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SAVE AMERICA'S FORESTS

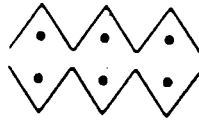
CITIZEN ACTION GUIDE



Rainforest Relief
"Fighting for Breath"



THE CENTER FOR REFLECTION ON THE SECOND LAW



ARCTIC TO
AMAZONIA
ALLIANCE



Human-i-Tees
THE ENVIRONMENTAL T-SHIRT COMPANY



ALLIANCE
FOR A
PAVING
MORATORIUM



CATALYST



Compuclassics

CRUSADE 2000



JIM MORRIS ENVIRONMENTAL T-SHIRTS



THE
YES!
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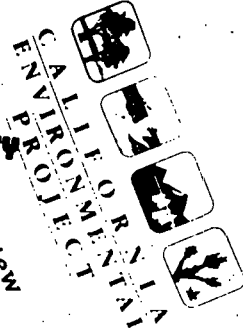
MENDOCINO
ENVIRONMENTAL CENTER

Greater Yellowstone Coalition



Forest Reform Network
LightHawk

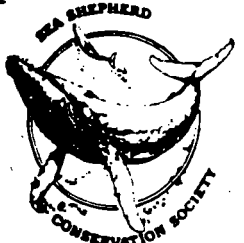
huntington
RUDUBON SOCIETY



Wildlife Damage Review

HEARTWOOD

National Alliance for Animals



Alliance for the Wild Rockies

SAVE AMERICA'S FORESTS CITIZEN ACTION GUIDE

REVISED 1/92

This Citizen Action Guide contains information for every citizen who wants to protect forest ecosystems. We have tried to include things that will be useful for a wide range of needs-- from those of you who are just beginning to take action to those who have been working on this issue for some time.

How to use the Citizen Action Guide:

1. Read it.
2. Copy it and give it to others
3. Select your favorite pages and copy them for your own forest protection efforts.

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INTRODUCTION



CITIZEN ACTION FOR FOREST PROTECTION

Be heard! Defend our Natural Heritage!

Welcome to the Wonderful World of the Forest Protection Movement. People of all walks of life are joining the growing tide of concern over the fate of our nation's forest ecosystems. Children and students, professionals and professional activists, grandparents, families, and foresters, businesses, environmental groups, and hundreds of others are joining the concerted national effort to protect our treasured natural forests for the health of the living planet Earth, and our children's future. Wherever you come from, whatever you do, you have something great to contribute to this movement.

As you get more involved, there is an unlimited variety of ways that you can turn your concern and energy into effective activism for the forests. Above all, there is a need to work for laws that will give meaningful protection to our ecosystems. Starting at home, in your community, and in the groups that you belong to, you can take initiative to make your voices heard. On a local level, you can educate and motivate the media, the public, and Congress, and keep an eye on nearby forestlands. Regionally, you can work with other groups, build phone trees, and hook into existing regional networks to pass laws that will protect our forests forever.

In every aspect of your activism and organizing, it is important to keep a national scope of this issue in mind. In the past few decades, while the timber industry was dictating public lands policy to the U.S. Congress, the Forest Service was keeping forest activists busy fighting local battles. It's a divide-and-conquer strategy, and in order to overcome it, **we must unify our efforts and take our message directly to Washington, D.C.** That is why Save America's Forests is a nationwide coalition with an office in Washington, and why we are making it easy for concerned citizens to send a clear message to our nation's lawmakers.

Save America's Forests has emerged out of the shared frustration of countless concerned people, dismayed at the spiraling decline of our ecosystems. The strength of our movement, just like a forest, arises from the diversity of tactics with which we have put pressure on the Timber Beast, on the Forest Service, on Congress, and through the education of the American public. Jeff DeBonis of AF-SEEE says "they feel besieged from every angle." So at every level, use your own creativity and skills to devise

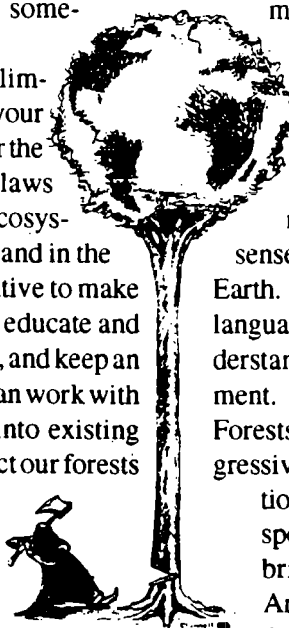
new ways to put the pressure on. At the same time, work cooperatively with others and learn from past efforts to give your actions the greatest impact possible. Never try to reinvent the wheel. Once you are familiar with the issues surrounding the destruction of our forests, and you have discovered the tactics that work for you, **share** that knowledge with other concerned people. **Help** others get the tools they need to be effective activist leaders. The forest protection movement will continue to grow rapidly because people like you are spreading the word.

Underlying the work of Save America's Forests, and deeply rooted in the hearts and tactics of our coalition members, is a shared feeling that guides us through the political maze of this crisis. It is a profound respect and sense of community with all the living things on this Earth. Regardless of disagreements about legislative language or grassroots strategies, this common understanding is the unifying force within our movement. This is also reflected in Save America's Forests' determination to create comprehensive, progressive solutions. Together, our broad-based, nationwide coalition of environmental groups, responsible businesses, and active individuals is bringing this determination to mainstream America, translating it into a new vision for the future of our natural forest ecosystems, and into laws that will help create that vision.

We cannot create the legislation or the vision, however, if we don't have literally **millions** of Americans turning their concern into action: writing letters, lobbying, educating themselves and actively creating change. **Citizens Acting for the Earth.** People get involved when they understand that they are part of this huge and growing movement.

Your actions really will make a difference. As a member of the Save America's Forests Coalition, we're calling on you to help spread that understanding, and the sense of urgency and hope that goes along with it. So please use this Citizen Action Guide to get inspired, to get active, and to organize a network of concerned citizens to campaign for our forests, and for all life on this living planet Earth.

Get Ready, Get Set, Go! And don't stop until our forests are saved!



Trend not Destiny!

In the contentious debate over the fate of our forests, both sides are using all means available to pay, persuade, or pressure decision-makers to fight for their interests. Unfortunately, the timber industry has vast financial resources at its disposal to influence policy with false and misleading information. We have only the power of voters, science, and common sense. The situation is so urgent that we must all act on what we know and understand now. Yet aggressive self-education is critical to grasping the complexities of the issue and creating solutions. This knowledge must be sought out, because it is still not commonly taught in our schools and universities, which often rely on curriculum that is designed by the timber and chemical industries.

Education will help you articulate your position and fend off the false information of the timber industry and the Forest Service. The more you read, write, talk, and hear

about the ecology of the forests and the economics involved, the greater your own skill at explaining and arguing the issue to others will become. You should not only know the background facts and concepts, but you should try to keep up with current events, and be knowledgeable about pending legisla-

tion and its potential impacts. It is also critical to learn the issue from the industry's and logger's points of view.

Resources and Tools

There is an abundance of excellent information available on forest issues. You can start by reading *America's Forests in Crisis*, a brief overview of the state of our forests on the two following pages. Books, articles, videos, slide shows, speakers, and much more are easily available to you from the **Resource List** in the **Resources** section of this

Guide. Using it, you can learn about the biocentric perspective of Deep Ecology, the economics of New Incentives, or line up Lou Gold to speak to your group. Take advantage of it. You'll have to get most of the items directly from the publisher or distributor. You can get some items directly from Save America's Forests. For these items, use the **Forest Activist Tools Order Form** in the **Resources** section.

One of the best ways to become more familiar and fluent with the issues is to discuss them with fellow forest activists. By listening to the way they construct their arguments, you'll learn how to best present your own case. It is also useful to incorporate knowledge you have developed in other pursuits. Try making your own presentations to a friendly and forgiving audience, someone who will correct your mistakes and help round out your knowledge. Question and learn from everyone, and share your knowledge freely, too.

The value of discussion cannot be overstated. Talk to the other activists in your area, get together for a group discussion, have a dinner party. You can find other activists by calling the groups on the **Contact List** in the **Resources** section, and talking to the leaders of these groups directly.

Self-education is an ongoing

process. Don't feel like you can't begin your activism before you know everything. You are a citizen, and have the right to express your opinion regardless of your knowledge. When someone confronts you with a question you can't answer, simply say, "I don't know, but I will find out for you." Then get back with the answer! Finally, persuasion with facts is important, but ultimately our strength lies in the pressure we'll create through the combined voices of many citizens. **SO GET OUT THERE AND DO SOMETHING TODAY, FOR THE FORESTS SAKE!!**



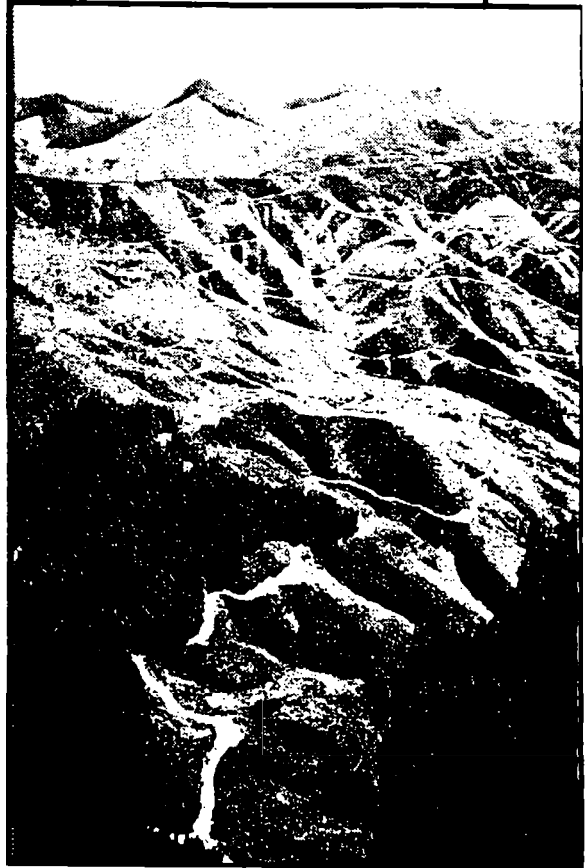
AMERICA'S FORESTS IN CRISIS

America's Magnificent Forests

When Columbus arrived on the North American continent nearly 500 years ago, it was covered with pristine ancient, virgin, and native forests. A squirrel could travel from the Atlantic coast to the Mississippi River without touching the ground. In the East, White Pine, Oak, Hemlock, Maple, and many other species of tree stood tall, the framework of some of the most diverse and complex forests on Earth. Magnificent ancient forests of Giant Sequoia, Redwood, Douglas Fir, Spruce, and Cedar were an unbroken band of temperate rainforest from California to Alaska.

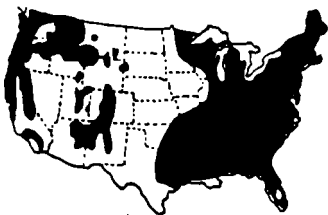
Natural forest ecosystems are the foundation of our planet's land-based web of life; they are diversity in harmony, habitat for the many plant and animal wonders of nature. They also create clean air, clean water, and many other things that are essential for the continuation of all life on Earth.

Since Columbus, civilization has waged war on America's forest ecosystems. 95% of our original forests have been destroyed, and the last 5% reside almost entirely on public lands that are owned commonly by all Americans. The past 40 years have seen heartbreaking losses on America's public lands. The rate of destruction increased when the National Forest Management Act legalized clearcutting in 1976. Now, our National Forests across the country are falling to the chainsaw and bulldozer faster than at any time in America's history, logged by private timber companies with the help of Congress, the U.S. Forest Service, and at the yearly cost of hundreds of millions of taxpayer dollars.

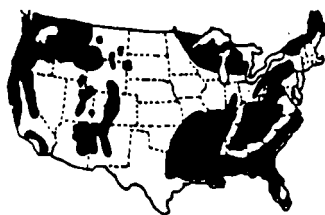


End of Biological Diversity Coast to Coast

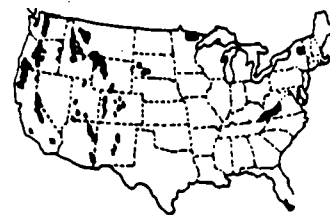
A founding purpose of the U.S. Forest Service was to reclaim lands laid to waste by



Virgin Forests 1620



Virgin Forests 1850



Virgin Forests 1989

cut-and-run logging operations in the 19th century, and to insure that the same type of destruction would not happen on the remaining virgin forests of the West. After almost 100 years of natural regrowth, many of the second growth forests are regaining many of their old-growth characteristics. We call these "native forests." Along with the fragments of ancient forest, they are the last repositories of the original biological diversity of the United States. Biodiversity is the microorganisms, fungi, flowers, plants, and animals that thrive in a natural forest, the result of thousands of years of evolution.

Yet now, with marching orders planned by the timber lobby and handed down by Congress and President, the Forest Service is destroying the same lands they were originally mandated to protect. In the last 25 years, with the use of clearcutting, slash burning, bulldozing, and pesticide and herbicide application, most of our ancient and native forests have been converted into single species tree farms. No other plants or animals can survive in these "monocultures." The poisoned topsoil pollutes our streams, rivers, and oceans, killing fish and wildlife.

Extinction of species is occurring faster than at any time in history. Protection of our last biologically diverse forests is critical to insure the survival of thousands of endangered plant and animal species.

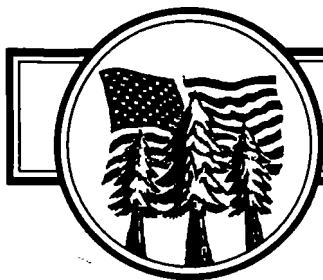


Monoculture tree plantations: Unhealthy vegetation succumbs to wind and disease.

Now or Never

Because of intense public outcry and improved media coverage, Congress is finally beginning to address this issue. The timber industry, however, is pulling out all the stops in an effort to hold on to their bonanza of subsidized logging on public lands. Without a powerful political coalition to lead the fight for protection, our forests don't stand a chance.

Now is the time for all concerned citizens to come to the defense of our country's natural heritage. We are down to the wire. Without progressive legislation from Congress soon, we will lose the chance to protect our last native forest ecosystems. It is imperative that we win a political victory for our forests which will usher in a new era of environmental responsibility.



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Information Sheet

CLEARCUTTING: DESTROYING AMERICA'S PUBLIC FORESTS

The forest ecosystems of America are undergoing a crisis of survival. Our federal forests, far from being an oasis of pristine wildlife and natural ecology, are in fact the scene of the worst forest mismanagement. Over the past two decades, the agencies managing these public lands have so severely overcut these forests that entire forest ecosystems on Federal lands have been permanently destroyed, gone forever.

The main "technique" used by the US Forest Service and other agencies in their attack on the natural forests has been clearcutting (even-age logging) and its associated practices of roadbuilding, slashburning, site preparation and poison chemical use. Since the Forest Service adopted even-age logging as the primary method about 20 years ago, the best federal forest timberlands have been wiped out, mangled by clearcutting. The irony is that the Federal government is paying over 2 billion dollars per year to the Forest Service and other agencies to administer this destruction of our National Forests and other federal forests. Billions of dollars are lost to the taxpayers.

What is clearcutting? Clearcutting (and its variations, seed tree and shelterwood cutting and group selection) is the method of logging a forest so that all or most of the trees are cut down immediately or within a few years. The existing natural forest, with its biodiversity of plant and animal species, and the clean water and clean air it produces, is entirely eliminated. In many logging operations on National Forests which employ clearcutting, as much as 66% of the wood is left as debris or residue, a phenomenal waste of our precious forest resources.

- Clearcut areas can be small or large. Shelterwood cutting is a type of clearcutting which leaves a few trees per acre to reseed the area from those remaining trees. However, those trees are cut down a few years later. The euphemistic technique termed "group selection" is really just a patchwork of clearcuts.

What is site prep? After the devastation of clearcutting, the Forest Service subjects the site to preparation for replanting tree seedlings. Individual living trees which were not wanted for lumber, and were left standing, are killed by various methods. To "clean up" the site, bulldozers scrape the land, pushing the remains, woody debris, broken vegetation, and unfortunate animal victims into piles. In many regions of the country, these large slash piles are burned in huge smoldering fires, creating tremendous air pollution, and destroying forever the genetic blueprints of the wide variety of plants and animals that lived in the area. Many times one or more applications of herbicides are applied to kill all remaining vegetation. Sometimes individual living trees are injected with poison to kill them.

Aren't these areas replanted with natural forests? NO! The Forest Service and other agencies eliminate the natural forests, and replace them with artificial stands of genetically cloned tree seedlings.

- The stands are NOT NATURAL FORESTS.

- Natural forests are filled with many types of trees, plants, animals, and healthy abundant soil, all working together for the most efficient and maximum growth of the trees and all other living biomass in the forest. The natural forest is filled with old, middle age and young trees, and is naturally resistant to damage from fire, floods and drought.

- In contrast, these artificial stands of trees are a "biological desert". They are by design meant to be devoid of all of the magnificent, diverse and myriad forms of plant and animal life which have made up the fabric of life in America's forests for thousands of years.

Aren't these replanted tree stands a good replacement for America's natural forests? NO!

- First, many replantings are complete failures. After a clearcut, in many cases the newly planted tree seedlings die. Clearcutting removes the forest, exposing the tiny tree seedlings to extreme heat, cold, dryness, and wind, killing them, and leaving once healthy forested areas barren.

Furthermore, clearcutting causes massive soil erosion and demineralization, making it impossible for a large, healthy forest to grow on many sites ever again! The final result is desertification; many clearcut areas of our National Forests in high elevations, dry or extreme cold or hot areas, or on steep slopes, are now parched wastelands.

- Second, even when these artificial stands of trees do grow on a clearcut area, they are not a good replacement for a natural forest because these tree stands must be intensively managed against nature. Repeated applications of toxic chemicals are used to prevent the process of natural succession, that is, to stop the natural diversity of plants and trees from returning. These monoculture stands of trees are extremely susceptible to massive infestations by pests and diseases, which then prompts the Forest Service to cut down uninfested as well as infested trees. Also, these stands have no moist underbrush, as do natural forests, and therefore are very dry and susceptible to intensely hot, catastrophic (unnatural) fires. The Forest Service has recently greatly increased "salvage" logging of burned, diseased, or bug infested forests, claiming to do so to increase forest health, even though fire, disease, and bugs are all part of nature. The salvage logging is simply an excuse to clearcut as much timber as possible, by whatever name.

Aren't these artificially maintained stands of tree at least *economically* successful replacements for natural forests? NO!

- Forest Service timber programs in nearly every National Forest lose money for American taxpayers. The small revenues from federal timber sales never pay back the enormous costs involved in subsidized logging, road building (\$10,000 or more per mile), the heavy machinery to clearcut, the expensive site preparation methods, the expensive hand replanting, and finally the enormous Forest Service and other agency timber related overhead costs in the bloated administrative bureaucracies.

- Even using the Forest Service's own deliberately confusing accounting system (TSPIRS), the Forest Service has lost an astounding \$365 million in the recent fiscal year.

- The destruction to fisheries and outdoor recreation causes tremendous economic losses and unemployment in those and related industries. These financial losses are far greater than the revenues from timber cutting.

- Timber workers must suffer the ravages of boom and bust cycles of unemployment.

- Subsidies applied to below cost federal timber sales put the federal forest timber in direct competition with timber from small woodlot owners. This creates incentives for the woodlot owners to clearcut and sell off their forests for a short term profit, instead of managing their land in an ecologically and economically sound manner using selection management.

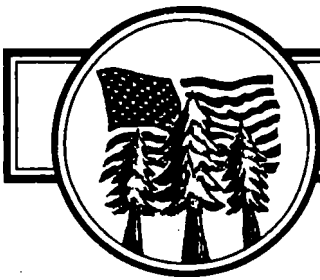
- The only beneficiaries of clearcutting our federal forest lands are the few timber companies and lumber mills who are taking the cream of America's public forests at bargain prices.

What is the correct method for obtaining wood from forests, without destroying the forests in the process? SELECTION MANAGEMENT.

- Selection management is the method of cutting only individual or small groups of trees in a healthy natural forest at periodic intervals, such as every ten years. The forest is continually planting new tree seedlings on its own, without the expense of additional human labor involved in site prep. High quality timber is available from the same stand on a perpetual basis. Employment is more stable over the long run. More jobs are assured. The soil and its fertility are continually replenished by the natural forest processes, so no expensive artificial fertilization is necessary.

- Timber companies all over America practice selection management on their own land. They know selection management is good financial management. It is money in the bank, with guaranteed income on continuous timber sales for decades ahead, and all this with lower capital costs than even age logging (clearcutting).

On Federal lands, selection management can be used very efficiently to produce timber to supplement our nation's timber supply, the vast majority of which comes from America's privately owned timberlands. By ending clearcutting, whole natural forests will begin to return, bringing the native vegetation, tree species, and animal forest inhabitants back to the newly recovering forest ecosystems.



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INFORMATION SHEET

What is Save America's Forests?

Save America's Forests is a nationwide coalition of grassroots environmental groups, public interest groups, responsible businesses, and individuals working together to pass strong, comprehensive nationwide laws to protect our forest ecosystems. The wasting of America's forests adds to other environmental and economic problems of air and water pollution, overflowing landfills, and loss of taxpayer dollars and American jobs. Therefore, our coalition includes people and groups from a broad spectrum of society, representing related environmental and economic issues, and both rural and urban communities. Currently, we represent over 200 member groups and businesses with a combined membership of more than 1.6 million people. We have grown to this size since our inception in May 1990, and continue to expand at a rapid pace.

We are working to create comprehensive solutions to the systemic problems of waste, destruction, and pollution that dominate our entire forest products economy. We are pushing for federal laws to protect our forest ecosystems, improve the financial security of forest-dependent communities, and convert the forest products economy into a self-sustaining, self-perpetuating system.

THE PROBLEMS:

There is a crisis of worldwide deforestation and ecosystem destruction. The U.S. must set an example of conservation by not clearcutting and wasting our own country's forest resources. However, current federal policies and subsidies favor the extraction and waste of virgin materials over the development and use of recycled and alternative fiber materials. This has caused problems at several levels of society.

Our nation is engaged in the rapid liquidation of our natural forest treasures: huge ancient trees, Sequoia, Douglas fir, oak, hemlock—and all the plants and animals living in our forests. Two square miles of public, virgin forests are clearcut every week in the Pacific Northwest alone.

Environmental Destruction: Clearcutting and even-age management of our public lands has caused species extinction, damage to water and air quality, increased flooding and drought cycles, destruction of sport and commercial fisheries, erosion and loss of soil fertility. It is estimated that as much as 66% of the woody biomass is wasted in logging operations on our National Forests. Two-thirds of the native ecosystems in Florida's National Forests have been lost, converted into monoculture tree plantations. In the Shawnee National Forest of Southern Illinois, the U.S. Forest Service is cutting down the last areas of contiguous native forest, critical habitat for declining migratory songbirds. Global deforestation is now seen as a significant contributor to the greenhouse effect and global warming.

Subsidies to the Timber Industry are driving this destruction. Most of the Forest Service's \$2 billion annual budget is spent to clearcut our National Forests. Forest Service figures show that over 80% of their timber sales lose money for the nation's taxpayers. The destruction is not limited to the forests of the Pacific Northwest. The incentives created and maintained by the Northwest congressional delegation have wreaked havoc on public forests across the country.

Loss of Jobs: The timber industry disregards the welfare of their workers by overcutting and depleting the forests, degrading both the local and global environment, and undermining the economic security of forest-dependent communities. Technologically advanced machinery

replaces the labor of skilled workers. Overseas exports of unprocessed timber products have cost thousands of workers their jobs. Timber booms have exhausted the forests. In the following busts, companies move on to other forested regions, leaving the workers, their communities, and the environment literally in the dust.

Economic Conflict: These subsidies to large timber companies put the federal government in direct competition with small mill owners and non-industrial woodlot owners. They also prevent the implementation of positive programs to reduce waste and save our resources.

Municipal Waste Problems: Over 40% of our nation's solid waste stream consists of paper and wood products. This huge volume of waste has been used as economic justification for incinerators which pump toxic wastes into the air and our backyards, creating a toxic waste disposal nightmare, and poisoning local communities. By recycling most wood products waste, we will not only save trees, but we will reduce the need to build hundreds of new incinerators and landfills. Waste reduction must be a primary national goal, but subsidies for logging and for using virgin pulp encourage waste, and are at the root of our current waste problems.

Destruction at the Paper Mill: Manufacturing paper from wood requires much more energy and chemicals than the processing of recycled or alternative fiber paper. The process results in toxic discharges, including cancer-causing dioxins, which pollute our rivers, poison fisheries, and make their way into human drinking water supplies. Making paper from alternative fibers like kenaf causes almost no pollution, and helps to boost farm economies.

THE SOLUTIONS:

In order to protect our forest ecosystems, we must create comprehensive solutions that address the problems at all stages of the forest products cycle—from destruction of the living forests to pollution at paper mills and garbage dumps. Save America's Forests proposes the following Comprehensive Platform as steps to resolve the problems that we face.

- 1. Complete protection for ancient and virgin forest ecosystems, nationwide.**
No legislation yet.
- 2. Complete protection for fragile, recovering native forests, nationwide.**
 - preserve our last fragments of biodiversity
 - help abate the greenhouse effect
 - protect watersheds, fisheries, soil, and air*No legislation yet.*
- 3. Ban clearcutting and require selection management on all federal lands nationwide where logging is permitted.**
H.R. 1969, the Forest Biodiversity and Clearcutting Prohibition Act.
- 4. Convert monoculture tree plantations on federal lands to native diversity in order to:**
 - provide ecological links to existing ancient and native forests to reestablish large natural forest ecosystems
 - eliminate pesticide and chemical fertilizer pollution*H.R. 1969, the Forest Biodiversity and Clearcutting Prohibition Act.*
- 5. Implement integrated bioregional proposals to recreate ecosystems, ecological corridors, and evolutionary preserves.**
E.g. H.R. _____, The Northern Rockies Ecosystem Protection Act, H.R. 842, the Ancient Forest Protection Act.

6. **Add to existing fragmented forest ecosystems** financed from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, and other sources. Priority for acquisition should go to the remaining Redwood forests and for the New England "Northern Kingdom" region.
E.g.. H.R. 2274, The National Forests Redwoods Act.
7. **Restrict the international trade in primary forest timber, and help the remaining indigenous forest peoples of the world sustain themselves and revitalize their cultures.**
No legislation yet.
8. **Ban the export of unprocessed timber from the U.S., and reform tax laws to encourage maximum employment in value-added wood products manufacturing.**
No legislation yet.
9. **Create a Community Economic Transition program** to sustain workers and communities which are now dependent on federally subsidized logging. Create a federal trust for stable payments to counties and schools.
Abercrombie "Save America's Jobs" Amendment to H.R. 4899
10. **Shift federal funding priorities from road building and timber management to forest ecosystem restoration** such as native fish habitat improvement, logging road closures, and revegetation of damaged logged areas. This will help maintain jobs in forest dependent communities.
No legislation yet.
11. **End "money-losing" timber sales.**
H.R. 2501, S. 1334, the National Forest Timber Cost Recovery Act.
12. **Improve tax code for non-industrial private forests to**
 - eliminate incentives for liquidation of standing timber
 - encourage selection management for lands that are managed for timber production*No legislation yet.*
13. **Mandate the U.S. Government to procure 100% post-consumer recycled or alternative fiber paper for use in all agencies and offices.**
No legislation yet.
14. **Set targets for recycled content in newspapers and for community paper recycling.** Offer federal incentives to meet these goals, such as
 - tax breaks to newspapers who use recycled paper
 - funding for community park restoration or urban tree-planting*No legislation yet.*
15. **Create economic incentives for alternative fiber use and recycling, and disincentives to virgin pulp use.** Create incentives for:
 - new recycling mills
 - mill conversion from virgin to recycled pulp processingHelp balance the federal budget and create disincentives by:
 - taxing the outputs of virgin paper mills
 - adding duties to imported virgin paper.*No legislation yet.*
16. **Place a moratorium on construction of new waste incinerators.**
H.R. 3253, the Pollution Prevention, Community Recycling, and Incinerator Control Act.

**FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT: Save America's Forests, 4 Library Court, SE,
Washington, D.C. 20003, Ph: (202) 544-9219**

SHAPING LAW THROUGH CITIZEN ACTION

The Save America's Forests coalition was established with the primary purpose of passing strong, nationwide forest ecosystem protection laws in the U.S. Congress. Only when the citizens of our nation take an active role in the political and legislative process will our forests be saved from plunder.

As a voting American citizen, you have the power to influence the political process of the United States Congress. If you want a particular law passed you must show your member of Congress that you are paying attention to what they do and say, and that you want him or her to take a particular action. When many voters with a common desire follow the actions of their Congressperson, they form a powerful political block which can often decide the outcome of an election. If the group works in a coordinated fashion, it can exercise considerable *leverage* over the Congressperson's actions. This is grassroots politics!

Because many members of Congress will make their decision on an issue based on what they feel is *right*, it is not always necessary to have a large group working with you. For example, an individual member of Save America's Forests wrote to his Congressman, asking him to cosponsor H.R. 1969. The Congressman had never heard from anyone on this issue, but quickly decided to sign on to the bill as the result of this **one voter** because he agreed in principle. While it's usually not this easy to secure a cosponsorship, writing a letter is the best way to get started.

Now more than ever, your activism will be valuable and effective. Congress is deciding the fate of our forests, and you are part of a huge movement of concerned citizens who are ready and willing to demand that our forests be protected. Your activism combined with that of people across the country **really will make a difference.**

Here's what you need to do:

- Write to your Representative and Senators urging them to take action, and to keep you informed of their decision.
- Ask your Congresspeople to support the Save America's Forests Comprehensive Platform
- Ask your Representative to **cosponsor** H.R. 1969, the Forest Biodiversity and Clearcutting Prohibition Act. Ask your Senators to **introduce** a companion bill to H.R. 1969.
- Educate yourself, and the people around you.

Write to Your Congressperson at:

The Honorable _____
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

The Honorable _____
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Call Your Congressperson at:

Capitol Switchboard: (202) 225-3121

Call for a Free Copy of any Bill:

House Document Room: (202) 225-3456

Or write:

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

Call your Post Office to find out who your Congresspersons are.

The Letter

When you write a personal letter to your Members of Congress, explain why the present situation is unacceptable, and ask them to stop the destruction of our public lands. Urge them to co-sponsor H.R. 1969 and any of the excellent bills that will help bring about the conversion of the present system (See Information Sheet: Solutions). Be sure to ask for a clear statement of their position on the bill, and ask "if you won't cosponsor, please explain why in your response." Encourage them to contact you if they have any questions concerning the bill or the issues. Congresspeople get hundreds of letters every day, so your goal should be to stand out from the crowd by asking for **real commitments and specific responses**. Make it clear to them that you are aware of your power as a voter! And that you will use this power depending on his or her response. (See sample letter in the Resources Section.)

To Become a Powerful Citizen Lobbyist, Read On!

You can be an effective lobbyist--follow these steps:

- **Follow up your initial contact with a phone call to your Congresspersons' Washington, D.C. and local offices.**
- **Develop an ongoing relationship with your Congresspersons and their environmental aides.**
- **Set up a meeting with your Congresspersons in their District Offices.**
- **Travel to Washington, D.C. to meet with your Congressperson and to educate members and staff from other districts and states.**
- **To multiply your power as a lobbyist—Organize your own network of concerned citizens.**
- **Play a part in the Save America's Forests Action Network.**

The Lobbying Process: Developing a Relationship

Many people are intimidated by the thought of lobbying. Some aren't even aware of their right to write to and meet with their members of Congress. It's really very simple, and you shouldn't let anything stand in your way of exercising your right of free speech.

For many people, lobbying their Member of Congress consists of writing a single letter in support of a bill. Sometimes one letter is all it takes to get action. But persuading your Member to take the action you want will usually require a much more concerted effort. To be a powerful lobbyist, you must develop a relationship with your Congresspersons and their office staffs. This involves back-and-forth communication by mail, phone, or in person. Through a series of contacts you should be able to figure out your Congresspersons' positions and find out what it will take to secure the support you're looking for.

After you've sent your first letter you should receive a response within a few weeks. Responses can range from "I'm happy to inform you that I've co-signed the bill", to much more vague responses like "I'll consider your views when the bill comes to a vote." In any case, you should follow-up on your initial contact, but you should really try to pin your Member down if their response is vague. Get a yes or no answer. If you don't receive a response within a month, begin your follow-up anyway.

The Follow-up

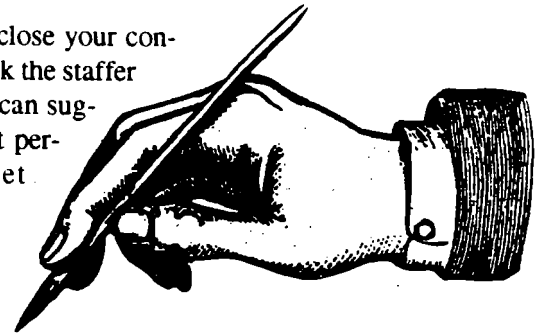
Follow up your first contact with a phone call to your Congressperson's office in Washington, DC. Ask to speak to the Environmental Legislative Assistant (ELA). This phone call will also help to set you apart from the numerous letters they receive, and elevate your power as a lobbyist. You are showing that you have a genuine concern regarding the issue and that you will follow the Congressperson's stand through the final vote.

Start the conversation off by expressing your thanks for their response. Ask them to clarify their position if the response was vague. Also, find out if they have any questions regarding the issue or the bill. Take this opportunity to again ask for a commitment to cosponsor the bill, and if not, find out what it will take for this to happen. Tell them you want to overcome their objections—help solve the problems.

If a staffer says, "We just haven't gotten any letters on this issue," don't just run out and start a letter writing campaign. Your response should be, "If you get a certain number of letters, then will you definitely sign on?" You are trying to secure a commitment, a "contract" of honor. You may even be able to set a target commitment date. Your "bargain" may consist of more than just letters--they may want to see others in their state sign on, or need some specific statistics. Your job will be to meet these needs.

It may be possible to "reward" your Congressperson for fulfilling your request. One of the best ways to reward your Congresspersons is to work on their reelection campaign. You might mention "I've got some friends who might be willing to help if you took a stand for the trees." If you've been building your political network, this is a very powerful incentive!

Before you close your conversation, ask the staffer if he or she can suggest the best person to meet with in the District office. Say thanks, and tell him or her that you'll be staying in touch to check on their progress.



Face to Face Lobbying

Now it's time for a little face-to-face. To set up a meeting in the District or in Washington, D.C., call the office and speak with the Environmental Legislative Assistant (or whoever is dealing with forest issues). You can set

up a meeting with the staffer, or you can talk directly to your Congressperson. To meet with the Member, you'll need to talk to both the ELA and the Scheduler, who will schedule the time. You may have to be persistent to get a meeting with the Member, but it is your right as a citizen!

Before your meeting, prepare a one page outline of your desires with supporting points which you will leave with the staffer or Congressperson. This will help you organize your own thoughts plus provide a clear statement which can be reviewed in the future. (Staffers often write brief position papers for their Congressperson's review. By doing some of their work, your ideas will move more quickly!)

Arrive a little early and dress appropriately but don't worry if you don't have a fancy suit or dress. These people work *for you!* Remember that you are a voter no matter what you wear, but try to dress in a way that will make the person you're meeting with feel comfortable. Be relaxed and look your best.

When your meeting starts, don't just plough into a monologue of facts and figures. Try to find out what the person you're meeting with does in the office and how well he or she knows the issue. This will give you a better point to start from. Throughout the meeting, listen carefully and take notes. Ask questions to clarify the person's position and to identify points of misunderstanding. This will help you structure your future strategies.

Your own presentation should be compact and well organized. Use visual aids such as **Forest Voice Primer**, and the pictures in **Clearcutting: A Crime Against Nature**. They will help keep the person's attention and provide undeniable evidence to back up your arguments. Use local examples where possible and cite recent events and articles. Invite the Congressperson and staff to see the damage first hand by taking a hike with you or flying over de-forest with LightHawk (which offers free air tours to members of Congress and their staff).

Try to show the connections between clearcutting, environmental destruction, economic waste, and solid waste problems. Use the enclosed Information Sheet and Comprehensive Platform to illustrate your points and to describe Save America's Forests' proposal for a comprehensive solution. By suggesting alternatives, you're doing more than just complaining (which can have a negative tone), you are helping your Congressperson structure their own ideas and strategies. Before you finish, present your one-page outline as the definitive statement of your request.

Lobbying meetings should focus on what you want to accomplish. One goal of the meeting is to educate the person about the problem, but always keep your goal in mind—you are looking for a commitment to specific action on the part of the Congressperson. This commitment

usually will not be cemented at your first meeting. They may tell you that cosponsorship depends on what they hear from their constituents—that should represent a challenge to you to organize in your district. If questions or objections are raised, you have the job of overcoming them. If you cannot provide an answer to a staffer or Congressperson's question, don't fake it. Just say you'll get back with the answer. This gives you an excuse to keep building your relationship with this office. Remember that our D.C. staff is available to help answer questions or assist with follow-up meetings in Washington.

When you have a meeting or otherwise lobby your Congressperson, please fill out and send us a Congressional Report Form in the Resources section of this guide. This will help others benefit from your effort instead of having to start from scratch.

The District and D.C. Offices

The district office is important to your overall strategy because it will likely be more involved with the politics of keeping your Congressperson in office (reelection). Get to know the local staff, try to find a sympathetic ear. The Washington, D.C. office staff is often more involved in federal legislative issues, policy making, and the "inside game" of Capitol Hill.

Because the district office mainly deals with local issues, problem-solving, and the *reelection campaign*, you'll want to relate your national agenda to the problems at home, like clearcutting on *your* National Forest, or the overflowing waste stream in your community. You can speak directly to the Congressperson when he or she is home during Congressional recesses or on weekends—just call the office and they'll tell you when.

Don't forget that the Member may need your help in the future and the more the office knows about your group the better. The district office can also help you in many ways, to communicate with the DC office with their fax machine, to look up governmental information that you need, etc. Take advantage of it—remember, they work for you.

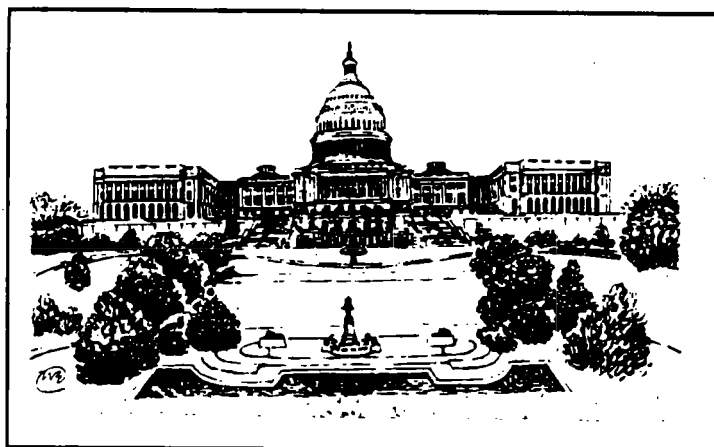
Lobbying in Washington

A person like you who is familiar with the issues can do a lot of good during a short trip to Washington. When you're in D.C., you can meet with and educate staffers for many different Members in addition to your own Congressperson. While you may not have much *political* influence in offices outside of your own elected officials, lobbying a lot of people who are involved in the creation of Federal policy, can have a real "top-down" effect on the course of legislation. You are creating a climate for change by planting important new ideas in the heads of legislative staffs.

Strong educational lobbying in Washington by one activist gives weight to the forest protection position, and helps create leadership in Congress on this issue. When a lot of people come to Washington from across the U.S. carrying a common theme, the case for nationwide forest protection is considerably strengthened by repetition.

Your trip to D.C. is also a good opportunity to lobby the other national environmental groups of which you may be a member. Persuade them to unify behind a nationwide forest protection strategy and be more accountable to their grassroots members.

Also, since Washington is a world media center, you have the chance to get your story directly in front of important regional and national reporters. With good planning we can help you set up interviews and press



The U.S. Capitol

conferences.

Save America's Forests is here to help your Washington trip be successful. Call us far in advance for strategic planning. This way you can schedule meetings before you get to town. Once you're here, you can use our office, including fax machine, phone, press list, computers, and information resources. If you need a low cost place to stay, we can put you up at the Tree House or in the homes of other D.C. activists.

Lobby Week

Save America's Forests regularly schedules lobby weeks to turn up the heat in Congress. Lobby weeks are intensive campaigns that can move the issue ahead dramatically. Attendees divide up into teams guided by experienced lobbyists. Visitors lobby on the nationwide agenda as well as on local and related problems.

Keep tuned to the DC Update for details of the next lobby week, and make plans to attend. We will set up a meeting schedule and provide informational materials which you'll need when you get here. An important part of a lobby week is the shared energy and learning by activists from across the nation.

Using Group Power

By lobbying as a representative or member of a group, you can give added weight to your arguments depending on the size, purpose, and visibility of your group. You are voters! Whether you are writing a letter, or going to meet with your Congressperson, get your group to make a clear position paper on your group's letterhead. To reinforce this group statement, have the members of your group write letters at your next meeting.

Remember that as a member of Save America's Forests, you are part of a nationwide coalition of groups, businesses and individuals who share a common concern. Don't be afraid to quote the size of the coalition, and mention some of the larger groups.

Creating Political Clout

If your lobbying doesn't immediately secure a cosponsorship, *but your Congressperson is committed to listening to the voters*, you will have to organize to live up to your end of the bargain—delivering the message of the voters. The best way to show a Congressperson your political strength is to demonstrate that you can educate and motivate a good block of voters quickly. This is a skill that politicians appreciate for its value in reelection campaigns, and you can offer it to a Congressperson as the "reward" for taking the stand that you've requested.

Generating letters and phone calls from constituents is the key. Also, letters to the editor and public events can help turn up the heat. Once you have created clout in this way, you can use it as leverage to insist on a particular action, or even to get a meeting with a particularly evasive Congressperson.

A variety of methods can be used to generate constituent clout with your Member. Two basic approaches are wholesale campaigns, and networked campaigns.

Wholesale Letter Campaigns

Wholesale letter campaigns are important when a lot of letters are needed in a hurry. Typically, you set up a table at a busy spot like a grocery store, public event, or college campus and get as many people as possible to send a card or letter on the spot. At the same time, you educate people and take names of those who would like to be more active, helping to build your activist network. (Order our **Letter Writing Kit** with the **Activist Tools Order Form**) These wholesale campaigns will demonstrate your ability to inform and activate citizens on a large scale.

Using Your Own Political Network

Believe it or not, you already have a network of people who can use their voices and pens to influence Congress. You don't need to have an environmental organization to create political clout--look at the potential

networks around you, of friends, co-workers, etc., then educate and organize! You may already have access to organized environmental and public interest networks. By reaching out to the potential and existing networks around you and getting them involved, you will be putting your network for the forests into high gear! (For more information on creative outreach, see Building Coalitions.)

Network campaigns are powerful, because as you generate letters or phone calls, your own network grows stronger, even though it may start off small.

Here are three examples of good network campaigns:

“Copy this letter!”

Members of Congress are impressed when a political desire is spreading through their districts by word of mouth. One way to get a powerful network started and growing is to make a standardized letter like the one in the Resources section which clearly states “Copy this letter and have others mail it in, too.” This shows the depth of your network better than postcards signed wholesale in front of the grocery store—you have activated a word of mouth network that can be tapped into again and again.

Once you have made your first copies, Give it to the people you want to organize--this will get them to take action, and they'll spread the word to the people they know. Find people who will pass the letter around—perhaps a school principal who will put a copy in each of the teachers' mail boxes. Then the teachers may have their students make copies to take to their families. A network of as little as twenty contacts made by you can result in thousands of



Bring Back the Wolverine!

letters with the same opinion, written by people who now know the issue.

Build a phone tree

A phone tree is a network of individuals that you can activate in time of need to apply public pressure where it's needed most. When activated, a phone tree can be very powerful to change a crisis situation, since a dozen phone calls or a handful of letters can often mean the difference in the way a Congressperson votes on a particular issue.

There are a variety of ways to construct a phone tree. Two of the most popular configurations are the circle and the pyramid. It is helpful to have a feedback loop in your tree so that the coordinator (presumably you) will know

when everyone has been contacted and taken the requested action. In a circle tree this is simple. You contact the first person on the circle, who then makes a call to their elected official, and then calls the next person on the circle. This continues to the last person, who will call you when they've completed the task. The circle works well if you provide each member with the entire phone tree list, that way if one link in the chain can't be reached, the caller can jump ahead to the next person, keeping the chain of calls moving.

In the pyramid model, the coordinator calls two or more people to get things rolling. After that, each phone tree member calls their official and then two or more other callers. This model will obviously create many more calls within just a few levels, but it can be difficult to coordinate. Someone should be designated as the end of the chain, who will then call the coordinator to confirm that the network was activated. Again, members should have the entire list, so that one bad link won't break the chain.

The Save America's Forests Action Network
Get hooked into the Save America's Forests
Action Network to receive urgent action alerts
when your phone calls and letters are needed most.

From time to time, urgent issues arise that need immediate attention. For example, we recently found out that a destructive “compromise” Montana Wilderness Bill was being pushed quickly through the Senate by Montana Senators Baucus (D-MT.) and Burns (R-MT). We used the network to generate calls from constituents in important states and successfully delayed the bill. In the future, many other “last places” will face the imminent threat of death by the chainsaw and bulldozer. In such cases, we need to respond quickly and with strength to put pressure on the right places to stop the attack dead in its tracks.

We have created the Action Network in order to provide a rapid response service to the members of our coalition. When one of these situations arises, we'll call on you to generate phone calls, letters, or whatever other action is urgently needed at that particular moment. We'll contact you by phone or fax if the timeline is immediate, or by mail if we have more warning.

**SEND US A FAX NUMBER WHERE YOU CAN
BE REACHED, TODAY!**

If one is not available to you for free, local copy-shops have fax machines you can use for a cost. Action alerts will be no longer than two pages.

Inform your friends and other activists that you'll let them know when their calls and letters are needed!
ORGANIZE YOUR NETWORK!

Using The Action Network helps your network grow

You can use the Save America's Forests *Action Network* to help you build your network through repetition. The *Network* will provide you with urgent action alerts on a variety of regional and national issues. When you receive these alerts, activate your network for phone calls and letters. By using your network often, you'll accomplish two things: just as muscles grow stronger when exercised, your network will grow if you use it. Also, the more often your Congressperson hears from your network, the more she or he will come to respect your ability to organize. That's when you'll get the support you are looking for.

Town Meetings

Attending a town meeting is a strategy to put additional pressure on your Congressperson, especially if you're not making progress with other lobbying avenues. Town meetings are regularly scheduled by members of Congress during designated work periods, holidays, or on weekends in their home districts. Call **y o u r** Congressperson's local office and ask when town meetings have been scheduled for your district.

Town meetings are an opportunity to make your Member face an issue in the presence of the media and the public. Go to the meeting by yourself, or with a group of friends to show unified voter concern. If you want members of the press to attend, plan and invite them to a press conference or rally to be held by you at the meeting site.

These meetings usually include a question and answer session as an integral part of the schedule. Be prepared to ask a clear and direct question, and take the opportunity to give a brief overview of the issues: "Our national forests are being destroyed by unsustainable forestry practices... Congressperson, will you cosponsor the Forest Biodiversity and Clearcutting Prohibition Act, H.R. 1969?"

Positive Feedback

If your Member has shown real concern and dedication to good issues, he or she deserves your **positive**

support. By showing appreciation for her or his stand, and being willing to help her or him stay in office, you can inspire your Member to take more good positions and become a leader in Congress.

There are many ways to do this--use your imagination. A few ideas: launch a *positive* letter-writing campaign. Hold a rally in support of your Member. Work on his or her reelection campaign (they really like that), and encourage others to join you.

There are many legitimate reasons that a legislator who truly supports your position will remain unwilling to take a public position. Often, the more powerful members consider themselves dealmakers and don't want to weaken their negotiating positions. Yet they may be able to help at a critical moment. A public stand represents leadership, and you should continue to work for this type of commitment. With continued effort, you will be able to differentiate between a strategic withholding of public support and a brush-off. If you have built your political network well, you will have considerable influence in both of these situations.

In Conclusion

Although there are many ways to fight for the forests (some of which are outlined in the next chapter), in the present political crisis, we must all work together with determination to steer the course of the debate. Since Congress is the arena where many of the most important decisions will be made, we must all learn to become citizen lobbyists, like it or not. Citizen activism is central to our Democratic system, yet in recent decades many people have neglected their right to Free Speech, and the Government has become much less accountable to the people. For the sake of the forests and the Earth, we must revive participatory democracy in America.

Remember--the owls don't write letters and the bears don't vote--only you can do that.



If you're working alone as an individual activist, you may want to begin working with a group or start up one of your own. Working with a group will multiply your effectiveness, allowing you to share responsibilities and reach a much larger network of activists.

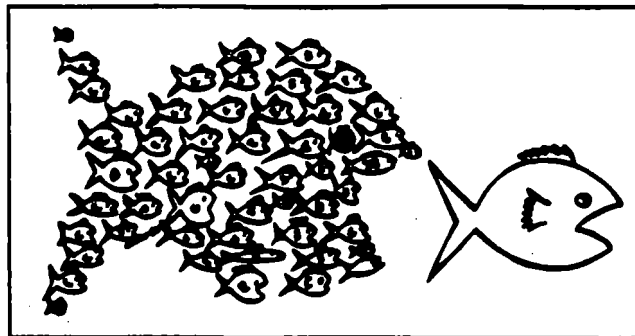
As the destruction of our forests has spread, hundreds of groups of every size and shape have sprung up around the country to fight for protection of forests, and they have been very effective. By getting involved with existing groups, you can plug right into the growing forest protection movement. See the **Contact List** in the **Resources** section to find out about groups you can join, or call Save America's Forests.

Starting a group

Many concerned citizens have no way to express their dismay, no avenue to get involved. Starting a group gives people a voice and the means to use it. When a group is successful, it creates a loud, clear voice which will send a powerful message to our elected representatives. The strength of the whole is much greater than the sum of the parts!!!

When you decide to start a group, you need to consider many questions to give your effort direction and purpose. What kind of a group do you want to start? Here are some questions to consider:

- Will your group be local, regional, or national?
- Do you want to form a group to work on a specific project, like an Earth Day event, or do you want to fight for a more general cause?
- What will be your source of membership? Will your group consist of people from your work? From school? Use the natural networks.
- Will your group be a small core of dedicated activists, or have a large membership of concerned people?
- Will you have meetings and discussion groups?
- How will your group make decisions: Will it have a hierarchical leadership or a consensus process?
- How will you involve your members?



ORGANIZE!

- Will you publish a newsletter?
- What will be the purpose, objectives, and tactics of your group?
- How much funding will your group need to accomplish your goals?
- Who will you target with your activism, who do you want to influence?
- Will you build and activate phone-trees and letter-writing networks?
- Will you build a coalition of other groups around your issue?
- What image do you want to portray to the public?

Getting Started

Whether your group will be big or small, the first step is to pull together a core of active members who believe in your mission and will dedicate their time and energy to it. You may already have a circle of friends who share ideas and are starting the group together, or you may have to search for others who want to get involved. Talk to people you know who have similar interests and just tell them your ideas. Get input, ask for help, and invite people to join in your effort. Once you feel your plans and ideas are developed and can really work, you can get your group off the ground.

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Your first meeting

Start by calling a meeting. Choose a place and a time, then begin to spread the word! Call your friends, post flyers wherever you feel interested people might see them (in stores, restaurants, schools etc.), and put an announcement in the local paper—be creative! Include the meeting time, the location, and a phone number for further information.

This first meeting is critical to the success of your group. You are literally selling your idea to the people who have come. If they like your plan and how you present it, they'll come to the next meeting and get involved. So be prepared, and try to infect people with

your enthusiasm and commitment. By the time people arrive, the entire meeting should be organized.

Start the meeting by introducing yourself and explaining why you called the meeting. Then go around the room and have everyone introduce themselves and tell the group why they came. This is a good ice-breaker, and it will give you an idea of who you are working with. You need to make sure everyone has a common understanding of the issues you're discussing and of the purpose of the meeting and the group. Don't assume that anyone knows what you're talking about—a rule for all group discussions. This may require education. That's why many groups choose to include an educational component in every meeting, like an outside speaker, a slide show, or a presentation from a group member. Once you've established a common understanding, you can proceed to discuss issues, plan strategies, and distribute tasks.

If you have not gotten everyone together to discuss a specific project, a brainstorming session might help generate some great ideas. With one person writing where everyone can see, have the group mention any ideas they come up with, no matter how farfetched. You may want to have a few ideas in mind to start off with in case people are hesitant to speak up. Don't discuss any of the ideas until the brainstorm is over. You will be amazed by what you can come up with in this way. (Brainstorming is also a great way to think of a name for your group).

Everyone should come away from the meeting with something to do. It is important that people feel that they are actively contributing to the group's goals, or they may lose interest. You should set a time, place, and date for the next meeting or event. Tell everyone to bring at least one friend to your next meeting. You may want to create a means to remind people to come and to publicize your meetings to others.

At this first meeting, you should discuss organizational structure and decision-making process. Positions you may want to fill (by election, volunteer, etc.) will depend on the needs of your group and what you want to accomplish: chairperson, secretary, treasurer, fundraiser, project coordinators, media and publicity coordinator, etc. Eventually, you may find it necessary to form committees to deal with specific projects. These positions do not need to be filled immediately, but discussion regarding structure should be opened at the first meeting.

The decision-making mechanism and group process should also be decided at the first meeting so that they can be used from the start. It could be consensus, majority rules, or anything else that seems appropriate. The important thing is that it suit the personalities and purpose of the group. How will discussions be run? With larger groups, meetings will run more smoothly if there is a facilitator to guide the discussion, to call on people who want to speak, and to help resolve disputes. The facilitator must be chosen

with care. The facilitator should be someone who doesn't always have something to say, but knows how to listen. It should be someone the group is comfortable with, and who has skills in group dynamics.

Group dynamics

Almost inevitably, there will be a few people who will dominate the meeting and a few others who will not say a word. Try to involve those who don't say anything: "We haven't heard from Terry yet—what do you think of our plans to fix all bad things a week from Thursday?". Encourage those who tend to dominate to share the floor: "Let's hear what other people have to say about this..." Some people may be quiet because they don't understand what's going on - try to explain any jargon that you use. Most importantly, be careful not to step on anyone's ideology. Just because you all agree that we need to save the forests does not necessarily mean that you agree on religion, life-style, etc.

Leadership and delegation

Leadership may come from one person but it's best if it's coming from two or more energized and dedicated people within the group. If you're a leader in your group, you are ultimately responsible for its success or failure. Many things will stand in your way: lack of funds, not enough help, missed deadlines, unsuccessful events. But these things can be overcome with determination and work.

It is important that you are constantly aware of your leadership style and its effects on your members. Keep quests for personal power in check. Your group will run more smoothly if the members feel respected and empowered. You'll get a lot more done if you can share the workload, responsibility, and credit for jobs well done. If you think you are a leader, then you have a responsibility to be a teacher and mentor and develop the leadership abilities of others.

Getting the work done

Delegation of responsibility is critical to the success of a group, yet it is one of the hardest skills for a group leader to master. Not only must you figure out what to delegate (and what not) and how to do it, but you've got to make sure the job gets done. Initiative taken by members is a form of self-delegation. If a member says: "I've been thinking about getting a recycling program started for our office", then it will probably get done. As a leader, you can offer different





tasks to people to volunteer for. Or jobs can be assigned directly.

The skill of delegation involves knowing how to thoroughly communicate the requirements of a certain task, and how to get people to follow through with their commitments. Often the specifics of the task will be defined by the person doing it. In other words be complete, but don't overdo it on the leadership. When something isn't getting done, you must make the decision to help the volunteer out, or to assume responsibility and get it done yourself. The mark of a good delegator is the ability to share responsibility but maintain control of the planned direction and purpose of a certain project. Sometimes this happens easily, allowing room for volunteer initiative, but sometimes it will require a more leadership-intensive style.

Group Maintenance

Starting a group will be a challenge, but maintaining it requires constant attention. Here are some things to think about. Group leaders must keep track of the planning process: Are your plans complete, and is your process working well? They must build and maintain the group's membership, and be responsible to keep members as happy and empowered as possible. They must keep up with fundraising needs and balance the books. You'll discover the unique needs of your group as it grows, but try to keep the big picture in your mind. As we said before, it is best if a few people can work together to manage your group's well-being.

Building and maintaining an active membership requires creativity and a lot of work. Where do you look for members? It could be anywhere, since so many share a concern for the environment, but you can get the word out by targeting the natural networks around you: Co-workers, other environmental groups, billboards at your local grocery store. Broad publicity in your area will also attract

people you wouldn't otherwise find: fliers, posters, ads in independent or mainstream newspapers and other publications.

Types of Members

Here are four basic kinds of members—active and semi-active members (within the group context), supporters, and hitch-hikers:

- The activists are the hardest kind to find and keep, but they are the forests' greatest allies. They rely on empowerment—whether from within themselves, or from the group they work with, and they can be your most creative and dedicated members. Encourage these active members to take initiative and responsibility, and offer constructive criticism and praise when appropriate. Usually, they won't disappoint you. They will make up the core of leadership for your group.
- Semi-active members will come to events or meetings but will be reluctant to take on responsibility or get actively involved. Group leaders should encourage these members by giving more individual attention or tailoring small tasks to fit the person. If these semi-active members feel valued and successfully accomplish a small task, they may be willing to get more involved.
- Some people will want to support your efforts financially or in some other way ~~without~~ actively participating. For these members it is most important to keep them apprised of what you are doing, and show them the results of their contributions.
- Then there are those members who are just along for the ride. They may have lots of advice, but no time to help, or they'll make promises and never live up to them. If you recognize that someone is hitch-hiking, don't let them waste your valuable time. Encourage them to shape up or ship out.

What else?

Don't bite off more than you can chew; know the limitations of your time and resources. It is better to have one wildly successful event than ten poorly attended and poorly run ones.

Sometimes group dynamics can get out of hand: disagreements over strategies or tactics, or personality conflicts can create big problems within your group. The most important things to keep in mind when problems arise are patience and respect. Take time to work out your differences, listen to each other, and realize you are all only human.

Humans disagree, sometimes they fight, it's okay. If all arguments are restrained, you may never get to the

bottom of important problems. The best group relationships are based on friendship first. If your active members aren't already good friends, try to help it happen. Have a group party or retreat, go out for coffee together, hold a gathering in the woods—relax and enjoy each others' company! Then the work and the hassle of group planning won't seem so bad.

Above All—Have lots of fun along the way.

BUILDING COALITIONS: FINDING COMMON GROUND

Coalition building creates large powerful organizations that respect the autonomy and creative energy of the individual groups. Simultaneously, groups all over the country and the world have begun to reach out to each other, and more and more they are joining efforts and sharing solidarity. There is a growing awareness of the interconnectedness of the many movements working on environmental issues, overpopulation, poverty, racism, sexism, and war, to name a few. By working together, people are realizing that the solutions must be intertwined as well. Only comprehensive, progressive solutions can rescue us from the growing crisis our world is faced with, and huge, broad based coalitions offer the possibility to effect the changes we desperately need. Only the combined voices of large numbers of people can counteract the entrenched power of the financial giants and the political status quo. None of our movements alone can prevail, but together they represent the will of the people.

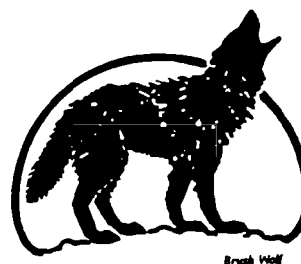


Truly, they are one movement: different aspects of one great struggle to protect and improve the healthfulness of life on Earth, for people and the planet. Among the many groups, there are natural connections everywhere; we must only discover them, nurture them, and work to strengthen them. The tool is communication, and the result is understanding. By working together, we learn to see the world from someone else's perspective, giving us new insights and compassion for issues that once seemed peripheral.

Cooperation can also give us a new perspective on the focus of our own work. There are many empowering benefits of coalition-building, like added support and shared resources, but beyond that, it is profoundly satisfying and rewarding to build a bridge to another group, and

to turn that connection into solidarity and added strength for both of you.

But coalition-building is not easy. Success requires that we overcome the communication barriers and preconceptions that can doom an interaction. Often, we must deal with the sexism, racism, ageism, or egoism hiding within ourselves before we can be sincere and dependable toward those we seek to gain as friends. Sometimes differences in tactics or personality can lead to a complete breakdown in



communication. Patience and acceptance of the validity of another's perspective are critical if these problems are to be resolved. Often, however, we must look beyond the differences we have with a potential ally, to see the things that we already agree with them on, and *find the common ground*. Then we must build on this common ground and begin working together, supporting each other in easy ways at first. Once a strong foundation is built, the differences will seem much less important.

You don't have to work together on a big joint project. Why not put a short blurb in your newsletter, go to one of their meetings, or make a statement of support by joining *their* alliance. Start off small. When you start working together, each group will expect to gain something from the relationship, but the benefits don't necessarily have to be tangible. Sometimes a group will offer you their help just because they respect your work, asking only that you offer mutual respect in return. Sometimes respect is all you should expect to receive from another group that needs your help. In all coalition-building, mutual respect is the minimum requirement, but it will help if you can make greater commitments of support and cooperation. It very likely will not be *your* issue that you work together on first—if you really want to establish a relationship with someone, you must be willing to take the first step.

The process of drawing connections between related issues (and the education that occurs) is a very empowering endeavor for everyone involved. Maintain the balance between expanding outwards and developing your own group's special purpose. It is through giving and sharing that great things will be accomplished.

Where to Start, Whom to Reach Out to?

When you begin building coalitions on your own.

you should start wherever it feels best and where it makes the most sense. One good place to start is with the people you already know. Tell them what's happening to *their* forests, and try to get them involved. Friends, neighbors, and relatives, co-workers, colleagues, and customers. Talk to the leaders of other groups you're already a member of, or just to other members.

Then reach out to your community: invite the stores where you shop, other businesses in town, garden clubs, church groups, PTA's, and campus environmental groups to work with you. The possibilities are endless. Most people have read or heard about the ancient forests, or have seen a clearcut, and they'll share your interest and concern. Many will want to get involved. Talk to the members of your City Council and see what they know or could do to help. Fraternities, cultural groups, and political parties are great sources of support. Farmers, health food stores, and distributors will want to get involved too. You get the idea.

Let's look at this type of outreach in a little more detail by outlining some larger categories and looking at strategies that will help in your coalition-building efforts.

Environmental Groups

Of course, environmental groups will have a tendency to share your opinions and concerns about the issues, but they can sometimes be the most challenging to work with. There can be a strong sense of competition between environmental groups for members, for publicity, for cash, etc., and some may resist the idea of coalition-building for this reason. It is your job to show that there is even more strength for **everyone in solidarity**.

With forest protection issues, there are many natural connections to other strong movements:

- **The solid waste/toxic pollution movement.** Since our overflowing solid waste stream is over 40% paper and wood products, and since the production of these releases toxic pollution, we have an open door to combining forces with groups working on these issues. This also offers opportunities to work with recyclers of all kinds.
- **Animal rights groups** have been showing great interest in working with Save America's Forests, because habitat destruction is a direct impact on the lives of animals.
- **Rainforest Action Groups**, and others working on tropical issues. There is a lot of movement recently to bring the tropical and temperate forest issues together. Show the hypocrisy of U.S. officials calling for protection of tropical forests, while at the same time allowing the destruction of our **last** forests to continue.

- **Groups working on other public lands abuses**, like mining, grazing, dumping, etc. We're all really fighting the same issue. For more information on these other issues, see Chapter 4.

- **Student environmental groups** have gained a lot of momentum and experience in recent years, and they can be very powerful lobbyists and organizers, given their boundless energy!

- **Environmental groups that focus on other issues**, like wetlands protection, global warming, air and water quality, international issues, etc. Of course all these issues are related in direct and indirect ways. The challenge is more in making and nurturing the contact than in drawing the connections.

Public Interest/Social Issue Groups

- **Labor:** timber workers have the most to lose from the decline of the timber industry. But they also have a lot to gain if we can convert the present destructive system into a self-sustaining restoration and recycling economy. When working with timber workers, remember that they are in dire straits in the Northwest and in other parts of the country. This lead to distrust, exacerbated by the history of antagonism between labor and environmentalists, created by industries which have driven a wedge between these natural allies. Nevertheless, we should be working together. We all want sustainable livelihoods and a sustainable environment.

- Also, try to form ties with **local and national unions**. You might begin by working with local unions on local issues. Once you've established a relationship with them and created a mutually agreeable platform they will help you work up to higher levels, the state-wide union, or beyond.

- **Public interest groups** like Citizen Action, Public Interest Research Groups (PIRG's), Common Ground, USA, and others are very powerful in the U.S. and have access to a lot of different sectors of society, like many conservative people concerned about the waste of government funds, or infringements on our civil rights.

- **Other social movements** are very strong potential allies. Movements like the Peace movement (between Superpowers, in Latin America, all over the world), anti-apartheid, women's rights, hunger and homelessness, health care, education, senior citizens' rights, veterans, children's rights, on and on.

People of Color

Minorities in the U.S. and the world are the recipient of a wide array of environmental abuses. Many people of color and low-income citizens are victims of "environmental racism". A solid environmental coalition must strive to include all segments of society. Protecting the environment means more than just saving forests. It means fighting dumps, incinerators, and other threats to our air, water, and health. If we hope to overcome our environmental problems, we must work together with the people who daily face environmental threats to create comprehensive solutions. In your own group, come up with creative ways to involve a diversity of activists by reaching out across class and racial lines. The more balanced and diverse your group is, the more flexible and powerful it will be.



Businesses

The business world offers vast potential to reach concerned people with its natural networks of employees, customers, and clients, and its financial resources, all of which can be used to get the word out. Ethically and environmentally minded businesses are poorly represented in politics and need assistance in making their wishes heard.

Go to businesses you know and invite them to get involved by publicizing forest issues in their catalogue, by posting fliers on the premises, or by encouraging their employees and customers to write letters and make phone calls to Congress in support of H.R. 1969 and other good legislation. Get them to put an "envelope stuffer" in every invoice, letter, or bill payment they send.

Be creative, and tailor your approach to the unique characteristics and resources of each business. And by all means, *ask them to join the Save America's Forests coalition!*

Making Use of Existing Coalitions

If people in your coalition are concerned about the forests and want to get involved, **hook them directly into the Save America's Forests Coalition**. Ask them to add their name to our growing list of concerned citizens, and give them a copy of our newsletter. Use the three page **Information Sheet**, as a fact sheet to show what we're all about. You might want to show them the list of the existing coalition, to assure them they'll be in good company. And have them send us a membership form. Remember—**Group Membership is free**. As you add groups to the Save America's Forests coalition, not only will the strength of the national movement grow, but those groups will gain from the shared skills and efforts of the entire coalition.

Your membership in the Save America's Forests Coalition gives added weight to your personal lobbying efforts. Save America's Forests is now being recognized in Washington, by Congress and by the other national environmental groups, as an influential part of the debate over the fate of our forests. Don't be afraid to quote the size of our coalition, and the names of some of the well-known groups.

Regional Coalitions

In terms of your local and regional organizing, there are some existing regional coalitions that can help you improve your activism by sharing ideas, by expanding your network of regional contacts, and by offering to your group the strength of solidarity with an established coalition. By hooking up with one of these groups, you'll find out what's going on around your region and the nation, and you'll have access to some of the most creative and effective grassroots activists in America today.

- In the Pacific Northwest, several well-established local groups have combined forces to form the Western Ancient Forest Campaign. WAFC is the only regional coalition that has an office based in Washington, DC, and they are working hard to pass the Ancient Forest Protection Act through Congress.
- In the Northern Rockies, the Alliance for the Wild Rockies has emerged as a progressive voice for the protection of the largest contiguous wilderness areas in the continental United States. They've proposed the Northern Rockies



Sample "Envelope Stuffer": to put in invoices, catalogues, and other business mail



Green Earth Garden Supplies

Dear Customer,

We all share in the bounty of the Earth's natural resources, and in this age of environmental destruction, we all have a responsibility to help save the Earth. Right now, the U.S. Forest Service is clearcutting our National Forests at taxpayer expense, ruining wildlife habitat, polluting our air and water, and wasting tons of wood. But you can do something to help!

Write to your U.S. Representatives and urge them to co-sponsor **H.R. 1969, the Forest Biodiversity and Clearcutting Prohibition Act**. It would ban clearcutting on all federal lands nationwide, and mandate the conservation of native biological diversity. Send your heartfelt letter to your Representative:

The Honorable _____
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Using Coalitions and Networks to Save America's Forests

In the struggle to save our forest ecosystems from the chainsaw and bulldozer, we will need to make great use of the phone and the pen. We will need to take every opportunity to spread the word, incite more people to take constructive action, and to put pressure on

Ecosystem Protection Act, a five-state bill that would protect over 15 million acres of de facto Wilderness, including biological corridors and "wilderness recovery areas". They represent over 100 groups throughout the region.

- In the Midwest, the newly formed Heartwood Coalition has gotten off to a strong start. They have hosted several region-wide conferences and councils, where groups from Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, and Missouri are regularly represented. They have advocated a "no-logging" position for the National Forests of the Midwest.
- In the East, Preserve Appalachian Wilderness (PAW) is a network of groups working for the "rewilding" of the Eastern Seaboard. The PAW proposal calls for an evolutionary preserve from Maine to Florida down the spine of the Appalachian mountain range. They are mainly a clearinghouse for the many progressive groups throughout the East, spreading skills and knowledge, for instance, on how and why we should appeal every timber sale. The southern arm of the network, SouthPAW, has also been a strong unifying force.
- Activists in Arkansas and nearby states often look to the Ouachita Watch League (OWL) for regional guidance. They have used the appeals process and lawsuits extensively to keep pressure on the Forest Service.
- Throughout the Southern United States, east to west (and around the nation), the Forest Reform Network has been building coalitions and pushing for change for many years. The group's coordinator, Ned Fritz, has been a driving force behind the unification of the nationwide forest protection movement as the sponsor of the Annual National Forest Reform Pow-Wow, now in its sixth year.

Congress. There's no better way to do this than by making a lot of friends along the way.

As your coalition and network grows, call on them to organize politically for the forests. Get them to publicize the issue to their members, ask them to write letters to their Congresspeople and to activate their own networks. Circulate a "Copy this letter" letter. Build a phone tree. By organizing people in your community to push for forest protection, and especially in specific congressional districts, your effectiveness as an individual activist will increase exponentially.

This is where the **Save America's Forests Action Network** comes in. As a member of Save America's Forests, you'll receive regular Action Alerts from us by phone, fax, or mail, in addition to the information and analysis you get from the DC Update. When you receive these action alerts, any networks you have developed are a great resource for generating more letters and calls. It's easy to set up a phone tree or similar action network, and it can be activated quickly. By involving people, you'll also help perpetuate and strengthen your relationship with them. Coalition-building is action!

For more information on Network-building and activation, See Chapter 2.

Conclusion

Our best hope to save our forest ecosystems lies in building huge, broad coalitions to overcome the financial and political might of the powers that be. To do that, we will have to invest a lot of time and energy into reaching out to others and working together toward integrated solutions. The more you support and contribute to the efforts of others, the stronger your network will be, and even more support will come back to you. As a result, our entire movement will be strengthened.

Save America's Forests was established to help citizens create forest protection laws by applying political pressure to Congress. In addition to citizen lobbying described earlier, there are a diversity of tactics and skills that have been used effectively, and many groups that can improve the chances for forest protection. To give you a better understanding of the forest movement, and of the options available to you, this chapter will discuss these tactics:

- GETTING YOUR OPINION IN PRINT
- WORKING WITH THE PRESS
- ORGANIZING EVENTS
- FUNDRAISING
- TIMBER SALE APPEALS
- LAWSUITS
- REFORM FROM WITHIN
- FIGHTING OTHER PUBLIC LANDS ABUSES
- CORPORATE STOCKHOLDER ORGANIZING
- PATRIOTIC ACTION

Years of hard work in these areas have helped the movement and the issue to a level where Congressional action has become possible. By applying pressure on the status quo from every conceivable angle, we have left the timber industry and the Forest Service with no place to hide, forcing them to face the consequences of their destructive practices and philosophies. Continued use of these tactics will enrich the movement by spreading action through out society, making true reform stick. The key to an effective strategy is to imagine the effect you want to achieve, and then pursue it with the most appropriate tactics, mixed with your creativity.

GETTING YOUR OPINION IN PRINT— The Editorial Section

The editorial section in your local newspaper is one of the best ways to get your opinions across to the public (voters) and to your elected representatives. There are three ways of expressing your viewpoint in this section: letters to the editor, editorials, and op-ed (opinion) columns. Whichever format you choose, make sure you have formulated your opinion clearly and concisely. (Letters to national papers and magazines are important, too, for creating a

climate for change, but may not have as much direct impact on your local officials.)

Letters to the editor

Letters to the editor are most likely to get printed if they respond (pro or con) to something which recently appeared in the publication such as another letter, a news story, an advertisement, etc. Below are a few guidelines to write a successful letter to the editor:

- Submit the letter typed and double-spaced.
- Keep it short and concise - not more than two double-spaced pages.
- Proofread carefully for grammar, spelling, and unnecessary words.
- Write on behalf of your organization, if you can. This will give your letter more weight. Also, it will provide extra name recognition for your group which ads to



your political clout.

- Localize the letter, explain how the issue affects your area.
- Accentuate the positive. You can criticize, but also propose a solution or a better alternative.
- Ask for action - tell your readers what to do. You can ask citizens to write letters to their elected officials, but also put the officials' names in the letter and ask them to take a desired action publicly - be it a vote, cosponsorship of a bill, or other deed.

Editorials

Editorials are the official opinion of the publication in which they appear, and are written by an editorial board or a single editorial writer (depending on the size of the paper). If the paper has an editorial board, each member probably has special subjects which they write about. To request an editorial which covers the forest protection issue, arrange to meet with the writer who specializes in

environmental issues. You can go by yourself or in a small group made up of two or more community leaders (like yourself!) who share your viewpoint. Keep the same things in mind during this meeting as you would lobbying a representative. Tell the writer why this issue is an important one and worthy of space in the paper, and follow up with a thank you note as well as any additional information you promised.

Op-Ed Columns

If your paper prints an editorial which you disagree with, you can request space to express your opinion in a longer, more developed format. Unlike letters to the editor, newspapers exercise considerable editorial control over the op-ed section, so you must know the issue well and follow their guidelines carefully. You may be able to get an op-ed piece reprinted in several publications.

Now that the environment is covered more often in the news, there is a real need for syndicated environmental opinion columnists writing weekly opinion pieces for the mainstream papers. Writing op-eds could be your way into this extra career.

WORKING WITH THE PRESS

Effective use of the press is the lowest cost way to counteract expensive industry campaigns and misinformation. Also, the press can help you broaden awareness on your issue, or "advertise" the activities of your group, helping you build membership and political influence. Use the press to get maximum exposure for your events, for your group's opinion, or for the most recent atrocity of industry or government, such as the logging of one more "last place."

The Press Release

A press release is a news story. Reporters are very busy, so should try to do most of the work for them. If your press release is well written, a reporter might even submit it verbatim. The more work you do, the more likely it is that your story will get placed. Prepared sound and video footage can help you get your story on the radio or TV.

Try to think of the "hard news" angle. Ask yourself if your story is really news. Include the "Five W's and an H:" What, Where, When, Who, Why, How. Supply your own quotes—make a statement that embodies the point you want to get across and write it into the release. Remember you are writing from the reporter's point of view.

Use a bold press release letterhead that won't get lost on the reporter's desk, and write the words "For Immediate Release", "For Release After (date)", or "For Release on (date)," in bold type. Use the last sparingly, however, as it

may reduce the chances of your piece being used.

Put the name of one or two press contacts at the top of the release. Try not to make it the same person as is quoted in the body of the piece.

If your release is two pages, number the pages and put part of your headline on the top of the second page so if it gets separated from the first, it will be identifiable. Also, write, "-MORE-" on the bottom of the first page, and "-END-" at the end. Double space the release with wide margins on one or two pages. Double spacing and wide margins allow the reporter to edit the piece quickly and give it to the layout department.

Often a series of releases which progressively cover an unfolding event over several days or weeks can increase the newsworthiness of a story in the mind of a reporter. Try to make all of your release of top quality so that reporters will feel that they can count on you for a story, and that you aren't wasting their time with uninteresting stories.

Because big media is not much different from entertainment, they often shy away from true controversy. Cute stories have a way of breaking through—so big media might be easier to reach if there is a funny or "down home" story that includes a dash of your "real" story—forest destruction. Older people and/or children may help you get your story across in this way.

Getting the Release Out

Send your press release to local, regional, and/or



national press contacts, depending on the nature of your story, via mail or fax. You'll either need to develop your own press list (see section below), or get one from Save America's Forests or another established group.

Timing is critical to the success of your press release. If you're announcing an event that you want the reporters to cover, you should send a series of press releases as the time draws near. For example, you might send a very general announcement a month ahead of time, then one with specific information about a week in advance. Of course, if you want press to report on an event you're trying to expose (like the Montana bill), get the release out ASAP.

Follow-up work: phone calls

You've written your press release, and mailed or faxed it to your press list. Now, get on the phone! Call everyone. Ask them if they received the release. Will they be at the event, or are they going to cover the story? Try to get them to commit (gently) and to make them more interested in the issue. Send additional information quickly if needed (press people can usually foot the bill for couriers or express mail if they need it right away).

If you get an assistant or an answering machine, leave a message - it may be your only shot. Many of them will say they never got your release - so send them another one, then call to make sure they got it this time.

If you're publicizing an event, get back on the phone the day before. Get back on the phone, "Hi, it's me again and I'm just calling to remind you of the great shindig we're having tomorrow. We're expecting 5 million people to show up! Do you think you'll be able to make it? Would you like any other information? There will be a reception table for the press at the entrance. Thank you!"

Fax machines seem to be particularly popular with the press. If you have access to one, use it. You may want to put together one last short press release to fax to your press list as a final reminder. This could include fast breaking news, such as that big secret event or guest speaker.

Press at the Event

If you are holding a rally or press conference, make a press kit with a written statement by each of the speakers that can be lifted directly into a story by the reporters at the event. Also, include another press release that tells the whole story about the day's events. Include other factual and supporting materials separately in the pockets of the packet folder. You may even want to include a photo or two (one color and one black and white). Don't weigh down the reporters, but give them enough materials so that they can learn more if they want. Always put the most important things first. Have one person stand at the press table and hand out packets out to reporters and record their names and

what publication or station they work for. **Remember to send future press releases to these reporters' attention.**

The Parting Shot

If possible, have one last release ready to go immediately after the event. This is important at rallies so that you can assert the true number of attendees as quickly as possible. If you passed a petition, substantiate the size of the event by saying how many signed. Zip this out to your new "hot" list of reporters.

When your story hits the press, it is nice to send a thank you note to anyone that did a positive piece. If you find a negative piece, respond to it in a letter to the editor (see section on letters to the editor). Educate rather than insult the reporter if possible. Bad press will give you ideas of what to improve on next time.

Developing your own press list

If your story is national in scope, we can help you get a nationwide press list in a hurry. We also have some regional and local press contacts. You should build your



own press list around the geographic area you wish to organize—neighborhood, local, regional, national. At each level there are vast possibilities to be explored. Other established groups can contribute press lists to you if you ask nicely! Be sure to update your press list with specific environmental contacts or others who you want to receive your releases directly.

Neighborhood press includes newsletters of your community—religious groups, clubs, even stores and restaurants often have newsletters that target a community. Brainstorm with friends about this grassroots press network.

Local press includes your newspapers, TV, and radio stations. Just look in the yellow pages.

Regional Press: A library should be able to guide you to the daily and weekly papers of your region or congressional district. These will include a mix of small to large papers. You might be able to get a complete list from another community organization in your area. If you are careful, you could even get an excellent list from the office of your member of Congress.

National Press: Call Save America's Forests for an

excellent list of newspapers and magazines which reach large regional and national audiences. Our list stresses the Washington, D.C. national media. Other large cities have strong regional and national press contacts, and press bureaus for out of town papers, too. Check the yellow pages of a large city, and ask each contact for the name of the environmental reporter.

Remember to send event information to the "Day Books" for the national news services because many reporters check these books for potential stories. Associated Press (AP), United Press International (UPI), and Reuters are the main syndicates for general news. If you connect here, your work will be multiplied greatly. Also, be sure to get in touch with the actual reporter from the service, if he/she covers your story, the text may appear nationwide.

The Save America's Forests Press Service

The older national environmental groups have made a compelling story in the national press regarding the ancient forests of the Pacific Northwest. Unfortunately, the press has not been covering the fact that people like you are fighting for forests across the United States.

Now, via the Save America's Forests press service, urgent local news can be transmitted directly into the hands of environmental journalists nationwide via our national fax system.

By giving the national press regular articles of impact, that demonstrate the nationwide (and worldwide) scope of this issue, we hope to increase the coverage and move the center toward understanding the problems.

When you have an important story, create a press release using the guidelines in this handbook. Then call us and send us the document by the best method—mail, fax, or modem. We will put the release on our recognized press release banner and send it out.

Help us build our press list fax network. If you have developed a good list at any level of journalists who are interested in receiving news stories from across the country, we will gladly incorporate it into our press base so that other activists can share the benefits of your work. Be sure to get fax numbers where possible.

ORGANIZING EVENTS TO WIN FRIENDS AND INFLUENCE CONGRESS

Direct lobbying is essential to pass the laws that will protect our forests, but there are many other types of events that can be very effective, not only to express your opinion

Look over this sample press release to get a feel for writing your own.

SAVE AMERICA'S FORESTS

NEWS RELEASE

4 Library Court, SE • Washington, DC 20003 • 202-544-9219

November 21, 1991

SAVE AMERICA'S FORESTS DENOUNCES SNEAK ATTACK ON MONTANA WILDERNESS

Washington, D.C.--Save America's Forests today denounced the efforts of Senators Max Baucus (D-MT) and Conrad Burns (R-MT) to pass anti-wilderness legislation for roadless lands in Montana.

On Tuesday, November 19th the Senators carried an anti-Wilderness "compromise" bill through the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. The bill passed by a 20-0 vote around midnight, although there was no text of the bill available for the vote. Senators voted to give away more than 4 million acres of the most pristine public forestlands in the 48 states to major corporations without even seeing the bill.

The Save America's Forests coalition is opposed to this bill. "This is Pearl Harbor-style legislation," said Mike Bader, of the Alliance for the Wild Rockies, a member of the coalition. It was a sneak attack on America's last fleet of pristine wilderness ecosystems."

The lands in question are critical habitat for grizzly bears, gray wolves, caribou, and bull trout, and the largest concentration of remaining native forests. They are the only areas in America where all these species reside in the same ecosystems.

The bill designates just over 1 million acres of roadless lands as Wilderness, of more than 6 million acres eligible for protection. More than 80% of these last pristine areas are scheduled for subsidized logging and roadbuilding, with American taxpayers footing the bill to the tune of hundreds of millions of dollars.

This wilderness destruction bill would also eliminate citizen rights to appeal timber sales in pristine areas, one of the most effective watchdog devices citizens have over the U.S. Forest Service. Ending timber sale appeals is part of the unfolding Forest Service and industry plans to bypass environmental protection laws, terminate public involvement, and continue to clearcut the last intact portions of our National Forests.

The bill has heightened concerns that Congress is not informed on the issue. Archaic Senate rules and protocol have taken precedence over the national public interest in public lands. Treated as a parochial matter, the last great wilderness ecosystems are being lost without any debate.

Save America's Forests is a nationwide grassroots lobbying coalition, consisting of 130 member groups and businesses, with a combined membership of over 600,000 members. They advocate strong nationwide ecosystem protection, and a bill called the Forest Biodiversity and Clearcutting Prohibition Act, H.R. 1969, which would ban destructive clearcutting on all federal lands, and cause a shift to the economically and ecologically superior method of selection management.

Additionally, the coalition supports the soon to be introduced Northern Rockies Ecosystem Protection Act, which would provide the proper security for these treasured public forest ecosystems.

For more information, call Save America's Forests at (202) 544-9219, or the Alliance for the Wild Rockies at (406) 721-5420

--end--

to Congress, but also to educate and inspire concerned citizens to action. These could include marches, rallies, tabling, speaking engagements, films and slideshows, speaker panels, roundtable discussions, letter-writing campaigns and press conferences. In addition to these traditional events, there are other less orthodox tactics which have been successful, limited only by the organizer's creativity and determination: Guerilla theater, eco-evangelizing, creative "dog and pony" shows, and other non-violent direct actions. Use your imagination!!!

Goals and Objectives

When planning any event, there are several objectives to keep in mind: education; inspiration; networking value; media coverage; and political pressure. Some events may focus more on one of these objectives (letter writing campaigns focus primarily on political pressure, speaking engagements on education, press conferences on media coverage), but they should all be considered during the planning stages. There are several important steps you should follow to ensure the success of your event:

- Planning:** Of course, the first step is to plan the event in detail—including objectives, task assignments, and a timeline showing when things should happen.
- Delegation:** Depending on the scale of the event, you should delegate as much responsibility as possible to people you can depend on. In the end though, you'll have to make sure things get done right.
- Theme:** When planning and publicizing your event, make sure it has a coherent theme, and that it offers solutions. A positive event, which points out the damage we are doing to the forests but emphasizes proposed solutions will be much more empowering and effective than an unending series of complaints.
- Involving other groups:** If other groups will be involved in the event's coordination, contact them early on so that they can be involved in the planning process. (See section on coalition building).
- Fundraising:** Most events will require an initial investment, although they occasionally end up paying for themselves. You should start fundraising as early as possible. See below for more details. **Don't forget to ask every business you need to buy or rent from if they will donate their services or give you a discount.**
- Invitations:** For any event that includes speakers or exhibitors, extend invitations to those you want to

participate as soon as possible. Always invite more people than you really want, so that you will have alternatives if someone is not available.

- Siting:** You should identify the location of the event as far in advance as possible so you have enough time to get any necessary permits or approvals--find out by calling your town council, police department, and fire department. If your event is to be held outdoors, you may want to plan for a rain date or site.
- Publicity:** As soon as the date and site are definite, and some of your speakers have confirmed, begin publicizing your event. Early publicity may include announcing the event in any publications that you can access, getting Public Service Announcements (PSAs) to radio stations, contacting other groups who might be interested in endorsing or participating in the event, and sending out press releases to media and other groups with publications. For big events, local television stations sometimes do PSAs— call their business office. As the event gets closer post flyers and posters in conspicuous spots.
- Equipment:** As your organizing proceeds, you will need to procure any necessary equipment, including tables, chairs, stage, and sound equipment, trash cans (don't forget to label some for recycling), port-o-johns etc...
- Last Minute Stuff:** A few days before the event, call any participants you are not in touch with regularly (speakers, exhibitors, volunteers) and confirm their attendance. Remind them of the place and time, and ask if there is anything they need. Make calls to press contacts to remind them to show up.
- Event Management:** Before the event, make sure there is someone responsible for each aspect. If you are tabling or running a letter-writing drive, this means making sure there will be at least two people at your table at all times, and that there is someone there before and after to set up and close down. For a speaking engagement, speakers panel, slide show, film, roundtable discussion, etc... make sure someone will arrive early to set up the room, and you may need to designate a facilitator or Master of Ceremonies. If you have a speaker coming in from out of town, someone should meet them at the airport or train station. It is a good idea to take them out to eat before and/or after the event if you can afford it, especially if the speaker is not getting paid. For a rally, march, or similar event you will need an army of "officials." Badges or identical T-shirts will make these people easy to identify. The jobs could include: stage manager/timekeeper, an-

nouncer/MC, errand runner, crowd managers, exhibit managers, waste management, media coordinator, spokesperson. Remember, you can't do everything yourself - **DELEGATE!**

•**Press Conference:** If your event has a large media component, you'll want to hold a press conference to make direct statements to the reporters, and to explain the event's purpose and schedule. This is usually scheduled right before the event's activities begin. You may want to prepare a "press packet" to give to reporters at this time.

•**Follow up:** After the event is over, take a deep breath, pat yourselves on the back, and have one last meeting to brutally analyze the event. What went well, what could have gone better? Take careful notes and review them before your next event.

Remember, these steps are only guidelines. Use your own judgement, and have a great time.

FUNDRAISING: AN INDIVIDUAL & SMALL GROUP PERSPECTIVE

Perhaps you are finding it hard to keep punching the old time clock. Getting paid for doing environmental work is often a problem. But as more people come to value our ecosystems that provide us with so much, the work that you are doing to protect them will also be valued and worth paying for. Until then, however, here are some suggestions to help you scrape by.



Getting Started

If you are lucky, you are already part of a group of like minded individuals. Perhaps there is already a membership, or some form of support. But never enough money!

Put together a budget including fair salaries, and all the expenses you think you'll need to achieve your group's goals for a year. To be safe, double this figure. You now have a fundraising goal.

Quick Cash

If you have a good spot to sell T-shirts, they can be a good way to raise money. While printing your own is good for group identification, it takes up-front money (risk) that you may not have. Many of the T-shirt companies listed in the **Resources** section have good-selling designs that make a statement, too. Plus, if you establish a relationship on the phone, you often can buy the shirts on consignment, which eliminates up front costs and allows you to return any that can't be sold for a minimal charge.

Try to be realistic about the number you will sell to avoid returns and freight hassles. In order to keep your suppliers happy, pay them **first** before you pay yourself.

Big wads of cash are also a temptation to criminal types, so keep your cash box out of reach from the customers and deposit or distribute your money right away.

Of course, when you have a t-shirt table, make sure you have plenty of information and letter writing materials.

Benefit Concerts

Concerts can sometimes be more hassle than they are worth. Here are some critical tips which can spell the difference between success and unexpected losses.

Remember that the concert is for the benefit of your organization, not the musicians, hall, or sound person. The only way to really make a decent amount of money is to have every service donated.

If someone *must* get paid, you should get them to agree to accept a percentage of the total ticket sales.

With this method you are at least assured of having *something* at the end of the night rather than owing money. Using percentages also encourages band members, hall owners, and other suppliers to publicize the show more heavily and to share in the responsibility of making accurate predictions about attendance.

If you can't put together a show under these criteria, you probably should not do it. There are plenty of reasons why the crowd could be much smaller than your "worst case," and you will have to honor any fixed price contracts, leaving you holding the bag.

Musicians and Personalities

One of the best ways to get performers inexpensively is to arrange for them to do your event the day before or after a paid job they've already scheduled. If you know a big star, many people will be willing to pay just to attend a reception where the star is present. A performance may not really be needed.

Another possibility is to book a show for the musicians at a local school that can afford to pay the base expenses and cover losses. This show itself could be a fundraiser if the school doesn't need the ticket money, or you could have your own separate fundraiser the next day as described above.

Other Considerations for an Expanding Group

Non-profit groups are actually businesses. They take in and spend money. The term "non-profit" doesn't mean that you are supposed to be destitute. It simply means that

if you happen to have money left over at the end of the year, you don't pay taxes on it like a regular corporation. The money is added to your next year's budget. If you expect to handle a significant amount of money, typically \$50,000 or more per year, you should incorporate as a "not for profit corporation."

Being incorporated provides extra protection from lawsuits. It also allows you to accept money from foundations.

If you think you will be asking foundations for money, you must find yourself a lawyer who will file for your tax status. Most foundations only give money to 501(c)(3) tax-exempt organizations, and this money is restricted to educational and other non-political, non-legislative work. Since political and legislative action is what passes laws to protect the Earth, environmentalists have been at a severe disadvantage to industry in helping shape laws.

501(c)(4) status allows you to do legislative action and grassroots organizing as a non-profit corporation, but it does not give you the tax exempt status of a 501(c)(3) and the related benefits of not having to pay sales tax and getting lower postage rates. Donors to 501(c)(4) groups don't get any tax advantages like they do with 501(c)(3), so it is harder to raise money for legislative action.

If you're serious about starting a group which will grow and have a full time staff, we suggest you set up two organizations, both 501(c)(3) and 501(c)(4)—one for education and legal work, and one for legislative and grassroots action.

Keeping track of money

Good records really help you plan ahead and get the maximum tax advantages for your expenses. If you handle enough money to fill out a tax form, keeping good records will save you days of work at tax time.

If you have a computer, try using the Quicken accounting program. It is easy and it automatically creates expense reports that are needed if you will be applying for grants.

Grant Writing

Grant writing is a pain, and there is stiff competition for the money. Again, most foundations are limited to funding educational and non-legislative activities. There is an organization called the Foundation Center, which has offices in many large cities and can help you find grant sources. Most colleges and larger city libraries have a grant making department. Also, we can help you with advice and lists of grant makers.

"Hard Money"

Most charitable giving in the U.S. actually comes

from modest income families. This is the "hard money" that goes for legislative action.

Some groups raise hard money with door to door canvassing—check the local laws covering this work. It is also a good way to build a local political network. One group is using an "Adopt a Tree" program as a hook for its funding and canvassing efforts. Membership brochures and direct mail are used to find hard money, too.

Your fundraising success will be increased with name recognition for your group. Use some of the press tips to do your own public relations campaign. Also, there are a few foundations that sponsor public relations efforts for grassroots groups. Call us for more information on this.

Multiply your efforts

Use strategies that will multiply your efforts. Don't just try to get a few bucks from someone—get that person involved as an activist who will work on legislative networking. If someone gives you money, ask that person to tell her/his friends about you. That way, one fundraising success can be multiplied quickly. Thank you notes are always appreciated along with your latest literature. You should think of a good donor as a friend who just happens to have some spare cash!

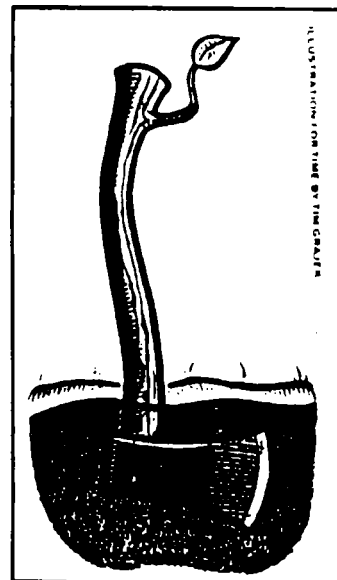
OTHER FOREST PROTECTION TACTICS:

TIMBER SALE APPEALS

Administrative appeals are part of what is commonly known as the "Forest Watch" strategy. A local forest protection group keeps a close eye on their local National Forest, reading the forest plans and watching out for destructive timber sales. When Forest Service plans violate their own regulations or the nation's environmental laws, these citizens can appeal those plans.

The appeals process was designed to be a "good neighbor" policy. Here is a (rather urban) analogy: Suppose your neighbor's loud music is bothering you. If you go over and ask them to turn it down, and they honor your request, you have a good neighbor. If your neighbor refuses, you may call the police, or take them to court for disturbing the peace.

The Forest Service ap-



peals program is, in theory, a neighborly request that they reconsider their plans on account that they may have overlooked the destruction their plan will cause or are accidentally in violation of the law. If they disagree, you have the right to take them to court, too!

Unfortunately, the agency has betrayed their part of this good neighbor agreement, by purposefully proposing timber sales that are in violation of environmental laws. The Forest Service executes a system-wide emphasis on timber production at the expense of the environment and all other forest values. Because of this, many appeals are simply a preliminary step on the way to a lawsuit.

Now, the Forest Service is attempting to rewrite its regulations, eliminating the appeals process. They have also asked Congress to revoke the appeals process via legislation, and Sen. Norm Dicks (R-WA) assisted them by proposing an amendment to do just that in late 1991. This is a blatant attempt to end public involvement in the planning process. They're tired of having to be accountable to citizens and the environment.

But unless we lose our rights to appeal, timber sale appeals are a basic way to reduce the day to day destruction being caused by the Forest Service. It often results in administrative stays (granted by the F.S.) and even in the cancellation of destructive timber sales. One leading appellant feels that since every timber sale is in violation of current law, every timber sale should be appealed.

To get more information about the appeals process, how it works, and how to use it, refer to the **resource list** at the end of this Guide. Look up **timber sale appeals**, and contact the following groups from the **contact list**: In the East, Preserve Appalachian Wilderness (PAW), and SouthPAW; In the Midwest, the Regional Association of Concerned Environmentalists; and in the West, the Oregon Natural Resources Council. Or call our office to find a group near you that does appeals.

A final word of warning about administrative appeals: This tactic has been effective locally, but proposed limitations to this program are part of a nationwide attack strategy by the timber industry. As we have echoed throughout this Guide, we must take our message to a unified national level if we hope to overcome the industry's divide-and-conquer strategy. Without strength in Congress, our rights to appeal timber sales might soon be revoked entirely.

LAWSUITS

When the Forest Service fails to respond to your liking on an appeal, or denies one that has definite merit, the next step citizens can take is to the court system—filing a lawsuit. Lawsuits are used to challenge the legality of FS plans and actions (among other things), and if an illegal

plan is being implemented, a lawsuit may result in a court **injunction** against the action, immediately halting all work.

Before you can file a lawsuit, you must first establish your **standing**, your eligibility to file against the agency and/or the action that you are challenging. Usually, this means that you must show that the action taken will have direct adverse impacts on you or your interests. Usually, you must also show that you have been involved in the planning process from very early on, commenting on the forest plans and proposed actions. H.R. 1969 would direct the Courts to give standing to any citizen.

A lawsuit can be an expensive and lengthy endeavor, however, and if at first you don't succeed, you need to be prepared to appeal the decision, possibly many times. The person or group filing a lawsuit must consider their resources of time and money, the timing of the lawsuit (relative to other events), and all the possible loopholes. A commitment from professional legal guidance is a must.

Timing can be very important before and during a lawsuit. There have been many tragic instances where a judge has imposed an injunction against a logging operation, but not before the loggers had the chance to get in and cut the trees down, making the injunction meaningless, and allowing the death of one more last place. The death of the millennium grove in Oregon is a tragic example. Beware of crafty logging companies and politically motivated judges!

Many larger groups have used lawsuits to bring increased media attention to this controversial issue. The success of the northern spotted owl Endangered Species Act case has brought public awareness of forest destruction to unprecedented heights.

The strength of these high profile lawsuits is often in their effect as a deterrent. Groups often use the *threat* of a lawsuit as leverage to induce the Administration or Congress to take action to correct the problem.

Unfortunately (again), most of the laws governing the Forest Service are currently so weak in terms of enforcement provisions that there is very little a court can do to stop the F.S. from continuing with illegal sales. The most successful cases have been filed under a handful of laws such as the Endangered Species Act, which require a lot of expertise and money to bring to court.

Laws with strong **citizen enforcement** provisions, like the one in H.R. 1969, the Forest Biodiversity and Clearcutting Prohibition Act would provide for dispersed enforcement of forest laws by average citizens. For more info on citizen enforcement, see **Balance of Powers**, Chapter 6, and read H.R. 1969.

Citizens' rights to judicial review, just as the appeals process, are being threatened by the Forest Service and the Congress. What we are seeing are continuing attempts to

concentrate more and more power in the hands of the Administration, and its agency, the Forest Service. This threatens the very structure of our democratic system. For more on this idea, see Balance of Powers.

Reform From Within

The right to Freedom of Speech is being vigorously exercised by many activists from within the government agencies they are trying to reform. The Association of Forest Service Employees for Environmental Ethics (AFSEEE) is an example of the "whistleblower" activist groups. As part of an agency gone astray, they have raised their voices to remind their supervisors of the original mission of the Forest Service, of the concepts of sustainability and stewardship, and to show the need for a new awareness of the environmental needs of the land and its diversity of life. This dissident group has caused an upheaval within the Forest Service, giving many employees the courage to speak up. They have also precipitated oppressive "coups" like the political ouster of Region 1 Supervisor John Mumma, who refused to break environmental laws in order to "get the cut out". Now AFSEEE is organizing chapters in different regions of the country, and continues to be an outspoken advocate of environmental ethics within the Forest Service.

There are also dissidents within the environmental movement. Some have paid tribute to proud traditions by becoming the Association of Sierra Club Members for Environmental Ethics (ASCMEE). Their mission is to put the *environment* back into this most famous environmental group in the world, which they feel, has lost its way. They are striving to bring creativity, vision, and a sense of biological reality back into the Club.

They are calling on the Club's board of directors to be accountable to the Club's grassroots members, and have accused the Club of tending toward compromise, and even of political interference in good environmental efforts. Several ASCMEE folks are running for seats on the board.

If you are a member of other environmental groups, you should urge them to publicly support H.R. 1969 and an aggressive agenda for nationwide forest protection legislation and local assistance in defending against forest destruction.

OTHER PUBLIC LANDS ABUSE ISSUES

Other extractive industries are ravaging our natural treasures with government funding, not just the timber industry. The fight against these abuses is critical to protecting our land. New legislation and political coalitions so that all of us can continue to fight on a common front.

Livestock grazing, worst in the West, has decimated the native diversity of forest and desert plants and has permanently mucked many a stream bank. All over the country, the **mining of coal, pumice, metal ore, and uranium** leaves behind gaping wounds in the land and toxic water underneath it. **Gas and Oil exploration on public lands** fragments wildlife habitat with roads and pipelines, and leaches poisonous petroleum products into the soil and water. **Dams** in every corner of the nation have drastically disrupted aquatic wildlife habitat, as in the Pacific Northwest, where damming (along with logging) has helped to drive the great Salmon to the edge of extinction. With dams and other water diversion schemes, our modern society has clogged and drained the lifeblood of the land, leaving rocky beds where mighty rivers flowed.

The Animal Damage Control Agency of our government has systematically eradicated predator species from most of our public lands, and "manages" many others "to achieve the desired population."

The Bureau of Indian Affairs may be one of the worst offenders. They have been charged with the duty of enforcing the laws surrounding the national Indian Reservations, where the native peoples of North America were sent into domestic exile. They have engaged in a systematic campaign to destroy the health and culture of the native peoples. Most have undergone cultural "assimilation" and have lost their language, customs, and history.

The Bureau has actively encouraged the "economic development" of these lands "in the best interest of the Indians." Industries of every kind have invaded their makeshift homelands once again. The mining of uranium and coal, toxic dumping, logging, real estate and resort development have all enticed tribal councils into agreeing to these destructive activities, with the hollow promise of jobs and growth. Most of the jobs are filled by skilled workers from outside the tribe. The result has been the rapid deterioration of ancient native cultures, and massive environmental degradation. But with the 500th anniversary of Columbus' "discovery" of North America in 1992, many natives and their tribes are part of a revival of their customs and traditions, and there is much hope for the future.

For every abuse of our public lands, there is a dedicated and growing movement of concerned citizens calling for the destruction to end. All of these issues are caused by similar destructive policies and outdated laws. The diversity of groups working on them are truly part of a common cause, and the combined pressure of these with

the forest protection movement are having a powerful effect on the mood of Congress and the American public.

CORPORATE SHAREHOLDER ORGANIZING

As the largest corporations have sales that approach the budget of the U.S. Government, new politics have emerged to influence these "governments without a country."

A basic strategy is for an activist or group to purchase stock in an offending corporation. The shareholder then gets on the agenda to speak to the annual stockholders meetings. This is a forum where evils of the corporation's activities can be demonstrated to a fairly powerful group. Some activists have warned a Canadian corporation that failure to stop destructive logging would precipitate a large negative media campaign which would hurt overall sales of the corporation.

PATRIOTIC ACTION

The First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution sets down our rights to peacefully assemble in protest of our government. Recent moves by the federal government indicate that this right is in jeopardy. When we exercise our rights, we help maintain our liberty.

When the Forest Service was founded, Congress demonstrated that the citizens had a right to responsibly managed public lands. Now the Forest Service violates federal laws with only a minimum of restraint. It is patriotic for citizens to fight to uphold the law, and demand that changes to law proceed according to the will of the people, not industrial special interests.

Patriotic action means different things to different people. Any time you express your opinion directly to the person you seek to influence you are engaged in patriotic action. When you write a letter to your Congressperson, attend a rally, boycott a consumer item, present a petition, pick up garbage with your neighbors, write a letter to the editor, or engage in a peaceful protest, you are using patriotic action.

There is a certain vigor in defending your rights. When you take a stand for something you believe in, when you speak out with passion

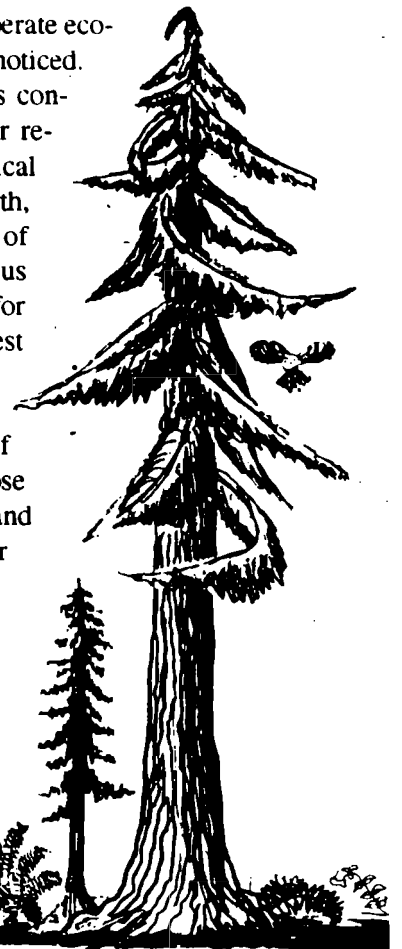
and knowledge, you cause others to look at and reconsider their own beliefs about society and the world. When you take action, other people tend to join you, and stand with you. And when many people stand together, the strength of their voices grows exponentially, and can create change otherwise considered impossible.

Five years ago, most Americans thought that their National Forests were protected from logging. This untruth has come to light because grassroots activists have thrust it into the public eye.

Patriotic action is central to our democratic system of government, which has become a model to which people around the world aspire to. It is the expression of our First Amendment right to Freedom of Speech, a right that people all over the world are literally dying for. Our nation was founded on these ideals. When colonists dressed as Indians, sneaked onto a British merchant ship, and dumped tons of tea overboard, they were protesting the oppressive stamp tax. The instigators of the Boston Tea Party have gone down in history as the heroes who sparked the United States' war for Independence.

The current forest protection debate was itself catalyzed by a handful of peaceful protesters in the Pacific Northwest. They used patriotic protests to gain unprecedented attention for the fact the government was breaking its covenant with the people, and that a desperate ecological issue was going unnoticed. Even now, these activists continue to remind us of our responsibility to the ecological needs of the ravaged Earth, and they stretch the limits of our imagination, allowing us to conceive of a vision for the return of healthy forest ecosystems and a clean environment.

What will happen if Americans completely lose their right to assemble, and to protest? Remember Tiananmen Square!



HOW TO GET THE MOST FROM THE SAVE AMERICA'S FORESTS D.C. OFFICE

Our office is here to help make you more effective. These services in particular are ready to roll:

Press Service

Send us a press release, or work with us to develop a series of releases. We can fax your release to several hundred environmental reporters across the country instantly, or provide you with mailing labels for less urgent releases. Depending on our financial situation at the time, we may need to be reimbursed for telephone time. Also, by sharing your press contacts, we can build a bigger list which will help everyone.

If you're coming to Washington, let us help you put together a national press conference.

Intra-Coalition Communication and Action

When you need legislative action for your regional issue, give us a call. We can send your message to others in the coalition. When things are especially urgent, we will get on the phone to get you the action you need—phone calls and letters to Congress from the entire coalition.

Also, if you are planning a tour or an event, we'd like to help publicize it for you to the other coalition members. We'll get you mailing labels for other activists who may want to attend.

Action Network

Our members receive regular action alerts via phone, fax, or mail, when urgent action is needed. In this way, the coalition can act quickly in a defensive or offensive way to protect our natural forest treasures from the onslaught of the timber industry's attacks. See Chapter 2 for more details.

Congressional Advice

Everyone loves to give advice. Perhaps ours will be of benefit to you! Let's try to solve problems together.

Information Base

We are doing something new—building a "knowledge system." If you have good documents or news articles that clearly illustrate an important fact, we'll include it in our information base. Visiting lobbyists in Washington can quickly find information via our computer index to help them create convincing arguments when they lobby. As this service grows, we'll be able to help people outside of Washington.

Future plans include putting the entire information base on a computer bulletin board system which would allow people to benefit from shared experiences and avoid duplicating efforts.

Place to Stay and Work

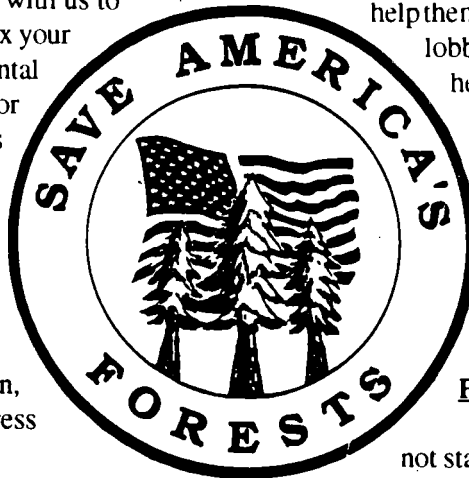
When you come to Washington, why not stay with friends — and save some bucks, too! Use our office as your own headquarters, just three blocks from the Capitol Building. At night, stay at our humble abode—\$10.00 per night donation suggested.

Regional Activist Update

Send us a paragraph or two about what is going on in your area. When we have enough to fill a page or two, we'll mail it out to the coalition and our press list so that everyone can stay informed.

And--

We are broke, hardworking activists like you! This means that you may have to nag us a bit to get us to do the work we're promising. The more you can do on your own in terms of planning, preparation, and advance notice, the more we'll be able to help you.





BALANCE OF POWER: THE FATE OF OUR ECOSYSTEMS, HANGING

The founders of the United States envisioned a government which would protect citizens from the ravages of an oppressive autocratic government. In order to ensure that a diversity of opinions would be respected and integrated into the common law, they established a tripartite system of checks and balances. In our government, the three branches, administrative, judicial, and legislative, are intended to regulate the excesses of one another.

The administrative (or executive) branch has the authority to make executive decisions regarding the day-to-day operation of the government and the nation. The president appoints officials to many of the highest posts in government, including the heads of each government department (such as the Department of Agriculture, which oversees the Forest Service), thus exerting a great deal of control over all of society. The judicial branch interprets the laws and decides when constitutional rights and laws have been violated. Congress, the legislative branch, broadly allocates our tax dollars, and creates the laws which direct the Administrative branch, and which are to be enforced by the Judiciary.

Regarding our nation's forestlands, Congress has created various environmental laws defining how the administration shall carry out its duties. When the administrative branch (including the U.S. Forest Service) violates these laws, it is up to the judiciary to bring the administration back in line.

Okay, end of lesson one. Now what does this mean to those of us who are fighting for the protection of our forest ecosystems? First, during the past 12 years, the administration has undertaken a concerted campaign to transfer our public treasures, especially the wealth of our public lands, to private interests, using tax dollars to achieve this end.

Along the way the administration has regularly violated various laws. For the forests this has spelled disaster as environmental law after environmental law has been broken. Wilderness Areas have been logged (the Wilderness Act) and species have been driven to extinction (the Endangered Species Act). The Forest Service is constantly being appealed and sued for violations of the National Forest Management Act, the National Environmental Policy Act, and the Clean Air and Water Acts. Even the Tongass Timber Reform Act, passed in October of 1990 and considered an environmental victory, is being violated by the Forest Service in Southeast Alaska.

To defend against these violations, environmental groups and their attorneys have sued the agencies of the executive branch in a struggle to maintain the level of protection

mandated by Congress. Even though the Forest Service is regularly sued, the large environmental groups typically only take on high profile cases, because lawsuits are extremely costly, and standing is often difficult to establish. The result is that countless day to day violations go unchallenged, if not unnoticed. And the Forest Service is allowed to continue its destructive activities, the administration continues to trample the environmental laws of the land, and our rights as citizens are taken from us.

We need a way to empower people and groups to challenge these numerous violations; we need **citizen enforcement**. Citizen enforcement legislation tends to increase the number of people enforcing the laws, while weak laws tend to consolidate power in industry and the entrenched government bureaucracy. A few environmental laws have citizen enforcement provisions that have been used effectively to protect the environment.

Two good examples are the Clean Water Act and the Clean Air Act. The only forest protection legislation yet introduced that includes citizen enforcement is **H.R. 1969, the Forest Biodiversity and Clearcutting Prohibition Act**, which clearly states that any citizen has standing in court when the law is violated by either the U.S. government or any other private citizen or corporation. And it provides for the collection of fees and penalties if the suit is won in favor of the forests.

The lack of enforcement in the **National Forest Management Act of 1976 (NFMA)** is one of the central factors that has created the crisis on the forests we are now fighting to end. Because of the lack of teeth in NFMA, environmental law foundations chose to pursue a legal strategy based on the Spotted Owl with respect to the **Endangered Species Act (ESA)** (a more enforceable law) in an attempt to protect the entire Northwest ancient forest ecosystem. While this law has a judicial handle that can be used to protect forests, it is very costly to develop a case under the ESA, plus the industry uses the theme of "one little animal is shutting down an entire industry" to distort the story in the minds of the public. This has led to divisiveness and misinformation.

The ESA does not provide clear directions to the Forest Service nor the courts. It allows a scientific panel to decide how little habitat is necessary for the marginal survival of a species, rather than determining what is optimal for the health and long range prospects of that species. No consideration is made for the ecosystem as a whole. Recent amendments to the ESA allow Presidential "God Squads" to decide whether "economic" concerns outweigh the right of a particular species to avoid extinction. The inclusion of economic concerns was

clearly against the original intent of this law.

Two Threats to Citizen Rights

Now we face two new threats that make enforcing the law even more difficult. First, our federal judges are appointed by the Administration, so that we now face an exceptionally high number of judges, at the county, circuit, federal, and supreme court levels, who were hand-picked to reinforce the opinions of the Reagan-Bush anti-environmental administration.

Secondly, a vanguard of anti-environmental legislators in Congress is attacking our (already limited) rights of citizen appeal and judicial review. These pro-timber, pro-oil development, pro-real estate development Congresspeople frequently propose court-stripping legislation under the guise of "streamlining" government. They claim that environmental appeals and lawsuits tangle up the business of the administration in "red tape," creating inefficiencies. This argument is a thinly veiled attack on our basic civil rights of due process for protection of the environment, in an effort to concentrate more and more power in the executive branch of government, diminishing even further the strength of Congress and the courts.

In the Administration, high level officials within the Forest Service have been strategizing to end the appeals process by changing Forest Service regulations under NFMA. (Regulations are the actual detailed instructions that are followed in order to carry out a law of Congress.) Also, they are working with anti-environmental members of Congress to revise or revoke citizens' rights to appeal timber sales. For example, Representative Sid Morrison (R-WA) has included provisions in his "Forest Protection and Community Stability Act", H.R. 3263, which would give the Secretary of Agriculture the ability to impose a \$10,000 fine on any appeals that he or she considers "frivolous." In addition, the Senate Energy and Natural Resources committee recently held a hearing at which the Forest Service asked them to totally revoke the appeals process.

So, our rights are being abridged in all branches of the government. But Congress is the branch for the people. The problem is, Congress seems to have forgotten their job!

Will the Balance of Powers Survive?

If Congress as a body continues to move in line with the administration, and the courts become more and more anti-environmental, we will see a crushing and final reversal of the progressive environmental agenda, especially with respect to the forests. Because of the stinging success of environmental lawsuits like the spotted owl case, many in Congress and the administration are vigorously pushing to gut our current laws. The results will be maximum restriction of our constitutional rights, plus infringements on the rights of citizens to keep the administration in line via the judiciary. The system of checks and balances between the three branches of government, and the very structure of our democratic system is endangered.

The Fourth Branch of Government

How can we prevent this from happening? For us as grassroots forest activists, the most important part of the tripartite system is actually the *fourth* branch of government, but it's the one most Americans seem to forget: themselves, the people. American citizens have a certain number of checks and balances over the operation of the government, like voting, freedom of speech, and access to the courts. But tragically, these rights are very seldom utilized to their fullest extent. Apathy has atrophied our participation in government, and now our rights are under attack. So, as they say, "Use it or Lose it!"

How a Bill Moves Through Congress

The first step on a bill's journey through the marbled halls of Congress is to be introduced into the House of Representatives or the Senate by a Member of Congress. The House and Senate are both broken down into committees and then into subcommittees. The bill is referred to a committee where the chairperson and staff determine which subcommittee, if any, it will be referred to. For forest legislation, the House Agriculture and Interior committees are generally the most common referrals. In the Senate, the Energy and Natural Resources, Environment and Public Works, and Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry committees are where forest legislation is debated.

The subcommittee provides the forum where the bill is first and most thoroughly debated. Hearings occur where witnesses may testify for and against the bill, including federal officials and experts. If a majority of the subcommittee approves, the bill goes back to the full committee where it must again be approved by majority vote before it goes to the House or Senate floor. House bills must have cleared the Rules Committee where debate time limits are often established. Amendments to the bill may generally be offered in committee or on the floor.

If the House or Senate passes the bill it is then moved to the other chamber where it is referred to a committee. If that committee approves, it goes to the floor. Approval on the floor means both the House and Senate have separately cleared the bill and conferees from each chamber are then selected to work out any differences between the House and Senate versions of the bill. Then they write a conference report which is sent back to the floor of each chamber for final approval.

After the bill is again approved by both chambers, it is then sent to the President. If the President signs the bill, it becomes law. If he or she disapproves, it is vetoed and sent back to the originating chamber with objections noted. The veto can be overridden if two-thirds of the Members of both the House and Senate vote to do so.



As a result of years of activism and pressure, there is more forest legislation, both good and bad, in front of Congress than ever before. Now is the time to get active in this process, to demand real protection for our forest ecosystems nationwide.

The following summary is an attempt to help you understand what Congress is considering. Without more citizen action, the best bills will be compromised to an unacceptable level. Building political strength behind H.R. 1969 will help support the various regional proposals, plus open the door to even better laws in the future.

To get your own copies of House bills, call the House Document Room at 202-225-3456. To get Senate bills, call your Senator's office in D.C. at 202-225-3121. Addresses: House of Representatives, Washington, DC 20515. Senate, Washington, DC 20510. **Note:** This material is dated. Stay tuned to the DC Update, and future editions of the Citizen Action Guide for more information.

Native Forest Protection Act (NFPA)—NOT A BILL

This comprehensive proposal is a vision of protection that inspires many in the forest movement. It calls for protection of all virgin and native forests on federal lands, calls for the restoration of monoculture tree farms to diverse forest ecosystems, plus includes many provisions to help labor dependent communities.

It has not yet been introduced into Congress. One of the main reasons is that comprehensive proposals must move through several committees which slows down their progress. Save America's Forests' strategy has been to break the bill into smaller, more easily passed proposals, including H.R. 1969 (below). Meanwhile, Tim Hermach, the main author of NFPA is looking toward a new, simple proposal--no logging on public lands. Economic and environmental reality provide convincing evidence that logging on public lands benefits no one. For more information, contact the Native Forest Council, Box 2171, Eugene, OR 97440, (503) 688-2600

GOOD BILLS

Forest Biodiversity and Clearcutting Prohibition Act, H.R. 1969, by Rep. John Bryant (D-TX).

This is the most promising nationwide bill now in Congress, and the focus of most of Save America's Forests activist energy. The Act would "prohibit any even-age logging" (clearcutting) and "On each site...prescribe [the agency to] shift to selection management within one year, or cease managing for timber purposes and actively restore the native biodiversity". It would apply to all federal lands nationwide: USFS, BLM, Wildlife Refuges, Armed Services, and Indian Lands. This progressive bill is beginning to define the strength and credibility of you, the grassroots activists of the forest protection movement, so get out there and motivate your lawmakers to get on board as cosponsors of H.R. 1969.

National Forest Timber Cost Recovery Act, H.R. 2501, by Rep. Jim Jontz (D-IN), jointly introduced as S.1334 by Sen. Wyche Fowler (D-GA)

The only other progressive bill to apply to forests nationwide, it would eliminate below-cost or "money-losing" timber sales on a sale-by-sale basis. The bill defines costs and benefits independent of the Forest Service TSPIRS accounting system, and would amend the Knutson-Vandenberg Act to allow the FS to keep funds only from net timber receipts (profits-above-cost), instead of from gross receipts, as it does now.

Rep. Jontz believe his bill would shut down 80% of FS timber sales within 5 years. The bill also includes an economic assistance program for timber dependent communities (excluding most of those in the Pacific Northwest), which would fund locally controlled "community development programs."

While the Bryant bill is a "prescriptive" piece of legislation, this bill is an "incentive" based approach to ending rampant clearcutting. Both strategies must be pushed simultaneously. Incentive legislation often gathers support from those concerned with economic and fiscal losses and community stability. As of yet, H.R. 2501 and S. 1334 have gathered very little momentum, but due to the joint introduction, this bill has the potential of becoming an amendment to other legislation quicker than its slow start might suggest.

Ancient Forest Protection Act, H.R. 842, by Rep. Jim Jontz (D-IN).

The future of the Ancient Forests of the Northwest will soon be decided by the U.S. Congress, with many powerful leaders pushing for final legislation to clear the House before the end of 1992. Jontz's bill, while falling short of the protection desired by many grassroots activists, is still the leading vehicle for an eventual Northwest "solution." But without a heavy influx of new support, it appears that it is headed for compromise.

H.R.842 would protect "significant" stands of Ancient Forest in Washington, Oregon, and N. California, and possibly some "associated forest" as buffer zones and biological corridors. Grassroots leaders had hoped to improve the strength of Jontz's bill to protect all of the remaining old-growth, but now, with three pro-timber bills introduced, the major national environmental groups are beginning to soften their position.

Rep. Harold Volkmer (D-MO), chairman of the Subcommittee on Forests and Family Farms (on which Jontz sits) ordered a Forest Service study which produced maps calling for a surprisingly large area to be protected, however the FS maps rank areas, and have rated many destroyed areas as number one priority while leaving many huge tracts of virgin forest undocumented. The Interior Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands is also deciding on where the lines of protection will fall, but are more favorable to maps produced by regional forest activists and national groups. The pending compromise between the two full Committees may be some wilderness-style protection combined with discretionary management outside those areas. These discre-

tionary zones will need strong enforcement to keep ground management in line with the law, yet a citizen enforcement provision within the bill is still not being considered by either committee.

Pacific Northwest Forest Community Recovery and Ecosystem Conservation Act, S. 1536, by Sen. Brock Adams (D-WA)

Sen. Brock Adams has taken a bold step in proposing a comprehensive solution to the Ancient Forests crisis. Inspired by a LightHawk flyover Adams' bill starts where the Jontz bill leaves off by incorporating worker compensation and community assistance, restrictions on unprocessed timber exports from public and private lands, and a holistic approach to ecosystem protection. There are no other bills in the House or Senate that address the issues with such foresight and detail, and are this encompassing. This is especially important as Adams is a Western Democrat, a breed not known for environmental activism.

The worker and community compensation provisions include individual economic assistance, incentives for community diversification through assistance grants, and incentives for value-added processing and exports.

The latter part of the bill deals with ecosystem protection. The extent of the bill's effectiveness is unknown because maps still need to be drawn up for the creation of Ecosystem Natural Areas and Watershed Study Areas. These areas will be "managed . . . in such a manner to perpetuate, protect, conserve, and restore, all the natural ecological elements, functions, and successional processes within them." These areas would be protected from roadbuilding and structural construction, motorized recreation, timber sales, or any tree-removal, "except to permit reasonable travel on trails." The bill also prohibits fire suppression except when it endangers human life, and native insect eradication.

One potential problem lies in the reforestation tax incentives offered to private land-owners, which could become an incentive to clearcutting like the Knutson-Vandenberg Act.

It appears that a trimmed down version of Adam's bill will be introduced by Sen. Patrick Leahy (D-VT). The comprehensive nature of S. 1536 caused many to view it as unpassable, and it has languished in the Senate.

On Sept. 26, Rep. Jim McDermott introduced a very good comprehensive Ancient Forest bill in the House, similar to the Adams Senate Bill (the export provision has been removed). While it is the best legislation in the House so far, most groups continue to work for the Jontz bill, H.R. 842, as Jontz sits on both the Agriculture and Interior Committees. Strong support for Jontz will likely create a stronger bargaining position for the environmental groups that are leading the charge to save the forests of the Pacific Northwest.

The time has come for grassroots activists to mobilize, to make their strong, unified voice heard by our nation's lawmakers. For the future of all our forests across the country, we cannot let a weak Ancient Forest bill pass. Although we must insist on nationwide protection, the ball is rolling, and everyone's efforts are needed to protect the ecosystem of our planet's oldest, largest creatures, the trees of the northwest. Call House and Senate committee members TODAY!!

Northern Rockies Ecosystem Protection Act, INTRODUCTION EXPECTED EARLY 1992

Formerly known as Wild Rockies National Lands Act, this

bioregional wilderness bill would provide comprehensive protection for more than 15 million acres of wild lands in 5 Rockies states. Mike Bader, Director of the Alliance for the Wild Rockies said, "We don't endorse a state by state wilderness approach. That has led us to the brink of ecological destruction. That's why we need a comprehensive, biological approach combined with grassroots activism." For more information, call Mike at 406-721-5420.

BAD BILLS

Northwest Forest Protection and Community Stability Act of 1991, H.R. 3263, by Rep. Morrison, with AuCoin, Swift, Wyden, Miller (of Washington), Unsoeld, Kopetski, LaRocco

Given its supporters (including speaker of the House, Tom Foley, D-WA), this bill is a dangerous threat to good Northwest Ancient Forest legislation. It is sprinkled with token environmental measures and large doses of devastating concepts. Rather than acknowledging the Forest Service's duplicity in overlogging the Northwest, this bill continues to allow the FS to oversee the implementation and "best management" of a variety of areas.

Perhaps even more dangerous, this bill contains "sufficiency language" stating that in following this bill, one necessarily is in accordance with NEPA. Also, it calls for roads to be built into roadless areas, and allows logging in Ancient Forest reserves for the purpose of "protection of the forest outside of (Ancient Forest reserve) System."

The bill also seeks to amend Knutson-Vandenberg to expand the use K-V funds for replanting.

This is a devastating encouragement to clearcutting and will affect public forests nationwide!

This bill signals the will of the Northwest congressional delegation to overcome the logging restraints imposed by the successful spotted owl lawsuit under the ESA. Bills like this demonstrate once again the need for all of us to unite behind Jontz and Bryant.

Forests and Families Protection Act, H.R. 2463, by Rep. Jim Huckaby

This timber industry bill is an expression of all that we are fighting against. It contains provisions that would destroy the last public forest ecosystems on all public forests.

The most damaging parts of the bill would:

1. Place itself in a superior position to the Endangered Species Act, rendering the ESA useless without actually amending it.
2. Eliminate citizen rights to appeal illegal timber sales to the Forest Service.
3. Eliminate citizen rights sue the Forest Service in court for violations of law.
4. Fund Northwest worker economic "adjustment" from the gross receipts of nationwide timber sales! This is yet another incentive to increase logging on federal lands!

Remember—while this bill poses as a Northwest forest bill, it strips protection from every federal across the country. These dangerous nationwide concepts have already been attempted as amendments to the Interior Appropriations Act of 1991! Fortunately, they did not stick...this time.



Forest Protection Contact List

National Forest Protection Groups

Save America's Forests
4 Library Court, SE
Washington, DC 20003
(202) 544-9219

Forest Reform Network
4414 Cochran Chapel Rd.
Dallas TX 75209
214-352-8370

LightHawk
PO Box 8163
Santa Fe NM 87504
505-982-9656

Native Forest Council
PO Box 2171
Eugene OR 97402
503-688-2600

Cascade Holistic Economic Consultants
14417 S.E. Laurie
Oak Grove OR 97267
503-652-7049

Assn of Forest Service Employees for
Environmental Ethics
PO Box 11615
Eugene OR 97440
503-484-2692

Assn of Sierra Club Members for Environ-
mental Ethics
703 President Street
Brooklyn NY 11215
718-789-0038

Regional Networks

Western Ancient Forest Campaign
1400 16th St.
Washington DC 20036
202-939-3324

Alliance for the Wild Rockies
PO Box 8731
Missoula MT 59807
406-721-5420

Heartwood
Rt. 3 Box 402
Paoli IN 47454
812-723-2430

Preserve Appalachian Wilderness
PO Box 52A
Bondville, VT 05340
(802) 297-1022

SouthPAW
PO Box 2193
Asheville NC 28802
704-298-2636

Local Forest Protection Groups

Regional Association of Concerned
Environmentalists
Pomona General Store
Pomona IL 62975
618-893-2997

Oregon Natural Resources Council
522 SW 5th, #1050
Portland OR 97214
503-223-9001

Other Public Lands Abuse Issues

Alliance for a Paving Moratorium (Roads)
PO Box 8558
Fredericksburg VA 22404
703-371-0222

Public Lands Action Network (Grazing)
PO Box 5631
Santa Fe NM 87502
505-984-2718

Rest the West (Grazing)
PO Box 68345
Portland OR 97268
503-645-6293

Indigenous Issues

Native Americans for a Clean Environment
PO Box 1671
Tahlequah OK 74465
918-458-4322

Labor Issues

Highlander Center

TN
615-933-3443

National Environmental Organizations

Rainforest Action Network
301 Broadway, Suite A
San Francisco CA 94133
415-398-4404

Student Environmental Action Coalition—
SEAC
PO Box 1168
Chapel Hill NC 27514
919-967-4600

Greenpeace Action
1436 U St., NW
Washington DC 20009
202-319-2414

National Alliance for Animals
PO Box 75116
Washington DC 20013
703-837-1081

Sea Shepherd Society
12213 Avery Rd.
Fairfax VA 22033
703-264-1666

EarthSave (Vegetarianism)
706 Frederick ST
Santa Cruz CA 95062
408 423-4269

National Toxics Campaign
1168 Commonwealth Ave
Boston MA 02134
617-232-0327

Recyclers

Conservatree Paper Corporation
10 Lombard St #250
San Francisco CA 94111
415-433-1000 x30

Earth Care Paper Co.
PO Box 14140
Madison WI 53714
608-277-2900

John Rossi Company, Inc.
259 Washburn Rd.
Briarcliff Manor NY 10510
914-941-1752

Atlantic Recycled Paper Co.
PO Box 22021
Baltimore MD 21212
800-323-2811

T-Shirt Suppliers

Jim Morris Environmental T-Shirts
P.O. Box 831
Boulder CO 80306
303-444-6430

Human-i-Tees
115 Tompkins Ave.
Pleasantville NY 10570
914-741-2424

Liberty Graphics
P.O. Box 5
Liberty ME 04949
207-589-4596

International Issues

Native Forest Network
Post Office Meander
Tasmania 7304 AUSTRALIA
003-695-150

Rainforest Information Center
PO Box 368
Lismore 2480 AUSTRALIA

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Tools for citizen activists:	quantity	
<u>Citizen Action Guide</u> --50 pages packed with important tips on becoming an effective citizen activist, including our resource list of educational materials and recycled paper distributors--\$5.00	_____	\$ _____
<u>Clearcutting. A Crime Against Nature</u> , book by Ned Fritz containing excellent pictures and information--\$15.00	_____	\$ _____
<u>Complete text of Judge Dwyer's historic decision</u> , 35 pages of thorough incrimination of the Forest Service by a Federal Judge. Very useful for explaining the issue--\$5.00	_____	\$ _____
<u>Attack on the Nation's Forests</u> , 35 page special report and compilation of articles and secret Forest Service memos which outline the Forest Service's efforts to defraud the American public. With analysis by Carl Ross--\$5.00	_____	\$ _____
<u>The Forest Service and the Timber Industry: Contempt for Law and the Environment</u> . A 28 page report on Congressional attempts to undo citizens' rights to protect forest ecosystems, prepared by Carl Ross and Ned Daly--\$5.00	_____	\$ _____
<u>National News Articles plus Fact Sheets</u> --a pack of our best and most current evidence clearly defines problems and solutions. \$5.00	_____	\$ _____
<u>Letter Writing/Tabling Kit</u> --sample letters, postcards, visual aids, and Congressional district finder book. \$7.00	_____	\$ _____
<u>VIDEO--The PAW Panel</u> --an invigorating collection of speeches by grassroots activists including Jeff St. Clair, Ned Fritz, Margaret Hayes-Young, Andy Mahler, and Buck Young, --\$12.00	_____	\$ _____
<u>VIDEO--Forest Protection & Citizen Action</u> --1991 lecture by co-director Mark Winstein explains the relationship between Congress, the Forest Service, and U.S. land policy--\$12.00	_____	\$ _____
<u>Forest Voice Primer</u> --Powerful pictures and description of forest crisis and solutions by the Native Forest Council--\$1.00	_____	\$ _____
<u>Save America's Forests T-Shirt</u> --Green with logo--\$15.00	L _____	\$ _____
	XL _____	\$ _____
<u>Save America's Forests Cloth Shopping Bag</u> --\$10.00	_____	\$ _____
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THANK YOU!

SAVE AMERICA'S FORESTS RESOURCE LIST
4 Library Court, SE, Washington, DC 20003 (202) 544-9219

January '92

ITEM
VIDEOS

DESCRIPTION

Video Compilation includes: ABC PrimeTime Live: Endangered Forests. A ten minute documentary, The Ancient Forests A Call To Action, a compelling depiction of ancient forest destruction, an inspirational tool, 8 minutes (available separately from LightHawk (505) 982-9656), and Rage Over Trees, an electrifying 1 hr. documentary narrated by Paul Newman. Native Forest Council, PO Box 2171, Eugene, OR 97402 (503) 688-2600. Tim Hermach, Editor.

Ancient Forests: Ecology and Plight, an educational video about ancient forest ecology, endangered species, and timber industry exploitation. 20 minutes. Greater Ecosystem Alliance, PO Box 2813, Bellingham, WA 98227, 206-671-9950

Save America's Forests Video now in production. Documents destructive clearcutting in National Forests across the country, and illuminates the merits of selection management. Call for more information.

Lou Gold is now on video! Share Lou's inspiring and informativeslide show with anyone and everyone. See below for info.

SLIDES

Ancient Forests On The Block 20 minutes with cassette narration. National Audubon - Washington State Office, PO Box 462, Olympia, WA 98507 (206) 786-8020

SPEAKERS

Lou Gold Nationally acclaimed lecturer. Lou's hour and a half slide show and discussion with the audience transported his listeners to the heart and spirit of the Ancient Forest. He has made hundreds of presentations to thousands of listeners. Call or write to schedule an appearance for your group. Siskiyou Regional Education Project, PO Box 13070, Portland, OR 97213 (503) 249-2958

Green Fire Tour with Roger Featherstone. This biocentric "dog-and-pony" show runs in the spring and autumn, spreading the words of wilderness wisdom, ecological activism, and musical melodies across the land. Roger Featherstone, Box DB, Bisbee, AZ, 85603, (213) 865-8707

The Youth for Environmental Sanity (YES!) Tour. These eight young activists take their exciting and creative show on the road to students of all ages, teaching them how to appreciate and fight for the Earth. After all, young people have the most to lose: their future! They'll come to your school, too! 706 Frederick St., Santa Cruz, CA 950062

BOOKS

Secrets Of The Old Growth Forest by David Kelly and Gary Braasch (1988) Gibbs Smith Publishing. A beautiful and educational book about America's Ancient Forests. Information about forest ecology, and the timber industry's economic and political struggle to destroy the wilderness. Magnificent photography. Ask your library to purchase a copy.

Clearcutting. A Crime Against Nature Edward (Ned) Fritz, Eakin Press, 1989. In this fast paced book, Ned Fritz destroys the myth that we "need" clearcutting. He shows examples of how selection management can be successful in all forest types, and describes variations of clearcutting used to deceive the uninformed forest activist. Forest Reform Network, 4414 Cochran Chapel Rd. Dallas, TX 75209, 214-352-8370, Ned Fritz—Director

Reforming the Forest Service Randal O'Toole. This book gives all the ins and outs of the Byzantine Forest Service accounting systems, explains how they misuse silvicultural principles to justify incredible overcutting. A thorough reading of this book will leave you very well versed on USFS policies and the terminology of the timber industry. CHEC (Cascade Holistic Economic Consultants) 14417 S.E. Laurie, Oak Grove, OR 97267, (503) 652-7049, Randal O'Toole, Forest Economist

The Forest and the Trees by Gordon Robinson, Island Press, 1989. A preeminent American forester, Robinson has crafted a complete argument against clearcutting and for selection management, from a professional forestry perspective. A must for the forest activist arguing with foresters.

The Yew Tree: A Thousand Whispers by Hal Hartzell, Jr., Hulogosi, 1991, PO Box 1188, Eugene, OR, 97440. An insightful, in-depth look at the history and current status of the Yew all over the world, including medicinal properties

A Walking Guide to Oregon's Ancient Forests by Wendell Wood, Oregon Natural Resources Council, 1991, Portland, OR. Directions to more than 200 of Oregon's finest and most accessible ancient forest groves.

A Forest Journey by John Perlman, W.W. Norton, 1989. An insightful historical overview of the role of wood in the development of civilization from ancient to modern times

The Great American Forest by Rutherford Platt, Prentice Hall, 1965. One of the finest books written about America's forest ecosystems, describing millions of years of evolution with a colorful and educational account of forest ecology, and the sad history of human encroachment on our once magnificent forest kingdom. (Check your Library).

The Dream of the Earth by Thomas Berry, Sierra Club Books 1988. Environmental/Earth-centered philosophy based upon a new origin mythology (the Big Bang), and on a vision of a new ecological era.

A Sand County Almanac by Aldo Leopold, 1949. One of the first and greatest of conservation ethicists, Leopold entreats humanity to rejoin the community of life, to rediscover the "green fire" that modern civilization has lost.

Desert Solitaire by Edward Abbey, Un. of AZ Press, 1971. A superb collection of essays on the Southwest by one of our nation's greatest environmental writers.

The Lorax by Dr. Seuss, Random House, NY, 1968. With powerful indictments of the timber-beast, the Once-ler, Dr. Seuss combines a delightful childrens' story with cutting political and economic analysis, very pertinent in today's crisis.

Confessions Of An Eco-Warrior by Dave Foreman, Crown 1990. A collection of essays from the founder of Earth First! with detailed analysis of the past and present direction of the environmental/wilderness movement.

Woods Woman by Anne LaBastille (1978). An ecologist's life in her self-built cabin in the Adirondack Wilderness of New York, and Beyond Black Bear Lake, (1988), her follow-up book decrying the degradation of the Adirondacks.

at the geological and colonial history of the Amazonian rainforest, as well as a comprehensive discussion of the economic, social, and political forces working to destroy it.

Green Hell by Lucien Board, 1969. A heartrending account of the struggles of the Brazilian Indians to stave off the encroachment of "civilization", the story of the last isolated indigenous culture in the Americas. (Check the library).

One Earth edited by Kenneth Brower, Collins, 1990. A powerful essay filled with riveting photographs by over 100 of the world's top photographers. This book evokes an understanding of our planet's majesty, and of the deepening global crisis that is destroying it, while leaving one with an unmistakable sense of hope.

MAPS

Ordinary road maps of Oregon, Washington, California, and Alaska indicate the immense size of the National Forests, most of which have already been logged. The Wilderness Society has maps of the U.S. indicating the few small designated wilderness areas.

MAGAZINES

Wild Earth edited by Dave Foreman and John Davis. This excellent compilation of activist authors aims to serve the biocentric grassroots elements within the conservation movement, and advocates the restoration and protection of all natural elements of biodiversity. PO Box 492, Canton, NY 13617

Wild Oregon Quarterly Magazine of the Oregon Natural Resources Council, 1050 Yeon Building, 522 SW 5th Avenue, Portland, OR 97204 503-223-9001

Forest Watch A magazine read by many policy makers, deals with forest economics and current events on the political scene. Back issues available. CHEC (Cascade Holistic Economic Consultants) 14417 S.E. Laurie, Oak Grove, OR 97267, (503) 652-7049, Randal O'Toole, Forest Economist

PAW Journal, edited by Buck Young. A "journal of eco-ecstasy, rage and action" this publication illuminates the issues facing the many Appalachian bioregions, offering solutions based on the Preserve Appalachian Wilderness Plan. 81 Middle Street, Lancaster, NH 03584

National Geographic Articles: "Will We Save Our Own?" September 1990, one of the most damning indictments of the Forest Service ever published in a popular magazine. Also, "Timber: How Much Is Enough?", April, 1974. National Geographic Magazine 800-638-4077

NEWSPAPERS

Forest Voice An intense collection of clearcut photos, coupled with strong political analysis make this paper one of the most compelling educational and motivational items on this list. Call or write and ask for free copies of this excellent paper for all of your group's members. Native Forest Council, PO Box 2171, Eugene, OR 97402 (503) 688-2600. Tim Hermach, Editor.

Inner Voice Courageous Forest Service workers document the truth about the mismanagement and environmental decline of our National Forests. Association of Forest Service Employees for Environmental Ethics, PO Box 11615, Eugene, OR 97488, (503) 484-2692. Jeff DeBonis, Editor.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Jim Morris Environmental T-Shirts has created a comprehensive bibliography of books and materials for anyone who wants to learn (or teach others) about environmental issues and ethics. Jim Morris Environmental T-Shirts, PO Box 831, Boulder, CO 80306, 303-444-6430

LOBBYING

102nd Congress Directory. Indispensable guide for lobbying Congress. Vital information about all the members and the various committees. Hansan Group, Inc., PO Box 1223, McLean, VA 22101 (703) 734-3266

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Earth Care Paper Greeting cards, gift wrap paper, posters, calendars, office and printing paper, including computer paper and copy-bond paper suitable for high speed copy machines and mimeo/duplicator machines...all made from recycled paper. The catalog contains interesting articles on recycling, paper manufacturing, and the world's endangered forests. Earth Care Paper, Inc., PO Box 3335, Madison, WI 53704 (608) 256-5522

John Rossi Company —Beautiful, "earthy" textured papers plus unique products for special occasions. 259 Washburn Rd, Briarcliff Manor, NY 10510, 914-941-1752

Conservatree Paper Corp.—Supplies paper for large printings like books and catalogs. 10 Lombard St, #250, San Francisco, CA 94111, 415-433-1000.

POLLS

Poll from Congressman Frank McCloskey's timber heavy 8th district in Indiana showing that 69% of the registered voters there are against any logging on our National Forests in Indiana. The results of this poll led to a much stronger environmental stand taken by the Congressman. Get your Congressperson or Senator to do a poll in your district! Protect Our Woods, PO Box 352, Paoli, IN 47454, 812-723-2430, Andy Mahler, Director

ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Protect Our Woods has developed a strong logical argument for the ending of all logging on Eastern Hardwood National Forests based solely on economic arguments rather than environmental ones. Very useful for persuading enviro-bashers and those who consider themselves good businesspersons.

TIMBER SALE APPEALS

"How to Appeal Forest Service Decisions" a citizen's guidebook on the appeals process and regulations, including sample appeals. Wilderness Society, 900 17th St., NW, Washington, DC 20006 (202) 842-3400

National Forest Management Monitoring Manual by Jim Loesel. Analysis of existing forest policy law and explanation of how to get involved with the forest planning process. This book does not include instructions for appeals, but offers excellent background information and terminology for dealing with the Forest Service. Citizens' Task Force, 2753 Tanglewood Dr., SW, Roanoke, VA 24018, 703-774-6690

Dear Friends,

Today, our National Forests and other public lands are being clearcut from North Carolina to Alaska. These lands are the last habitat of the original native plant and animals that once thrived in North America. Now, your tax dollars are paying for the final destruction of these lands. The forests are being wasted, ending up in landfills and incinerators. Taxpayer-subsidized logging hurts recycling efforts, too, by keeping the price virgin paper artificially low.

To stop this now, every concerned citizen must take action, and cause Congress to step in and protect these lands. If you care, please sign and send this letter to:

Your Representative
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

MAKE COPIES OF THIS PAGE AND GIVE IT TO OTHERS.

If enough voters like you take action, by passing and sending this letter, our treasured national forests will be protected from clearcutting.

For more information, contact:
Save America's Forests, 4 Library Court, SE, Washington, DC 20003
202-544-9219

Your Name _____

Address _____

City, State, Zip _____

Dear Representative _____

I am against clearcutting on our federal forestlands. The Forest Biodiversity and Clearcutting Act (H.R. 1969) would put an end to this devastating, tax-subsidized practice on National Forests, Wildlife Refuges, Bureau of Land Management Lands, and Military Bases.

I urge you to cosponsor H.R. 1969, and am looking forward to your response to this request.

Sincerely,

Citizen Action Congressional Report Form

Please complete and send in after meeting with your Congressperson or Staff--one form per meeting.

Senator/Rep. _____ State _____ District _____

Name of Staffer _____ Met in District _____ DC _____

Your Name _____

Street _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone: Day () _____ Evening () _____

Affiliate/Organization _____

Others present:

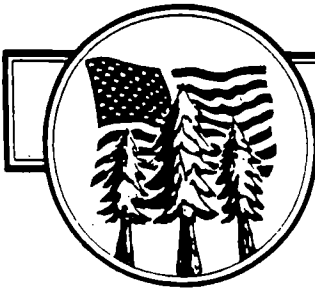
Issues discussed:

Essence of conversation (indicate primarily what you see as his/her attitude and possible action; continue on back if you need to):

Follow up planned on your part:

Help needed from Save America's Forests D.C. office:

Please return this form to: Save America's Forests
4 Library Court, SE
Washington, DC 20003
202-544-9219



SAVE AMERICA'S FORESTS

4 Library Court, SE
Washington, DC 20003
202-544-9219

Executive Summary

H.R. 1969—The Forest Biodiversity and Clearcutting Prohibition Act

What are the problems?

1. Clearcutting was illegal on Federal lands until 1976. Now it is the primary method of logging on all Federal lands where logging is pursued.
2. Clearcutting destroys watersheds, air quality, and wildlife habitat—plus destroys recreation value, and natural amenities values for communities.
3. Subsidized clearcutting on Federal lands creates waste of timber, causing recycled products to be uncompetitive with virgin products, contributing to our overflowing garbage landfills
4. Timber industry funded programs at our universities have created a “timber first” cadre of public lands managers who move freely between industry and government, and who are philosophically opposed to letting nature exist in an unmanaged form anywhere on Earth.
5. Industry funded sham “grassroots” organizations are lobbying Congress for greater logging on public lands.

Why does the timber industry push Congress to mandate clearcutting on public lands?

Many timber companies are already using selection logging (the removal of selected individual trees while maintaining an intact forest canopy) on their own lands because it costs less and provides more timber on a given site. But, by pushing Congress to subsidize the added expenses of clearcutting (road building, hand replanting, pesticide application), timber companies are able to extract timber at a fraction of the true cost. Subsidized clearcutting allows them to use heavy machinery which eliminates labor costs. In fact, over 80% of the timber sales on federal lands lose money for the taxpayers, even though the timber is sold on the free market. This lost money equals big profits for timber companies.

What does H.R. 1969 do?

1. **Bans clearcutting and “even age” logging on ALL federal lands:** Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, Fish & Wildlife Refuges (yes, they are clearcutting in wildlife refuges), and Military Bases (some of the finest remaining native forests). **Allows selection logging** on all federal lands that do not already enjoy a higher level of protection, such as National Parks, Wilderness Areas, National Monuments. Selection logging has been shown to produce more timber and more jobs than clearcut-

ting, even in Douglas Fir forests.

2. **Mandates Native Biological Diversity**—This means that, by law, maintaining NATIVE biological diversity will be the main priority of federal land management agencies. Current practices are simplifying ecosystems, creating “monocultures” (single species tree farms), causing extinction of native plant and animal species.
3. **Creates dispersed citizen enforcement**—The federal land management agencies have proven that they have no regard for the law (e.g. the decision by Judge Dwyer). Unfortunately, public recourse against timber management agencies is very limited. Other environmental laws such as the Clean Air Act and the Clean Water Act provide compensation for citizens who successfully sue the federal government for violation of federal law, allowing for greater enforcement, resulting in less violation of law. H.R. 1969 would provide similar enforcement measures, ensuring that the good provisions in the bill will become reality on the ground.

What about other bills?

1. H.R. 1969 is the only forest protection legislation in front of Congress that is **nationwide** in scope and contains citizen enforcement provisions. It is the only bill that clearly articulates the desires of average citizens across the country who are trying to protect their local forest ecosystems.
2. While other regional bills, such as the Ancient Forest Protection Act offer the hope of protection for one region, the timber industry is already moving across the country to log in the last roadless areas from coast to coast, clearcutting the best and last of our publicly held native and virgin forests. For example, in late 1991 Sen. Max Baucus from Montana tried to rush through a “wilderness” bill that would have “protected” 1 million acres of high rock and ice while releasing over 4 million acres of low elevation virgin Montana roadless areas for clearcutting.

Also, the industry is trying to leverage the Northwest regional timber issue into a nationwide revision of timber laws which would increase clearcutting and further limit citizen rights. Strong, clearly worded, **nationwide** pro-forest legislation is needed to counter this offensive.

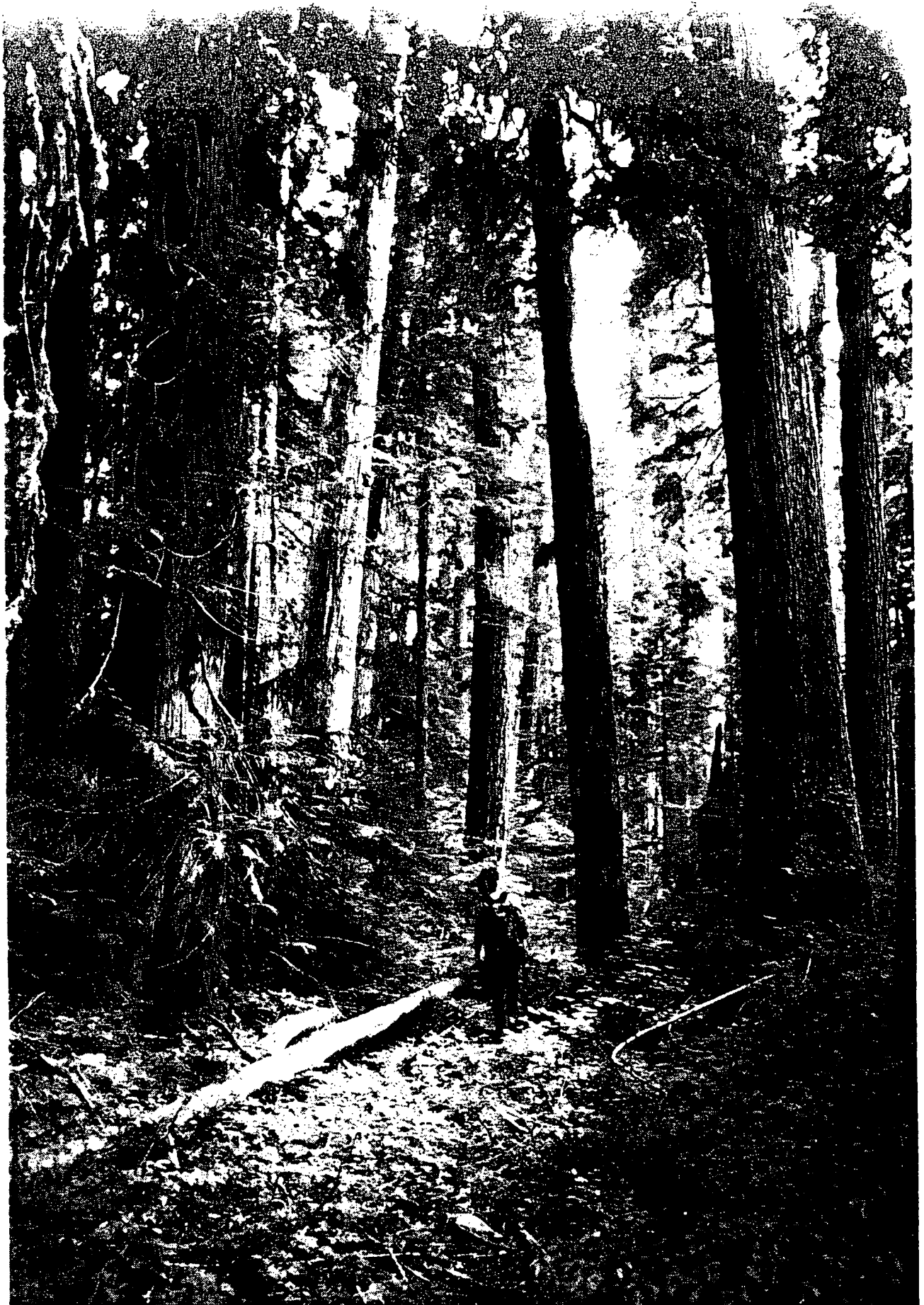
The Forest Biodiversity and Clearcutting Prohibition Act (H.R. 1969) is the strongest nationwide forest protection bill in Congress today, and as such, is a lightning rod for the entire forest protection movement from coast to coast. It would solve basic problems faced by ALL forest protection activists, allowing them greater strength and resources to fight the remaining regional and international battles.

To get a free copy of H.R. 1969, call the House of Representatives Document Office—202-225-3456.

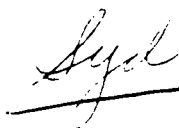
Write your members of Congress today. Ask your Representative to **cosponsor** H.R.1969. Ask your Senators to introduce a companion bill to H.R. 1969.

Rep. _____
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Sen. _____
U.S. Senate
Washington, DC 20510



PLEASE HELP SAVE AMERICA'S FORESTS



CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
and
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, STATE OF OREGON

May 10, 1989

Mr. Rick Brown
Chairman
Ancient Forest Alliance
519 S.W. Third Avenue, Suite 606
Portland, Oregon 97204

Dear Rick:

We are writing to request your assistance in addressing disagreements which are preventing a resolution of problems relating to the management of our national forest and public land resources.

Our proposal is this: to convene a working group later in June comprised of the Oregon Congressional delegation, the Governor, three representatives each from the environmental community and timber industry, as well as representatives from the Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, and the U.S. and Oregon Fish and Wildlife Services.

The working group would engage in an all-day session designed to develop proposals to be pursued by the Oregon Congressional Delegation and the Governor to Address both short- and long-term timber supply/old growth ecosystem issues as they relate to federal lands in Oregon.

We request that your organization select five representatives from your member groups which reflect as broad a spectrum of views as possible. From those five, we will select three to participate in the working group. In asking you to select the pool of suggested participants, we are making every effort to provide the fairest means possible for determining the participants. If fewer than five names are submitted, we will add names at our discretion in order to present the delegation with a full slate from which to choose.

Prior to the meeting, we will assemble and distribute information about at least the following topics:

1. Basic information about existing land allocations on national forest and other public lands, including as much information as possible about old growth.
2. A status report on the spotted owl and its related litigation.

R. Hype 803

Mr. Rick Brown

Page Two


We wish to emphasize that this will be a working session. Those accepting this invitation will be expected to stay for the entire session.


Because of the nature of this problem, we would appreciate your response as soon as possible. Respectively, you may contact Mike Salsgiver in Senator Hatfield's Portland Office at (503) 326-3386, Tom Imeson in Governor Goldschmidt's Office at (503) 378-3100, and Kevin Lynch in Congressman AuCoin's Washington, D.C. Office at (202) 225-0855 with your reply.

We look forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely,


 Mark O. Hatfield
 United States Senator


 Neil Goldschmidt
 Governor


 Les AuCoin
 Member of Congress

Syd

To: SIE120 (150:SIE120)
 To: NAS-DC-OFF (TCN2301)
 To: TWS-DC-CONS (TCN434)
 To: TWS-SAN-FRANCISCO (TCN453)
 To: TCN457
 To: TWS-SEATTLE (TCN461)
 To: TWS-PORTLAND (TCN463)
 From: TCN460
 EDT Sys 141 (130) Delivered: Thu 25-May-89 11:33
 Subject: Copy of Oregon AFA letter sent re: June 24 summit
 Mail Id: IPM-141-890525-104001101

May 24, 1989

The Honorable Mark O. Hatfield
 United States Senate
 711 Hart, Senate Office Bldg.
 Washington, D.C. 20510

The Honorable Ron Wyden
 House of Representatives
 2452 Rayburn House
 Office Bldg.
 Washington, D.C. 20515

The Honorable Bob Packwood
 United States Senate
 259 Russell, Senate Office Bldg.
 Washington, D.C. 20510

The Honorable Peter DeFazio
 House of Representatives
 1729 Longworth House
 Office Bldg.
 Washington, D.C. 20515

The Honorable Les AuCoin
 House of Representatives
 2159 Rayburn House Office Bldg.
 Washington, D.C. 20515

The Honorable Denny Smith
 House of Representatives
 1218 Longworth House
 Office Bldg.
 Washington, D.C. 20515

The Honorable Bob Smith
 House of Representatives
 118 Cannon Office Bldg.
 Washington, D.C. 20515

The Honorable Neil Goldschmidt
 Governor of Oregon
 254 State Capitol
 Salem, OR 97310

Re: Public Forest Management Meeting -- June 24, 1989

Dear Sirs:

On behalf of the Oregon Ancient Forest Alliance and its members, we would like to thank you for your strong efforts to bring the parties interested in management of our federal forests and public land resources together. We hope that the session you propose to convene on June 24, 1989, will lay the foundation for the kind of constructive and broad-ranging discussions about the future of Oregon's forests that conservationists have been seeking.

The ecological, social and economic issues that need to be addressed on June 24th are highly complex and have far-reaching

implications. Accordingly, the individuals and organizations that participate will need to be conversant with a wide range of topics. In addition, the non-governmental parties you have asked to attend represent a tremendously diverse constituency.

In order to advance the search for common ground and make our participation as constructive as possible, we have several suggestions in response to your invitation of May 10, 1989, and a number of points on which we need clarification in order to select those representatives of the environmental community who will best contribute to the day's work.

First, because the issues that face our federal forests and public land resources are so complex and intertwined with every aspect of Oregon's future, we want to be sure that those who attend on June 24th come prepared to discuss not only the many important uses of our public forest resources, but also the close relationship of these resources to the overall future environmental and economic well-being of Oregon. To this end, we will come prepared to exchange with the other participants our views on the full spectrum of short-, middle-, and long-term solutions we believe are available to meet the ecological, social and economic issues that face us.

Second, in order to realistically meet the substantive goals for June 24th discussed above and outlined in your letter of invitation, we request that representation of the timber industry and environmental community be expanded from three to five individuals selected by each of these parties for their ability to provide constructive contributions to the session and represent each parties' diverse constituencies. We also anticipate that our representatives will have limited, non-participating staff support at the session. We believe the broader representation of the interested parties that five individuals will provide assures everyone of the best opportunity to accomplish a full exchange of views and cover adequately the many subjects we will need to address over the course of the day.

Third, in order to make the most effective use of the limited time we will have on the 24th, we suggest that the agenda set aside the morning session for presentation of information available on the issues we will need to address and identification of the various opportunities each party believes are most appropriate to resolve these issues. The purpose of this session would be to give all of the parties a greater knowledge of the information and tools we can use to address our common concerns as well as a fuller understanding of each of the other parties' views. The afternoon session could then be more of a roundtable discussion focused on clarification of the areas of agreement and disagreement among the several parties at the meeting as well as identification of opportunities for seeking resolution of our disagreements through further deliberations. This agenda should maximize the usefulness of the short time we

will have while recognizing that the challenges we face cannot be resolved in a single meeting.

In order to avoid unfairness to those many interested members of the general public who will not be able to arrange the time to attend the meeting on the 24th and to avoid any unintentional distractions at the meeting, we suggest that the forum chosen for the meeting have limited general access.

In closing, we would like to thank you again for your work to find solutions to the important ecological, social and economic challenges that we face in the management of our federal forests and public land resources. We look forward to hearing from you regarding the points we have raised in this letter. We believe it is important to resolve these issues and develop a clear understanding of the agenda and mechanics for the June 24th meeting by June 1st so that we can all focus on the substantive issues we will need to address. Please call me at 503 222-1429 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Rick Brown, Chair
Oregon Ancient Forest Alliance

RB/bas

Clinton Aides Seek Gasoline Tax Boost, New Carbon Levy

By TIMOTHY NOAH

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

WASHINGTON - Three top Clinton transition officials, including one who is likely to be appointed administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, have called for an increase in the gasoline tax and the creation of a carbon tax.

The proposals, which are not an official pronouncement of the Clinton transition, are bound to prove controversial, because

Questions About Bentsen

The likely choice of consummate insider Sen. Bentsen as treasury secretary may disappoint those hoping for fundamental change. Article on page A26.

Mr. Clinton during the campaign rejected a gasoline-tax increase and offered only lukewarm support to the idea of a carbon tax. In addition, Sen. Lloyd Bentsen (D., Texas), who is expected to be named treasury secretary later this week, is known to oppose both.

The officials who signed on to the tax increases are former Vermont Gov. Madeleine Kunin, a member of the Clinton transition board who's expected to be nominated for EPA administrator as early as this week; Gus Speth, who heads the transition's natural resources "cluster" charged with mapping priorities for the EPA and the Energy and Interior Departments; and Douglas Costle, a former EPA administrator under Jimmy Carter who heads the Energy Department "cluster." The tax increases also were endorsed by Alice Rivlin, who is said to be in line for a top economic post.

The new policy recommendations appear in a report to be released later this week by the National Commission on the Environment, a private, nonpartisan group headed by World Wildlife Fund Chairman and former EPA administrator Russell Train, Ms. Kunin, Mr. Speth, Mr.

Please Turn to Page A26, Column 1

Clinton Officials Seek an Increase In Gasoline Tax, Levy on Carbon

Continued From Page A2

Costle and Ms. Rivlin are all members of the commission, which approved its recommendations last September.

The gasoline-tax proposal is similar to one offered by independent candidate Ross Perot during the campaign. Mr. Perot's plan, which Mr. Clinton denounced in a campaign issue paper as "back-breaking," would increase the gas tax by 50 cents - 10 cents a year over five years. The new report's proposal would increase the tax by a dollar - 20 cents a year over the same period. Acknowledging the "political unpopularity" of a gasoline-tax increase, the

report argues that it nevertheless would be "the most effective way to improve average fuel efficiency and reduce the adverse environmental effects of gasoline."

A carbon tax would be levied on domestic and imported oil, coal, and natural gas according to their "carbon content." The report depicts the levy as a means to reduce global warming and encourage development of more efficient energy technologies. The commission recommended a carbon tax on energy producers starting at \$6 a ton of carbon and rising over five years to \$30 a ton. The latter would translate into a 20% increase in the current federal tax on oil and natural gas and at least a 60% increase in the federal tax on coal, according to the commission.

In a speech during his campaign, Mr. Clinton said he would "consider" a tax to discourage polluting, provided it wouldn't harm industrial competitiveness or raise consumer utility rates. He said that "a carbon tax is one way to do this." But even though Al Gore, the vice president-elect, backed the concept in his book, "Earth in the Balance," the campaign never formally endorsed the idea.

WALL STREET
JOURNAL
9 DECEMBER

Association of Forest Service Employees for Environmental Ethics

TO: Clinton Transition Team

**SUGGESTIONS
FOR CHANGES IN
USDA FOREST SERVICE
PERSONNEL
&
NATIONAL FOREST
POLICY**

FROM:

**Association of Forest Service
Employees for Environmental Ethics**

AFSEEE

503-484-2692

POST OFFICE BOX 11615

EUGENE, OREGON 97440



PRINTED ON RECYCLED PAPER

Washington Office

Steve Ellis
Glen Secrist
Gene Kolkman

Nevada

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Billy Templeton	State Director	State Office
Bill Baker	Area Manager	Elko
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Rod Harris	District Manager	Elko
Terry Daly	Area Manager	Elko

Wyoming

Bud Holbrook	Area Manager	Rawlins
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Floyd Ewing	Area Manager	Newcastle
Bill Mortimen	Area Manager	Rawlins

Utah

Gordon Staker	District Manager	Cedar City
Penny Smalley	Area Manager	??

Arizona

Margaret Jensen	Area Manager	Safford
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New Mexico

Larry Woodard	State Director	State Office
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Phoenix Training Center

Lynn Engdahl	Director	Phoenix
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Association of Forest Service Employees for Environmental Ethics

MEMORANDUM

TO : Clinton Transition Team

FROM: The Association of Forest Service Employees for Environmental Ethics (AFSEEE)

RE : Change in National Forest Policy

We would like to thank you for letting AFSEEE present our associations viewpoint on the need for change in national forest policy. First, a little background on AFSEEE.

AFSEEE seeks to forge a socially responsible value system for the Forest Service based on a land ethic which ensures ecologically and economically sustainable management.

AFSEEE was formed in June 1989 in response to a growing concern that Forest Service policy was in dire need of reform. Jeff DeBonis, a 12 year veteran Forest Service timber sale planner in Oregon, had become discouraged by the widespread resource damage he had witnessed on the national forests. He was convinced that such damage was the result of the agency's attitude toward its mission: i.e., that resource exploitation at all costs was more important than managing for all forest values. He believed the Forest Service was neither meeting its obligation to the public nor exhibiting leadership toward a new resource ethic based on ecologically sound forest management.

Jeff realized that the most effective way to promote a new vision for resource management ethics would be to organize a committed cadre of dedicated activists working from inside the Forest Service. When united, such an organization would have a powerful influential voice. Therefore, AFSEEE was formed.

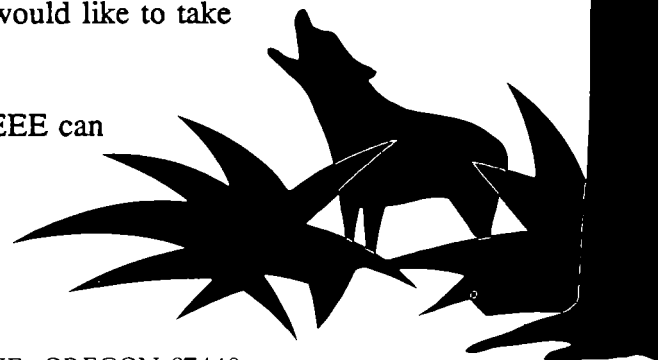
Because AFSEEE represents Forest Service employees, enclosed are several documents, kept to a minimum, to give you an idea of how "field level" Forest Service employees feel toward the need for change in the Forest Service. Also enclosed is a heartfelt letter from BLM employees, along with a list of who they believe are a few remaining "good guys."

AFSEEE also put together a short list of possible appointees for some key positions affecting National Forest Administration.

In addition to the recommendations we are making in the enclosed documents, we would also like to be represented at any type of national forest summit meetings, specifically the proposed Northwest national forest summit. We believe we would bring a unique, and important new perspective to the discussions.

As important appointments are made in positions like Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Natural Resources and Environment, AFSEEE would like to take part in any confirmation hearings.

Thank you for your time. We hope these documents and AFSEEE can be of service to your efforts.



Association of Forest Service Employees for Environmental Ethics

AFSEEE'S LIST OF POTENTIAL CANDIDATES FOR POSITIONS INVOLVING THE FOREST SERVICE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE FOR NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT: (in alphabetical order)

1. Jim Jontz, (D), Indiana, former U.S. Representative (see enclosed letter of support)
2. Gerry Sikorski, (D), Minnesota, former U.S. Representative
3. Peter Sorenson, environmental attorney, Eugene, Oregon, former assistant to Rupert Cutler in the Carter Administration
4. Joseph P. Stringer, environmental attorney, Office of General Counsel, USDA, Ogden, Ut.

CHIEF OF THE FOREST SERVICE: (in alphabetical order)

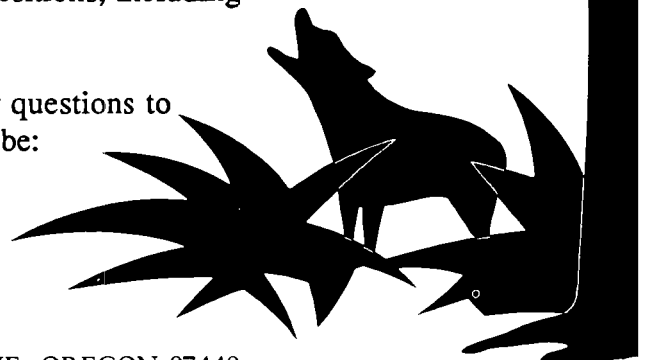
1. Tom Kovalicky, ex-Forest Supervisor of the Nez Perce National Forest
2. Jim Nelson, Supervisor of the Toiyabe National Forest
3. Jeff Sirmon, Deputy Chief, USFS, Washington, D.C.
4. Jack Ward Thomas, lead researcher on the Spotted Owl in the northwest, currently in charge of the forest research station in La Grande, Oregon.

There are very few candidates within the ranks of the Forest Service, from the Regional Office up through the Washington Office, who we feel comfortable in supporting for this position. Specifically, we cannot support, George Leonard, USFS Associate Chief; Jim Overbay, USFS Deputy Chief National Forest System; and Lamar Beasley, USFS Deputy Chief Administration.

CONFIRMATION HEARINGS:

In addition to providing these potential candidates, AFSEEE would like to participate in any confirmation hearings or deliberations regarding these positions, including Secretary of Agriculture.

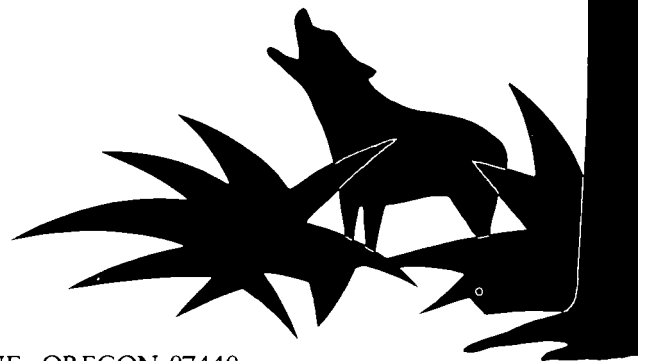
In these confirmation hearings, four important screening questions to be applied as a litmus test to anyone considered should be:



Association of Forest Service Employees for Environmental Ethics

- 1) Does the candidate intend to disallow tree plantation, industrial forestry on public lands? Any cutting must preserve native biological diversity and provide for the long term health of the forest ecosystem;
- 2) Does the candidate support an accelerated effort to implement "change on the range?"; below-cost, subsidized grazing must be phased out;
- 3) Does the candidate support the elimination of below-cost timber harvesting?, and
- 4) Does the candidate support a shift of appropriations to forest ecosystem restoration and research? This would become the driving force for the Forest Service, and eliminate "hard target" funding of timber quotas. Timber cutting would become a by-product of ecosystem management.

Please give us a call if we can be of further assistance in researching these or other names, or coming up with other important questions to be asked of potential candidates.



Association of Forest Service Employees for Environmental Ethics

AFSEEE STATEMENT ON THE COST OF TIMBER SALES

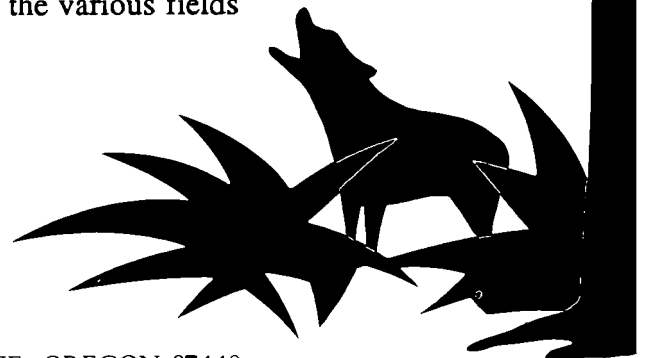
The current emphasis on "below cost" sales is misplaced. While it is true that the so-called below cost sales are seen by many--including AFSEEE--as unjustifiable, most of the rest of the sales too are not justifiable under a full-disclosure of benefits relative to costs.

Extant Forest Service directives do not require that the benefits of a timber sale (or other project) be justified on a cost basis. We believe this to be a serious process flaw and would remedy it with the following policy:

Proposed Timber Sale Economics Policy: No Timber Sale, or any other project, should be allowed where the benefits are not justified relative to the costs in a NEPA document.

In devising standards for implementing the policy, the following stipulations must be followed:

- A. Benefits should include expected receipts, as well as other goods, service, and amenities expected from the project area. The Forest Service must recognize that not all benefits can be quantified, and that not all that can be quantified should be expressed in monetary terms. Costs should be: (1) those directly attributable to the project, and (2) those that accrue to other resource areas (and individuals, and other organizations) as a result of a proposed action. As with benefits, costs may be expressed in quantitative terms but should be displayed in quantitative and monetized terms to the extent practicable. Costs and benefits should be addressed fully, and should not be reduced to a single index or number.
- B. The Forest Service must adhere to the spirit and intent of the National Environmental Policy Act, the Resources Planning Act/National Forest Management Act and other pertinent legislation.
- C. Community stability considerations will only be appropriate to phase-out, over five years, timber programs with sales that are not now in compliance with the proposed policy. Such a phase-out, where appropriate, must be proposed and implemented in compliance with NEPA\RPAN\FMA processes.
- D. Receipts must be clearly partitioned as to who will receive them. Cost must be clearly partitioned as to who will pay. So-called "nonmarket prices", if used in analysis must be clearly labeled as such and must be disclosed separately from expected cash receipts.
- E. A special appeal board, of non-Forest Service experts, must be formed at the time of appeal to deal with disputes over cost/benefit justifications. This appeal board would be comprised of an inter-disciplinary group of experts from the various fields where proposed action is disputed.



Association of Forest Service Employees for Environmental Ethics

NEW NATIONAL FOREST POLICY

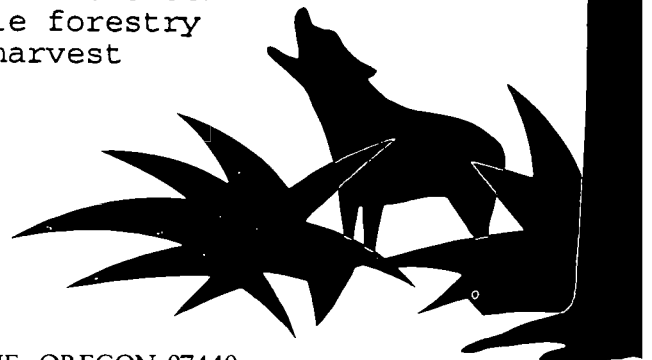
Since the end of World War II, management of the National Forest system in this country has been plagued by a central paradox. On one hand, the U.S. Forest Service is charged with protecting more than 190 million acres of our public forests and grasslands. On the other hand, the Forest Service, as a part of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, acts as though it has a preemptive mandate to maximize annual timber harvest. The appropriations arm of Congress has rewarded and reinforced this behavior through continued funding of the timber program, while other programs have received either sporadic funding or consistent underfunding.

Although surprising to many, high timber harvests have neither earned a profit for the taxpayer nor been justified to the American people as meeting watershed or other needs. In fact, the losses to the U.S. Treasury from below-cost timber sales range from \$300 to \$500 million each year. These losses stem from the growing costs of building roads and other preparations to facilitate logging in increasingly remote or marginal tracts.

Some people argue that high National Forest harvest levels are needed to maintain jobs in timber dependent regions like the Northwest. But this is clearly not a valid reason. Optimistic estimates only allow that current levels of harvest will last for about another decade--at the expense of the remaining 10% of the "old growth ecosystems" in the Northwest. And even if the current harvest levels were sustainable, recent trends in mechanization in milling and more mechanistic approaches to logging are resulting in a decline in timber industry jobs, even as their overall cut level has increased. Policies allowing the export of "raw logs" and "barely processed logs" take a toll on employment too. A report produced by the Forest Service in 1990, which was suppressed by the Bush administration, noted that 15,000 jobs could be created in the Oregon and Washington alone by banning raw log exports. An additional 5000 to 10000 jobs could be created through restoration and other projects on National Forest lands. (The suppressed report, entitled "Action the Administration May Wish to Consider in the Implementation of Spotted Owl Habitat Recommendations" is available from AFSEEE).

It is time for a new forest policy in this country.

The Bush Administration has made "owl versus jobs" into a campaign theme, pitting protection of the environment against economic health. This is a false choice. We must manage for sustainable ecosystems and formulate our short-term objectives in that context. Sustainable forestry means more than meeting annual timber harvest targets. To its credit, the Forest Service's recent Ecosystem Management Policy allows for--but does not guarantee--sustainable ecosystems.



Association of Forest Service Employees for Environmental Ethics

AFSEEE believes that Ecosystem Management must be defined as a means toward ecological security and sustainable ecosystems as a preemptive goal, with short term targets and other land management objectives developed as second order considerations. Sustainability in this context looks to the health of the whole forest ecosystem: soil, water, plants, and animals including humans participating in the development and growth of the system. Sustainable forestry is job and worker intensive - it takes more people to do sustainable forestry than the current methods being used by industry.

The Forest Service's preoccupation with meeting timber harvests, also known as "getting out the cut", has threatened the sustainability of forests as complex ecosystems. That is the heart of the spotted owl dispute. The Forest service literally cannot see the forest for the trees.

The new paradigm for environmental management will lack data and process. The Forest Service, The Environmental Protection Agency, the US Fish and Wildlife Service, The Bureau of Land Management, the US Park Service and others should cooperate under the leadership of EPA to create a new cooperative process whereby interdisciplinary teams (sometimes multi-agency ID teams) and the public would evaluate ecosystem health and coordinate prescriptive activities on public lands, and on private lands where needed to achieve public goals. The public must be involved in both the development of process, implementation, and monitoring of results toward desired public outcomes. This is a tall order, but many believe that we can no longer afford to shirk this responsibility.

Clearly a new paradigm for environmental management is called for. While the finer details are worked out, several interim steps should be taken.

First, a moratorium should be placed on marginal timber sales that do not recover costs, except where on a case by case basis it can be proven that the benefits of the sale, evaluated qualitatively through public deliberation according to NEPA (National Environmental Policy Act) processes, clearly outweigh the costs. A similar test should be applied sale by sale to so-called "above costs" sales. Tax dollars saved from this measure should be used to finance a massive forest restoration and habitat reclamation initiative, creating thousands of public and private sector jobs. The investment in both the forest as a biological community and in the economies of forest dependent communities will pay dividends for many years to come.

Second, the Forest Service and/or the Congress should require that any new road development pass a net benefit test similar to that required for timber sales. Furthermore, any added roads must be justified on the scale of the forest ecosystem as a whole. There are simply too



Association of Forest Service Employees for Environmental Ethics

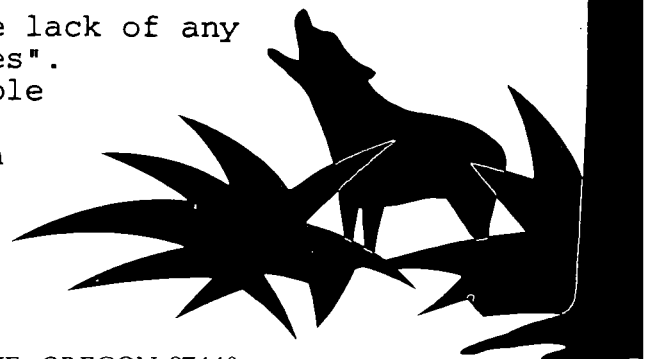
many roads now. New roads should only be allowed where older roads are retired to restore ecosystems to a desired condition. Congress should reward such restoration efforts with needed funding. Forest health restoration and maintenance would, once again, be the focus of the effort, creating still more jobs.

Third, clear-cutting should be severely curtailed, as was suggested in Forest Service Chief Robertson's policy statement on ecosystem management (June 1992). But a stricter test should be administered to justify clear-cutting and other forest management practices: (1) The practice must be sustainable over many rotations, thereby augmenting the organic/inorganic balance of the soil, and even more broadly (2) The practice must be shown to be optimal for the desired future of the ecosystem, including but not limited to forest health considerations. Recent past forestry practices treat forestry as farming, even allowing for tree-farms in some instances, but most always concentrating on high yields and short cycles between stand establishment and harvest. Such practices diminish the productivity of the site with each cycle, thereby diminishing the natural capital of the site. Instead, forest managers must begin to live off the "interest" from the site, and the ecosystem as a whole, and avoid cutting into the "principle." Selective harvesting is now thought to a more "healthy" practice for most ecosystems and is far more labor intensive than mechanized logging, thus creating more jobs.

Fourth, we should either stop the export of unfinished or partially finished logs from public lands or, at a minimum, require that our trading partners adhere to environmental quality regulations (air and water, especially) similar to our own and show that their labor standards do not keep laborers at subsistence wages. Trade is never completely free and care should be taken that we do not export either our pollution or those jobs needed to keep a stable infrastructure.

Fifth, expedite reform of both grazing and mining practices (and attendant legislation--particularly the 1872 mining law). Rampant over-grazing has not only degraded formerly pristine streams but devastated vast tracts of grasslands and forests. However conducted, grazing permit fees must be raised to cover the costs of policing the permit and protecting the land. Similarly, lucrative mining concessions have been literally given away under the terms of 19th Century mining laws whose function was to encourage settlement of the West. Now that the West has been "won", let us be careful not to lose it to our own mismanagement.

Underlying any new forest policy is the lack of any accurate data about our forest "reserves". The Forest Service does not have reliable inventories upon which to base forest management plans. A comprehensive data collection effort is needed to create



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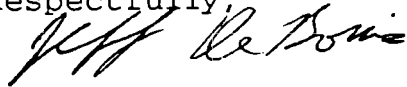
realistic, on-the-ground forest blueprints. Private foresters, environmentalists, and concerned local residents must work together in monitoring teams to continue these evaluation and planning efforts.


A new forest policy also requires a new Forest Service; one that is organized not along political boundaries but along the contours of whole watersheds and other ecosystems; one that has more biologists in the field and far fewer bureaucrats behind desks; and one that punishes rather than promotes managers who falsify or alter consequences of agency actions. The Forest Service should also be taken out of USDA and placed in a coherent framework with other federal land management agencies who will be expected to work together in protecting the public trust rather than earning public mistrust.

The Forest Service should look at some major new initiatives, such as promoting a national conservation and recycling strategy and a National Forestry Practices Act. The agency already has the authority, the legal mandate and the technical expertise to do this under the RPA (Resource Planning Act of 1974). The Forest Service should expand it's State and Private Forestry division and increase its role as a provider of technical assistance to the private sector to promote ecologically based, sustainable forestry on private forestlands. In addition, the Clinton Administration should initiate a National Forestry Practices Act, which through tax incentives, regulation and other means ensure a minimum level of sustainable forestry on the 72% of the woodlands in the private sector.

The cascade of consequences from current forest policy have reached the point of no return: the Pacific Northwest is locked up by litigation; timber targets are fluctuating wildly in Idaho and Montana due to past overcutting; declining salmon runs in the Northwest have pushed fishing enterprises to the edge of extinction. Paradoxical forest policy has only produced political and economic paralysis. The paralysis can only be broken by adopting a new paradigm of forest practices, based upon ancient principles of husbandry assisted by modern satellite technologies and cemented by a shared vision of sustainability.

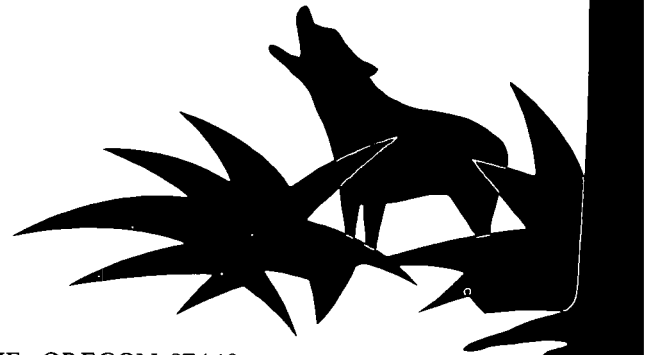
Respectfully,



 Dave Iverson, Chairman



Jeff DeBonis, President and
Executive Director



Association of Forest Service Employees for Environmental Ethics

November 10, 1992

TO: CLINTON TRANSITION TEAM

I would like to bring to your attention our support of the effort to see former Congressman Jim Jontz appointed to the position of Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Natural Resources and Environment overseeing the Forest Service. Jim has been a leader in the effort to bring reform and some semblance of sanity back into Forest Service policy and activities. He is one of the most knowledgeable people on the hill in regards to the complex ecological, political and economic issues affecting National Forest and Forest Service policies and activities. He was instrumental in promoting and developing historic legislation the protection of the remaining ancient temperate rainforest in the northwest, as well as below cost timber sale reform.

Because of his tough, outspoken stand on behalf of the American public, the powerful timber lobby that Forest Service employees know so well targeted and helped defeat Jontz this year.

AFSEEE believes that the timber industry should not be allowed the last word on Congressman Jontz. Support our efforts in placing Jim Jontz in the position of Assistant secretary over the Forest Service. (See attached two articles on timber industry and Jontz.)

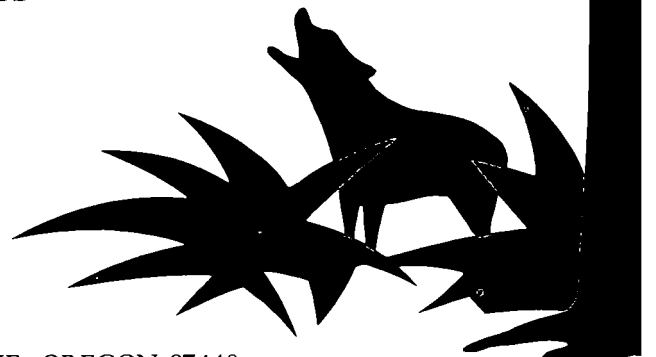
Cordially,



Jeff DeBonis
Executive Director

Enclosures

cc: Jim Jontz
John Richards Public Policy
Jim Hoff/Representative Jolene Unsoeld
Jim Bradley/Congressman Bruce Vento
Beth Narcross/Senator Dale Bumpers
Woodrow Vaughan/Senator Wyche Fowler
Steve Richardson/Congressman Mike Synar
Lila Harper Helms/Senator Ernest Hollings
Liz Birnbaum & Charlene Dougherty/Representative Miller
Kathy Johnson/Congressman Sid Yates



Indiana

Voters oust three top environmentalists

By SCOTT SONNER 11-6-92

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Just as environmentalists celebrated the election of Bill Clinton and Al Gore and expressed hope for a solution to the Northwest forest crisis, backers of the timber industry also found cause for satisfaction.

Three leading Democratic environmentalists in the House, including Indiana's Jim Jontz, lost their seats and, therefore, their voice in the old-growth debate.

For two years, Jontz has been the leading sponsor of the most sweeping proposals to halt logging on al-

most 10 million acres of federal forests in Oregon, Washington and Northern California.

"If the people of the Northwest can cheer one thing out of this election, it is that they won't have to put up with Jim Jontz for another minute," said Dave Redmond, spokesman for Rep. Bob Smith, R-Ore.

"He embodied a lot of what people in the Northwest have come to fear and loathe from the most radical elements of the environmental movement," Redmond said.

The Oregon Lands Coalition played a pivotal role in helping to defeat Jontz, said Rita Kaley of Hood River, spokeswoman for the national group

Alliance for America, of which the coalition is a member.

The Oregon group "pulled out all the stops" with phone calls, letters and even door-to-door canvassing in Jontz's district, she said.

Defeated besides Jontz were Reps. Peter Kostmayer of Pennsylvania and Gerry Sikorski of Minnesota.

Kostmayer supported a bill to ban logging across 12 million acres of Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Eastern Oregon and Eastern Washington.

Sikorski, as chairman of the House subcommittee on civil service, led an assault on the U.S. Forest Service, investigating allegations that it pressured workers to over-

harvest national forests and then conceal the alleged illegalities.

"I think taking those people from out of the region out of the picture makes it a little easier to reach a compromise," said Jay Vander Stoep, chief of staff to Sen. Slade Gorton, R-Wash.

Jim Geisinger, president of the Northwest Forestry Association in Portland, said he hoped Clinton and Congress would work together on the timber issue.

"President-elect Clinton has always had a good working relationship with the forest products industry in Arkansas, and we look forward to continuing that relationship," he said.

Nightmare for timber industry

By ROBERTA ULRICH

of The Oregonian staff

WASHINGTON — Here's a possibility that may give the Northwest timber industry the shivers: Rep. Jim Jontz could become chairman of one of the key House subcommittees dealing with forest issues.

Jontz, D-Ind., a hero to the environmental movement, probably sparks more anger from timber workers than any other member of Congress. It was Jontz's Ancient Forest Protection Bill, designed to protect most Northwest old growth from chain saws, that began the long legislative battle over management of Northwest forests in 1990. Before Jontz's bill, the dispute had centered in the appropriations committees over logging levels.

Jontz now is the 18th ranking Democrat on the House Agriculture Committee and fourth in seniority among Democrats on the Forests, Family Farms and Energy Subcommittee — the one with jurisdiction over timber issues.

In a year of high congressional turmoil Jontz, if he is re-elected from Indiana's 5th District, will move rapidly up the seniority ladder. Six members ahead of him, including two subcommittee chairmen, either did not seek re-election or have been defeated in primaries. Nine others are either chairmen of other committees or already have Ag Committee subcommittee chairmanships.

With several subcommittee chairmen rumored to be angling to change posts, a domino effect could allow Harold Volkmer, D-Mo., to move from forests to livestock, a major industry in his district. The other two ahead of Jontz are David Nagle of Iowa, who already has a subcommittee chairmanship on the Veterans Affairs Committee, and Timothy Penny of Minnesota, who may have a chance for a similar spot on the Science Committee.

That gets the list down to Jontz, who probably would jump at the chance to have more influence in shaping forest policy.

Subcommittee chairmen are elected by majority members of full committees and the selections don't have to follow seniority rankings, but only rarely are those ignored. The generally conservative Agriculture Committee might be reluctant, however, to hand over the reins of timber policy to someone viewed by the industry as an enemy.

Timber industry raised 87% of recall bid money

By NANCY MCCARTHY

of The Oregonian staff 10-7-92

SALEM — The timber industry helped to raise more than 87 percent of the money that went toward the second failed campaign to recall Gov. Barbara Roberts.

Twelve timber companies and three persons in the industry were among the contributors listed in a contribution and expenditure report submitted to the state Elections Division Monday.

The Committee to Save Oregon Jobs submitted the report, which listed contributions totaling \$85,079. Of that amount, \$35,104 went to the U.S.A. Voters Club II, the organization established by Myrtle Creek resident Hershel Taylor, who headed the recall effort.

Involvement by the timber industry in the recall effort began last spring when Roberts, concerned about violating the federal Endangered Species Act, announced her opposition to 44 timber sales on Bureau of Land Management property. Seneca Sawmill Co. of Eugene

contributed half the total, at \$43,000. The company also was a major contributor in the first effort to recall Roberts last spring.

Timber companies and persons contributing \$5,000 each were: Donald W. Johnson, a Grants Pass forester; Rosboro Lumber Co. of Springfield; Swan-Co Timber Co. of Noti; Superior Lumber Co., Glendale; Roseburg Forest Products, Roseburg.

Giving \$1,000 were: Eugene timber executive Ehrman V. Giustina; Frank Lumber Co. Mill City; Starfire Lumber Co., Cottage Grove; and Fourply Inc., Grants Pass.

Contributors donating \$500 were: James Hallstrom, a Eugene sawmill manager; Zip-O-Log Mills, Eugene; Brazier Forest Industries of Oregon, Molalla; and Columbia Plywood Corporation, Klamath Falls.

Taylor's first recall campaign fell 4,000 signatures short of the 167,000 required to call an election. His second attempt also failed last August when he decided not to turn in any of the signatures collected.

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Association of Forest Service Employees for Environmental Ethics

Dear Congress:

During the last 12 years of the Reagan/Bush Administration, the biological conditions of public lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management have deteriorated. Instead of managing for sustainable resource-yield of commodity uses, the Bureau has permitted overstocking of grazing allotments, unrealistic timber harvest quotas, and poorly regulated mining activities. As a result of this management and short-sightedness, the biological diversity, productivity, and integrity of our public lands are in serious danger.

Even with a new Administration, actions needed for better, wiser resource use will be difficult to implement without major changes in personnel and overall management direction within the BLM. As employees of the Bureau of Land Management we offer the following observations and recommendations for you to consider in your restructuring of the Department of the Interior:

1) **The path of least resistance for the past decade has been one that favors commodity resource extraction over natural resource protection.**

Recommendation: The path of least resistance must make it possible to accomplish sustained resource management. This must involve policy changes as well as legislative initiatives.

2) **Our public lands in the West are overstocked and in most cases seriously overgrazed by livestock.** Drought conditions in much of the West, in combination with overgrazing, has exacerbated rangeland and forest land conditions such that we are now literally mining the vegetation resources. Federal grazing regulations written by the Reagan Administration have made it extremely difficult to manage public lands for anything but food for livestock.

Recommendation: Federal grazing regulations must be changed to allow land management agencies to make the necessary reductions in livestock, as well as other changes, to manage our public lands in the manner Congress intended with the passage of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976.



Association of Forest Service Employees for Environmental Ethics

3) Within the bureaucracy, there is no accountability as to natural resource management or lack thereof. Personnel, particularly managers, are evaluated on a multitude of performance items, but accountability for resource conditions is seldom, if ever, an item. During the last decade, the path of least resistance that has been created ensures that the environment is routinely sacrificed for a myriad of other priorities.

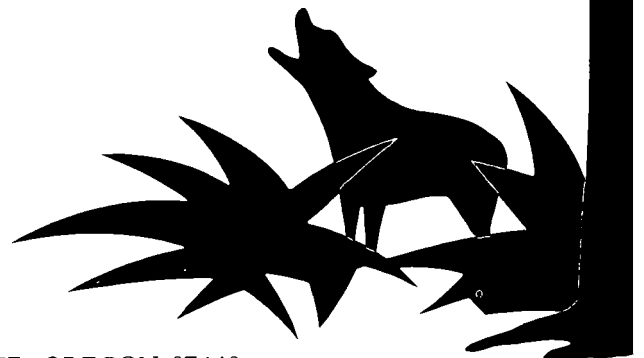
Recommendation: Managers and staff responsible for caring for our public lands must be evaluated based on and held accountable for: a) natural resource conditions and b) implementing the laws that guide our public lands management.

4) Those resource specialists and managers who have made environmental conditions a primary concern have often been patronized, ignored and in some cases transferred. For the last 12 years, the biggest personal risk for these employees is to do their job and recommend programs or actions that may disrupt the status quo.

Recommendation: There are people in the Department who have consistently made balanced natural resource management a priority over the last decade. These people, who know the bureaucratic and political mechanisms needed, are an avenue for change. The challenge will be in finding and getting these people into positions of responsibility.

5) There has been a campaign by the Administration to misinform the public about the conditions and health of our public lands. Considerable public funds have been spent on glossy publications with questionable statistics which promote plans and progress in programs that are, in fact, not being implemented on the ground due to lack of funding and commitment. Despite the Administration's rhetoric, it is our professional opinion that our public lands have deteriorated significantly during the last 12 years.

Recommendation: The public deserves to know the truth. Statistics on public lands are inaccurate and must be corrected. Inventories and monitoring of resource conditions, as initiated in the late 1970s, must be emphasized again. A priority must be placed on the changes needed, based on this new information.



Association of Forest Service Employees for Environmental Ethics

The authors of this letter represent a widespread minority (estimated 20-35 percent) of BLM employees nationwide. This unfortunate reality reflects the number of people who have taken the path of least resistance.

It is also unfortunate that this letter must remain unsigned. The authors have responsibilities to themselves and their families and fear possible retribution, either now or in subsequent Administrations. For this reason, we have chosen to launder the letter through the Association of Forest Service Employees for Environmental Ethics, AFSEEE, a non-profit group, dedicated to promoting employee protection and environmental ethics.

These are only a few observations and recommendations. Several reports published by the General Accounting Office state additional findings. There are many more management concerns that deserve consideration. We encourage you to openly discuss the problems and possible solutions with those individuals within the agency who have placed environmental health as a priority. They will have many valuable insights.

Sincerely,



for Concerned BLM Employees



THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF THOSE PEOPLE WHO HAVE TRIED TO DO A RESPONSIBLE JOB OF RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN SPITE OF THE ATMOSPHERE CREATED BY THE REAGAN-BUSH ADMINISTRATION.

Idaho

Dave Brunner	District Manager	Boise
Mary Gaylord	District Manager	Shoshone
Oscar Anderson	Branch Chief	State Office
Tom Dryer	Area Manager	Burley
Jay Carlson	Area Manager	Boise

Montana

Jim Lewis	Former Area Manager	State Office
Jim Barnum	Area Manager	Lewistown

Nevada

Dan Rathman	Branch Chief	State Office
Dave Wolf	Area Manager	Las Vegas
Gary Ryan	Ass. Dist. Manager	Las Vegas
Jerry Smith	Area Manager	Ely
Ron Wenker	District Manager	Winnemucca
Mike Phillips	Area Manager	Carson City
Bob Neary	Chief of Resources	Carson City
Curtis Tucker	Area Manager	Carson City
Bud Cribbley	Area Manager	Winnemucca

Wyoming

Ray Brubaker	State Director	State Office
Al Pierson	District Manager	Rawlins
Bernie Weynand	Sup. Nat. Rsrcs. Spec.	Rock Springs

Alaska

Richard Vernimen	District Manager	Anchorage
Gene Schloemer	AK Fire Serv. Mngr.	Ft. Wainwright
Gene Terland	Branch Chief	State Office

Colorado

John Husband	Area Manager	Craig
Tim Hartsell	District Manager	Grand Junction
Kate Kitchell	Area Manager	Kremmling

Alan Kesterke	District Manager	Montrose
Martha Haughn	Assoc. State Director	State Office

Oregon

Don Hicks	Area Manager	???
Wayne Elliot	Area Manager	Eugene
Robert Rheiner	Assoc. State Director	State Office
Michael Crouse	Branch Chief	State Office
Mike Green	District Manager	Burns

Arizona

Les Rosenkrance	State Director	State Office
Jesse Juen	Area Manager	Tuscon
Beaumont McClure	Branch Chief	State Office
John Stephanson	Branch Chief	State Office

California

Deane Swickard	Area Manager	Bakersfield
Linda Hansen	Area Manager	Alturus
Al Wright	Assoc. State Director	State Office

Utah

Art Turn	Area Manager	Cedar City
Wayne Garner	Branch Chief	State Office

THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF MANAGERS WHO HAVE OR ARE COMPROMISING NATURAL RESOURCES AT A RATE THAT IS LEGENDARY AT A TIME WHEN THE PRACTICE IS COMMON PLACE.

Montana

Gene Miller	Ass. District Manager	Lewiston
Sandy Sacher	Ass. District Manager	Miles City
Bill McIlvaine	Area Manager	Billings

Idaho

Roy Jackson	District Manager	Salmon
Delmar Vail	State Director	State Office
Lloyd Ferguson	District Manager	Idaho Falls
Dick Bastion	Branch Chief	State Office

In the spring of 1989, after 12 years of growing frustration working within the ranks of the Forest Service as a timber sale planner, Jeff DeBonis finally found his voice of resistance and outrage. Disillusioned and confused, yet determined, he began organizing fellow employees to speak out against agency mismanagement. The response was overwhelming! AFSEEE is now made up of thousands of present, former, and retired Forest Service employees, other government resource managers, activists, and concerned citizens, working to change the Forest Service's basic land management philosophy.

THE AFSEEE VISION

Forge a socially responsible value system for the Forest Service, based on a land ethic which ensures ecologically and economically sustainable resource management

AFSEEE believes that land is a public trust, to be passed with reverence from generation to generation. Humankind has no right to abuse the land. The Forest Service and other public agencies must follow the footsteps of Aldo Leopold, a pioneer of conservation, and become leaders in the quest for a new resource ethic.

Together we must work toward an ecologically and economically sustainable future.

AFSEEE STRATEGIES

Expression: Provide an open forum for expression of facts, thoughts, and feelings about the management of public lands, in order to encourage and promote professional ethics.

Support System: Create a support system for Forest Service employees who now feel isolated because their land management ethics "don't fit." Form a strong, united voice for change, instead of isolated, single voices, subject to reprisal.



Opal Lake, Willamette National Forest, Trygve Steen, 1989.

Activism: Advocate at the local and national levels for environmentally-sound resource management within the Forest Service.

Education: Act as an educational force to foster public awareness of the mismanagement of our public lands. Spotlight good land management practices.

AFSEEE'S PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

1. **Redefine** timber and other commodity-oriented targets so that they are not the goal, but rather the *outcome* of land management objectives, and that they ensure ecosystem integrity as the highest priority.

2. **Protect and promote** the free speech rights of government employees. Educate and encourage employees to exercise these rights.

3. **Champion** the role of intact native ecosystems as blueprints for reconstructing damaged lands, protecting native diversity, and restoring resource productivity.

AFSEEE PROGRAMS

Chapters

AFSEEE Chapters consist of members who are locally active in national forest management issues. Chapters work to influence their Forest Service offices to be more environmentally sensitive and to make decisions based on scientific information, rather than commodity-driven targets. These chapters include Forest Service employees, workers from other land management agencies, and concerned citizens. Contact our national office to learn about chapters near you, or how to start an AFSEEE chapter.

Inner Voice

AFSEEE's newspaper, *Inner Voice*, is a vital update on public lands issues for those inside and outside the Forest Service. *Inner Voice* helps to educate you, the public, about abuses occurring on your national forests and also highlights examples of good land stewardship. The newspaper covers a wide range of issues concerning the country's public lands, as told by those on the inside. All supporters and contributors receive *Inner Voice* six times a year. Contact AFSEEE for a free issue or complete the attached form to begin your subscription today.

Support of Ethical Resource Managers

Forest Service employees who experience reprisals for dissenting from politically-motivated management decisions often have no recourse for protection. AFSEEE is helping restore integrity in the operation of the Forest Service so the honest work of scientists and other resource managers is not altered to achieve political objectives.

One of AFSEEE's cornerstones is the promotion and protection of the First Amendment rights of government employees. We are helping workers to understand their free speech rights to encourage them to speak out on behalf of the resources they deal with on a daily basis.

Write or call AFSEEE for more information about your First Amendment rights and how to preserve them.

JOIN AFSEEE TODAY!

YES, PLEASE SIGN ME UP so I can help AFSEEE. My check is enclosed.

Supporter: current, former, or retired Forest Service employee

Contributor: non-Forest Service employee

PLEASE SEND more information about AFSEEE and a sample copy of *Inner Voice*.

I would like specific information about:

Name _____

Organization _____

(USFS, BLM, environmental group, citizen activist, etc.)

Region _____ Forest _____

District/Station _____

Job Title _____

Resource Specialties _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone () _____ () _____
home work

Patron \$500

Advocate \$100

Sustaining \$50

Foreign \$35

Regular \$20

Other _____

All contributions are tax deductible.

Mail to: AFSEEE
PO Box 11615
Eugene, Oregon 97440
(503) 484-2692

This brochure was made possible by a grant from the Columbia Foundation



Mt. Hood National Forest, Tryg-Sky, 1988

AFSEEE

Association of
Forest Service
Employees for
Environmental Ethics

Association of Forest Service
Employees for Environmental Ethics
PO Box 11615
Eugene, Oregon 97440



*Federal Employees Speaking out
as Concerned Citizens*

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Today, the U.S. Forest Service is allowing your 156 National Forests to be ravaged by timber companies, mining firms, and cattle grazing interests, all looking to make a quick buck from our natural heritage. Unknown to most Americans, the U.S. Forest Service and Congress actually set quotas for how much timber will be cut in public forests each year. These "timber targets" create a situation in which Forest Service employees must ensure that enough trees are cut to meet the quota or face reprimands from the main office in Washington, D.C. This occurs despite the fact that the "timber targets" are already too high. The result

is overcutting which devastates public lands and threatens many species of wildlife. To make matters worse, the Forest Service actually operates many of these timber sales at a loss to you, the taxpayer.

Forest Service scientists and other professionals who experience reprisals for dissenting from politically-based management decisions often have no recourse for protection. Meanwhile, watersheds, biological diversity, and America's last remaining native ecosystems are being depleted, as the Forest Service allows logging, grazing, and development in pristine, roadless areas.



PROBLEM:

Members of AFSEEE believe that the national forests of the United States are being degraded because of the present emphasis on commodity extraction. Protection for native wildlife, rare plants, and endangered ecosystems has been thwarted because Forest Service employees are forced to spend their energy and resources meeting congressionally-mandated timber targets.

Because the employee reward system in the Forest Service is tied to commodity outputs, land managers are promoted, awarded cash bonuses, and given performance ratings, based on their ability to "get the cut out." Thus, biologists cannot adequately protect rare species of animals and plants, hydrologists are not encouraged to maintain the integrity of watersheds, archaeologists are not supported to save historical landmarks, ecologists cannot preserve irreplaceable ecosystems, foresters compromise environmental standards and guidelines in timber sales, and forest planners create plans which require the agency to log more than the Forest can sustain.

SOLUTION:

Legislators must establish "targets" which promote quality resource management. Allowable timber sale quantities must be based on what Forests can truly sustain. A policy should be established to evaluate employees, based on their success in meeting environmental laws, standards, and guidelines.

Congress must stop setting hard targets within the appropriations process — something which allows national forests to be traded away through pork-barrel politics that cater to special interest groups.



PROBLEM:

We are losing areas before we understand their ecological significance to science, humanity, and life itself. The integrity of watersheds, biological diversity, and some of North America's last remaining eco-types are being lost, as the Forest Service opens up unroaded, pristine areas to meet inflated timber targets.

Most of the remaining roadless areas are submarginal for timber production. The land cannot provide a return on the investment required for development. Conversely, these areas are immensely valuable when left intact, as some of the country's last remaining, native, functioning ecosystems.

Research has determined that road construction contributes to about 90% of the human caused siltation in streams of forested watersheds. Roding has also been shown to significantly disrupt the stream flow regimes. Other studies report the decline of population densities of some game and non-game species in areas where road densities exceed certain levels. Numerous studies show that roads have significant negative impacts on a wide range of species.

These areas can never be recreated once they are lost, especially since humans are only beginning to understand them ecologically. Unroaded, contiguous forests, prairies, wetlands, and deserts are ecological blueprints which society must maintain for future generations.

SOLUTION:

Congress must eliminate funds for development of below-cost timber and range lands and champion the role of native ecosystems for future restoration efforts, preservation of biological diversity, and the reconstruction of land productivity. This can be accomplished by initiating a moratorium on additional logging, roading, or development in the remaining roadless areas.

Like the panel which was assembled for the hearings on ancient forests of the Pacific Northwest, Congress must create an expert panel of scientists to analyze current data on all the major ecosystem types found throughout the National Forest System to determine the possibility for ecologically sound and economically sustainable management.



PROBLEM:

Current laws do not protect government whistleblowers or employees who call their supervisors to task on failures to meet environmental laws and regulations. The Office of Special Counsel (OSC) has become a "Trojan Horse" for employees who seek protection from reprisal for disclosing examples of resource mismanagement. Forest Service scientists and other professionals, who experience reprisal for dissenting from politically-motivated management decisions, often have no legitimate recourse for protection.

SOLUTION:

Congress must help restore integrity in the operation of the Forest Service by ending repression of scientific dissent. The Forest Service must be encouraged to live up to its mandate to "preserve and protect" national forests. The honest work of scientists must not be altered to achieve political objectives.

Employees who blow the whistle on unethical management of public lands must receive adequate protection from the officials responsible for protecting their rights. Congress must reform the Office of Special Counsel and end conflict of interest in internal agency investigations of mismanagement.

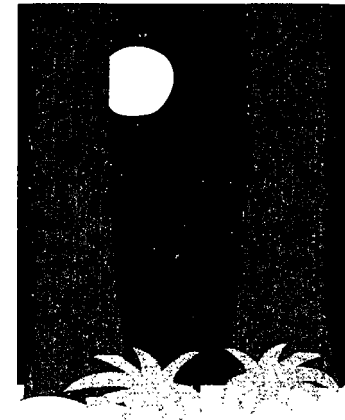
Whistleblowers must have access to their Special Counsel files and must be safe from OSC leaks of information back to the offending agency. Also, Congress must shorten the review period of complaints to allow whistleblowers to take their own cases if the OSC decides not to take the case.

AFSEEE seeks to forge a socially responsible value system for the Forest Service, based on a land ethic which ensures ecologically and economically sustainable resource management.



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AFSEEE
 Association of Forest Service Employees for
 Environmental Ethics
 PO Box 11615
 Eugene OR 97440



**A
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E**

The Association of Forest Service Employees for Environmental Ethics is made up of over 6000 current, former, and retired Forest Service employees, other state and federal resource managers, and ordinary citizens, concerned about the destruction and depletion of our National Forests.

For more information about AFSEEE's goals, program objectives, publications, or chapters, please contact our national office.

I would like more information about:

Name: _____

Affiliation: _____

Address: _____

City, State: _____

ZIP: _____

Telephone: _____

What Legislators can do to Protect National Forests and the Rights of Forest Service Employees

Association of Forest Service
 Employees for
 Environmental Ethics

*Federal Employees Speaking Out as
 Concerned Citizens*

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INNER VOICE

Association of
Forest Service Employees
for Environmental Ethics

Forest Service Employees Speaking as Concerned Citizens

May / June 1992 Volume 4, Issue 3

Earth Summit—Compromise or Confrontation

The author, Howard Heiner, is a member of the U.S. delegation at the preparatory committee meetings for the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, representing a number of professional organizations including the American Forestry Association, the International Society of Tropical Foresters, the Society of American Foresters, and the Society for Range Management.

During the month of March in New York City, I served as an observer on the United States delegation to the fourth preparatory committee (PrepCom IV) meeting for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), popularly called the "Earth Summit." This was the last planning session before the Earth Summit is held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil this June.

The UNCED process is a global reaction to the painful realization that the conditions on our planet are not right. Throughout the world there is growing distress about the ecological imbalance that modern civilization has created. Technology has allowed humankind to drastically alter world conditions. Daily, the news media confronts us about the problems of atmospheric pollution, ozone depletion, acid rain, and deforestation—all elements of a complex relationship which may result in climate change. Farmers around the world are deeply concerned over loss of vital top soil and about the lack of available energy and adequate water supplies. The list goes on and on.

This is the first time that humankind has actually acknowledged that the global community is literally destroying the very biosphere which provides life to all fauna and flora. By 1989, the growing apprehension about the future of the environment caused the United Nations General Assembly to initiate the process for a United Nations Conference on Environment and Development to be held in 1992 in Rio de Janeiro. The General Assembly envisioned an Earth Charter to provide a balance between environmental protection and economic development. Agenda 21, the Earth Charter implementation plan, details the action

needed to move towards sustainable development.

Finally, there was a call for Forest Principles designed to halt massive deforestation and to offer direction on management, conservation, and sustainable development of tropical, temperate, and boreal forests. Together the Earth Charter, Agenda 21, and the Forest Principles will not be legally binding, but will be signed by Heads of State. However, two legally binding treaties—one on Climate Change and the other on Biodiversity—are concurrently being negotiated to be signed by Heads of States at the Earth Summit in Rio.

The ecological health of the planet has become a major issue for many grassroots non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Their active participation in the planning and implementation of future development is essential if life is going to be economically, socially, and environmentally sustainable. The tremendous interest of the NGO sector was expressed by the registration of over 1000 NGOs in New York for PrepCom IV. They came to observe and offer their suggestions during the month-long negotiations by 160 government delegates.

A Global Commons

Increased research and international monitoring during the 1980s provided a new appreciation for the role of forests in global ecology. Forests serve dynamic life-sustaining roles:

- 1) They have a direct effect on world climate.
- 2) Forests are a complex source of biodiversity, and have an important impact on the local economic and social conditions. For example, over 80% of the timber cut in the tropical forests is used for firewood. A growing shortage of available fuelwood for both urban and rural people places an additional hardship on the billion urban and rural poor around the world.

A new concept is now being formed in which forests would be viewed as a global commons, as are the oceans and the atmosphere. However, unlike oceans and the atmosphere, the fact that forests are located within the

boundaries of nation-states poses a conflictive legal challenge to the concept of global commons. Forests belong to either the government or private sector; therefore, the development of forests is considered a fundamental right. Historically, the developed (Northern) nations have exercised this right by harvesting their forests for economic gain.

This new perception of a global forest commons presented particular difficulties to the developing (Southern) countries. They feared that any international agreement would impede the marketing of their forest products because of restrictive environmental regulations. Lack of economic development in any financial sector would hinder the ability to eliminate the grueling poverty that is so prevalent among their citizens. The developing countries have proposed that any nation which places their forests in reserves in order to stabilize global climate and biodiversity should be compensated for the economic benefits sacrificed.

The North-South Impasse

The Forest Working Group of approximately 60 to 70 country delegates spent weeks during PrepCom IV trying to negotiate the wording on the Forest Principles document. Concurrently, other UNCED delegates were divided into working groups dealing with a multitude of vital environmental issues such as international financing, technical transfer of information, trade, the writing of the Earth Charter, the atmosphere, fresh water, international institutions,

population, human settlements, and many others.

You may well imagine the complexity of integrating the entire scope of sustainable development into a series of coordinated meetings. Nothing of this dimension has ever been undertaken before. Government delegates, under the watchful eye of citizens from around the world, worked on documents which could change the interrelationships of all nations.

In the Forest Working Group, it became apparent to me that the Southern countries were deeply concerned about each nation's sovereign rights. They want to develop their own forests without outside interference. Their delegates were suspicious of the language proposed by the Northern countries to outline a new vision of the world's forests as global commons. Before committing to that perspective, the Southern countries wanted the Northern countries to outline the effects of protecting the environment and yet allowing for future development. They want to understand how sustainable forest development would effect their nation's overall well-being in such vital issues as finances, technological transfer, and trade. These vital cross-cutting issues were being concurrently negotiated by other working groups. Therefore, it was impossible to outline a comprehensive plan for the Southern countries.

Throughout the month of March these external factors (cross-cutting issues) to the forest sector restricted progress on elements directly related to the management of forests. As a result,

please turn to page 15

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102D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2463

To provide for the protection and management of ecologically-significant old growth forest on certain national forest lands and public domain lands in the States of Washington, Oregon, and California; to ensure the conservation of the Northern Spotted Owl and protection of other species associated with old growth forest on such lands; to provide economic adjustment grants and benefit payments to communities and workers economically dependent on such lands; to facilitate the implementation of land management plans for such lands and Federal lands elsewhere; to ensure a stable and predictable supply of commodity resources from, and the stability of communities dependent on, Federal lands; and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 23, 1991

Mr. HUCKABY (for himself, Mr. SWIFT, Mr. DICKS, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. HATCHER, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Mr. HERGER, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. DOOLITTLE, and Mr. HOLLOWAY) introduced the following bill; which was referred jointly to the Committees on Agriculture, Interior and Insular Affairs, and Merchant Marine and Fisheries

A BILL

To provide for the protection and management of ecologically-significant old growth forest on certain national forest lands and public domain lands in the States of Washington, Oregon, and California; to ensure the conservation of the Northern Spotted Owl and protection of other species associated with old growth forest on such lands; to provide economic adjustment grants and benefit payments to communities and workers economically depend-

TO: PAM Mc Elwee /o Sen. Gore

From: Jim Pissot
Auburn

206-786-8020

206-956-0164 A

The Olympian
Tuesday, November 17, 1992

Democrats visit mill town

■ **Consolation:** The delegation meets with laid-off workers and community leaders.

The Associated Press

HOQUIAM — Gov. Booth Gardner and his successor joined congressional colleagues Monday in a show of solidarity for this timber town reeling from closure of its big pulp and paper mill.

The five Democrats got thanks and handshakes for their show of concern — but also some razzing about willingness to support tax increases, and catcalls about not doing more for the state's hard-hit timber industry.

Just four days after ITT Rayonier and International Paper Co. announced closure of one of the region's largest mills, Gardner rounded up Gov.-elect Mike Lowry, Sen.-elect Patty Murray and the two congressmen from the Olympic Peninsula and came to pledge help, to commiserate and to urge the town to hold on.

"We're all family in the state of Washington," Gardner told a sometimes angry and upset assembly in the high school gym. "We're experiencing a tragedy in this area. Some bad things are happening to some real good people and we've all got to work our way through it together at this time."

U.S. Rep. Jolene Unsoeld, an Olympia Democrat, said the mill closure is "like a death in the family."

Closure of the 63-year-old complex, announced just at the begin-

ning of the holiday season, will throw 600 people out of good-paying jobs. Gardner spokeswoman Sheryl Hutchison said that amounts to 5 percent of Grays Harbor County's payroll.

The Daily World of Aberdeen reported that closure of the ITT pulp mill will slash \$40 million from the local economy each year, counting payroll, taxes and purchase of raw materials and supplies.

ITT Rayonier said the pulp mill had been losing more than \$1 million a month; IP did not release a comparable figure. The companies blamed the closure on an oversupply in the paper market, a generally weak economy and uncertainties over timber supply due to habitat closures for the spotted owl.

The delegation visited a public preschool, the local high school, the port and a "unity potluck" with laid-off workers and community leaders.

The five promised help from a variety of state and federal programs, aid in diversifying the region's economy and retraining its displaced workers, and support in resolving the timber supply question. They also preached hope.

U.S. Rep. Norm Dicks, the Bremerton Democrat whose 6th District has been redrawn to include most of the affected timber areas, drew the day's only sustained applause when he told the high school crowd he had high hopes for President-elect Clinton's plans for a timber summit, "to try and resolve, once and for all, the spotted owl problem and the marbled murrelet problem."

He also said the congressional

delegation will press the U.S. Labor Department for help for "every single individual who wants to find another job."

Lowry said the governor's emergency fund will be tapped for significant expansion of the New Chances program of vocational counseling and training, using Grays Harbor and Peninsula colleges.

Lowry, Gardner and other speakers said better public schools and colleges will be the best single long-term investment.

Students were sharply critical of their visitors. At least three students asked Lowry how he could ask for tax increases when people are being thrown out of work.

Lowry said quality education, infrastructure and other programs cost money. But when asked later how he'd improve schools, he couldn't resist a barb: "That all takes more revenue, for those of you who haven't quite followed that."

Another audience member criticized the leaders for waiting so long to make such a high-profile visit.

"Why did it take so long to get this kind of attention?" one young woman asked, her voice shaking with anger.

Gardner said the problem has been building for years and that government has been doing its best, "only to constantly get our feet kicked out from under us" by new developments.

He said later he didn't mind the grilling. "If you can't vent to your elected officials, where can you turn?" he said.

Dicks →
col 2

The Olympian
 Thursday, November 5, 1992

Can Clinton fix owl jam?

■ New administration:
 Partisans on both sides of the controversy think a break in the spotted owl deadlock is likely.

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Conservation groups and some Northwest Democrats predicted Wednesday the Clinton administration will help resolve the raging debate over old-growth forests and the threatened northern spotted owl.

Sen. Slade Gorton, R-Wash., who has sided with the timber industry in the conflict, agreed a solution is likely. But he said it would be one-sided, favoring environmentalist efforts to preserve more old-growth timber.

"Some bill, like those proposed by fairly liberal Democrats in the House last session, is going to pass," Gorton told KING-TV in Seattle on Wednesday. "That's going to be bad news for the timber communities ... but the deadlock is almost certainly going to be broken."

DICKS → [redacted] said the timber industries of his new district covering the Olympic Peninsula are counting on President-elect Bill Clinton to help forge a compromise.

"Certainly the Bush administration totally failed in its efforts to play politics with the issue," Dicks said Wednesday from Tacoma.

"We need to restore some harvesting on federal timber lands, but we need to do it in a way that is environmentally sustainable," he said.

"We have to roll up our sleeves and come up with a package to help the people who are out of work. That is one of the best parts about the Clinton-Gore team — they are prepared to deal with that side of the equation," Dicks said, while President Bush "said he would veto any bill with that in it."

Backers of the Northwest's timber industry, meanwhile, celebrated the defeat of three leading Democratic environmentalists in the House, including Indiana's Jim Jontz.

For the past two years, Jontz has been the leading sponsor of the most sweeping proposals to halt logging on nearly 10 million acres of federal forests in Oregon, Washington and Northern California.

A leading conservationist said the Clinton-Gore triumph promised a more balanced approach to the environment.

Administration wants court to lift logging bans

SAN FRANCISCO — The Bush administration joined logging groups Wednesday in urging a federal appeals court to lift judges' bans on logging Northwest old-growth timber in areas inhabited by the northern spotted owl.

Federal judges in Washington and Oregon have ruled that the government approved numerous timber sale plans without adequately studying the effect on the owl, which has been classified as a threatened species. The judges' orders have blocked logging on millions of acres of government land in the two states and in northern California.

The rulings are "severely hurting the rural economy," Justice Department lawyer Ann Almy told the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals. Her comments were

amplified by Mark Rutzick, lawyer for the Washington Contract Loggers' Association.

Saying his clients have been stopped from logging U.S. Forest Service land for more than two years, Rutzick told the court, "The mills are closing because they don't have enough timber. If the injunction stays in place, more mills are going to close."

He also said there had never been any proof that the Forest Service's plans to protect the owl wouldn't work. But Todd True, lawyer for the Seattle Audubon Society, said his adversaries were understating the danger to the owl and overstating the effects of the logging bans.

The panel of Judges Mary Schroeder, Alfred Goodwin and Harry Pregerson will rule at a later date.

"The result of this year's presidential election marks the end of 12 years of government-sanctioned hostility to environmental protection and wise stewardship of America's public lands," said George Frampton Jr., president of The Wilderness Society.

On the industry side, the president of Northwest Independent Forest Manufacturers warned that lumber prices are at record highs and too much timber protection could hamper any economic recovery.

"Without a (timber-owl) solution, lumber prices will go astronomical," said Gus Kuehne in Bellevue, adding: "Housing has always led us out of a recession."

Kuehne said he supported a Clinton-led owl-timber summit for the Northwest and added he hoped Clinton could muzzle Vice President-elect Al Gore, who has been recognized as the Senate's leading environmentalist.

Gore, in his victory speech on the steps of the Arkansas Statehouse in Little Rock late Tuesday, reinforced his commitment to the environment.

"While we give supreme value to the rights of the individual, we expect that freedom to be exercised with respect toward others and with decent restraint. We respect the values of community and among them is our obligation to protect the environment in which

we live," Gore said.

Timber-industry backers cheered the election defeats of congressmen from Indiana, Pennsylvania and Minnesota who worked to restrict logging on public lands.

"If the people of the Northwest can cheer one thing out of this election, it is that they won't have to put up with Jim Jontz for another minute," said Dave Redmond, spokesman for Oregon Republican Rep. Bob Smith.

In addition to Jontz, Republicans knocked off Rep. Peter Kostmayer of Pennsylvania and Gerry Sikorski of Minnesota.

Kostmayer was a leading proponent of a bill to ban logging across millions of acres in the Northwest.

Sikorski, as chairman of the House Civil Service subcommittee on civil service, investigated allegations that the Forest Service pressured its workers to overharvest national forests.

"I think taking those people from out of the region out of the picture makes it a little easier to reach a compromise," added Jay Vander Stoep, chief of staff to Gorton.

Vander Stoep noted, however, that House Interior Committee Chairman George Miller, D-Calif., and Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee Acting Chairman Gerry Studds, D-Mass., will ensure that the pro-environmentalist view is expressed in the debate.

TO: Pam
From: Lisa

12 pages

Pam --

The stuff I've compiled for you is in date order, but is an odd assortment. His trail is not well documented, largely because so much of his actions are behind closed doors during appropriations times.

Note the dates, and note the flip-flopping he does. First he claims he wants authorizing committees to act, then he pulls moves in approps which undermine their work.

He has not been successful in his approps attempts during the past few years, largely due to organized environmental opposition and the work the authorizing committees have been doing.

He flew over the Olympic Peninsula recently, and apparently was shocked by the extent of logging in his own district.

Now he wants to exclude many parties from the "summit"

Good luck. You can reach me tonight at 546-1879 if you need any clarification. Thanks, Pam!



OCT-11-91 FRI 13:36

P. 02

News from

Congressman NORM DICKS

Washington State - 6th District



2429 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-5916

For Release: October 11, 1991

'AUTHORIZING COMMITTEES MUST NOW ACT ON NORTHWEST TIMBER CRISIS' - REP. DICKS

WASHINGTON, D.C., Oct. 11 - U.S. Rep. Norm Dicks (D-Wash.) said Friday that he would not propose appropriations language affecting the Pacific Northwest timber supply, but will be pushing key House authorizing committee chairman to adopt a comprehensive plan by the end of this congressional session.

Dicks, a member of a House-Senate panel considering the Interior Appropriations bill next Tuesday, said he had "attempted in vain to find areas of compromise that could end the legal gridlock" resulting from the designation of the Northern Spotted Owl as a threatened species last year. "At this point, after conferring with Reps. George Miller, Kika de la Garza, Bruce Vento, Harold Volkmer and other key congressional leaders, I have been encouraged that the appropriate authorizing committees are now prepared to act," Dicks said.

"Accordingly, I have decided to abandon the attempt that I and my colleagues from the Northwest have been making to include an interim solution in the Interior Appropriations bill this year," Dicks said. The congressman had been prepared to offer a one-year plan that would have addressed the concerns of the U.S. District court by applying the recommendations of a panel of government scientists in order to protect the spotted owl.

That plan would have allowed logging to proceed in areas where the scientific panel judged that no harm to the threatened species would take place. "It was a balanced approach, based on accepted science, environmentally sound and defensible in court," Rep. Dicks said.

"We were making those attempts because of the inaction of the Interior and Agriculture committees--and by the Bush Administration --to address what is truly an urgent situation in the Pacific Northwest. We were trying to fill a legislative vacuum which still exists. We were trying to offer a solution that provided adequate protection of the spotted owl while still allowing some level of timber harvesting to take place. We were trying to save the jobs of many thousands of Northwest workers that are being needlessly squandered because of inaction," Dicks said.

[more]

OCT-11-91 FRI 13:37

P. 03

Page 2 of 2 pages
Rep. Norm Dicks/Timber Solution
October 11, 1991

The congressman said he had been assured that the appropriate congressional committees were now prepared to act, and that he would be "working with the Northwest congressional delegation, environmental groups and representatives of the timber industry to develop a real solution to what I believe is a crisis situation in the Pacific Northwest."

-30-

TO: Ancient Forest Activists
 FROM: Jim Owens
 DATE: July 20, 1992

SUBJECT: Rep. Dicks To Move Salvage Rider On Appropriations Bill

This evening WAFC learned that during tomorrow afternoon's meeting of the House Appropriations Committee, Rep. Norm Dicks (D-WA) will attempt to amend the emergency supplemental appropriations bill with a salvage rider.

I do not have a copy of the Dicks Amendment, but I am enclosing a copy of his Dear Colleague letter, which was sent to Committee Members this afternoon.

The Appropriations Committee meeting will convene at 1:30 p.m., EDT. Because Members of Congress are still returning to town following the Democratic National Convention, some of our best advocates for forest protection will not be in attendance while Rep. Dicks attempts to attach his salvage rider to the bill under consideration.

It appears that Rep. Dicks bill will advocate an aggressive, expedited salvage program for Region Six forests. I would assume that there may be language which will limit administrative or judicial review of salvage sales, and from letter's penultimate paragraph, it appears that Rep. Dicks may attempt to limit the jurisdiction of the Endangered Species Act, and possibly revise the viability regulations which currently govern the Forest Service.

Your task, before the Appropriations Committee votes on the Dicks Salvage Rider, is to call your Representative, and ask why Rep. Dicks is attempting to move a forest-management bill in the Appropriations Committee, when he has done everything possible to block biologically defensible forest bills in the authorizing committees.

Ask your Representative, and Rep. Dicks, why salvage is seen as a means of producing logs and jobs, when one in every four logs cut in Washington State is shipped overseas, along with the jobs that should process these logs. Urge your Representative to use his or her influence to block this scheme to log in HCA's and possibly Roadless Areas.

I have attached a simple fact sheet, along with an editorial from a recent Seattle Post Intelligencer which may help you make your comments meaningful and effective.

RING THOSE BELLS!

he was not
successful.



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**WESTERN
Ancient Forest
CAMPAIGN**

TO: Ancient Forest Activists
FROM: Jim Owens
DATE: September 22, 1992

SUBJECT: Dicks Runs "Son Of 318" Appropriations Rider Up
The Middle; **BLOCK THAT MAN!!**

Enclosed is a copy of a draft rider to the FY 93 Interior
Appropriations bill prepared by Rep. Norm Dicks (D-WA).

- * This amendment, a "Son of 318," prohibits all challenges under existing environmental laws to timber sales offered pursuant to the "Section 318" rider to the FY 1990 Interior Appropriations Act.
- * It also overturns a temporary restraining order issued last week stopping sales in marbled murrelet habitat because of agency violations of the National Forest Management Act.

The effect of this amendment will be to recreate the blow-up which occurred in the Northwest following passage of the 1990 Appropriations Rider, at a time when the region is beginning to come to grips with a changing timber economy and a recognition of the need to manage public lands on an ecologically sustainable basis.

Tomorrow the Interior Appropriations Conference Committee reconvenes to finish work on the FY 1993 Interior Appropriations bill. The Dicks' "Section 318" amendment will be discussed, as will an appeals rider ostensibly correcting the Appeals amendment added in the Senate by Sen. Craig. Other language will be offered on salvage, on both Eastside and Westside forests.

We hope to correct or kill the salvage and appeals language, but need your help to kill the Dicks' "Section 318" rider. Your call to your Representative's office is necessary, as soon as possible, if we are to stop this rider.

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Julie Kay Norman
Ashland, Oregon
Bonnie Phillips-Howard
Stanwood, Washington



Reps. Unsoeld, McDermott, Kopetsky and AuCoin say they will oppose the Dicks' "Section 318" rider. Rep. DeFazio needs to oppose this scrofulous timber-industry broadside at our nation's environmental laws, as do Reps. Swift, Morrison, Wyden, Riggs and Miller.

Speaker Foley needs to step in as Convener and spokesman for the Northwest and stop the Dicks' "Section 318" rider as he stopped the Ancient Forest bill in the Interior Committee. Here is a golden opportunity for the Speaker to protect his community, his region, and the nation's environmental laws from the madness of Rep. Dicks.

Although Rep. Les AuCoin says he will oppose any rider to the Appropriations bill which affects existing environmental laws, he too needs to personally speak to Rep. Dicks, helping the ex-football center to understand that he's snapped the ball too late, the Northwest has gone beyond the politics of 1990, and the Dicks' "Section 318" rider is a poor answer to a question that was never asked.

Non-Northwesterners: other members of the Conference Committee need to hear you asking for their protection of the nation's environmental laws from the capricious and precedent-setting attacks of Rep. Dicks. Other Committees in Congress are dealing with the forest problems of the Northwest - the Appropriations Committee has no business supporting Rep. Dicks' attempts to feed the timber-industry from the public's heritage of natural resources.

Conferees: Senators *Byrd, *Johnston, *Leahy, *DeConcini, *Bumpers, **Hollings, *Reid, Nickles, Stevens, Garn, Cochran, Rudman, Domenici, Gorton. Reps. Yates, *Murtha, *%\$#Dicks, *AuCoin, *Bevill, Atkins, Regula, McDade, Lowery, Skeen. Those * Members need your call.

Here is the rider; SCLDF's Interpretation follows:

Bill Lanugage

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any timber sale previously prepared, offered, or awarded pursuant to Section 318 of P. L. 101-121 shall not be enjoined or stayed by any court of the United States, and shall not be subject to any further action of any federal agency except actions by the Forest Service or Bureau of Land Management to administer the contract for such sale: Provided that, any such sales shall remain subject to relevant requirements of the Endangered Species Act: Provided further, That any consultation requirements of section 7(a) of such Act shall be completed within 60 days of the submission of such sales for such consultation.



NOTES ON REP. DICKS' 'SECTION 318' AMENDMENT TO THE INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS CONFERENCE REPORT

The attached language is slated to be offered by Rep. Dicks tomorrow morning (Wednesday, 9/23) when the Conference Committee reconvenes to work on the FY 93 Interior Appropriations bill.

There are numerous problems with the language:

1. It prohibits the courts from enjoining or staying any timber sale "prepared, offered, or awarded pursuant to Section 318 of the FY 90 Interior Appropriations Act. Section 318 had directed the FS and BLM to sell a certain volume of timber while placing severe limits on judicial review -- both the timing of lawsuits and the issues that could be raised.

Section 318 did not prohibit all future lawsuits against these sales -- it only provided that claims in existence at the time the sales were offered had to be challenged within 15 days. In fact, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals expressly addressed this issue in SAS v. Robertson:

"The loggers argue that the expedited process of subsection (g) [of Section 318] allowed buyers of timber to be 'certain' that a sale unchallenged after 15 days was "immune" from litigation. We disagree. The buyers of timber did not sign contracts with any such expectation of immunity. A rescission clause permits the government to terminate the contracts to comply with a court order, even if the particular sale is not named in that order." (931 F.2d 590, 597).

2. It prohibits any challenges to section 318 sales under the NFMA, Clean Water Act, or any other statute (via the "notwithstanding any other provision of law" language). Thus, if it were discovered that one of these sales would cause a landslide that would wipe out a subdivision, the Dicks amendment would prevent any court from stopping it.
3. It overturns a temporary restraining order issued last week by US District Judge Barbara Rothstein, which stopped logging of sales in habitat of the marbled murrelet because of likely violations of the National Forest Management Act. A hearing is set for Friday 9/25 on the preliminary injunction.
4. The language appears also to allow timber sales prepared pursuant to section 318 to proceed even if they were rejected by the advisory committees set up by section 318 and therefore withdrawn by the agencies. It might also resurrect sales offered pursuant to section 318 but not bid on by any purchasers, as well as those prepared under 318 but not offered until the following year.
5. While the language appears to require compliance with the Endangered Species Act (of course, shortening the consultation period from 90 days to 60 days is clearly a weakening of ESA), the FS and BLM are certain to argue that the language barring any injunctions would preclude a court from stopping a sale that violates the ESA. For example, if the Fish and Wildlife Service issued a jeopardy opinion on some of these sales, the FS or BLM might feel free to ignore the opinion and proceed with the sale on the grounds that no court could stop them.

Report From Washington

September 27, 1992

Just about this time the timber lobbyists in the room, and there were a lot of them, began to turn their heads to look at the clock; it had been two hours since the Senate had convened, and under Senate rules any action taken by a Committee meeting longer than two hours into a Senate session has to be approved by unanimous consent, an impossibility at this point in the Energy Committee's proceedings.

Taking note of the thirty seconds remaining for the Committee to act, Sen. Ford moved to delete the Hatfield amendment, and report out the Historic Park bill along with several other non-controversial bills. Chairman Bennett Johnston (D-LA) called for a roll-call vote, which saw Sen. Shelby voting against the Ford motion. The vote stood at 10 to 10 until Sen. Wallop changed his vote at the last moment in order to report the bills out of the Committee. Wallop's reversal tipped the scale, and the Hatfield amendment was defeated on a 11 to 9 vote.

Here is the voting lineup for Sen. Ford's motion to delete the Hatfield amendment and approve the National Historic park bill along with several other bills:

Johnson - Yes	Wallop - Yes
Bumpers - Yes	Hatfield - No
Ford - Yes	Domenici - No
Bradley - Yes	Murkowski - No
Bingaman - Yes	Nickles - No
Wirth - Yes	Burns - No
Conrad - Yes	Craig - No
Akaka - Yes	Seymour - No
Fowler - Yes	Garn - No
Shelby - No	
Wellstone - Yes	

This was the last chance for Sen. Hatfield to move the timber-industry's bill forward within the Senate's normal channels. But though he has been defeated twice in his attempts to solve the ancient forest crisis by suspending environmental laws and limiting citizen's rights to participate in the management of public lands, I expect Sen. Hatfield to use the confusion and tension of the last days of the 102nd Congress to slip a forest bill past the Senate and across to his friends in the House during some late-night session. We will watch the Senator from Oregon; he will probably make his move sometime on October 3, 4 or 5.

Dicks' Appropriations Rider Dies In Conference Committee

Following the adjournment of the Energy Committee's markup, attention shifted to a tightly guarded, crowded room on the Senate side of the Capitol

Report From Washington

September 27, 1992

building, where the Interior Appropriations Conference Committee was meeting to iron out differences between the House and Senate versions of the FY 93 Interior Appropriations Act, which funds Forest Service and BLM activities for 1993.

Before the Committee met, we had been told by Rep. Dicks' staff that we should expect aggressive salvage language to allow expedited logging of blowdowns and other areas coveted by the Northwest logging industry. Unfinished business left over from the Senate Appropriations debate included improving language codifying appeals rights, and approving language on eastside salvage logging. Draft salvage language which had been floated before the Committee met looked bad, and the half-dozen ancient forest lobbyists outside of the committee room anxiously awaited each opportunity to learn what was being decided behind closed doors.

As the day wore on, four separate pieces of salvage language appeared, three authored by Rep. Dicks, the other by Rep. Les AuCoin (D-OR). The worst of the lot was a Dicks rider, promptly dubbed the "Son of 318," which prohibited all challenges under existing environmental laws to timber sales offered pursuant to the "Section 318" rider to the FY 1990 Interior Appropriations Act and effectively overturned a temporary restraining order issued the previous week stopping sales in marbled murrelet habitat because of agency violations of the National Forest Management Act.

Shortly after Rep. Dicks' language appeared, Chairmen Kika de la Garza (D-TX), George Miller (D-CA) and Gary Studds (D-MA) issued a letter to Chairman Sidney Yates (D-IL), expressing their reservations about including "any legislative provision relating to the northern spotted owl and timber management in the national forests of the Pacific Northwest" in the conference report. The letter concluded with the statement:

If such proposals are incorporated into the final conference report, we will be obliged to oppose the report when it is brought back to the House.

Another strong letter in opposition to any provision "which would amend or otherwise affect the Endangered Species Act (ESA) or the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)" was delivered on the following day, signed by Senators John Chaffee (R-RI), Max Baucus (D-MT), Daniel Moynihan (D-NY) and Dave Durenberger (D-MN). The effect of these letters was hard to judge, though a Congress racing to adjourn in an election year is certainly sensitive to any letters which threaten to prolong debate on business already acted upon, or which could open a bitter and contentious issue on which the Members will be forced to vote while their opponents spin the issue in their home Districts.

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At the same time that pieces of the Dicks puzzle were being clarified, language began to circulate which attempted to codify the Forest Service Appeals procedures threatened by Administration withdrawal. Speaker of the House Tom Foley (D-WA) had promised to work to guarantee appeals rights, and his aide, Nick Ashmore, was negotiating appeals language with representatives of several Senate offices.

Late in the afternoon, the Conferees adjourned for the day without deciding on any appeals or salvage language. This was a break for those of us waiting outside the meeting room, for we were able to see the latest versions of the Dicks rider, and move quickly to alert Members of the Northwest Delegation and forest activists across the nation about the meat-axe language which Rep. Dicks was supporting. Almost to a person, Members of the Northwest Delegation recognized that the Dicks language was likely to lead to a repeat of the Section 318 fight of years past.

I watched one aide's eyes open wide as I explained to him just what the Dicks language attempted to do, and the effect it would have on the Northwest. "Why call artillery in on yourself?" I asked him. Shortly afterwards, phone calls were placed to Rep. Dicks' office by a number of Delegation Members. At the same time, calls began pouring into Delegation offices as a result of the activation of phone-networks by Northwest activists. WAFC also wrote letters to the Speaker and to the entire Northwest Delegation, and issued a press release the next morning requesting the Speaker's aid in stopping the Dicks rider.

When the Conference Committee met the next morning, it planned to adjourn at 1:00 p.m. As the morning passed, negotiations on the appeals amendment continued; late in the morning final agreement was reached on language, which was close to the original amendment offered by Sen. Wyche Fowler (D-GA) during the Senate debate on the appropriations bill. Now there was little time left, and Rep. Chat Atkins (D-MA) faced off against Rep. Dicks and his "Son of 318" rider. Several times, as votes were called by the House, these two men left the room; Rep. Atkins was usually smiling, Rep. Dicks was distracted and curt.

A clue to the final outcome was offered by an aide who left the room stating that "We got rolled," and "You got what you asked for." Finally, shortly after 1:00 p.m., the doors of the meeting room opened and staff and Members started returning to their offices. Word quickly spread that Chairman Yates had crafted a last-minute agreement in which Rep. Dicks withdraw his "Son of 318" rider in return for agreement by the Committee on combining the House and Senate versions of salvage logging in spotted owl forests. This language appears to be benign, though its full import has yet to be determined.

TO: Pam Mc Elwee c/o Sen. Gore

From: Jim Pissot

Auburn

206-286-8020

206-956-0164 *

The Olympian
Tuesday, November 17, 1992

Democrats visit mill town

Consolation: The delegation meets with laid-off workers and community leaders.

The Associated Press

HOQUIAM - Gov. Booth Gardner and his successor joined congressional colleagues Monday in a show of solidarity for this timber town reeling from closure of its big pulp and paper mill.

The five Democrats got thanks and handshakes for their show of concern - but also some razzing about willingness to support tax increases, and catcalls about not doing more for the state's hard-hit timber industry.

Just four days after ITT Rayonier and International Paper Co. announced closure of one of the region's largest mills, Gardner rounded up Gov.-elect Mike Lowry, Sen.-elect Patty Murray and the two congressmen from the Olympic Peninsula and came to pledge help, to commiserate and to urge the town to hold on.

"We're all family in the state of Washington," Gardner told a sometimes angry and upset assembly in the high school gym. "We're experiencing a tragedy in this area. Some bad things are happening to some real good people and we've all got to work our way through it together at this time."

U.S. Rep. Jolene Unsoeld, an Olympia Democrat, said the mill closure is "like a death in the family."

Closure of the 63-year-old complex, announced just at the begin-

ning of the holiday season, will throw 600 people out of good-paying jobs. Gardner spokeswoman Sheryl Hutchison said that amounts to 8 percent of Grays Harbor County's payroll.

The Daily World of Aberdeen reported that closure of the ITT pulp mill will slash \$40 million from the local economy each year, counting payroll, taxes and purchase of raw materials and supplies.

ITT Rayonier said the pulp mill had been losing more than \$1 million a month; IP did not release a comparable figure. The companies blamed the closure on an oversupply in the paper market, a generally weak economy and uncertainties over timber supply due to habitat closures for the spotted owl.

The delegation visited a public preschool, the local high school, the port and a "unity potluck" with laid-off workers and community leaders.

The five promised help from a variety of state and federal programs, aid in diversifying the region's economy and retraining its displaced workers, and support in resolving the timber supply question. They also preached hope.

U.S. Rep. Norm Dicks, the Bremerton Democrat whose 6th District has been redrawn to include most of the affected timber areas, drew the day's only sustained applause when he told the high school crowd he had high hopes for President-elect Clinton's

plans for a timber summit. "It's time to try and resolve, once and for all, the spotted owl problem and the marbled murrelet problem."

He also said the congressional

delegation will press the U.S. Labor Department for help for "every single individual who wants to find another job."

Lowry said the governor's emergency fund will be tapped for significant expansion of the New Chances program of vocational counseling and training, using Grays Harbor and Peninsula colleges.

Lowry, Gardner and other speakers said better public schools and colleges will be the best single long-term investment.

Students were sharply critical of their visitors. At least three students asked Lowry how he could ask for tax increases when people are being thrown out of work.

Lowry said quality education, infrastructure and other programs cost money. But when asked later how he'd improve schools, he couldn't resist a barb: "That all takes more revenue, for those of you who haven't quite followed that."

Another audience member criticized the leaders for waiting so long to make such a high-profile visit.

"Why did it take so long to get this kind of attention?" one young woman asked, her voice shaking with anger.

Gardner said the problem has been building for years and that government has been doing its best, "only to constantly get our feet kicked out from under us" by

new developments.

He said later he didn't mind the grilling. "If you can't vent to your elected officials, where can you turn?" he said.

Dicks →
col 2

'Forest summit': everyone's wary

Timber industry, environmentalists won't rush to embrace compromise

Associated Press

TACOMA - President-elect Bill Clinton's promised "forest summit" is considered a virtual certainty by those embroiled in the debate over the region's old-growth trees.

The prospects for resolving the crisis appear better than ever. But neither camp is totally enthused about that.

Timber-industry interests are worried about their claim on old-growth timber with a more environmentally inclined White House and Congress. They fear new legislation will make permanent the limits imposed under temporary court orders to protect the threatened northern spotted owl.

And environmentalists wonder what they have to gain from compromise, which could weaken laws they support.

"Whatever we come up with is not going to satisfy everybody," said Rep. Norm Dicks, D-Wash., who along with Rep. Peter Fazio, D-Ore., is expected to play a pivotal role in any talks among key players.

Clinton reiterated his plan to arrange such a summit in a Nov. 15 conversation with U.S. House Speaker Tom Foley, D-Wash., though details have not been discussed.

"This is going to make setting up the Middle East peace talks look like a Sunday picnic," one

congressional aide commented last week.

With the meeting's size and structure considered a key factor in its outcome, representatives of industry, labor and environmental groups are all jockeying for arrangements that give them the advantage.

Dicks said he'd like the summit limited to elected and appointed officials.

"I'm not sure representatives of environmental organizations, labor and industry have to be directly involved," he said. "We were elected to represent the people. It's not like we don't know what the issues are."

He envisions a guest list that includes the Northwest congressional delegation; governors of Washington, Oregon and maybe California; representatives of the Clinton administration and the new secretaries of agriculture and interior, and leadership from key congressional committees.

"The most important thing is to structure this so it's not just a lot of rhetoric," Dicks said. "It's got to be set up so something actually gets done."

The industry has no problem with his rather narrow roster.

"The interest groups should have an opportunity to state their cases. Then they should all step aside and let our elected representatives take over," said Mike Draper, executive secretary of the West-

'The most important thing is to structure this so it's not just a lot of rhetoric. It's got to be set up so something actually gets done.'

Rep. Norm Dicks, D-Wash., who is expected to play a pivotal role in any talks among key players

ern Council of Industrial Workers. Environmentalists are dubious.

"It reeks of smoke-filled rooms," said Andy Kerr, conservation director of the Oregon Natural Resources Council. "These are national forests, and we need to have a national review of the issue."

"They want a timber-supply summit. We'd like to have a national-forest summit. If it's a timber summit, I ain't coming," he said.

Environmentalists are still aggrieved by legislation that came out of a 1989 summit organized by Sen. Mark Hatfield, R-Ore. The meeting led to temporary suspension of laws intended to protect the spotted owl, allowing timber sales to proceed despite a federal court injunction.

The northern spotted owl was declared a threatened species under the federal Endangered Species Act in June 1990, meaning steps must be taken to ensure it survives. So far, that has included court orders that ban logging in vast tracts of federal forests where the bird lives.

Some environmentalists would

like a summit to include all forest-user interests, including recreation, tourism, fishing, Indian tribes and local communities.

Bill Arthur, Northwest representative of the Sierra Club, said he'd rather see the Clinton administration use quiet "shuttle diplomacy" to work out a deal and then stage a summit to announce it.

Then there are the real problems: Which areas of old growth are to be protected, and to what extent.

"The components are simple. The problem is that the interest groups are so far apart," said Rick Nafziger, head of outgoing Gov. Booth Gardner's timber team.

Once it's decided how many trees can be cut, it will be clear how many jobs will be lost, he said. The attention then will focus on federal programs to help the jobless workers.

"For Clinton to improve things is going to be real simple," Nafziger said, referring to President Bush's failure to come up with a recovery plan. "Any new situation will be an improvement."

128 '32 18:09 FROM CONG ATKINS DC OFFICE

PAGE 002

NORM DICKS
6TH DISTRICT, WASHINGTON
COMMITTEES:
SELECT COMMITTEE ON
INTELLIGENCE
APPROPRIATIONS
SUBCOMMITTEES:
DEFENSE
INTERIOR
MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

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Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

July 20, 1992

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Dear Colleague:

IA I am writing to request your support for an amendment to allow for the salvage of timber in the period remaining in FY1992 on the forests in the Pacific Northwest in Region 6.

The situation with regard to salvage has become an emergency for two very specific reasons. First of all, mills in the Northwest in areas such as the Olympic Peninsula face a desperate situation because they have run out of supply. This situation means that many small timber-dependent communities face economic chaos and are in crisis unless they get some form of relief. Salvage will provide a pipeline to these mills and communities as a source of supply, and what we are proposing will allow mills to access salvage in a manner in which there will be no adverse ecological impacts. The second important reason to expedite salvage operations in the Northwest is that unless this occurs, the Northwest Region could potentially face the worst fires that it has had to encounter this century. Because of the volume of blown down and diseased wood on the ground, this downed wood serves as fuel that could initiate a large conflagration that would destroy healthy trees and property. It is in fact ecologically threatening not to remove much of the salvageable material.

In areas of the Northwest such as the Olympic National Forest, there is as much as three times the amount of salvageable material on the ground than what the Forest's entire timber program has been over the past year. If this downed wood is not salvaged this year, it will be unusable. If we miss this opportunity we will exacerbate a very serious problem facing families and communities and continue an unnecessary tragedy.

My amendment will protect species that are listed as threatened or endangered by ensuring that if a determination is made that a particular salvage operation will threaten their viability, then it will not go forward.

Let's do the right thing for both communities and the environment by adopting the Dicks amendment to the emergency supplemental appropriations bill.

Sincerely,

Norm Dicks

NORM DICKS

Member of Congress

IA

- 5a. This article from the *Journal of Oregon Natural Resources Council* gives a history of using riders to limit citizen review of forest management decisions.

And, on a separate matter:

- 6a. In May 1992, Speaker Foley gave his perspective on the importance of protecting species in danger of destruction: "The whole history of evolution, as I know it, is of the creation and destruction of species."

If you have any questions or need more information, please give us a call.

cc: Katie McGinty

Rep. Dicks' Salvage Amendment: A Special Interest Attempt To Overturn Recent Court Decision

Rep. Norm Dicks' Salvage Amendment is a poor response to the forest problems facing the Pacific Northwest. Rep. Dicks inaccurately portrays the picture of an industry faced with a log shortage, and a forest threatened with dead and dying trees.

Here are the facts, for your consideration of Rep. Dicks' Salvage rider to the emergency Supplemental Appropriations bill:

- * An Appropriations bill is not the place to deal with the real Forest Health problems which confront the forests of the Northwest. Key authorizing committees have held hearings on and are now considering bills dealing with these problems. Moreover, the Ancient Forest bills now before the House and Senate directly address the Forest Health issue, and suggest meaningful and biologically defensible approaches to the forest health issue.
- * The shortage of supply claimed by Rep. Dicks has been caused by the fact that most of the logs cut on the Olympic Peninsula are exported to foreign countries without even going through an American mill. There are plenty of logs available on the Olympic Peninsula — but most are stacked on the export loading docks, bound for mills in Japan, China and Korea.
- * *There is a jobs issue here. Washington State alone ships one third of all the softwood logs exported in the entire world. In 1989, a record 2.73 billion board feet of unmilled logs left the state's docks, and 15,000 jobs were exported with them.*
- * Very little salvage timber remains on the ground outside of spotted owl habitat conservation areas, which Judge Dwyer, in a recent court opinion, ordered closed to any timber harvesting unless it could be shown that logging will result in the enhancement (not simply 'not threaten their viability,') of the owl habitat.
- * What downed timber remains in the ancient forests of the Pacific Northwest plays a vital role in providing habitat for a broad range of forest species. To eliminate this structural element in these forests will lead to further declines of wildlife within our nation's public forests.
- * Judge Dwyer's recent ruling emphasized that our nation's environmental laws were designed to protect a broad range of life in our public forests:

NFMA and the regulations direct that the forests be managed so as to preserve plant and animal communities...Congress's mandate for multiple uses, including both logging and wildlife preservation, can be fulfilled if the remaining old growth habitat is left standing; it cannot be if the old growth in any national forest is logged to the point where native vertebrate species cease to exist there...In this sense the national forests offer a last chance.
- * There is neither a fire nor an insect problem in the National Forests of the Olympic Peninsula. According to Tom Cullinan, a wildlife biologist familiar with the Olympic National Forest:

On the west side, the hysteria about fire and insects is a red herring. In the region where blowdown occurs, fire is an infrequent occurrence. The major natural force which causes stand replacement is wind. Blowdown is a naturally occurring event in the forests of the Olympic Peninsula.

And according to Jan Henderson, plant ecologist for the Olympic National Forest and author of Forest and Plant Associations of the Olympic National Forest:

Few damaging insects are present on the Olympic National Forest. Major devastating outbreaks have not been recorded.

The Forest Service's Draft Recovery Plan for the spotted owl states that:

Some risk associated with fire and insects can be accepted because they are natural forces that have influenced forest development in areas where owls occur. Consequently, salvage to reduce such risk should be kept to a minimum, and should be considered as an exceptional rather than a routine practice. [Emphasis added]

The threat of wildfires are real in the Pacific Northwest, and the drought conditions in the region have exacerbated the danger of these fires. But salvage sales, which are timber sales without environmental assessments, carry with them the very real threat of igniting the forests which they may be intended to protect from fire. According to a Tim Ingalsbee, a firefighter for the USFS in Region Six, "the vast majority of human-caused wildfires are ignited by 'industrial operations'...[such as] logging, road-building and slash-burning."

Salvage logging is not conducive to forest health, if carried out in a hasty manner. According to Ingalsbee:

Such haste only causes more waste, for roadbuilding and logging in areas that experience truly catastrophic fires only magnifies the negative environmental impacts set in motion by the fire.

In the Plumas NF, Michael Yost, forestry professor at Feather River College, writes that:

...intensive salvage logging of insect-killed timber is continuing and we can expect to witness unnatural amounts of sediment continuing to be deposited in...the Feather River.

Increased sedimentation kills fish, and will ultimately lead to the destruction of the Northwest's struggling commercial and sport fishing industry, which employs over 60,000 workers with an annual wage of over \$1 billion.

There should be no forest health, or salvage policies, prescribed by Congress without a full commitment to the ecological integrity of the entire spectrum of life in the forests — including the soils, streams, flora, fauna, and fires. Please consider these points when you cast your vote on the Dicks Salvage Amendment.

Prepared by Jim Owens, Western Ancient Forest Campaign, 7/21/92

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Monday, May 11, 1992, Spokane, Wash

First round on old-growth a draw

WASHINGTON — Northwest House members fought environmentalists to a standstill in last week's opening battle over landmark old-growth forest legislation.

Political heavyweights, including House Speaker Tom Foley, D-Wash., and

Interior Committee Chairman George Miller, D-Calif., twisted arms behind the scenes, causing discomfort to many Western Democrats on the House Interior Committee.

"Some very heavy leaders in the House have tapped me on the shoulder," said Rep. Bill Richardson, D-N.M.

Timber companies, woodworker labor unions and environmental groups also lobbied hard.

At stake are up to 14 million acres of federal forest land, survival of the spotted owl and the native forest ecosystem, and much of the Northwest wood products industry.

The struggle has political undercurrents too. Not only is Miller facing his first big test of strength as the new Interior Committee chairman, but also he is seen as a potential rival for speaker if Foley falls from power due to the House Bank scandal.

One of those who agonized over his dilemma during Thursday's

subcommittee session was freshman Rep. Larry LaRocco, D-Idaho. LaRocco favored a compromise crafted by Rep. Peter DeFazio, D-Ore., and backed by LaRocco's next-door neighbor Foley.

But Miller happens to head a committee holding sway over the two-thirds of Idaho that is federal land. "It is not a happy day for me," LaRocco said, explaining why he backed the chairman.

The sweeping ecosystem protection measure would ban or restrict logging on 9 million acres in western Oregon, Western Washington and Northern California to protect old-growth forests and connecting lands, the northern spotted owl and the spawning streams of imperiled salmon runs.

The Intermountain Forest Industry Association said Friday that the bill as it stands would eliminate 147,000 jobs in the region and increase the average cost of a home by \$5,000.

Even with desertions, DeFazio surprised himself by holding Miller and National Parks and Public Lands Subcommittee Chairman Bruce Vento, D-Minn., to a 17-17 tie, with all 13 Republicans opposed. The three Democrats joining DeFazio in opposing the bill were Pat Williams of Montana, John Lewis of Georgia and Calvin Dooley of California.

The bill passed only after Lewis changed his vote to yes. "I have friends on both sides," Lewis said.

But Lewis, LaRocco and other Democrats hinted they might back

DeFazio in the full committee next week if Northwest members don't get more concessions.

"They felt they got an ironclad commitment from Vento and Miller that by the time it's finished in the full committee, some Northwest Democrats would be on board," working for the bill's passage in the House, a Northwest timber lobbyist said. "This was really a preliminary skirmish. Miller has a harder time ahead of him in the full committee."

DeFazio said Miller lacks the votes to win. "Some members get their arms twisted and voted reluctantly with the chairman. I think their arms will recover by next week, or I think Northwest members will help massage them back into shape."

The delegation is split, however.

Reps. Norm Dick and Jolene Unsoeld, both D-Wash., lobbied for DeFazio's bill. But Rep. Jim McDermott, D-Wash., endorsed the environmentalists' dream package, a 14 million acre set-aside; and Rep. John Miller, R-Wash., bucked Foley and supported including forests in Eastern Washington and Eastern Oregon.

On the other extreme, industry champion Rep. Bob Smith, R-Ore., who led the Republicans in opposing Miller, also lined them solidly up against the DeFazio bill.

Smith didn't rule out a compromise, but it's doubtful DeFazio will modify his bill more to industry's liking. DeFazio and Rep. Sid Morrison, R-Wash., have been accused by environmental groups of

caving in to timber industry pressure.

The House Agriculture Committee is more hospitable to industry and has delayed further action there until the Bush administration unveils its own old-growth proposal next week.

The Forests, Family Farms and Energy Subcommittee actually put forth the first old-growth bill on Wednesday on another close vote, 7 to 6. Main authors Mike Kopetski, D-Ore., and Morrison said it would protect 6.8 million acres of old-growth forest and buffer zones, while keeping sawmills running on about half the traditional amount of federal timber harvest. Rep. Richard Stallings, D-Idaho, voted against it.

DeFazio criticized the measure, saying the 2.2 billion board feet of timber was achieved through a "wink and a nod" and would be blocked by legal challenges. He said his bill would achieve almost as much with more assurance of success.

In addition to set-asides and timber harvest, limitations on law suits are a central issue. Environmental groups have drawn a line in the sand against any judicial restrictions, and so far, they have prevailed in both committees.

After the narrow vote, Miller seemed more willing to bargain, DeFazio said.

After three years of hesitation, Congress is finally dealing with the Northwest's forest crisis, and so far, Northwest members have kept from being log-rolled.



LARRY SWISHER
Political columnist

CONTINUE

Dance

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News from

Congressman NORM DICKS

Washington State — 6th District



2429 Rayburn House Office Building
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For Release: October 11, 1991

'AUTHORIZING COMMITTEES MUST NOW ACT ON NORTHWEST TIMBER CRISIS' - REP. DICKS

WASHINGTON, D.C., Oct. 11 - U.S. Rep. Norm Dicks (D-Wash.) said Friday that he would not propose appropriations language affecting the Pacific Northwest timber supply, but will be pushing key House authorizing committee chairman to adopt a comprehensive plan by the end of this congressional session.

Dicks, a member of a House-Senate panel considering the Interior Appropriations bill next Tuesday, said he had "attempted in vain to find areas of compromise that could end the legal gridlock" resulting from the designation of the Northern Spotted Owl as a threatened species last year. "At this point, after conferring with Reps. George Miller, Kika de la Garza, Bruce Vento, Harold Volkmer and other key congressional leaders, I have been encouraged that the appropriate authorizing committees are now prepared to act," Dicks said.

"Accordingly, I have decided to abandon the attempt that I and my colleagues from the Northwest have been making to include an interim solution in the Interior Appropriations bill this year," Dicks said. The congressman had been prepared to offer a one-year plan that would have addressed the concerns of the U.S. District court by applying the recommendations of a panel of government scientists in order to protect the spotted owl.

That plan would have allowed logging to proceed in areas where the scientific panel judged that no harm to the threatened species would take place. "It was a balanced approach, based on accepted science, environmentally sound and defensible in court," Rep. Dicks said.

"We were making those attempts because of the inaction of the Interior and Agriculture committees--and by the Bush Administration --to address what is truly an urgent situation in the Pacific Northwest. We were trying to fill a legislative vacuum which still exists. We were trying to offer a solution that provided adequate protection of the spotted owl while still allowing some level of timber harvesting to take place. We were trying to save the jobs of many thousands of Northwest workers that are being needlessly squandered because of inaction," Dicks said.

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[more]

Page 2 of 2 pages
Rep. Norm Dicks/Timber Solution
October 11, 1991

The congressman said he had been assured that the appropriate congressional committees were now prepared to act, and that he would be "working with the Northwest congressional delegation, environmental groups and representatives of the timber industry to develop a real solution to what I believe is a crisis situation in the Pacific Northwest."

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OCT 13, 1991 2:44PM P.02

Dicks drops log supply proposal

By ROBERTA ULRICH
of The Oregonian staff

10-21-91

WASHINGTON — Rep. Norm Dicks, D-Wash., said Friday that he had dropped his effort to assure a log supply for the Northwest timber industry through an amendment to the Interior appropriations bill.

Dicks' effort had stirred up a hornet's nest of opposition lobbying from environmental organizations and only lukewarm interest from his Northwest colleagues.

Dicks' proposal was a series of variations of the so-called Thomas plan that would ban logging in large tracts of old-growth forest where the spotted owl lives, but specifically would have permitted timber sales in other forest areas.

Even the timber industry had been supportive only on its own terms — a far higher level of assured timber sales than the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management believe they can make and remain within the law.

Dicks' decision to drop the appropriations bill effort puts additional pressure on the authorizing committee of Congress to develop a long-term plan for management of the Northwest federal forests. The process remains agonizingly slow.

A Senate bill written by industry and labor is stalled in the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee. Subcommittees of the House Agriculture, Interior and Merchant Marine committees are trying to reconcile their widely varied views in a bill that would preserve some old-growth forests, protect the threatened spotted owl and assure the industry a supply of logs.

The subcommittees will meet Thursday to hear industry, environmentalist and administration reaction to a series of options outlined by a team of four scientists, who estimated the effects on timber cutting of various levels of protection for habitat, watershed and old growth. That means no compromise bill will be ready for consideration before Oct. 21.

Mark Gaede, an aide to Rep. Les AuCoin, D-Ore., said AuCoin is concerned that without legislation Forest Service timber sales in Oregon and Washington will be no more than 2 billion board feet in fiscal 1992. The appropriations bill contains funds for 3 billion board feet in sales, a decline from previous authorized levels, but three times as much as the agency actually sold in fiscal 1991.

Dicks and AuCoin both are members of the conference committee attempting to resolve differences between House and Senate versions of the Interior Appropriations Bill. Funding for timber sales by the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management is among the issues remaining for discussion.

In announcing that he was abandoning his effort, Dicks said he had discussed "the truly urgent situation in the Pacific Northwest" with chairmen of the House committees working on legislation, and "I have been encouraged that the appropriate authorizing committees are now prepared to act."

AuCoin had been involved in the discussions of an appropriations amendment but opposed as counterproductive anything resembling Section 318 of the 1990 bill that raised a storm of environmental protest by restricting legal challenges to timber sales.

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FM-Democrats-Environment,770<

WEEKEND RERUN<

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By SCOTT SONNER=

Associated Press Writer=

NEW YORK (AP) Northwest Democratic lawmakers like the Clinton-Gore ticket's overall environmental position, but say the candidates may have to tone down their harsh stand against Northwest logging.

The lawmakers' best advice to the presidential ticket? Blame the region's timber crisis on the Bush administration's repeated over-cutting in violation of federal environmental laws.

"What happened in the Northwest is mostly because George Bush didn't follow the law. To blame it on environmentalists is nonsense," said Rep. Jim McDermott, D-Wash.

Arkansas Gov. Bill Clinton has indicated support for the kind of sweeping old-growth logging restrictions advocated by Sen. Brock Adams, D-Wash.

Tennessee Sen. Al Gore was one of the few senators to make a floor speech two years ago against an effort by Sen. Bob Packwood, R-Ore., to get around the Endangered Species Act and allow harvests of some spotted owl habitat.

Some Northwest Democrats in Congress fear Gore and Clinton may not be aware of how emotionally charged the issue is or how much timber workers many from a Democratic base are concerned about jobs.

"I don't think they can walk into the state blindly," said Rep. Les AuCoin, D-Ore., who is trying to unseat Packwood.

"Both candidates need to do a lot of homework on both the ecological importance of ancient forests as well as that point at which extremes push so far as to dislocate workers," he said.

"This issue does not lend itself to a quickly sound bite," added Rep. Ron Wyden, D-Ore. "If you say something, make it clear that the Bush administration has given us the worst of both worlds no environmental protection, no jobs and no timber."

Clinton's campaign sought advice earlier this spring from Washington Gov. Booth Gardner about how best to strike a reasonable balance on the issue. And last week during the Democratic National Convention, Clinton's campaign secured background papers on the matter from AuCoin, Wyden and Rep. Norm Dicks of Washington.

Dicks said he is aware of Gore's staunch opposition to logging of old-growth on public lands.

"We are going to talk to Albert about that," he said. "Les AuCoin and I are both eager to sit down and try to explain what we consider to be a more centrist approach."

"That doesn't mean he will always agree with us about it. But my advice is we need to talk about a balanced solution that is

legally defensible and scientifically credible," Dicks said.

Having said that, Dicks believes Clinton and Gore will work on developing "the finest environmental record of any president in history."

"I don't think he should duck these issues, whether it is environment or economy. I think the people want leadership," he said.

Clinton is expected to make campaign appearances in Washington state next week.

Republicans in the region say the Democratic ticket is vulnerable because the proposed cutbacks on logging conflicts with Clinton's determination to revive the economy.

Craig Berkman, chairman of Oregon's Republican Party, said Gore's stand especially is a liability in the Northwest.

"The environmental movement in the West is under real seige in this region. A tremendous number of people believe that humans should be given as much consideration as the environment," he said in a telephone interview.

Rep. Bob Smith, R-Ore., said President Bush should be able to score big points as a result of the Democrats' position on old-growth.

"I think the president has to do two things come to Oregon and demand a balanced budget amendment and say he will veto every timber bill that will cost jobs. If he did that, he would win Oregon," Smith said.

Dan Sheeran, Clinton's press secretary in Seattle, said Republicans are painting Gore to be more extreme than he really is.

"He understands the issue and does not intend to abandon the workers. But he also knows that simply cutting the old-growth forests is not in the interest of anyone," Sheeran said.

AUCoin and other Democrats said it will be critical for Clinton and Gore to define the issue in their terms.

"The political choice is jobs today versus jobs tomorrow. There are some exploiters out there who want to maximize jobs today," AUCoin said.

"If Clinton talks straight to Oregonians, I think Oregonians will understand straight talk. They will understand we need to be sure we don't eat our seed corn so we can have jobs in the future," he said.

6/21/92

Rep. Bob Smith bites tongue over 'fuzzy-headed prof' slur

Rep. Bob Smith, R-Ore., had some quick explaining to do to fellow Agriculture Committee member Rep. Jill Long, D-Ind., after he made a reference to "fuzzy-headed professors" during a committee session on forest legislation.

Smith was making clear his adamant opposition to a bill based on the 1991 set of recommendations by a team of scientists, who became known as the "Gang of Four."

"It bothers me that some fuzzy-headed professors are making decisions . . . depriving people of work," Smith said.

Long was not in the room at the time, but when the meeting resumed after a recess, Long asked Smith to explain just what he meant by "fuzzy-headed professors."

Assuring Long he intended no slight, Smith described a long-ago speech by a Harvard professor who had bushy hair and what Smith considered nonsensical ideas.

"That's what I mean by a fuzzy-headed professor," Smith said.

"I appreciate the gentleman's explanation," said Long, who wears her dark hair in a sleek style. She was an assistant professor of business at Valparaiso University before being elected to Congress.

House Appropriations panel slams doors to press, again

For the third straight year the House Appropriations Committee's

interior subcommittee closed its bill-writing session to the press and the public last week.

This year, Reps. Les AuCoin, D-Ore., and Norm Dicks, D-Wash., did not initiate the closure, but both voted in favor of it.

Subcommittee Chairman Sid Yates, D-Ill., was on the losing end of the 8-2 vote.

AuCoin said later he did not know why Rep. John Murtha, D-Pa., moved to negotiate the bill behind closed doors.

AuCoin, who was in the subcommittee office when the motion was made, arrived after most of the members had voted.

"The issue was already decided," he said. "I didn't see any reason to anger the people I needed support from for Oregon projects."

Others speculated that subcommittee members, faced with cutting the pet projects of many other members of Congress in the face of a tight budget ceiling, wanted to avoid pressure from their peers.

Last year, when the most controversial issue was the level of timber sales in Northwest federal forests, AuCoin and Dicks engineered the closure.

Appropriations Committee rules

allow subcommittees to close their sessions, and about half the 13 subcommittees finish the annual spend-

ing bills in secret. Until 1990, the interior subcommittee had never closed a meeting, Yates said.

4A

WILD OREGON

"Riders" Limiting Judicial Review of Public Forest Management Decisions

Legislative "riders" are proposed bills which most likely would not be approved independently by Congress, and are used as non-germane add-ons to a piece of legislation that must become law, such as annual appropriations bills. The attachment of "riders" on other legislation with the intent of limiting citizen review of public forest management decisions did not begin in 1988. In each case, Senator Mark O. Hatfield has led the effort in the Senate and Congressman Les AuCoin in the House of Representatives.

1985 This was the first year that Congress compromised the existing injunction against selling timber on Mapleton Ranger District. The National Wildlife Federation and others brought suit against Forest Service logging, which had already destroyed half of the salmon and steelhead spawning habitat on the district. The judge enjoined timber sales until completion of the new forest plan required under the National Forest Management Act. The rider allowed sale of "buyback" timber—that which was returned under a special timber industry bailout law enacted in 1984. The reasoning: had not the market collapsed the timber would have been sold and the environmental damage done, so why not allow it to be sold again? New sales were still enjoined. This rider has been renewed on successive appropriations bills.

1986 Research by Headwaters, a local conservation organization in southern Oregon, found widespread violations of law and policy in the Bureau of Land Management's Medford District timber sale program. A rider was placed on the annual appropriations bill to prohibit judicial review of the agency's decisions, even though no litigation had been filed.

1987 Senator Hatfield inserted language in the Senate version of the Appropriations bill which effectively precluded judicial review of Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management decisions. The intent of this provision is to prevent the courts from requiring agencies to depart from existing management plans in light of facts discovered in preparing new ones. This language was significantly modified in the House-Senate Conference Committee from the original Senate version. While still limiting judicial review, the final agreed-upon version was not quite so sweeping. Later, a coalition of conservation organizations brought suit against the Bureau of Land Management for failure to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement on their ancient forest liquidation policies, especially the impacts on the northern spotted owl. The Forest Service was already preparing of such an EIS and no lawsuit was necessary to get them to comply with NEPA. In the District Court, the judge dismissed the case, relying (incorrectly, we believe) on the original Senate (Hatfield) intent. The U.S. Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals quickly overturned the district court judge and full arguments on the merits were heard on July 19. Preliminarily it appears that the higher court agrees with the plaintiffs that the lawsuit was brought in such a way as to comply with the rider language agreed upon in the Conference Committee.

cies and the courts. Extensive public involvement is required and is often effective in modifying the actions of agencies to protect the environment. Sometimes, only review by the independent judiciary can ensure that these all-important procedural steps taken by the agency are in compliance with the law.

The laws of this country are only as effective as their enforcement. In the system of checks and balances in the national government, Congress can aid in this enforcement by exercising agency oversight and by controlling the purse strings. The courts provide the other review that makes the system function.

The affected agencies and the Justice Department are both units of the Administrative branch of the government. Effective enforcement of the law becomes difficult because the agency is often the violator and the Justice Department isn't often inclined to enforce the laws against the political wishes of the Administration.

Congress has recognized the vital support that citizens (and their organizations) contribute to enforcement of the law. In fact, several recent statutes have specific "citizen suit" provisions where citizens can act as private attorneys general, when the government fails to act according to the law.

Lawsuits brought by conservationists seek only to enforce the laws that Congress has passed. Conservationists can't sue simply because they don't like something. The suits are not simple tort claims where a citizen is upset and fears harm by the action of another. NEPA will not necessarily stop environmentally destructive or idiotic projects. It is hoped that full compliance with process will expose such and the disclosure of such damaging information will convince the agency to abandon or change the project. To use an absurd but illustrative example, if the Corps of Engineers proposed to pave over the Earth, NEPA wouldn't stop them if they a) considered an adequate range of alternatives, b) disclosed the ir-

Foley

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NORTHWEST

Foley walks fine line in forest debate

Peers waiting to see speaker take stand

By SCOTT SONNER
The Associated Press

510.92

WASHINGTON — The most sweeping Northwest forest protection plan ever contemplated by Congress had just cleared a House Interior subcommittee and several observers wanted to know what would happen next.

Had the panel chairman talked to House Speaker Tom Foley, D-Wash., about it?

"I don't go out of my way looking for trouble," answered Rep. Bruce Vento, D-Minn.

Foley's public position on northern spotted owls and old-growth forests remains largely a mystery.

But most congressional players suspect he soon will wield his political might to help move away from the bills, congressional panels approved this week and toward a more moderate protection plan with higher logging levels.

"I think he has taken a largely hands-off approach to this and let the committees work their will," Vento said.

"He obviously is under a great deal of pressure back home," he said. "At some point, we go to the floor (of the House) and he's going to, as a member of the Northwest, play somewhat of a role."

An aide to Foley, speaking on the condition his name not be used, said the speaker already has been involved in the debate.

"It is likely the speaker will become more and more involved as the legislation moves through the committee and to the floor," the aide said Friday.

Some organized labor leaders are counting on Foley.

In fact, one said the speaker could end up

being the timber industry and labor's best friend in the House when it comes to blunting efforts to ban logging across millions of federal forests in Oregon, Washington and Northern California.

"What we really need is Foley's leadership on this," said Mike Pieti, a staff representative for the Western Council of Industrial Workers in Portland.

"There has always been a good relationship between Foley and labor. Coming from the Northwest and being speaker couldn't hurt," he said.


The bill that cleared the House Interior subcommittee on national parks and public lands on a 10-16 vote Thursday is the plan closest to what environmentalists advocate for full protection of old-growth forest ecosystems.

Logging would be banned across the vast majority of a new 9-million-acre forest reserve, bringing timber harvests down to about one-fourth the average of the 1980s. The measure was written by Vento and Interior Committee Chairman George Miller, D-Calif.

The panel's first vote on the bill was a 17-17 tie. But Rep. John Lewis, D-Ga., changed his mind and voted in favor of it on the condition that Vento and Miller try to work out a compromise more acceptable to a group of Northwesters led by Rep. Peter DeFazio, D-Ore.

Aides to Foley say the speaker will end up supporting whatever the majority of the rest of the Northwest members prefer.

On Thursday, that was an alternative by DeFazio, which would set aside a smaller reserve. His plan would provide for larger harvest levels by allowing selective logging within some areas environmentalists say



Foley's public position on northern spotted owls and old-growth forests remains largely a mystery. But most congressional players suspect he soon will wield his political might to help move toward moderate protection with higher logging levels.

Tom Foley

are critical to the survival spotted owl.

DeFazio's amendment was soundly defeated, 20-5. But he is confident he will control enough votes to force Miller and Vento to compromise in the full committee, said DeFazio timber expert Jeff Steir.

"It is our intention the size of the reserve will be scaled back," Steir said.

"We don't anticipate having the votes necessary to pass our bill over the objections of the chairman. But if you look at the subcommittee vote, all we would need is one more vote to deadlock the full committee," he said.

When Foley toured his eastern Washington district last month, he avoided detailing his views on the controversy. But he gave hints his sympathies leaned toward timber industry concerns — at least on the northern spotted owl issue, The Spokesman-Review of Spokane reported.

Foley said he sees problems with the

Endangered Species Act, which allows environmentalists to prevent old-growth forests from getting logged in Western Washington because of the threat to the owl.

"The whole history of evolution, as I know it, is of the creation and destruction of species," Foley said.

"My view is that we should take a very, very careful look at the Endangered Species Act before Congress reauthorizes it," he said.

The bill that came out of the Interior subcommittee was not much of a surprise as that panel is viewed among the friendliest to environmentalists.

What was not expected was the proposal that cleared the House Agriculture subcommittee on forests and family farms with the backing of Chairman Harold Volkmer, D-Mo., Reps. Mike Kapetski, D-Ore., and Sid Morrison, R-Wash.

The Agriculture panel was supposed to be the high-water mark in the House for the timber industry, but ended up producing a bill which would establish a reserve larger than the one DeFazio wants and yield harvests about half the level of the 1980s.

Backers of the Volkmer measure say it will cost only about 10,000 jobs when viewed independent of steps the government already is taking to protect the owl and slow logging on national forests.

Rep. Jim Jontz, D-Ind., who has been pushing forest protection as sweeping as the Miller-Vento bill for more than two years, said the Agriculture subcommittee began to view the issue differently following the report last summer by the so-called "Gang of Four."

Forest Service biologist Jack Ward Thomas and three other scientists reaffirmed that excessive logging had damaged the forest ecosystem and that cutbacks were needed to protect old-growth species.

5A

C H L O P A K

A S S O C I A T E S

FAX TRANSMISSION

TO: Dan McElwee

COMPANY: _____

FAX NUMBER: _____

FROM: Bob Chlopak / Andrea Sussman

DATE: _____

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- per Lisa Aiantz

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C H L O P A K
A S S O C I A T E S

Memorandum

To: Pam McElwee
Fr: Bob Chlopak and Andrea Sussman
Re: Background on Rep. Dicks, Salvage, Appropriations riders
Da: December 9, 1992

The attached documents document Rep. Norm Dicks' longstanding role in the ancient forest debate. In particular, they illustrate his tendency to work behind closed doors, minimize public debate about this issue, and pursue political solutions usually counter to environmental interests.

We have enclosed the following:

- 1a-1c. Rep. Dicks' Dear Colleague letter urging support for his salvage rider to the Supplemental Appropriations bill (page 1-a). This rider is typical of Rep. Dicks' last-minute, behind-the-scenes attempt to override existing laws and court orders in order to increase timber supply. We also included a Western Ancient Forest Campaign memo (pages 1-b-c) that explains the problems inherent in Rep. Dicks' approach, the inaccuracy of his message, and the threat that salvage logging poses for ancient forest ecosystems.
- 2a-2d. In May of this year, Rep. Dicks lobbied for Rep. DeFazio's ancient forest bill, which was not based on science and included sufficiency language that would have overridden environmental laws and court orders (page 2-a). Only months before, Rep. Dicks stated that he favored "a balanced approach, based on accepted science, environmentally sound, and defensible in court" (pages 2 b-d).
- 3a-3b. This may make you laugh: An AP article states that Rep. Dicks knows that Senator Gore opposes logging old-growth on public lands. It then quotes Rep. Dicks: "We are going to talk to Albert about that."
- 4a. A June 1992 article describes Rep. Dicks and AuCoin's interest in closing its sessions to the public and press. It further states, "Last year, when the most controversial issue was the level of timber sales in Northwest federal forests, AuCoin and Dicks engineered the closure."

DOCUMENT- 3 OF 6 PAGE - 1 OF 17

ACCESS # CQW26473
 HEADLINE SUPPLEMENT: SEAT OF POWER
 DATE 12/07/91
 SOURCE CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY Weekly Report (CQW)
 Issue: VOL. 49, NO. 49
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 (Copyright 1991)

- * Norm Dicks profile By Phillip A. Davis
 Robert L. Livingston Profile By George Hager
 Having a seat on the committee that funds the government has not always been about spending money. But it has always been about power.
 In 1865, the House split the Ways and Means Committee, which was sinking under its vast jurisdiction over taxes, tariffs, spending and currency, into three. Its chairman was the imperious Radical Republican Thaddeus Stevens - "as powerful as any member of Congress had ever been," in the words of historian Alvin M. Josephy Jr. Stevens gave up Ways and Means to head the power center of the next century, the new Appropriations Committee.
 For generations of savvy and ambitious members ever since, the Appropriations Committee has been the place to be. Writing the bills that fund the government is work done in the shadows rather than the limelight, but it offers members a chance to give a helping hand to constituents and also poke their fingers into the innards of policy.
 Appropriations members tend to acquire a special mindset. Unlike other panels, it usually operates outside of party and ideological labels. "There's a tendency on this committee for people to think of themselves as members of the Appropriations Committee first and members of the House second," one member told Richard F. Fenno Jr. for his classic political science study, "The Power of the Purse."
 Cartoons often depict appropriators as mindless spendthrifts, but throughout history their attitude has been more of the skinflint. "You may think my business is to make appropriations," wrote Joseph Cannon, who headed the committee before his autocratic reign as Speaker (1903-1911). "It is not. It is to prevent their being made."
 When the committee has gotten in trouble, it has usually been for parsimony. Between 1885 and 1920, the House kept from the committee about half of the federal budget because it wasn't spending enough.
 The last stand of Appropriations dominance came in 1977. Congress approved a jobs-oriented budget to kick-start the economy for President Jimmy Carter, but when it came time to pay

for it, the committee shortchanged the programs. On orders from Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., D-Mass., Appropriations leaders had to awkwardly add about \$700 million on the House floor. Liberated from direct responsibility for deficits in recent years by the budget process, appropriators have warmed to the role of rich uncle. In the Reagan administration, Democrats discovered that the House Appropriations Committee was the place to protect cherished social programs.

These traditions are strongest in the House. Spending bills start there, and Appropriations is a member's major assignment. Following is a look at two veteran appropriators:

* Norm Dicks, D-Wash.

Fish got to swim, birds got to fly, appropriators got to spend - and, whenever they can, use the public purse to shape policy. At least, that is the view of Norm Dicks, who has built a career in the House Appropriations Committee.

"Money is what counts in terms of ability to do things," says Dicks, an eight-term Democrat from Washington.

As a thirty-something administrative assistant, Dicks learned the art of appropriations at the feet of a master, Warren G. Magnuson, D-Wash. From 1969 until he left in 1981, Magnuson was chairman of the Senate Labor, Health, Education and Welfare Appropriations Subcommittee, and eventually of the full committee. Magnuson brought dams, highways, airports and sewers to his state, and was considered one of the most influential members of Congress - and voters kept him in office for 44 years.

When Dicks went from staff member to new member of the House in 1977, his mentors were fellow Democrats from Washington who understood the power of appropriations: Magnuson, Reps. Lloyd Meeds and Thomas S. Foley, then chairman of the House Agriculture Committee. Dicks' Tacoma district is highly militarized, containing McChord Air Force Base, the Army's Fort Lewis and the Bremerton Naval Shipyard. He originally had his eye on the Armed Services Committee, where his predecessor served, but his senior colleagues urged him to bid for Appropriations.

With a characteristic intensity that recalled his days as a University of Washington linebacker, Dicks lobbied for a seat on Appropriations and was one of two freshmen who got one.

Today, at the relatively young age of 50, Dicks is on the verge of chairing on two Appropriations subcommittees of

* enormous importance to his district - Defense and Interior.

Besides its military orientation, his state depends on inexpensive power and lumber, both gleaned from federal sources:

* the Interior Department's dams and the Forest Service's national forests.

Dicks has used his assignments to keep a steady stream of

federal help flowing back home. This year, he was active in getting projects as large as the transfer of the 7th Infantry from Fort Ord, Calif., to Fort Lewis, Wash. - worth up to \$2 billion to the local economy - and as small as a \$288,000 military recycling project. He was key in getting \$2.3 million to purchase wilderness in the Yakima River Canyon and in directing that the first study done under the auspices of the new Natural Resource Damage Assessment fund be of the polluted waters of Tacoma's Commencement Bay.

'You want to go home and tell your constituents what you've done for them,' Dicks says. 'But the most important thing is being very careful in approving projects to make sure they are in the overall national interest.' He calls that his Jackson-Magnuson principle, after Magnuson and Henry M. Jackson, two Washington senators who had national impact but took care of their districts.

'How Dare He Be Proud?'

It is bringing home such projects, and his support for the B-2 bomber and the MX missile (for which Boeing Co. is a major subcontractor) that has Dicks ranked the 11th-biggest spending representative in the country in 1990 by the National Taxpayers Union. The organization based its rankings on 215 roll call votes in 1990.

But all those projects and his support of the military and timber industries helped him beat rival Mike Collier in the 1990 Democratic primary by 58 percent to 22 percent.

Dicks has no apologies for his image, which he himself bolstered by placing full-page campaign ads in Seattle touting the effectiveness of "Stormin' Norman."

Collier tried to attack that image from the left. But Dicks trounced him so effectively that Collier's campaign manager, Sherry Bockwinkel, ginned up the term-limit initiative that captured the state's imagination this fall and could have ended Dicks' congressional career.

* "He's constantly hammering home that 'I'm bringing home the pork,'" Bockwinkel said. "How dare Norm Dicks be proud of being an Appropriations member? Most of those people are making outrageous spending decisions."

For those who follow the process, Dicks is more than an accomplished pork-barreler.

"As far as defense policy, Norm is very influential," said Lawrence Korb, a defense expert at the Brookings Institution.

"He's a very smart guy, he's learned at Maggie's feet, and he's got a vested interest in Boeing."

Korb said that Dicks' moderately pro-defense stance helped saved the B-2 bomber, which his fellow party members in Congress repeatedly tried to cut. This year, Dicks kept the B-2 on a life-support system despite its soaring cost.

In early subcommittee action, Dicks was careful not to overplay his hand on the B-2, seeking only language stating the panel's moral support for the bomber. Dicks pulled even that when fellow appropriator Martin Olav Sabo, D-Minn., moved to make the bomber vulnerable to a floor vote in a hostile House. Dicks was later able to preserve minimal funding by not fighting Oregon Democrat Les AuCoin's insistence that Congress not revive MX funding.

Dicks' role in defense strategy extends far beyond his Boeing interest. In the early 1980s, he became part of a triumvirate (along with Les Aspin, D-Wis., and Al Gore, D-Tenn.) that succeeded in keeping arms control pressure on the Reagan administration by pursuing a defense-policy, not peacenik, strategy on the House floor.

- * Known as a moderate environmentalist, Dicks has used his position on the Interior spending panel to go beyond new park and recreation projects to shape environmental and timber policy in the Pacific Northwest.

Frances Hunt, the chief old-growth forest lobbyist for the National Wildlife Federation, said, "The appropriations process has for years driven Oregon and Washington forest policy. The authorization committees were sort of cut out of the deal for quite some time. Dicks has been a key player and has positioned himself to continue to be a key player."

- * When it comes to choosing between saving timber industry jobs and protecting the last swaths of old-growth forest, Dicks often leans toward the industry position. This year Dicks tried to use the Interior spending bill to make an end run around forest preservationists and the Endangered Species Act's protection of the northern spotted owl, which have tied up timber cutting in the Pacific Northwest's national forests. The rider that Dicks proposed - similar to one he supported in 1989 that was fashioned by Sen. Mark O. Hatfield, R-Ore. - not only would have allowed increased timber cutting on Forest Service lands but also would have limited federal courts' ability to review environmental challenges of logging's effect on the owl. Dicks defended the plan by pointing out that it hewed to the recommendations of a 1989 scientific panel that would have stabilized owl numbers. But opposition from other members who wanted to see a long-term solution to the timber crisis crafted in the Interior Committee eventually forced Dicks to accept non-binding language.

Setbacks such as this and the B-2 slowdown do not faze Dicks, who feels that appropriations is a matter of give-and-take and knowing when to exploit the opportunity that might present itself in committee or in conference.

"It's more instinctive than learned - you've got to get engaged in the process," he said.

C H L O P A K
&
A S S O C I A T E S

FAX TRANSMISSION

TO: Pam McElwre

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FROM: Andrea Sussman

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The Register-Guard

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EDWIN M. BAKER, Publisher, 1982-1987

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Forest 'bridge' needed

Oregon's congressional delegation has decided to intervene in the controversy over old growth timber. That's excellent news. The problem can't be resolved without congressional action, and Congress won't follow unless the members from this state lead.

Recent events have produced a clear need for two things:

- A long-range plan establishing the level of harvest — if any — of the remaining old growth managed by the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management.

- A bridge — a short-range, interim plan to stabilize the situation until more permanent arrangements are made.

The summit meeting called by Sen. Mark Hatfield, Rep. Les AuCoin and Gov. Neil Goldschmidt must concentrate on the short run. But the participants should also exchange thoughts on the best way to develop a permanent plan.

The immediate problem has been created by injunctions blocking timber sales in a wide area of old growth while federal courts hear legal challenges of forest management plans. The environmentalist plaintiffs contend that the plans offer inadequate protection to the spotted owl.

Technically, the injunctions are temporary, but temporary could be a long time. The trial judges could take months to render decisions, and whatever they decide is bound to be appealed. The injunctions are likely to remain in place until appeals are exhausted.

Thus, the summiters should seek to devise a plan that regulates the harvest of old growth for the time being. The interim plan should logically aim for the low end of potential old growth harvest and maximize protection of the spotted owl. But it should also pull these decisions out of the courts and prohibit further court challenge.

Such a plan would restore reasonable certainty to the annual supply of

timber of all types available from the federal forests of the Northwest.

After that is achieved, a bigger job will remain: Constructing a permanent old growth plan. We can envision a two-phase process, starting with the scientists and ending with the politicians.

A great deal of research on old growth ecology has been done in the past decade. New insights have surfaced. The foresters, biologists and others who form a body of expertise in this field should be asked to put together their best thoughts — to draw up the old growth management plan they would ordain if they were in charge.

This scientific ideal could form the basis for a public debate that would inject all of the non-scientific factors — primarily the needs of the economy. Through this process of weighing conflicting demands on the forest, the public and the elected decision-makers should be able to reach a consensus, if never perfect agreement.

The result *might* be a ban on all further logging of old growth. Or, harvest levels *might* be deemed acceptable that require loosening of Endangered Species Act and other narrow-perspective restrictions.

The outcome is unpredictable today because the information needed to draw reasonable conclusions is neither highly visible nor widely shared.

It could take several years to develop a plan. That's all right, given an adequate bridge from here to there. What's not all right is having everything continue on its current course — letting the courts do their thing while the Fish and Wildlife Service works on recommendations regarding the owl and the Forest Service and BLM concentrate on updating their basic management plans.

That won't work. A separate process for dealing with the heart of the problem — the old growth forest — must be superimposed. And only Congress can see that it's done.

Proceed with caution

The long-range picture might not look bright, but it appears that Jackson County will be in better financial shape than anticipated at least for next year. Earlier this week the county learned that its projected share of Oregon and California Railroad land grant funds for 1989-90 could come to \$16.03 million — \$870,000 more than expected when the budget was finalized recently.

County Administrator Burke Raymond says he will recommend adding the money to the budget's \$7.5 million "rainy day" reserve fund to help offset smaller O&C payments in the early 1990s. A drop in revenues is likely to occur then if appeals of current timber sales and plans to list the northern spotted owl as a "threatened" species ultimately reduce harvests on the 2 million O&C acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

Raymond has the right idea about how to handle this money.

As he accurately notes, the \$16.03 million figure is still merely an estimate. It is based on what's happening at the moment with timber prices and logging activity. The dollars turned over during the 1989-90 fiscal year could easily be over or under the projected amount.

In addition, a number of unknowns also enter into the picture, including the demand for lumber nationally. For the moment, at least, lumber still is selling at a healthy pace, but recent trends in building permits and new construction indicate that might be about to change.

Even without appeals by environmentalists and the spotted owl controversy, O&C revenues have a reputation for shifting drastically from year to year. In 1982-83, for example, Jackson County received \$6.1 million after having collected \$15.2 million in 1981-82. Payments leveled out around \$10 million in the mid-1980s before a record was set in 1988-89 with \$17.1 million.

These federal timber receipt dollars go to 18 Oregon counties. They are compensation for tax revenue that was lost forever when the government reclaimed land it had deeded to the O&C Railroad years ago for development of a railroad running across the state. The counties receive 50 percent of the money generated from the sale of timber on the O&C lands.

Jackson County's \$38.4 million general fund budget for next year is heavily dependent on O&C dollars because past efforts to find other, more stable funding sources have met with limited success. Playing it safe, especially for the next few years, is the only way to go. — R.A.S.

Our Views

Let's make a deal

When it comes to politics, compromise is the name of the game. Oregon's governor and congressmen will soon get to demonstrate whether they are players or spectators when it comes to narrowing the gap between the timber industry and environmental community on the subject of logging in the state's unreserved old-growth forests.

Last week the Ancient Forest Alliance, a coalition of environmental groups seeking to protect old-growth forests and northern spotted owls, offered its counterproposal to a plan put forward at last month's timber summit. The approach outlined was labeled unworkable and unrealistic this week by the U.S. Forest Service, but the plan still can serve as a starting point for negotiations.

The Alliance offered to release up to 7.6 billion board feet of timber on national forests in Oregon and Washington. It suggested that younger trees located in areas not suitable for owls could be cut over the next 15 months to ease the current log shortage, a shortage related in part to federal court injunctions that environmentalists sought to protect the spotted owl's habitat.

Last month environmentalists rejected a summit plan developed by Gov. Neil Goldschmidt and the state's congressional delegation. The proposal called for a harvest of 8 billion board feet of lumber, including some old-growth trees, over the next 15 months in return for a commitment to protect remaining large blocks of old-growth forest lands.

In addition, the summit plan featured language to block future lawsuits against timber sales covered by the agreement. Last week's counterproposal didn't include such a provision, but members of the Alliance said they wouldn't file new suits themselves.

Oregon's lumber industry reluctantly accepted last month's summit proposal. It offered mill owners something more than what they stood to harvest in 1989 and 1990 if they awaited the outcome of pending litigation and a federal review that could list the owl as a threatened species.

Now it is up to Goldschmidt and the senators and representatives — with the help of the Forest Service — to fashion a compromise out of these two partially accepted proposals. This can't happen too soon either, because the budget bill that will have to carry terms of the agreement has passed the House and is moving through the Senate.

Although the Alliance won't like it, the resulting compromise should include a ban on future lawsuits in all areas covered by the agreement. If this legal loophole is left open, then it is certain someone will walk through it into court to block a timber sale they don't like. A bar against legal action is the only way to guarantee a steady supply of logs.

The compromise also should be limited in scope to 15 months, kept free of long-term commitments and focused mainly on the current log supply crisis. Broader issues related to setting a national policy on timber harvests from federal lands ought to be worked on later by Congress in a calm atmosphere, free from pressure and the possibility that conditions written into an emergency measure might somehow limit its options. — R.A.S.

Oregon Negotiations on Policy To Protect Spotted Owl Snag

Timber Industry, Environmentalists Fail to Agree

By John Lancaster
Washington Post Staff Writer

A high-stakes political battle over the future of the Pacific Northwest's ancient forests appeared to escalate yesterday, as major environmental groups rejected key elements of a proposed compromise with timber companies fighting their efforts to protect the endangered spotted owl.

But representatives of the Wilderness Society and other environmental groups held open the door to further negotiations with the Oregon congressional delegation, whose members say they are trying to broker a settlement that both protects the spotted owl and preserves thousands of timber-industry jobs.

"I would hope that this would not be taken by the Oregon delegation as a rejection and a declaration of war," said Sydney Butler, vice president of the Wilderness Society. "It is not an unconditional 'No.'"

Environmental groups have obtained federal court injunctions to prevent the logging of virgin stands of Douglas fir and ponderosa pine on federal lands throughout the Northwest, arguing that indiscriminate timber harvests threaten the rare, nocturnal spotted owls with extinction.

But the timber industry has accused the environmentalists of exaggerating the threat to the spotted owl for political purposes, and warns that the injunctions could cost thousands of jobs if they are not lifted soon. The reduced timber harvest already has idled some sawmills in the region, and Northwestern politicians are under enormous pressure to find a solution.

On Saturday, Gov. Neil Goldschmidt (D), Sen. Mark O. Hatfield (R-Ore.) and other Oregon politicians met with environmentalists and timber industry representatives in Salem, Ore., to work out a compromise. Under the proposal that emerged, environmentalists would agree to lift or modify some injunctions if the timber industry agreed to a moderately lower timber harvest over the coming fiscal year.

At the same time, delegation members said they would agree to legislation protecting large, contiguous stands of old-growth forest, although smaller stands would still be vulnerable to logging.

"No one makes any claims that this is saving the ecosystem forever or protecting the industry's claims into perpetuity," said Rachel Gorlin, a spokeswoman for Rep. Les AuCoin (D-Ore.), a key architect of the pro-

posal. "We are trying to reach a balanced approach in the short term that acknowledges the ecological significance of old-growth forests . . . at the same time it allows predictability and a certain level of supply for Oregon's number one industry."

Mark Rey, vice president of the National Forest Products Association, said timber companies in the region had agreed to the proposal "with substantial reluctance."

Earlier this week, an editorial in the Portland Oregonian, the state's largest newspaper, endorsed the proposal as a "reasonable compromise" that "would set a precedent for protecting ecologically important old-growth timber." Environmentalists, the newspaper warned, cannot "rely on continued public support if they let an extreme position prevail."

But in a news conference yesterday, representatives of the Wilderness Society, the National Audubon Society and the National Wildlife Federation said that while they support the "concepts" contained in the compromise plan, they could not agree to its specifics.

The environmentalists said the proposed annual harvest figure of 4.2 billion board feet exceeds a "sustainable" level, and they rejected a stipulation in the proposed compromise that would limit their ability to seek future remedies in the courts.

In addition, the environmentalists said that any old-growth stand larger than 80 acres should be considered "ecologically significant," a definition that timber industry representatives rejected as unacceptable. And they criticized the proposal for failing to address the question of log exports to foreign countries, which they said were limiting supplies to domestic sawmills.

"We ought to be practicing forestry in substantially different ways," said James Pissot, a wildlife specialist with the National Audubon Society. "Neither the forest creatures nor the forests themselves can accommodate every . . . expediency or political compromise."

In a statement, Hatfield expressed disappointment at the outcome and criticized the environmentalists for passing up an opportunity to settle the dispute.

"The delegation and the governor were willing to accept some of the environmentalists' arguments, on a short-term basis, for additional protections of the spotted owl and the old-growth forests," Hatfield said. "But we made it clear on Saturday that we were not willing to accept a tidal wave of job loss and the disruption of lives."

Tuttle due at summit

Thursday, June 22, 1989

From staff and wire reports

PORTLAND — Former Deschutes County Commissioner Larry Tuttle will be one of three environmentalist delegates at the coming spotted owl "summit," organizers of the meeting announced Wednesday.

Tuttle, a former Redmond resident who now lives in Portland and is Oregon director of The Wilderness Society, twice unsuccessfully ran against Republican Rep. Bob Smith in the 2nd Congressional District, which encompasses all of Oregon east of the Cascades as well as Jackson and Josephine counties.

The seven members of Oregon's congressional delegation and Gov. Neil Goldschmidt's office settled on three representatives for each group out of the five nominated respectively by the Northwest Forest Resource Council and the Oregon Ancient Forest Alliance.

The timber industry will be represented by William Shields, executive vice president of wood products for Willamette Industries; John Hampton, owner of Hampton Lumber Sales and related companies; and James Geisinger, president of the Northwest Forestry Association.

"The main thing I'm looking forward to is getting some facts on the table and discussing facts," said Shields. "We seem to be a long ways apart on basic premises.

"I hold hope for a resolution, but how we get there I'm not sure," he added. "I think this industry is too important to the state of Oregon to let it go by the wayside. I don't think the politicians will let it go by the wayside."

In addition to Tuttle, the environmentalists will be represented by Arthur Johnson, president of the Oregon Trial Lawyer Association, and Tom Giesen, president of the Oregon Natural Resources Council.

"It's a group that is willing to stay on and work in negotiations after the summit as well," said Tuttle. "We think it represents a good cross section.

"We would have liked to have had an ecologist and economist in the group as well, but since that is impossible, we will have staff back-up at those positions.

"We want to come out of there with a process to continue discussions and negotiations," Tuttle continued.

The Northwest Forest Resource Council, an umbrella organization for users of federal timber, originally had said it would prefer R. Kirk Ewart, director of regulatory affairs for Boise Cascade in Idaho, over Geisinger.

"The members were interested in Oregonians participating," said Sen. Mark Hatfield's press secretary, Julie McGregor, explaining the choice of Geisinger over Ewart.

The representatives will take part in a daylong meeting Saturday in Salem with members of the Oregon congressional delegation, Goldschmidt and representatives of the U.S. Forest Service, federal Bureau of Land Management and U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service.

The meeting was called by Hatfield, R-Ore., Rep. Les AuCoin, D-1st Dist., and Goldschmidt to try to resolve differences over the use of federal forests.

Millions of board feet of timber slated for harvest have been tied up by lawsuits brought by environmentalists claiming that logging old-growth forests will threaten the survival of the Northern spotted owl.

The timber industry counters that 20,000 timber-related jobs could be lost by 1991 if old growth remains off-limits.

Proposal intrigues old-growth backers

By Tim Preso
Bulletin Staff Writer

A proposal by Oregon's elected leaders to end the state's short-term timber supply crisis is "intriguing" to environmentalists, according to Larry Tuttle, director of the Oregon office of The Wilderness Society.

In a telephone interview after the spotted owl summit Saturday, Tuttle, a former Deschutes County commissioner, said members of the Ancient Forest Alliance of environmental groups met to discuss the proposal after the meeting between environmentalists and timber industry leaders adjourned.

The proposed solution to Oregon's log shortage problem would make 9 billion board feet of timber available to Oregon sawmills over the next 15 months, while providing legislative protection for "significant" stands of old-growth trees.

"There are certainly some intriguing characteristics and aspects of the proposal, and we'll take a very close look at it," said Tuttle, one of three environmental delegates to the summit, which was held in Salem.

But he added, "I can't tell you whether or not on a blanket basis all the aspects of the proposal will be satisfactory. We'll continue to look at them."

Tuttle said environmentalists would be hard-pressed to respond to the proposal by noon Tuesday, as Oregon Sen. Mark Hatfield asked. That deadline would allow legislation enacting the proposal to be attached to the U.S. Department of the Interior budget.

Tuttle said his group and others in the Ancient Forest Alliance would have to iron out some details of the proposal — such as how



Larry Tuttle

many acres of old-growth set-asides would be deemed "significant" — before they would allow the logging of timber stands held up in environmental lawsuits.

"The attorneys will have to contact the plaintiffs in the cases because there are some complicated aspects to consider," Tuttle said.

In a related matter, he said he was pleased that the congressional delegation agreed to closely examine the millions of acres of timberlands that separate the old-growth estimates of the environmental groups and the timber industry.

Also, Tuttle said, the Oregon delegation showed concern for protecting old growth as habitat for wildlife, such as the Northern spotted owl, and to maintain biological diversity in the Northwest's forests.

"Just the fact that we're beginning to discuss significant stands of old growth is a very important step in the discussion," he said. "From a personal point of view, it was very gratifying."

Mistrust shrouds forest summit

By TOM DETZEL
The Register-Guard

SALEM — The spin is on for next month's old growth forest summit — namely, don't expect any stunning deals or pictures of politicians, timber officials and environmentalists emerging from the one-day meeting in a victory clasp.

Since the unprecedented summit involving the state's entire congressional delegation was announced two weeks ago, Gov. Neil Goldschmidt and others involved in the meeting have sought to play down the possible results.

"I don't really have any reason to think that people who haven't been able to agree before now are going to agree because they're in a room with me or anyone from the federal level," Goldschmidt said last week.

Expectations low for compromise

The remark, and others made by Democrat Goldschmidt and Republican Sen. Mark Hatfield since the two called for the summit, typifies what has become a lower-the-expectations posture surrounding preparations for the meeting.

When the two politicians outlined the idea at a joint Salem news conference, they said the goal would be to find both long-term and short-term ways to solve what they called a timber supply crisis brought on by court rulings to protect old growth habitat of the Northern spotted owl.

The rulings, in two federal lawsuits filed by environmentalists who contend that the owl is in danger of extinction, have brought

a temporary halt to logging of 1.5 billion board feet of timber in Oregon and Washington.

Now, it appears, the summit will be less a session for deal making between the timber industry and environmentalists than just another chance for both sides to air their hopes and grievances to the delegation as a whole.

Staff members setting up the meeting, which probably will be held somewhere in Salem, say it's likely to take the form of a congressional hearing, with the politicians empaneled as a special committee chaired by Hatfield.

Three representatives each from the in-

dustry and the environmental community will participate. They are to be chosen from five nominees that will be provided by an environmental coalition, and by the Northwest Forest Resource Council, a coalition of a dozen timber groups.

A morning session will center on basic information gathering — estimates of old growth timber volumes on federal forest lands in the states, biological information about the owl, and potential economic impacts. An afternoon session, more discussion than public hearing, will explore solutions.

A decision has yet to be made about whether the meeting will be open to the news media, and it's possible that only part of the summit will be public.

"It's important to say that I don't think
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SUMMIT

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the members or the governor view this meeting as the end-all or the be-all," a Hatfield aide said. "It's intended as a focal point to define where we go from here toward a solution."

Doug Marker, an aide to 4th District Democratic Congressman Peter DeFazio, said the emphasis on information gathering is justified. For example, there are widely varying guesses on how much old growth forest there is, not to mention sharp disagreement over how many industry jobs are in jeopardy.

"We don't even have a consensus on what the problem is. We don't even have a consensus on what we do know and what we don't know," Marker said, calling the problem much more complicated than prior battles over wilderness.

"If we were having a simple wilderness battle, you could have a consensus on how many acres are involved," he added. "This isn't that kind of battle. We're dealing with an entire ecosystem. . . . The problem is too big."

Hopes of hashing out a deal at the summit are further complicated by the continued hard-line public posturing from some players on both the timber and environmental sides of the debate. With mill closures making headlines and spurring more fingerpointing, enmity between the two sides has sharpened.

"Our congressional delegation and our governor has asked us to participate, and we'll certainly do that," said Jim Geisinger, president of the Northwest Forestry Association. "But we feel like we have a gun at our head, and it's very difficult to discuss an issue in a situation like that."

Asked what it would take to get an agreement in the meeting, however, Geisinger gives little ground. The environmentalists "could certainly agree to have those injunctions lifted so timber can flow again, and until that happens, there's nothing really to discuss," he said.

He said the industry's main goal for the summit is to present its analysis of how protecting the owl will affect the region's economy, stressing that over the last dozen years or so, thousands of acres of federal forest lands have already been protected from logging as wilderness or for recreational use.

Andy Kerr of the Oregon Natural Resources Council said flatly that environmentalists don't intend to back off on the owl. "We're willing to discuss anything, but as a precondition to negotiations, we will not lift or modify our injunction," he said. "The owl needs what it needs to survive."

Kerr also said environmental groups are wary of what he termed a pro-timber bias on the part of Goldschmidt and the congressional delegation. Hatfield has attacked ONRC as a "radical" group, while Goldschmidt submitted an affi-

davit in one of the spotted owl lawsuits on behalf of the industry.

"I think you have a problem when you have a governor and a senior senator who have said pretty strong, hostile things about what we're trying to do in recent months," said Brock Evans, vice president for national issues with National Audubon Society. "But you have to take it at face value."

Evans said environmentalists would face a "credibility problem" in court if they ask the judge to partially lift the injunctions so as to open up some areas to logging. However, he said the environmentalists aren't opposed to reviewing the enjoined areas to make sure they all involve spotted owl habitat. "We're willing to go over them with a fine-toothed comb," he said.

To get timber flowing to mills again, environmentalists said they will propose speeding up timber sales on federal lands that had been planned for the future. They claim there is enough mature timber available outside of spotted owl habitat to provide half the planned harvest for at least a decade.

DeFazio has pressed for a similar short-term solution, and last week, three Interior Department agencies — the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service and the Bureau of Land Management — said they would try to fashion a plan that would protect the owl and free up timber in the short run.

The industry is skeptical. "To just say we can't cut trees in owl habitat wipes out 60 percent of the timber sale program, period. You simply can't take away half of the land base that's being managed for timber and expect the government to sell timber at anywhere near historic levels," Geisinger said.

Still another factor complicating the summit is the politics of the politicians themselves. While all agree that the final solution to the old growth problem will be a congressional one, it's not clear that any solution can meet the threshold test of having support from the full Oregon delegation.

Conservative 5th District Republican Denny Smith threw a presummit hand grenade last week by first suggesting that Oregon's wilderness areas be thrown back on the table as a possible source of timber — then characterizing Hatfield and others in the delegation as being pro-environmentalist.

"Everytime we negotiate with the environmentalists, we negotiate to give them something else. And we're giving them the final life blood of the Oregon economy right now," Smith said. "The average guy who's there and owns his own home and lives in a small community — he's going to lose everything he has. What are they gonna do? Become environmentalists and take food stamps?"

5/17

Two sides at odds over timber summit outlook

By DANA TIMS

Correspondent, *The Oregonian*

EUGENE — Opponents in the battle over Oregon's old-growth forests on Tuesday predicted starkly different outcomes for an upcoming timber summit conference.

"Divisiveness" among competing factions virtually ensures that the summit will fail to produce any meaningful compromises on key issues, said Dennis Hayward, executive vice president for the Eugene-based North West Timber Association.

"I'm pessimistic," Hayward told a weekly gathering of the Lane County Demo Forum. "Maybe the best we can do is use the summit to educate our congressional delegation."

Tom Giesen, board president of the Oregon Natural Resources Council, took just the opposite tack.

"We are optimistic we will begin to deal with the real issues facing us," Giesen said.

Gov. Neil Goldschmidt and Oregon Sen. Mark Hatfield two weeks ago called for an

unprecedented summit involving politicians, wood products industry representatives and environmentalists. It is set for June 24 in Salem.

However, the exchange between Hayward and Giesen made it clear that any major breakthroughs may yet be a long way off.

Hayward derided environmentalists for seeking court injunctions to protect old-growth habitat of the Northwestern spotted owl.

"If those injunctions remain in effect through this year, 3 billion board feet will be permanently lost to our timber supply," Hayward said. "The potential for disaster to the industry is very real."

If managed properly, enough old-growth exists to sustain Oregon's wood products industry at current production levels for the next 50 years, Hayward said.

Yet fully 18 percent of the land base for timber harvesting in Western Oregon has now been affected by spotted owl injunctions, he said.

"We have more than enough land, more than enough owls and more than enough

time to preserve our economy," Hayward said. "The problem is the preservationists' use of the owl to stop timber harvests."

Giesen shot back by ticking off a short list of items he would like to see discussed at the summit. The spotted owl did not make the list.

"They intend to roll us on the issue of the owl and we don't intend to be rolled," he said. "The owl is protected under the federal Endangered Species Act and we feel that act is a very good law."

Instead, the conference should focus on the export of raw logs from Oregon timberlands, the need for government-funded retraining and relocating of displaced workers, the under-use of private timberlands and the need to scientifically research old-growth issues, he said.

Pro-cutting forces display a "frontier mentality" by pretending that the supply of trees on Oregon's forests is endless, Giesen said.

"This is a very divisive issue and many strong feelings are at stake," he said. "But our resources are finite, they aren't infinite."

NW congressional delegation seeks short-term answer to owl controversy

□ Interim plan is urged as a way to balance concerns about the endangered bird and paying timber jobs

By ALAN R. HAYAKAWA
of The Oregonian staff

WASHINGTON — The Oregon and Washington congressional delegations on Tuesday threw their weight behind the Bush administration's search for a short-term solution to the Northwest's confrontation over the spotted owl and timber supplies.

Sen. Dan Rostenkowski, the House majority leader, and Sen. Mark O. Hatfield, R-Ore., said the members of Congress would urge the Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management to their work on an interim owl management plan that could allow timber sales to resume.

The Forest Service said Monday such an interim plan also would attempt to prevent the northern spotted owl from being designated as a threatened species, as Fish and Wildlife has proposed.

Environmental groups are concerned

Continued from Page C1

Some alternatives that have been mentioned include amending the Endangered Species Act or asking Congress to declare that a particular management plan meets the act's requirements.

None of the members would detail the discussions, but Reps. Bob Smith, R-Ore., Denny Smith, R-Ore., and Sen. Slade Gorton, R-Wash., already oppose further reductions in the amount of federal land available for commercial timber harvesting, and they question whether protect-

ing the habitat of the owl is worth losing jobs.

Although the Washington delegation will not attend the spotted owl "summit" planned in Salem June 24, Hatfield said the two delegations would continue to meet and would probably include representatives from Idaho and Northern California in their next talks.

The summit is designed to bring together government, timber and environmental interests to talk about their various positions.

Separately, the Bureau of Land

Management is forecasting that the acreage to be harvested in 1990 will be about 29 percent less than in an average year because of continuing owl-related restrictions. The harvest this year may be down by a third because of court injunctions.

A BLM proposal estimates a harvest of 843 million board feet of timber in Western Oregon, compared with its usual offering of about 1.176 billion board feet. Public comment will be taken until June 9.

Chris West, forester with the Northwest Forestry Association,

said the difference amounts to "a year's supply for anywhere from five to eight mills in Western Oregon."

Evans, meanwhile, said a team of specialists from the Audubon Society, Oregon Natural Resources Council, Sierra Club and The Wilderness Society had been dispatched to the Willamette National Forest in Oregon and the Quinalt Ranger District on Washington state's Olympic National Forest to see what planned timber sales could proceed without harming the owl.

A major environmental group greeted the planning with some skepticism.

Brock Evans, vice president of the National Audubon Society, said the Forest Service would have to show more willing-

ness to spare owl habitat than it had in the past before the environmental plaintiffs would agree to any new harvest plans.

"It will be interesting to see how honest their science is this time," he said.

Citing an Interior Department document referring to balanced management, Evans said: "In the Reagan-Bush administration we read 'balanced' to mean maximum logging. The Endangered Species Act doesn't say anything about balancing an endangered species against economics."

Referring to the Oregon and Washington delegations, Foley, D-Wash., said, "We have differences among our members as to the long-term approach."

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5/17
"It will be interesting to see how honest their science is this time."

— Brock Evans,
of the National Audubon Society

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Politicians, federal officials, timber industry representatives and ecologists cram a meeting in Salem on the timber supply. The Oregonian/RANDY L. RASMUSSEN

Proposal offers timber compromise



Rep. Les AuCoin (left) and Sen. Mark O. Hatfield confer during Saturday's summit.

□ The plan detailed at the Salem summit would protect old-growth forests and provide a stable timber supply

By ALAN R. HAYAKAWA
and PAUL KOBERSTEIN
of The Oregonian staff

SALEM — Oregon's congressional delegation, trying to take "the pistol away from our temple," offered a compromise Saturday to preserve both old-growth forests and timber industry jobs.

Sen. Mark O. Hatfield, R-Ore., said the sides must consent by Tuesday, or the offer dies. But getting agreement from both environmental groups and the industry could be difficult.

The idea was offered late in a daylong summit meeting designed to bring together all the interests involved in the debate over the future of the federal forests. It had been floated among members of the delegation and was brought up before the whole group, apparently by Rep. Les AuCoin, D-Ore., during a closed luncheon. The delegation, and Gov. Neil Goldschmidt, unanimously agreed to it.

Under the proposal, environmentalists would

have to give up some small stands of old-growth trees in order to gain legislative protection for large old-growth forests where the spotted owl lives. The timber industry would have to give up some jobs because of a slightly lower total harvest on national forests, but it would get a stable timber supply.

"It can be torpedoed by the industry or the environmental communities," said AuCoin. "If so, that will be it, as far as this proposal goes."

AuCoin called the proposal a step to take "the pistol away from our temple."

Almost a third of this year's federal harvest is blocked by court injunctions gained by environmentalists who say old-growth logging threatens the northern spotted owl with extinction. The industry predicts thousands of jobs will be lost because of the injunctions.

The proposal asks environmentalists to ask

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JUN 25 1989

Environmentalists, timber industry at loggerheads over owl

Associated Press

SALEM, Ore. — Environmentalists and timber industry officials were unable to reach an agreement Saturday over the conflicting needs of loggers and spotted owls.

Members of Oregon's congressional delegation and Gov. Neil Goldschmidt spent the day questioning representatives of both sides.

Environmentalists and loggers are battling over the future of Ore-

gon's old growth forests, home of the dwindling population of Northern spotted owls.

Meanwhile, at the state Capitol a few blocks away, hundreds of loggers, millworkers and their families rallied in support of the timber business, the state's largest industry.

Many wore yellow ribbons, symbolizing their view that the industry is being held hostage by environmental lawsuits over the spotted owl.

"As far as they're concerned, if we turned the whole damned state into a park that would be dandy," said state Rep Peg Jolin, whose husband works in a sawmill.

The species of owl, estimated to number fewer than 6,000 in the Northwest, hunts and nests almost exclusively in the old growth forests that produce the logs most prized by the timber industry. Proposals are being considered that would designate the spotted owl a threatened

species.

At the owl summit, the timber industry found an ally in Mr. Goldschmidt, who called for legislation to prohibit court challenges over national forest planning once the administrative process was exhausted.

U.S. Sen. Bob Packwood, R-Ore., opposed the idea, saying the Exxon Valdez oil spill might have been averted if environmental groups hadn't been barred from court challenges over the Alaska oil pipeline.

U.S. Sen. Mark Hatfield, R-Ore., chairman of the meeting, was unable to get the two sides to agree on how much old growth, virgin forests with trees at least 200 years old, is remaining.

The timber industry maintains there are 7.5 million acres of old growth in Oregon and Washington; the Wilderness Society says the figure is closer to 2.1 million acres.

During the meeting, Larry Tuttle, Oregon director of the Wilderness

Society, agreed to examine closely the millions of acres of timberlands that lie between the old growth estimates in an effort to help free up some timber for immediate use.

Mr. Goldschmidt challenged whether environmentalists were truly willing to compromise.

"Is it really possible for yon folks to engage in a serious discussion of timber supply?" he asked. "You keep taking away from the base."

Summit: Both groups express reservations over some aspects

■Continued from Page One

the courts to modify the injunctions, a step that would allow some timber sales. In one of the suits, nine groups must consent, and in another, 11 groups must agree.

Sydney Butler, vice president of The Wilderness Society, said: "There are far too many questions raised by this proposal. Obviously it is very difficult for us to contact all of our plaintiffs now."

John Albrecht, Oregon chairman of the Sierra Club, said the proposal would be accepted only "with great difficulty."

"I would be in favor of it because it's a short-term solution. I don't see any threat in it," he said.

Industry spokesman John C. Hampton said he found the proposal difficult to accept because of the lower timber harvest levels.

"We've been asked to ramp down. Somehow we are never asked to ramp up," he said. But in light of the alternative — major job losses — Hampton said he "would have to give the recommendation serious consideration."

AuCoin said the agreement would be presented Wednesday to the House Appropriations subcommittee on the interior if both sides accept.

Hatfield outlined the plan at the conclusion of Saturday's timber summit, which he, AuCoin and Gov. Neil Goldschmidt called in an attempt to resolve the growing confrontation over timber supply.

Hatfield said the plan would lock in stable timber supplies through September 1990 by fixing harvest levels at 3.8 billion board feet for fiscal 1989 and 4.2 billion for 1990. Over the two years, that would be about 700 million board feet below the current level.

At the same time, the proposal would legislatively preserve "certain significant old-growth areas" during that time by reshaping clear-cuts to protect major stands of old growth, Hatfield said.

Hatfield talked by telephone to House Speaker Tom Foley, D-Wash. Hatfield said Foley was briefed on the specifics but did not take a position either way.

No specific sites or acreage of old growth have been agreed upon. But Goldschmidt said the exact acreage was not the important thing.

"My understanding of the goal is essentially we are accepting the environmental community's definition of old growth as the tool we would use for measuring this outcome," Goldschmidt said.

Hatfield said the legislation would include language to insulate the deal from further court challenges. The protection for old growth, which would last until September 1990



The Oregonian/RANDY L. RASMUSSEN

Gov. Neil Goldschmidt and members of the audience at Saturday's timber summit in Salem listen intently to the discussion.

WHAT THEY SAID

Here are some quotes from those at Saturday's timber summit in Salem:

"The owl is just the canary in the coal mine, telling us we have drastically disrupted our environment."

— Arthur Johnson, conservationist

"There are far too many questions raised by this proposal. Obviously it is very difficult for us to contact all of our plaintiffs now."

— Sydney Butler, vice president of The Wilderness Society

"We've been asked to ramp down. Somehow we are never asked to ramp up."

— John C. Hampton, president of Willamina Lumber Sales Co.

"It's difficult to get a long-term solution if we aren't able to deal with the problem in the short run."

— Oregon Gov. Neil Goldschmidt

"Because of a checkerboard pattern of ownership, 'BLM managed lands may be the only islands of old growth in a sea of clear-cuts.'"

— Bill Luscher, director of the Bureau of Land Management in Oregon and Washington

The Oregonian

while long-term solutions are negotiated, would be the first recognition in the law of preserving old growth for its own sake.

The proposal would not affect the proposed listing of the spotted owl as a threatened species under the Endangered Species Act, Hatfield said. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, in a ruling published Friday, said the species warrants protection.

Regional Forester James Torrence said the Forest Service would have to act quickly to prepare timber sales that comply with the terms of the agreement. "It won't be easy; we'll have to wait and see what the specifics are. It is possible," he said.

The injunctions block about 1 billion board feet of timber from being cut in Oregon, representing 10 percent of this year's federal harvest, Hatfield said.

Respite offered in timber crisis

Sales quota also sets aside owl land

By **PETER WONG**

Mail Tribune Staff Writer 6/25/89

SALEM — Oregon's congressional delegation and Gov. Neil Goldschmidt proposed a respite Saturday in the battle between industry and environmental groups over protection of old-growth forests for the northern spotted owl.

Their proposal, which they announced at the close of a day-long summit meeting at City Hall, would designate some federal timber for sale this year and next. The proposed amounts are far less than what has been cut in recent years — and less than what the industry wants. The sales also would be put beyond the reach of legal challenges.

Their proposal would protect selected old-growth stands of Douglas

fir, defined as "significant," through October 1990. But the proposal omits specific stands or acreages, and there is no definition of "significant."

Goldschmidt said the proposal would not resolve long-term questions posed by recent federal court injunctions that curb logging on old-growth forests, the preferred habitat of the spotted owl, which the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is considering listing as a threatened species.

The injunctions have tied up timber sales amounting to about 2.3 billion board feet. A typical house requires 10,000 board feet.

"We recognize we're all trying to bring the boiling point down and the point of rationality up," Goldschmidt said.

Sen. Mark Hatfield, R-Ore., said

representatives of the timber industry and environmental groups have until Tuesday to respond to the framework of the proposal.

Rep. Les AuCoin, a Democrat, said such a proposal would be attached to the appropriations bill for the Interior Department and related agencies, including the Forest Service in the Agriculture Department. AuCoin sits on the House Appropriations Committee, which plans to vote on the bill Wednesday.

He said if either side rejected the proposal, "it's off."

Both sides were cautious about the proposal's key points:

- Allowable sales of 3.8 billion board feet of net merchantable timber from Oregon's and Washing-

see **TIMBER**, page 3A



MAKING A POINT — Sen. Mark Hatfield emphasizes his opening remarks at Saturday's timber summit in Salem. Gov. Neil Goldschmidt, right, listens. AP

Timber

from Page 1A

tion's national forests in the budget year ending Sept. 30, and 4.2 billion board feet in the following year. Annual sales have ranged between 4.5 billion and 5 billion board feet in recent years. James Torrence, the Forest Service's regional forester, said the injunctions would drop that amount to 2.8 billion board feet this year if nothing is done.

Allowable sales on western Oregon lands formerly owned by the Oregon and California Railroad and overseen by the Bureau of Land Management would be 1 billion board feet in each of the two budget years, about 100 million board feet less than in recent annual sales.

- Conditions that would bar appeals of the sales, either to the federal agencies or the courts, and require the injunctions to be lifted to the extent to allow limited timber sales to proceed.

- Short-term protection of "significant" old-growth Douglas fir stands on national forest and O&C lands, arranged so that timber sales do not fragment the stands selected for interim protection.

Questioned later, Hatfield said no specific amount of acreage is contemplated, and the definition of "significant" needs to be written.

Though they did not mention them Saturday, three members of the delegation previously offered outlines of what emerged in Saturday's proposal. They were Republican Sen. Bob Packwood, Rep. Peter DeFazio, a Democrat whose southwest Oregon district is most affected by the injunctions, and Rep. Bob Smith, a Republican whose district covers southern and eastern Oregon.

Jim Geisinger, president of the Northwest Forestry Association, said he would have to discuss the

proposal with others in the industry.

"We have lost about a billion board feet of timber for two years," he said afterward. "That translates into between 15,000 and 18,000 jobs on a regional basis. Frankly, there'll be some short-term pain for somebody.

"But relative to the alternative, it strikes me as being a fairly reasonable short-term solution."

Smith said the proposal would cut this year's national forest timber sales from the 1989 level of 4.35 billion board feet.

"But I believe it provides some timber stability and it continues to provide job opportunities in this state," he said.

Representatives of environmental groups that have sought the injunctions on logging also were cautious.

"At this point, there's so little in it that's defined, it's awfully difficult to quantify our response," said Rick Brown of the Oregon Ancient Forest Alliance.

Sydney Burton of the Wilderness Society added, "We have not made any conclusion about whether we got anything, the industry got anything, or the delegation got anything."

At the meeting, Goldschmidt and members of the state's congressional delegation questioned representatives of both sides at length. At times, it appeared neither side was willing to yield in the long-running debate.

But Democratic Rep. Ron Wyden said the two sides need to keep talking to reach a long-term solution.

"It's like an old-world marriage," he said. "No matter what kind of problems you have, you've got to work it out yourselves."

Spokane, WA
(Spokane Co.)
The Spokesman Review
(Cir. D. 82,750)

JUN 29 1989

Allen's P. C.

Lawmakers won't push old-growth legislation

2154
McClatchy News Service

WASHINGTON — Northwest lawmakers said Wednesday they would not try to push through legislation implementing a short-term solution to the Pacific Northwest timber-supply crisis over the objections of environmentalists.

The announcement, following a rare meeting of the House delegations from Oregon and Washington, means that the proposal reached at a weekend summit in Oregon has expired, said Oregon Rep. Les AuCoin.

"There was no support from the environmental community," AuCoin said. As a result, AuCoin said, he will not offer the proposal as an amendment to a 1990 spending bill for the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management when the House Appropriations Committee meets Thursday.

"We've lost momentum," AuCoin said.

"What's been lost is a real opportunity to reach an historic, fair and balanced timber program."

The proposal sought a temporary solution to the timber-supply crunch resulting from court injunctions on the harvest of old-growth forests to protect habitat for the spotted owl, which the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has proposed listing as a threatened species.

Those injunctions, the result of environmentalist lawsuits, threaten about half of the timber harvest from federal forests in 1989 and 1990.

The proposal offered what lawmakers thought was a middle ground by cutting the timber harvest by about 700 million board feet through 1990 to protect old-growth stands in exchange for an agreement from environmentalists not to challenge other timber sales.

The proposal won the backing of the Northwest timber industry but not the environmental-

ists.

They said Tuesday that while the proposal contains the framework for an agreement, they had had too little time to review its details. But they also said they could not go along with one of its key elements — the restraint on challenging timber sales in court.

AuCoin made clear that some form of restraint on judicial review is essential.

"There has to be certainty for the industry that that which they have can be guaranteed," he said. "It was on that issue that this proposal failed."

While AuCoin said that the environmentalists' decision "torpedoed" the proposal, he said he thinks that an agreement can be reached in the next couple of weeks before the Senate Appropriations Committee begins work on its 1990 spending measure.

Sydney Butler, vice president of The Wilderness Society, said he also was convinced that an agreement is reachable "if deliberate negotiations take place under a less rushed schedule."

"The proposal contains a framework we can work within," Butler said.

But it was clear Wednesday that Northwest lawmakers view the environmentalists as having the advantage in the new round of negotiations that will inevitably follow.

If that advantage is used to weaken the week-end proposal, the result may be that the timber industry would not support it.

"They have very little to lose," Washington Rep. Rod Chandler, R-Redmond, said of the environmentalists.

"The law is on their side," he said. "It is regrettable that we have been put in this position."

Fate of logging deal may be sealed today

By David Whitney

News Tribune Washington (D.C.) Bureau

WASHINGTON — Environmental groups and forest industry associations today are expected to reveal whether they plan to endorse a compromise proposed to end court injunctions halting logging in old-growth forests.

Oregon's congressional delegation and governor offered the proposal at a so-called timber summit meeting in Salem over the weekend. No Washington officials were invited to attend, although this state would be affected by the proposal to temporarily increase timber sales while providing long-term protection for spotted owl habitat.

Timber and environmental interests have until noon today to say whether they will go along with the deal. If they approve the agreement, it will be written as an amendment to the 1990 interior appropriations bill, which comes to a vote Wednesday in the House Appropriations Committee.

Rep. Norm Dicks (D-Bremerton) said the agreement appears to deal equitably with Washington and Oregon.

"I think it is a very positive development," Dicks said.

But spokesmen for environmental groups and the wood-products indus-

try, which have been battling in court over the need to preserve old-growth forests, were much more restrained in their reactions.

Under the proposal, the volume of timber harvested on federal forests would be increased for the next two years in exchange for a commitment to preserve the best stands of old-growth timber.

"We have a lot of concerns but we are not going to dismiss this out of hand," said Sydney Butler, vice president of The Wilderness Society. "We are taking it very seriously."

Ralph Saperstein, spokesman for the industry-led Northwest Forest Resources Council, said the industry "is a little apprehensive" about the proposal.

"It calls for a significant drop in timber supply for companies that already are facing a supply crisis," he said. "But, on the other hand, it would offer some stability in the harvest level for the next year and a half."

Among Washington lawmakers, however, there was hope that the proposal will bring a short-term solution to the timber supply crisis.

Court injunctions to protect old-growth timber habitat for the spotted owl, which the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service believes may be a

Please see **Timber**, B2

Timber

Continued from B 1

threatened species, have halved the 1989 harvest from federal forests in Oregon and Washington.

"The concept behind this proposal is right but we have to make sure that we don't end up pushing the old-growth restrictions onto Washington while the timber harvests occur in Oregon," said Rep. Sid Morrison (R-Zillah), the ranking Republican on the House Agriculture Committee's forestry subcommittee.

Morrison's views were shared by Rep. Al Swift (D-Bellingham).

"I think this has got a great deal of potential," Swift said. "But we need to see how it works out in Washington state. Because we were not represented at the summit meeting, we need to review this to see how it applies to our own specifics."

Swift said the provision to limit

the harvest of smaller old-growth tracts in an effort to keep larger stands whole could have a more serious impact in Washington forests than it would in Oregon forests.

"But the alternative (to this proposal) is continued pain where many small timber outfits and some small towns are shut down," Swift said. "This does address the short-term timber supply problem."

Dicks, a member of the House Appropriations Committee that may have to wrestle with the issue Wednesday, held a series of meetings on Monday and more are scheduled for today.

"At least we've got something to talk about," Dicks said.

"This recognizes both the timber-supply problem for our smaller mills and the significance and importance the environmental community places on large stands of old-growth timber," Dicks said. "There are positive elements in it for both sides."

Timber pact rejected

Environmentalists say more detail needed

By David Whitney
News Tribune Washington (D.C.) Bureau

WASHINGTON — Efforts to reach a short-term compromise on the Pacific Northwest timber-supply crisis suffered a setback Tuesday when environmental groups said they had reservations about the proposal.

The compromise proposal, developed in Salem, Ore., last weekend, was designed to counter court injunctions that have reduced the 1989 volume of timber cut on federal forests to protect the northern spotted owl.

Those who developed the compromise agreed to reduce the amount of timber sales on national forests in Oregon and Washington by 700 million board-feet over next 16 or 17 months in exchange for a commitment by environmentalists not to challenge new timber sales. That would leave sales of about 3.8 billion board feet in 1989 and 4.2 billion board feet in 1990. A billion board feet of timber is enough to build about 150,000 three-bedroom houses.

Timber

Continued from B1

states, about 14,000 jobs but would give the timber industry dependent on national forests some breathing space and would preserve 56,000 jobs in the short term.

Environmentalists have obtained court injunctions in two lawsuits that have tied up about one-third of the scheduled federal timber sales in Oregon and Washington.

While the environmentalists' re-

But environmentalists, who had a noon deadline Tuesday to respond to the proposal, said in a letter that was too little time to analyze the proposal's full impact even though it had some promising features.

"This is not an unconditional 'no,'" said Sydney Butler, vice president of conservation for The Wilderness Society at a press conference Tuesday.

"The best way to characterize our response is that we agree in concept to some of it but raise concerns about some of the details," Butler said. "I would hope that this won't be taken by the Oregon congressional delegation as a declaration of war."

The compromise proposal was the result of a weekend meeting in which Oregon Gov. Neil Goldschmidt and the Oregon congressional delegation brought together environmentalists and timber interests to resolve the short-term a timber crisis provoked in part by environmentalist lawsuits to protect the old-growth timber habitat of the northern spotted owl, which the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has pro-

posed to the proposal did not slam shut the door on reaching an ultimate agreement on a short-term solution, it seriously complicates the hope of attaching the deal to a 1990 spending bill.

The House Appropriations Committee had been scheduled to meet today to complete work on a bill funding the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management. That meeting was postponed to Thursday.

That delay gives U.S. Rep. Les AuCoin, an Oregon Democrat on the appropriations panel, additional time to try to reach agreement with

posed for listing as a threatened species. Environmentalists also contend that what is left of the ancient forests should be preserved as an invaluable resource of wildlife, beauty and recreation.

Timber interests reluctantly agreed to accept the compromise and were outraged when told that the environmental groups were holding back.

"I'm very offended," said Robert Spence, chairman of the Northwest Forest Resources Council, which represents more than a dozen logging groups in the two states.

"This may jeopardize the agreement presented by the Oregon delegation," he said.

"I have to wonder what they feel about jobs and if they even care. More than 70,000 mill workers' positions in two states are at stake. If we can't come to an agreement, mills will start shutting down in September and October and the communities where they're located are going to be hit with a myriad of social problems including alcoholism, drug addiction, child abuse and wife abuse," said Spence, who is

the environmentalists.

Rachel Gorlin, AuCoin's press aide, said the congressman was "talking to a zillion people to clarify some of the issues."

It was not clear whether AuCoin would offer the compromise proposal as an amendment to the spending bill Thursday despite the position of the environmentalists.

But another Northwest member on that committee, U.S. Rep. Norm Dicks (D-Bremerton), said he would be inclined to support AuCoin if he did.

The environmentalists' letter was



Associated Press

Robert Spence of the Northwest Forest Resources Council is 'offended.'

president of Pacific Lumber and Shipping.

His firm has mills in Morton and Randle in Lewis County which are dependent on timber from the Gifford Pinchot National Forest.

Spence said the normal backlog of timber for a mill is two years. In many cases mills are down to six months of backlog, he said.

Spence said the compromise would result in the loss of about 20 percent of all mill jobs in the two

Please see Timber, B4

signed by officials of The Wilderness Society, the Sierra Club, the National Wildlife Federation, the National Audubon Society, the Oregon Natural Resources Oregon Council and the Oregon Ancient Forest Alliance.

They said they could not support the timber sales reduction proposal without more information about where the timber to be sold and cut would be coming from.

(News Tribune news services staff reporter Brian Clark continued to this report.)

Oregon peace plan collapses, but may be revived

By Joel Connelly
P.I. Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON — A bid by Oregon lawmakers to broker a compromise in the battle over the Northwest's ancient forests collapsed in acrimony yesterday. But several congressmen said there was still time for a settlement between loggers and environmentalists.

A joint meeting of the Washington and Oregon congressional delegations ended when congressmen abandoned a plan to write the timber settlement into a House Interior Committee appropriations bill today.

House Speaker Tom Foley, a major backstage player in the talks, voiced doubts that any agreement could be imposed without a wide base of support.

But there were strong indications that attempts would be made to revive the plan and seek specific formulas to keep ancient trees standing while providing small mills with enough second-growth timber to stay in business.

"I'm not sure the deal is off," Brock Evans, vice president of the National Audubon Society, said last night. Evans said his group would try to put together its own proposal. He is to meet today with Rep. Norm Dicks, D-Wash., and has been

invited to confer with Sen. Mark Hatfield, R-Ore.

■ **No to log exports:** Oregon voters approve a measure designed to protect local lumber mills. **Page A12**

Dicks noted that Oregon's congressional delegation gave environmentalists and lumbermen only 72 hours to totally accept or reject the plan. Environmental groups rejected it Tuesday.

"It was an awfully tight time frame," Dicks said. "When people have strong emotions, it just takes time to bring them together." And Rep. Sid Morrison, R-Wash., added that environmental groups "don't do well in take-it-or-leave-it situations."

Rep. Jolene Unsoeld, D-Wash., said the Northwest's congressional delegations should come up with a revised compromise — "We have lost a deadline but we have not lost this issue."

The mood was less calm among Oregon's delegation.

"Environmentalists have decided to pursue a strategy that is shortsighted, politically risky, if not plain dumb," said Rep. Les AuCoin, D-Ore. "I don't think

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they understand how damned mad people in the Northwest will be over the torpedoing of a fair, equitable and balanced proposal."

The compromise promised temporary protection to "significant" stands of old-growth trees, which provide habitat to the endangered spotted owl. The trees are being cut at a rate of 60,000 acres a year in national forests.

The plan assured the timber industry of an 8-billion-board-foot cut from federal lands over the next two years. It required that conservation groups abandon federal court lawsuits that have held up pending timber sales.

Environmentalists said it did not contain specific guarantees on what size stands of old-growth trees would be left uncut. They said it contained no provision that the Forest Service would cut back timber harvests in the Northwest's national forests.

"It was very specific on what the industry got — 8 billion board feet — but very vague on what environmentalists got," Evans said. "We needed some specific guarantees."

But Rep. Al Swift, D-Wash., denounced conservationists for maintaining a "stranglehold" on the Northwest's timber supply. He said they had displayed "very little quality of mercy" toward endangered small mills and mill workers.

"The environmental movement has the high ground as far as the legal situation," said Swift. "They can practically dictate a settlement."

Rep. Bob Smith, R-Ore., charged that environmentalists lost support by turning down the Oregon compromise. "A region's livelihood is at stake," he said.

But conservationists replied that overcutting of national forests — and massive exports of logs from state and private lands — forced them to seek federal court injunctions against timber sales.

"We are in a bind: We need the habitat of ancient forests to preserve a species, the spotted owl," said Syd Butler, vice president of The Wilderness Society. "Very little of that habitat is left. Our task is to sit down and sort through what habitat we need to preserve, and what not to preserve. I hope we can do this within a month."

Foley, in his first major regional test since becoming House speaker, has stayed behind the scenes. He privately cautioned that Congress would probably turn down any effort to strip federal courts of jurisdiction over the spotted owl.

A colleague, asking not to be identified, attempted to sum up Foley's careful approach to the problem.

"He wants to create a situation where people get on the train willingly," said the congressman. "He wants everybody on board and everybody happy. If you hold a party, but force people to attend unwillingly and they have a bad time, they're going to blame you."

One more opportunity exists for Congress to legislate provisions of a timber compromise.

The Senate interior appropriations subcommittee will meet in mid-July to write its version of the Forest Service budget for the coming year. A House-Senate panel will work out a final bill.

Timber industry groups had reluctantly accepted the Oregon plan. While denouncing environmentalists for rejecting it, lumbermen did not appear to walk away from the bargaining table.

"Everything I've ever dealt with in this town has been a long shot," said M.J. "Gus" Kuehne, executive director of Northwest Independent Forest Manufacturers.

Kuehne said his group plans to mount an assault on a major, related cause of the Northwest's timber shortage — massive log exports to Japan, Korea and China. Over 3.5 billion board feet of unprocessed logs were shipped out of Northwest ports last year.

Kuehne said mills had received one unexpected bit of help. Major timber companies have been reluctant to ship logs to China since the Tiananmen Square massacre.

The ancient-forest battle is one of the most emotional environmental issues to hit the Northwest. It has produced particularly strong political and social strains on the Olympic Peninsula and throughout western Oregon.

Bend, OR
(Deschutes County)
Bulletin
(Cir. D. 19,838)
(Cir. S. 19,942)

JUN 29 1989

Allen's P. C. B. Est. 1888

Owl-timber compromise dies

By Les Blumenthal *5/16/89*
AP Staff Writer

Politicians claim proposal could have worked.

WASHINGTON — Last-minute efforts to revive a compromise aimed at ending the bitter owls-vs.-trees fight in the ancient forests of the Northwest collapsed Wednesday with most lawmakers blaming environmentalists for scuttling the proposal.

After a 45-minute joint meeting of the Oregon and Washington state delegations, congressmen said they would drop their effort to attach the compromise to the House interior appropriations bill Thursday.

Lawmakers added, however, they would still try to negotiate a settlement between environmentalists and the timber industry.

Environmentalists, who on Tuesday rejected the compromise proposed at a weekend "timber summit," said they, too, were willing to continue negotiations and

thought the proposal offered the framework for a possible solution, possibly to attach to the bill when the counterpart Senate committee takes it up.

Oregon Democratic Rep. Les AuCoin called the decision not to seek a legislative solution now a "lost opportunity" to ensure a short-term supply of logs for Northwest mills while protecting the old-growth forests where the rare Northern spotted owl lives.

"Environmentalists have decided to pursue a strategy that is shortsighted, politically risky, if not plain dumb," said AuCoin. "I don't think they understand how damned mad the people of the Northwest will be over the torpedoing of what was a fair, equitable and balanced proposal."

Rep. Al Swift, D-Wash., said that environmentalists have been able to put a virtual "stranglehold" on the supply of timber for Northwest mills by securing court injunctions barring timber sales in spotted owl habitat.

The compromise called for harvesting of 8 billion board feet of timber from the national forests of the Northwest and 1 billion board feet from Bureau of Land Management forests in Oregon over the next 15 months — roughly the quantity loggers said they needed to keep area mills running, though not necessarily in the same places.

The deal also would have ended all court appeals of timber sales during the period and would have

protected large blocks of old growth from fragmentation by logging roads and scattered clearcuts.

Environmentalists said they thought the plan was vague and they did not have adequate time to consider it. They, too, said they were optimistic about an eventual agreement, despite the criticism from lawmakers.

"There is not a level playing field here," said Swift. "We must appeal to them (environmentalists) for more flexibility."

"Fingerpointing isn't going to get anything done," said Lee Keller Reis, a spokeswoman for the National Wildlife Federation. "We have been willing to talk all along and we are still willing to talk."

George Frampton Jr., president of The Wilderness Society, said negotiations were "far from over" and it was just "unrealistic" to expect that a compromise proposed on Saturday could be nailed down so quickly.

Environmentalists have sought to have the spotted owl, which nests only in the old-growth forest of Oregon, Washington and northern California, protected as a threatened or endangered species as part of their campaign to halt logging in the ancient forests.



lottery results

By The Associated Press
MEGABUCKS — Nobody won the \$1.5 million jackpot in Wednesday night's drawing, pushing the jackpot to an estimated \$1.75 million for Saturday's drawing.
Wednesday's winning numbers: 1-3-7-9-15-30.

LOTTO AMERICA — Nobody won the \$16.5 million jackpot in Wednesday night's drawing, pushing the jackpot to an estimated \$20 million for Saturday's drawing.
Wednesday's winning numbers: 13-15-25-37-47-54.

DAILY 4 — Wednesday's winning numbers: 0-5-5-5.

Don't blame environmentalists for collapse of timber deal

WASHINGTON - Washington state lawmakers were being a bit disingenuous last week when they blamed the collapse of an Oregon-drafted solution to the region's timber supply crisis on the environmentalists.

There is much more to it than the environmentalists raising questions about a proposal they had only a couple of days to review.

Indeed, members of the Washington congressional delegation had reservations of their own about the deal, crafted at a June 24 "summit" in Salem, Ore., to which they weren't invited.

From the beginning, this was a deal conceived in a political arena and destined for political collapse. It wouldn't be stretching the point to suggest that the environmentalists were set up

to fail. Environmentalists could have saved if had they been willing to give up much of their legal rights. But when they said they weren't — at least not under the umbrella of this proposal — it was a political dead duck.

The most outspoken critic of the environmentalists was Oregon Rep. Les AuCoin, who expressed regret that they wouldn't go

along with what he called a historic, balanced and fair solution that would both protect large stands of old-growth forests and assure a fixed timber supply for the wood-products industry.

That AuCoin was so miffed is understandable.

The Oregon Democrat has ambitions for running for the Senate someday. This was his day in the sunshine, his day to resolve the most vexing problem the Northwest has encountered in decades, his day to prove himself to be senatorial material.

Instead, the deal's collapse means more negotiations as the 1990 spending bill, to which AuCoin had wanted to attach the agreement, moves over to the Senate. The stage is set for another deal brokered by Oregon Sen. Mark O. Hatfield, a Republican.

For a while last week, it appeared that AuCoin might try to move the proposal despite the concerns of the environmentalists. Washington Rep. Sid Morrison, the ranking Republican on the House Agriculture Committee's forestry panel, said he thought AuCoin would have had the support of most members in the Oregon and Washington delegations.

But that's as far as it would have gotten.

The controversy over the logging of old-growth forests has become a national issue. Stories on the summit proposal played on Page One of The New York Times' East Coast editions. It is a high-profile issue here, not a parochial issue that can be solved by regional consensus over the oppo-

sition of such a powerful lobbying force as the environmentalists have developed.

Neither is it a clear cut — pardon the pun — issue in the Northwest. The result of the Oregon election Tuesday in which 90 percent of the voters said they favored a ban on the export of raw logs could be a sign that the public is fed up over the rapid, profits-driven logging of Northwest forests.

Sydney Butler, vice president for conservation at The Wilderness Society, acknowledged at a press conference last Tuesday that if the delegation tried an end-run around them on the appropriations bill, he would marshal all of the forces the environmentalists have at their disposal.

The heat from that would have fallen on Democrats, from whom environmentalists receive the bulk of their support. There was no way that House Speaker Thomas S. Foley (D-Spokane) or other Democratic leaders were going to allow legislation to come to the floor that roils the environmentalists.

But even if the issue did come to the House floor, there is little doubt that it would have become the environmental litmus test of the 1989 session.

So the only alternative was for AuCoin and company to strike out at the environmentalists, blaming them for the proposal's collapse.

Washington Rep. Al Swift jumped onto that bandwagon.

He noted that the environmentalists have all the advantages. It is their court cases that could slash the 1989-90 timber harvest from federal forests by half. The environ-

More than anything else, last week's turn of events demonstrates that this is a regional issue that demands a regional — not an Oregon-made — solution.

mentalists have a "stranglehold" on the Northwest, Swift said.

According to Swift, that requires of them a greater willingness to cooperate. They must be more flexible than they have in the past, he said.

That was a strange comment to be coming from Swift. Just three days earlier, he was one of several members in the Washington congressional delegation who saw some potential problems with the Oregon-orchestrated deal.

Swift's concerns ran on a dual track. First, the Washington delegation was not part of the deal-making. They weren't invited to the Salem session at which resolution of a regional issue was being worked out.

The second concern was that the proposal would allow more timber harvesting in Oregon while achieving the overall reduction in 1989-90 harvests — by about 700 million board feet — through reductions on logging in Washington.

Swift acknowledged that it would take some time — longer than the two days the

environmentalists and the timber industry had to agree to it — to analyze its full implications for Washington state.

At the heart of this was the general expectation that the Oregon summit would not produce any results.

And so when it did, and in so promising a fashion, there was necessarily a sense among Washington lawmakers that not only had they been excluded from cutting the deal, but that the deal might somehow do further damage to their state's timber economy.

So where does that leave the situation?

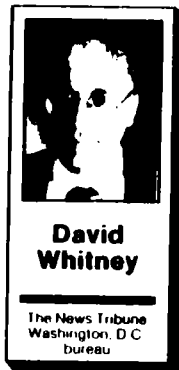
The answer to that question is still evolving, but it appears that real progress has been made.

The environmentalists have accepted the "framework" of the Oregon proposal. Presumably, that means they would be willing to back off on legal challenges to some timber sales — thus given the certainty of a timber supply for the industry that lawmakers think is so vital — if they can be involved in deciding where that timber will be harvested.

But more than anything else, last week's turn of events demonstrates that this is a regional issue that demands a regional not an Oregon-made — solution.

For Washington lawmakers to jump on the environmentalists for their lack of cooperation masks the feelings of some that their colleagues to the south are guilty of the same thing.

And for that reason, the fact that the environmentalists have slowed down the pace of events may be a blessing in disguise.



David Whitney

The News Tribune
Washington, D.C.
bureau

The Morning News Tribune 7-2-89

Timber summit offers warring factions touchy options

By ALAN R. HAYAKAWA
of The Oregonian staff

ANALYSIS

SALEM — The deal arising from Saturday's timber summit is a classical political gambit: Offer each side what it wants the most and dare them to accept it.

Statutory protection for old growth, though only temporary, would be a major victory for the environmental alliance that has sought to bring what it calls "ancient forests" to the nation's attention.

But environmentalists must accept larger timber harvests than they have wanted to allow.

The Northwest timber industry, threatened with massive shutdowns caused by court injunctions in lawsuits over old growth and the spotted owl, would be rescued from its immediate crisis.

However, the industry must take the risk of setting a precedent with formal congressional acceptance of protection for old growth as environmentalists define it.

The idea for a carrot-and-stick compromise has been discussed among some members of the congressional delegation and their staff members for several weeks. Apparently, AuCoin brought it up Saturday at a private lunch attended by the delegation and Gov. Neil Goldschmidt.

Long-term protection for old growth and the lingering questions of forest management and timber harvests remain to be resolved. Sen. Mark O. Hatfield, R-Ore., and Goldschmidt told the industry and environmental coalitions at Saturday's summit that they must return next month to work on those issues.

But by Tuesday, the industry must decide whether to accept a reduction from previously planned harvests in exchange for some certainty over the next 15 months.

On Wednesday, the House Appropriations Committee takes up the bill funding the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management for fiscal 1990, and the measure is probably the only legislative vehicle that can be used to affect the confrontation in the Northwest woods.

AuCoin, D-Ore., who is on the panel, told the rest of the delegation during a closed luncheon Saturday that if they wanted to use the appropriations bill they had to act right away. According to aides who attended, that realization helped prompt the action, which stunned the 150 people gathered in Salem City Hall for the summit.

The package is "a combination of everybody's greatest hopes and everybody's greatest fears," said

Kevin Lynch, an AuCoin aide, who with Hatfield aide Mike Salsgiver and Goldschmidt aide Tom Ineson has worked behind the scene for weeks to bring the summit together.

Environmentalists must decide whether to take the long-sought protection for old growth at the expense of an increase in timber harvests above the level allowed by the injunctions they have engineered.

Because the deal depends on environmental plaintiffs asking the courts to modify injunctions to permit more logging, it also depends on those groups' willingness to stop obstructing all old-growth harvests and start cooperating in selected ones.

If both sides agree — and given the level of emotions shown, it's a big "if" — the proposal faces a relatively easy road to approval in Congress. If they don't agree, the deadlock continues.

Surprisingly, the deal has the unanimous backing of the Oregon delegation. Both senators from Washington state were represented at the meeting, and Hatfield called House Speaker Tom Foley to brief him.

The support of Foley, D-Wash., would go a long way toward easing the measure's passage.

The way could be further cleared

by the backing of Rep. Sidney Yates, chairman of the House Appropriations subcommittee on the interior. Last week the Illinois Democrat, who often works closely with national environmental groups, unveiled language to limit the fragmentation of old growth. Though he is not a party to Saturday's proposal, the use of language similar to his should appeal to him.

The Wilderness Society, which spurred the national debate over old growth earlier this year with a report called "The End of the Ancient Forests," can take satisfaction in seeing not only the Oregon delegation but also the U.S. Forest Service accept its concept of old

growth. That definition led the group to estimate that only about 2 million acres remained in the Pacific Northwest.

The Forest Service, using less precise criteria, had said 6.2 million acres remained.

Rep. Peter DeFazio, D-Ore., helped clear the way to the compromise presented Saturday by focusing on the lands represented by the difference in the two figures. Part of the difference is old growth that is fragmented into a patchwork by clear-cuts or isolated in small tracts that don't have the same ecological value as the large undisturbed stands that are believed to be the sanctuary of the spotted owl.

JUN 30 1989

Allen's P. C. B. Est. 1888

Pursue timber proposal

5:15
The timber-supply compromise offered by Oregon's governor and congressional delegation is too promising to die ignominiously. The compromise's framework should be pursued to assure a stable federal timber supply for Western Oregon and Washington while protecting ecologically important old-growth stands over the next 15 months.

And environmental groups should realize that the burden rests with them to put good-faith actions behind their protestations that they want to stabilize a timber supply situation in chaos because of lawsuits over protection of the northern spotted owl.

The timber industry reluctantly but reasonably accepted the compromise offered unanimously by Gov. Neil Goldschmidt and Oregon's congressional delegation.

Environmentalists didn't.

They should.

If they don't, they lose far more than they fear giving up in the compromise. They lose a good part of their credibility as responsible participants in the effort to resolve a controversy of tremendous economic and environmental importance to the region.

To date, the Sierra Club has drawn praise from the delegation for accepting the framework of the compromise and attempting to resolve ambiguities. The Wilderness Society, National Wildlife Federation and Oregon Natural Resources Council seem to be trying to cut a better deal. That is shortsighted. Any significant change in the offer likely would cause the timber industry to walk away.

Those groups need to grasp that they aren't yet at the bargaining table for full-scale negotiations. They

are being asked to accept a proposal to stabilize the situation. This would allow time for a longer-term look for forest management practices and timber supply levels that adequately protect the owl and important tracts of old-growth timber in the federal forests.

It's appropriate to seek clear language and assurances that what is proposed under the compromise is what will happen. It is not reasonable to try to renegotiate the underlying features: an assured level of timber sales from federal forests, protection of the large tracts of old-growth timber, and the certainty that timber sales can proceed without being blocked by appeals or lawsuits.

Making acceptance harder is the difference among the various groups over what the sticking point is. The Natural Resources Council and Wildlife Federation seek a lower level of timber sales. The Wilderness Society is more concerned about setting a no-lawsuit precedent.

Lowering the timber-sale target would destroy the prospect of industry agreement. On the judicial review issue, the need for guarantees that sales can proceed is crucial — a point the Wilderness Society should accept.

The delegation, though disappointed, needs to keep discussions continuing. Environmental groups need to come on board. Perhaps the Sierra Club can be the catalyst for a broader environmental agreement. A broad intergroup consensus would isolate the most recalcitrant organizations and perhaps allow this compromise to proceed in Congress.

In any event, it's time for those partisans who say they want to work something out to do so.

(Deschutes County)
Family Oregonian
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JUL 2 1988

Allen's P. C. B. Est. 1888

Old-growth allies need way to decide

5145
By PHIL COGSWELL

Associate Editor, The Oregonian

As Dagwood Bumstead knows, it isn't how fast you run that matters to Mr. Dithers, but whether you catch the bus.

Environmentalists missed the bus on last week's federal timber supply compromise offered by Oregon's governor and congressional delegation. The timber industry caught it. The difference wasn't necessarily that one side wanted this kind of deal and the other didn't; rather, the other side was able to reach a consensus and speak with one voice. The other wasn't.

Members of the congressional delegation and their staffs most involved in discussions were frustrated by what they saw as a changing list of concerns as they tried to clarify various points of the compromise with various environmental groups.

If the controversy over federal forest management shifts, as it should, to a negotiation rather than confrontation, success in resolving the dispute will depend on representatives of both sides being able to take firm positions and settle differences point by point. Principals will have to be able to make commitments that will be accepted and followed.

There is a lesson for environmental groups in last week's discussions: Sophistication in advocating unified, broad positions doesn't automatically translate into the abil-

ity to decide in common to accept a specific offer — or even in the ability to establish a common bottom line. Some groups were more inclined to accept the shape of the compromise than others, and groups differed in what the real stumbling blocks were.

For years, the timber industry has argued against negotiating forest management issues with environmentalists on the grounds that there is no way to get a binding agreement with them. For instance, even if some groups agree to a timber sale level, others could challenge it. Others could use a settlement as the starting point for another round of negotiations to alter it further.

Asked about that problem, key environmentalists have pointed in recent months to the Ancient Forest Alliance — a consortium of groups concerned with old-growth timber issues — as the vehicle for negotiating and accepting a bargain binding on the spectrum of environmentalists.

It didn't work that way last week. The alliance made a general response to the compromise offer, but its member organizations then engaged in group-by-group talks with the delegation until time ran out for a compromise to be taken to the House Appropriations Committee with the necessary broad support.

"The alliance has always been set up to be a working coalition," said Rick Brown, Oregon representative of the National Wildlife Federation, "not a formal structure." Brown, who acts as the alliance's Oregon coordinator, said he did not see it as overriding different positions of member groups.

Indeed, even though press releases and a newsletter are issued in the name of the Ancient Forest Alliance, he said the group has no identified spokesperson and the national coordinating committee has nobody

chairing it.

Larry Tuttle, the Oregon representative of The Wilderness Society, favors changing the alliance's decision-making structure from a consensus process to a majority process. That way, he says, the alliance as a group could sign off on a decision even if not all members concur.

Tuttle, a former Deschutes County commissioner, notes that in that body "you got to a vote at some point, and it was settled." He sees the Clean Air Coalition and Alaska Coalition as possible models for a more decisive alliance. These organizations speak for their members based on majority positions.

Requiring every member's agreement for a position, Tuttle said, "breaks down when you have to make a rapid decision. In an attempt to speak with one voice, everybody gets thrown in with the lowest common denominator in the group."

William Arthur, regional Sierra Club representative, downplays the importance of intergroup consensus. The important thing, he says, is that various organizations talk to the congressional delegation, not spend their time trying to agree with each other. To make a deal stick, he says, "you have to have the people who have the ability to undo it."

Still, binding commitments are what negotiating is all about, and a structure is needed for making them. Deadlines, a way to focus attention on solving a problem, impose rapid response times.

The passage of one deadline for a compromise on federal timber supply and old-growth protection allows a bit of time for discussions to continue toward an agreement. But as they talk, environmental groups need to find a mutual way to catch the next bus.



COGSWELL

The Register-Guard

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July 18, 1989

Constructive counter

The old growth counterproposal from major environmental groups is a positive step. It moves the issue closer to the kind of agreement that would assure short-term stability for the Northwest timber industry.

The proposal fits within the framework outlined by Gov. Neil Goldschmidt and the Oregon congressional delegation at last month's "summit" meeting. The key points of that plan were: assured 1989 and 1990 federal timber harvests, protection of old growth, and insulation of the deal from disruption by appeals.

The proposal released by environmental groups last Friday contains slightly lower timber harvest levels, a more complicated scheme for protecting old growth, and the use of stipulated agreements rather than elimination of judicial review as a means of foreclosing legal challenge.

This is not something the industry will accept cheerfully, but it is not far from what the industry should be willing to tolerate.

● The environmentalists go along with the summit's proposed Bureau of Land Management cut — 1 billion board feet in each of the two years. They suggest a Forest Service harvest of 3.7 billion feet in 1989 and 3.9 billion in fiscal 1990, some 400 million feet — or 5 percent — below the numbers in the summit plan.

The total 9.6 billion-foot harvest for the two years is well above the level the conservationist groups would like to see, an indication that they're serious about striving for agreement. But it is also well above the level that will be in effect if the injunctions now blocking timber sales by both federal agencies remain in force.

● The environmentalists' proposal for "non-fragmentation" of old growth is conceptually sound but probably too restrictive in detail. The idea is to put the largest, ecologically most valuable old growth forests off limits and establish a scale of vulnerability

to determine where sales might be allowed in the remaining stands. Although the general approach makes sense, the acreages and other specific limits in the text may be unrealistic; analysis from the forest agencies is needed on this point.

● Rather than give up their rights of judicial review or administrative appeal during the period in question, the environmental groups propose a narrower promise-not-to-sue. They would legally undertake (a) to make "no further legal challenge of any kind" of sales released from present injunctions and (b) not to challenge any other sales on grounds related to the spotted owl or old growth.

This would insulate 1989 and 1990 sales from the type of legal attack that has produced the present crisis. But it would leave the environmentalists free to challenge individual sales on other grounds — violations of laws protecting watersheds, for example.

This package contains room for compromise. A quick overview suggests that the industry could accept some version of the stipulated-agreement form of protection against appeals while the environmentalists could loosen their old growth non-fragmentation scheme.

It may be too late to reach formal agreement on anything before Thursday, when the relevant Senate Appropriations subcommittee takes up the bill to which short-term plan legislation should be attached. But Sen. Mark Hatfield, R-Ore., may insert something of his own anyway. That would create a vehicle to be used when the House and Senate versions go to a conference committee.

These negotiations are cumbersome because they involve many people and organizations. But large public and private interests are at stake, and the penalty for failure would be high. Agreement on a short-term plan remains well within reach, if the participants will do a little more stretching.

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MONDAY, JULY 17, 1989

New offer on old growth

Major environmental groups made significant concessions Friday in their proposal for assuring federal timber sales in the Northwest through the next fiscal year while protecting important stands of old-growth trees. They offered a higher sale figure than many members wanted, and they agreed to allow logging of some old-growth stands.

But the response falls short of agreement to the compromise offered by Oregon's governor and congressional delegation at last month's so-called summit meeting in Salem and accepted by the timber industry. That throws the challenge back at the Northwest congressional delegation to find a responsible, passable legislative solution to the immediate federal timber supply problem caused by injunctions against timber sales in spotted owl habitat.

While they failed to accept the bargain they were offered, the members of the Ancient Forest Alliance staked a claim to stay at the bargaining table by sticking to the general theme of that offer: a specified level of federal timber sales including isolated old-growth, assurances those sales could proceed and protection of large, ecologically important old-growth stands.

They proposed a timber sale target from national forests totaling 7.6 billion board feet through the 1990 fiscal year. That was 400 million board feet less than the delegation's proposal, but it's a lot more trees than what the Forest Service says it can sell if courts continue to tie up all spotted owl habitat.

The groups refused to accept lan-

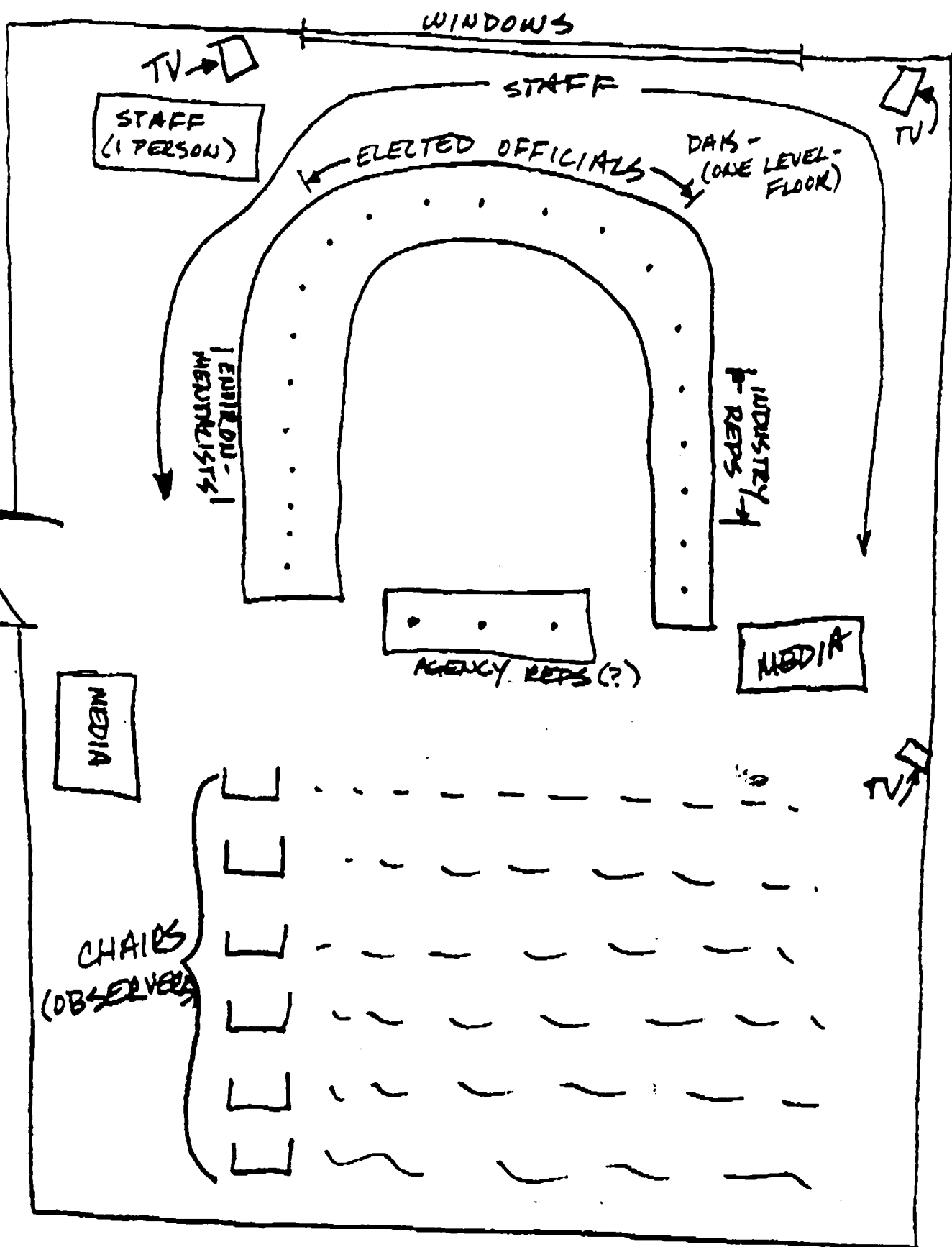
guage barring any lawsuits over timber sales covered by the potential agreement, but they did agree to refrain from new suits themselves and in the spotted owl cases to allow enough sales to meet their offer.

They also failed to give blanket acceptance to sale of so-called fragmented tracts of old-growth trees. But they accepted sales of isolated tracts of less than 80 acres and a suggested a planning process for those up to 300 acres to determine where logging would do the least harm.

Room remains to question whether this package goes far enough. But these are credible positions and much more moderate than many grass-roots members of the various groups prefer. Importantly, the environmental groups refrained from adding the distracting issues of log exports or reductions in pine timber sales in Eastern Oregon and Washington to the bargaining list.

Obviously, big gaps remain between environmental groups and the timber industry, but this response clarifies where some of them are. Now that the timber industry has accepted one proposal and environmentalists have advanced another, it is time for the delegation to seek maneuvering room between them.

The goal should be legislative language that each side might tolerate — if not officially accept — as better than the current uncertainty over next year's timber supply. Getting the immediate situation stabilized, would allow time to attack the longer-term issues that lie at the heart of the old-growth controversy.



CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR OF OREGON

MEDIA ADVISORY
June 13, 1989

OREGON OFFICIALS ANNOUNCE AGENDA FOR
OLD GROWTH, TIMBER SUPPLY MEETING

The members of the Oregon Congressional Delegation, along with Oregon Governor Neil Goldschmidt, today released an agenda for the June 24, 1989 meeting regarding Old Growth and Timber Supply.

The meeting will be held in the Salem City Council Chambers at 555 Liberty Street, Southeast. The meeting will begin at 9:00 am and is expected to end at 5:00 pm.

The meeting will be open to the media on a first come, first serve basis, one only from each organization, plus the accompanying camera crew or photographer where necessary. Because of restricted room capacity, it may be necessary to limit media access. To reserve a space, contact Kathy Eckland with the Governor's office at 503-378-5307.

The meeting participants include all seven of the Oregon Congressional delegation members, the Governor, invited officials from the relevant federal agencies, representatives from the forest products industry and representatives from environmental groups. Several local government officials and other interested parties will be invited to observe the meeting.

A copy of the agenda is attached. For more information, contact Julie McGregor of Senator Hatfield's office at 202-224-3753 or Gregg Kantor of the Governor's office at 503-378-5307.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR OF OREGON

Old Growth/Timber Supply Meeting

TIME

The session will occur on Saturday, June 24th. It will begin at 9:00 AM and is expected to end at 5:00 PM.

LOCATION

The meeting will take place in City Council Chambers at 555 Liberty Street, S.E., in Salem, Oregon.

PURPOSE

To obtain, evaluate, and clarify information to assist the Oregon Congressional Delegation and the Governor in developing short- and longer-term options in resolving timber supply and old growth management conflicts on federal lands in Oregon.

PARTICIPANTS

Elected Officials:

Senator Mark O. Hatfield	Governor Neil Goldschmidt
Senator Bob Packwood	Congressman Les AuCoin
Congressman Bob Smith	Congressman Ron Wyden
Congressman Peter DeFazio	Congressman Denny Smith

Panelists:

- Three representatives chosen from five nominated by the Ancient Forest Alliance
- Three representatives chosen from five nominated by the Northwest Forest Resources Council
- The Regional Forester, U.S. Forest Service Region 6
- The State Director, Bureau of Land Management Oregon/Washington
- The Regional Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Region 1

Staff:

The elected officials, panelists, and federal officials will have access to staff.

Observers:

The Elected Officials will invite local government officials and other interested parties to observe the meeting.

MEDIA ACCESS

Both print and electronic media will have access to the meeting. (Detailed procedures to be announced. Contact: Gregg Kantor, Governor Goldschmidt's Office)

AGENDA

Senator Hatfield, as senior elected official, will chair the meeting.

Morning session:

- 9:00 -- Chairman's Call to Order and Statement (5 minutes)
- 9:05 -- Federal Agency Summaries (15 minutes)
- 9:50 -- Status of Oregon Forest Planning Review Process (15 minutes)
- 10:05 -- Summary Statements:
 - * Ancient Forest Alliance (15 minutes)
 - * Northwest Forest Resources Council (15 minutes)

(NOTE: Statements will be summaries of highlights of written responses developed by participants prior to the meeting in response to questionnaires sent to the NFRC, the Ancient Forest Alliance, and the federal resource management agencies.)

10:35 -- Statements by Elected Officials (10 minutes each)

12:00 -- LUNCH BREAK
(1 hour)

Afternoon session:

- 1:00 -- Questions by Elected Officials (15 minutes each)
- 3:00 -- Discussion of options, moderated by Senator Hatfield (Balance of session)

This discussion will continue without time allotments until the elected officials choose to bring the meeting to a close (est. 5:00 PM).

'Spotted owl summit' won't include public

Hatfield sets agenda for forum next week

By **ALAN R. HAYAKAWA**
of The Oregonian staff

WASHINGTON — The "spotted owl summit" June 24 will be open to a number of selected observers and the media but closed to the general public because of space reasons.

Sen. Mark O. Hatfield, R-Ore., announced the agenda and arrangements for the meeting Tuesday after conferring with Gov. Neil Goldschmidt and the other six members the Oregon congressional delegation.

The meeting is an attempt to find solutions to the confrontation over the harvesting of old-growth timber and preservation of the spotted owl. It has been moved to Salem City Hall's council chambers from the Oregon

Capitol because the Legislature expects to be in session, said Julie McGregor, a Hatfield spokeswoman.

Federal lawsuits by environmental groups alarmed over the destruction of habitat of the spotted owl have halted the majority of federal timber sales in Western Oregon and Washington this year. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service wants to list the owl as a threatened species under federal law, a move that could further limit commercial timber harvests from federal lands.

The summit is an attempt to find an approach to the complex management issues involved that will be acceptable not only to most of the environmental and industry groups but also to the federal judges who have jurisdiction over the lawsuits.

The participants will include all five of Oregon's congressmen, both senators and the governor. Government representatives will be Regional Forester James F. Torrence of the U.S. Forest Service; Regional Director Marvin

Plenert of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; and Charles W. "Bill" Luscher, Oregon and Washington director of the Bureau of Land Management.

The elected officials will chose three panelists of five nominated by the industry's Northwest Forest Resources Council, and three of five nominated by the Ancient Forest Alliance, an environmentalist coalition.

McGregor said invited observers would include representatives of unions, school boards, the state Legislature, the Association of Oregon Counties and the O&C Counties, Headwaters, the Sierra Club, Audubon Society, staff members of congressional committees and staff representatives of Washington state's congressional delegation.

The Ancient Forest Alliance announced its five nominees last week: Arthur C. Johnson, president of the Oregon Trial Lawyers Association; Larry Tuttle, Oregon director of The Wilderness Society; Tom Giesen, president of the Izaak Walton League of Oregon and the

Oregon Natural Resources Council; W. Ed Whitelaw, University of Oregon economist and member of the Oregon Economic Development Commission; and Gordon Orians, a zoologist from the University of Washington.

Pat Amedeo, speaking for the Northwest Forest Resources Council, said the group's list of nominees would be announced soon.

Hatfield denied a request from the Ancient Forest Alliance to allow all five of its nominees to attend, McGregor said. Last week he and Goldschmidt denied a request from The Oregon Project, representing citizens, unions, county governments and school boards affected by timber shortages, to participate directly in the negotiations.

The first half of the meeting will be devoted to a review of the situation by the three federal agencies and to statements by the eight elected officials and the two panels. Officials will question the panels for half the afternoon session, followed at the end of the meeting by two hours reserved for "discussion of options."

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR OF OREGON

MEMORANDUM

TO: Delegation and Governor's Staff
FROM: Mike Salsgiver
DATE: Thursday, June 1, 1989
RE: National Forest-Public Land Meeting Update

1. Draft Questionnaires, Cover Letters, and Agenda.

Attached for your review are draft copies of the questionnaires, cover letter, and agenda for the June 24th national forest and public land management meeting.

We would like to distribute this information to the meeting's participants and the media tomorrow, Friday, June 2nd.

2. Request For Expansion of Participants From 3 to 5. The Ancient Forest Alliance has requested by letter to increase the number of participants on each panel, from three to five.

3. Meeting Location and Details. We have tentatively scheduled Room 357 in the State Capitol Building for the meeting. A rough diagram of the room is attached. We have also tentatively scheduled Room 350 as a "break out" room for participants to hold private meetings during the morning and afternoon sessions and during breaks.

Time is short, so please contact Pat Reiten (4-8319), Mark Walker (4-7241), or me (503-326-3386) as soon as possible with your responses.

3.0

D R A F T

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR OF OREGON

June 2, 1989

Name
Organization
Address
City, State Zip

Dear Salutation:

This letter is being written on behalf of the Oregon Congressional Delegation and Governor Goldschmidt. To better prepare for the national forest and public land management meeting on June 24th, we have enclosed a list of questions focusing on old growth forest resources and the issue of timber supply from public lands. We are requesting your organization's written responses to these questions.

Our questions have two primary purposes:

1. to lay the information base for the meeting; and
2. to better identify issues, concerns and objectives of the participants.

There is no particular format necessary, although responses in the form of "white papers" or "background papers" is suggested. In addition, feel free to provide us with papers on other matters you believe relevant to the resolution of our national forest and public land management problems.

Please return the requested information by Friday, June 16th. The materials should be forwarded to the attention of Mike Salsgiver at 114 Pioneer Courthouse, Portland, Oregon 97204. You need not wait until the 16th to send all the materials. You may send completed papers as soon as they are available before that date.

We look forward to hearing from you by June 16th.

Sincerely,

Mark O. Hatfield
Chairman

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR OF OREGON AND THE
CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

Timber Issues meeting structure

Time

The session will occur on Saturday, June 24th. It will begin at 9:00 AM and is expected to last all day.

Location

The meeting will take place in Room ~~325~~³⁵⁷ *in* of the Oregon State Capitol.

Participants

Voting participants:

Governor Neil Goldschmidt
Senator Mark O. Hatfield
Senator Bob Packwood
Congressman Les AuCoin
Congressman Bob Smith
Congressman Ron Wyden
Congressman Peter DeFazio
Congressman Denny Smith

Informational participants:

- Three*
- ~~2~~ representatives selected by the delegation and Governor from ~~3~~ nominated by the Ancient Forest Alliance
 - five* -- ~~3~~ representatives selected by the delegation and Governor from ~~5~~ nominated by the Northwest Forest-Resources Council
 - The Regional Forester, U.S. Forest Service Region 6
 - The State Director, Bureau of Land Management Oregon/Washington
 - The Regional Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Region 1

Staff:

The above listed participants will have access to staff, although the number of staff persons present will be limited due to availability of space.

Observers:

The Governor and the Oregon Delegation will invite local government officials and other interested parties to observe the meeting.

Media Access

Both print and electronic media will have access to the meeting.

Meeting Objective

Assimilate sufficient information to assist Oregon's elected officials in developing policies that address short- and long-term commitment to provide environmental and economic security and predictability.

Mission Objective

Identify policies required to ensure short- and long-term commitment to provide environmental and economic security and predictability.

Agenda to Achieve Meeting Objective

Senator Hatfield, as senior elected official, will preside over the meeting;

Morning session:

--There will be two main goals:

1. To establish the context of the situation including:
 - * current land allocations;
 - * historic, current, and projected timber inventories;
 - * historic, current, and projected harvest levels;
 - * the current status of litigation and administrative actions;
 - * what the Forest Service and BLM can and cannot do with current legal constraints;
 - * a better understanding of the mechanics of the timber sale process (volume under contract/pipeline/supply).
2. To review and discuss the relevant information base including:
 - * economic ramifications associated with divergence from the status quo;
 - * current knowledge of old growth;
 - * current knowledge of owl/other old growth dependent species;
 - * what could be done to improve the base of knowledge and the confidence level in federal, state, and local land management decisions;
 - ~~* a comparison of the flow of available timber from federal, state, and private sources with or without old growth available (with log exports as a sidebar issue).~~

(NOTE: White papers will be developed by participants on these and other issues prior to the meeting and in response to a questionnaire to be sent to the NFRS, the Ancient Forest Alliance, and the federal resource management agencies.)

--The presiding official will give an opening statement which states the purposes of the meeting and its ground rules.

--The Industry and Environmental panels will have 15 minutes each in which to make opening statements. That time may be divided among each side's 3 participants as each group sees fit. Prepared statements should be provided to the elected officials prior to the 24th. *AGENCY OFFICIALS WILL NOT MAKE STATEMENTS.*

--The Governor and delegation members will engage in a series of question/comment rounds in which time will be divided up among each of the eight public officials.

--Each participant will be responsible for directing his comments toward the panelist(s) of his choice, and will regulate the interplay of comments among the panelists during his time periods.

Lunch Break:

A lunch recess will be provide during which participants may feel free to leave and return to the meeting area.

Afternoon Session:

--The goal of the this session will be to build on the information base established in the morning session by discussing policy options and identifying areas of common ground.

--The two interest-group panels will have the opportunity for short, impromptu statements at the beginning of the afternoon session *to review the morning session.*

--The participants will ~~then switch to a more freewheeling~~ *engage in a* discussion format which will be moderated by Senator Hatfield. *less-*

--This discussion will continue without time allotments until the elected officials choose to bring the meeting to a close (est. 5:00 PM). *structure*

for all participants
-- The agency representatives will present the information requested by the elected officials regarding ~~land~~ *lands managed, allocations, process, statutory and regulatory requirements, etc.*

THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY P. 07
QUESTIONS FOR THE JUNE 24, 1989
NATIONAL FOREST AND PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT MEETING

1. Please provide us with your definition of an old growth forest. Beyond the definition, what additional characteristics are attributable to old growth?
2. Based upon your definition, how much old growth exists?
3. Where is this old growth? How much of it (in both acres and board feet) is either administratively or legislatively protected? How much is available for timber management under current forest plans?
4. How is this old growth configured (i.e., is it in large, contiguous stands; is it fragmented; if it is fragmented, to what degree, etc.)?
5. What are the most important criteria to consider when trying to determine how to manage this resource?
6. Based upon your earlier responses, do you believe there is a problem in the management of our remaining old growth?
7. If, in your view, there is a problem, what are your recommendations for addressing it?
8. Should there be additional special management set asides for old growth forests? If so, what areas should be set aside? How much in each area?
9. Are there old growth stands which are not biologically significant? If so, where? Do they exist in areas already protected or are they outside those areas?
10. What biological and other scientific information can you cite to support your views and recommendations?
11. How much second growth timber exists? Where is it?
12. Can this second growth be harvested in lieu of old growth without violating long-term productivity and sustained yield requirements? If so, how?
13. If the second growth cannot be harvested without violating statutory guidelines, do you recommend departure management in second growth stands to sustain timber supply?
14. What is the effect on overall forest health when timber management emphasis is shifted from old growth to second growth?

15. What is the effect on the economy of such a shift? In the macro sense? In the micro sense?
16. Please provide us with your profile of Oregon's economy. What role does the timber industry play in Oregon's economy?
17. What is the relationship of the timber industry to Oregon's metropolitan and rural communities?
18. Please provide us with a profile of the timber industry in Oregon since 1945. How has the industry changed during that time? How do you see the industry in the next 50 years? What dynamics will cause the changes you envision?
19. Under current and projected prescriptions, what management activities being conducted by the federal land management agencies do you find objectionable or otherwise less-than-satisfactory? Which activities do you support?
20. What do you regard as an acceptable allowable sale quantity from public lands? What are your reasons for the level you support?
21. In terms of our knowledge about old growth forests, what information are we lacking? Where should future (both short- and long-term) information gathering and research efforts be focused to alleviate this gap?
22. Please provide us with a bibliography of sources (papers, studies, etc.) you have used to prepare your responses.

QUESTIONS FOR THE JUNE 24, 1989
NATIONAL FOREST AND PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT MEETING

1. Please provide us with a summary of the total acreage under your jurisdiction of the lands you manage in Oregon and Washington.
2. Please develop a summary of the land allocations and management prescriptions for those lands using both current planning information and recommendations contained in your draft and final land and resource management plans.
3. Please provide us with the following data regarding timber inventories:
 - a. Historic allowable sale quantity since 1945.
 - b. Current allowable sale quantity.
 - c. Projected allowable sale quantity based upon recommendations in your final or draft land and resource management plans.
4. Please provide us with the following data regarding timber harvesting:
 - a. Historic timber harvesting levels based upon your earlier profile of available commercial forest lands.
 - b. Current timber harvest levels.
 - c. Projected timber harvest levels, based upon the recommendations in your final or draft land and resource management plans.
5. Please describe the available timber management techniques based upon existing statutory and administrative constraints.
6. Please summarize in a "background paper" information about the following aspects of our old growth resources:
 - a. Your definition of old growth forests.
 - b. Based upon that definition, a description of the characteristics of old growth.
 - c. The status of your old growth inventory process.
 - d. A profile (based upon current knowledge) of our old growth resources:
 - * Where is it?
 - * In acres and board feet, how much:
 - is in protected status (legislatively and administratively); and
 - is available for harvest under current plans?
 - * How is it configured (i.e., is it in large, contiguous stands, or is it fragmented?)
 - If it is fragmented, please characterize the degree to which that is the case.

7. Based upon the best available information, how much of the protected forested lands would qualify as commercial forest lands?

8. Please provide us with a status report about the interagency conferencing process.

9. What is your assessment of the timber supply situation in light of the injunctions now in place? In your view, do these injunctions hamper the industry's ability to meet your targeted allowable sale quantity level in FY89 and FY90?

10. How do you expect the spotted owl conferencing process to assist in relieving the short-term timber supply problems expected to affect the industry?

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
and
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, STATE OF OREGON

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
April 27, 1989

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For Rich Hagg
~~State~~
From
Jim Muddy

HATFIELD, AU COIN, GOLDSCHMIDT ANNOUNCE FOREST ISSUES MEETING

SALEM, OR--Three Oregon elected officials announced today that they will convene a meeting in Oregon aimed at resolving ongoing controversies over management of Oregon's federal forests. Oregon Senator Mark O. Hatfield (R), Congressman Les AuCoin (D-1st District) and Governor Neil Goldschmidt made the announcement at simultaneous news conferences here and Washington D.C.

The meeting, proposed for June, will be hosted by the Oregon congressional delegation and the Governor. Hatfield will chair the group. Representatives from environmental and timber industry groups, and federal agency officials will participate as well.

As outlined by the sponsors, the meeting is designed to establish a base of information, identify missing information, and find ways to resolve controversies over how best to manage Oregon's national forests and public lands.

Recent events have made the need for consensus particularly timely. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service yesterday announced that the northern spotted owl may be a threatened species and warrants further investigation. Questions over plans by the U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management to protect owl habitat have resulted in court actions affecting nearly 2 billion board feet of federal timber sales in Oregon.

AuCoin observed that the meeting is intended to "break the legal and administrative gridlock hampering management decisions on federal lands."

"We believe everyone is interested in ensuring the survival of plant and wildlife communities that live in the forests, as well as the human communities that depend on sustained use of the forests' resources for their survival. This meeting is an effort to find some common ground," he said.

Hatfield commented, "Yesterday's announcement by the Fish and Wildlife Service reflects the state of absolute polarization of the situation facing our federally-managed forests. This meeting is intended to draw together the divergent parties involved. Our goal is to develop a thoughtful, responsible approach which guarantees both the protection for the owl and the continued economic viability of the communities and families that depend upon timber for their livelihood."

Goldschmidt noted that Oregon is facing a crisis in federal forest land management, and "our state's elected leadership must develop strategies to deal with it." The Governor continued, "Those approaches must reflect the involvement of both the timber industry and environmental organizations. But most importantly, the strategies must serve the best interests of all Oregonians."

Pam - sorry for the
Lisa Glantz *delay -*
Forest Policy Specialist *call w/*
any

National Audubon Society



Questions!
Lisa

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Ancient Forests in Crisis

A Report on Section 318 of the Fiscal Year 1990 Interior Appropriations Bill

Prepared by The Wilderness Society and the National Wildlife Federation

April 3, 1990

Introduction

On October 23, 1989, President Bush signed into law the Fiscal Year 1990 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act. Since that day, thousands of acres of old growth forests have been lost. Each week, the biological diversity of the ancient forests is diminished, recreational opportunities are lost, wildlife habitat is destroyed, water quality is imperiled, scenic beauty is marred. For every acre of old growth that is logged, another 2.6 acres of ancient forest are damaged, according to prominent Forest Service scientists.

The FY-90 Interior Appropriations bill contained numerous provisions relating to management of the national forests. The bill also included some special one-year provisions for national forests in the Pacific Northwest states of Oregon and Washington. These provisions are part of Section 318 of the bill and commonly referred to as the Hatfield-Adams amendment. This complex amendment addresses four major issues: timber sale levels; restrictions on further fragmentation of the remaining large tracts of old growth forests; limitations on judicial review of federal agency decisions and; the composition and function of citizen advisory boards.

Halfway through FY-90, Section 318 has proven to be unwieldy, complicated, ineffective, and unmanageable. This assessment is based on a survey of advisory boards for each national forest and Bureau of Land Management district. Interviews with a representative sample of conservation and independent board members indicated systematic problems with meeting timber sale levels, board functions, and with obtaining information on environmental impacts for sales.

Major problems exist regionwide with the volume of timber offered for sale, the structure and administration of the citizen advisory boards, the lack of useful environmental assessment information on timber sales, and administrative appeals.

The stated purpose of Section 318 was "to balance the goals of ensuring a predictable flow of public timber...and protecting the northern spotted owl and significant old growth stands." To date, there is little question that the "flow of public timber" has been a smashing success. Protection of spotted owl habitat and the ancient forests has not. Even the U.S. Department of Justice agrees that Section 318 has failed to live up to expectations. The Justice Department recently told a federal court in Portland, Oregon, that the bill "provides no significant relief" from destructive logging practices by the Forest Service or BLM on old growth forests in the Pacific Northwest.

Judicial Review and Section 318

The legislation's most serious incursion into the judicial arena is the declaration that the Forest Service's and the BLM's spotted owl management plans, as amended by the legislation, are legally sufficient. This provision overturned the preliminary decisions of federal courts in two cases that had been brought to challenge the Forest Service and BLM plans. A more detailed discussion of judicial review is included later in this report.

Section 318 and the Eastside Forests of Oregon/Washington

Despite numerous assurances that Section 318 would be neutral to non-spotted owl national forests in the Pacific Northwest, the amendment did, nonetheless, increase sale levels for six national forests—Fremont, Ochoco, Malheur, Umatilla, Wallowa-Whitman and Colville—over 1988 levels.

Since timber sales on these forests were not the subject of spotted owl litigation or federal court injunctions, they were for the most part ignored by Congress in writing Section 318. Neither the minimum fragmentation requirements nor advisory committee provision of Section 318 apply to these six national forests.

However, when viewed on an annual basis, the mandated two-year cutting level was significantly increased for the non-spotted owl forests east of the Cascades.

For these forests, Section 318 mandated a two-year sale level of 1.9 million board feet (mmbf) net merchantable timber, or a two-year annual average of 950 mmbf. According to the Forest Service's regional office in Portland, Oregon, 1988 sales totaled 865.1 mmbf.

Major Provisions of Section 318

- Sets an aggregate 1989-1990 timber sale level of 7.7 billion board feet (bbf) on national forests and 1.9 bbf for two years on Bureau of Land Management (BLM) lands in western Oregon.

- Directs the Forest Service to adopt interim spotted owl management guidelines. These include a prohibition against logging in any of the spotted owl habitat areas (SOHAs) identified in the agency's spotted owl management plan, and increases SOHA sizes.

- Recognizes the importance of old-growth forests and directs the Forest Service to minimize fragmentation of ecologically-significant old growth.

- Severely restricts citizen lawsuits against agency actions by prohibiting any federal court from entering a

temporary restraining order or preliminary injunction against Forest Service or BLM timber sales.

- Allows court challenges of individual timber sales within 15 days of approval of a sale. And it provides that the agencies shall take no action to award a challenged timber sale for 45 days after the challenge is filed.

The timber sale level targets are so close to the Forest Service's prepared sale volume that there is little, if any, flexibility to withdraw or modify sales to protect ecologically-significant old growth or spotted owl habitat. Provisions designed to minimize fragmentation of old growth stands have been ignored by the Forest Service, which is under tremendous pressure from Pacific Northwest politicians and their timber industry allies to meet the mandated timber sale levels.

The small margins for Advisory Board decisions are evident from Table 1. Three forests—the Mt. Hood, Winema, and Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie—cannot meet their target level even if they sell their entire FY-90 sale program. Five other forests have a margin of 30 mmbf or less.

Moreover, in order to provide even these small margins, the agency has substantially supplemented its FY-90 program by moving sales forward from future years' programs. Approximately 1.05 bbf have been moved forward in order to meet FY-90 target levels and give advisory boards some decision room. Not a single forest would have been able to meet its target without moving sales forward. Some forests moved a large amount of volume forward and still had very small margins. For example, the Umpqua moved forward 245 mmbf and had a margin of only 19 mmbf; the Gifford-Pinchot moved forward 171 mmbf and had a margin of only 30 mmbf.

Citizen advisory boards, faced with this impossible task of reconciling high sale levels with the stated goals of protecting spotted owl habitat and ancient forest stands, have been

unable to adequately address other important environmental values in ancient forests such as fisheries, riparian areas, biological diversity, and other non-owl wildlife habitat issues. As such, Section 318 continues the decade's long "timber-first" attitudes and policies of federal land management agencies.

Recommendations

- 1** Timber sale levels should be significantly reduced to protect ecologically-significant old growth and spotted owl habitat;
- 2** Priority for timber sales should be placed on second growth forests and away from ecologically-significant old growth areas;
- 3** Congress should immediately establish interim protection for ecologically-significant old growth and spotted owl habitat;
- 4** All restrictions on judicial review of BLM and Forest Service actions related to old growth management, timber sales, and spotted owl habitat protection must be lifted immediately;
- 5** If citizen advisory boards are continued, there should be written guidelines for their operation, expanded discretion over which sales should be modified or withdrawn, and greater access provided to environmental information related to any timber sales in areas with ecologically-significant old growth or spotted owl habitat and;
- 6** Consultations between federal land management agencies and the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service should continue and information discussed in the meetings should be made available to citizen advisory boards.

Judicial Review Restrictions in Section 318

The legislation's most serious incursion into the judicial arena is the declaration that the Forest Service's and the BLM's spotted owl management plans, as amended by the legislation, are legally sufficient. This provision overturned the preliminary decisions of federal courts in two cases that had been brought to challenge the Forest Service and BLM plans.

The effect of this extraordinary act is to exempt the Forest Service and BLM from compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the National Forest Management Act, the Federal Lands Policy Act, the Oregon and California Lands Act, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, and the Administrative Procedures Act — virtually all the major national environmental laws that govern these agencies. This repeal of important federal laws was accomplished without a single public hearing or debate and without any oversight by the appropriate authorizing committees.

Section 318 also amended the agencies' existing spotted owl plans. It cosmetically increased the Forest Service's SOHA sizes and directed the BLM to add twelve SOHAs to its plan. The legislation then provided that the amendments to the guidelines "shall not be subject to judicial review."

Section 318 overturned a federal court order prohibiting timber sales in significant spotted owl habitat. The injunction had been issued in *Seattle Audubon Society v. Robertson*, in which conservation groups argued that the Forest Service's spotted owl management plan was in violation of federal environmental laws. The court found that the plaintiffs probably were right and prohibited the sales until a full trial could be held. However, a few weeks before the scheduled trial date, Congress enacted Section 318.

The bill released 1.1 billion board feet (bbf) of the more than 2.0 bbf that the Forest Service claimed had been enjoined. The legislation gave conservationists the option of selecting the sales to be released, or letting the Forest Service make the selections. Conservationists chose to make the choices.

Plaintiffs immediately discovered that instead of the 2.0 bbf of sales that the Forest Service had led Section 318 negotiators to believe were enjoined, the Forest Service's final list of enjoined sales included fewer than 1.7 bbf. Thus, the pool of sales from which 1.1 bbf had to be released was about 300 mmbf smaller than negotiators had anticipated.

Plaintiffs had 14 days to review 275 sales in 13 national forests. Information about the sales was scattered in offices of forest supervisors and district rangers. In many cases, critical information—such as maps of spotted owl habitat areas (SOHAs) and reports of Fish and Wildlife Service biologists—was not made available at all. In over one hundred of the sales on the Forest Service list, the stated acreage of owl habitat was seriously at odds with previous Forest Service statements.

In all, because of Section 318, 175 square miles of spotted owl habitat will be logged.

Section 318 also established new rules for legal challenges to timber sales on spotted owl forests in FY-90. First, the amendment prohibited courts from issuing temporary orders barring a timber sale. It left intact the court's power to issue a permanent injunction after a trial on the merits and provided that agencies may take no action on a timber sale for 45 days after the filing of a court challenge to the sale. Consequently, a court can stop a sale only if it holds a full trial within 45 days after the case is filed. Such speed in the judicial system is rare.

The amendment also requires court challenges to timber sales to be filed within 15 days of advertisement of a sale. There is no provision for notice to interested parties, and often it is difficult to find out when a sale is advertised. (The advertisement is placed in a local newspaper.) By the time interested parties know of the advertisement, the filing period may have expired.

To date, only one judicial challenge to a timber sale has been filed. The claim is against the Cowboy timber sale on the Umpqua National Forest in Oregon for failure to minimize fragmentation of ecologically-significant old growth, as required by Section 318. The advisory board for the Umpqua approved the sale by a 5-2 vote despite evidence that the sale would adversely affect no fewer than seven pairs of spotted owls. The Forest Service had informed the board that the sale had to be approved to meet the law's timber target.

Section 318 further provides that modifications to timber sales after consultation with advisory boards "shall not require preparation of additional environmental documents, not-

withstanding any other provision of law." This means that no matter how many years have passed since the environmental analysis on the original sale was completed, or how much a timber sale is modified after advisory board review, no additional environmental analysis is required.

Some environmental documents for FY-90 sales were prepared nearly ten years ago. Moreover, modification of a sale can result in entirely new environmental threats, such as damage to watersheds. Yet no new analysis is required.

In addition, Section 318 deprives citizens of their right to administrative appeal of timber sales. Appeal periods are triggered by a NEPA decision document. A February 23, 1990, directive from Regional Forester John Butruille interpreting Section 318 states that if the NEPA decision document was issued prior to submitting the sale to the advisory board for review, "the appeal option is not reopened even though changes in the proposal may occur following involvement of the [advisory board]."

Recommendations

Logging Levels

Logging of old growth trees must be reduced to protect the significant ecological resources of the ancient forest. The Forest Service should immediately begin phasing down timber sales to a target level of approximately 2 bbf, as required to provide meaningful protection for all ancient forest values.

Redirect Timber Sales

The BLM and the Forest Service should be required to redirect timber sales away from ancient forests and increase emphasis on improving management of second-growth forests.

Interim Protection

Pending an legally valid spotted owl management plan, or listing under the Endangered Species Act, Congress should establish interim protection for ecologically-significant old growth and spotted owl habitat by prohibiting timber sales in these areas. The Forest Service and BLM should be directed to apply a consistent method or definition to such protection plans.

Judicial Review

No restrictions of any type should be imposed on legal or administrative challenges to management decisions taken by the Forest Service or BLM affecting the ancient forests or spotted owl habitat.

Citizen Advisory Boards

If the advisory boards are retained, they should be empowered to consider timber sales on a forestwide basis. Federal officials should be directed to provide environmental assessments for all sales prior to board meetings. The BLM and the Forest Service should be directed to work with boards to review future sales during the agencies planning process. The BLM and the Forest Service should establish written operating guidelines of all citizen advisory boards. The guidelines should include, but not be limited to, meeting procedures, minutes, deadlines for actions, public notices of meetings, responsibilities of members, and the relationship between the boards and federal land management agency officials. All meetings should be open to the public and media.

Interagency Coordination

Congress should encourage federal agencies to continue informal consultations on spotted owl management pending a decision by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on its proposed listing of the spotted owl. Citizen advisory boards should be informed of all consultations and have access to all information discussed at interagency meetings.

Olympic National Forest

The Olympic National Forest in northwestern Washington State contains an estimated 106,000 acres of old growth, according to a 1988 study by The Wilderness Society. The Forest Service draft management plan, however, identified as much as 231,000 acres of old growth forest. In its inventory of old growth forests in the Pacific Northwest, The Wilderness Society used a uniform definition for old growth. That definition was published by a scientific team assembled by the Forest Service and is generally identified as PNW-447. The agency's estimate is based on old-growth acreage plus areas of mature sawtimber trees, which do not meet the old growth criteria in PNW-447.

According to the Forest Service's report to Congress on implementation of Section 318, there is 222 mmbf of available timber to meet a target of 168 mmbf. The Forest Service had already offered 32 mmbf for sale in FY-89 prior to creation of the advisory board. Another 40 mmbf was released from the federal court injunction by law.

In attempting to identify ecologically-significant old growth, the board was presented with a complicated model by the forest supervisor. Furthermore, the Olympic NF's ecologist has stated that all old growth in the forest is ecologically significant.

The board was told that sales totaling approximately 100 mmbf could not be modified because of time constraints. In addition, many of the sales lack environmental assessments or other documentation.

Mt. Hood National Forest

The Mt. Hood National Forest in northwestern Oregon contains an estimated 178,000 acres of old growth, according to a study by The Wilderness Society in 1988. The Forest Service draft management plan, however, identified 346,000 acres of old growth. In its inventory of old growth forests in the Pacific Northwest, The Wilderness Society used a uniform definition for old growth. That definition was published by a scientific team assembled by the Forest Service and is commonly identified as PNW-447, or the "Franklin" definition. The agency's estimate is based on old-growth acreage plus areas of mature sawtimber trees, which do not meet the old growth criteria in PNW-447.

According to the Forest Service's report to Congress on implementation of Section 318, there is 294 mmbf of timber available to meet a target level of 314 mmbf. This 20 million board foot shortfall gives the advisory board no flexibility to modify or reject sales. Furthermore, some 45 mmbf in sales planned for FY-91 is being advanced to help meet the target level. This action will only intensify the pressure on old growth forest resources in

coming years and further erode remaining habitat for spotted owls as well as other old-growth dependent wildlife.

In reviewing timber sales, the advisory board is deciding on a case-by-case basis what definition of old growth to employ. In some areas, the Regional Guide Definition, which provides a broad definition of old growth applicable to many forest types, is being used. In other areas, the so-called PNW-447 definition is being employed, in spite of the fact that the Mt. Hood forest generally lacks the specific timber stand information to apply this definition accurately. This ad hoc approach to the definition of old growth results in inconsistent application of the minimum fragmentation standard.

There are three sales that pose special concerns because they occur either adjacent to or within a Wild and Scenic River area. One of these sales is for low-elevation old growth and is known as the "Alder" sale. The other two sales, totaling nearly 6 mmbf, would have a significant adverse impact on the Pacific Crest Trail.

Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest

The Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest in northern Washington contains an estimated 297,000 acres of old growth, according to an inventory by The Wilderness Society in 1988. The Forest Service's draft management plan identified 667,000 acres. In its inventory of old growth forests in the Pacific Northwest, The Wilderness Society used a uniform definition for old growth. That definition was published by a scientific team assembled by the Forest Service and is commonly identified as PNW-447, or the "Franklin" definition. The agency's estimate is based old-growth acreage plus areas of mature sawtimber trees, which do not meet the old growth criteria in PNW-447, which accounts for the difference between the two estimates.

According to the Forest Service's report to Congress on implementation of Section 318, there is approximately 178 mmbf of timber

available in the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest to meet a target of 189 mmbf. This 11 mmbf gap provides the advisory board with no flexibility to modify or reject environmentally-unsuitable sales. An unknown number of sales planned for FY-91 are being advanced to help the Forest Service meet the target level.

Ecologically-significant old growth is decided by the advisory board on a case-by-case basis, and has establishing minimum fragmentation. No definition for ecologically-significant old growth has been established by the advisory board. The availability of environmental assessments for individual timber sales has been erratic and has also varied in quality. In no case have U.S. Fish & Wildlife conferencing reports been made available to the advisory board.

One of my biggest concerns is the lack of public involvement in the advisory board process. The public is not allowed to comment orally at the board meetings. The notification and publicity of the meetings is lacking. It seems if we are to make the most well-informed decisions about old growth and owl habitat, the more information we receive the better. Since the National Forests belong to all the citizens, they also have a right to be heard.

—Pat Stevens, Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie Advisory Board to Senator Adams, March 26, 1990.

Willamette National Forest

The Willamette National Forest in west-central Oregon contains an estimated 299,000 acres of old growth, according to an inventory by The Wilderness Society in 1988. The Forest Service's draft management plan identified 639,000 acres. In its inventory of old growth forests in the Pacific Northwest, The Wilderness Society used a uniform definition for old growth. That definition was published by a scientific team assembled by the Forest Service and is commonly identified as PNW-447, or the "Franklin" definition. The agency's estimate is based on old-growth acreage plus areas of mature sawtimber trees, which do not meet the old growth criteria in PNW-447, which accounts for the difference between the two estimates.

According to the Forest Service's report to Congress on implementation of Section 318, there is approximately 728 mmbf of timber available in the Willamette National Forest to meet a target level of 694 mmbf. Even with a balance of 34 mmbf of timber, the Forest Service is reportedly advancing sales planned for FY-91. This action will only intensify the pressure on old growth forest resources in

coming years and further erode remaining habitat for spotted owls as well as other old-growth dependent wildlife.

The advisory board was directed by agency officials that old growth would be defined using PNW-447, also commonly referred to as the "Franklin" definition. No alternatives were discussed by the advisory board. Forest Service ecologists developed a point system to determine ecologically significant old growth for each sale. Each sale was then given a score and the advisory board was not encouraged to consider other environmental factors. The advisory board is not assured that the system is applied uniformly throughout the Willamette.

Access to environmental assessments and other ecological information has proven difficult. And, no U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service conferencing reports have been made available to the advisory board despite repeated requests. Board members report that numerous sales are located within a two-mile radius of known nesting pairs of spotted owls and many sales with one-half mile of spotted owl habitat areas (SOHA).

Okanogan National Forest

According to the Forest Service's report to Congress on implementation of Section 318, there is approximately 72 mmbf of timber available to meet a target level of 72 mmbf. This volume of available timber left the advisory board with no discretion to modify or reject environmentally unsuitable timber sales in the Okanogan National Forest.

There is only one environmental representative on the Okanogan advisory board. Other members represent grazing, recreation, timber, and development interests.

The advisory board has never defined or established any criteria for identifying ecologically significant old growth. Despite repeated efforts to address criteria for fragmentation, the board has also failed to do so.

Wenatchee National Forest

According to the Forest Service's report to Congress on implementation of Section 318, there is approximately 248 mmbf of timber available to meet a target level of 169 mmbf. Despite this balance of available timber, the Forest Service is reportedly advancing some 66.7 mmbf of sales planned for FY-91, and another 19.9 mmbf of sales planned for FY-92. The major problem with this approach is that few, if any, environmental assessments have been completed for these future sales.

The advisory board has adopted a practice of using the percent of spotted owl habitat within a 2.5 mile radius as an indicator of

fragmentation. Thus, the board's sole criteria for considering fragmentation of ecologically-significant old growth are owl-related impacts. For example, when there is only 30 percent of suitable spotted owl habitat remaining with the area, it is considered to be the maximum amount of permissible fragmentation.

In many instances, the advisory board members felt they were pressured by Forest Service officials to help the agency meet a perceived mandated sales levels, without regard for environmental impacts on spotted owl habitat and other old growth values.

Siskiyou National Forest

The Siskiyou National Forest in southwest Oregon contains an estimated 141,000 acres of old growth, according to an inventory by The Wilderness Society in 1988. The Forest Service's draft management plan identified 443,000 acres. In its inventory of old growth forests in the Pacific Northwest, The Wilderness Society used a uniform definition for old growth. That definition was published by a scientific team assembled by the Forest Service and is commonly identified as PNW-447, or the "Franklin" definition. The agency's estimate is based on old-growth acreage plus areas of mature sawtimber trees, which do not meet the old-growth criteria in PNW-447, which accounts for the difference between the two estimates.

According to the Forest Service's report to Congress on implementation of Section 318, there is approximately 249 mmbf of timber available to meet a target level of 226 mmbf. But the board is only being permitted to review a total of 54 timber sales, which produce a volume 10 mmbf short of the target level. This leaves no flexibility for the board to modify or reject environmentally-unsuitable timber sales.

The Forest Service has provided the advisory board with a "risk evaluation matrix" that sets a single score for each sale. Since four of the six values used to generate each sale's score are owl related, the matrix causes an uneven weighing of spotted owl values at the expense of other old growth values including the mandate to minimize fragmentation of ecologically-significant old growth. The advisory board had no opportunity to comment on the development of the matrix.

One problem sale is immediately adjacent to the Grassy Knob Wilderness Area, the largest coastal wilderness area in Oregon. This sale is a rare low-elevation old growth area and adjacent to a spotted owl habitat area (SOHA). The Forest Service matrix ranked this sale as only a "moderate risk" to the SOHA. Although this sale has been rejected by the advisory board, there is concern that the Forest Service may require it be offered in order to meet the target sale level. Two other sales totalling 8 mmbf in redwood old-growth groves are similarly jeopardized.

Winema National Forest

According to the Forest Service's report to Congress on implementation of Section 318, there is approximately 144 mmbf of timber available to meet a target level of 158 mmbf. This shortfall of 14 mmbf of timber provides the advisory board with no flexibility to modify or reject environmentally unsuitable timber sales.

The advisory board is under pressure from the forest supervisor, as well as some of its own members, to only consider owl-related issues in reviewing sales. The forest supervisor refers to the advisory board as the "owl

board" and reportedly views the board's mandate to minimize fragmentation of ecologically-significant old growth as limited to spotted owl habitat areas.

In two ranger districts, comprehensive maps of old growth were unavailable, as were environmental assessments for several timber sales. The board has also lacked adequate information from the Forest Service on the impacts of logging in old growth stands. Ecologically-significant old growth is defined for the advisory boards using a scoring system developed by the Forest Service.

Deschutes National Forest

According to the Forest Service's report to Congress on implementation of Section 318, there is approximately 163 mmbf of timber available to meet a target level of 159 mmbf. This meager balance provides the advisory board with minimal flexibility to modify or reject environmentally unsuitable timber sales on the Deschutes National Forest.

The original target sales levels for the Deschutes, located in central Oregon, was approximately 131 mmbf. But successful lobbying by members of the Oregon delega-

tion persuaded the Forest Service to change its definition of net merchantable timber to exclude dead lodge pole pine. Doing so raised the sawtimber target for the Deschutes Salvage sales of dead lodge pole pine do not produce sawtimber, nevertheless, these sales can produce other valuable forest products. Excluding these salvage sales from the forests' target volume because of timber industry pressure requires the forest to sell additional volumes of sawtimber-quality logs, cut from ancient forest stands.

Gifford-Pinchot National Forest

The Gifford-Pinchot National Forest in southern Washington contains an estimated 119,00 acres of old growth, according to an inventory by The Wilderness Society in 1988. The Forest Service's draft management plan identified 231,000 acres. In its inventory of old growth forests in the Pacific Northwest, The Wilderness Society used a uniform definition for old growth. That definition was published by a scientific team assembled by the Forest Service and is commonly identified as PNW-447, or the "Franklin" definition. The agency's estimate is based old-growth acreage plus areas of mature sawtimber trees, which do not meet the old-growth criteria in PNW-447, which accounts for the difference between the two estimates.

According to the Forest Service's report to Congress on implementation of Section 318, there is approximately 544 mmbf of timber available to meet a target level of 514 mmbf. It is expected that the balance of 30 mmbf of timber will be wiped out with a single old growth sale and create instead a shortfall of nearly 6 mmbf. The sale in question is entirely old growth and spotted owl habitat is likely to be rejected by the advisory board.

In apparent anticipation of this shortfall, the Forest Service is reportedly advancing 26 sales—representing 171 mmbf—from those planned for FY-91 and -92.

To date, the board has not agreed to a definition or criteria for evaluating ecologically-significant old growth and is instead proceeding entirely on an ad hoc, case-by-case basis with no standards or guidelines to determine what constitutes ecologically-significant old growth. In any event, the advisory board is given no opportunity to consider other old growth values, such as water quality, biological diversity, or fisheries in reviewing sales.

Nearly 60 percent of the sales planned for FY-90 are within identified suitable spotted owl habitat. Nearly 270 mmbf of available timber is located in owl habitat.

The board has been severely hampered in reviewing sales by a lack of adequate environmental information. It is estimated that about 50 percent of the current sales before the advisory board have neither environmental assessments nor National Environmental Policy Act documentation. Little, or no, advance information on salvage timber sales is provided to advisory board members.

Rogue River National Forest

According to the Forest Service's report to Congress on implementation of Section 318, there is approximately 205 mmbf of timber available to meet a target level of 161 mmbf.

There is minimal controversy over these sales because most of the important, ecologically-significant old growth has already been

logged on the Rogue River National Forest, located in southern Oregon. This forest is already severely fragmented.

The advisory board is seeking to maintain remaining spotted owl habitat and dispersal corridors between habitat areas.

Siuslaw National Forest

According to the Forest Service's report to Congress on implementation of Section 318, there is approximately 428 mmbf of timber available to meet a target level of 379 mmbf. Despite this balance of 49 mmbf, the Forest Service is reportedly advancing 10 sales planned for FY-91. This action will only intensify the pressure on old growth forest resources in coming years and further erode remaining habitat for spotted owls as well as other old-growth dependent wildlife.

Access to adequate environmental information has been a major problem for the advisory board. Some 40 percent of the timber sales in the Mapleton District lack environmental assessments. The advisory board is

given a one-page summary for each sale, which lacks any data on cumulative impacts of individual timber sales. There is also a lack of data on the volume of old growth in the Siuslaw National Forest.

The advisory board has not used a consistent definition of old growth, switching on several sales from PNW-447 (commonly referred to as the "Franklin definition") to the broader Regional Guide. The board has never discussed the meaning of ecologically-significant old growth.

The board has not been allowed to modify any sales because Forest Service officials state there is no time to do so and it would be too costly.

Umpqua National Forest

According to the Forest Service's report to Congress on implementation of Section 318, there is approximately 368 mmbf of timber available to meet a target level of 356 mmbf.

The Forest Service has imposed upon the board a narrow definition of ecologically-significant old growth, which excludes any areas located in less than 2,000 acre contiguous blocks. Using this definition, the entire Cottage Grove District was found to contain no ecologically-significant old growth, and the Diamond Lake District had only 2 areas that applied the definition.

On one ranger district, the advisory board has been told by the Umpqua officials that it must choose between a specific set of options provided by the agency. One option minimizes fragmentation of old growth, while another protects spotted owl habitat. The board has been directed to choose one option

for each ranger district and is not given the opportunity to reconsider on a sale-by-sale basis. As a result, the board has elected to apply the option protecting spotted owl habitat at the expense of minimizing fragmentation. The board has been told it has no authority to consider other old growth values in evaluating sales.

The board has been instructed by forest officials that it can add or subtract units of a sale but is not permitted to make any other modifications.

Access to environmental information on timber sales has been inadequate. The board requested U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service conferencing reports but have not received any. Some maps and biological evaluations for sales are provided a few days before board meetings, but environmental assessments and National Environmental Policy Act reviews are not being provided.

It is my understanding the amendment was to offer a short term interim solution to achieve timber production, protection of spotted owls and their habitat and minimize fragmentation of large tracts of ecologically-significant old growth. Unfortunately, only one of these goals was consistently achieved throughout—that the timber volume necessary to meet the cut was furnished.

—Steven C. Erickson, Umpqua National Forest Advisory Board to John F. Butruille, Regional Forester, February 26, 1990.

Medford District, Bureau of Land Management

The timber sales target for this district is 350 mmbf. The board had no opportunity to modify or recommend withdrawal of any sales, nor were any alternative sales available for review.

The advisory board has not received any environmental assessments for 1990 timber sales. Generally, no analysis is provided to the board discussing adverse cumulative impacts on logging suitable spotted owl

habitat. BLM biological evaluations lack maps and generally fail to address issues such as habitat quality or fragmentation.

As with many other advisory boards, the agency set an accelerated schedule for reviewing timber sales, frustrating efforts by the board to adequately evaluate individual sales, or analyze district-wide impacts on spotted owl habitat as well as other ancient forest values.

Lakeview District, Bureau of Land Management

The timber sales target for this district is 31.5 mmbf and there is approximately 32.5 mmbf available. This minuscule balance leaves the board with no flexibility to modify or recommend withdrawal of any sales. BLM officials indicated that it was the board's responsibility to help the agency meet the target level. No opportunity was made to consider alternative sales.

Five of the seven sales in the district contained spotted owls within a 2.1 mile radius of a nest.

As in many other cases, access to and availability of environmental impact data was limited at best. No U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service conferencing reports were available to the advisory board. Furthermore, the board was informed that no supplemental environmental assessments would be prepared. Maps that were available were inadequate to assess old growth acreage or spotted habitat.

The BLM has provided no flexibility in its timber sale program this year. The Timber Advisory Boards are simply a rubber stamp for a timber sales program already in place. The timber will be cut, but the spotted owl and old growth forests will not be protected.

—Lou Leidwinger, BLM Lakeview District Advisory Board to Senator Hatfield, February 8, 1990.

Roseburg District, Bureau of Land Management

According to Bureau of Land Management officials, there was approximately 367.5 mmbf of timber available to meet a target level of approximately 261 mmbf. In this district, however, BLM biologists rate 61 percent of the 57 sales available to meet the target as likely to have a high adverse impact on spotted owl habitat. Low impact sales amounted to about 145 mmbf, severely limiting the board's flexibility.

The chairman of the advisory board was

informed by BLM officials that the board served largely a symbolic function and would have no enforceable powers to alter, substitute or reject environmentally-unsuitable sales. As was the case with several boards, some members represented companies likely to be bidders on sales offered after advisory board review.

BLM officials sought to rush the board's reviews without providing adequate environmental impact information in a timely manner.

This 'compromise' has had disastrous results. In the end, it has not only compromised the well being of our public forests and a threatened species; it has also compromised many of the scientists and resource managers who work for the Forest Service and BLM, as well as citizens, who, like me, participated in good faith as board members. The dual goals of 318 cannot be responsibly reconciled.

—Shannon Applegate, Chair, Roseburg BLM Advisory Board to Rep. Sidney Yates, March 5, 1990.

Coos Bay District, Bureau of Land Management

In this district, fully one-third of the timber sales available to meet the target level are located within the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife's "owl agreement areas." These were set aside under a joint BLM-Oregon DFW agreement.

There was inadequate environmental impact information available to the board for the 51 sales it reviewed. One U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service conferencing report was available to

the board. Overall, the district has only one environmental assessment for its entire timber sale program.

The advisory board was informed both verbally and in writing that it could only consider spotted owl habitat impacts and was to not able to consider other ancient forest values in reviewing sales. Board members report that some sales have several owl pairs within timber sale areas.

The boards are not so much approving good sales as disapproving the worst sales in excess of their quotas.... It is as if you had a forced choice; be shot in the head or in the leg. In BLM terms the leg would be 'low impact' compared to your head which would presumably be 'high impact.'

—James S. Britell, Coos Bay BLM Advisory Board to D. Dean Bibles, State Director, BLM, February 8, 1990.

Salem District, Bureau of Land Management

The target for this forest was 207 mmbf, but the advisory board approved sales totaling 217 mmbf plus an undetermined volume of salvage sales. The board took this action to help relieve some of the pressures on other BLM-managed forests with more critical habitat situations. Despite this approach, the advisory board members report that they were pressured to help the agency meet its target level.

The board rejected approximately one third of the sales, representing approximately one third of the volume presented. The board

rejected all nesting pair sales, but did not necessarily protect sales with individual owls.

In this district, BLM staff provided good summary reports on each sale, and the board did not ask for the underlying data supporting these summaries. The board also felt that they were given adequate time to review all sales.

No definition was developed by the board for ecologically-significant old growth. The board has relied on BLM wildlife biologists for guidance on what constitutes ecologically significant old growth.

Eugene District, Bureau of Land Management

According to the agency, there was 300 mmbf of timber available to meet a target of approximately 199 mmbf.

Based on a ranking system developed by BLM biologists, approximately 56 percent of the proposed sales would have a "high" impact on spotted owl habitat, roughly equal to 119 mmbf. This significantly reduces the

flexibility of the board to substitute or modify sales to avoid harming spotted owl habitat and minimize fragmentation.

The board determined that even selecting the sales having minimal impact on owl habitat, fully 80 percent of the sales would be in old growth areas and inflict some damage to spotted owl habitat.



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Legislative Assistant

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United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

February 17, 1993

Dear Katie,

Congratulations on your great new job. I am sure that you will make a very important contribution to our ability to develop and implement coherent and effective environmental policies internationally.

As you may know, I am a candidate for U.S. Representative to the OECD. In addition to my economics background, I would be able to bring an unusual degree of knowledge of and sensitivity to environment and science issues. I would, of course, welcome your support.

Whatever happens, I look forward to continuing to work with you. I wish you all the best in your critical new assignment.

Best regards,

Dick Smith

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Jennifer O'Connor

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President's Commission
on 'W' Fellows.

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United States
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Reedy to. 1500

Date July 6, 1990

Hon. Norm Dicks
Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
2428 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20515-4708

Dear Congressman Dicks:

As you requested in your letter of July 6, 1990, I am writing to clarify the recommendations in the report A Conservation Strategy for the Northern Spotted Owl concerning private lands and their role in the conservation strategy recommended therein.

THE ISC REPORT DID NOT MAKE ANY REQUIREMENTS OF PRIVATE LANDS EITHER INSIDE DESIGNATED HABITAT CONSERVATION AREAS NOR ON LANDS BETWEEN HABITAT CONSERVATION AREAS.

Confusion is being created by economic analyses that applies the "50-11-40 rule" to private lands. This was done in anticipation that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will make such an extrapolation in developing a recovery plan for the owl. I am not privy to any such planned or potential action.

The confusion emerging around this issue is typified by a press conference held and news release issued last week by Oregon State University. Headlines said "50,000 jobs to be lost in Oregon if the ISC strategy was adopted." Closer examination revealed the actual cost of applying the proposed strategy was about 6,000 jobs. Some 6,000 additional jobs were to be lost due to implementation of the preferred alternative in the National Forest plans. Then, the strategy was expanded to apply to private lands (which was not part of the ISC proposed strategy) to boost the job cost by another 38,000 jobs to a total of 50,000.

The FS/BLM economic analysis was quoted in the press as estimating that 28,000 jobs would be lost in Washington, Oregon, and California as a result of instituting the ISC recommended strategy. Examination revealed that less than half that (13,000 to 14,000 jobs) could be attributed to implementation of the ISC strategy. Over half of the 28,000 anticipated job losses (14,000 to 15,000 jobs) resulted from institution of the preferred alternatives in the National Forest plans.

The North West Timber Association puts the job losses attributable to the ISC report at about 18,468 from decline in harvest on Forest Service lands,



The North West Timber Association puts the job losses attributable to the ISC report at about 18,468 from decline in harvest on Forest Service lands, 13,302 from decline in harvests on BLM lands, and 2,700 from declines in harvest on state and private lands or 34,000 total -- a 5.5 fold increase over the FS/BLM report estimate. The job numbers lost to institution of the ISC report alone for Oregon is essentially the same for the reports prepared by Oregon State University and by the FS/BLM. Why the huge discrepancy between the state and federal reports and the estimates by the North West Timber Association? I don't know. But, it is very confusing and allows one to chose an answer closest to one's predeliction.

Let me now turn to your specific questions.

QUESTION: Did the ISC intend for its recommendations for conservation of the owl to apply to private lands?

ANSWER: No.

QUESTION: If the intent was to have a limited application to private lands, how would this work and what will be the impacts on private lands?

ANSWER: The ISC report "encouraged" the participation of private lands in the meeting of the "50-11-40 rule". Such participation would be strictly voluntary and much such participation would occur as a normal course of events. As a general rule of thumb, the longer the rotation age of the managed stands the more contribution to meeting the rule. There would no impacts that we can discern except a tendency toward longer rotation ages. Such could pay economic dividends in the long run.

QUESTION: Does the 50-11-40 rule apply to private lands.?

ANSWER: No.

QUESTION: Is there a scenario under which the HCA concept and the 50-11-40 rule could be applied to private land?

ANSWER: I do not know. If there was any such scenario it would have to be pursuant to the Threatened and Endangered Species Act as carried out by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. May I suggest that this question be directed to Mr. John Turner, Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

QUESTION: How does the HCA concept affect private lands that are within National Forest boundaries?

ANSWER: There is no impact anticipated as there are no constraints imposed on the those lands by the ISC strategy.

QUESTION: Do you agree with the conclusions of Oregon State University's College of Forestry study that discusses potential impacts to private lands in Oregon if the ISC conservation were applied?

ANSWER: I have not seen the full report as it is not yet available. Therefore, I can not offer a well-founded analysis. However, the professionals are certainly competent and well-respected. I did talk to one of my colleagues who had reeviewed the report and in whom I have great

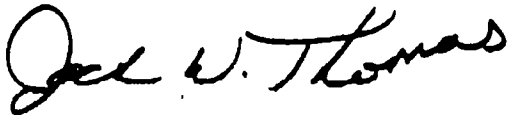
confidence and was assured that the analysis was well done. Please note that the ISC report did not call for application to private lands. However, if the principles expounded in that report were extended to private lands the economic impacts may well be as described in the OSU report.

QUESTION: What is your assessment of the industry study that was released which argues for severe impacts to private lands if the ISC report were adopted as a conservation strategy for the spotted owl?

ANSWER: I have not seen that report. However, if the ISC strategy is implemented as recommended, private lands are subject to no constraints.

Please let me know if there is other information that the ISC can provide that may be useful to you.

Respectfully,



JACK WARD THOMAS
Chairman, Interagency Scientists Committee

cc: Mr. Curt Smitch, Washington Department of Game
cc: Mr. John Butruille, Regional Forester, R-6
cc: Mr. Dale Robertson, USFS, W.O.
cc: Mr. John Turner, USFWS, W.O.
cc: Mr. Cy Jameson, BLM, W.O.
cc: Mr. Dean Bibbes, BLM, Portland
cc: Mr. Marvin Plennart, USFWS, Portland

Eds: Also moving on regional wires<

~~Congress Will Follow Clinton's Lead on Northwest Forests<~~

By Scott Bonner

Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON (AP) House Interior Committee Chairman George Miller, a key supporter of Northwest forest protection, said Wednesday he will defer to President-elect Bill Clinton on timber legislation next year.

And Rep. Norm Dicks, D-Wash., said Clinton this week reaffirmed that he will make good on a campaign promise to convene a Northwest timber summit, most likely before spring.

Miller, D-Calif., coauthored a sweeping forest-protection plan that was backed by environmental groups earlier this year, but said he would hold off on submitting the measure this year until the summit has been held and Clinton has had a chance to offer his own ideas.

"This issue is going to need his input," Miller said in an interview. "People were very interested in getting the president to participate so we should let him have the opportunity to do that."

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Miller's bill cleared a House subcommittee but failed to win approval from the Interior Committee earlier this year. The measure drew heavy opposition from House Speaker Tom Foley, D-Wash., and other Northwest lawmakers.

Miller said he didn't know how directly Clinton would be involved in the summit, adding that he plans to discuss the matter soon with Vice President-elect Al Gore.

"If you ask him (Clinton) to participate you should let him define what his participation is going to be," Miller said. "He seems to be very well versed on the topic and seems to be very interested in moving right along. I am encouraged."

Dicks said he raised the issue Tuesday when Clinton met with House Democrats at the Capitol.

"I was very pleased with his familiarity and concern. He was right on top of it and obviously remembers his commitment," Dicks said.

"I think he is eager to work with the members of the Northwest delegation. I think he will help develop a policy for his administration and then help us resolve the problem in Congress," he said.

Dicks said he expects the summit to occur "within the first months" of the Clinton administration, though the exact date,

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location and participants have yet to be determined. Clinton takes office Jan. 20.

Mike Draper, executive secretary of the Western Council of Industrial Workers based in Portland, Ore., was lobbying Northwest lawmakers here Wednesday to urge that the summit take place "as soon as possible.

"The earlier the better. By early summer, a lot of companies are going to go under because the log flow has basically stopped," he said in an interview.

"I'm assuming it would happen in the Northwest. But I don't care if they hold it in Egypt as long as it gets done. This thing has been going on for years," he said.

Draper said he is glad Miller plans to hold off on legislation until after the summit, noting that timber and labor groups are urging their congressional allies to do the same.

He said it is important that Clinton be directly involved in the summit.

"The president-elect has indicated he will personally be involved in this. That is what he said to the people of the Northwest," Draper said.

In an August letter to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Clinton said: "If there is no resolution to

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this matter during this Congress, early in my administration I will convene a Pacific Northwest Forest Summit to work out a legislative solution. I will work with the Congress and all interested parties to help break the gridlock which has caused so much pain in our Pacific Northwest communities."

Richard Hoppe, a spokesman for The Wilderness Society, said Wednesday that any timetable would be acceptable to his environmental group.

"Anybody who thinks this is going to be a process or summit about timber supplies or timber sales clearly has not been listening carefully to what Clinton has been talking about," he said.

"Clinton is advocating a comprehensive approach to dealing with this issue, one that talks about the importance of preserving ancient-forest ecosystems and one that talks about moving the regional economy forward with the timber industry as one component, not the dominant component," he said.

"It won't be one of these things where people come together at one table to hammer out a solution," Hoppe said.

"In the past, Clinton has set up task forces in Arkansas. He gives them a mandate to go explore the issue and develop options as solutions then makes the final decision himself. That's his

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pattern."

DOCUMENT= 1 OF 1 PAGE = 1 OF 5

ACCESS # PHX418903

HEADLINE Forest Service deals assailed

* Audit: Plane swaps cost \$67 million
U.S. agency is accused of taking worthless craft
Byline: Art Thomason, The Arizona Republic

LENGTH ESTIMATED INFORMATION UNITS: 4.6 Words: 594

DATE 10/01/92

SOURCE THE ARIZONA REPUBLIC (PHX)

Edition: FINAL CHASER

Section: FRONT

Page: A1

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* High-flying abuses are recounted in an audit that says the U.S.

* Forest Service swapped about \$67.2 million worth of airplanes for virtually worthless aircraft.

* The Department of Agriculture audit, to be released later this month, says Forest Service officials, who had no authority to make the trades, tried to justify the deals by inflating the value of the aircraft they received in the swaps.

"Any taxpaying citizen would be appalled at this," Russ Butcher, Southwest and California representative of the National Parks and Conservation Association, said Wednesday. "As these planes are used for firefighting, they should be the very best possible, and compromises like this sound like the lives of firefighters are being placed at risk."

* Although "book values for the aircraft totaled only \$417,000, Forest Service officials assigned market values of \$3.5 million to the aircraft," the audit says.

Along with flagrant abuses of the exchange program, the report mentions possible ties between federal officials and a private consultant who acquired 25 planes, and the cannibalization of one aircraft by a dealer who sold the parts back to the government.

* In one example, a contractor swapped a worthless C-119 air tanker to the Forest Service for a large-bellied C-130A valued at \$3.5 million. The C-130s still are widely used by the military.

The government suspended the use of C-119s in 1987 because of fatal accidents caused by structural defects.

* The exchange program, begun by the Forest Service in 1988, was intended to provide private contractors with inexpensive planes to help fight wildfires. The contractors equip the planes with huge water tanks.

But federal property regulations require that both planes in the trade must be historic.

* Every three years, the Forest Service negotiates contracts for about 30 air tankers.

* The audit suggests that more than firefighters are being taken for a ride.

* The audit, conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Inspector General's Office, concludes that the uneven exchanges violated federal regulations because the aircraft received by the Forest Service are not historic and have no value to museums, let alone any market value.

Investigators noted, for example, that C-130A's are hardly historic. Newer models still are rolling off Lockheed Corp. assembly lines.

The giant C-130A and P-3A airplanes were transferred during the past four years to contractors in Arizona, California and Wyoming in exchange for historic aircraft that were to be placed in federal museums for display and preservation.

* The audit says that even after being notified that the plane
* swaps were illegal, Forest Service officials furnished to contractors seven additional government-owned airplanes valued at up to \$16.8 million.

* Although the Forest Service still owns and has title to the seven planes, the contractors cannibalized four of them for parts for their private planes and converted one into an air tanker.

* In 25 of the 28 swaps listed in the audit, Forest Service officials dealt with an Oregon consultant - identified by a source as Roy Reagan - who landed huge profits when he sold the planes to clients in Arizona and California. Those clients gave Reagan four C-130A transport planes valued at up to \$12 million.

As a result of dealing with a single consultant, competitors may have been shut out of opportunities to acquire the aircraft, the audit said.

* "Forest Service officials cooperated with the consultant, and the appearance was that contractors needed the consultant to obtain aircraft," it said.

The source close to the probe said the consultant's ties with government officials are under investigation by the Inspector General's Office.

Reagan, of Medford, Ore., could not be reached for comment.

End of Story Reached

Current Source: PHX

federal purchases) to firms which have hired or commit to hire a certain number of displaced timber workers. This could be particularly important if there is a public works/infrastructure program as part of the economic recovery package (see item #11, below). Challenge state governments to do the same.

Measure #13 -- Target a substantial portion of the economic recovery program to public works/infrastructure projects in rural areas of the Northwest. Building of fishways for salmon to bypass water projects in the northwest is an example of a candidate project.

Measure #14 -- Redirect Forest Service to work with local community leaders on economic development based on forest resources other than timber, and to gather and distribute economic recovery success stories. The Forest Service has just such a program in southwestern Colorado, concentrating on working with communities on maximizing the potential of economic gains related to tourism and recreation.

PROBLEM: FOREST RESOURCES INSUFFICIENT TO MAINTAIN HISTORIC HARVEST LEVELS ON A SUSTAINABLE BASIS

This is a very difficult issue. We cannot create more trees overnight. Private lands, which historically have provided --% of the regions logs, have been stripped of timber. National Forest lands are supposed to be managed on a sustained yield basis, but their harvest levels were overestimated and now they can't access lands they were counting on, due to the Spotted Owl. There are, however, things that can be done to increase the harvest off of public lands, at least on a temporary basis.

Measure # 15 -- Combine federal and private lands into combined "sustained yield units". Under 16 USC 583, the Secretary of Agriculture has the authority to combine federal and private lands together, with the agreement of the private landowners, and manage them cooperatively. Such agreements also include granting exclusive rights to the timber on the federal lands to the private cooperator, bypassing the normal competitive bidding.

This could accelerate timber harvest on the federal lands, and protect a mill or community's timber supply. Because the total sustained yield of the unit would be higher than that of the public lands alone, harvest from the unit could be higher -- and in the common case where private lands have been "logged out", the increased cut would come from public lands.

This is a way of increasing harvest of those public lands that are most suitable for timber harvest. It may just result in areas running out of timber sooner -- but it should be examined as an option.

of the panel: "We're going to take the time that it takes." Greenpeace activist Harvey Wasserman said it was a "travesty" that the panel did not have the option of declaring an Ohio repository unworkable (11/17). Cleveland PLAIN DEALER headline: "Search begins for dump site for radioactive waste" (11/17).

NATURAL RESOURCES

***3 NATIONAL FORESTS: USFS ADMITS OVEREMPHASIZING TIMBER**

A U.S. Forest Service strategy directive to regional forest managers admitted that former management practices lacked monitoring and overemphasized timber harvests (Howdy Stout, Ashland [OR] DAILY TIDINGS). The directive was issued 9/4, detailing the Forest Service's new Ecosystem Management plan, which would eliminate clearcutting and emphasize "greater research and analysis of timber units." The directive cited current Forest Service practices, claiming: "A significant barrier to achieving Ecosystem Management is that Region and Station employees are neither rewarded nor held accountable for using an ecological approach to their day-to-day tasks or in the decisions they make" (11/17).

HELLS TO PAY?: "Environmentalists filed a lawsuit [11/17] to force the U.S. Forest Service to draft regulations managing logging, grazing and recreational activities in the Hells Canyon Recreational Area" in OR (AP/Medford MAIL TRIBUNE, 11/18).

***4 WATER: CA COMPANIES MUST EXPLAIN STANDARDS FAILURES**

Two California water projects operators in the San Joaquin Delta area must explain their water quality standards violations to the California Water Resources Control Board today (Nancy Vogel, SACRAMENTO BEE). The groups that must account for their 1991 and 1992 actions are the state Department of Water Resources and the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation. Officials at the two agencies say that because of the drought and special measures designed to protect an endangered species of salmon, they "could not avoid violating the standards." As the BEE reports, critics say project operators "are sacrificing the Delta to deliver as much water as possible to their Southern California customers." The board could force the projects to release more water, force them to pay up to \$500 for each day out of compliance with the standards, relax the standards, or do nothing, according to board staff. Gov. Pete Wilson (R) has asked for tougher Delta water standards by the end of next year (11/18).

***5 MARBLED MURRELET: OREGON GROUP EXPRESSES LOGGING WOES**

Jim Rogers, spokesman for the OR environmental group Friends of Elk River, is "worried" that the Forest Service's preferred alternative for managing the Siskiyou National Forest will call for "logging in the only marbled murrelet nest" there and ruin the "wild and scenic" nature of the Elk River (John Griffith, Portland OREGONIAN). The Forest Service in Oregon has "officially" opened public comment through 2/26/93 on its new draft environmental impact statement for the Siskiyou National Forest, which offers six options. According to draft author Joel

TO KM
FROM RS

MEMO RE NORTHWEST FOREST SUMMIT
December 8, 1992

President-elect Clinton has promised to convene a summit of all affected interests to find a resolution to the conflicts between timber harvest in the Pacific Northwest and environmental goals including protection of the threatened Northern Spotted Owl and of the old-growth forest ecosystems that are its home.

The Congress has been struggling with this issue for a number of years, and has not made much progress toward a solution. A large part of the reason why is that both the timber industry and the environmental community have defined the problem as being one of land allocation -- of who gets possession of the limited amount of old growth forest still remaining on public lands. So defined, the problem fits very easily into the jurisdiction of the Congressional committees where those interests have traditionally squared off -- particularly, the House Agriculture and Interior Committees.

Unfortunately, this largely avoids the real-life issues which have caused such political turmoil over the past decade. Those are the issues of how to best help the people -- people who are losing their jobs in logging, wood products, and related industries, and people who live in communities economically dependent on those industries.

The industry has done a good job of making the Spotted Owl the issue -- but the truth is that the northwest was steadily losing timber-related jobs even when timber harvest levels from the national forests reached all-time highs during the early 1980's. Resolving the land allocation issues raised by the Spotted Owl will not solve the underlying issues: the export of huge amounts of raw wood to Japan; automation relentlessly displacing mill and woods workers; large timber corporations ruthlessly driving smaller competitors out of business; the lack of job opportunities for displaced timber workers, due to economic stagnation; and the simple lack of forest resources sufficient to maintain historic harvest levels on a sustainable basis.

To address those issues, the Administration will need to find ways to:

-- Encourage timber companies to keep, retrain or relocate employees rather than lay them off.

-- Encourage demand for forest products.

-- Encourage new industries and businesses to locate in economically distressed areas of the Northwest.

-- Promote stability in the region's timber industry and restrain

predatory competition.

-- Turn the Forest Service's mission from selling timber to creating jobs.

-- Reverse incentives which make it more profitable to export raw wood to Japan rather than process it here.

To begin, however, the new Administration must redefine this problem if it hopes to succeed. The question must be turned from one of how to divide a limited pie of forest resources in the northwest, to one of how to achieve economic growth and opportunity in the northwest, and particularly in those rural areas most dependent on the timber economy.

If the Administration can marshal cooperation from all its departments, it will have a huge advantage over the Congressional committees, which have been limited to their narrow jurisdictions in looking at these problems.

The lands issue cannot be put off forever -- but unless significant progress is made on the people issues, delay in addressing lands (such as the land-allocation process which the House Interior and Agriculture committees have discussed legislating) only pushes a lose-lose proposition out closer to 1996.

Lastly, it should be remembered that only if the Administration is successful in reinvigorating rural economies in the Northwest and creating rewarding jobs for displaced timber industry employees, will it be politically possible to set aside the large areas of land needed to ensure the survival of the Spotted Owl and of the ancient forest ecosystems on which it depends.

Below I have outlined some potential measures to address these issues.

PROBLEM: EXPORT OF HUGE AMOUNTS OF RAW TIMBER TO JAPAN FOR PROCESSING

Measure #1 -- End tax code subsidy for these exports, estimated at \$100 million a year. The subsidy is in the form of a reduced tax rate given to so-called Foreign Sales Corporations, set up to export U.S. goods. The FSC subsidy now is interpreted to apply to all exports. Raw timber exports -- and perhaps exports of minimally processed logs (cants) -- should be excluded from getting this benefit.

Measure #2 -- Require additional domestic processing of logs from National Forests prior to export. Currently, export of raw logs from federal lands is prohibited, but export of minimally processed logs (cants) is allowed.

Measure #3 -- Allow state governments to ban export of logs from

lands owned by the state government. The Secretary of Commerce has the authority to grant the states this power. The Washington delegation asked him to -- but he refused.

Measure #4 -- Undertake a concerted effort to open Japan (and other Pacific Rim markets) to U.S. wood products (furniture, structural timber, plywood, etc.) and paper products.

Measure #5 -- Provide federal assistance (market research, technical support, training funds, help in negotiating with Japanese entities, etc.) to Northwest manufacturers who want to market wood products in Japan.

PROBLEM: RELENTLESS DISPLACEMENT OF MILL AND WOODS WORKERS BY AUTOMATION

Measure #6 -- Provide a tax credit for expenses incurred by timber companies for retraining of workers. Many of the large players in the timber industry in the Northwest are multi-national corporations with extensive interests in timber, paper, packaging, chemicals and other enterprises throughout the country.

PROBLEM: RUTHLESS ACTION BY LARGER TIMBER COMPANIES TO DRIVE SMALLER COMPETITORS OUT OF BUSINESS

Measure #7 -- Commit to aggressive enforcement of anti-trust laws to combat this.

Measure #8 -- Make it clear that any relief offered directly to the timber industry (such as the multi-billion dollar forgiveness of contracts to purchase timber from the federal government passed by Congress in 1982) will in the future be capped or otherwise structured to help smaller companies.

PROBLEM: LACK OF JOB OPPORTUNITIES FOR DISPLACED TIMBER WORKERS

Measure #9 -- Create an "enterprise zone" with tax advantages for corporations locating new facilities or capital expansions in economically distressed timber-dependent communities in the Northwest. Challenge state governments to do the same.

Measure #10 -- Redirect Forest Service budget to hire displaced timber workers in the northwest for woods work, including replanting cutover lands, watershed improvement, salmon stream habitat improvement, wildlife management, trail maintenance, and recreational facility improvement. This should include substantial increases in these areas. The same should be done with related work by BLM, NPS, USFWS, and NMFS.

Measure #11 -- Give preference in federal government hiring to displaced timber workers. Challenge state governments to do the same.

Measure #12 -- Give priority in granting of federal contracts (and