

Originally Processed With FOIA(s):
1998-0004-F[2]

FOIA Number:
S

FOIA MARKER

**This is not a textual record. This is used as an
administrative marker by the George Bush Presidential
Library Staff.**

Record Group/Collection: George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin: Chief of Staff, White House Office of
Series: Sununu, John, Files
Subseries: Issues Files

OA/ID Number: 29172
Folder ID Number: 29172-005

Folder Title:
Spotted Owl 1991

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	15	25	4	3

MEMORANDUM

THE CHIEF of STAFF
has seen

TO: MOH
FROM: Mike Salsgiver
DATE: April 23, 1991
RE: Meeting With The President - Spotted Owl

You are scheduled to meet with the President at the White House at 4:30PM (EDT). You will be joined by Senator Gorton, Senator Packwood, Governor Sununu, and Roger Porter. The meeting was requested by Gorton.

SUMMARY OF USFWS PROPOSED CRITICAL HABITAT RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommended Withdrawals

The critical habitat recommendations drafted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service represent the largest wilderness bill in U.S. history: 11.7 million acres of productive forest lands would be withdrawn from entry. In Oregon alone, they recommend withdrawing 45 percent more land from production than the Thomas Plan.

Table 1. Estimated Acreage by State and ownership in Thomas Plan Habitat Conservation Areas (HCAs):

	<u>California</u>	<u>Oregon</u>	<u>Washington</u>	<u>Total</u>
USFS	1,564,000	1,828,000	1,940,000	5,332,000
BLM	180,000	764,000	0	944,000
Park Service	86,000	0	537,000	623,000
State Lands	179,000	204,000	375,000	758,000
Military	0	0	67,000	67,000
Private	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
TOTALS	2,009,000	2,796,000	2,919,000	7,724,000

Table 2. Approximate Acreage by State and Ownership of Proposed Critical Habitat Areas (CHAs):

	<u>California</u>	<u>Oregon</u>	<u>Washington</u>	<u>Total</u>
USFS	1,491,175	2,654,791	2,319,070	6,465,036
BLM	286,275	1,099,685	320	1,386,280
Tribal Lands	5,100	6,970	2,260	74,330
State Lands	101,155	164,850	344,620	610,625
Corps/Engineers	0	3,020	0	3,020
Military	240	0	78,135	78,375
Private	<u>1,374,000</u>	<u>1,169,864</u>	<u>476,665</u>	<u>3,020,529</u>
TOTALS	3,257,945	5,099,180	3,281,070	11,639,195

Economics

Section 4(1)(B)(2) of the Endangered Species Act reads:

"The Secretary shall designate critical habitat, and make revisions thereto, ... on the basis of the best scientific data available and after taking into consideration the economic impact, and other relevant impact, of specifying any particular area as critical habitat. The Secretary may exclude any area from critical habitat if he determines that the benefits of such exclusion outweigh the benefits of specifying such area as part of the critical habitat, unless he determines, based on the best scientific and commercial data available, that the failure to designate such area as critical habitat will result in the extinction of the species concerned."

The economic impact analysis contained in the draft recommendations is woefully inadequate and fundamentally flawed. It suggests, for example, that the total economic impact of the critical habitat designation would be \$26.7 million. That may be true for one county in Oregon, but certainly not for the entire region. It is possible the lack of adequate economic analysis violates the Endangered Species Act.

Management Guidelines

Except for recommending full implementation of the 50-11-40 rule (retaining 50 percent of the landbase outside proposed HCAs in stands of timber with an average diameter of 11 inches or greater and at least 40 percent canopy closure), there are no management guidelines contained in the draft recommendations. Unless these are added before the proposal is published, we can only conclude that the critical habitat areas would be managed as wilderness, and that timber harvesting within the critical habitat areas would be stopped completely.

cc: Mark W., Cherie C., Dave R., Sue H., Ray, Bill C.

SLADE GORTON
WASHINGTON

730 HART SENATE OFFICE BUILDING
(202) 224-3441

TOLL FREE ISSUES HOTLINE
1-800-282-8095

TDD 202-224-8273

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-4701

COMMITTEES:

APPROPRIATIONS

COMMERCE, SCIENCE,
AND TRANSPORTATION

INDIAN AFFAIRS

INTELLIGENCE

May 22, 1991

Dale Hall
Assistant Regional Director
for Fish and Wildlife Enhancement
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
911 Northeast 11th Street
Portland, Oregon 97232

WRITTEN COMMENT ON PROPOSED
DESIGNATION OF CRITICAL HABITAT

Dear Mr. Hall:

U.S. Fish and Wildlife proposes to establish an 11.6 million acre Spotted Owl preserve, a land mass the size of New Jersey, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Delaware combined. This land grab is unprecedented: never before has the critical habitat of a species exceeded 6.3 million acres. And the impact on lives in the Northwest will be equally unprecedented as well. Under the Endangered Species Act mandates, the Department of Interior and Fish and Wildlife Service must now ask whether the benefits of the critical habitat designation are outweighed by the economic benefits of excluding particular areas. Although limited time and resources prevent me from exploring each critical habitat map, I am able to point to some startling general statistics that will prove that Fish and Wildlife has gone too far. My hope is to lay the foundation so that others can fill in the details.

The first and most obvious impact is the imminent loss of timber harvest from federal land. In Washington, that land is Forest Service land. The timber harvest in Washington from Forest Service land would drop from an annual average harvest of 1,012 million board feet to, at most, 176 million if the proposed critical habitat rule remains unchanged. This represents a total reduction to the timber supply in Washington of 836 million board feet, or a reduction of more than 80%.

Many people have tried to calculate jobs created from levels of timber harvest. The Washington Forest Protection Association estimates that 33 jobs are created for each million board feet of timber harvested. I will, however use more conservative estimates. Last year the Washington State Department of

3208 JACKSON FEDERAL BUILDING
915 SECOND AVENUE
SEATTLE, WA 98174
(206) 553-0350

130 FEDERAL BUILDING
500 WEST 12TH STREET
VANCOUVER, WA 98660
(206) 696-7838

697 U.S. COURT HOUSE
W. 920 RIVERSIDE AVENUE
SPOKANE, WA 99201
(509) 353-2507

MORRIS BUILDING, ROOM 119
23 SOUTH WENATCHEE AVENUE
WENATCHEE, WA 98801
(509) 663-2118

Sen. Slade Gorton
May 22, 1991
Page 2

Employment Security conducted a comprehensive analysis of job loss impacts from reduced timber supply. From that study came the analysis that 18 jobs, both direct and indirect, would be lost for every 1 million board feet removed from harvest. That means that the proposed critical habitat designation's impact on federal timber supply in Washington State alone would result in a loss of 12,540 jobs.

The next impact is on state timber lands. The State Department of Natural Resources estimates a loss of between 100 and 200 million board feet annually if the proposed critical habitat rule is unchanged. Again, at a rate of 18 jobs per million board feet of timber harvest, the job losses resulting from a reduction in state-owned timber harvest under the proposed rule are between 1,800 and 3,600.

The job losses due to restrictions on private lands within the proposed critical habitat designations will also be dramatic. The Washington Forest Protection Association estimates that the proposed rule would reduce the annual private timber harvest level by 336 million board feet. Using the 18 job multiplier, the impact of the proposed rule on jobs generated from private land timber harvest is 6,048.

I conservatively estimate that more than 20,000 citizens in Washington State alone will lose their jobs. That job loss level is totally unacceptable. I support a revised critical habitat designation that reduces the proposed set-aside by well over half of its current level.

The proposed critical habitat designation does not distinguish between timber sales under contract and those that have not yet been made. If this proposal were made final, and no logging were allowed in critical habitat, the Forest Service contracts would have to be called back and the Forest Service would have to buy back all of that timber. The amount of timber within critical habitat that is currently under contract in Region 6 - that's Washington and Oregon combined - is approximately 2 billion board feet. At \$325 per thousand, the federal government would have to pay \$650 million to buy back the timber under contract. That figure is more than one-quarter of the Forest Service's entire budget.

A reduction in federal timber sales will automatically reduce revenues to counties. The Forest Service pays each county

25% of the receipts from timber sales in that county. If the volume of timber sales is reduced by 80% under critical habitat, then it follows that receipts from those sales will be reduced by 80%. Last year's receipts, after operating costs, amounted to \$525 million. The counties received almost \$190 million. With critical habitat, they would have received only \$26.25 million. That's a reduction of \$163.75 million or 86%. It may not seem very significant to people who work for federal agencies, but it is a lot to Northwest timber counties. Skamania County, for instance, relies on federal forest payments for one-half of its budget revenues. If those payments are reduced by 86%, Skamania County's budget is reduced by 43%. Remember also that, if thousands of jobs are eliminated, the demand for public services will rise dramatically.

The critical habitat designation also raises the likelihood that the federal government will be liable to private landowners on the ground that the restrictions constitute an unconstitutional taking. If landowners are successful in these lawsuits, the federal government will be responsible for compensating them for the value of their land, which in the case of forestland is represented primarily by the value of timber on that land. The critical habitat designation is expected to reduce the annual harvest on private land by 336 million board feet. If annualized out to an average rotation of 50 years, the federal government will have to purchase 16.8 billion board feet of timber. At \$325 per thousand board feet, the total liability of the federal government will be \$5.46 billion.

A rule that costs the federal government more than \$6 billion, that reduces the budgets of Washington counties by up to 40% and that destroys 20,000 families in Washington is an unacceptable rule.

The Endangered Species Act gives you the authority to reduce the proposed critical habitat designation after considering economic impacts and other relevant factors. The global environment is one relevant factor. Reducing Northwest timber harvest levels will not reduce the world's demand for forest products. Reducing Northwest timber harvest levels, on the other hand, will mean that more timber will be harvested in other countries. That will result in global environmental degradation. No other country, and no other region of the country, harvests and replants trees in a way so sensitive to the environment. In the Northwest, state law mandates reforestation. When

Sen. Slade Gorton
May 22, 1991
Page 4

timber is harvested near streams and rivers buffer zones are left to protect water and fish. Areas that cannot be successfully replanted are not harvested. No other place on earth can provide timber for the world's demand for forest products with less damage to the global environment than can the Pacific Northwest. But today, your proposed rule puts that timber harvest in jeopardy.

Please remember that these numbers of job losses represent people and families and communities. Most of the people who will lose their jobs if your proposed rule is adopted have very limited opportunities for other employment. They live in rural communities with little other economic base. These people, who pay their taxes to the federal government and fight the wars to protect America deserve just as much consideration as Spotted Owls.

I cannot urge you too strongly to use your authority within the Endangered Species Act to reduce the critical habitat designations as much as the law will allow. Use your authority to consider people, families, communities and jobs - not just owls.

Sincerely,



Slade Gorton
United States Senator

cc: Gov. John Sununu
White House Chief of Staff

Manuel Lujan, Jr.
Secretary of Interior

John Turner
Director, Fish and Wildlife Service

Members of the Douglas Timber Operators and the Oregon Lands Coalition are scheduled to meet with Governor Sununu in Senator Packwood's office Thursday 25, 1991 at 12:00 noon to discuss the timber supply/spotted owl situation. A list of attendees follows.

FORMAT FOR MEETING

I. Packwood Introduction

1. The timber supply/spotted owl situation is the Number 1 political issue for Senator Packwood in Oregon and will be the preeminent issue in his campaign.
2. Senator Packwood has introduced legislation to bring a balanced approach to solving the timber/spotted owl situation in the Northwest and providing some degree of predictability in the industry and stability to timber-dependent communities. A hearing has been scheduled on this bill (S. 1156, The Federal Lands and Families Protection Act of 1991) for Thursday, August 1 before the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee.
3. Senator Packwood was very disappointed in the Administration's testimony (Dr. Beuter) before the House Agriculture Committee in which Administration did not endorse any of the pending legislation and stated the Administration's opposition to Senator Packwood's bill, S. 1156. [John Beuter is Deputy Assistant Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment at the Department of Agriculture].
4. Senator Packwood urges the Administration to express support for his bill. At the very least, Senator Packwood would like some statement from the Administration to the effect that the Packwood bill is the best one out there and incorporates 90% of what the Administration wants.

II. Presentation by Members of Oregon Lands Coalition and Douglas Timber Operators.

1. Senator Packwood will introduce 9 members of the Oregon Lands Coalition (a grassroots organization with a membership of 80,000). They will describe what communities in Northwest communities are going through and impacts on families, communities and the timber

industry as a result of the listing of the spotted owl as a threatened species.

III. Packwood Conclusion

1. Will emphasize the importance of Governor Sununu and Administration throwing support behind the Packwood bill and publicly expressing that support. Highly important for the health and economic well-being of the Northwest.

LIST OF ATTENDEES
MEETING WITH GOVERNOR SUNUNU AND SENATOR PACKWOOD
DOUGLAS TIMBER OPERATORS/OREGON LANDS COALITION
July 25, 1991

1. Alan Holmer, Sidley & Austin, Washington, D.C.
2. Evelyn Badger, Oregon Lands Coalition, Canyonville, Oregon ✓
3. Troy Reinhart, Executive Director, Douglas Timber Operators, Roseburg, Oregon ✓
4. Doug Robertson, Commissioner, Douglas County, Roseburg, Oregon ✓
5. Everett (Bud) Johnson, Owner, C&D Lumber Company, Riddle, Oregon ✓
6. Howard Sohn, President, Sun Studs, Inc., Roseburg, Oregon ✓
7. Susan Morgan, Employee, Weyerhaeuser Company, Wilbur, Oregon ✓
8. D. R. (Don) Johnson, Owner, D. R. Johnson Lumber Company, Riddle, Oregon ✓
9. Ted Rabern, Business Representative, Lumber & Sawmill Workers, Local #2949 AFL-CIO ✓

Politics - d/w
Job: Sids
one of these
Politics
Job Sids in Eugene
coming down on Job Sids

S. 1156

SUMMARY OF MAJOR PROVISIONS OF SENATOR PACKWOOD'S
FEDERAL LANDS AND FAMILIES PROTECTION ACT OF 1991

This proposal is divided into two principal components: (1) a 3-year interim program to address the immediate short-term situation, and (2) a long-term program. These are discussed below:

I. MAJOR ELEMENTS OF INTERIM PROGRAM

1. Current Forest Service and BLM Land Management Plans. Current Forest Service and BLM plans that affect the spotted owl would be suspended during the interim program. These plans would be revised to establish an Old Growth Reserve and incorporate into the plans the recovery plan of the spotted owl and other information on the spotted owl which is currently not part of the plans.
2. Protection of Old Growth. Interim protection would be provided to unfragmented, ecologically-significant old growth areas in Habitat Conservation Areas (HCAs) and areas near spotted owl nests. Timber harvesting would not be allowed in these areas during the interim program. The protected areas would be designated by the Forest Service and BLM, after accepting public comment, based upon guidelines provided by Congress.
3. Forest Service/BLM Timber Sales Program. Congressionally-mandated targets would be established for BLM and Forest Service annual timber sales programs in spotted owl districts and forests for each fiscal years 1992, 1993, and 1994. These targets would constitute a floor, below which the annual sales levels would not be allowed to fall during this interim period. The agencies would have the authority to increase sales levels above this floor.
4. Endangered Species Act Compliance. The Forest Service and BLM annual timber sale programs for spotted owl forests and districts would be submitted six months prior to the next fiscal year to allow 90-day consultation period with the Fish and Wildlife Service under the Endangered

Species Act (ESA). The consultation would include consideration of the spotted owl and any other old growth-associated species listed during the interim period. Should the consultation result in findings that the timber sales programs would adversely affect critical habitat for the spotted owl or jeopardize the existence of any listed species, and a reasonable and prudent alternative program to meet the annual timber sale target cannot be agreed upon, the annual timber sale program would be submitted immediately to the Endangered Species Committee.

5. Judicial Review During Interim Program

This section provides expedited judicial review of annual timber sales programs and individual timber sales. These programs would be considered final agency actions by the Forest Service and BLM, not subject to administrative review or stays. Appellants can therefore go directly to court. Lawsuits must be filed at the U.S. Court of Appeals within 30 days of the final administrative decision.

6. Old Growth Forest Research Program.

A five-year Old Growth Research Program would be established to conduct basic research on ecosystems and species associated with old growth forest areas. The research program would help prepare guidelines for management (restricted timber harvesting) in the ecologically-significant old growth areas to be designated in the long-term program. This study would look at "new" forestry techniques such as, selective harvesting of trees and leaving standing trees for wildlife habitat instead of clearcutting.

II. MAJOR ELEMENTS OF LONG-TERM PROGRAM

1. Planning Guidelines. The National Forests and BLM lands must contribute to national and international resource needs and regional and local economic stability. This section of the legislation would amend the National Forest Management Act (NFMA) and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) to establish guidelines and levels--on a forest-by-forest and district-by-district basis--for a minimum timber sale program from federal lands. This timber sale program must consider the viability of the forest products industry and dependent communities. This section incorporates many of the elements of Bob Smith's Community Stability Act.
2. Forest Service and BLM Land Management Plan Implementation. This section provides additional guidance to the Forest Service and BLM when revising their land management plans to give consideration to both commodity uses and environmental protection. In addition a minimum management requirement is established for the decadal timber harvest. This will ensure a stable and predictable timber sales program. Under the National Forest Management Act, there is already a minimum management requirement for wildlife habitat. This bill would not change that.
3. Establishment of Old Growth Reserve
The final revised or new land management plans will designate areas of ecologically significant old growth. The bill establishes criteria for designation of these areas. The new plans will provide protection for the northern spotted owl and other species associated with old growth forests.
4. Legal Sufficiency of Revisions to Forest Service and BLM Plans
This section addresses the need for stability and predictability in implementing revisions to the land management plans. After the ecological old growth and the spotted owl have been

afforded protection in the revised forest plans and the plans have been reviewed under the ESA, this section will provide legal sufficiency i.e. deemed to meet the requirements of the Endangered Species Act, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, Federal Land Policy Management Act and the National Forest Management Act until the plans are revised. Opportunities for re-initiation of ESA consultations are provided.

5. Judicial Review of Plans

This section streamlines the judicial review process for plans and plan implementing actions, such as the building of a road or the selling of timber. It establishes specific criteria for challenges to Forest Service and BLM for plan implementation decisions. It also establishes time frames for the courts to act in an expedited manner on these challenges.

6. Worker and Community Adjustment

Assistance. A six-year Timber Economic Adjustment Program would be established to assist both communities and workers who are economically dependent on timber harvesting adversely affected by reductions in timber harvesting. A guaranteed percentage of the federal share of timber receipts would be dedicated to this program.

SLADE GORTON
WASHINGTON

730 HART SENATE OFFICE BUILDING
(202) 224-3441

TOLL FREE ISSUES HOTLINE
1-800-282-8095

TDD 202-224-8273

Copy to Porter/McClure

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-4701

COMMITTEES:

APPROPRIATIONS

COMMERCE, SCIENCE,
AND TRANSPORTATION

INDIAN AFFAIRS

INTELLIGENCE

July 26, 1991

THE CHIEF of STAFF
has seen

The Honorable John Sununu
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Re: People vs. Spotted Owls

Dear John:

On Page A3 of Thursday's Washington Post there is set forth the summary of a study by four scientists which concludes that to create a medium to high probability of sustaining the forests of the Pacific Northwest and protecting not only the spotted owl but some 21 other species, timber sales in the region cannot exceed 1.7 billion board feet per year. That is approximately one third of the historical, and sustainable, cut in those forests outside of national parks and wilderness areas. In the report, the job loss is estimated to be 38,000, and the personal income loss \$1.8 billion per year. Both figures are, in my opinion, extremely low.

This report demonstrates the issue in classic fashion. If only species count, we are to destroy the lives, properties and communities of 100,000 people (assuming that the average family includes barely two and one-half people) at a wage loss of almost \$2 billion per year. It is profoundly and morally wrong to ignore the fact that people in communities are a part of the environment and deserve at least as much consideration as the spotted owl and allied species.

I have been informed that you told Senator Packwood earlier this week that the Administration will support the bill which he and I have introduced in the Senate at the hearing on that bill in the Senate Energy Committee next Thursday. If that is true, I am both delighted and extremely grateful.

It will not be enough, however, merely to support that bill. That proposed legislation was written before the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service declared as critical habitat almost 12 million acres in the Pacific Northwest, only 2 million of which are old growth and close to 4 million of which are state or private lands. As a consequence, any legislation, it seems to me, must

3206 JACKSON FEDERAL BUILDING
915 SECOND AVENUE
SEATTLE, WA 98174
(206) 553-0350

130 FEDERAL BUILDING
500 WEST 12TH STREET
VANCOUVER, WA 98660
(206) 696-7838

697 U.S. COURT HOUSE
W. 920 RIVERSIDE AVENUE
SPOKANE, WA 99201
(509) 353-2507

MORRIS BUILDING, ROOM 119
23 SOUTH WENATCHEE AVENUE
WENATCHEE, WA 98801
(509) 663-2118

The Honorable John Sununu
July 26, 1991
Page 2

exclude non-federal lands from a form of regulation which amounts to a confiscation of the value of the lands and will clearly trigger billions of dollars worth of inverse condemnation claims.

Thirdly, at the center of this controversy is an Endangered Species Act which simply does not permit the effective consideration of human, community and economic values, and which must be taken on directly in connection with its reauthorization next year. It should be the position of the Administration that if the act is reauthorized without significant change and without balance it will be vetoed.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Slade Gorton', with a stylized, cursive script.

SLADE GORTON
United States Senator

SG:v

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01. Paper	The Spotted Owl (2 pp.)	8/2/91	P/5	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff, White House Office of
Series: Sununu, John, Files
Subseries: Issues Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Spotted Owl 1991

Open on Expiration of PRA
 (Document Follows)
 By JP (NLGB) on 10/28/05

Date Closed: 1/5/2005	OA/ID Number: 29172-005
FOIA/SYS Case #: 1998-0004-F[2]	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #: 2005-0426-S	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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

August 2, 1991

The Spotted Owl

1. Critical Habitat, the Courts, and the Fish & Wildlife Service

- The Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), in response to a Federal court order, is expected to announce by Monday a proposed final rule to designate "critical habitat" deemed crucial for the owl's long term survival.
- In May, FWS initially proposed 11.7 million acres as critical habitat. Their new proposal is 8.6 million acres, exempting most private lands and all state and Indian lands. The proposal has two major problems:
- First, it fails to adequately take into account, as promised, economic considerations. They estimate an additional 2,800 jobs lost as a result of the rule. This brings to total job loss from current court injunctions and agency actions to protect the owl to approximately 38,000 jobs (direct and indirect).
- Second, it provides virtually no relief for communities dependent on timber from Federal lands and would disproportionately favor large private companies vis-a-vis small logging and processing operations.
- Secretary Lujan proposes to go forward with the announcement on Monday, but to withdraw the delegation of authority to FWS and to conduct the economic analysis with a departmental team and make modifications before the rule is made final in December.

TURNER-

2. Packwood, et.al. Legislation

BLM, F.S. TESTIFIED

WOULD →
PREDICTABLE
TIMBER SUPPLY

- Yesterday, administration witnesses testified in support of the Packwood, Hatfield, Gorton legislation to protect some old growth forests, but also provide for a predictable timber supply, and thus reduce job losses.
- In discussions with Packwood and his staff, and in testimony, the Administration indicated we could not support the provisions in his bill that would assign a portion of Federal timber sale revenues for worker and community adjustment assistance. This would violate the paygo provisions of the budget agreement.

- The Administration also indicated to Packwood that we could not support a provision in his bill that would mandate special economic assistance programs for timber workers.
- The Packwood legislation is clearly viewed as supportive of timber communities and workers and is supported by an industry-labor coalition. It includes a predictable timber supply for the next three years while the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management are developing long-term plans for Federal forests in the Northwest.
- A bipartisan group of House members has struggled to find a solution and are inclined to put additional specified acres off limits to timber harvesting. Their approach would protect fewer timber jobs than the Packwood approach.

3. The 'Gang of Four' Report

- At the request of two House committees, a four-member panel of leading forestry and wildlife scientists has submitted a report providing options for the short-term management of Federal forests in the Northwest.
- The panel recommended deep cuts in timber harvest levels in order to protect the spotted owl, other at-risk species (marbled murrelet -- a bird), and fish stocks.
- Their recommendations are even more restrictive than the restrictions contemplated by the FWS "critical habitat" proposed designations.

WOLSE!!!