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Forest Conference-Owls (Timber Summit)

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FYI  
Stephanie Solien

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
Office of Congressional and Legislative Affairs  
Washington, D.C. 20240  
(202) 208-7693

# **THE FOREST CONFERENCE**

- WHEN:** Friday, April 2, 1993  
10:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. PST
- WHERE:** The Oregon Convention Center  
Portland, Oregon
- WHO:** President Clinton  
Vice President Gore  
Agriculture Secretary Mike Espy  
Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt  
Labor Secretary Robert Reich  
Commerce Secretary Ron Brown  
EPA Administrator Carol Browner  
Deputy Director OMB Alice Rivlin  
Science and Technology Advisor Jack Gibbons  
  
(Also see participants list.)
- WHY:** President Clinton and Vice President Gore are committed to a balanced and comprehensive long-term policy that recognizes the importance of the forests and timber to the economy and jobs in the region as well as the importance of America's precious old growth forests, a part of our national heritage that, once destroyed, can never be replaced. The Forest Conference fulfills a commitment President Clinton made to the people of the northwest and northern California to break the gridlock that has blocked progress on these issues.
- WHAT:** The Forest Conference will provide a comprehensive forum for a broad and diverse range of views on the issues associated with the management of federal forest lands in the northwest and northern California. As a critical and urgently needed step toward a balanced approach, it will provide the President, Vice President, and members of the Cabinet with a first-hand understanding of these issues and how the people and communities in the region have been and will be affected.

# **THE FOREST CONFERENCE**

## ***Agenda***

**Friday, April 2, 1993**

**10:30 a.m.**

### **WELCOME**

Portland Mayor Vera Katz  
Oregon Governor Barbara Roberts

**10:40 a.m.**

### **OPENING STATEMENTS**

President Clinton, Vice President Gore

**11:00 a.m.**

### **HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE**

Kimbark MacColl  
Oregon Historical Society

**11:15 a.m.**

### **ROUNDTABLE 1: WHO IS AFFECTED AND HOW?**

This roundtable will allow people from across the region to speak to how this controversy is affecting their lives.

PRESENTERS: (NOTE-each roundtable will begin with brief statements from some of the roundtable participants. After these brief statements, there will be general discussion among all the roundtable participants, including the President, Vice President, Cabinet and other Administration officials.)

o MIKE DRAPER, Executive Secretary, United Brotherhood of Carpenters Western Council of Industrial Workers, Portland, OR

o DIANA WALES, Attorney, member Audubon Society Roseburg, OR

o BOB SPENCE, President, Pacific Lumber Sales Company, Seattle, WA

o PATRICIA LEE, Innkeeper, Charter member of Oregon Trout, Streamside Inn, Steamboat, OR

o ARCHBISHOP THOMAS MURPHY, Catholic Archdiocese of Seattle

**12:45 p.m.**

### **LUNCH**

1:30 p.m.

**ROUNDTABLE 2: ECOLOGICAL AND ECONOMIC ASSESSMENTS**

This roundtable will feature experts from public, private, academic, and non-governmental organizations to discuss the technical issues -  
- economic, environmental, and sociological -- involved in forestry and forest related economics.

**PRESENTERS**

**On Forest Ecology Issues:**

o **JOHN GORDON**, Professor, Yale University School of Forestry, New Haven, CT. (Gordon spent the majority of his career at Oregon State Univ.)

o **LORIN HICKS**, Plum Creek Timber Co., Seattle, WA

o **CHUCK MESLOW**, Director, U.S. Department of Interior Fish and Wildlife Service Cooperative Unit, Corvallis, OR

**On Economic Issues:**

o **BRIAN GREBER**, Professor, Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR.

o **LOUISE FORTMANN**, Professor, University of California, Berkeley, CA

3:00 p.m.

**BREAK**

3:15 p.m.

**ROUNDTABLE 3: WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?**

This roundtable will focus on new and innovative ideas for forest management and economic development.

**PRESENTERS:**

o **JULIE NORMAN**, Headwaters, Ashland, OR

o **JIM GEISINGER**, President, Northwest Forestry Association, Portland, OR

o **GUS KOSTOPULOS**, President, Woodnet, Port Angeles, WA

o **ROSLYN HEFFNER**, Vocational Counseling Service, Tualatin, OR

o **RICH NAFZIGER**, Former Director, Washington State Timber Team, Olympia, WA

4:30 p.m.

**CLOSING STATEMENT BY PRESIDENT CLINTON**

# **THE FOREST CONFERENCE**

## ***Participants***

### ***ROUNDTABLE 1: WHO IS AFFECTED AND HOW***

#### **Presenters:**

o **MIKE DRAPER**, Executive Secretary, United Brotherhood of Carpenters, Western Council of Industrial Workers, Portland, OR, represents 30,000 members across ten western states. His members work as loggers, in sawmills, and in plywood and particle board manufacturing and re-manufacturing plants..

o **DIANA WALES**, is a partner in a small law firm in Roseburg, OR with a practice limited to family law. She is also a co-chair of the Umpqua Valley Audubon Society Conservation Committee as well as other environmental, professional, and civil organizations.

o **BOB SPENCE**, President, Pacific Lumber Sales Company, Seattle, WA. Mr. Spence and his family operate this privately-held company which owns three sawmills and exports both logs and finished wood products.

o **PATRICIA LEE**, , Charter member Oregon Trout, Streamside Inn, Steamboat, OR, runs an inn and is in the process of creating an environmental education center for the children of Douglas County.

o **ARCHBISHOP THOMAS MURPHY**, Catholic Archdiocese of Seattle; Archbishop Murphy has led the Roman Catholic Church in western Washington since 1991. He has helped organize relief and social service efforts for timber-dependent communities..

#### **Panelists:**

o **BILL ARTHUR**, is Director of the Sierra Club's Northwest Office in Seattle. He grew up in Montana where his father was a small independent timber operator. He is an economist by training and has been involved with the Sierra Club and forestry issues for the past ten years.

o **NADINE BAILEY**, of Hayfork, CA, is the wife of a logger and a dedicated spokeswoman for loggers whose livelihoods depend on timber harvesting. Nadine's daughter, Elizabeth, participated with the President in the ABC TV Town Meeting for children.

o **NAT BINGHAM**, is a commercial fisherman who owns and operates a fishing vessel and fishes for salmon, crab, and albacore. He served as President of the Pacific Coast Federation of Fishermen's Association and currently serves as their field coordinator for their fisheries habitat program.

o **BUZZ EADES**, Eades Forest Resources, is a graduate forester and a sixth generation logger.

o **JOHN HAMPTON**, Chief Executive Officer, Willamina Lumber Co., Portland, OR, founded Hampton Lumber in 1950 and became CEO of Willamina in 1970. He currently serves as Chairman of the Northwest Forest Resources Council.

o **KEN MARSON**, Marson & Marson Lumber, runs a retail lumber yard, Ace Hardware Center and Truss Manufacturing Plant. He also is active in the National Lumber

## **Dealers and Building Material Dealers Association.**

- o **LARRY MASON**, Western Commercial Forest Action Committee, is from Forks, WA, and owned a mill that had to close. He now heads a group of 500 individuals who represent a broad section of timber dependent communities.

- o **MARGARET POWELL**, Member, Hoopa Tribe, Hoopa, CA, is the owner of a small mill located on the Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation. She also has served on the Hoopa Tribal Council for 14 years and is active in other tribal affairs.

- o **VIC SHER**, is the Managing Attorney for the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund in Seattle, WA. His practice is devoted entirely to representing citizens in litigation and administrative action related to environmental protection. He has been counsel to the environmental plaintiffs in a series of cases relating to the forest and wildlife management issues in the region.

- o **PHYLLIS STRAUGER**, Mayor, Hoquiam, WA, has served on the Hoquiam City Council from 1969 to 1988. She has served as Mayor since 1988. She has been active in state service and in the National League of Cities.

- o **FRANK TALLERICO**, Superintendent of Schools, Siskiyou County, Yreka, CA, has served as Superintendent for the past eight years. Prior to that, he served in other capacities in the Superintendent's office and taught fifth through 12th grade classes.

- o **MECA WAWONA**, is the founder of New Growth Forestry in Ukiah, CA. She and her husband run a small business cooperative that specializes in forest and salmon habitat restoration.

## **ROUNDTABLE 2: ECOLOGICAL AND ECONOMIC ASSESSMENTS**

### **Forest Management Issues**

#### **Presenters:**

- o **JOHN GORDON**, Dean, Yale University School of Forestry. Dr. Gordon is a forest ecologist who spent the majority of his career at Oregon State University. He has written extensively on forest policy issues and was one of the "Gang of Four," the team of four government and university scientists who produced a 1991 study on the health of the forests and different management alternatives at the request of the House Agriculture and Merchant Marine Committees.

- o **LORIN HICKS**, Plum Creek Timber Co., Seattle, WA. Dr. Hicks is a wildlife biologist who has conducted research on spotted owls on private and public lands. He was a contributing author of the Spotted Owl Recovery Plan, the Bush Administration's Department of Interior plan for protecting the owl.

- o **CHARLES MESLOW**, Director, U.S. Department of Interior Fish and Wildlife Service, Cooperative Research Unit, Corvallis, OR. Dr. Meslow is a research biologist and professor of wildlife ecology at Oregon State University. He is known for his research on northern spotted owls and was a member of the Scientific Analysis Team that released its report to the court on March 19, 1993.

### **Panelists:**

- o **RICK BROWN**, National Wildlife Federation, Portland, OR. Brown is a wildlife and forest ecologist who previously worked for the Forest Service. He has actively promoted 'ecosystem' approaches to forest management.

- o **JERRY FRANKLIN**, University of Washington, Seattle, WA. Dr. Franklin is a leading forest ecologist whose research focuses on old growth forests. He was one of the "Gang of Four" and has been called the "Father of New Forestry."

- o **CHAD OLIVER**, University of Washington, Seattle, WA. Dr. Oliver is a silviculture and forest policy professor at the University of Washington, School of Forest Resources.

- o **JIM SEDELL**, U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service, Corvallis, OR. Dr. Sedell is a fishery biologist who is a leading researcher into how forest land use affects fish habitat. He was the principal fishery biologist on the Scientific Analysis Team. He is a native Oregonian and local fisherman.

- o **DAN TOMASCHESKI**, Vice President, Sierra Pacific Industries, Redding, CA. Tomascheski's company owns 1.1 million acres of commercial forest land in California. It is also the largest California purchaser of timber on federal lands. Almost one-third of the timber for the Sierra Pacific's nine sawmills comes from federal lands. Tomascheski was active in efforts to reach consensus with environmentalists on private forest lands in California.

### **Economic Issues**

#### **Presenters:**

- o **BRIAN GREBER**, Professor, Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR. Dr. Greber's research addresses forest product markets and regional economics. He has been an advisor to several federal task forces, including the "Gang of Four," and the Endangered Species Committee.

- o **LOUISE FORTMANN**, University of California, Berkeley, CA. Dr. Fortmann is a rural sociologist who has focused on environmental protest and community well-being. She has conducted major ethnographic and statistical analyses in the region.

### **Panelists:**

- o **ANN HANUS**, Assistant State Forester, Oregon Department of Forestry, Salem, OR. Ms. Hanus is a professional forester and economist who has been involved with this issue since 1985. She served as staff to Tom Walsh, the Oregon representative to the Endangered Species Committee.

- o **BOB LEE**, University of Washington, Seattle, WA. Dr. Lee's field of study centers on the social aspects of forest resource use. For many years, he has studied the social and cultural consequences of wood supply reduction on forest-dependent communities. He is affiliated with the non-profit group, The Temperate Forest Foundation, which seeks to develop a middle ground for the development of sustainable use practices.

- o **ED WHITELAW**, University of Oregon, Eugene, OR. Whitelaw is an economist who believes that northwest regional economies are in transition and that most timber workers and companies realize federal lands will provide less timber than in the past.

### **ROUNDTABLE 3: WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?**

#### **Presenters:**

- o **JULIE NORMAN**, President of Headwaters, a southwest Oregon grassroots group working for federal forestry reform through policy research, timber sale monitoring, public education, and negotiations/litigation.

- o **JIM GEISINGER**, President, Northwest Forestry Association, Portland, OR. The NFA represents forest product manufacturers and forest landowners in Washington and Oregon who depend on public lands for fiber supply. He has more than 17 years experience working for forestry trade associations and has spent his entire career on resource issues affecting federal forest management.

- o **GUS KOSTOPULOS**, Executive Director, Woodnet, a non-profit network of more than 300 wood products manufacturers on Washington's Olympic Peninsula. Before establishing Woodnet, Kostopulos held a number of management positions, employing many of the techniques and strategies characteristic of flexible manufacturing.

- o **ROSLYN HEFFNER**, has been operating her own vocational counseling service since 1987, focusing primarily on assisting injured workers back to gainful employment. She is a registered nurse and has a Masters Degree in rehabilitation counseling.

- o **RICH NAFZIGER**, is currently Deputy Insurance Commissioner for Policy and Legislative Affairs for the state of Washington. Between 1988 and 1993, he served as Special Assistant to the Governor for Timber Policy and Rural Development and was Director of the Governor's Timber Team, responsible for coordinating state policy and programs relating to forestry issues and timber community development.

#### **Panelists:**

- o **CHARLES W. BINGHAM**, Executive Vice President, Weyerhaeuser Co.; Director of Puget Sound Power and Light Co.; Chair of the Tacoma-Pierce County American Leadership Forum; Vice President of the Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust; and a trustee of the Weyerhaeuser Foundation. He is past chair of the National Forest Products Association Board of Governors.

- o **JIM COATES**, Vice President, International Woodworkers of America Local 3-2. From 1990 to the present, he has served as Community Outreach Coordinator to provide information on training programs and available social service resources, creating innovative programs, such as a weekly television broadcast, "People Helping People," through a local ministerial association, to provide information to timber families..

- o **BOB DOPPELT**, Executive Director and Co-founder of the Pacific Rivers Council. He began the Council because he owned a commercial river trip and fishing business for 11 years and experienced first-hand the environmental impacts on the region's rivers and fisheries and felt a group was needed to specifically focus on these issues. He is known as a creative national expert on riverine protection and restoration strategies.

- o **IRV FLETCHER**, is President of the Oregon AFL-CIO.

- o **ERIC HOLLENBECK**, began working in the woods at 14, first surveying for timber access roads and later logging. At 24, he began a logging company, the Blue Ox

Millworks. Three years later, along with his wife, Hollenbeck built a sawmill and has been manufacturing finished wood products for the last 17 years. Two years ago, they opened the historic facilities for tours and this year they are opening a School of the Traditional Arts to educate tomorrow's woodworkers and entrepreneurs.

- **JIM IRVINE**, is Vice President and Treasurer, National Association of Home Builders and is a home builder from Portland. He is President of the Conifer Group, a construction, development and property management company building primarily single family homes and light commercial developments.

- **ANDY KERR**, is Conservation Director for the Oregon Natural Resources Council, a 20-year-old coalition of more than 40 sports, conservation, recreation, commercial and educational groups interested in the wise management of Oregon's lands, waters, and other natural resources. ONRC represents more than 6,000 individual members and maintains offices on Portland, Eugene, and Bend.

- **KATHERINE MATER**, is Vice President of Mater Engineering, Inc, a forest products engineering and market research firm based in Corvallis, OR, which has served the wood products industry for 50 years. She is recognized as an industry leader in researching and identifying value-added wood product manufacturing solutions which adapt to reduced raw resource supplies, yet offer profits and job security for the industry.

- **WALTER MINNICK**, is CEO of a \$400 million facility, TJ International, one of the largest purchasers of veneer in the west. They have 1,000 employees in Oregon and own four mills on the west side. He is currently a member of the Governing Council of The Wilderness Foundation, American Business Conference, Idaho Conservation League, and the Nature Conservancy.

- **CHARLES OLLIVIER**, has been an active participant in the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union Local 14 for 27 years, 12 of which were as President. Presently, he is elected Commissioner, 5th District Humboldt Bay Harbor, Recreation and Conservation District and is the Vice President of the District.

- **FELICE PACE**, is Program Coordinator for the Klamath Forest Alliance, a community-based, non-profit organization based in northern California. The KFA works to reform public land management with special emphasis on rehabilitating damaged watersheds on public land to restore salmonid and other fisheries at risk of extinction. He has lived in Siskiyou County for 18 years and has been active in forest issues since 1980.

- **TOM ROBINSON**, for the past six years has been manager of the Oregon Salmon Commission, representing the Oregon troll fisherman and primary processors through product promotions, education, communications and research. He has served as an official salmon fishery representative on the Pacific Fishery Management Council By-Catch Committee and on the Oregon Coho Review Committee.

- **DAVE SCHMIDT**, has served as County Commissioner of Linn County, Oregon since 1988. He is a member of the Council of Forest Trust Lands and is a Board Member on the Western Interstate Region of Public Lands, which works with the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service on local issues.

- **TED STRONG**, has been Executive Director of the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission for four years, created by the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakima Indian Nation, and the Nez Perce Tribe.

o **JACK WARD THOMAS**, is the Chief Research Biologist and Project Leader for Range and Wildlife Habitat Research for the USDA Forest Service. He has published more than 250 works, was a member of the "Gang of Four," the team of four government and university scientists who produced a 1991 study on the health of the forests and different management alternatives at the request of the House Agriculture and Merchant Marine Committees. Dr. Thomas chaired the Interagency Scientific Committee, which established the conservation strategy for northern spotted owls. He also was the leader of the Scientific Analysis Team which, under court order, released its report on the management of old growth ecosystems in March.

####

# **THE FOREST CONFERENCE**

## ***Background***

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

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

### **THE PROBLEM:**

The debate centers on how all public forest lands should be managed to recognize the need to protect and preserve old growth forests, fish, wildlife, and water as well as the needs of the workers, businesses, and communities dependent on timber sales. Old growth forests are those at least 200 years old or older. Most remaining old growth forests are on federal lands. Nearly 90 percent of the region's old growth forests already have been logged. An estimated 8 to 9 million acres of old growth forest remain today.

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

### **FEDERAL FOREST LANDS:**

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

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

### **NORTHERN SPOTTED OWL**

The northern spotted owl range is located in the forests west of the Cascade Mountains in Washington, Oregon, and northern California. Within that range, the owls preferred habitat is old growth forests.

The Department of Agriculture's Forest Service manages 23 million acres in spotted owl range. The Department of the Interior's Bureau of Land Management (BLM) manages 2.4 million acres in spotted owl range in Oregon and northern California.

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

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

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

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

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

### **SCIENTIFIC ANALYSIS TEAM REPORT**

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

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

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

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

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

### **ECONOMIC ISSUES**

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

forest industries.

In the northwest region, economic growth in the past two decades has diversified a regional economy that was once much more heavily dependent on manufacturing and timber. While many rural counties are vulnerable, overall economic conditions and trends in the northwest show substantial strength. After many years of somewhat sluggish economic growth, the Pacific Northwest economy has shown strong growth since 1986. The rate of employment growth in Oregon and Washington exceeded the U.S. average in every year since 1986.

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

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

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

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

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

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

####

# **THE FOREST CONFERENCE**

## ***Fact Sheet***

- o The Forest Service in the Department of Agriculture manages 23 million acres in spotted owl range. The Bureau of Land Management in the Department of Interior manages 2.4 million acres in spotted owl range. (Northern spotted owl range is in the forests west of the Cascade Mountains in Washington, Oregon, and northern California. Within that range, the owls preferred habitat is old growth forests.)
- o Old growth forests are those at least 200 years old or older. Nearly 90 percent of the region's old growth forests already have been logged. Today, there are an estimated 8 to 9 million acres of old growth forest, most on federally-owned land.
- o During the 1980s, the northern spotted owl region -- public and private lands accounted for more than 30 percent of the lumber produced in the United States. Since about one-third of recent harvests in the owl region occur on federal lands, about 10 percent of domestic timber supply is potentially affected by spotted owl protection.
- o The rate of employment growth in Washington and Oregon exceeded the U.S. average in every year since 1986.
- o In 1970, timber related jobs accounted for about 10 percent of total regional employment. By 1989, timber employment was about 140,000, which represents about 4 percent of total regional employment. (Note: The Fish and Wildlife Service listed the northern spotted owl as threatened in July, 1990.)
- o During the 1980s, the number of jobs in the lumber and wood products sectors in the region declined from 10 jobs per million board feet of harvest to below 8 jobs per million board feet.
- o In 1968, Oregon had 300 sawmills. In 1988, Oregon had 165 sawmills. In 1968, California had 216 sawmills. In 1988, California had 93 sawmills. In 1978, Washington had 182 sawmills. In 1988, Washington had 118 sawmills.
- o By law, logs from federal lands cannot be exported, and logs from western state lands are highly restricted.
- o Congressional Committees with jurisdiction in federal forest management are: Senate Agriculture Committee, Senate Environment and Public Works Committee, and Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee; House Natural Resources Committee, Agriculture Committee, and House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee.

###

**ECOSYSTEM SURVIVAL:**  
**A Traditional Native American and Grassroots Environmental**  
**Resolution**

This document articulates the position of grassroots, traditional native people, and direct action groups on existing forest management policies and practices. It represents a consensus of 47 groups, reached at a meeting held in Portland, Oregon on March 21, 1993. The attached resolutions address ancient forest preservation, the restoration of native forest ecosystems nationwide, and the economic health of rural communities.

This declaration is being made available to the American public, the press, and to participants and decision-makers attending the Forest Summit. It is time to move the debate from commodity and consumption considerations toward responsible stewardship of the natural world. The preservation of biodiversity is essential to the survival of stable ecosystems.

Such an approach will lead to long term solutions that support stable communities, and sustainable economies; solutions that preserve our natural heritage and respect the inherent right of all beings to exist. We are committed to working on creative solutions with all parties concerned. However, ecosystem survival is not negotiable. We regard this document as a call to action by all concerned. In ecosystem preservation lies our mutual survival.

March 30, 1993

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

Dear Mr. President,

This letter is intended to bring the Administration up to date with the consensus of the undersigned environmental organizations. The information contained herein represents the issues that many grassroots groups feel must be a part of any dialogue which hopes to resolve the national, public forest crisis. Please give them your careful consideration. A brief history of how this document came about follows.

On March 7, 1993 at the Public Interest Environmental Law Conference in Eugene, Oregon an ad hoc meeting of grassroots groups dealing with forest issues occurred. Concern was raised that many of the grassroots groups, direct action groups, and Native American voices were being under-represented in the Forest Summit process. To make the Forest Summit as inclusive as possible it was agreed that these groups needed to articulate their concerns. Since time was short, and the issues broad, it was decided that a follow-up meeting should be called. That meeting took place on March 21, 1993 in Portland, Oregon.

At the March 21 meeting there were over 75 people in attendance representing 47 grassroots organizations. The goal of the meeting was to try to reach consensus on a grassroots position for the Forest Summit. We wanted to embrace many diverse views and give voice to the under-represented ones. At the outcome of the meeting, despite our many and differing views, ten general points of consensus were reached and many supporting statements agreed upon.

The meeting had a representative turn out, and the points of consensus reflect a decade of concern about our vanishing ancient forest ecosystem. The document is in outline form so that individual groups can add their own language and perspective to these principles. We hope that these principles will become part of any dialogue on the Pacific Northwest forest issue and will raise it to one of ecosystem preservation on a national scale. Remember, all life, even human life, is dependent on diverse and stable ecosystems, which can in turn support healthy economies. With the future of our environment and economy at stake, we must do all that is possible to make the Forest Summit, and our future, productive and positive. Your vision and leadership on this critical issue is necessary and vital!

We respectfully ask that you take a moment to hear the voices of tens of thousands of environmental activists who will not have the opportunity to speak at the Forest Summit roundtable. Also note that the voter support of the endorsing organizations totals to over 6.5 million people. Please see the enclosed list of organizations that endorse the Points of Consensus for Ecosystem Survival.

We have great environmental expectations of this administration.

Thank you for your concern,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Phillip A. Nanas", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Phillip A. Nanas  
Native Forest Council  
P.O. Box 2171  
Eugene, OR. 97402  
tel. 503-688-2600  
fax. 503-461-2156

cc: Vice President Gore  
Bruce Babbitt - Secretary, Department of the Interior  
Tom Collier - Chief of Staff, Department of the Interior  
Mike Espy - Secretary, Department of Agriculture  
Ron Brown - Secretary, Department of Commerce  
Kathleen McGinty - Director, White House Office on  
Environmental Policy

CONSENSUS WAS REACHED ON THE FOLLOWING POINTS AT THE MARCH 21, 1993 MEETING OF REPRESENTATIVES OF GRASSROOTS ENVIRONMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (see enclosed list of endorsing organizations)

1) THE FOREST SUMMIT PROCESS

- must create a partnership between labor, environmental, and corporate interests to remove the polarity surrounding forest issues
- develop long term solutions which will create viable ecosystems which, in turn, will support stable economies
- must be inclusive and representative of all views including traditional Native Americans and women

2) ECOSYSTEM PRESERVATION FOR MUTUAL SURVIVAL

- ban logging on all public lands of native, ancient, old-growth and maturing second growth forests regardless of size of area in all 50 states
- salmon and the east side of the Cascades are inseparable as issues because salmon spawn on the east side
- ecosystem preservation cannot allow for any further fragmentation or compromise
- all road building must be banned, and roadless areas protected on all public forest lands
- all riparian zones and watersheds must be protected for salmon, steelhead, and other native fish as well as fresh water resources
- historic and present Native American sacred, cultural sites and areas must be protected

3) ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION

- with approximately 90% of our nations native and ancient forest ecosystem already gone, restoration projects will be necessary to sustain a viable ecosystem
- biodiversity must be emphasized
- the Traditional Native American model of land stewardship must be incorporated
- second and subsequent growth plantations must be managed toward the goal of attaining native characteristics
- a scientific board must be created to identify and evaluate management projects
- ban even-aged management, clearcutting, and high-grading
- ban application of herbicides, chemical fertilizers, and insecticides
- all salvage projects are unacceptable

4) NATIONAL IN SCOPE

- to prevent shifting pressure to other regions
- must include state lands (majority of remaining old-growth in Washington is on state lands)
- must include private lands (majority of remaining Pacific North Coastal Redwoods are on private lands)

5) FOREST FIBER DEMAND MUST BE REDUCED

- policy of reduce, re-use, and recycle must be encouraged

- and such markets developed
- alternative fiber sources and markets must be developed
- alternative building materials must be developed and their use encouraged

6) EXPORT AND IMPORT BAN ON ALL RAW AND MINIMALLY PROCESSED FOREST PRODUCTS

- set global standard
- local jobs will remain if only value added finished products are allowed to be exported
- inter-state poaching of logs to mills in other regions must also be stopped in order to maintain stable local economies

7) ECONOMICS AND COMMUNITY STABILITY

- export issue must be resolved as stated above
- economic transition funds must be made available for worker retraining programs and rural economic development programs
- provide loans and affordable opportunities for insurance coverage to small businesses that produce value-added secondary forest products (these are the only forest products that should leave the bioregion)
- support the development of other cottage industries
- recreate projects like the Civilian Conservation Corps in order to create jobs in fisheries and riparian restoration and other ecosystem restoration projects
- a livable and stable environment and resource base is imperative for a healthy, stable economy and community

8) GOVERNMENT AND AGENCY REFORM

- accountability is imperative
- must have legal compliance with existing federal and state environmental laws
- must greatly strengthen existing environmental laws

9) CORPORATE ACCOUNTABILITY

- ecological and social impacts and responsibilities must be examined before and during any corporate development

10) OPPOSE THE NORTH AMERICAN FREE TRADE AGREEMENT (NAFTA) AND THE GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE (GATT)

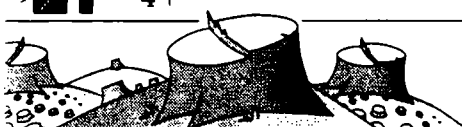
- these agreements have the potential to override existing environmental laws in the name of free trade

**ORGANIZATIONS THAT ENDORSE THE TRADITIONAL NATIVE AMERICAN AND  
GRASSROOTS RESOLUTION FOR ECOSYSTEM SURVIVAL**

- 1) Intertribal Sinkyone Wilderness Council - California
    - consortium of 10 federally recognized Indian Tribes
  - 2) Labor Coalition for Environmental Responsibility
    - McMinnville, Oregon
  - 3) Friends of Opal Creek - Oregon \*
    - 4000 members
  - 4) Central Oregon Forest Issues Committee
    - 300 members
  - 5) The Columbia-Willamette Greens - Portland, OR.
    - 80 members
  - 6) Whidbey Environmental Action Network - Washington
  - 7) Sustain! - Washington
  - 8) Save the Trees - Washington
  - 9) Siskiyou Action Project - southern Oregon \*
    - 8000 members
  - 10) Oregon Guides and Packers Association
  - 11) Oregon Natural Resource Council
    - 6000 members
  - 12) Mendocino Environmental Center - California
    - 750 members
  - 13) Kalmiopsis Audubon Society - southern Oregon
    - 200 members
  - 14) Waldo Wilderness Council - Eugene, OR.
  - 15) EarthFirst!
    - Cheetwoot EF!
    - Seattle EF!
    - Stumptown EF! (Portland)
    - North Coast EF!
  - 16) Native Forest Network - Seattle, WA.
    - 300 members in 6 different countries
  - 17) Native Forest Council - Eugene, OR.
    - 3000 members nationwide, with nearly 2,000,000 signatures supporting the National Forests Protection Acts
  - 18) Ochoco Resource and Recreation Association - eastern Oregon
  - 19) Blue Mountain Biodiversity Project - eastern Oregon
  - 20) University of Oregon Survival Center - Eugene, OR.
  - 21) GreenPeace - USA, 850,000 nationwide membership
    - Portland
    - Seattle
  - 22) Clackamas Public Focus - Portland, OR.
  - 23) Save America's Forests - Washington D.C.
    - comprised of 211 grassroots groups, 51 businesses
  - 24) California Ancient Forest Alliance
    - Los Angeles Chapter
  - 25) Student Environmental Action Coalition - Chapel Hill, NC.
    - over 2000 individual student groups nationwide
  - 26) Yale Student Environmental Coalition - New Haven, CT.
  - 27) The Environmental Center at the University of Colorado
  - 28) Preserve Appalachian Wilderness - Vermont
  - 29) Wildlife Damage Review - Arizona
- (continued on reverse side)

- 30) Wildlands Project - Arizona
- 31) Environmental Protection Information Center (EPIC) - California
  - 2000 members
- 32) Pacific Party - Portland, OR.
  - 800 members
- 33) Cougar Preservation Resources - Junction City, OR.
  - 850 members
- 34) Earth Island Institute - California
  - 25,000 members nationally
- 35) Rainforest Action Network
  - international organization 45,000 with national constituents
- 36) Bay Area Action - California
  - 600 members
- 37) Fossil Fuels Policy Action Institute
  - 300 members nationwide
- 38) Rainforest Awareness Project - Colorado
- 39) Heartwood - Indiana, from the Appalachians to the Ozarks
  - 30 individual organizations, over 100,000 members nationally
- 40) LightHawk - Santa Fe, NM., and Seattle, WA.
  - 119 active pilots, 4000 members
- 41) Alliance for Paving Moratorium - national
  - 60 individual organizations
- 42) Pacific Coast Federation of Fisherman's Associations
  - 25 organizations with between 100 and 1000 members each
- 43) Superior Wilderness Action Network - Great Lakes region
  - 100 members
- 44) Environmental Resource Center at Evergreen State College - WA.
  - 3000 undergraduate members
- 45) Alliance for the Wild Rockies - Missoula, Montana
  - 3300 members

\* = These groups dissent from comment 2-a: ban on ALL logging on public lands. Please see attached letters of endorsement.



## FIGHT FOR THE FOREST

# Coalition asks limits to logging in nation

■ **Forty-seven environmental groups call for a melding of business and ecological interests to save stands of mature trees**

By KATHLEEN MONJE

Correspondent, *The Oregonian*

EUGENE — Two groups with seats at Friday's Northwest Forest Conference and 45 without them called Wednesday for a logging ban in old-growth and mature second-growth forests across the country.

The 47 groups — which include the Pacific Coast Federation of Fishermen's Association and the Oregon Natural Resources Council, both summit invitees — represent about 5 million Americans, said Chad Hanson, a volunteer with the University of Oregon Survival Center.

They arrived at their resolutions on the issues of preserving forests, restoring ecosystems and halting log exports by consensus at a Portland meeting, Hanson said.

Their proposal, called the Traditional Native American and Grassroots Resolution for Ecosystem Survival, also got the backing of Greenpeace USA and 10 California Indian tribes in the Intertribal Sink-yone Wilderness Council, he said.

The Earth Island Institute in California, many student and citizen environmental groups including one from Yale University, Earth First and the Oregon Guides and Packers Association also were among those signing on, Hanson said.

"This proposal is proof that labor and environmental groups can work together," said Scott Watts, who also works at the UO Survival Center.

The coalition wants to create a partnership among labor, environmental and corporate interests to remove the polarities surrounding forest issues, the joint declaration said.

The resolution states the view that all road building on public forests must be banned and forests cannot be further fragmented if ecosystems are to be preserved. In addition, timber salvage operations should be discontinued, along with the use of herbicides and chemical fertilizers, it says.

A scientific board should be created to identify and evaluate management projects and the scope of the new regulations should be nationwide, including state and private lands, the resolution says.

Recycling and the development of alternative fiber sources and building materials must be encouraged to reduce the demand for wood fiber, the groups say.

Other demands in the coalition's proposal include:

- Protection for forests on the eastern side of the Cascades because salmon spawn there and for all riparian zones and watersheds, to protect native fish.
- The adoption of a traditional American Indian model of land stewardship and the preservation of historic and present Indian sites.
- An end to the "inter-state poaching" of logs to mills in other regions, to stabilize local economies.
- Government money for worker retraining and for loans and affordable insurance for small businesses that produce secondary wood products.
- The re-creation of programs such as the Civilian Conservation Corps for fishery, ecosystem and riparian restoration.
- Corporate examination of ecological and social impacts before and during any development.
- Opposition to all trade agreements with other nations, such as the North American Free Trade Agreement, because they have the potential to override existing environmental laws.

# Environmentalists show summit solidarity

By PAUL FATTIG  
Mail Tribune Staff Writer

Oregon's environmental groups, while hotly debating strategy in private, are showing public solidarity in the face of the approaching forest conference in Portland.

"We are all behind the same goals," said Julie Norman, president of the Ashland-based Headwaters environmental group.

"We might have some differences in strategy, but basically, we're all heading the same direction," she said. "We all want protection of the old-growth forest that remains."

**"We all want protection of the old-growth forest that remains."**

— Julie Norman,  
Headwaters president

In a minisummit of environmental groups in Portland last week, they agreed on a list of goals that included protecting the habitat for threatened or endangered species, roadless areas, watersheds for the fishery and American Indian cultural and

spiritual sites. It also called for stopping log exports and supporting a funding package to help timber-reliant communities and displaced workers.

While agreeing there has been ample debate, Bob Freimark, assistant director of the Oregon office of The Wilderness Society, stressed that environmental groups are working together.

"We have solidarity in terms of deciding what the problems are," he said. "Of course, there are a variety of solutions."

One solution that has drawn some debate is the Applegate Partnership, a project proposed by environmentalists and timber workers to manage the

500,000-acre Applegate River watershed in a sound ecological, economical and aesthetic manner. While some see it privately as a compromise, others argued that it is a viable solution.

Headwaters supports the project, which has drawn the attention of Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt. Babbitt plans to tour the area Saturday.

Project initiator Jack Shipley of Murphy is vice president of Headwaters.

"They are to be applauded for working for a local solution," Freimark said. "The position I'm taking is that, whatever solu-

see UNITED, Page 4A

## United

from Page 1A

tion comes up on the landscape level, is that it must have substantive science to back it up.

"That may turn out to be a solution for that watershed, but it may not be credible in other areas," he added. "We have to be very careful when applying it to the region."

Wendell Wood, conservation coordinator for the Oregon Natural Resources Council, agreed.

"Everyone has different thoughts as to strategy, and people have familiarity on one area over another, but there is agreement that management has to reflect the science," he said.

Any constructive disagreement is helpful in solving the complex problem, said Applegate resident Chris Bratt, a board member of both Headwaters and the Applegate Partnership.

Said Bratt, "Disagreement is healthy."

The timber industry camp is also intent on projecting solidarity.

Although firms holding large amounts of private timber may not have the same concerns as those dependent upon federal timberlands, they share the same goal of industry survival, timber officials stress.

Mike Burrill, president of Eu-

hopes to deliver a message at the conference.

"I would explain to them the issue is not only families and jobs in communities in Oregon and Washington, but also remind them that our products serve industry throughout this country," said Burrill, who, like Norman, is being mentioned as a potential panelist at the conference.

The forest products industry is caught in a squeeze because of timber shortages, which are triggering layoffs and sending prices through the roof, he said.

"I do think the conference is an important step," he said. "If the administration can get its act together, Congress will still have to authorize it. But something has to be done."

The Oregon Wood Products Competitiveness Corp., a group funded through the Oregon Lottery, is scheduling four meetings around the state within the next week to develop a position statement prior to the conference.

The group, which represents secondary wood products manufacturers, will meet from 7 a.m. to 9 a.m. Wednesday in the Red Lion Inn, 200 N. Riverside Ave., Medford.

The conference should focus on achieving a sustainable raw supply of wood and the economic impact of restricting supply, said

Medford Mail  
Tribune  
3/25/93

March 17, 1993

Wanted to share this  
Vision Statement + letter with  
you. Please call if we can  
provide further information.  
Thank you

Judy Wortman  
Oregon Lands Coalition  
503-363-8582

Ms. Katie McGinty  
White House Office on Environmental Policy  
Old Executive Office Building - Room 360  
Washington, DC 20501

Dear Ms. McGinty:

Thank you for this opportunity to introduce our organization as an integral party of long-standing involvement in federal forest management decisions.

Oregon Lands Coalition was founded in 1989 as a statewide communication network to serve as a clearinghouse of information to our 64 member groups, representing 80,000 families. We have encouraged responsible participation in the public process and believe the testimony of our workers, merchants, local elected officials and other community members has been an invaluable contribution to an accurate understanding of the forest management dilemma.

We appreciate the pressure you must be receiving from different interests now that President Clinton has dedicated himself to a solution. As you move closer to identifying participants and discussion parameters for the conference, it is critical that you provide for input from affected communities and grass roots spokespersons. Specifically, we suggest that you allow for at least one grass roots spokesperson from each of the three affected states. Oregon's grass roots spokesperson will be Valerie Johnson, one of the original founders of Oregon Lands Coalition and a true visionary in her ability to bring solution-oriented people together. Her commitment to Coalition members and the future of this state are her foremost credentials for this job. With 15 years of lumber sales and three years of intense coalition-building work behind her, Valerie is an informed and effective communicator prepared to succinctly and articulately outline the concerns of Oregon's forest workers and families.

To effectively build support for the summit as the beginning of the Clinton Administration's solution process, we also suggest that you provide for a panel to more fully address the most pressing concerns of affected communities.

McGinty-page 2

We believe discussion about these concerns should be approached within the framework outlined by grass roots organizations in a newly released vision document, "A Vision for Resource Management," which is enclosed. Support for the concerns addressed in this document is strong and widespread. Hundreds of grass roots organizations, county commissions, chambers of commerce and other community entities have already endorsed it as one of the most significant and progressive discussions yet developed to move us toward workable solutions. Adhering to the framework outlined in the vision document, this panel of academicians and specialists would help the Administration focus a wide angle lens in assessing the crisis and possible solutions as they relate our global environment, overall forest health, and the cultural integrity of the rural West.

We have specific spokespersons prepared to address these elements and we stand ready to discuss with you their roles and the overall structure of this discussion. Please contact me through our grass roots office in Salem at 503/363-8582 or at home 503/426-4001 at your earliest convenience to discuss our options. Thank you in advance for your energy and commitment as we work together for solutions that will work for the environment as well as people.

Most sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Mike Wiedeman", with a long, sweeping horizontal line extending to the right.

Mike Wiedeman  
Chairman of the Board

# ***A Vision for Resource Management . . .***



**O**ur expectation of President Clinton's Forest Summit is to move beyond the current quagmire of today's forest management dilemma toward a vision that promotes long-term socially realistic options for human and environmental well-being.

The social and economic stability of our nation is based on primary employment from the management and stewardship of natural resources and the availability and affordability of the products they provide. Use and enjoyment of resource values, secondary businesses that provide services or further manufacturing opportunities, and meeting the commodity needs of our citizens are necessary components of resource conservation decisions.

The Vision presented by the Forest Values Task Force is to maintain healthy ecosystems that coexist with healthy economic and social systems on a national and global scale. It is intended to serve as a litmus test to determine if proposed forest management options are socially and environmentally compatible.

We welcome the opportunity to team with other interests as we address the global, national and local implications of natural resource management.

**Forest Values Task Force  
March, 1993**

**"A Vision for Resource Management"** was developed by the Forest Values Task Force, a working group representing grassroots organizations and families in the five-state region of Oregon, Washington, California, Idaho and Montana. We believe it is imperative that private citizens and communities be an integral part of President Clinton's Forest Summit and all subsequent decision processes because:

- The people first impacted by resource allocation decisions are residents of resource-providing communities.
- Resource-providing communities are unique cultures which are an integral part of the diversity of this nation.
- There is great value in passing customs and cultural heritage from one generation to the next.
- The contributions of those with experience and knowledge of local landscapes, which includes geography, meteorology, soil, wildlife, fisheries, historic events and patterns of historical human use are invaluable.
- We realize that the social well-being of communities is inexorably linked to the economic well-being of those same communities and the nation as a whole.

### **Steering Committee...**

**Larry Mason**  
**Rita Kaley**  
**Tom Hirons**  
**Rita Carlson**  
**Steve Carlson**  
**Valerie Johnson**  
**Mary Schroeder**  
Shasta Alliance for Resources  
and Environment

**Bob White**  
**Charlie Janz**  
**Bruce Vincent**  
**Joan Smith**  
**Jim Gourley**

Document produced by:  
**Julie Stangell**

## **For more information contact . . .**

**Larry Mason**  
Washington Commercial  
Forest Action Committee  
Yorks, WA  
206/374-6699  
fax 206/374-9498

**Joan Smith**  
Klamath Alliance for Resources and Environment  
California Women in Timber  
Yreka, CA  
916/842-9030  
fax 916/842-5041

**Rita Kaley**  
Oregon Lands Coalition  
Alliance for America  
Odell, OR  
503/354-3295  
fax 503/354-2804

# ***The Vision . . .***

***The Vision for a long lasting solution is to maintain healthy ecosystems that coexist with healthy economic and social systems. For the Vision to be achievable, it must be socially realistic, biologically defensible and in concert with natural laws.***

***Socially realistic*** means that dramatic social changes such as the abandonment of the region to create "natural areas", cannot and will not occur.

***Biologically defensible*** means that resource management will provide for sustainable ecosystems.

***In concert with natural laws*** means natural phenomena such as fires and windstorms are inevitable, although their effects can be mitigated.

***The essential components of the Vision are:***

- ***Global Perspective***
- ***Health of the Forest***
- ***Social and Economic Well-Being***

# **Global Perspective . . .**

***A global perspective of forest management acknowledges wood as an ecologically sound building material and fiber source.***

***A global perspective addresses and resolves the long-term global, ecological, social and economic cost of allocating the responsibility of wood fiber production to the forested regions of the globe.***

***A global perspective of forest management:***

- Embraces wood fiber as a renewable and energy efficient material.
- Acknowledges that as nations develop and world populations increase, the demand for wood fiber increases.
- Analyzes the global consequences of using other, more energy consumptive and potentially polluting materials, as alternatives to wood.
- Considers the economic and social cost of displacing production of wood from the highly productive forests of the Northwest to other less productive forests of the world.
- Considers the ecological impacts on soil, water, wildlife and air from harvest of primarily unregulated forests of the world in lieu of harvest from the strictly regulated forests of the Northwest.
- Fulfills our responsibility for protecting the world's forests from unnecessary exploitation by scientifically managing our own forests.
- Acknowledges and fulfills our responsibility for the needs of our society.

# ***Health of the Forest . . .***

***Forest health defines the relative capacity of a forest to sustain values while maintaining integrity as an ecosystem.***

***A healthy forest has the vitality to perpetually provide the amenities of aesthetics, clean air, clean water, wood products, wildlife and fisheries habitat.***

***A healthy forest continues to provide for humankind today without compromising its ability to do the same for future generations.***

***A healthy forest is:***

- *Dynamic, resilient and accommodates change.*
- *Alive and sustainable.*
- *Biologically diverse.*
- *Maintained by sensitive stewardship which avoids the pollution, devastation and destruction caused by uncontrolled catastrophic events that result from insects, disease, fire and wind.*
- *An environment where man has evolved as part of the ecosystem.*
- *A partnership of natural and human management systems.*
- *Necessary to have socially and economically diverse human communities.*
- *A source of renewable amenities and commodities without which humankind would find it impossible to exist.*

# ***Social and Economic Well-Being . . .***

***Socio-economic well-being is the human climate in which options exist for individuals to pursue a choice of lifestyles, which result in individual pride and identity, family and community stability.***

***Socio-economic well-being avoids the global trend of rural migration to cities.***

***Socio-economic well-being is based in the recognition of the essential relationship between the providers of America's resource needs and the consumers of these products.***

***A healthy economy and a healthy environment are co-dependent and are both essential to human welfare.***

## ***Socio-economic well-being:***

- Provides affordable commodities necessary for basic human existence: food, shelter and clothing.***
- Requires predictable policy decisions in order that people will feel secure enough today and confident enough in tomorrow to invest in sustainable forestry.***
- Maintains a stable, experienced and skilled labor force.***
- Acknowledges and maintains a broad-based business community, which includes businesses of all sizes.***
- Fosters successful rural lifestyles.***
- Provides the services to meet human needs.***
- Provides the resources able to respond and mitigate natural catastrophic events such as insects, diseases, fires and windstorms.***
- Empowers stakeholders and local elected officials in the resource management decision-making process.***

# **The Solution . . .**

**The solution is a process that promotes the development of biologically defensible resource management for the needs of humankind today without compromising the ability of future generations to do the same.**

**The solution process must lead to decisions that ensure a healthy forest, and produces social and economic well-being within a global perspective.**

**It must be an interactive, democratic process which ensures the participation of local stakeholders, local elected officials and resource managers.**

**The solution must identify and make adjustments in the governmental process to prevent repetition of the circumstances which have lead to the current gridlock.**

## **The interim solution must:**

- Recognize and address the declining health of forest lands and implement management programs to begin restoration of healthy forests.
- Acknowledge that resource communities will not be viable while sustaining a disproportionate rate of unemployment.
- Release timber sales that have been prepared or sold, but are under injunction.
- Prevent further litigation until the long-term solution is implemented.
- Recognize and mitigate the impending social and economic disaster by moving quickly to implement an interim solution.

## **The long-term solution must:**

- Be based on landscape management and innovative forestry techniques.
- Fully analyze the impacts of "no action" management on the landscape.
- Prevent further legislative loss of potentially productive forest land.
- Recognize that people must feel confident that promises made to resource-providing communities will not be recanted after this process is completed.

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**ENDORSEMENT**  
**OF**  
**"A VISION FOR RESOURCE MANAGEMENT"**

**Our organization embraces "A Vision for Resources Management" as prepared by the Forest Values Task Force. Include our name in the growing list of those communities, organizations, and individuals endorsing this effort.**

**By:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Organization:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Address:** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Phone/Fax:** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

**RESOLUTION # \_\_\_\_\_**

**A VISION FOR RESOURCE MANAGMENT**

**WHEREAS, the forests of the Northwest are a valuable, renewable resource, and**

**WHEREAS, a healthy forest has the vitality to perpetually provide the ammenities of aethetics, clean air, clean water, wood products, wildlife and fisheries habitat, and**

**WHEREAS, there is a great need to maintain a healthy ecosystem that coexists with healthy economic and social systems on a national and global scale, which are socially and environmentally compatible, and**

**WHEREAS, the people first impacted by resource allocation decisions are residents of resource providing communities, and**

**WHEREAS, the resource providing communities are unique cultures which are integral to the diversity of this nation, and**

**WHEREAS, the value of passing customs from one generation to the next is an integral part of our cultural heritage, and**

**WHEREAS, the value of those with experience and knowledge of local landscapes, historic events and historical human use are crucial to forest management options, and**

**WHEREAS, the social and economic stability of our community is based on primary employment from the management and stewardship of natural resources, and**

**WHEREAS, the use and enjoyment of resource values and the availability and affordability of forest products is essential to our nation, and**

**WHEREAS, maintaining a broad-based business community, which includes all businesses, both large and small, is dependent upon a healthy economic structure, and**

**WHEREAS, the Forest Values Task Force, which represents more than 100 grass roots organizations and hundreds of thousands of families in a five-state region covering Oregon, Washington, California, Idaho and Montana has developed "A Vision For Resource Management" to implement biologically defensible resource management for the needs of humankind today without compromising the ability of future generations to do the same,**

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that we hereby endorse " A Vision for Resource Management" and urge President Clinton, the administration, members of the Northwest delegation and other participants of the Forest Summit to use it to determine future forest management options.**

GERRY E. STUDDS, MASSACHUSETTS, CHAIRMAN

WILLIAM J. HUGHES, NEW JERSEY  
EARL HUTTO, FLORIDA  
W.J. (BILLY) TAUZIN, LOUISIANA  
WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI, ILLINOIS  
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THOMAS J. MANTON, NEW YORK  
OWEN B. PICKETT, VIRGINIA  
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FRANK PALLONE, JR., NEW JERSEY  
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BART STUPAK, MICHIGAN  
MARIA CANTWELL, WASHINGTON  
PETER DEUTSCH, FLORIDA  
GARY L. ACKERMAN, NEW YORK

JACK FIELDS, TEXAS  
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HERBERT H. BATEMAN, VIRGINIA  
JIM SAXTON, NEW JERSEY  
HOWARD COBLE, NORTH CAROLINA  
CURT WELDON, PENNSYLVANIA  
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ARTHUR RAVENEL, JR., SOUTH CAROLINA  
WAYNE T. GILCHREST, MARYLAND  
RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM, CALIFORNIA  
JACK KINGSTON, GEORGIA  
TILLIE K. FOWLER, FLORIDA  
MICHAEL N. CASTLE, DELAWARE  
PETER T. KING, NEW YORK  
LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART, FLORIDA  
\_\_\_\_\_  
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**U.S. House of Representatives**  
**Committee on**  
**Merchant Marine and Fisheries**

**Room 1334, Longworth House Office Building**  
**Washington, DC 20515-6230**

CHIEF COUNSEL  
WILLIAM W. STELLE, JR.  
MINORITY STAFF DIRECTOR  
HARRY F. BURROUGHS  
MINORITY CHIEF COUNSEL  
CYNTHIA M. WILKINSON

**M E M O R A N D U M**

**TO:** Katie McGinty, Director  
Office of Environmental Policy  
The White House

**FR:** Will Stelle, Chief Counsel

**RE:** Timber Conference

**DATE:** March 16, 1993

Stephanie Solein recommended that I speak with you about several matters on the timber conference, but in anticipation of difficulty in getting through by phone, I am sending along this memorandum by fax.

1. **WITHHOLDING LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS.** Your office should call Rep. Tauzin and relay to him the Vice President's request to hold off on the introduction of any legislative proposals that could make waves for the conference in early April. He is planning to introduce a major ESA bill (that will cause heartburn in some quarters) soon. If he introduces a bill and cranks up the process for soliciting cosponsors while Mr. Studds and Baucus have agreed to hold off, we are seriously disadvantaged. The request to hold off ought to apply equally to all sides, not just the environmentally inclined side.

2. **ATTENDANCE AT THE APRIL 2nd CONFERENCE.** I would like the opportunity to attend the April 2nd session in Portland if at all possible, and Stephanie suggested I contact you about it. As I think you know, Jim Lyons, Nick Ashmore, Dick Meltzer and I spent a great deal of time and effort on this issue over the last two years at the direction of the Speaker and the three chairs of the House committees of jurisdiction, and I would welcome an opportunity to continue my participation. I will contact both Jim Lyons and Tom Tuchman as well.

I hope all is otherwise well -- even if a trifle too busy.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

For Immediate Release

Wednesday, March 10, 1993

WORKING TOWARD NEW, BALANCED AND COMPREHENSIVE POLICY  
FOREST CONFERENCE SET FOR APRIL 2 IN PORTLAND, OR  
After Years of Gridlock, Action to Save Jobs and Precious Resources

WASHINGTON -- Beginning the critical work to craft a balanced and comprehensive policy that will save jobs and the unique, precious resources of the old growth forests in the Northwest and northern California, President Clinton today (3/10) announced he will convene a Forest Conference in Portland, OR on April 2.

"Planning and good long-term management can help us protect jobs and the unique, old growth forests that are as much a part of our national heritage as the Grand Canyon or Yosemite," President Clinton said. "It is time to break the gridlock that has blocked action and bring all sides together to craft a balanced approach to the economic and environmental challenges we face."

The Forest Conference fulfills a commitment by President Clinton to the American people and to the residents of the Northwest and northern California to confront these issues with a thorough review and balanced policy. President Clinton will convene the conference with Vice President Al Gore and members of the cabinet, including the Secretaries of Interior, Agriculture, and Labor and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

"We have to take action to protect jobs and recognize the important economic contribution federal forest lands make to supporting local communities. We owe it to our children and to every generation that follows to preserve this unique treasure with a balanced, long-term policy that recognizes we don't have to sacrifice jobs to protect a unique natural resource," Vice President Gore said.

The President has directed his staff to work closely with the cabinet agencies to involve representatives of all parties affected by the management of forests in the Pacific Northwest and California. This will include but not be limited to the Governors of California, Oregon, and Washington, and Members of Congress from the affected states and from the leadership of key Congressional committees. And, the President has asked the Secretaries of Interior, Agriculture, and Labor to begin collecting information central to developing comprehensive, long-term policies for forest management and worker and community assistance.

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NOTE TO MEDIA: ADDITIONAL DETAILS ON THE FOREST CONFERENCE -- LOGISTICAL AND SUBSTANTIVE -- WILL BE ANNOUNCED.



# NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION

## MEMORANDUM

January 25, 1993

TO: Charlene Dougherty/Mark Trautwein  
Dick Meltzer  
Will Stelle

FR: Fran Hunt, National Wildlife Federation

RE: Ancient Forest Summit

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I wanted each of you to have the suggestions and information which we provided to Tom and Jim in their capacity as the Forest Summit Transition team.

These comments are to be read as an addition to the suggestions which the Ancient Forest Alliance previously made.

I would particularly like to highlight Jay Hair's interest in participating directly in the Summit as a representative of the environmental community. Jay has the interest, academic background, leadership ability, and willingness to commit to a successful Summit. Jay also is trusted by the key grassroots leaders in the Northwest, and can play a unique role in bringing these leaders and groups along to achieve a resolution of this issue. Finally, I should note that he is now a resident of Seattle, WA.

Thanks.



# NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION

1400 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036-2266 (202) 797-6800

January 19, 1993

E. Thomas Tuchmann  
James R. Lyons  
Forest Summit Office (Room 1247)  
Office of the Presidential Transition  
1120 Vermont Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20270

Dear Tom and Jim:

After meeting and talking with you both in December, I wanted to write and formalize the National Wildlife Federation's input into your efforts. In addition to the comments we provided as part of the Ancient Forest Alliance, I would make the following recommendations.

**Scope and Time Horizon:** As you know, we believe that any lasting resolution to this issue must address the full geographic and biological range of the ancient forest ecosystem. The eastside forests of Oregon and Washington must not be omitted.

In addition, I think that the conceptual context of the Summit must place this issue in its proper historical perspective -- both in terms of the changes to the natural environment, and the region's population and economy. To that end, I have enclosed a summary we have generated from the Report of the Pacific Northwest Regional Planning Commission of 1938. This report, when taken with the Beuter report from the 1970's, provides a useful perspective on the underpinnings of the issue -- from the perspectives of timber supply and forest depletion. I would be glad to provide a copy of the entire report should you require it.

**Public Participation:** As you are contemplating the representatives who will be chosen to speak for the public and the environmental community, NWF recommends that you include Jay Hair as a(the) representative of the environmental community. Jay understands the need to find economic opportunities that reflect the fundamental linkage between healthy and sustainable ecosystems and healthy economies. Jay has traveled frequently in the region, is personally aware of the issues involved, and would be a positive and productive part of the Summit process. In addition, Jay is willing to devote the time and effort necessary to

fulfill such a role.

As you know, we believe that it is crucial that the Summit be based on the best available scientific and economic information and analysis. Furthermore, we believe that the scientists and economists should not be treated as "interest groups" but as advisors providing a foundation for the Summit's deliberations.

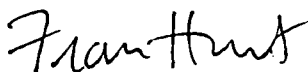
**Timing:** I would encourage the Summit to be timed after the Forest Service comes forward with the draft forest planning and management documents it is preparing to comply with Judge Dwyer's ruling. It appears quite likely that the Forest Service's documents will create a useful and positive "floor" below which the results of the Summit would be unlikely to fall. This should not provide any unacceptable delay for the Summit, as the draft document will likely be released in March, possibly later.

**Location:** Although this issue is of fundamental importance to many of the citizens of the Pacific Northwest, I would recommend that significant Summit-related deliberations -- possibly including public hearings -- be held in Washington, DC and other non-Northwest regions of the country. It would be hard to overstate our concern that these forests be treated as national treasures -- and that the process, as well as the product, of the Summit reflect this important fact.

**Section 318 and the Timber Summit of 1990:** In addition to the other information regarding Section 318 that we have provided you, I thought you should have a copy of the enclosed testimony. Diana Wales, an attorney from Roseburg, OR testified as a member of the Umpqua National Forest Timber Sale Advisory Board established pursuant to Section 318.

I hope these comments are useful, should you have any questions please call me at (202) 797-6862.

Sincerely,



Frances A Hunt  
Forestry Resource Specialist

## Report of Pacific Northwest Regional Planning Commission, 1938.

This report, published in 1938, advocates for sustained yield management to be used over large areas of forest. It is unclear as to how much forest, if any, the commission believed should be completely and permanently protected from any cutting whatsoever. However, the report clearly states the need for the protection of forests for recreation, clean water, soil conservation, and other values. It discusses the migratory nature of the lumber industry, and of the industry's practice of completely clearcutting areas of forested land without replanting, and moving on to new areas with little regard for the impact on the economies of timber dependent communities.

The commission recommended several policy changes, including the establishment of cooperatively owned sustained yield units to be managed by both public agencies and private individuals, and tax credits for private owners who managed forest land under a sustained yield basis. The report also recommended funds for fire prevention and more scientific studies on forest management and biology.

### Key quotes from the report:

"To illustrate, it will be necessary in the Pacific Northwest, to avoid consequences similar to those experienced in other areas upon depletion of a forest resource. It may be assumed that the depletion of this, the last of the greater timber stands, would be more serious in many ways to the Nation, as well as to the region immediately affected, than in any other instance. In this region there is a higher rate of dependency upon the resource and less ability to make adjustments to its loss--less ability to replace promptly the lost productive and business opportunities." (p. 1)

"The end of the virgin timber is in sight in many areas of the Region. The idea of sustained yield is to supply local industry with raw material in perpetuity in order that dependent industries may operate continuously." (p. 2)

"...it is believed that the general forest problem, with its serious threat of eventual depletion, has had far from enough public, political, governmental, and industrial recognition and action. The obtaining of necessary broader recognition, and the demonstration of the relationships of this source to other problems of conservation and social and economic advancement are conceived as logical objectives of the present planning work of the State, regional, and national planning agencies." (p. 2).

"The Regional Planning Commission cannot stress too strongly the seriousness of the threat of depletion, and the urgent need for conservation of the resource. The Commission has not been unaware

of the frequently expressed sophistry that when one source of energy is exhausted another will be found to take its place. This theory reduces to absurdity. Losses of basic resources, such as those of the soil, are certain to be felt in the long run, as is amply proven in the history of many great areas and civilizations. Although science and technology may compensate in part for losses, wastes of basic resources are concrete and the general result, if not apparent net loss, is an actual loss through failure to realize full potential gains in real wealth and human well-being. There can be no justification for needless waste. (p. 4)

"In the case of the forest resource, many values to be lost through depletion are irreplaceable. This truth would become increasingly evident as the resource were diminished. Even more definitely irreplaceable than those of the wood and its industrial producers are the accessory physical-geographic, economic, and social values involved in the forests." (p. 4)

"Development of the recreational assets of the Region is largely dependent upon the continued existence of the forests, and the destiny of this region as a forest growing territory seems further influenced by the fact that a major part of the 94 million acres of forest land in the region is also used extensively for recreational purposes." (p. 4)

"The Regional Planning Commission believes the situation with respect to this forest resource is critical, that the threat of loss of a resource of incalculable value is a serious one, and that the solution of the problem will be increasingly difficult with the passage of each year in which some substantial progress in conservation, including protection and improved management, is not made. (p. 4)

"Depletion is no mere fantasy. In spite of their strategic importance, the forests are being depleted at a dangerous rate, and the region is approaching a crisis which promises to be as severe as it was in any of the forest impoverished regions of the East." (p. 4)

"So far as merchantable timber and the timber industry are concerned, substantial depletion may come about in a relatively short time with respect to the national lifetime. At the rates of production of the 1920's, this may occur perhaps in 5 or 6 decades. Considering only the portion of the timber economically accessible, the time of substantial depletion is far more difficult to estimate, but would be considerably shorter--perhaps a matter of only 3 or 4 decades so far as the major industry is concerned." (p. 4)

"Although only 33 percent of the forest land and 43 percent of the timber of the region are privately owned, it is clear that the initial stages of the battle for sustained timber management will be won or lost on what are now privately owned lands. The privately owned land includes the major portion of commercially

accessible timber, the best timber growing sites, and therefore, the land which, under sustained yield management, can in the long run best compete with timber growing section of the world." (p. 5)

"In this region, the water resources are among the most important; the beneficent influence of forest cover in regulating and conserving stream flow and water supply is generally recognized. Forests are effective in conserving soil, preventing its erosion and consequent silting of reservoirs and stream channels. Forests ameliorate climate. Forests afford protection and suitable habitat for many game animals and for other wild life. Forests are among the most important places of recreation."

"It is highly important that, where practicable and to the extent that the forest can permanently support them, there be established special wood-using industries which will refine wood products more highly than at present, and which will utilize material not now merchantable. This will make the forest more fully productive, more profitable, and will at the same time employ more people per acre of forest." (p. 12)

"Within the region, millions of recreationists spend scores of millions of dollars yearly. This highly important activity has increased rapidly in recent years and evidently is destined for much further increase. The recreational opportunities of the Region have large spiritual values for our own people and in addition constitute one of our most important economic resources. The forest itself makes up a large share of the recreational resources." (p. 14)

"The seriousness of this future decline in quality can be somewhat reduced by the application of the system of selective logging wherever it is practicable." (p. 43)

"The value of the forests for recreational use cannot be expressed in commercial terms, although there is, undoubtedly, a large economic return to the Region. They are the playground of the Region, although their beauties are enjoyed by large numbers who come each year from every state of the Union." (p. 45)

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# FOREST RESOURCES OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST

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A REPORT  
BY THE  
PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

NATIONAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

WASHINGTON : 1938

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For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. . . . . Price 25 cents (paper cover)

NATIONAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE  
North Interior Building  
Washington

For Release to Newspapers:  
Monday, A.M. July 25, 1938.

Release No. 060

Convinced that a crisis confronts the forests of the Pacific Northwest and that the timber supply is being dangerously depleted the Pacific Northwest Regional Planning Commission, in a report published today by the National Resources Committee, urges immediate and general adoption of sustained-yield management to conserve a major resource of the region. The report thus re-emphasizes the importance of sustained-yield management as advocated by the U. S. Forest Service, which together with private, State and Federal agencies co-operated in preparation of the report.

The local importance of the forests in furnishing a livelihood for a large proportion of the population and in supporting business and service activities is stressed in the report which also declares that the problem is a National concern since "half the remaining timber supply and forty per cent of the water power resources of the United States are located in this region."

"The Regional Planning Commission believes", says the report. "the situation with respect to this forest resource is critical, that the threat of loss of a resource of incalculable value is a serious one, and that solution of the problem will be increasingly difficult with the passage of each year, in which some substantial progress in conservation, including protection and improved management, is not made."

So far as merchantable major timber and the timber industry are concerned the report asserts that substantial depletion may come about in a relatively short time unless remedial steps are taken. Considering only the portion of the timber

economically accessible the time of "substantial depletion" is held to be shorter, perhaps thirty years. Depletion of some large subareas of the region is proceeding at such a rate that "the life of a major timber industry therein seems to be limited, in instances, to a comparatively few years - say, a single decade."

"Sustained-yield management, as broadly defined, seems to present the complete general answer to the forest problem", the report says. "If forest land is managed so as to produce its maximum yield and if total consumption of forest products balances this yield, the maximum of community benefits is bound to result. With sustained yield the varied forest uses are developed and co-ordinated under a broad system - the timber industry tends toward stabilization; recreational facilities and development are assured of continuation; wilderness areas are perpetuated; wild life is managed to prevent undue losses; livestock grazing is maintained; industry and communities receive protection of water supplies; and potential losses from erosion and flood are substantially reduced.\*\*\*\*\*"

"Although only 33 per cent of the forest land and 43 per cent of the timber of the Region are privately owned. It is clear that the initial stages of the battle for sustained timber management will be won or lost on what are now privately owned lands. The privately owned land includes the major portion of commercially accessible timber, the best timber-growing sites, and therefore, the land which, under sustained-yield management, can in the long run best compete with timber-growing sections of the world."

Summarized, the proposed legislative and administrative program of the Commission for placing forest land under sustained-yield management includes:

- (1) Provision for putting all publicly owned land on a sustained-yield basis.

(2) Provision for the organization and operation of co-operative sustained-yield units which include both public and private land under contracts providing adequate protection of public interests involved.

(3) Provision for long-term public credits at low interest rates, for timber operators working on a sustained-yield basis.

(4) An increase of public fire protection appropriations sufficient to insure adequate fire protection.

(5) An authorization and appropriation of sufficient public funds adequately to combat, in co-operation with private owners, the ravages of timber-destroying insects and diseases.

(6) Authorization and provision of funds for public acquisition of both timbered and cut-over private lands where such acquisition is necessary for effective sustained-yield forest practice.

(7) A change in the taxation system so as to relieve timber properties from pressure for immediate liquidation and at the same time provide funds for the adequate conduct of local tax-supported units.

(8) Increased public appropriations for research in determining more effective methods of forest management and more complete utilization of wood and wood waste.

(9) Classification and zoning of land suitable chiefly for forest uses.

(10) Provide all practicable safeguards in public legislation, policy and administration to bring about full use of public contributions in the promotion of sound forest practices, including sustained-yield management.

The report was prepared by a Forest Advisory Committee composed of the following members:

David T. Mason, Consulting Forester, Portland; Chairman: C. J. Buck, Regional Forester, United States Forest Service; Oregon State Planning Board: Hugo Winkewer, Dean, School of Forestry, University of Washington, Washington State Planning Council; D. S. Jeffers, Dean, School of Forestry, University of Idaho; Idaho State Planning Board: E. C. Spaulding, Dean, School of Forestry, University of Montana; Montana State Planning Board: Sinclair A. Wilson, Pacific Northwest Forest Experiment Station; Pacific Northwest Regional Planning Commission; and R. F. Bessey, Consultant.

Members of the Pacific Northwest Regional Planning Commission are as follows:

George F. Yantis, Chairman, Region 9, National Resources Committee, Chairman: O. R. Bean, Chairman, Oregon State Planning Board; B. H. Kizer, Chairman, Washington State Planning Council; Will Simons, Chairman, Idaho State Planning Board; D. P. Fabrick, Chairman, Montana State Planning Board; and R. F. Bessey, Consultant, National Resources Committee.

STATEMENT OF  
DIANA WALES  
BEFORE THE  
JOINT OVERSIGHT HEARINGS  
ON SECTION 318  
AND THE  
INTERAGENCY SPOTTED OWL COMMITTEE REPORT

April 4, 1990

Mr. Chairman and members of the Subcommittees, my name is Diana Wales. I am a member of the Umpqua National Forest Timber Sale Advisory Board established pursuant to Sec. 318 of the FY 90 Appropriations Bill. Thank you for this opportunity to present my views on implementation of Sec. 318.

In order to put my comments into some perspective, let me share with you something about my background. I am a native Oregonian. I was born and raised in Klamath Falls, a timber dependent community very similar to Roseburg, where I have lived for the last 12 years. After college and law school, I chose to set up my family law practice in Roseburg, because I enjoy the small town lifestyle.

I agreed to serve on the Sec. 318 board somewhat reluctantly, knowing that the time demands would be great, because of my hope that this legislation would be a workable solution to pressing environmental and economic concerns. I wear the "environmentalist" label on our board, not because I hold radical views, but because anyone with moderate views is considered an environmentalist in the self-proclaimed "Timber Capitol of the World".

Sec. 318 was an effort to reconcile conflicting goals - protection of significant stands of old growth and spotted owls while, simultaneously, maintaining high harvest levels. It appears the harvest level goal will be achieved, chiefly because it has been viewed at the Forest and District level as Congressionally mandated, but at the expense of the other goals. From my perspective from serving on the board, Sec. 318 has had the following results:

- \* An artificially high and unsustainable sales level is being achieved.

- \* With the exception of sales prohibited within SOHA's, the legislation has done little to protect spotted owl habitat.

- \* Ecologically significant old growth has been fragmented at a rate little different from that which would have occurred absent the legislation, assuming the same sale volume.

- \* Other forest planning issues - such as watershed protection, fisheries, recreation and protection of archaeologically significant sites - are being ignored.

- \* The adverse cumulative effects of the addition of units to previously planned sales, movement of sales planned for later years into FY 90 and the release of previously enjoined sales have not been assessed, but it is apparent that they will be significant.

\* Judicial review has been significantly restricted, creating an aura of "cockiness" within the agencies.

\* In Oregon and Washington, the legislation is popularly perceived as the "solution" making transitional planning not politically viable.

\* Private timber owners, concerned by the possibility of Congressional "meddling" in the private sector and finding prices at an all time high, are liquidating their stands at an unprecedented rate.

There are undoubtedly a lot of reasons for these results, some of which could not have been anticipated. I have identified the following:

\* The "hard" target for timber sale volume versus the "soft" targets for old growth and owls created the potential for disproportionate attention to the harvest versus the environmental aspects of the legislation.

\* The legislation came down three months into the second of the two years to which it is applicable. While the general concepts were obvious far in advance of the final legislation, there was apparently little or no change in the timber sale planning process until the legislation actually passed. Having waited until the eleventh hour, there was little time to prepare new sales as anticipated by the legislation.

\* Modification of sales to take into account issues raised by Sec. 318, other than the deletion or addition of units, was deemed "impossible" by staff due to time constraints.

\* Many of the boards have been forced to make their decisions in at least a partial informational vacuum - without access to U.S. Fish & Wildlife conferencing reports and other pertinent information. Where that information has been available, for example on the Roseburg BLM District, boards have, in many cases, determined the majority of sales presented to be incompatible with Sec. 318 and have rejected them. However, if the target sale levels are "mandated", the Forest Supervisors and BLM District Managers will be in the position of overriding those findings.

\* Congress, from the beginning, gave mixed signals about the import of the legislation. While there was some talk that this was the short-term "band-aid" to allow development of a long-term solution, there was discussion beginning almost immediately after passage of Sec. 318 of a "son of 318". As a result, it appears that planning on the Forests and Districts is almost frozen waiting for the next shoe to fall.

\* I have to question whether the agencies are participating in good faith in the process. On the Umpqua National Forest, the Forest Supervisor defined ecologically significant old growth as only those areas of at least 2,000 acres of PNW-447 old growth. Applying that definition only 15% of the old growth inventory is ecologically significant, and yet sales have been presented and approved significantly fragmenting that 15%. I find it hard to believe that, had the desire been there, alternatives could not have been developed.

The bottom line is that the equilibrium envisioned by Congress "to balance the goals of ensuring a predictable flow of public timber for fiscal year 1990 and protection the northern spotted owl and significant old growth forest stands" (Conference Report language) has not occurred. In many respects, the situation is now worse than it would be had the legislation not been passed.

I would like to address the legislation in its three aspects:

- Production of timber harvest volume;
- Protection of northern spotted owls;
- Protection of significant old growth forest stands.

#### Production of timber harvest volume

On all Forests and BLM Districts, getting the cut out is viewed as a Congressional mandate. On the Umpqua, the board's task, as defined by the Supervisor was "to assist the Umpqua in selecting timber sales to offer in FY 90 that will meet our share of congressionally mandated volume." (FS prepared minutes 12/15/89 meeting)

In four meetings over the course of a month, we reviewed 51 green sales, together with extensive salvage programs. All but seven of the green sales were part of the original FY 90 program. The seven additional sales were brought forward from FY 91 and 94, and presented without Biological Evaluations and (in 6 of the 7) any survey for spotted owls. None of the FY 90 or later sales had been planned with Sec. 318 in mind. Never the less, with the exception of 3 sales which were deferred for an owl survey and one which was presented with a "drop" recommendation from the staff, all of the sales were approved essentially as presented.

Lack of pertinent information was a chronic problem on many of the boards. On the Umpqua, which is fairly typical in this regard:

- (1) We were not provided with any U.S. Fish & Wildlife conferencing reports, although all of the FY 90 program had been conferenced;
- (2) We were not provided with Environmental Assessments for any of the sales;
- (3) Biological Evaluations were not provided for the sales

presented and approved prior to 1/18/90 or for any of the sales brought forward from FY 91 and 94.

I must emphasize however that production of this additional information would not have resolved the problems inherent in Sec. 318. We could have incrementally improved the outcome but even on Districts and Forests where all necessary information was available the unreasonably high target volume still remained the driving force.

On the Umpqua, as on most of the Forests and BLM Districts, the boards were urged to process sales quickly. On our board, with very few exceptions, they were voted on the same day presented. The speed with which the boards processed sales exacerbated several underlying and interrelated problems:

(1) The regional harvest level "mandated" by Congress made inevitable significant impact on ecologically significant old growth and spotted owls.

(2) The disproportionate allocation of that target harvest level to certain Forests, including the Umpqua, further aggravated the situation. The Umpqua National Forest's proportional volume target under Sec. 318 was adjusted up by 12%. Due to a reduced sale volume in FY 89 resulting from the injunction, the volume sold in FY 90 together with sales released from injunction by the legislation will result in a record sale level for FY 90. Instead of serving to stabilize the sale of timber off public lands, the legislation has created an unprecedented flood.

(3) On the Umpqua, as on most Forests, no new sales were offered, despite Congressional urging to do so. In part this was a function of the legislation coming down two-thirds of the way into the period for which it is applicable. Preparation of new sales takes a great deal of time which simply wasn't there. The "new" sales presented were those already planned for ensuing years, planned with a goal of maximizing rather than minimizing dispersal of cuts. Similarly, modification of sales, other than the deletion or addition of units, was deemed "impossible" by staff due to time constraints.

(4) At no point did we have any sense of the "big" picture. The harvest level was simply a number that had to be reached. Fragmentation issues or owl habitat on adjacent Forests or BLM Districts was only given passing, if any, reference.

Given the perception that producing a designated timber volume was the mandate of Congress, I anticipate that, in the end, all BLM Districts and National Forests will meet their targets - at substantial cost not only to old growth and the spotted owl, but to other forest management concerns deemed superceded by the legislation.

#### Protection of northern spotted owls

On all Forests, numerous sales were approved adjacent to SOHA's, within .5 miles of nesting pairs, and in known activity areas of nesting and non-nesting owls. The actual impact of the proposed sale program on northern spotted owls is exceedingly hard to assess for a number of reasons:

(1) Many of the administratively established Spotted Owl Habitat Areas (SOHA's) protected under the Act are unoccupied so that protection of those areas may not, in reality, be providing any protection for the owl;

(2) The Umpqua National Forest, as well as other Forests, has keyed on the language of the legislation referring to consideration of "nesting pairs of spotted owls". As a result, unless reproductive status is confirmed, the existence of owls is irrelevant;

(3) Documentation regarding reproductive status on the Umpqua, and most Forests, is inadequate because no comprehensive owl survey had been done prior to 1989 and the 1989 survey was limited in scope due to time and personnel constraints. The Biological Evaluations for sales reviewed by the board repeatedly contained comments such as:

"It is important to note that our level of survey does not provide information for making conclusions on reproductive/nesting status of pairs."

"These pairs have not been monitored since the dates shown above [1981, 1984, and 1987 respectively]. Their reproductive status is unknown."

"It is possible that the pair did reproduce this year. . . It is possible that an existing nest tree or future nesting sites are within the proposed units."

Despite these qualifications, owls were presumed to be non-nesting and excluded from consideration unless definitively proven otherwise.

In response to concerns I expressed about reviewing and approving sales without seeing the U.S. Fish & Wildlife conferencing reports, the Forest Supervisor emphasized that the reports are "just advisory anyway" and would likely have to be "ignored" in order to achieve the harvest target.

Again, I must emphasize, however, that availability of information alone would not have solved the problem of attempting to protect the owl while achieving the proposed harvest levels. On the Roseburg BLM District, with which I am familiar, a great volume of owl information was available to the board. That information led the staff biologists and board members to conclude that the majority of the sales proposed would have a "high" impact on the owl. The board refused to approve most of those sales. It is now essentially up to the Supervisor to elect between achieving the target volume and protecting important owl habitat.

## Protection of significant old growth forest stands

Aside from the problems inherent in the huge target harvest volumes, protection of "significant old growth forest stands" on the Umpqua is hampered at two levels:

(1) The first is definitional. The Forest Supervisor presented the Umpqua National Forest definition of ecologically significant old growth (ESOG) to the board at its second meeting - applying a crude interpretation of the PNW-447 definition (based basically on tree circumference) and requiring a 2,000 acre minimum. As a result, one severely cut over, low elevation district has no ESOG, and the others acknowledged at least 10 areas containing more than 1,500 acres of PNW-447 old growth that were not designated ESOG. Fragmentation of areas not designated ESOG was not even an issue for consideration.

(2) The second problem is that, after defining the ESOG areas, their boundaries were essentially ignored in offering previously prepared sales. On the Umpqua National Forest, only 15% of the old growth inventory was designated ESOG. The Forest Supervisor commented at the 1/10/90 board meeting that the Umpqua National Forest has "a lot of old growth. We have opportunities that the other Forests may not have." Nevertheless, on the North Umpqua District, the board was presented with and a majority approved four sales with units within three identified ESOG's. On the Tiller District, two of the four identified ESOG's will be significantly fragmented.

The fragmentation and owl habitat protection issues often overlapped. For example, the 2,600 acre Straight Creek ESOG was identified by the staff biologists as a priority area for potential expansion of the SOHA network. A FY 91 sale within this ESOG was brought forward and offered in conjunction with a FY 90 sale. Together, as approved, they include eleven units and more than 12 miles of new road within the ESOG. The majority of the board also approved 5 sales with units within the 12,000 acre Last ESOG. According to the Biological Evaluation, "(t)his old growth area supports 7 spotted owl pairs and is high quality spotted owl habitat." "The cumulative impact of the . . . proposed sales in the area on the resident owl population could be high." "Priority should be given to protecting this area for its attributes of high owl densities, extensive block of high quality habitat and potential as a SOHA network expansion site."

While the particular definitional and application issues vary from Forest to Forest, the end results are essentially the same. Significant fragmentation of ecologically significant old growth is occurring under Sec. 318.

### Other concerns

With the focus exclusively on getting the cut out while noting impacts on spotted owls, it is impossible to know at this point

the extent of the impact on other forest issues such as regeneration prospects for units with poor soils, and impacts on other wildlife, archeological sites, and recreation. On the Umpqua, we know that sales including archeological sites and destroying hiking trails have been approved. Assessment of the impact on fisheries, and particularly the North Umpqua steelhead run, is just beginning. In the flurry to add units in "non-owl" areas, these issues were given no consideration.

Sec. 318 was designed to deal not only with concerns about declining spotted owl populations, but also in response to economic concerns. My initial impression is that it has not only failed to deal adequately with the owl issues, but has had a very detrimental effect on the economic side. Prior to its passage, timber dependent communities were beginning to look at diversification issues. The passage of Sec. 318 and the current rumors of a "son of 318" has served to perpetuate the myth that there will be no end to unlimited, cheap federal timber, making it politically impossible for local government to focus on transition issues.

### Conclusion

I would have to label Sec. 318 a noble experiment, but a failure. It has not achieved its goals and is having deleterious, unanticipated side effects. It has, however, thrust public forest management issues, especially those relating to old growth, into the Congressional arena from which, for better or worse, the agencies and public now expect a solution.

A "son of 318" would only exacerbate the problem. Sales not released under the injunction or shelved in FY 90 as the most damaging will by the first offered in FY 91 if similar legislation is passed. No planning for timber sales addressing the specific concerns of Sec. 318 is occurring because Congress said it would be a one time event and direction for long-term planning would be forthcoming.

Congress must come to grips with the fact that our public forests are a renewable resource only over the very long term and must be managed from that perspective.

Working for the Nature of Tomorrow®



## NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION

1400 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036-2266 (202) 797-6800

To: Gus Speth  
Jim Lyons  
Peter Coppleman  
Will Stelle  
Charlene Dougherty  
Jim Bradley  
Tom Tuchmann  
Bob Davison  
Lori Williams  
Carol Grunberg  
Tom Williams  
Cathy Lacey  
Keith Pitts  
Sam Chapman  
Rose Kapolczynski

From: Fran Hunt and Beth Kirsch

Date: December 18, 1992

Re: The Environmental Community's Forest letter to Clinton

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Enclosed is a copy of the letter the environmental community recently sent President-elect Clinton regarding the ancient forest issue. If you have any questions or comments please feel free to call one of us. Have a good holiday!

December 14, 1992

President-elect Bill Clinton  
Presidential Transition Office  
1120 Vermont Avenue NW  
Washington, D.C. 20270

Dear Governor Clinton:

We are writing to express our appreciation for your leadership on the issue of ancient forest protection during the recent presidential campaign. Your position on this, as well as other important environmental issues, established a new vision recognizing that strong environmental policies and a healthy economy are not mutually exclusive.

We also would like to share with you some of our thoughts on resolving the issue of ancient forest protection. Your statements of support for a comprehensive, permanent solution to the ancient forest standoff represent a positive step forward on this issue. As you know, only 10 percent of these ancient forests remain, much of it highly fragmented and still vulnerable to logging. Virtually all of these remaining unprotected ancient forests are found on public lands belonging to all Americans. This internationally renowned ecosystem is unraveling.

We also appreciate your support for ancient forest legislation sponsored in the last Congress by Senator Brock Adams. Your comments during the campaign reflected an interest in coupling ancient forest protection with strong economic measures for rural communities and timber workers. Specifically, your call for an end to the \$100 million tax subsidy on the export of unprocessed logs and investment in rural communities and workers reflects an approach we have long advocated.

As you know, Senators Patrick Leahy and Adams did introduce a comprehensive bill combining the economic and environmental elements of this issue. No less important is your support for maintaining a strong Endangered Species Act, a linchpin of the nation's commitment to environmental protection.

The approach you suggest for dealing with ancient forests is, in the absence of congressional action, a "forest summit." It is important, as you pointed out, "to have a coherent policy and to have a commitment to the region and to the people that resolves this in a fair and balanced way."

A previous summit in 1989 did not have this broad purpose, but instead was focused primarily on increasing logging of ancient forests. As a result, it was a disaster. The timber industry's allies tightly controlled the summit's organization, agenda, and pre-

planned outcome, all of which were designed to produce a specific short-term, and untenable, legislative goal. Ancient forest protection was the least important aspect of the so-called "Hatfield Summit," which generated considerable confrontation and no progress toward a permanent solution. Your administration has the opportunity to break the political gridlock with an entirely new approach.

Since the 1989 debacle, the health of the ancient forest ecosystem has continued to decline under destructive and illegal policies of the U.S. Forest Service and the Department of Interior's Bureau of Land Management. Intensive logging for more than 40 years has resulted in severe damage to the ecosystem and taken many species, such as the northern spotted owl, marbled murrelet, steelhead, and salmon, to the brink of extinction.

We are eager to work with you in crafting a comprehensive, long-term solution that is based on good science and solid economics -- one that establishes a modern-day model for addressing complex environmental and economic challenges.

An important key to the success of this effort will be to establish a process that allows a multitude of voices to be heard. Whatever forum is used, it should include the full spectrum of interests concerned about the future of the Pacific Northwest: national and local environmental leaders, labor, rural community and business leaders, fishing interests, Native Americans, timber industry officials, and leaders of key Congressional committees and northwest elected officials.

A critical first step is to construct a forest summit process in which sound science and economics establish the parameters for developing a solution. This will be an important effort in separating fact from fiction and reality from myth. The development of sound scientific and economic data has already helped identify, for example, the damage that has occurred to the ancient forests and the employment impacts from exporting raw logs.

In addition to designing a process that will foster solutions rather than confrontation, we believe a successful summit must be built around a few fundamental principles. First, whatever solution is devised, it must be scientifically sound and credible. It must contribute to environmentally and economically sustainable policies in the Pacific Northwest and California. It must also be consistent with and require compliance with federal environmental laws such as the National Forest Management Act and the Endangered Species Act. Citizen access to the courts to challenge federal agency actions that violate these laws must be protected. Finally, the solution must provide protection for the full range of ancient forest dependent species and ecosystems, including the eastern region of Oregon and Washington and the federal forests of California.

In implementing these broad principles, we believe a forest summit must create permanent ancient forest reserves, which are based on sound science. A plan that addresses protection for only a single species ignores the interdependence of the ancient forest ecosystem and will fail. These ingredients are essential if we are to have any chance of protecting the remaining ancient forest and the species that depend on it for habitat.

A great deal more than the future of the ancient forests rides on the outcome of the summit. If it can arrive at a successful plan, the Administration has an opportunity to protect our most biologically diverse ecosystem and chart the path to a long-term sustainable economy for communities caught in an economic transition from resource extraction to a more broad-based regional economy.

Any summit solution must be framed in terms that give rural communities the maximum flexibility and opportunity to pursue economic diversification and take part in the region's economic growth. These communities require investments in infrastructure and education to help them make a transition to a broader-based regional economy.

Some people are proposing a modified business-as-usual, administrative approach that would endow federal agencies with broad discretion to determine what to do about ancient forest protection and when to do it. This strategy provides little accountability, risks keeping the battle in the courts, and rewards those agencies for past failures and disregard for environmental laws. It also ignores the important regional and rural economic issues related to ancient forest protection.

Finally, a successful forest summit will demonstrate to the world that the United States is once again prepared to provide leadership with new approaches to forest protection and other environmental problems.

We will be preparing more detailed background materials for your Administration on the various economic and environmental aspects of the ancient forest issue, as well as developing new data. We look forward to working with you on preparations for the forest summit.

Sincerely,

George T. Frampton, Jr.  
President, The Wilderness Society

Jay Hair  
President, National Wildlife Federation

Jim Owens  
Western Ancient Forest Campaign

Jeff DeBonis  
Association of Forest Service  
Employees for Environmental Ethics

Kelpie Wilson  
Siskiyou Regional Education Project

Bob Doppelt  
Pacific Rivers Council

Robert Chlopak  
Americans for the Ancient Forests

Andy Kerr  
Oregon Natural Resources Council

Peter Berle  
President, National Audubon Society

Vawter Parker  
Executive Director  
Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund

Carl Pope  
Executive Director, Sierra Club

Tim McKay  
Northcoast Environmental Center

Ric Bailey  
Hells Canyon Preservation Council

Larry Glass  
South Fork Mountain Defense Committee

Julie Norman  
Headwaters

Mitch Friedman  
Greater Ecosystem Alliance

Bonnie Phillips-Howard  
Pilchuck Audubon

Michael Donnelly  
Friends of Breitenbush-Cascades

Jim Boeder  
Mary's Peak Alliance

Beth Norcross  
American Rivers

Tim Coleman  
Kettle Range Conservation Group

Paul Ketcham  
Portland Audubon

Michael Carrigan  
Oregon Peaceworks

Lynn Ryan  
Environmental Protection Information Center

Chuck Willer  
Coast Range Association

George Atiyeh  
Friends of Opal Creek

Michael Stewart  
Lighthawk

Dave Crandall  
Inland Empire Public Lands Council

David Drell  
Willits Environmental Center

Elsa Gruber  
Skagit Audubon

Felice Pace  
Klamath Forest Alliance

Shirley Muse  
Umatilla Forest Resource Council

Jim Kaupilla  
Umpqua Valley Audubon

Jeff St. Clair  
Forest Watch

Susan Saul  
Gifford Pinchot Task Force

Linda Blum  
Friends of Plumas Wilderness

Gary Ball/Betty Ball  
Mendocino Environmental Center

Glen VanCise  
Central Oregon Audubon

Jim Eaton  
California Wilderness Coalition

Cecelia Lanman  
Forests Forever

Dave Kliegman  
Tonasket Forest Watch

Steve Evans  
Friends of the River

Brian Vincent/John Talberth  
Forest Conservation Council

Joseph Bower/Susan Bower  
Citizens For Better Forestry



Sunrise, Mt. McKinley

Ansel Adams

## SIERRA CLUB LEGAL DEFENSE FUND, INC.

*The Law Firm for the Environmental Movement*

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

### NORTHWEST OFFICE

Victor M. Sher  
Todd D. True  
Staff Attorneys

Adam J. Berger  
Rebecca E. Todd  
Associate Attorneys

Andy Stahl  
Resource Analyst

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### MEMORANDUM

December 5, 1992

TO: Bob Chlopak  
FROM: Kevin Kirchner  
RE: Forest Summit Process

There are several key elements regarding the summit process.

1. Participants
2. Venue(s)
3. Chairperson
4. Structure *- info gath*  
*- decision-making*
5. Timing
6. Product/outcome

### Participants

In keeping with the Clinton themes of inclusiveness, there needs to be an opportunity to gather information from as broad a cross-section of interested groups and individuals as possible. This would include, at a minimum: scientific and economic experts, environmental groups, labor, the timber industry, elected officials (nationally, not just the PNW), and, of course, other members of the public. Whether that information is obtained in a public forum, through individual meetings of some task force, or by commissioning Blue-Ribbon panels depends on the way the summit is structured (see below).

Fishing

### Venue(s)

It certainly makes sense to hold at least some aspects of the summit in the Pacific Northwest. Again, the summit structure will determine whether there is

one or more than one venue. If there are several days of hearings/meetings to gather input from experts, interest groups, elected officials, etc. -- or if the information is collected by some task force(s) -- then they could be held in several locations in the NW. If there is to be just one such meeting, it should probably be in Washington State (where at least there is one democratic senator). Any decision-making phases, could be held in D.C., in the PNW, or some combination of the two.

### 3 Chairperson

There would have to be a Chair for any info-gathering phase that is held publicly or through a task force(s) and that person might or might not also be the Chair of the entire summit. (Obviously, a Blue Ribbon panel would be a separate entity having its own Chair and a process for feeding its work product back to the main summit entity and Chair.) A person chairing an info-gathering phase also could, but need not, be the Chair of a decision-making body (if there is a separate one). The Chair of either should not be from the NW (though that is certainly one alternative we could cite). Rather it should be a national figure, which would highlight both the significance of the issue and a break from past approaches that left decision-making largely in the hands of NW officials.

### 4 Structure

This is probably the key issue. There are numerous possible alternatives, some better and some worse than others. Whatever structure is utilized will have direct impacts on all six of the other issues outlined here.

#### Information Gathering

Under any of the decision-making alternative, there ought to be some mechanism for gathering information, expert opinions, etc. Since the strengths and weaknesses of the various info-gathering options apply equally to each of the summit structure alternatives, they are discussed separately here.

*However* a. Public Meeting(s): The Summit Chair, or some other person appointed by the Summit Chair, could preside over one or more public meetings in the PNW to gather information from various affected/interested groups and individuals. These would include scientists, economists, environmental groups, labor, the timber industry, and elected officials.

Strengths: It would show that the Clinton Administration was using an "inclusive" process to give everyone an opportunity to have their voices heard.

Weaknesses: It would provide a platform for various interest groups to pander to the media and, in all likelihood, lead to further polarization of the issue rather than the announced goal of bringing people together. As such it would probably detract from the process and undermine the summit's chances of finding a workable solution.

b. Task Force(s): The President could appoint one or more Task Forces and dispatch them to the PNW and other parts of the country to meet with the top scientists and economists, environmental and labor leaders, state and local officials, mill owners, loggers, and others. (Separate Task Forces could address different issues -- rural infrastructure/diversity, ecosystem protection/restoration, etc -- but it would probably make more sense to have a single Task Force looking at all of the issues. The single Task Force also has the symbolic advantage of showing that it is an integrated issue worthy of an integrated solution.) These meetings would not be secret but would take place away from the glare of the media.

*Papers*  
Strengths: It would be an "inclusive" process while avoiding the pandering and polarization that would likely result from the public meeting approach. It would also likely lead to more rational advice and recommendations from the various groups and individuals since they would be meeting in a much more personal context with task force members. It's also shows that the Clinton Admin. is taking a serious, deliberative approach to the issue (which is apparently consistent with the way Clinton has handled such things in the past.) Finally, it would give Clinton more control over the process, and outcome, than if the information were gathered at big media events.

Weaknesses: It would take longer to gather the information (though not necessarily a lot longer) and might be a bit more expensive since there would be more travel/hotel expenses for more people (the Task Force members).

c. Blue Ribbon Commission(s): Clinton could appoint one or more Blue Ribbon Commissions to gather the information needed to develop a solution.

Strengths: This shares many of the strengths of the Task Force approach, particularly as they relate to the more technical issues (population viability, trade policy, rural economic diversification).

Weaknesses: It smacks a bit of an ivory-tower approach, thereby detracting from the "inclusiveness thing." It seems unlikely that a "Blue Ribbon" panel of experts

would spend much time gathering information from loggers, grass roots leaders, etc.

d. Combination of Task Force and Blue Ribbon Commission: Clinton could announce formation of a Task Force to oversee information gathering and simultaneously form a Blue Ribbon Commission (or two) to pull together the latest scientific and economic information and report back to the Task Force in some fixed time period (90 days?). Meanwhile, the Task Force could hold meetings with the various interest groups, community leaders, etc.

Strengths and Weaknesses are obvious from (b) and (c).

#### Decision Making

Whatever info-gathering process is used, Clinton will also have to announce a decision-making process. (actually, he wouldn't have to; he could just announce, for example, that he was forming a Task Force and Blue Ribbon Commission and that they would report back to him with a recommendation or a list options.) There are several alternatives here.

a. Roman Circus: Some person is chosen to head up the summit and he/she identifies/selects participants representing various interest groups who would essentially be locked in a room and not allowed out until they have a consensus on some package.

Strengths: IF a consensus were reached it would likely be implemented and, therefore, would achieve the stated objective a developing a solution.

Weaknesses: It smacks of the old Hatfield summit, which failed miserably to come up with a workable solution, further polarized the issue by sowing seeds of mistrust among affected interests, and tromped all over environmental laws and judicial review. [We need to put in a section here about why the Hatfield summit was such an abysmal failure.] It would be extremely difficult to come to some consensus. Even if the participants reached a consensus, there would be many interested parties left out (e.g. not all environmentalists would be there, nor presumably all affected elected officials) who would likely be dissatisfied with (and oppose) the product. And even if there were a consensus that everyone could live with (or that everyone hated), there's little likelihood that it would really be a solution. In fact, we'd probably be fighting it again over some other species down the road because the tendency would be to come up with a least common denominator. It also does not give the Clinton Administration (nor, for that matter, the NW delegation) the kind of control over the outcome that they'd need or at least like to have.

b. Roman Circus II: This is similar to the Roman Circus model except that the only participants are NW delegation members, some Clinton Administration officials, the Governors, and perhaps Chairs of key Congressional committees.

Strengths: This is probably the easiest model to come up with a consensus -- and one that is likely to pass since all of the key legislative and executive branch players would be there and they could ram any product down the throats of any and all interest groups.

Weaknesses: This approach would likely magnify all of the weaknesses cited under the Roman Circus option. It would also effectively undercut the Clinton campaign promise to break from the mistakes of past. It would increase the chances of getting something resembling Section 318 (timber targets, minimal old growth protection, and sufficiency language). It also gives Clinton very little control over what comes out, turning it instead over to the NW delegation & Congress [This might be a good spot to highlight the pernicious influence of the NW delegation on this issue over the years -- the repeated riders and attempts at riders, the deliberate delays when legislation/resolution was possible, etc].

c. Cabinet Level Team: Clinton could make the Secretaries of Interior, Agriculture, and Labor, Administrator of NOAA, Chair of CEQ, and Chair of his new Economic Security Council his official summitters and direct them to prepare a report and recommended solution (perhaps within some fixed time period). He should ask Gore to Chair it. Any Task Force(s) and Blue Ribbon Commission(s) would report to this Summit Team.

Strengths: Sends signal that this is a high level priority for Administration. If couple with the Task Force/Commission info-gathering approach it maximizes both inclusiveness and Administration control of process and result. It expressly avoids having (some of) the opposing interests in the same room bitterly arguing over a least common denominator package. It also avoids giving this process over to the NW delegation who have blown it so many times in the past and (at least some of whom) have an obvious bias toward doing things that will only perpetuate the problems in the forests.

Weaknesses: Whatever these folks come up with that requires legislating still will have to get through Congress. That will require the NW delegation's support, which might be more difficult if they're pissed off by not being able to drive the summit process and outcome. Similarly, some key Committee Chairs may not be sanguine about rubber stamping the package that Clinton's Cabinet

Team comes up with. Some of these potential pitfalls could be addressed by making sure that Congressional players are consulted/briefed early and often by the Task Force(s)/Cabinet Team (and, of course, including some of their recommendations in the package).

### Timing

If there is going to be a Cabinet Level Team, the announcement probably wouldn't happen till then, although he could announce the info-gathering phase (e.g. the Task Force(s) & Blue Ribbon Commission(s) and simply say they'll report to the Cabinet Level Team. In any event, there's no compelling reason for Clinton to announce the summit before the inauguration.

Making the announcement in the State of the Union is probably not the right forum, though he could announce that he'll announce it and get a double hit. If he announces in February, the info-gathering phase could take place in March/April and the reports could go the Clinton/Cabinet level team in April/May and any legislation could be sent to the Hill around Memorial Day. A more ambitious schedule could have Clinton asking for a report from the info-gathering phase (or even from his Cabinet Team) by Earth Day. Another date to think about is June 4, the anniversary of the enactment of the national forest Organic Act (in 1897).

From our perspective, Clinton ought not rush into it. Any opportunities we have to work with labor, for example, might be frustrated by an early summit, especially if there is a big public meeting component at which labor would likely feel compelled reinforce it's ill-advised alliance with industry.

### Product/Outcome

The summit process could lead to a specific proposed "solution" consisting of administrative and legislative provisions. Or it could be designed simply to develop a recommendation to Clinton -- or even a menu of options he could choose from. What we want to see, of course, is a product emanating from Clinton/Gore and not from the NW delegation or from some marathon horse-trading session involving some representatives of interested groups.

This is also a place where we could address, in general terms, what we want the final package to look like (i.e. what to avoid and what to include).

### Summary

I suspect my preferences are obvious. No rush to announce/initiate the process; use a combination of Task Force(s)

and Blue Ribbon Commission(s) to develop information and data for a decision-making panel Chaired by Gore and consisting of Cabinet Secretaries, CEQ, etc.; that panel reports to Clinton by early summer.

We must do whatever we can in this memo to warn them about the dangers of a Hatfield-type summit or one that lets the NW delegation call the shots. We also need to warn them about not heeding the siren song of sufficiency (which was the mantra of the Reagan/Bush Administrations).

Good luck. I'll talk to you on Tuesday.

OREGONIAN 2/8/93

# Labor offers peace over timber issue

By KATHIE DURBIN

of The Oregonian staff

ASHLAND — Organized labor is ready to sit down with representatives of environmental groups before President Clinton's Forest Summit and craft a plan to protect the Northwest's old-growth forests, the national president of a woodworkers' union told forest activists Saturday.

In exchange, labor needs concessions that would produce a stable timber supply on lands outside forest preserves, said Denny Scott, president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

"We've done our grieving, we've done our denial. Now it's time to move forward," Scott said.

Scott's appearance at the second annual West Coast Ancient Forest Activists Conference was itself an indication that adversaries on all sides are reaching out in a search for common ground. A number of speakers warned Saturday that rapprochement in the long-running conflict is essential if a forest protection plan is to win political support from Congress and the Clinton administration.

Organized labor and the environmental movement have much in common, Scott said. Both are progressive movements with altruistic purposes, working for "a broader-than-self social good," he said. The two movements have found common purpose working to curtail the export of raw logs and to amend the Clean Air Act, he noted.

"While we may not agree with all of your views, it's important to say we respect them," Scott said. "They are sincerely held." In return, he said, "I would hope you would respect our views."

Workers, like environmentalists, want healthy forests, Scott said. "We agree that forests are complex and biologically diverse ecosystems. We agree that ancient forests should be protected."

But workers never will agree to a plan that would end all logging on public lands, Scott said. And without some short-term relief from federal court injunctions that have blocked timber sales on westside forests, workers "will virtually fall off the cliff" by this summer, when existing supplies are exhausted, he said.

One possible tradeoff that might be made in a forest summit would be to protect all remaining old-growth forests in exchange for allowing selective logging on lands now set aside administratively for wildlife, scenery and other values, Scott said. Such a plan would not affect wilderness areas or other reserves established by Congress.

"The ancient forest campaign has a decision to make: whether to enter the impure water of political negotiation and compromise," Scott said. "It's my view that you, like us, should be directly involved in the process."

Jennifer Belcher, Washington's newly elected commissioner of public lands, said the friendly political climate that exists at the federal and state level presents challenges as well as opportunities.

Belcher, an avowed environmentalist, already has sent the Clinton administration a detailed proposal

for a summit process and has offered the state of Washington to act as host for the yet-to-be-scheduled event.

# Forest conference attracts two sides

By PAUL FATTIG  
Mail Tribune Staff Writer

ASHLAND — Don't look for angry protests by timber industry supporters during the second annual West Coast Ancient Forest Activists Conference.

A representative of one group that protested last year will serve as a panelist when the four-day conference starts Thursday. Sponsored by the Headwaters environmental group, the conference will be held in the Old Ashland Armory at the corner of Oak and B streets.

Tom Hiron, one of the founders of the Oregon Lands Coalition, will participate in one panel. The statewide group has historically been at odds with Headwaters.

"We're still not subscribing to the same agenda," cautioned Jackie Lang, state coordinator for the coalition.

"But there is a difference this year," she added. "Along with the new administration comes a great deal of optimism about our ability to work with moderates on all sides of the issues."

The argument has gone beyond spotted owls and jobs to the quality of life, including the survivability of communities, she said.

"The time for finger-pointing is behind us," she said. "We're doing everything we can to reach out and identify solutions. Headwaters is not necessarily one of those moderate groups, but you have to start somewhere."

Headwaters board member Chant Thomas, who noted that those protesting the conference declined an invitation to participate last year, said the conference is drawing a wide range of participants this year.

"It's not like we're just hearing from the preacher, so to speak,"

Thomas said.

In addition to the Oregon Lands Coalition, others joining the environmental activists include union representatives, he said.

Some 400 environmental activists from throughout the Pacific Northwest as well as California, Alaska and Washington, D.C., are expected to attend.

Former Indiana Congressman Jim Jontz, whose presentation drew protests from members of the timber industry last year, will serve on a "Forestry Reform in 1993" panel beginning at 7:30 p.m. Friday. Jontz, a Democrat, lost in his bid for re-election last fall.

Jontz will be joined by Andy Kerr, conservation director for the Oregon Natural Resources Council; longtime environmental activist Lou Gold; and Julie Norman, Headwaters president.

That session will be open to the media and the public. After that session, singer-songwriter Dana Lyons will lead a "Save-the-salmon shindig," beginning at 9 p.m. A \$2.50 donation will be accepted at the door for the Friday evening session.

Other portions of the conference will also be open to the media, although it hasn't been decided which portions, Thomas said.

The conference will include "strategizing" for the coming year, updates from environmental groups in the western United States and focusing on restoring forests and the economy. There will also be information booths.

"People felt last year's conference was very valuable as far as networking, educating and motivating," he said. "There will be more hands-on training this year."

"This may be the largest forest activist conference ever held," he added.