceptable?

MEMORANDUM
OF CALL

Previous editions usable

TO: ~~Don~~

☐ YOU WERE CALLED BY- ☐ YOU WERE VISITED BY-

OF (Organization)

☐ PLEASE PHONE ► ☐ FTS ☐ AUTOVON

☐ WILL CALL AGAIN ☐ IS WAITING TO SEE YOU
☐ RETURNED YOUR CALL ☐ WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

MESSAGE

UP. ~~Pattie~~ Mummy

Don't know outcome.

RECEIVED BY

DATE

TIME

12/18

2:00

63-110 NSN 7540-00-634-4018

STANDARD FORM 63 (Rev. 8-81)

☆ U.S.G.P.O. 1992 312-070-40024

Prescribed by GSA
FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

MEMORANDUM
OF CALL

Previous editions usable

TO:

Km

☐ YOU WERE CALLED BY-

☒ YOU WERE VISITED BY-

Tony Wilson called twice

OF (Organization)

While you've been in meet

☐ PLEASE PHONE

☐ FTS

☐ AUTOVON

☐ WILL CALL AGAIN

☐ IS WAITING TO SEE YOU

☐ RETURNED YOUR CALL

☐ WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

MESSAGE

Km Need to know ASAP

Should U.P. meet w/ Gov Roberts
on ~~Father's Day~~ only time
is Monday 8:00 before going to
Calif. He will have 16 hr Day or

RECEIVED BY

DATE

TIME

63-110 NSN 7540-00-634-4018 STANDARD FORM 63 (Rev. 8-81)

Prescribed by GSA
★ U.S.G.P.O. 1992 312-070-40024 FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

It would have to be
on Father's Day.

You had initially
indicated "only if time -- but
important". Is this
meeting more important
now that the Post article
came out? Pam.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Viability assessments:

How can we make a viability assessment w/o proof of AMU success?

- Nobody's seen it happen -- reserves are large, few old growth will be manipulated. Mostly young, small.
- o majority of federal scientists

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WASHINGTON

Budget

OMB may be fine.

noon to get on paper.

Grade will bring on disk.

Volume under contract

1.8 bbf 16 in reserve -- dan

those contracts be performed -
above 94 budget in terms of receipts.

Sales w/ some screening process.

\$250 million to buy contracts.

(238.7) - Regm 5

back - 18.1 m

14. m - BLM

Sales under contract have already
cleared consultation.

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WASHINGTON

10-14 mil - research / montoye

lost estimate: depends on
timber receipts

AMU's:

15.1 million

2.3 million - green

How much timber comes out
of reserves? 1.2. does not
reflect.

* What comes out of matrix
100 m / + or - 150 million. ^{reserves} That
is other wood.

* Is Bull Run a critical
watershed?

→ get Jack list of Crown jewels.

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No entry w/in old growth
only young material.

Stands 80 yrs -- no entry

→ Other options are going to 1/2 old growth
What does that mean? Outside
admin. ; Congressional reserves.

Phase-in* 10yr v. 5yr.

Write response -- answer is the same --
As long as you follow option chosen.

East side question is answered.

Acres #? digitized. should have
tomorrow.

A

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WASHINGTON

o Fox got EPA / regional -
Gardner felt better. Fox out o'
packet.

EPA scientists can't be trashing options.

NO run afoul of CWA

4(d) review state lands fit w/

EPA -- regional people like it.

Tuchmann: 6 principles - 5 years

Cabinet offices -- who wants to
support -- Labor / EPA dropped off.
reprogram more out of offices.

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WASHINGTON

2090 - 2.65% of all old growth -

full bloom meeting w/ EPA

Greene / will --

When will have sales. No
Sales this year even w/ fast track -
not until middle of next year --
buys us a year.
Timber sale prep / EIS analysis.

Any intention to seek removal
of injunctions

Will: State / private negotiations -

EIA timber - could good news

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WASHINGTON

legislative meet-
→ 8:30 - Ku, Lyons, Solien, Tachman

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- 1) AMU separability!
- 2) ~~permanent reserves~~
- 3) ramp down
- 4) lift owl circles ~
private landowners run amok

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WASHINGTON

FOR TONIGHT

- 1). In writing, Rekers ?'s about permanent reserves / AMU's -- did Jack do?
 - ② Did Jim Lyons find out where the East Side # of 100-200 million bf come from?
 - ③ Appropriations -- Yates
(we did ask for the one \$)
-

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WASHINGTON

Ask Will Stelle
how EPA / Clean
H₂O is going along.

I told him you
ask.

~~2/2~~ Mtg 6/10
ex. comm.

* How much from Eastside? Short term or long term

Jim: entire spotted owl area (or just Region 6)

At. 9- still pockets 70-80% of old growth.

50% of what will be cut is old growth.



Rivlin: what are AMU?

Pipkin: each are different.

Costs:

Grade - \$2-10 million (AG asked for 2 mil)

Keeping FS budget same

Rivlin -- need to have seniors talk about Budget

Peter -- ~~few~~ areas are suitable -- maybe we can ditch AMU? ✓

Chuck -- Moneta, Bureau CWA concerns over where

Todd: Need to get his substantive comments on paper.

EPA: Cannot go forward on Option 9 b/c of CWA lawsuits.

Commens: pull forward ec assistance package. / definitely wants phase-in

Pipkin:

8-

Yu: jobs / budget have to be redone.

Labon - yes
Commens - yes

Tuchman -- social context of AMAs, not just scientific viability.

Lyns -- FS will be alienated if you do not choose Opt-9.

EPA - Disagrees. Ask abn
Commerce / Labor

NEC: petu is opposed. to 9

Permanent Reserves: Petu - under new circumstance

Brophy: Several members do want reserves. Wyden / Kopetski / McDermott

Labor: reserves are fine, but use as card

EPA: wants permanent yes

EPA: Concerned about certainty.

Shulz: robust procedure required?

EPA: outside NEPA compliance

Promulgation of federal guide

ETS

localized level

Carol / Bruce need to talk about. Fast-track.

log exports: change from "requiring" to suggestions

primary v. secondary manufacturers: Union v. non-union.

Indian lands: need to make sure #'s are right; no resources in budget

Collier: This is a cost; need to

Peter: BIA thinks #'s are okay.

Forest Stewardship ship:

Peter: Federal lands: if you lift oil circles, everyone w/ cut
immediately

DOI - MUST lift owl circles.

_____ - priv lands w/in perm. reserves?

Cotton - yes

CA Issue

CA - stringent state reg. w/ owl
don't want us to lock up fed lands

_____ - threat that they will cut priv lands if we do this

DOI - Gov of CA is out to screw us

Jack Thomas said CA situation is different

Taking a species approach

_____ - ASQ - we are monkeying around w/ it

DOI2 - pt is well-taken

DOI1 - must do this, Last best hope to stay in ballpark.

Phase-In Q -

new assessments on ASQs

existing plans are worthless

but must be consistent w/ Nat'l Guide

we aren't "cooking the books"

Cotton - Next Steps

Oral Briefing w/ Pres or no?

Shorten memo + explain options?

Cost diffs of implementing options?
probably all bunched together
need that from Mark

Need technical details or no?

Also need political fallout section

Gecaran, Gergen + Stephanopolous need to know

Pipkin - Make sure 2 Statutory working Groups aren't by-passed
— they won't be.

Cotton - need input by end of day
need specific proposed As
need cost figures

Open-season for journalists

— don't take to Prez too soon

Cotton - not decision-memo but an oral briefing

Pres decisions are separate from scientific reports.

DOI2 - Pres will prob say to pick brownest option

Solien - what abt getting any leg. passed?

Tell Katie that We need mtg w/ Susan + Howard

Conf-call 6/9

* message needs to go to Portland

* Peter wants cost figures on Option 9.

* Jack / norm were going to

Community Trust Fund was included

point to half dozen projects in each stage that were showcases on how money would be launched.

Mark: Denny Scott -- about \$17

TAA - generous, comprehensive dislocated cost more per program, being phased out.

Yu: localized community will not meet the demands of

Jack Thomas:

Bob Jacobs:

Dicks will try to move 30 miles from roads → water.

Thomas: panel results 1.2 ASQ 10%

high owl

m-H murrelets

m-H# - fish

m - old growth

ASQ - get in am.

for adaptive management - Jack

Thomas -- if we were doing what we supposed to do.

* Cost out options in terms of m

No #s for 8

Thomas: marginal assessments -- understand how much risk

* you gain or lose w/ subtraction of bits of options.

Lynns: Can we go to Judge w/ Xerox docs.

✓ : Gang of Four; don't need to have final doc.

Marginal can be done by July 1

that backup economic will not have been per reviewed.

Other technical assessments

Some have gotten backup; slows backup of ec by 2 weeks.

Directed ec. to do marginal analysis -- overview report

ROD - Dec 31

July 16 - public release.

• Appendices are not as essential -- all reports

Tuchmann - EIS should withstand legal challenges --
should not piss off Judge

Lynns: Marginal analysis -- needed for talk w/ Congress

* Kate will call Mylistint on what exactly we need to do → what does it mean to release the doc to public.

hym: Report: ^{know not} explains ~~the~~
↳ marginal assessment

Bob: for SETS -- need

Thomas: Need to close down

Bob -- needs technical assessment.

Material will be included as an appendix

July 9 need printer

Need Jack's doc by July 1

Decision by 12 or 13 → can be in his hand.

What judge needs -- what he is looking for is scientific.

Bob: need to have economic aspects of ETS

Judge does ^{not} need copy if it is sufficient -

the appearance is disk top grade

1/10 in not-so-hot



■ Tuchman: legs / r. / admin / v / comm.
Political context somewhere up front

Jul: The PW'S / NMFS forming - - end of month.

Stelle: Legs. Strategy.
Come out as phase-in.

Legal assessment - Leshy write up in short talking
pts.

Conference Call 4/14

Divided into groups, sub species - SAT report on other 500 -
lichens (fungi)

Option 8 - around 50% - wouldn't meet requirements
need interpretation by committee

Kelli Durham

WH Memo that →

Willamette Umqua - 1590 too high
3090 too high

Better explanation on why #s are different.

Focus on discrepancies in AGA's
fax.

Remuneration options.

o Thomas = all Jargon (reference to past is removed)

2nd set of panels - assigned probabilities of outcome --
probability of achieving outcome. - Just gives probability --
good all way across -- "lower edge" 80+, 80+ okay for
fish. No tabulation for

Divided in 9 species - as good as others.

Can do

If go back to ex. Committee members, medium, etc. -- KMR
reluctant to understand different scale

Reflect external panels. Viability - big 4 are over.

Old growth -- haven't gotten yet. One will be high, rest
medium

Along one's be cut? Yes -- tried to capture most in reserves.
Next decade 80-90% at of old growth.

Would have scientific problem w/ reserved.

Don't have any problem -- we don't care. Mostly
trying to warn that mapping needs to be sharpened up.

1. Information that is there now may not be good
enough.

2. East side -- what do you mean by "reserve" --

five danger matter

AMU - Sustainability



CBO is using lower estimates than

Does Yates seem open - we need to take the lead.

Cogswell
4586

Norm - did not give historical info -- giveba put that together

Identify offset for our lands

① → ★ Ron Cogswell - Yates may have already to take out - use savings somewhere else.

Do we still have budget for \$26 mill countries

1. our budget

② Call Congressman Kopetski

has Yates pulled it out already

Has to be offsets. Seemly issue?
He does not want to do that

Dan will call T.J. either

② Cottingham will schedule Republians - aft.

③ Jack will put on paper permanent reserves.

④ Vout w/ Jim about where 100-200 mill.
400m additional have

⑤ Jack send in memo on separability of ASQS
Hlopak

o is it on public schedule? →

o Should we pump up new investment

Doc. does say package is not large enough.

catch up w/ Stephanie.

11:00 → call Christan

Meeting w/ Marla, spin doctors, on
How to use #5.

June 10, 1993

To: Katie McGinty, Office of Environmental Policy
From: John Leshy, Solicitor, Department of the Interior
Re: Applying NFMA Viability Standards to O&C Lands



This is in response to your request for an explanation of the legal conclusion that a common BLM/Forest Service management regime could be adopted for BLM and Forest Service lands in the Northwest consistent with the O&C Management Act of 1987 (Act). Some have put the question as whether the O&C Act allows BLM lands to be managed, like Forest Service lands, to promote the viability of old-growth dependent species not listed under the ESA (hereafter, viability standard).

First, I understand that the scientists have concluded that managing O&C lands consistent with a viability standard makes a negligible difference in the availability of these lands for timber harvesting. That is, viability standard management adds few if any additional constraints beyond those imposed by the ESA for the protection of the northern spotted owl and marbled murrelet. Thus from a timber supply perspective, managing to meet a viability standard may be no harm, no foul.

Second, on the merits, the conventional wisdom that the O&C Act establishes timber as the dominant use is oversimplified. The statute actually directs that the O&C lands be managed for

"permanent forest production, and the timber thereon ... [be harvested] in conformity with the principal [sic] of sustained yield for the purpose of providing a permanent source of timber supply, protecting watersheds, regulating stream flow, and contributing to the economic stability of local communities and industries, and providing recreational facilities [sic]." 43 U.S.C. 1181a.

Previous Solicitor's opinions have pointed out that this does not make commercial forestry (which might be contrasted with "permanent forest production") the primary use. Thus we have never interpreted this statute to require that every bit of commercial timber be harvested as soon as possible. (Indeed, no one argues for such an extreme result, as far as I know.)

To the extent the statute might be construed as "timber dominant," in other words, it allows considerable room for the exercise of judgment in setting levels of timber harvesting and otherwise managing the forests. Even more important, its references to "permanent forest production" and to "sustained yield" of timber plainly indicate congressional concern with

management of the forests over the long term, as opposed to a near term emphasis on timber outputs.

Previous Solicitor's opinions have suggested that the Act could limit BLM's authority to put O&C land containing commercial stands of timber into perpetual wilderness status. But a very credible argument can be made that managing O&C forests for the long-term viability of old growth related species is consistent with the Act. The idea is simply that viability is a tool for sustaining healthy productive forests over the long term - and this is arguably exactly what is required by the statute's reference to "permanent forest production" on a "sustained yield" basis.

It is also relevant that the Act speaks of "protecting watersheds," because watershed-based management is closely related to what is commonly called "ecosystem management." This too suggests a breadth and depth of concern well beyond short-term timber harvesting. And it is of at least passing relevance that the Endangered Species Act has, as one of its purposes, the conservation of "ecosystems upon which endangered ... and threatened species depend" (16 U.S.C. 1531(b)) and that it directs the Secretary to "review other programs administered by him and utilize such programs in furtherance of the purposes of [the ESA]." 16 U.S.C. 1536(a)(1).

Finally, to the extent the Act creates a problem, Congress could of course cure it. Untying federal payments to local communities from the level of timber harvest might itself be a remedy. That is, to the extent Congress provides for (in the language of the O&C Act) "economic stability of local communities" apart from the level of timber harvest on O&C lands, the argument that the Act gives any priority to timber harvesting is undercut.

cc: Tom Collier
Jim Pipkin
Tom Tuchman
Will Stelle
Jim Lyons
Jim Gilliland
Myles Flint
Patty Beneke

DISTRIBUTION LIST FOR FOREST DECISION MEMO

- 1 - Doug Hall, NOAA
- 2 - Johnathan Silver, NOAA
- 3 - Mark Gearan, WH
- 4 - Todd Stern, WH
- 5 - Dwight Holton, WH
- 6 - Ricki Seidman, WH Communications
- 7 - Rahm Emanuel, WH Political Affairs
- 8 - Susan Brophy, WH Legislative Affairs
- 9 - Marla Romash, VP Communications
- 10 - Peter Yu, NEC
- 11 - Jeff Watson, WH Intergovernmental
- 12 - Cliff Gabriel/Mark Shaffer, WH OSTP
- 13 - Howard Leathers, CEA
- 14 - Suzanna Valdez, WH Public Liason
- 15 - Myles Flint, Justice
- 16 - Bruce Beard, OMB
- 17 - Tom Collier, Interior
- 18 - Tom Tuchman, Interior
- 19 - Jim Lyons, Agriculture
- 20 - Chuck Fox, EPA
- 21 - David Gardiner, EPA
- 22 - Jim Pipkin, Interior
- 23 - Robert Duncan, HUD
- 24 - Robert Gillingham, Treasury
- 25 - Joe Papovich, USTR
- ✓ 26 - Doris Freedman - Small Business Adm.
- 27 - Tom Epstein, WH Political
- 28 - Mike Schmidt, WH DPC
- 29 - Rob Portman, Labor
- 30 - Mark Gaede, Agriculture
- 31 - Walter Dellinger, WH Counsel.
- 32 - Alice Rivlin, OMB

MEMORANDUM

TO: KATIE McGINTY

FROM: JIM LYONS/WILL STELLE

SUBJ: PROPOSED REVISION TO PRESIDENTIAL MEMO

The following is proposed as an alternative approach to characterizing the "Fast Track" process which is at the heart of the legislative strategy:

"G. Expedited Implementation of Administration Forest Management Plan

One of the major reasons for you to ask Congress to legislate in this area is to speed up the implementation of your program so that the injunctions can be lifted and timber sales commenced as soon as possible. The Administration is obligated to comply with the court order to present a management plan to Judge Dwyer on July 16th. However, proceeding with this remedy will delay the preparation and sale of new timber until late next year. Many small mills and communities cannot wait that long.

An alternative is to have Congress legislatively declare the President's preferred option to be the new regional guide for management of the northern spotted owl -- the focus of the Dwyer case. Legislation could further direct that timber sales which have been sold, offered for sale, or have been prepared for sale can proceed provided that they are consistent with the new regional guide. In addition, the bill could direct that new Forest Service and BLM timber sales in the region be prepared in accordance with the new regional guide (i.e., the Administrative plan).

In order to return management of the region's forests to the administrative processes provided in existing law as soon as possible, the Forest Service and BLM could be directed further to revise their existing forest plans to be consistent with the policies and program direction included in the President's management plan. During the period of time required for these revisions to take place, timber sales would proceed in accordance with the Administrative plan."

harass Marla on communications strategy.

Sign off on doc. -- who in core group

Stephanie

1st thing wed morn -- one day to reflect.

Gather intelligence w/ who has problem w/ it.

Thurs -- executive committee. Deputies sign off Thurs.

Jim -- up for Labor mtg.

- o Get from P.Y. comments from gov. or ec. / send to Stephanie
- o ask TAA -13 that as good / has he gone over w/ labor.
- o Budget numbers follow up.

Arheim - on timber —
Short 583-326-7693 — pt to pg 4-9 in Forest
management report under
Consensus Costs -- no perceptible diff.

What we can expect - Overall assessment.

- o Investment v. budget.

Timing of Babbitt - Roy
Perez calls. Susan

- o Labor - extra employment # for everybody

o Note to Elaine on Rego

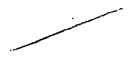
o Staff mty. at KM

- env. education
- Dr. Meggie
- Tat

Peter -

- 1). Fill out details of proposal (add Governors wish list. (6/8 am)
- 2). Who agrees/disagrees w/ implementation options? (6/8 am)
- 3). Further explanation of OMB's recommendation on revenue sharing?

On strategy paper #1

what can we do w/ jobs program to ensure local jobs in the woods? 

What about these?

- land exchanges - assembled
- ~~do we cover~~ CPOs
- conservation contracts
- State by-state community assistance
- Cap administrative costs
- UBCJA Coordinate training; assistance

For Peter

- Governor's comments on economic assistance
 - what are the numbers they are looking for?
- Ask about the TAA
- Has he met w/ Labor -- Denny Scott?
- Budget numbers follow up from last Thursday
- FY94 Investment v. FY94 Budget
- why final report talks about 150; last week 275.

MEMORANDUM

TO:

FROM:

SUBJECT: Preliminary Discussion Draft of Comprehensive Forest Plan

DATE: May xx, 1993

*Recess,
etc.* The President's forest plan for the Pacific Northwest and northern California forests must answer one underlying question -- how much late successional/old growth will be cut and how much will be preserved?

Yet, the President and the administration must move -- both substantively and perceptually -- beyond this simple question and incorporate a comprehensive set of policies into the plan. Doing so will allow for a longer-lasting solution and will provide broader support building opportunities.

Attached is an attempt at a preliminary discussion draft of what a comprehensive balanced plan could look like with all the various pieces put together.

The discussion draft seeks to incorporate policies, programs, and statements that are needed to satisfy the President's key bases, including but not limited to:

- **labor** who has asked for "balanced" timber sale levels above those resulting from the injunctions, some sense of certainty that those sales will move forward, and worker and community assistance programs that **work**.
- **environmentalists** who have asked for protection of all "significant" Late Successional/Old Growth forests throughout the region and an ecosystem management approach on the remaining federal forest lands.
- **county commissioners/local government** who have asked that reasonable payments be maintained in lieu of timber receipt sharing that will be lost as timber harvest levels decline.
- **urban dwellers** who want to protect their forests while also showing compassion for those whose livelihoods have depended on the forest.

*4 industry
x states* It will be impossible to meet all these objectives in their purest form. However, the administration can and should re-emphasize the comprehensive, balanced nature of the solution. Here, the administration must talk about balance being the sum of the plan's parts and not just how much old-growth is protected and how much is

available for harvest.

This outline can be viewed as protecting the forests, people, and social fabric of the region. This description is substantively oriented, yet, it is also a political analysis in that particular extensive intergovernmental and public outreach throughout the last five months. For example, LS/OG reserves are included because they address the environmental communities underlying objectives and certainty is included because it addresses industry and labor's underlying objective.

Each proposed component has four parts, including: (1) the name; (2) the implementation option(s) in parentheses; (3) a description; and, (4) outstanding questions or issues that need to be addressed.

There are still many holes and good ideas that must be incorporated into this document. As the committee works through this draft many options will be expanded, added, and/or dropped. Over time -- as the working groups finish their work -- the implementation options can be more fully developed for each entry.

PRELIMINARY DISCUSSION DRAFT
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**AN OUTLINE OF THE COMPREHENSIVE
PACIFIC NORTHWEST AND NORTHERN CALIFORNIA
FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN**

May 17, 1993

FEDERAL FOREST MANAGEMENT

Recommendations for federal forest management will be based largely on the Ecological Assessment Team's work. Yet, in reviewing the Team's work the following should be kept in mind.

Late Successional/Old Growth Reserves (Legislative or Administrative) - Establishment of reserves should serve as a core component of the conservation strategy. The reserves should concentrate in "LS/OG 1"¹ areas because these are the most ecologically significant. However, some LS/OG 2 areas will also be included.

Question(s): What level of logging -- for example salvage -- will be permitted within the reserves? will the reserves be permanent set-asides?

Watershed Protection and Management (Administrative or Legislative) - Management guidelines for key watersheds should also be specified to protect fisheries and river habitat. In addition, watersheds are now almost universally accepted as the proper planning and management unit for implementing ecosystem management. Therefore, the federal forest management plan and its implementation should be completed on a watershed-by-watershed basis.

Question(s): What level of management will be permitted

¹ Forest ecologists have classified Late Successional/Old Growth into three categories. LS/OG 1 are the most ecologically significant, LS/OG 2s are ecologically significant, and LS/OG 3s complete the inventory. Characteristics contributing to higher levels of ecological significance include: larger block size, little fragmentation, location in a network of such forests, increasing age above 250 years, stand attributes, site productivity, lower elevation, and occurrences of relatively rare old growth associated species.

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within riparian areas within each watershed?

Managed Lands (Administrative or Legislative) - Forests that are not taken out of the timber base for fish and wildlife habitat protection and old growth reserves -- often referred to as "matrix" lands -- will be the primary source of timber supply. Management of these lands comprised primarily of LS/OG 2, LS/OG 3, and second growth should be based on an ecosystem approach that will assure forest management options are not foreclosed over the long term. Management must also assure that connectivity between reserve areas is maintained.

Question(s): What level of management will be allowed, what rules will apply, and how much flexibility should be given to modify this management approach in both the short and long term?

Viability (Administrative) -The plan should seek to provide a consistent conservation strategy across Forest Service and BLM lands. Applying the Forest Service's "viability" regulation across the BLM lands will provide such a strategy and should also provide certainty in terms of flora, fauna and various commodity production over time.

Question(s): Can Interior withstand a challenge to extending the Forest Service viability regulation to the BLM's O&C lands? Will extending the viability regulation to BLM lands stop all timber production on those lands?

PRIVATE FOREST MANAGEMENT

Private forest lands are currently impacted by Section 9 of the ESA which restricts "taking" of the spotted owl, marbled murrelet and their habitat. Circles around nesting pairs of owls and murrelets presently restrict timber harvest from private lands. The working groups have not been asked to specifically address private forest land management. However, incorporating private land policies could make the federal land management proposal more palatable to some.

Coordinated Habitat Conservation Plans (HCP) (Administrative)
- Restrictions on private timber harvesting could be lifted if landowners draft HCPs as required by Section 10 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA). The Fish and Wildlife Service could develop model HCPs with each state forestry department to facilitate Section 10 compliance.

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Question(s): Can HCP models be developed for small landowners who don't have the time, money, or expertise to develop them on their own?

Lifting Owl Circles (Administrative) - Circles protecting owl habitat are currently limiting timber production on private -- as well as public -- lands. Section 4(d) of the ESA could allow private land owl protection to be lifted once a protection strategy is in place on federal lands.

Question(s): Should the rule be coordinated with development of HCPs or instead of HCPs? What rules regarding "take" should be implemented and how restrictive of timber harvests should they be?

Land Exchanges (Legislative and/or Administrative) - The intermingled federal and private ownerships of some Oregon and Washington forests makes it difficult -- if not impossible -- to develop workable conservation strategies in some areas. An aggressive land exchanges program would allow the federal government to consolidate their ownership, develop more effective conservation strategies, and facilitate management. Private landowners would have more flexibility to harvest their timber under this approach as well. However, this is a costly and time consuming process for consolidating land ownerships.

Question(s): What costs are associated with this strategy? What is a realistic time frame for implementing this strategy? Will all exchanges be voluntary?

Promoting Private Forest Land Management (Communicative) - The stewardship programs provide technical and financial forest management assistance to non-industrial landowners -- landowners with less than 1000 acres. Stewardship should be reaffirmed by the administration to show that we are committed to management on private lands in a voluntary, non-regulatory manner.

Question(s): Should more than communications be a part of this proposal? For example, a stand alone program could be developed. Should additional funding be sought for this and other federal programs to aid in producing non-federal timber?

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AGENCY COORDINATION

The Interagency Coordination team is developing a series of proposals to allow better coordination among land management and regulatory agencies.

INSTITUTIONAL CHANGES

Many people commented about how the federal agencies' institutional framework created the forest management crisis. These people also believe now is a perfect time to make changes in order to facilitate implementation of the President's plan. The following proposals could help re-focus the agencies' efforts.

No Reductions in Force (RIFs) (Communications) - The majority of land management agency staff are now dedicated to the timber sale program. Agency heads have stated that harvest reductions will lead to a RIF which would further exacerbate job losses in rural communities. However, implementing ecosystem management will be labor intensive allowing for agency personnel to be reassigned to other program areas. The need to do this will be great especially in the short term as the administration untangles the policies of the past.

Questions(s): Would savings be preferable to no reductions in regional federal employment? // ??

Community Partnerships Organizations (Administrative) - A number of communities -- most notably the Applegate Partnership -- have established processes to bring representatives from various interests around the table to hammer out local forest management agreements. To help implement the President's plan, a federal process for creating similar problem solving partnerships in other parts of the region could be developed.

Question(s): Will this give too much local control to local interests in formulating management plans? How much flexibility should be granted to local organizations to formulate plans which have regional and/or national implications? *Can be ?? given input perceptions ??*

Public Participation (Administrative and Communicative)

- Historically, federal land management agencies have been accused of listening to and then ignoring public input. A process should be developed whereby broader based public input could be made a more effective part of the planning process. Moreover, the

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agencies must also incorporate broader regional and national demands into local management decisions.

Question(s): Are Community Partnership Organizations and broader based public input mutually exclusive?

Conservation Contracts (Legislative) - The current timber sale program process creates incentives to harvest as quickly and efficiently as possible. "Conservation contracts" allow the purchaser to apply a reasonable portion of the value of timber removed as an offset against the cost of other conservation practices. For example, recreation, fish and wildlife habitat, and streamside restoration. As a result, loggers have an incentive to make a buck from other conservation activities and to be more responsible in their logging operations.

Questions(s): What are the budgetary impacts? Can the appropriations process be modified to promote contracts?

Forest Planning (Administrative) - The President's plan will provide dramatic new direction for federal land management. Such direction will necessitate changes to the existing Forest Service and draft BLM land management plans. Even with the level of knowledge that currently exists, it will take 1 1/2 to 2 years to make these changes and comply with the procedural requirements of the agencies' forest planning laws.

Questions(s): Should Forest Service plans be amended or completely redrafted? Should planning regulations be relaxed to allow for a speedier process?

Community Assistance/Rural Development (Administrative or Legislative) - The BLM and Forest Service have historically defined their community stability responsibilities in terms of providing a sustainable level of timber supply. However, they also have the capability -- and have recently been legislatively authorized -- to provide broader based rural development opportunities. An expanded community assistance program should be an integral part of the land management agencies responsibilities.

LEGAL

[TO BE COMPLETED]

Private Access Across Public Lands

If no cutting around

*Important to
move fed. agency
away from fed. land
sale program where good
is removal of timber to
allow incentive to remove
timber in ecosystem man-
agement. Fed. hab. to
enhance rec. etc.
Promote contractor to
do the work
Don't need
legislation*

*↓
To promote
rural dev. change from
forest man. to rural dev.
List of things forest managers could
do -- agencies should be asked to
Federal agencies*

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Statutory Compatibility

Certainty

Viability

LOG EXPORTS/LOG IMPORTS

Issues related to log exports and log imports carry great symbolic weight.

25% to 30% of the region's private harvest is exported as raw logs. This leads one to question whether the timber industry's statements about the timber supply crisis and associated jobs are legitimate.

While some argue that private log exports should be banned, doing so will have GATT implications, raise private property rights concerns, and, unite the agricultural community in opposition to bans on commodity exports (aka the Carter ban on grain exports). Listed below are some options for addressing these issues.

Repeal the Foreign Sales Corporation (FSC) Treatment for Logs (Administrative or Legislative) - The FSC provisions in the tax code provide preferred treatment of income derived from the export of unprocessed logs. Exempting raw-log exports from FSC treatment is expected, therefore, to decrease exports making more timber available for domestic processing.

Question(s): Can we get Congress to hold off on passing FSC legislation? Can we make sure that savings are used for community and worker assistance instead for deficit reductions?

Repeal Duty on Canadian Timber (Communicative and Administrative) - The Department of Commerce found that Canadian timber subsidies to their domestic producers resulted in unfair competition to U.S. timber producers. As a result Commerce imposed a 6.5% duty on imported Canadian timber. This duty could be repealed in the context of a strategy to reduce lumber prices. Note, however, that repealing the duty would cause more imports at the expense of domestic manufacturing.

Question(s): Would it be more advantageous to earmark the duty to fund worker and community assistance programs?

Open Log Import Opportunities (Administrative - West coast ✓)

potential funding source
Peter Analyst

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manufacturers -- especially those in northern California -- have recently been dependent on federal timber. However, such imports have been limited by APHIS who found an exotic nematode in those logs. The administration could look at opportunities for lifting the import ban.

Question(s): Can a more intensive screening process be employed to allow more logs to be imported?

EASTSIDE MANAGEMENT ISSUES

The President promised to break the gridlock surrounding the region's forestry issues. Both the conference and the subsequent planning focused this process on westside forests where the injunctions on timber sales currently exist. However, the underlying issue -- how much old growth is cut and how much is saved -- is equally relevant on forests east of the cascade mountains. The environmental community is pushing hard for their protection as well.

Moreover, from an ecological standpoint, eastside forests have serious health problems associated with conversion from ponderosa pine to fir forests, insect outbreaks, and past fire suppression practices. With restrictions on old-growth harvesting, the forest health problems could actually serve to increase timber supply during the next 3 years.

A Congressionally mandated study on eastside forest issues was recently released and a separate issue brief is being prepared for the President as a result of the Forest conference. Below are some opportunities for addressing eastside forest issues without making them a central focus of the President's plan.

Westside Serves as Model for Eastside (Administrative and Communicative) - The President's commitment to an ecosystem based forest management plan will result in the forest integrated approach that -- if successfully implement -- will conserve and enhance the forest's flora and fauna and associated uses at one time.

The Administration should announce that their study of eastside forest issues combined with the recent congressionally mandated study has lead them to conclude that a similar ecosystem based planning process should be administratively undertaken on the eastside. This effort is needed to avoid another trainwreck.

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Questions(s): Is the eastside study a viable report that will pass scientific and legal tests? What actions should be taken, if any, to deal with eastside issues? Is and internal strategy warranted while further study of the eastside is initiated?

Salvage Transition (Administrative) - Large reductions in federal timber supply on westside forests will have dramatic effects in certain areas. While local timber supply may not be available to make up for the reductions, some mills will be willing to buy timber from other regions.

An aggressive -- but regulated -- salvage sale program was one of the Eastside Assessment's key recommendations. Salvage sales could be undertaken to restore the native old growth ponderosa pine ecosystems and reduce the likelihood of catastrophic fires in the region. In supporting an accelerated salvage sale program, the administration could target a portion of the supply to westside mills as a job mitigation strategy.

Questions(s): Will an accelerated salvage sale program reduce long-term options? What additional volumes could actually be made available? Can timber sales be targeted toward timber starved areas?

TIMBER SUPPLY

The various planning teams will inherently address timber supply. However, a proactive discussion of where, when, and how timber will be available for harvest should help put federal reductions in context.

Lifting the Injunctions (Communicative) - Current injunctions have reduced the Region 6 Forest Service timber sale program to 600 from an average of 4.5 billion board feet during the 1980s. The President's plan is likely to allow an additional 500 million to 1 billion board feet to be sold when the injunctions are lifted.

The Administration should claim credit for breaking the gridlock that will allow this additional 1 billion board feet to be sold. However, timber sale levels that comply with existing legal constraints and are sustainable are likely to be well below what industry and labor groups find acceptable.

Questions(s): Industry wants an additional 2 to 2.5 billion board feet to be sold. How much less is politically

*How
handle
this?
What did
East side
congress
group say?*

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acceptable? Will 1 to 1.5 billion board feet sale level pass the laugh test?

Timber Supply Reductions (Communicative) - The President directed his cabinet to develop a legally responsible plan. He later clarified his directive by saying that the plan should be in compliance with existing environmental laws.

To comply with existing laws and to break with the mismanagement of the past, the Ecological Assessment Team has developed a plan that will likely reduce regional timber supply -- including federal, state, and private land -- by at least 30 percent.

Timber supply reductions should be discussed in this context of total regional timber supply and not just federal supply. Doing so will show that reductions -- while significant in certain areas -- are not as great as perceived.

Private Increase (Communicative) - The President's plan will likely ease restrictions on private timber harvest. The administration should take credit for resolving the threatened and endangered species issues on federal lands so that timber production on private lands can move forward in a manner that is in compliance with federal and state environmental laws.

Tighten Financial Security Requirements (Legislative) - Currently the Forest Service requires timber purchasers to put a small down payment on timber purchases. This has resulted in speculative bidding whereby those with the greatest access to capital can move money around without being unduly penalized for defaulting on purchased sales.

To remedy this situation, purchasers should be required to pay a 20% non-refundable down payment. Small businesses would receive a break based on a formula to be established by the Forest Service. This would benefit small businesses by allowing for a more equitable timber sale program.

Questions(s): Would this place an undue burden on timber purchasers during this period of tight access to capital?

COMMUNITY AND BUSINESS ASSISTANCE

The Worker and Community Assistance working group will develop an array of options for the President to choose from. In developing a final package, it will be important that the program provides

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adequate funding and is decentralized to the point that communities can work their own way through the transition from an old growth based economy to an ecosystem management based economy. This is important as the communities are not looking for federal programs that dictate how they should their economies function, but, that will help them help themselves.

Access to Capital (Administrative and Communicative) - In part because of the uncertainty created by the timber supply crisis, many firms in rural northern California and the Pacific Northwest have encountered difficulty in obtaining capital. ✓

The administration should both target existing federal lending programs to northern California and Pacific Northwest communities while also noting that just resolving the gridlock will reestablish a sense of certainty that will make the banking community more comfortable in making loans.

State-by-State Community Assistance Commissions (Legislative) - The states and communities want to be in control of their own destinies even if federal policy is affecting how that will happen. Overall, states and communities are opposed to federally or regionally run assistance programs because they feel too detached from the decision making. *Highly recommended by Tushman.*

It will, however, be important to have a body that serves as a conduit between the federal government, states, and communities in implementing community and business assistance programs. The establishment of three state commissions with members appointed by the Governors will allow each state to guide the implementation of assistance programs in a way that responds to the unique problems of the rural communities in the state.

Questions(s): Is another layer of bureaucracy needed? Can existing state advisory boards or commissions help provide guidance to community and business assistance programs?

Community and Business Development Bank/Fund (Legislative) - Timber supply reductions in timber dependent communities will have different and in some cases dramatic affects on those communities and local firms. To help communities and firms work through the transition to an ecosystem management based economy, a separate bank or fund should be established to serve as a financial source of loans and grants (See below). ✓

The bank or fund will serve as a visible reminder to region about

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the President's commitment to help the region adjust to the "laws of change" he spoke about at the conference.

Questions(s): Should the fund be new money or reprogrammed money? Will reprogramming appear like too much of a shell game?

Community and Business Development Grants and Loans (Legislative) ✓
- While greater access to private capital should be forthcoming from just resolving the issue, the private sector will likely continue to limit lending to rural communities and rurally based businesses throughout the region.

To assist communities, businesses, and entrepreneurs with little or no access to private sector funding, federal programs should provide for revolving loans, micro-business loans, and outright grants. The program should be run through existing state programs as guided by state-by-state commissions mentioned above.

Payments to States (Legislative) - The BLM and Forest Service currently return 50% and 25% respectively of gross timber sale revenues back to the counties in lieu of taxes that would be collected if the federal lands were privately owned. The counties are required to use these funds for roads and schools. These payments provide up to 80% of some county budgets.

The link between timber harvesting and county budgets must be severed. This should be done by providing for a gradual phase down of payments to states based on historic rolling averages. Maintaining these payments will be essential for helping communities help their residents cope with the impact of job loss.

Question(s): How much will this cost? Will other regions request the same treatment? How will OMB and the Appropriations Committees react?

Technical Assistance (Administrative) - Many universities, states, and counties have will established community assistance programs. However, the impact of timber sale reductions will hit certain parts of the region quickly and in ways that they may be unprepared to address.

The Forest Service and Department of Commerce should redouble their efforts to assist communities and businesses. Special attention should be given to technology transfer programs and manufacturing

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extension programs that will help create both new businesses and new ways of doing business.

WORKER ASSISTANCE

Labor grudgingly accepts the need for worker assistance programs, but, is very apprehensive about their ability to work. Having recognized this, they have asked for programs that have low administrative costs, are easily implemented, can be quickly implemented, and are flexible.

State Coordination Teams (Legislative or Administrative) - Like community assistance, there are already numerous worker assistance programs that are currently being run through the states. However, such programs are focused on wide array of dislocation problems caused by a similarly wide array of reasons.

Given the unique nature and impact of dislocations caused by federal timber supply reductions, it is important to have state-by-state coordination teams help direct worker assistance efforts. Such teams would not be responsible for implementing assistance, but, assisting state and federal agencies in advising how this unique program should be implemented. The coordination teams could also serve as conflict resolution body when disagreements arise.

Question(s): Do such coordination teams already exist in a similar form? Would coordination teams create an unnecessary level of bureaucracy?

Worker Dislocation Fund (Legislative) - Many displaced workers will need assistance in identifying and qualifying for new employment. This assistance is currently supported and administered by state and local governments and funded in part through Title III of the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA). In addition, the states administer modest worker dislocation programs.

A regional worker dislocation fund should be administratively organized and recognized using discretionary funds within the Title III program to highlight the President's concern and commitment to the working people who are affected by federal policies.

Question(s): Will special recognition of JTPA assistance create a negative precedent? Can a greater portion of discretionary funding be dedicated to the region on this emergency basis?

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Cap Administrative Costs (Administrative) - Over and over again, labor representatives voice dismay over the amount of state and JTPA funding that never reaches the ground. Some Washington State Labor Council representatives point out that 50% of program funding is caught up in administrative costs.

✓
Peta?
important!

A process should be put in place to cap administrative costs at a reasonable level -- 15 to 20 percent -- in order to get as much assistance to dislocated workers as possible.

Question(s): Does Labor have good overhead cost numbers and what are they? Is there some legitimate reason for high overhead costs?

Forest Restoration Program (Administrative and/or Legislative)
- Many forested areas in northern California and the Pacific Northwest are in urgent need of restoration treatments.

With proper funding, and extensive and much needed forest restoration program could be organized to both improve forest health and put people back to work in the woods. While some timber may be lightly harvested, the focus would be on improving fish and wildlife habitat, water quality, soil stability, forest health, recreational opportunities, and research. Employment opportunities associated with forest restoration programs should give priority to recently unemployed woodworkers.

Question(s): How many jobs would a restoration program provide? Is the cost prohibitive?

UBCJA Coordinate Training and Assistance (Administrative)

- Implementing a displaced woodworker assistance program will be a complex process. The Carpenters have suggested that they would be a good organization to help make the assistance programs work better. Given their involvement in the issue and understanding of the people who are affected by timber supply reductions, the Carpenters could serve as very useful conduits between federal and state government and displaced workers.

important

Question(s): Would such delegation create any real or perceived ethics problems?

Pension Benefit Supplements for Older Workers (Legislative)

- Worker assistance programs should be useful to the majority of workers who are affected by federal timber supply reductions. However, workers in their late 40s and 50s will have a much more

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difficult time finding jobs in their own field, let alone a new field.

To assist these workers the Carpenters suggested pension benefit supplements such as those given through the Redwood National Park Act in the late 1970s.

Question(s): What will this cost? What was the result of the Redwood National Park program?

FUNDING

The President made a commitment to help the people of northern California and the Pacific Northwest who will be affected by reductions in federal timber supply. Regardless of the level of protection, jobs will be lost and failure to help those people will just exacerbate the firestorm that will likely be created by the timber supply reductions. THE ADMINISTRATION MUST COMMIT FINANCIAL RESOURCES TO THE WORKER AND COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.

Reallocate Foreign Sales Corporation (FSC) Savings (Administrative or Legislative) - The FSC provisions in the tax code provide preferred treatment of income derived from the export of unprocessed logs. If this exemption was repealed, federal revenues would increase by \$18 to \$22 million annually.

The administration should reallocate these revenues to worker and community assistance programs for a 10 year period.

Question(s): Will this be done legislatively?

Reduced Timber Sale Preparation Costs (Administrative or Legislative) - The majority of Forest Service and BLM's regional budgets are dedicated to the timber sale program. Reduction of the program is expected to produce \$50-\$60 million in savings that should be reallocated to both ecosystem management programs and worker and community assistance programs.

*Refer.
then into
NRF*

Question(s): What percentage of the savings will be needed to fund federal ecosystem management programs and how much should be reallocated to assistance programs? Would these savings be more useful to reduce the deficit?

Reallocate a Percentage of Annual Timber Sales Revenues (Legislative) - Even with timber harvest reductions, the Forest Service and BLM timber sale programs are expected to produce \$85

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million in revenues. These revenues are normally returned to the general treasury, however, a percentage -- 5 or 10 percent -- could be earmarked for community and worker assistance programs. In terms of competition with other federal programs, such earmarking would create a non-controversial opportunity to fund assistance programs over a 3 or 4 year horizon. However, such an approach would increase the deficit.

*in
back pocket*

Question(s): Will OMB go along with this? What kind of precedent will this set?

Reallocate Revenues from Duty on Canadian Timber if Duty is Retained (Administrative) - The revenues created by the 6.5% duty on imported Canadian lumber are currently directed to the general treasury. These revenues could be earmarked back to community and financial assistance programs.

*NO
Reynold
Bryant*

Question(s): Will the earmark be unacceptable in terms of deficit reduction? Would it be more advantageous to repeal the duty and lower lumber sale prices?

Reprogramming Appropriated Funds (Administrative) - The Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Interior, and Labor and the Environmental Protection Agency should reprogram discretionary funds to fill in the gaps if funding through the other means mentioned above is not forthcoming.

Question(s): What impact will this have on the departments' programs? Will reprogramming set a bad precedent for future transitions?

Andreas

Terry Franklin done?

Unified Reserves
Adaptive Mount Area

No Design

No CA

Grand Panel

Will talk to Dem Bels

re. notes

Joe Kent to write